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\text { Producer Price Indexes -- April } 2000
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The Producer Price Index for Finished Goods declined 0.3 percent in April, seasonally adjusted, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. This decrease followed increases of 1.0 percent in February and March. The index for finished goods other than foods and energy rose 0.1 percent, the same as a month ago. Prices received by producers of intermediate goods fell 0.1 percent, after posting a 0.9 -percent gain in the prior month. The crude goods index turned down 2.5 percent, following a 1.8-percent advance a month earlier. (See table A.)

Table A. Monthly and annual percent changes in selected stage-ofprocessing price indexes, seasonally adjusted


## 2000

| Jan. | r.1 | r.2 | r.9 | -.2 | 2.5 | $r .6$ | r3.1 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Feb. | 1.0 | .4 | 5.2 | .3 | 4.0 | .8 | 4.2 |
| Mar. | 1.0 | .1 | 5.8 | .1 | 4.5 | .9 | 1.8 |
| Apr. | -.3 | 1.0 | -4.1 | .1 | 3.9 | -.1 | -2.5 |

$\begin{array}{llllllll}\text { Apr. } & -.3 & 1.0 & -4.1 & .1 & 3.9 & -.1 & -2.5\end{array}$
r=revised. Some of the figures shown above and elsewhere in
this release may differ from those previously reported because data for December 1999 have been revised to reflect the
availability of late reports and corrections by respondents.
Among finished goods in April, prices for finished energy goods fell 4.1 percent, after registering a 5.8 -percent increase in March. This downturn marks the largest decrease in finished energy goods since a $5.0-$ percent drop in February 1991. By contrast, the index for finished consumer foods rose 1.0 percent, following a 0.1 -percent gain a month ago. Capital equipment prices advanced 0.2 percent, after rising 0.1 percent in March. The index for finished consumer goods other than foods and energy rose 0.1 percent for the second consecutive month.

Before seasonal adjustment, the Producer Price Index for Finished Goods showed no change to remain at 137.0 (1982=100). From April 1999 to April 2000, finished goods prices gained 3.9 percent. Over the preceding 12 months, the index for finished energy goods increased 18.7 percent, finished goods other than foods and energy advanced 1.3 percent, and finished consumer foods rose 2.8 percent. Prices received by producers of intermediate goods increased 5.3 percent for the 12 months ended April, and the index for crude goods advanced 21.4 percent during the same period.

## Finished goods

Prices for finished energy goods declined 4.1 percent in April, after registering a 5.8-percent gain in March. The gasoline index fell 11.7 percent in April, following a 14.9-percent advance in the prior month. April's drop in gasoline prices was the largest decline since a 13.2percent decrease in August 1989. The indexes for liquefied petroleum gas and diesel fuel also declined, after rising a month ago. Home heating oil prices fell more than a month earlier. Conversely, the index for residential natural gas increased 1.6 percent, following a 0.7 -percent gain in March. Prices for lubricating and similar oils also rose more than in the previous month.

Table B. Monthly and annual percent changes in selected price indexes for intermediate goods and crude goods, seasonally adjusted

Change in intermediate

| Exclud- | goods |
| :---: | :---: |
| ing | from |
| foods | 12 months |
| and | ago |

Excluding
foods
Energy and

## Change in crude goods from <br> 12 months ago

 Month Foods Energy energy (unadj.) Foods (unadj.) energy (unadj.)| 1999 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Apr. | -1.9 | 5.1 | 0.2 | -1.4 | -3.7 | 12.6 | -0.5 | -9.2 |
| May | . 2 | . 4 | . 2 | -1.1 | 1.8 | 13.2 | 1.7 | -3.1 |
| June | . 5 | . 4 | . 3 | -. 4 | 0 | 0 | . 5 | -. 2 |
| July | -1.0 | 2.8 | . 5 | . 3 | -3.9 | 4.3 | 1.4 | -. 2 |
| Aug. | 1.3 | 2.5 | . 2 | 1.1 | 3.6 | 8.6 | 1.9 | 9.3 |
| Sept. | 1.0 | 1.9 | . 1 | 2.0 | 1.3 | 9.3 | 1.8 | 16.5 |
| Oct. | . 8 | -. 8 | . 2 | 2.2 | . 1 | -7.0 | 2.4 | 10.6 |
| Nov. | -. 6 | 1.8 | . 1 | 2.8 | 1.0 | 11.5 | 1.0 | 16.7 |
| Dec. | r-1.9 | r1.4 | r. 1 | r3.7 | r-2.0 | r-11.1 | r2.5 | r15.3 |
| 2000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jan. | r. 3 | r2.0 | r. 4 | 4.1 | r. 6 | r5.7 | r2.9 | 18.0 |
| Feb. | . 6 | 4.2 | . 2 | 5.3 | . 7 | 10.0 | -. 2 | 26.1 |
| Mar. | . 5 | 4.2 | . 4 | 6.0 | 3.5 | 1.2 | -. 2 | 27.3 |
| Apr. | . 8 | -2.9 | . 4 | 5.3 | 1.7 | -6.9 | -1.2 | 21.4 |
| r=revi | d. So | of | fig | show | bove | d elsew | in | release | may differ from those previously reported because data for December 1999 have been revised to reflect the availability of late reports and corrections by respondents.

The finished consumer foods index advanced 1.0 percent in April, after posting a 0.1 -percent gain in March. This rise marks the largest jump in finished consumer foods prices since a 1.5-percent increase in January 1999. Leading the advance, the index for eggs for fresh use gained 41.6 percent, following a 30.6-percent decline in the prior month. Prices for finfish and shellfish and for shortening and cooking oils also turned up, after falling a month earlier. The indexes for dairy products, beef and veal, and processed young chickens rose more than in the previous month. By contrast, prices for fresh and dry vegetables gained 2.5 percent in April, following a 13.8-percent advance in March. The pork index also rose less than a month ago. Roasted coffee prices fell, after increasing a month ago, and prices for processed fruits and vegetables fell more in April than in the previous month.

The capital equipment index advanced 0.2 percent, after registering a
0.1 -percent gain in March. Prices for civilian aircraft, communication and related equipment, x-ray and electromedical equipment, truck trailers, and heavy motor trucks rose in April. These increases outweighed falling prices for electronic computers, light motor trucks, calculating and accounting machines, and metal cutting machine tools.

In April, the index for finished consumer goods other than foods and energy edged up 0.1 percent, the same rate of increase as in March. Price increases for passenger cars, prescription drugs, alcoholic beverages, household furniture, newspaper circulation, and tires slightly outweighed declining prices for book publishing, women's apparel, light motor trucks, floor coverings, and household appliances.

Intermediate goods
The Producer Price Index for Intermediate Materials, Supplies, and Components turned down 0.1 percent in April, after posting a 0.9 -percent gain in March. This marks the first one-month decline for the intermediate goods index since a 0.2-percent decrease in February 1999. A downturn in prices for intermediate energy goods was the main cause of April's deceleration for intermediate goods. The indexes for nondurable manufacturing materials and construction materials rose less than in the previous month. By contrast, prices for durable manufacturing materials advanced 0.3 percent, after showing no change a month ago. The intermediate foods and feeds index rose more than in the prior month. Excluding foods and energy, the index for intermediate materials gained 0.4 percent, following a 0.4-percent rise in March. (See table B.)

Prices for intermediate energy goods fell 2.9 percent in April, after registering a 4.2 -percent advance in March. The gasoline index dropped 11.7 percent, following a 14.9 -percent jump in the previous month. Prices for liquefied petroleum gas, diesel fuel, and jet fuels also turned down, after rising a month earlier. The residual fuel index rose less than a month ago. By contrast, prices for industrial electric power turned up 0.6 percent, following a 0.3-percent decline in the prior month. The indexes for commercial natural gas and industrial natural gas increased more than in the previous month.

In April, the index for nondurable manufacturing materials registered a 0.6-percent increase, after gaining 1.2-percent in March. Rising prices for plastic resins and materials, paperboard, paper, basic inorganic chemicals, gray fabrics, medicinal and botanical chemicals, and woodpulp outweighed falling prices for primary basic organic chemicals, phosphates, inedible fats and oils, and nitrogenates.

Prices for materials and components for construction rose 0.1 percent in April, following a $0.3-p e r c e n t$ increase a month earlier. Advancing prices for asphalt felts and coatings, millwork, plywood, switchgear, steel wire, and wiring devices outweighed declining prices for softwood lumber, plastic construction products, gypsum products, nonferrous wire and cable, cement, and fabricated ferrous wire products.

Prices for durable manufacturing materials gained 0.3 percent in April, after showing no change in March. The hot rolled sheet and strip index rose 2.2 percent, following a 0.4-percent rise a month ago. Prices for semi-finished steel mill products, flat glass, silver, and prepared paint turned up, after falling a month earlier. By contrast, the aluminum extrusion billet index declined 2.7 percent, following a 0.9 -percent decrease in the prior month. Aluminum mill shape prices fell, after showing no change in the previous month. The cement index decreased more than in March. Prices for cold rolled sheet and strip, plywood, building paper and board, and hardwood lumber rose less than a month ago.

The intermediate foods and feeds index advanced 0.8 percent in April, after posting a 0.5 -percent rise in March. Prices for fluid milk products rose 5.0 percent, following a 0.7 -percent increase in the prior month. The indexes for other beverage materials, crude vegetable oils, and beef and veal also increased more than in the previous month. By contrast, prices for prepared animal feeds turned down 0.4 percent, after rising 1.0 percent a month ago. The confectionery materials index also fell, following an advance a month earlier. Refined sugar prices fell more than in the prior month. The pork index rose less than in the previous month.

Crude goods
The Producer Price Index for Crude Materials for Further Processing fell 2.5 percent in April, seasonally adjusted, after increasing 1.8 percent in March. Prices for crude energy materials turned down, after rising in the prior month. The crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs index rose less than in the previous month. Prices for basic industrial materials fell more than a month ago. (See table B.)

Prices for crude energy materials fell 6.9 percent in April, after posting a 1.2 -percent increase in March. The index for crude petroleum turned down 23.7 percent, after increasing 5.1 percent in the previous month. The coal index moved down 1.9 percent in April, following a 2.1percent rise in March. By contrast, the natural gas index turned up 8.7 percent, after falling 2.7 percent last month.

Prices for crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs increased 1.7 percent in

April, after rising 3.5 percent in March. The slaughter cattle index rose 1.5 percent, following a 6.1-percent advance a month earlier. Price increases also slowed from March to April for slaughter hogs, soybeans, and raw cane sugar. The indexes for corn, slaughter turkeys, and unprocessed shellfish fell, after rising in March. Wheat prices fell more in April than in the prior month. By contrast, the index for unprocessed finfish increased 42.0 percent, after falling 24.9 percent last month. Price increases accelerated for slaughter broilers and fryers, alfalfa hay, and fluid milk. The index for fresh fruits and melons fell less than in March.

Basic industrial material prices fell 1.2 percent in April, following a 0.2 -percent decline in March. The raw cotton index fell 11.6 percent, following a 6.1-percent increase a month earlier. Leaf tobacco prices fell 17.3 percent, after decreasing 2.1 percent in the prior month. The indexes for gold ores and aluminum base scrap fell more than in March. Price increases for wastepaper slowed from 10.5 percent in March to 6.1 percent in April. By contrast, the index for copper ores rose 3.3 percent in April, after declining 2.7 percent in March. Prices for pulpwood, cattle hides, copper base scrap, and for construction sand, gravel, and crushed stone also turned up, after decreasing in the previous month.

Net output price indexes for mining, manufacturing, and other industries
Mining. The Producer Price Index for the Net Output of Total Domestic Mining Industries dropped 5.2 percent in April, after registering a 2.9percent gain in March. (Net output price indexes are not seasonally adjusted.) Most of this deceleration was due to falling prices received by the crude petroleum, natural gas, and natural gas liquids industry, which declined 7.0 percent, following a 4.1-percent increase in the previous month. The index for the bituminous coal and lignite industry also turned month. The index for the bituminous coal and lignite industry also tur drilling oil and gas wells industry advanced 2.5 percent in April, after declining by the same rate in March. The index for the copper ores industry also turned up from the prior month. In April, the Producer Price Index for the Net Output of Total Domestic Mining Industries stood at 94.9 (December $1984=100$ ), 37.7 percent above its year ago level.

Manufacturing. The Producer Price Index for the Net Output of Total Domestic Manufacturing Industries fell 0.2 percent in April, after posting a 0.8-percent gain in March. The index for the petroleum refining and related products industry group declined 3.9 percent, after gaining 8.2 percent in the prior month. Prices received by the printing, publishing, and allied industries group rose less than last month. Conversely, prices received by the industry group for food and kindred products rose 0.5 percent in April, after edging up 0.2 percent in March. The indexes for
the electrical and electronic machinery and the measuring and controlling instruments industry groups rose, after falling a month ago. In April, the Producer Price Index for the Net Output of Total Domestic Manufacturing Industries stood at 132.8 (December $1984=100$ ), 4.2 percent higher than its year-ago level.

Other. Among other industries in April, rising prices were observed for the operators and lessors of nonresidential buildings, scheduled air transportation, real estate agents and managers, hotels and motels, property and casualty insurance, and air courier services industries. By contrast, declining prices were registered for the telephone communications (except radiotelephone), life insurance carriers, passenger car rental, wireless communications, and travel agencies industries.

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Producer Price Index data for May 2000 will be
released on Friday, June 9, 2000 at 8:30 a.m. (E.D.T)
Table 1. Producer price indexes and percent changes by stage of processing (1982=100)

| Grouping | 1 \| |  |  |  | Unadjusted |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \| | | Unadjusted index |  |  | percent |  | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |
|  | Relative |  |  |  | chang | ge to | percent change from: |  |  |
|  | \|importance| |  |  |  | \|Apr. 200 | 00 from: |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Dec. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Dec. | Mar. | Apr. | Apr. | Mar. \| | \|Jan. tolF | Feb. to | Mar. to |
|  | 1999 1/। | 1999 2/\| | 2000 2/ | 2000 2/1 | 1999 | \| 2000 | | Feb. \| | Mar. | Apr. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Finished goods. | 100.000 | 134.9 | 137.0 | 137.0 | 3.9 | 0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | -0.3 |
| Finished consumer goods. | 75.635 | 134.3 | 137.0 | 136.9 | 5.0 | -. 1 | 1.3 | 1.2 | -. 5 |
| Finished consumer foods | 22.883 | 135.6 | 135.9 | 137.1 | 2.8 | . 9 | . 4 | . 1 | 1.0 |
| Crude. . | 1.610 | 126.3 | 118.2 | 125.2 | -2.5 | 5.9 | 4.2 | -3.2 | 7.9 |
| Processed. | 21.273 | 136.3 | 137.3 | 138.1 | 3.2 | . 6 | . 2 | . 4 | . 5 |
| Finished consumer goods, excluding foods. | 52.752 | 133.6 | 137.3 | 136.6 | 5.9 | -. 5 | 1.7 | 1.7 | -1.1 |
| Nondurable goods less foods................ | 36.843 | 131.7 | 137.0 | 136.0 | 8.2 | -. 7 | 2.6 | 2.3 | -1.6 |
| Durable goods. | 15.909 | 134.4 | 134.0 | 133.9 | . 6 | -. 1 | -. 3 | . 2 | . 1 |
| Capital equipment. | 24.365 | 138.3 | 138.5 | 138.7 | . 7 | . 1 | 0 | . 1 | . 2 |
| Manufacturing industries | 6.431 | 138.8 | 139.3 | 139.3 | . 6 | 0 | 0 | . 1 | 0 |
| Nonmanufacturing industries................... | 17.934 | 138.1 | 138.2 | 138.4 | . 7 | . 1 | 0 | . 2 | . 2 |
| Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.\| | 100.000 | 125.4 | 127.9 | 128.0 | 5.3 | . 1 | . 8 | . 9 | -. 1 |
| Materials and components for manufacturing.....। | 46.496 | 125.9 | 127.4 | 128.0 | 3.9 | . 5 | . 3 | . 5 | . 4 |


| Materials for food manufacturing............. | 3.340 | 118.2 | 118.1 | 119.6 | 1.3 | 1.3 | -. 2 | . 3 | 1.3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Materials for nondurable manufacturing.......\| | 15.684 | 128.2 | 131.3 | 132.1 | 7.7 | . 6 | . 5 | 1.2 | . 6 |
| Materials for durable manufacturing..........\| | 10.272 | 127.2 | 129.5 | 129.8 | 5.4 | . 2 | . 8 | 0 | . 3 |
| Components for manufacturing.................l | 17.200 | 125.8 | 125.7 | 125.9 | . 2 | . 2 | -. 1 | . 1 | . 2 |
| Materials and components for construction...... | 13.691 | 149.8 | 151.3 | 151.6 | 2.4 | . 2 | . 3 | . 3 | . 1 |
| Processed fuels and lubricants..................\| | 13.782 | 90.6 | 98.1 | 96.3 | 19.5 | -1.8 | 4.1 | 4.2 | -2.9 |
| Manufacturing industries ..................... | 5.027 | 91.7 | 96.6 | 95.8 | 14.2 | -. 8 | 2.6 | 2.6 | -1.1 |
| Nonmanufacturing industries................... | 8.755 | 89.7 | 98.6 | 96.2 | 22.5 | -2.4 | 5.0 | 5.1 | -3.8 |
| Containers......... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 3.945 | 146.5 | 148.3 | 151.8 | 8.1 | 2.4 | . 1 | . 7 | 2.3 |
| Supplies.... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 22.086 | 135.1 | 136.0 | 136.2 | 1.8 | . 1 | . 2 | . 4 | . 1 |
| Manufacturing industries..................... | 5.078 | 141.6 | 142.3 | 142.5 | 1.6 | . 1 | 0 | . 4 | . 2 |
| Nonmanufacturing industries.................. | 17.008 | 132.3 | 133.2 | 133.5 | 1.8 | . 2 | . 2 | . 4 | . 2 |
| Feeds. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ${ }^{\text {I }}$ | 1.162 | 90.3 | 94.3 | 93.9 | 6.2 | -. 4 | 3.0 | 1.3 | -. 4 |
| Other supplies.............................. | 15.846 | 137.3 | 138.0 | 138.3 | 1.5 | . 2 | . 1 | . 3 | . 2 |
| Crude materials for further processing............ | 100.000 | 103.5 | 113.3 | 110.6 | 21.4 | -2.4 | 4.2 | 1.8 | -2.5 |
| Foodstuffs and feedstuffs....................... | 38.822 | 96.9 | 101.3 | 103.5 | 8.5 | 2.2 | . 7 | 3.5 | 1.7 |
| Nonfood materials. | 61.178 | 104.3 | 117.5 | 111.5 | 31.5 | -5.1 | 6.5 | . 8 | -5.1 |
| Nonfood materials except fuel 3/............. | 38.159 | 109.1 | 122.4 | 107.9 | 29.4 | -11.8 | 6.8 | 2.3 | -11.8 |
| Manufacturing 3/............................. | 36.767 | 100.0 | 112.6 | 98.9 | 30.6 | -12.2 | 7.1 | 2.4 | -12.2 |
| Construction..................... . . . . . . . . . . ${ }^{\text {I }}$ | 1.392 | 201.1 | 202.5 | 201.5 | 3.8 | -. 5 | . 4 | -. 9 | -. 5 |
| Crude fuel 4/.................................... | 23.019 | 89.5 | 101.4 | 107.5 | 34.4 | 6.0 | 5.9 | -1.6 | 6.0 |
| Manufacturing industries.................... | 1.954 | 89.2 | 100.7 | 107.1 | 38.2 | 6.4 | 7.2 | -2.3 | 6.4 |
| Nonmanufacturing industries................ | 21.065 | 91.1 | 103.3 | 109.5 | 34.0 | 6.0 | 5.8 | -1.4 | 6.0 |
| \| |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Special groupings \| |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \| |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Finished goods, excluding foods...................\|5/ | 77.117 | 134.6 | 137.2 | 136.8 | 4.2 | -. 3 | 1.2 | 1.2 | -. 7 |
| Intermediate materials less foods and feeds......\|6/ | 95.498 | 126.2 | 128.8 | 128.9 | 5.4 | . 1 | . 8 | 1.0 | -. 2 |
| Intermediate foods and feeds.....................\|6/ | 4.502 | 109.7 | 110.8 | 111.8 | 2.6 | . 9 | . 6 | . 5 | . 8 |
| Crude materials less agricultural products 3/ 7/.\|8/ | 58.979 | 104.8 | 118.1 | 112.4 | 33.2 | -4.8 | 6.6 | . 7 | -4.7 |
| Finished energy goods..............................\|5/ | 13.814 | 83.6 | 92.0 | 90.1 | 18.7 | -2.1 | 5.2 | 5.8 | -4.1 |
| Finished goods less energy.........................\|5/ | 86.186 | 144.0 | 144.3 | 144.7 | 1.7 | . 3 | . 3 | . 1 | . 3 |
| Finished consumer goods less energy.................\|5/ | 61.821 | 146.4 | 146.7 | 147.2 | 2.1 | . 3 | . 5 | . 1 | . 4 |
| Finished goods less foods and energy.............\|5/ | 63.303 | 147.4 | 147.6 | 147.7 | 1.3 | . 1 | . 3 | . 1 | . 1 |
| Finished consumer goods less foods and energy....\|5/ | 38.938 | 153.4 | 153.6 | 153.7 | 1.7 | . 1 | . 5 | . 1 | . 1 |
| Consumer nondurable goods less foods and energy..\|5/ | 23.030 | 168.2 | 169.0 | 169.2 | 2.4 | . 1 | 1.1 | 0 | . 2 |
| Intermediate energy goods.........................\|6/ | 13.894 | 90.3 | 97.8 | 96.0 | 19.6 | -1.8 | 4.2 | 4.2 | -2.9 |
| Intermediate materials less energy................\|6/ | /86.106 | 133.0 | 134.4 | 134.9 | 3.2 | . 4 | . 2 | . 4 | . 4 |
| Intermediate materials less foods and energy.....\|6/ | 81.604 | 134.6 | 136.0 | 136.5 | 3.3 | . 4 | . 2 | . 4 | . 4 |
| Crude energy materials 3/........................\|8/ | 39.878 | 87.9 | 103.4 | 96.3 | 41.4 | -6.9 | 10.0 | 1.2 | -6.9 |



1/ Comprehensive relative importance figures are initially computed after the publication of December indexes and are recalculated after final December indexes are available. The first-published and final December relative importances initially appear, respectively, in the release tables containing January and May data.
2/ The indexes for December 1999 have been recalculated to incorporate late reports and corrections by respondents. All indexes are subject to revision 4 months after original publication.

3/ Includes crude petroleum
4/ Excludes crude petroleum
5/ Percent of total finished goods.
6/ Percent of total intermediate materials.
7/ Formerly titled "Crude materials for further processing, excluding crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs, plant and animal fibers, oilseeds, and leaf tobacco."
8/ Percent of total crude materials.

Table 2. Producer price indexes and percent changes for selected commodity groupings by stage of processing
(1982=100 unless otherwise indicated)


| 02-63-01 | Roasted coffee $2 /$. | \| 135.7 | 139.7 | 137.3 | 1.3 | -1.7 | -. 1 | . 1 | -1.7 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 02-78 | Shortening and cooking oils 2/. | \| 134.7 | 132.8 | 135.5 | -4.6 | 2.0 | . 1 | -3.0 | 2.0 |
|  | FINISHED CONSUMER GOODS EXCLUDING FOODS. | . 133.6 | 137.3 | 136.6 | 5.9 | -. 5 | 1.7 | 1.7 | -1.1 |
| 02-61 | Alcoholic beverages. | 1137.3 | 137.9 | 138.6 | 1.9 | . 5 | 2.3 | -1.4 | . 5 |
| 03-81-01 | Women's apparel $2 /$. | \| 124.9 | 123.6 | 123.2 | -. 6 | -. 3 | . 1 | 0 | -. 3 |
| 03-81-02 | Men's and boys' apparel | \| 132.9 | 133.3 | 133.3 | . 2 | 0 | . 2 | . 1 | . 2 |
| 03-81-03 | Girls', children's, and infants' apparel 2/ | .\| 117.2 | 119.9 | 120.2 | 2.2 | . 3 | 0 | 1.6 | . 3 |
| 03-82 | Textile housefurnishings 2/. | \| 121.8 | 122.2 | 122.2 | -. 7 | 0 | . 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 04-3 | Footwear 2 /. | \| 144.5 | 144.9 | 145.0 | . 3 | . 1 | . 1 | -. 1 | . 1 |
| 05-41 | Residential electric power (Dec. 1990=100) | . 107.0 | 107.3 | 107.3 | . 2 | 0 | . 1 | . 2 | . 2 |
| 05-51 | Residential gas (Dec. 1990=100) | \| 118.3 | 118.9 | 120.6 | 10.2 | 1.4 | 1.9 | . 7 | 1.6 |
| 05-71 \| | Gasoline. | \| 75.5 | 96.6 | 92.6 | 43.8 | -4.1 | 12.9 | 14.9 | -11.7 |
| 05-73-02-01\| | Fuel oil No. 2 | 173.5 | 92.4 | 81.9 | 58.7 | -11.4 | 30.6 | -. 4 | -14.0 |
| 06-35 | Pharmaceutical preps, ethical (Prescription) $2 /$. | 1338.3 | 342.9 | 344.7 | 3.8 | . 5 | -. 2 | . 7 | . 5 |
| 06-36 | Pharmaceutical preps, proprietary (Over-counter) | 2/..\| 186.6 | 187.6 | 187.6 | . 8 | 0 | . 1 | . 3 | 0 |
| 06-71 | Soaps and synthetic detergents 2/. | \| 127.1 | 127.1 | 127.2 | 1.3 | . 1 | -. 4 | . 1 | . 1 |
| 06-75 | Cosmetics and other toilet preparations $2 /$ | \| 136.5 | 136.3 | 136.4 | 1.8 | . 1 | -. 2 | . 1 | . 1 |
| 07-12 | Tires, tubes, tread, etc $2 /$ | 93.4 | 92.8 | 93.7 | . 1 | 1.0 | -1.4 | . 7 | 1.0 |
| 09-15-01 | Sanitary papers and health products 2/. | \| 144.1 | 145.0 | 145.1 | 1.5 | . 1 | 1.0 | . 1 | 1 |
| 09-31-01 | Newspaper circulation 2/. | \| 207.1 | 207.2 | 208.4 | . 6 | . 6 | 0 | 0 | . 6 |
| 09-32-01 | Periodical circulation. | \| 197.3 | 197.7 | 197.7 | . 3 | 0 | . 6 | -. 2 | 0 |
| 09-33 | Book publishing. | \| 216.0 | 217.9 | 214.7 | 1.6 | -1.5 | . 5 | 0 | -1.7 |
| 12-1 | Household furniture 2/ | \| 151.4 | 152.1 | 152.5 | 1.6 | . 3 | -. 1 | . 4 | . 3 |
| 12-3 | Floor coverings 2/ | \| 127.8 | 128.9 | 128.7 | 1.4 | -. 2 | . 3 | . 5 | -. 2 |
| 12-4 | Household appliances | 108.2 | 107.9 | 107.9 | -. 7 | 0 | . 4 | -. 6 | 1 |
| 12-5 | Home electronic equipment 2/ | 72.8 | 71.7 | 71.6 | -3.5 | -. 1 | 0 | -1.2 | . 1 |
| 12-62 | Household glassware. | \| 164.0 | 165.7 | 166.2 | 1.2 | . 3 | 0 | . 5 | -. 1 |
| 12-64 | Household flatware 2/ | 1140.0 | 140.0 | 140.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 12-66 | Lawn and garden equip., ex. tractors 2/ | \| 132.0 | 132.2 | 132.2 | -. 1 | 0 | . 2 | -. 1 | 0 |
| 14-11-01 | Passenger cars. | 135.7 | 133.4 | 133.4 | 1.5 | 0 | -1.2 | . 5 | . 4 |
| 15-11 | Toys, games, and children's vehicles | \| 121.2 | 121.3 | 121.5 | -1.9 | . 2 | -. 4 | -. 6 | 1 |
| 15-12 | Sporting and athletic goods $2 /$ | \| 126.0 | 126.5 | 126.6 | . 2 | . 1 | . 6 | 0 | 1 |
| 15-2 | Tobacco products $2 /$ | 395.2 | 399.0 | 398.9 | 9.8 | 0 | 5.6 | -. 2 | 0 |
| 15-5 \| | Mobile homes $2 /$. | \| 159.7 | 160.1 | 160.9 | 2.0 | . 5 | -. 1 | . 2 | . 5 |
| 15-94-02 | Jewelry, platinum, \& karat gold 2/. | \| 126.6 | 127.2 | 127.2 | -. 5 | 0 | . 5 | -. 4 | 0 |
| 15-94-04 | Costume jewelry and novelties 2/.. | \| 140.4 | 140.7 | 141.1 | . 6 | . 3 | -. 9 | . 2 | . 3 |
|  | CAPITAL EQUIPMENT | . 138.3 | 138.5 | 138.7 | . 7 | . 1 | 0 | . 1 | . 2 |
| 11-1 | Agricultural machinery and equipment $2 /$. | . 152.7 | 152.0 | 152.3 | . 1 | . 2 | 0 | . 2 | . 2 |
| 11-2 | Construction machinery and equipment. | . 147.6 | 148.5 | 148.8 | 1.0 | . 2 | -. 1 | . 1 | 3 |
| 11-37 | Metal cutting machine tools 2/. | . 161.1 | 162.3 | 161.7 | . 8 | -. 4 | 0 | . 5 | -. 4 |
| 11-38 \| | Metal forming machine tools 2/. | . 159.9 | 160.6 | 160.4 | . 6 | -. 1 | 0 | . 3 | -. 1 |


| 11-39 | \| Tools, dies, jigs, fixtures, and ind. molds 2/ | 140.4 | 141.4 | 141.5 | 1.4 | . 1 | . 2 | . 4 | . 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 11-41 | \| Pumps, compressors, and equipment | 152.3 | 153.4 | 153.5 | 1.2 | . 1 | -. 5 | . 1 | . 1 |
| 11-44 | \| Industrial material handling equipment 2/ | 133.3 | 133.9 | 134.0 | . 8 | . 1 | . 3 | . 2 | . 1 |
| 11-51 | \| Electronic computers (Dec. 1998=100) 2/.. | 80.3 | 76.5 | 74.7 | -16.9 | -2.4 | -3.3 | -. 4 | -2.4 |
| 11-62 | \| Textile machinery 2/. | 154.9 | 155.7 | 155.8 | 1.2 | . 1 | . 4 | . 1 | . 1 |
| 11-64 | \| Paper industries machinery (June 1982=100) | 163.3 | 165.0 | 165.0 | 1.6 | 0 | . 3 | . 8 | -. 1 |
| 11-65 | \| Printing trades machinery $2 /$. | 141.2 | 141.5 | 141.5 | . 6 | 0 | . 1 | -. 1 | 0 |
| 11-74 | \| Transformers and power regulators 2/ | 134.5 | 136.0 | 136.1 | 4.1 | . 1 | . 4 | . 4 | . 1 |
| 11-76 | \| Communication \& related equip. ( Dec. 1985=100) | 111.3 | 110.9 | 110.9 | -2.7 | 0 | -. 3 | -. 2 | . 2 |
| 11-79-05 | \| X-ray and electromedical equipment 2/.. | 103.3 | 101.6 | 102.1 | -3.8 | . 5 | . 1 | -1.4 | . 5 |
| 11-91 | \| Oil field and gas field machinery | 126.8 | 127.8 | 127.9 | 1.1 | . 1 | . 9 | -. 1 | . 2 |
| 11-92 | \| Mining machinery and equipment 2/. | 144.4 | 145.6 | 145.8 | 1.3 | . 1 | . 2 | . 4 | . 1 |
| 11-93 | \| Office and store machines and equipment $2 /$. | 112.6 | 113.2 | 112.9 | . 5 | -. 3 | . 1 | . 6 | -. 3 |
| 12-2 | \| Commercial furniture 2/..... | 157.2 | 157.9 | 157.9 | 1.3 | 0 | . 1 | . 2 | 0 |
| 14-11-05 | \| Light motor trucks. | 158.6 | 157.8 | 158.0 | -. 5 | . 1 | -. 1 | . 5 | -. 1 |
| 14-11-06 | \| Heavy motor trucks 2/ | 147.3 | 148.4 | 148.7 | 2.1 | . 2 | . 1 | . 3 | . 2 |
| 14-14 | \| Truck trailers 2/. | 137.6 | 138.1 | 139.1 | 2.4 | . 7 | . 1 | -. 1 | . 7 |
| 14-21-02 | \| Civilian aircraft (Dec. 1985=100) | 154.0 | 156.4 | 157.5 | 4.3 | . 7 | . 6 | 1.0 | . 7 |
| 14-31 | \| Ships (Dec. 1985=100) 2/. | 145.8 | 146.4 | 146.4 | . 4 | 0 | 0 | . 4 | 0 |
| 14-4 | \| Railroad equipment 2/.. | 135.5 | 135.6 | 135.8 | 1.0 | . 1 | -. 1 | . 2 | . 1 |
|  | \| |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | IINTERMEDIATE MATERIALS, SUPPLIES, AND COMPONENTS. \| | 125.4 | 127.9 | 128.0 | 5.3 | . 1 | . 8 | . 9 | -. 1 |
|  | INTERMEDIATE FOODS AND FEEDS. | 109.7 | 110.8 | 111.8 | 2.6 | . 9 | . 6 | . 5 | . 8 |
| 02-12-03 | \| Flour 2/. | 99.2 | 102.6 | 102.3 | -. 7 | -. 3 | . 8 | 0 | -. 3 |
| 02-53 | \| Refined sugar 2/. | 117.7 | 114.7 | 110.2 | -9.7 | -3.9 | -1.3 | -. 3 | -3.9 |
| 02-54 | \| Confectionery materials | 94.4 | 93.9 | 93.9 | 0 | 0 | -2.2 | . 5 | -. 2 |
| 02-72 | \| Crude vegetable oils 2/. | 76.3 | 77.6 | 84.2 | -13.6 | 8.5 | -. 1 | 2.1 | 8.5 |
| 02-9 | \| Prepared animal feeds $2 /$ | 99.1 | 102.6 | 102.2 | 4.6 | -. 4 | 2.4 | 1.0 | -. 4 |
|  | \| |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | INTERMEDIATE MATERIALS LESS FOODS AND FEEDS. | 126.2 | 128.8 | 128.9 | 5.4 | . 1 | . 8 | 1.0 | -. 2 |
| 03-1 | \| Synthetic fibers 2/. | 103.4 | 105.4 | 106.1 | 2.0 | . 7 | 1.9 | . 3 | . 7 |
| 03-2 | \| Processed yarns and threads 2/ | 107.6 | 107.0 | 107.0 | -1.6 | 0 | . 1 | -. 6 | 0 |
| 03-3 | \| Gray fabrics 2/. | 111.8 | 109.3 | 111.0 | -4.3 | 1.6 | . 9 | -3.0 | 1.6 |
| 03-4 | \| Finished fabrics. | 121.9 | 122.0 | 123.0 | . 2 | . 8 | -. 1 | 0 | . 6 |
| 03-83-03 | \| Industrial textile products $2 /$ | 129.4 | 130.4 | 130.5 | 1.2 | . 1 | . 6 | -. 2 | . 1 |
| 04-2 | Leather. | 177.9 | 179.8 | 179.0 | 1.8 | $-.4$ | -. 3 | . 6 | . 1 |
| 05-32 | \| Liquefied petroleum gas 2/.................. | 102.3 | 136.8 | 126.1 | 139.3 | -7.8 | 6.2 | 28.5 | -7.8 |

[^0]Table 2. Producer price indexes and percent changes for selected commodity groupings by stage of processing - Continued


| Commercial printing (June 1982=100) $2 /$ | 152.8 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Foundry and forge shop products | 135.2 |
| Steel mill products 2/ | 106.1 |
| Primary nonferrous metals 2/ | 111.3 |
| Aluminum mill shapes 2/ | 142.8 |
| Copper and brass mill shapes 2/ | 159.0 |
| Nonferrous wire and cable 2/ | 137.8 |
| Metal containers 2/. | 106.5 |
| Hardware | 150.0 |
| Plumbing fixtures and brass fittings | 178.3 |
| Heating equipment | 154.1 |
| Fabricated structural metal products | 144.4 |
| Fabricated ferrous wire products (June 1982=100) | 130.0 |
| Other misc. metal products $2 /$ | 125.8 |
| Mechanical power transmission equipment | 161.9 |
| Air conditioning and refrigeration equipment. | 134.7 |
| Metal valves, ex.fluid power (Dec. 1982=100) $2 /$ | 160.8 |
| Ball and roller bearings | 167.1 |
| Wiring devices | 153.4 |
| Motors, generators, motor generator sets | 145.7 |
| Switchgear, switchboard, etc., equipment | 151.9 |
| Electronic components and accessories 2/ | 97.9 |
| Internal combustion engines | 143.1 |
| Machine shop products $2 /$ | 136.5 |
| Flat glass 2/ | 106.5 |
| Cement | 150.4 |
| Concrete products | 144.3 |
| Asphalt felts and coatings 2/ | 100.7 |
| Gypsum products 2/ | 227.3 |
| Glass containers 2/ | 125.7 |
| Motor vehicle parts 2/ | 113.9 |
| Aircraft engines \& engine parts (Dec. 1985=100) | 139.1 |
| Aircraft parts \& aux.equip., nec (June 1985=100) | 143.4 |
| Photographic supplies 2/ | 128.1 |
| Medical/surgical/personal aid devices | 144.8 |
|  |  |

153.5
135.5
108.0
115.4
149.0

## 135.8 <br> 35.8 109.8

13.8
13.0
48.2
148.2
159.9
$144.2 \quad 143.2$
$106.7 \quad 106.1$
$150.6 \quad 150.8$
$180.1 \quad 181.0$
$154.3 \quad 155.2$
$145.5 \quad 145.7$
$126.0 \quad 126.1$
$163.2 \quad 163.4$
$135.2 \quad 135.6$

## $162.0 \quad 161.9$

$\begin{array}{ll}162.0 & 161.9 \\ 168.0 & 167.8\end{array}$

| 168.0 | 167.8 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 153.1 | 153.3 |

## $\begin{array}{ll}146.1 & 146.0\end{array}$

$152.0 \quad 152.9$

| 96.9 | 97.5 |
| ---: | ---: |


| 96.9 | 97.5 |
| ---: | ---: |
| 143.4 | 143.3 |

$\begin{array}{ll}143.4 & 143.3 \\ 137.5 & 136.9\end{array}$
$137.5 \quad 136.9$
$107.7 \quad 109.2$
$146.1 \quad 150.2$
$\begin{array}{ll}101.0 & 103.1 \\ & 103.0\end{array}$
$221.5 \quad 218.3$
$\begin{array}{ll}121.4 & 218.3 \\ 127.3\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{ll}127.4 & 127.3 \\ 113.3 & 113.4\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{ll}113.3 & 113.4 \\ 139.8 & 139.9\end{array}$
$142.5 \quad 143.6$
$123.9 \quad 124.3$
$145.6 \quad 145.5$
$113.3 \quad 110.6$
101.3
103.5

Wheat 2/.......................................................... 74.1 . 74.0

Slaughter cattle 2/................................................. 102.3

80.278 .0
$87.8 \quad 83.6$
$107.4 \quad 109.0$
$\begin{array}{rr}70.7 & 81.4\end{array}$
1.3
.5
$\begin{array}{ll}4.3 & 1.7\end{array}$
$20.2-2.1$

| 10.8 | -2.1 |
| ---: | ---: |

$10.9-.6$
-.7
-.6
$\begin{array}{rr}.2 & -.6 \\ 2.0 & .1\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{ll}2.4 & .1 \\ 1.0 & .5\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{ll}1.0 & .6 \\ 2.0 & .1\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{rrr}.9 & .7 & 1 . \\ 1.3 & -1.7 & -2 . \\ 2.3 & 0 & -.\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{lll}.2 & -1.1 & -.5 \\ 1.4 & -.6\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{lll}1.4 & 1.8 & -.7\end{array}$
$0-6$
$\begin{array}{lll}. & .1 & .1 \\ -.2 & .1 & .\end{array}$
0
$-.6$
0
.3

| .1 | .6 | - |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| .3 | -1 | 0 |
| -.5 | -.1 |  |

0
$-.1$
.6
0
1.4
$-1.7$
$-.3$
2.0
-1.4
$-.1$
-.2 . 1
${ }_{0}^{.6}$
0.1
4.2
3.5
1.7

| 3.7 | -.1 | -2. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

$\begin{array}{rrr}3.7 & 6.0 & -4.8 \\ -1.0 & 6.1 & 1.5\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{lll}-.7 & 9.2 & 6.5\end{array}$
4.6


1/ The indexes for December 1999 have been recalculated to incorporate late reports and corrections by respondents. All indexes are subject to revision 4 months after original publication.

2/ Not seasonally adjusted.
3/ Not available.

Table 3. Producer price indexes for selected commodity groupings
(1982=100 unless otherwise indicated)

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Commodity } \\ & \text { code } \end{aligned}$ | Grouping | Unadjusted index 1/ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Dec. 1999 | \| March 2000 | \|April 2000 |
|  | Finished Goods (1967=100) | 378.7 | 384.5 | 384.4 |
|  | All commodities. | 127.8 | 131.0 | 130.7 |
|  |  |  | I | \| |
| I |  |  | I | \| |
|  | MAJOR COMMODITY GROUPS |  | \| | \| |
|  |  |  | \| | \| |
|  | Farm products and processed foods and feeds | 119.7 | 121.6 | 122.7 |
| 01 | Farm products. | 96.9 | 100.5 | 101.6 |
| 02 \| | Processed foods and feeds... | 130.9 | 132.0 | 133.1 |

```
    Industrial commodities...............................
```




1/ Data for December 1999 have been revised to reflect the availability of late reports and corrections by respondents. All data are subject to revision 4 months after original publication.

2/ Prices of some items in this grouping are lagged 1 month.
Table 4. Producer price indexes for the net output of major industry groups, not seasonally adjusted


| Mining and quarrying of non-metallic |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| minerals, except fuels. | \| $12 / 84$ \| | 134.4 | 135.2 | 136.0 | 1.6 | . 6 |
| \| |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \|Total manufacturing industries | \|12/84| | 130.5 | 133.0 | 132.8 | 4.2 | -. 2 |
| \| Food and kindred products | \|12/84| | 126.7 | 127.5 | 128.2 | 3.1 | . 5 |
| Tobacco manufactures | \|12/84| | 345.0 | 347.3 | 347.2 | 9.9 | 0 |
| Textile mill products | \| $12 / 84$ \| | 116.1 | 116.0 | 116.1 | -. 3 | . 1 |
| Apparel and other finished products made |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| from fabrics and similar materials | \|12/84| | 125.3 | 125.3 | 125.6 | . 2 | . 2 |
| Lumber and wood products, except furniture | \|12/84| | 160.6 | 162.0 | 161.8 | 1.0 | -. 1 |
| Furniture and fixtures. | \|12/84| | 142.1 | 142.8 | 143.0 | 1.6 | . 1 |
| Paper and allied products | \|12/84| | 140.4 | 143.5 | 145.8 | 8.6 | 1.6 |
| \| Printing, publishing, and allied industries. | \|12/84| | 179.2 | 181.2 | 181.3 | 2.4 | . 1 |
| Chemicals and allied products | \|12/84| | 152.9 | 154.8 | 155.5 | 5.3 | . 5 |
| Petroleum refining and related products | \|12/84| | 91.8 | 112.2 | 107.8 | 46.3 | -3.9 |
| \| Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products. | \|12/84| | 123.4 | 124.0 | 124.1 | 2.0 | . 1 |
| Leather and leather products | \|12/84| | 137.0 | 137.5 | 137.4 | 1.0 | -. 1 |
| \| Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products. | \|12/84| | 133.5 | 134.7 | 134.7 | 2.0 | 0 |
| Primary metal industries | \| 12 /84| | 117.4 | 119.8 | 120.5 | 5.1 | . 6 |
| \| Fabricated metal products, except machinery and transportation equipment................ | $\begin{aligned} & \mid \\ & \|12 / 84\| \end{aligned}$ | 129.7 | 130.4 | 130.4 | 1.2 | 0 |
| \| Machinery, except electrical | \|12/84| | 117.0 | 117.4 | 117.4 | -. 1 | 0 |
| Electrical and electronic machinery, equipment, and supplies............ | $\begin{aligned} & \mid \\ & \|12 / 84\| \end{aligned}$ | 108.9 | 108.5 | 108.7 | -. 9 | . 2 |
| Transportation equipment | \|12/84| | 136.2 | 136.1 | 136.3 | 1.3 | . 1 |
| \| Measuring and controlling instruments; photographic, medical, optical goods; | $1 \mid$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| watches, clocks...................... | \|12/84| | 125.6 | 125.9 | 126.1 | -. 2 | . 2 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing industries | \|12/85| | 130.5 | 130.9 | 131.1 | . 5 | . 2 |
| \| ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \|Services industries |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \| Railroad transportation. | \|12/96| | 101.6 | 102.2 | 102.4 | 1.4 | . 2 |
| \| Motor freight transportation and warehousing | \|06/93| | 115.8 | 118.1 | 118.2 | 3.5 | . 1 |
| United states postal service. | \|06/89| | 135.2 | 135.2 | 135.2 | -. 1 | 0 |
| Water transportation. | \|12/92| | 116.1 | 117.2 | 118.5 | 11.8 | 1.1 |
| Transportation by air | \|12/92| | 134.2 | 138.4 | 142.5 | 10.0 | 3.0 |
| \| Pipe lines, except natural gas | \|12/86| | 98.2 | 101.9 | 101.9 | 3.6 | 0 |
| Health services | \|12/94| | 110.8 | 111.7 | 111.8 | 2.2 | . 1 |
| Legal services. | \| 12 /96| | 109.8 | 110.6 | 110.9 | 2.4 | . 3 |

1/ Indexes in this table are derived from the net-output-weighted industry price indexes. Because of differences in coverage and aggregation methodology, they will generally not match the movements of similarly-titled indexes which are derived from traditional commodity groupings.
2/ The indexes for December 1999 have been recalculated to incorporate late reports and corrections by respondents. All indexes are subject to revision 4 months after original publication

Table 5. Producer price indexes by stage of processing, seasonally adjusted
(1982=100)

| Grouping | Index 1/ |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. |
|  | 1999 | 1999 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Finished goods | 134.7 | 134.9 | 135.0 | 136.4 | 137.7 | 137.3 |
| Finished consumer goods.......................... | 134.2 | 134.4 | 134.5 | 136.3 | 138.0 | 137.3 |
| Finished consumer foods | 135.4 | 135.4 | 135.7 | 136.3 | 136.5 | 137.9 |
| Crude.. | 119.0 | 124.0 | 118.1 | 123.1 | 119.2 | 128.6 |
| Processed....................................... . | 136.7 | 136.3 | 137.1 | 137.4 | 137.9 | 138.6 |
| Finished consumer goods, excluding foods.....। | 133.5 | 133.8 | 133.8 | 136.1 | 138.4 | 136.9 |
| Nondurable goods less foods................। | 131.9 | 132.3 | 132.2 | 135.7 | 138.8 | 136.6 |
| Durable goods........................ . . . . . . . ${ }^{\text {I }}$ | 133.5 | 133.6 | 133.7 | 133.3 | 133.6 | 133.7 |
| Capital equipment. | 137.8 | 138.0 | 138.1 | 138.1 | 138.3 | 138.6 |
| Manufacturing industries | 138.6 | 138.8 | 139.0 | 139.0 | 139.2 | 139.2 |
| Nonmanufacturing industries.................. | 137.5 | 137.7 | 137.7 | 137.7 | 138.0 | 138.3 |
| Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.\| | 125.2 | 125.6 | 126.3 | 127.3 | 128.5 | 128.4 |
| Materials and components for manufacturing.....। | 126.0 | 126.0 | 126.5 | 126.9 | 127.5 | 128.0 |
| Materials for food manufacturing.............l | 121.0 | 118.1 | 118.5 | 118.3 | 118.7 | 120.2 |
| Materials for nondurable manufacturing.......l | 127.9 | 128.2 | 129.1 | 129.7 | 131.3 | 132.1 |
| Materials for durable manufacturing..........l | 126.7 | 127.2 | 128.4 | 129.4 | 129.4 | 129.8 |
| Components for manufacturing................. | 125.8 | 125.8 | 125.7 | 125.6 | 125.7 | 125.9 |
| Materials and components for construction......\| | 149.5 | 150.0 | 150.5 | 150.9 | 151.4 | 151.5 |
| Processed fuels and lubricants.................. | 90.2 | 91.5 | 93.4 | 97.2 | 101.3 | 98.4 |
| Manufacturing industries .................... | 92.9 | 92.7 | 94.0 | 96.4 | 98.9 | 97.8 |
| Nonmanufacturing industries................... | 88.4 | 90.6 | 92.7 | 97.3 | 102.3 | 98.4 |
| Containers.. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 146.4 | 146.4 | 147.2 | 147.3 | 148.4 | 151.8 |
| Supplies.... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 135.0 | 135.1 | 135.2 | 135.5 | 136.0 | 136.2 |
| Manufacturing industries | 141.4 | 141.5 | 141.7 | 141.7 | 142.3 | 142.6 |
| Nonmanufacturing industries.................. | 132.2 | 132.3 | 132.4 | 132.7 | 133.2 | 133.4 |
|  | 90.7 | 90.3 | 90.4 | 93.1 | 94.3 | 93.9 |
| Other supplies.............................. | 137.2 | 137.4 | 137.4 | 137.5 | 137.9 | 138.2 |
| Crude materials for further processing........... | 109.6 | 104.2 | 107.4 | 111.9 | 113.9 | 111.1 |
| Foodstuffs and feedstuffs....................... | 100.2 | 98.2 | 98.8 | 99.5 | 103.0 | 104.7 |
| Nonfood materials................................ | 112.1 | 104.5 | 109.4 | 116.5 | 117.4 | 111.4 |
| Nonfood materials except fuel 2/.............l | 105.2 | 109.5 | 111.9 | 119.5 | 122.2 | 107.8 |


| Manufacturing 2/. | 96.3 | 100.4 | 102.6 | 109.9 | 112.5 | 98.8 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Construction | 200.5 | 201.2 | 203.5 | 204.3 | 202.5 | 201.4 |
| Crude fuel 3/ | 112.6 | 89.5 | 97.3 | 103.0 | 101.4 | 107.5 |
| Manufacturing industrie | 112.3 | 89.2 | 96.2 | 103.1 | 100.7 | 107.1 |
| Nonmanufacturing industries | 114.6 | 91.1 | 99.1 | 104.8 | 103.3 | 109.5 |
| Special groupings |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Finished goods, excluding foods. | 134.4 | 134.7 | 134.7 | 136.3 | 138.0 | 137.0 |
| Intermediate materials less foods and feeds | 126.0 | 126.5 | 127.2 | 128.2 | 129.5 | 129.3 |
| Intermediate foods and feeds | 111.7 | 109.6 | 109.9 | 110.6 | 111.2 | 112.1 |
| Crude materials less agricultural products 2/. | 112.9 | 105.0 | 109.9 | 117.2 | 118.0 | 112.4 |
| Finished energy goods | 84.0 | 84.6 | 85.4 | 89.8 | 95.0 | 91.1 |
| Finished goods less energy | 143.6 | 143.7 | 143.6 | 144.1 | 144.3 | 144.8 |
| Finished consumer goods less energy | 146.1 | 146.1 | 145.9 | 146.6 | 146.8 | 147.4 |
| Finished goods less foods and energy. | 146.9 | 147.0 | 146.7 | 147.2 | 147.4 | 147.6 |
| Finished consumer goods less foods and energy. | 152.9 | 153.1 | 152.5 | 153.3 | 153.4 | 153.6 |
| Consumer nondurable goods less foods and energy | 168.2 | 168.3 | 167.1 | 168.9 | 168.9 | 169.2 |
| Intermediate energy goods | 89.9 | 91.2 | 93.0 | 96.9 | 101.0 | 98.1 |
| Intermediate materials less energy | 133.0 | 133.1 | 133.5 | 133.8 | 134.4 | 134.9 |
| Intermediate materials less foods and energy. | 134.4 | 134.6 | 135.1 | 135.4 | 135.9 | 136.4 |
| Crude energy materials $2 /$ | 98.9 | 87.9 | 92.9 | 102.2 | 103.4 | 96.3 |
| Crude materials less energy. | 111.2 | 110.7 | 112.3 | 112.7 | 115.2 | 116.0 |
| Crude nonfood materials less energy 3/ | 143.4 | 147.0 | 151.2 | 150.9 | 150.6 | 148.8 |

1/ All seasonally adjusted indexes are subject to change up to 5 years after original publication due to the recalculation of seasonal factors each January. The indexes for December 1999 have been recalculated to incorporate late reports and corrections by respondents.
2/ Includes crude petroleum.
3/ Excludes crude petroleum.
Technical Notes
Brief Explanation of
Producer Price Indexes
The term Producer Price Index (PPI) refers to a family of
indexes that measure the average change over time in the selling prices received by domestic producers of goods and services.
PPIs measure price change from the perspective of the seller.

This contrasts with other measures, such as the Consumer Price Index (CPI); CPIs measure price change from the purchaser's perspective. Sellers' and purchasers' prices may differ due to government subsidies, sales and excise taxes, and distribution costs.

Over 10,000 PPIs for individual products and groups of products are released each month. PPIs are available for the products of virtually every industry in the mining and manufacturing sectors of the U.S. economy. New PPIs are gradually being introduced for the products of industries in the transportation, utilities, trade, finance, and services sectors of the economy.

Over 100,000 price quotations per month are organized into three sets of producer price indexes: (1) Stage of processing indexes; (2) commodity indexes; and (3) indexes for the net output of industries and their products. The stage-of-processing structure (tables 1, 2, and 5) organizes products by class of buyer and degree of fabrication. The commodity structure (tables 2 and 3) organizes products by similarity of end-use or material composition. The entire output of various industries is sampled to derive price indexes for the net output of industries and their products (table 4).

Within the stage-of-processing system, finished goods are commodities that will not undergo further processing and are ready for sale to the final demand user, either an individual ready for sale to the final demand user, either an individual
consumer or business firm. Consumer foods include unprocessed foods such as eggs and fresh vegetables, as well as processed foods such as bakery products and meats. Other finished consumer goods include durable goods such as automobiles, household furniture, and appliances; and nondurable goods such as apparel and home heating oil. Capital equipment includes producer durable goods such as heavy motor trucks, tractors, and machine tools.

The stage-of-processing category for intermediate materials supplies, and components consists partly of commodities that have been processed but require further processing. Examples of such semifinished goods include flour, cotton yarn, steel mill products, and lumber. The intermediate goods category also encompasses nondurable physically complete items purchased by business firms as inputs for their operations. Examples include diesel fuel, belts and belting, paper boxes, and fertilizers.

Crude materials for further processing are products entering the market for the first time that have not been manufactured or fabricated and that are not sold directly to consumers. Crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs include items such as
grains and livestock. Examples of crude nonfood materials include raw cotton, crude petroleum, coal, hides and skins, and iron and steel scrap.

Producer price indexes for the net output of industries and their products are grouped according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC). Industry price indexes are compatible with other economic time series organized by SIC codes, such as data on employment, wages, and productivity. Table 4 lists indexes for the net output of major mining and manufacturing industry groups at the 2-digit level.

Producer price indexes are based on selling prices reported by establishments of all sizes selected by probability sampling, with the probability of selection proportionate to size. Individual items and transaction terms from these firms are also chosen by probability proportionate to size. BLS strongly encourages cooperating companies to supply actual transaction prices at the time of shipment to minimize the use of list prices. Prices are normally reported by mail questionnaire for the Tuesday of the week containing the 13th.

Price data are provided on a voluntary and confidential basis; no one but sworn BLS employees are allowed access to individual company price reports. The Bureau publishes price indexes instead of unit dollar prices. All producer price indexes are routinely subject to revision once, 4 months after original publication, to reflect the availability of late reports and corrections by respondents.

Weights for most traditional commodity groupings of the PPI, as well as all indexes (such as stage-of-processing indexes) calculated from traditional commodity groupings, currently reflect 1992 values of shipments as reported in the Census of Manufactures and other sources. From January 1992 through December 1995, PPI weights were derived from 1987 shipment values. Industry indexes shown in table 4 are also now calculated with 1992 net output weights. This periodic update of the value weights used to calculate the PPI is done to more accurately reflect changes in production and marketing patterns in the economy.

Net output values of shipments are used as weights for industry indexes. Net output values refer to the value of shipments from establishments in one industry to establishments classified in another industry. However, weights for commodity price indexes are based on gross shipment values, including shipment values between establishments within the same industry. As a result, broad commodity grouping indexes such as the all commodities index are affected by the multiple counting of price
change at successive stages of processing, which can lead to exaggerated or misleading signals about inflation. Stage-ofprocessing indexes partially correct this defect, but industry indexes consistently correct for this at all levels of aggregation. Therefore, industry and stage-of-processing indexes are more appropriate than broad commodity groupings for economic analysis of general price trends.

Effective with publication of January 1988 data, many important PPI series (including stage-of-processing groupings and most commodity groups and individual items) were placed on a new reference base, 1982=100. From 1971 through 1987, the standard reference base for most PPI series was 1967=100. Except for rounding differences, the shift to the new reference base did not alter any changes to previously published percent changes for affected PPI series. (See "Calculating Index Changes," below.) The new reference base is not used for indexes with a base later than December 1981, nor for indexes for the net output of industries and their products.

For further information on the underlying concepts and methodology of the Producer Price Index, see chapter 14, "Producer Prices," in BLS Handbook of Methods (April 1997), Bulletin 2490. Reprints are available from the Bureau of Labor Statistics on request.

Calculating Index Changes
Each index measures price changes from a reference period which equals 100.0 (1982 or some later month). An increase of 5.5 percent from the reference period in the Finished Goods Price Index, for example, is shown as 105.5. This change can also be expressed in dollars as follows: "Prices received by domestic producers of a systematic sample of finished goods have risen from $\$ 100$ in 1982 to $\$ 105.50$ today." Likewise, a current index of 90.0 would indicate that prices received by producers of finished goods today are 10 percent lower than they were in 1982.

Movements of price indexes from one month to another are usually expressed as percent changes rather than as changes in index points because index point changes are affected by the level of the index in relation to its base period, while percent changes are not. The example below shows the computation of index point and percent changes.

Index point change

Less previous index
Equals index point change
104.0
3.5

Index percent change
Index point change
Divided by the previous index
Equals
Result multiplied by 100
Equals percent change
3.5
104.0
0.034
$0.034 \times 100$
3.4

Because price data are used for different purposes by different groups, the Bureau of Labor Statistics publishes seasonally adjusted as well as unadjusted changes each month.

Seasonally Adjusted and Unadjusted Data

Seasonally adjusted data are preferred for analyzing general price trends in the economy because they eliminate the effect of changes that normally occur at about the same time and in about the same magnitude every year--such as price movements resulting from normal weather patterns, regular production and marketing cycles, model changeovers, seasonal discounts, and holidays. For these reasons, seasonally adjusted data more clearly reveal underlying cyclical trends.

Unadjusted data are of primary interest to users who need information which can be related to actual dollar values of transactions. Individuals requiring this information include marketing specialists, purchasing agents, budget and cost analysts, contract specialists, and commodity traders. It is the unadjusted data that are generally cited in escalating long-term contracts such as purchasing agreements or real estate leases. (See Escalation and Producer Price Indexes: A Guide for Contracting Parties, BLS Report 807, September 1991, available on request from BLS.)

For more information, see "Appendix A: Seasonal Adjustment Methodology at BLS," in the BLS Handbook of Methods (April 1997), Bulletin 2490 and (2) "Summary of Changes to the PPI's Seasonal Adjustment Methodology" in the January 1995 issue of Producer Price Indexes.


[^0]:    see footnotes at end of table

