FOR DATA ONLY: (202) 691-5200 FOR TECHNICAL INFORMATION:
(202) 691-7705

MEDIA CONTACT: (202) 691-5902
http://stats.bls.gov/ppihome.htm

USDL 00-169
TRANSMISSION OF MATERIAL IN
THIS RELEASE IS EMBARGOED
UNTIL 8:30 A.M. (E.D.T), FRIDAY,
JUNE 9, 2000

## Producer Price Indexes -- May 2000

The Producer Price Index for Finished Goods showed no change in May, seasonally adjusted, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. This followed a 0.3 -percent decrease in April and a 1.0-percent gain in March. The index for finished goods other than foods and energy rose 0.2 percent, after increasing 0.1 percent for two consecutive months. Prices received by producers of intermediate goods fell 0.1 percent, the same rate as last month. The crude goods index turned up 3.2 percent, following a 2.5 -percent decline a month earlier. (See table A.)

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


| Feb. | 1.0 | .4 | 5.2 | .3 | 4.0 | $r .9$ | $r 4.7$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Mar. | 1.0 | .1 | 5.8 | .1 | 4.5 | .9 | 1.8 |
| Apr. | -.3 | 1.0 | -4.1 | .1 | 3.9 | -.1 | -2.5 |
| May | 0 | -.2 | -.5 | .2 | 3.9 | -.1 | 3.2 |

$\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { May } & 0 & -.2 & -.5 & 3 & 3.9 & -.1\end{array}$
r=revised. Some of the figures shown above and elsewhere in
this release may differ from those previously reported because data for January 2000 have been revised to reflect the availability of late reports and corrections by respondents.

Among finished goods, the rate of decline in prices for finished energy goods slowed from 4.1 percent in April to 0.5 percent in May. The index for finished consumer goods excluding foods and energy rose 0.2 percent in May, after edging up 0.1 percent in the previous month. By contrast, the index for finished consumer foods turned down 0.2 percent, following a 1.0-percent gain a month ago. Capital equipment prices increased 0.1 percent, after rising 0.2 percent in April.

Before seasonal adjustment, the Producer Price Index for Finished Goods increased 0.4 percent to stand at $137.5(1982=100)$. From May 1999 to May 2000, prices for finished goods gained 3.9 percent. Over the preceding 12 months, the index for finished energy goods increased 18.1 percent, finished goods other than foods and energy advanced 1.5 percent, and finished consumer foods rose 2.6 percent. Prices received by producers of intermediate goods increased 5.0 percent for the 12 months ended in May, and the index for crude goods advanced 18.5 percent during the same period.

## Finished goods

Prices for finished energy goods fell 0.5 percent in May, after dropping 4.1-percent in April. The most significant contribution to May's decline was a 12.1-percent drop in liquefied petroleum gas prices. Additional downward pressure on energy prices can be traced to a $0.5-$ percent decrease in the heavily weighted residential electric power index. By contrast, price increases were registered for gasoline, residential natural gas, home heating oil, and finished lubricants.

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

| Interm | Crude |
| :--- | :--- |
| ediate | goods |

goods
goods

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Month } \\ & 1999 \end{aligned}$ | Foods | Energy | Exclud ing <br> foods and energy | ```goods from 12 months ago (unadj.)``` | Foods | Energy (unadj.) | Excluding <br> foods <br> and <br> energy | crude goods from <br> 12 months ago (unadj.) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| May | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.2 | -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. | -1.9 | 1.4 | . 1 | 3.7 | -2.0 | -11.1 | 2.5 | 15.3 |
| 2000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jan. | r. 1 | r1.8 | . 4 | 4.1 | r. 7 | r4.7 | r2.3 | r17.4 |
| Feb. | r. 8 | r4.4 | 2 | 5.3 | r. 6 | r11.1 | r. 3 | 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 |
| May | . 7 | -1.4 | 1 | 5.0 | -1.8 | 9.9 | -. 3 | 18.5 |
| r=revised. Some of the figures shown above and elsewhere in this release may differ from those previously reported because data for January 2000 have been revised to reflect the availability of late reports and corrections by respondents. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

In May, the index for finished consumer goods other than foods and energy moved up 0.2 percent, after rising 0.1 percent for two consecutive months. Price increases for passenger cars, sanitary papers and health products, book publishing, light motor trucks, cosmetics, and women's apparel outweighed declining prices for prescription drugs, alcoholic beverages, household appliances, passenger car radial tires, and for girls', children's, and infants' apparel.

Prices received by producers of finished consumer foods turned down 0.2 percent in May, after posting a 1.0 -percent gain in April. The index for eggs for fresh use fell 17.9 percent, following a 41.6 -percent advance in the prior month. Prices for finfish and shellfish, pork, processed young chickens, and processed turkeys also turned down, after rising a month earlier. The indexes for dairy products and for beef and veal rose less than in the previous month. By contrast, prices for fresh and dry vegetables advanced 12.1 percent in May, following a $2.5-p e r c e n t ~ g a i n ~ i n ~$ April. The indexes for roasted coffee and for fresh fruits and melons turned up, after falling in the prior month. Soft drink prices exhibited a greater rate of increase than in April.

The capital equipment index moved up 0.1 percent in May, after registering a 0.2-percent increase in April. Advancing prices for light motor trucks, communication equipment, commercial furniture, civilian aircraft, agricultural machinery, and for pumps and compressors slightly outweighed falling prices for electronic computers, x-ray and electromedical equipment, heavy motor trucks, and construction machinery.

Intermediate goods
A 1.4-percent decline in prices for intermediate energy goods was the main factor behind a 0.1 -percent decrease in the Producer Price Index for Intermediate Materials, Supplies, and Components. Prices for materials and components for construction and durable manufacturing materials also fell in May. By contrast, both the index for nondurable manufacturing materials and the index for intermediate foods and feeds posted increases of 0.7 percent in May. Excluding foods and energy, the index for intermediate materials advanced 0.1 percent, following a 0.4 -percent gain a month earlier. (See table B.)

The intermediate energy goods index decreased 1.4 percent in May, after registering a 2.9-percent decline in April. In May, falling prices for industrial electric power, commercial electric power, jet fuels, liquefied petroleum gas, and diesel fuel outweighed rising prices for gasoline, commercial natural gas, industrial natural gas, and residual fuel.

The index for materials and components for construction decreased 0.3 percent in May, after posting a 0.1-percent gain in April. Plywood prices declined 6.4 percent, following a 0.8 -percent advance in the prior month. The index for softwood lumber fell more than a month earlier. Prices for steel wire, plumbing fixtures and brass fittings, and wiring devices turned down, after increasing a month ago. Conversely, the index for nonferrous wire and cable rose 0.6 percent in May, following a $0.7-p e r c e n t ~ d r o p ~ i n ~$ April. Prices for fabricated ferrous wire products also turned up, after decreasing in the previous month. The index for plastic construction products showed no change, following a decline in April. Cement prices fell less than a month earlier.

The index for durable manufacturing materials dropped 0.2 percent in May, after registering a 0.3-percent gain in April. Prices for hot rolled sheet and strip decreased 0.2 percent, following a 2.2-percent advance in the prior month. The indexes for plywood and for building paper and board also declined, after increasing a month ago. Prices for semi-finished steel mill products, cold finished bars, and flat glass rose less than a
month earlier. The aluminum index fell more than in the previous month. By contrast, prices for cold rolled sheet and strip gained 1.9 percent, following a 1.1-percent advance in April. The indexes for cement and aluminum mill shapes decreased less than in the prior month.

A 4.2-percent rise in prices for plastic resins and materials was the key contributor to a 0.7 -percent increase in prices for nondurable manufacturing materials. The indexes for primary basic organic chemicals, paper, nitrogenates, paint materials, synthetic fibers, and processed yarns and threads also advanced in May. On the other hand, prices for intermediate organic chemicals, basic inorganic chemicals, medicinal and botanical chemicals, paperboard, and woodpulp declined.

The intermediate foods and feeds index increased 0.7 percent in May, after registering a 0.8 -percent gain in April. A 2.2 -percent rise in the prepared animal feeds index led this month's advance in prices for intermediate foods and feeds. Other price increases were posted for beef and veal, fluid milk products, sausages and breakfast links, refined sugar, and for natural, processed, and imitation cheese. By contrast, prices for pork, liquid beverage bases, crude vegetable oils, confectionery materials, and flour declined in May.

Crude goods
The Producer Price Index for Crude Materials for Further Processing turned up 3.2 percent in May, seasonally adjusted, after declining 2.5 percent in April. Prices for crude energy materials also rose, after falling in the prior month. The index for basic industrial materials fell less than a month ago. By contrast, prices for crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs fell, after rising in the previous month. (See table B.)

Prices for crude energy materials turned up 9.9 percent in May, after posting a 6.9-percent drop in April. Leading the way, the index for crude petroleum gained 21.6 percent, following a 23.7 -percent drop in the previous month. Coal prices rose, after falling in April. On the other hand, the natural gas index increased 3.1 percent, following an 8.7-percent advance last month.

Basic industrial material prices declined 0.3 percent in May, following a 1.2-percent decrease in April. Falling prices for iron and steel scrap, aluminum base scrap, copper ores, and for softwood logs, bolts, and timber outweighed rising prices for wastepaper, raw cotton cattle hides, and for construction sand, gravel, and crushed stone.

Prices for crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs fell 1.8 percent in May,
after rising 1.7 percent in April. The slaughter hogs index dropped 15.5 percent, following a 6.5-percent advance a month earlier. Prices for slaughter broilers and fryers, slaughter cattle, fluid milk, and unprocessed finfish also fell, after rising in April. By contrast, corn prices turned up 4.9 percent, following a 4.8 -percent decline in the prior month. Prices for wheat and fresh fruits and melons also rose, after falling last month. The indexes for soybeans and for fresh and dry vegetables rose more than in the previous month.

Net output price indexes for mining, manufacturing, and services industries
Mining. The Producer Price Index for the Net Output of Total Domestic Mining Industries advanced 5.4 percent in May, after registering a 5.2percent decline in April. (Net output price indexes are not seasonally adjusted.) Leading the upturn, prices received by the crude petroleum, natural gas, and natural gas liquids industry increased 7.1 percent following a 7.0-percent decrease a month earlier. The index for the bituminous coal and lignite industry and for the oil and the gas exploration services industry also rose, after falling in the prior month. Prices received by the gold ores industry declined less than a month ago. By contrast, the index for the copper ores industry dropped 7.0 percent in May, following a 3.1-percent gain in April. Iron ores industry prices also decreased, after rising in the previous month. The index for the oil and gas well drilling industry and the construction sand and gravel industry advanced less than a month earlier. In May, the Producer Price Index for the Net Output of Total Mining Industries stood at 100.0 (December $1984=100)$, 30.7 percent above its year-ago level.

Manufacturing. The Producer Price Index for the Net Output of Total Domestic Manufacturing Industries increased 0.5 percent in May, after posting a 0.2 -percent drop in April. Leading this turnaround, prices received by the petroleum refining and related products industry group gained 3.3 percent, following a 3.9 -percent decline in the prior month The indexes for the chemicals and allied products; the food and kindred products; and the printing, publishing and allied products industry groups rose more than a month ago. Prices received by the machinery (except electrical) industry group and the stone, clay, and concrete products industry group advanced, after showing no change in the previous month. Conversely, the index for the lumber and wood products (except furniture) industry group decreased 1.7 percent in May, following a 0.1 -percent decline in April. Prices received by the transportation equipment, the electrical and electronic machinery and equipment, and the rubber and plastic products industry groups declined, after increasing a month earlier. The index for the paper and allied products industry group rose less than in the prior month. In May, the Producer Price Index for the Net

Output of Total Manufacturing Industries stood at 133.4 (December $1984=100), 4.5$ percent above its year-ago level.

Services. Among service industries in May, prices received by the scheduled air transportation industry rose 6.7 percent. The industry indexes for radio broadcasting, property and casualty insurance, legal services, real estate agents and managers, local trucking without storage, trucking (except local), and deep sea foreign transportation of freight also advanced in May. By contrast, prices received by the home health care industry, operators and lessors of nonresidential buildings, the telephone communications (except radiotelephone) industry, hotels and motels, the passenger car rental, and the freight transportation arrangement industries fell in May.
*****

Producer Price Index data for June 2000 will be released on Friday, July 14, 2000 at 8:30 a.m. (E.D.T)

Table 1. Producer price indexes and percent changes by stage of processing (1982=100)


| Materials and components for manufacturing.....। | 46.550 | 126.4 | 128.0 | 128.4 | 3.7 | . 3 | . 5 | . 4 | . 2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Materials for food manufacturing.............l | 3.339 | 117.6 | 119.6 | 120.6 | . 8 | . 8 | . 3 | 1.3 | -. 1 |
| Materials for nondurable manufacturing.......। | 15.689 | 128.6 | 132.1 | 133.2 | 8.0 | . 8 | 1.2 | . 6 | . 7 |
| Materials for durable manufacturing..........l | 10.279 | 128.6 | 129.8 | 129.6 | 4.3 | -. 2 | 0 | . 3 | -. 2 |
| Components for manufacturing.................l | 17.243 | 125.9 | 125.9 | 126.0 | . 3 | . 1 | . 1 | . 2 | . 1 |
| Materials and components for construction......। | 13.727 | 150.4 | 151.6 | 151.1 | 1.8 | -. 3 | . 3 | . 1 | -. 3 |
| Processed fuels and lubricants.................. | 13.649 | 91.5 | 96.3 | 96.7 | 17.2 | . 4 | 4.2 | -2.9 | -1. 5 |
| Manufacturing industries .................... | 4.947 | 92.3 | 95.8 | 96.3 | 11.3 | . 5 | 2.6 | -1.1 | -1.5 |
| Nonmanufacturing industries.................. | 8.702 | 90.7 | 96.2 | 96.5 | 20.6 | . 3 | 5.1 | -3.8 | -1.5 |
| Containers................................ . . . . . . . . ${ }^{\text {I }}$ | 3.953 | 147.2 | 151.8 | 152.8 | 7.9 | . 7 | . 7 | 2.3 | . 7 |
| Supplies........................ . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 22.121 | 135.2 | 136.2 | 136.6 | 2.2 | . 3 | . 4 | . 1 | . 3 |
| Manufacturing industries..................... | 5.089 | 141.8 | 142.5 | 142.7 | 1.6 | . 1 | . 4 | . 2 | . 1 |
| Nonmanufacturing industries.................. | 17.032 | 132.4 | 133.5 | 133.9 | 2.3 | . 3 | . 4 | . 2 | . 4 |
| Feeds.. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ${ }^{\text {I }}$ | 1.160 | 90.5 | 93.9 | 96.4 | 10.0 | 2.7 | 1.3 | -. 4 | 2.7 |
| Other supplies.............................. | 15.872 | 137.4 | 138.3 | 138.4 | 1.7 | . 1 | . 3 | . 2 | . 1 |
| Crude materials for further processing........... | 100.000 | 105.8 | 110.6 | 115.4 | 18.5 | 4.3 | 1.8 | -2.5 | 3.2 |
| Foodstuffs and feedstuffs....................... | 38.999 | 96.5 | 103.5 | 104.6 | 5.0 | 1.1 | 3.5 | 1.7 | -1.8 |
| Nonfood materials................................ | 61.001 | 108.3 | 111.5 | 118.6 | 28.5 | 6.4 | . 8 | -5.1 | 6.5 |
| Nonfood materials except fuel 3/............. | 38.153 | 111.5 | 107.9 | 117.2 | 33.9 | 8.6 | 2.3 | -11.8 | 8.6 |
| Manufacturing 3/............................... | 36.758 | 102.2 | 98.9 | 107.7 | 35.3 | 8.9 | 2.4 | -12.2 | 9.0 |
| Construction. | 1.395 | 203.7 | 201.5 | 199.1 | 2.0 | -1.2 | -. 9 | -. 5 | -1.2 |
| Crude fuel 4/.................................... | 22.848 | 95.5 | 107.5 | 111.2 | 21.4 | 3.4 | -1.6 | 6.0 | 3.4 |
| Manufacturing industries.................... | 1.933 | 94.6 | 107.1 | 109.8 | 21.7 | 2.5 | -2.3 | 6.4 | 2.5 |
| Nonmanufacturing industries................ | 20.915 | 97.2 | 109.5 | 113.3 | 21.4 | 3.5 | $-1.4$ | 6.0 | 3.5 |
| Special groupings |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Finished goods, excluding foods...................\|5/ | / 77.118 | 134.5 | 136.8 | 137.2 | 4.3 | . 3 | 1.2 | -. 7 | . 1 |
| Intermediate materials less foods and feeds......\|6/ | / 95.501 | 126.8 | 128.9 | 129.2 | 5.1 | . 2 | 1.0 | -. 2 | -. 1 |
| Intermediate foods and feeds......................\|6/ | / 4.499 | 109.3 | 111.8 | 113.2 | 3.1 | 1.3 | . 5 | . 8 | . 7 |
| Crude materials less agricultural products 3/ 7/.\|8/ | / 58.794 | 108.9 | 112.4 | 119.7 | 29.8 | 6.5 | . 7 | -4.7 | 6.5 |
| Finished energy goods...............................\|5/ | 13.780 | 83.8 | 90.1 | 91.5 | 18.1 | 1.6 | 5.8 | -4.1 | -. 5 |
| Finished goods less energy.........................\|5/ | / 86.220 | 143.6 | 144.7 | 145.0 | 1.8 | . 2 | . 1 | . 3 | . 1 |
| Finished consumer goods less energy................./5/ | 61.831 | 145.8 | 147.2 | 147.6 | 2.1 | . 3 | . 1 | . 4 | . 1 |
| Finished goods less foods and energy.............\|5/ | 63.338 | 147.0 | 147.7 | 147.8 | 1.5 | . 1 | . 1 | . 1 | . 2 |
| Finished consumer goods less foods and energy....\|5/ | / 38.949 | 152.8 | 153.7 | 153.8 | 1.9 | . 1 | . 1 | . 1 | . 2 |
| Consumer nondurable goods less foods and energy..\|5/ | / 23.058 | 167.3 | 169.2 | 169.4 | 2.5 | . 1 | 0 | . 2 | . 1 |
| Intermediate energy goods.........................\|6/ | 13.762 | 91.2 | 96.0 | 96.5 | 17.4 | . 5 | 4.2 | -2.9 | -1.4 |
| Intermediate materials less energy...............\|6/ | / 86.238 | 133.5 | 134.9 | 135.2 | 3.1 | . 2 | . 4 | . 4 | . 2 |
| Intermediate materials less foods and energy.....\|6/ | / 81.739 | 135.1 | 136.5 | 136.7 | 3.2 | . 1 | . 4 | . 4 | . 1 |



Crude nonfood materials less energy 4/.............
$\begin{array}{llll}8 / 149.8 & 149.0 & 148.5\end{array}$
13.0
$-.3$
$-1.2$
-1.3
-.3

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 January 2000 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)


| 02-55 | Confectionery end products 2/. | .\| 170.2 | 170.5 | 170.8 | . 1 | . 2 | 0 | . 1 | . 2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 02-62 | Soft drinks. | \| 141.6 | 144.0 | 145.0 | 5.5 | . 7 | . 3 | . 5 | 1.1 |
| 02-63-01 | Roasted coffee 2/ | \| 139.3 | 137.3 | 138.6 | 2.4 | . 9 | . 1 | -1.7 | . 9 |
| 02-78 | Shortening and cooking oils 2/. | . 132.9 | 135.5 | 135.5 | -4.5 | 0 | -3.0 | 2.0 | 0 |
|  | FINISHED CONSUMER GOODS EXCLUDING FOODS. | .. 133.3 | 136.6 | 137.2 | 5.9 | . 4 | 1.7 | -1.1 | 0 |
| - \| |  | 137 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 02-61 | Alcoholic beverages | \| 137.4 | 138.6 | 138.4 | 1.5 | -. 1 | -1.4 | . 5 | -. 1 |
| 03-81-01 \| | Women's apparel $2 /$. | \| 124.5 | 123.2 | 123.4 | -. 6 | . 2 | 0 | -. 3 | . 2 |
| 03-81-02 | Men's and boys' apparel | 1133.0 | 133.3 | 133.6 | . 1 | . 2 | . 1 | . 2 | . 2 |
| 03-81-03 \| | Girls', children's, and infants' apparel $2 /$ | . 117.2 | 120.2 | 118.7 | . 8 | -1.2 | 1.6 | . 3 | -1.2 |
| 03-82 | Textile housefurnishings 2/ | .\| 121.7 | 122.2 | 122.1 | -. 5 | -. 1 | 0 | 0 | -. 1 |
| 04-3 \| | Footwear 2/. | . 144.8 | 145.0 | 145.1 | . 5 | . 1 | -. 1 | . 1 | . 1 |
| 05-41 | Residential electric power (Dec. 1990=100) | . 107.0 | 107.3 | 108.3 | 0 | . 9 | . 2 | . 2 | -. 5 |
| 05-51 | Residential gas (Dec. 1990=100) | 1118.3 | 120.6 | 122.4 | 10.3 | 1.5 | . 7 | 1.6 | 1.3 |
| 05-71 \| | Gasoline. | . 76.3 | 92.6 | 98.5 | 50.2 | 6.4 | 14.9 | -11.7 | 1.3 |
| 05-73-02-01\| | Fuel oil No. 2. | . 75.2 | 81.9 | 85.7 | 64.2 | 4.6 | -. 4 | -14.0 | 2.5 |
| 06-35 \| | Pharmaceutical preps, ethical (Prescription) $2 /$. | . 1340.9 | 344.7 | 343.8 | 3.3 | -. 3 | . 7 | . 5 | -. 3 |
| 06-36 | Pharmaceutical preps,proprietary (Over-counter) | 2/..\| 186.9 | 187.6 | 188.4 | 1.3 | . 4 | . 3 | 0 | . 4 |
| 06-71 | Soaps and synthetic detergents $2 /$. | . 127.2 | 127.2 | 127.2 | 1.4 | 0 | . 1 | . 1 | 0 |
| 06-75 \| | Cosmetics and other toilet preparations $2 /$ | . 136.4 | 136.4 | 137.2 | 2.5 | . 6 | . 1 | . 1 | . 6 |
| 07-12 | Tires, tubes, tread, etc 2/ | . 93.2 | 93.7 | 93.0 | -. 3 | -. 7 | . 7 | 1.0 | -. 7 |
| 09-15-01 | Sanitary papers and health products $2 /$. | . 143.8 | 145.1 | 149.2 | 4.6 | 2.8 | . 1 | . 1 | 2.8 |
| 09-31-01 | Newspaper circulation 2/. | . 207.3 | 208.4 | 208.5 | . 7 | 0 | 0 | . 6 | 0 |
| 09-32-01 | Periodical circulation | \| 197.7 | 197.7 | 198.4 | . 6 | . 4 | -. 2 | 0 | . 5 |
| 09-33 | Book publishing. | \| 214.6 | 214.7 | 218.4 | 3.3 | 1.7 | 0 | -1.7 | 2.4 |
| 12-1 \| | Household furniture $2 /$ | \| 151.5 | 152.5 | 152.6 | 1.7 | . 1 | . 4 | . 3 | . 1 |
| 12-3 | Floor coverings 2/ | \| 127.1 | 128.7 | 128.9 | 1.7 | . 2 | . 5 | -. 2 | . 2 |
| 12-4 | Household appliances | \| 108.1 | 107.9 | 107.7 | -. 9 | -. 2 | -. 6 | -. 1 | -. 3 |
| 12-5 | Home electronic equipment 2/ | . 72.7 | 71.6 | 71.9 | -2.8 | . 4 | -1.2 | -. 1 | . 4 |
| 12-62 | Household glassware.. | . 164.3 | 166.2 | 165.8 | 1.0 | -. 2 | . 5 | -. 1 | -. 3 |
| 12-64 | Household flatware 2/ | 1140.0 | 140.0 | 140.1 | . 1 | . 1 | 0 | 0 | . 1 |
| 12-66 | Lawn and garden equip., ex. tractors $2 /$ | . 132.2 | 132.2 | 132.2 | 0 | 0 | -. 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 14-11-01 | Passenger cars. | 1134.9 | 133.4 | 133.2 | 2.3 | -. 1 | . 5 | . 4 | . 9 |
| 15-11 | Toys, games, and children's vehicles | \| 121.5 | 121.5 | 121.6 | -1.5 | . 1 | -. 6 | . 1 | . 2 |
| 15-12 \| | Sporting and athletic goods 2/. | . 126.0 | 126.6 | 126.7 | . 3 | . 1 | 0 | . 1 | . 1 |
| 15-2 \| | Tobacco products $2 /$ | \| 378.5 | 398.9 | 398.8 | 9.7 | 0 | -. 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 15-5 \| | Mobile homes 2/. | \| 160.2 | 160.9 | 160.9 | 1.6 | 0 | . 2 | . 5 | 0 |
| 15-94-02 \| | Jewelry, platinum, \& karat gold 2/. | \| 126.7 | 127.2 | 127.7 | . 3 | . 4 | -. 4 | 0 | . 4 |
| 15-94-04 \| | Costume jewelry and novelties 2/. | . 140.4 | 141.1 | 141.0 | . 6 | -. 1 | . 2 | . 3 | -. 1 |
| \| |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| , | CAPITAL EQUIPMENT. | ..\| 138.4 | 138.7 | 138.7 | . 8 | 0 | . 1 | . 2 | . 1 |
| 11-1 | Agricultural machinery and equipment 2/ | 152.8 | 152.3 | 152.6 | . | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| \| | Construction machinery and equipment... | ..\| 148.2 | 148.8 | 148.6 | . 9 | .2 -.1 | . 1 | . 3 | -. ${ }^{-1}$ |


| 11-37 | \| Metal cutting machine tools 2/. | 161.5 | 161.7 | 161.6 | . 7 | -. 1 | . 5 | -. 4 | -. 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 11-38 | \| Metal forming machine tools 2/. | 160.1 | 160.4 | 162.5 | 1.8 | 1.3 | . 3 | -. 1 | 1.3 |
| 11-39 | \| Tools, dies, jigs, fixtures, and ind. molds 2/ | 140.7 | 141.5 | 141.4 | 1.2 | -. 1 | . 4 | . 1 | -. 1 |
| 11-41 | \| Pumps, compressors, and equipment. | 152.9 | 153.5 | 153.9 | 1.6 | . 3 | . 1 | 1 | . 3 |
| 11-44 | \| Industrial material handling equipment 2/ | 133.4 | 134.0 | 134.2 | 1.0 | . 1 | . 2 | . 1 | . 1 |
| 11-51 | \| Electronic computers (Dec. 1998=100) $2 /$. | 77.6 | 74.7 | 74.1 | -16.3 | -. 8 | -. 4 | -2.4 | -. 8 |
| 11-62 | \| Textile machinery 2/. | 154.9 | 155.8 | 155.8 | 1.1 | 0 | . 1 | . 1 | 0 |
| 11-64 | \| Paper industries machinery (June 1982=100) | 163.5 | 165.0 | 165.0 | 1.5 | 0 | . 8 | -. 1 | . 1 |
| 11-65 | \| Printing trades machinery 2/.. | 141.4 | 141.5 | 142.0 | . 9 | . 4 | -. 1 | 0 | . 4 |
| 11-74 | \| Transformers and power regulators 2/. | 134.7 | 136.1 | 136.9 | 4.7 | . 6 | . 4 | . 1 | . 6 |
| 11-76 | \| Communication \& related equip. (Dec. 1985=100) | 111.4 | 110.9 | 110.9 | -1.9 | 0 | -. 2 | . 2 | . 2 |
| 11-79-05 | \| X-ray and electromedical equipment 2/.. | 102.9 | 102.1 | 101.7 | -3.2 | -. 4 | -1.4 | . 5 | -. 4 |
| 11-91 | \| Oil field and gas field machinery | 126.9 | 127.9 | 127.9 | 1.1 | 0 | -. 1 | . 2 | . 1 |
| 11-92 | \| Mining machinery and equipment 2/. | 145.2 | 145.8 | 146.0 | 1.0 | . 1 | . 4 | . 1 | . 1 |
| 11-93 | \| Office and store machines and equipment 2/ | 112.5 | 112.9 | 113.0 | . 6 | . 1 | . 6 | -. 3 | . 1 |
| 12-2 | \| Commercial furniture 2/ | 157.5 | 157.9 | 158.4 | 1.4 | . 3 | . 2 | 0 | . 3 |
| 14-11-05 | \| Light motor trucks. | 157.4 | 158.0 | 157.2 | -. 6 | -. 5 | . 5 | -. 1 | . 4 |
| 14-11-06 | \| Heavy motor trucks 2/ | 147.6 | 148.7 | 148.6 | 1.3 | -. 1 | . 3 | . 2 | -. 1 |
| 14-14 | \| Truck trailers 2/. | 138.2 | 139.1 | 138.9 | 2.1 | -. 1 | -. 1 | . 7 | -. 1 |
| 14-21-02 | \| Civilian aircraft (Dec. 1985=100) | 154.8 | 157.5 | 157.6 | 4.1 | . 1 | 1.0 | . 7 | 1 |
| 14-31 | \| Ships (Dec. 1985=100) 2/. | 145.8 | 146.4 | 146.4 | . 4 | 0 | . 4 | 0 | 0 |
| 14-4 | \| Railroad equipment 2/. | 135.3 | 135.8 | 135.8 | 1.0 | 0 | . 2 | . 1 | 0 |
|  | \| |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | \| INTERMEDIATE MATERIALS, SUPPLIES, AND COMPONENTS. | 125.9 | 128.0 | 128.3 | 5.0 | . 2 | . 9 | -. 1 | -. 1 |
|  | \| INTERMEDIATE FOODS AND FEEDS | 109.3 | 111.8 | 113.2 | 3.1 | 1.3 | . 5 | . 8 | . 7 |
| 02-12-03 | \| Flour 2/. | 102.4 | 102.3 | 101.9 | -2.6 | -. 4 | 0 | -. 3 | -. 4 |
| 02-53 | \| Refined sugar 2/ | 117.2 | 110.2 | 110.6 | -9.9 | . 4 | -. 3 | -3.9 | . 4 |
| 02-54 | \| Confectionery materials | 95.2 | 93.9 | 93.6 | -. 5 | -. 3 | . 5 | -. 2 | -. 8 |
| 02-72 | \| Crude vegetable oils $2 /$. | 76.8 | 84.2 | 83.1 | -12.6 | -1.3 | 2.1 | 8.5 | -1.3 |
| 02-9 | \| Prepared animal feeds 2/ | 99.2 | 102.2 | 104.4 | 7.6 | 2.2 | 1.0 | -. 4 | 2.2 |
|  | \| |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | \| INTERMEDIATE MATERIALS LESS FOODS AND FEEDS. | 126.8 | 128.9 | 129.2 | 5.1 | . 2 | 1.0 | -. 2 | -. 1 |
| 03-1 | \| Synthetic fibers 2/. | 103.3 | 106.1 | 107.7 | 4.1 | 1.5 | . 3 | . 7 | 1.5 |
| 03-2 | \| Processed yarns and threads 2/ | 108.0 | 107.0 | 108.1 | -. 4 | 1.0 | -. 6 | 0 | 1.0 |
| 03-3 | \| Gray fabrics 2/. | 112.9 | 111.0 | 110.9 | -4.0 | -. 1 | -3.0 | 1.6 | -. 1 |
| 03-4 | \| Finished fabrics | 122.0 | 123.0 | 122.9 | . 2 | -. 1 | 0 | . 6 | -. 1 |
| 03-83-03 | \| Industrial textile products 2/ | 129.9 | 130.5 | 130.6 | 1.2 | . 1 | -. 2 | . 1 | . 1 |
| 04-2 | Leather | 179.2 | 179.0 | 179.5 | 2.5 | . 3 | . 6 | . 1 | . 4 |
| 05-32 | \| Liquefied petroleum gas 2/. | 101.1 | 126.1 | 110.9 | 68.0 | -12.1 | 28.5 | -7.8 | -12.1 |

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

| Commodity code | Grouping | Unadjusted index |  |  | \| Unadjusted\| percent\| change to\| May 2000 from: |  | ```\| Seasonally adjusted |percent change from:``` |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | \| Jan. | Apr. | May | May | Apr. | \| Feb. to | $r$. | pr. to |
|  |  | \| 2000 1/ | 2000 1/ | 2000 1/ | 1999 | 2000 | \| Mar. | Apr. | May |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | INTERMEDIATE MATERIALS LESS FOODS AND FEEDS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | -Continued. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 05-42 | Commercial electric power | 125.7 | 125.3 | 125.9 | -0.2 | 0.5 | 0.2 | -0.2 | -1.1 |
| 05-43 | Industrial electric power. | 126.8 | 126.9 | 127.1 | -. 2 | . 2 | -. 3 | . 6 | -2.3 |
| 05-52 | Commercial natural gas (Dec. 1990=100) | 115.4 | 117.2 | 117.5 | 14.0 | . 3 | 1.2 | 4.0 | 1.9 |
| 05-53 | Industrial natural gas (Dec. 1990=100) | 112.0 | 113.5 | 114.3 | 17.0 | . 7 | 1.2 | 4.4 | 1.3 |
| 05-54 | Natural gas to electric utilities (Dec. 1990=100) | \| 100.1 | 100.2 | 102.5 | 32.1 | 2.3 | . 6 | 6.5 | . 7 |
| 05-72-03 | Jet fuels. | 76.2 | 80.2 | 75.8 | 56.9 | -5.5 | 8.1 | -5.1 | -6.8 |
| 05-73-03 | No. 2 Diesel fuel | 76.1 | 84.3 | 83.6 | 57.7 | -. 8 | 7.2 | -9.7 | -2.2 |
| 05-74 | Residual fuel $2 /$. | 72.7 | 78.2 | 79.1 | 55.7 | 1.2 | 5.8 | . 1 | 1.2 |
| 06-1 | Industrial chemicals 2/ | 124.6 | 128.4 | 128.7 | 10.0 | . 2 | 1.6 | -. 3 | . 2 |
| 06-21 | Prepared paint. | 159.9 | 160.6 | 161.0 | 2.2 | . 2 | -. 1 | . 1 | . 4 |
| 06-22 | Paint materials 2/ | 143.9 | 147.7 | 150.9 | 4.5 | 2.2 | 1.7 | . 1 | 2.2 |
| 06-31 | Medicinal and botanical chemicals $2 /$ | 147.1 | 147.0 | 146.4 | 5.5 | -. 4 | -. 1 | 2.2 | -. 4 |
| 06-4 | Fats and oils, inedible $2 /$ | 87.2 | 70.4 | 71.4 | -9.8 | 1.4 | -. 8 | -6.3 | 1.4 |
| 06-51 | Mixed fertilizers. | \| 111.8 | 112.1 | 112.2 | -2.1 | . 1 | . 2 | -. 1 | . 2 |
| 06-52-01 | Nitrogenates | 101.7 | 108.9 | 113.2 | 19.2 | 3.9 | 1.2 | -. 2 | 5.0 |
| 06-52-02 | Phosphates 2/. | \| 103.9 | 98.6 | 98.9 | -13.4 | . 3 | -2.9 | -3.0 | . 3 |
| 06-53 | Other agricultural chemicals 2/ | \| 144.7 | 144.6 | 149.6 | 6.6 | 3.5 | . 7 | -. 8 | 3.5 |
| 06-6 | Plastic resins and materials 2/. | 133.2 | 141.4 | 147.4 | 20.7 | 4.2 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 4.2 |
| 07-11-02 | Synthetic rubber $2 /$. | 116.2 | 115.0 | 117.6 | 4.1 | 2.3 | -1.8 | . 7 | 2.3 |
| 07-21 | Plastic construction products | \| 132.3 | 136.2 | 136.4 | 8.3 | . 1 | 1.6 | -. 6 | 0 |
| 07-22 | Unsupported plastic film, sheet, \& other shapes 2/ | \| 130.5 | 131.7 | 131.4 | 4.8 | -. 2 | -. 4 | . 8 | -. 2 |
| 07-26 | Plastic parts and components for manufacturing 2/. | \| 116.9 | 117.2 | 117.3 | -. 3 | . 1 | . 2 | -. 2 | . 1 |
| 08-11 | Softwood lumber $2 /$. | \| 194.8 | 189.7 | 180.3 | -8.6 | -5.0 | -1.3 | -1.4 | -5.0 |
| 08-12 | Hardwood lumber | \| 182.9 | 185.5 | 186.1 | 5.4 | . 3 | 1.0 | . 3 | . 3 |
| 08-2 | Millwork 2/. | 175.8 | 176.8 | 176.9 | 1.6 | . 1 | . 7 | . 2 | . 1 |
| 08-3 | Plywood $2 /$ | \| 162.0 | 167.5 | 156.7 | -12.5 | -6.4 | 2.0 | . 8 | -6.4 |
| 09-11 | Woodpulp 2/. | \| 137.3 | 142.7 | 141.6 | 24.1 | -. 8 | 1.5 | 2.8 | -. 8 |
| 09-13 | Paper 2/.. | \| 146.1 | 149.2 | 150.3 | 7.1 | . 7 | 1.0 | . 7 | . 7 |
| 09-14 | Paperboard 2/. | \| 163.1 | 179.1 | 177.1 | 18.6 | -1.1 | 6.6 | 2.1 | -1.1 |
| 09-15-03 | Paper boxes and containers 2/. | \| 165.5 | 173.2 | 175.2 | 11.7 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 3.7 | 1.2 |



| 01-41-02 | Slaughter broilers/fryers. | 129.3 | 124.8 | 126.7 | -12.1 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 4.6 | -7.4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 01-42 \| | Slaughter turkeys. | 103.2 | 113.7 | 116.2 | -. 6 | 2.2 | 2.6 | -. 1 | -. 4 |
| 01-6 \| | Fluid milk. | 89.5 | 89.2 | 89.3 | -5.8 | . 1 | 1.7 | 2.8 | -. 2 |
| 01-83-01-31\| | Soybeans 2/ | 79.6 | 87.3 | 91.6 | 15.1 | 4.9 | 3.8 | . 2 | 4.9 |
| 02-52-01-01\| | Cane sugar, raw $2 /$ | 97.5 | 101.6 | 102.0 | -13.8 | . 4 | 8.1 | 1.4 | . 4 |
| \| | CRUDE NONFOOD MATERIALS. | 108.3 | 111.5 | 118.6 | 28.5 | 6.4 | . 8 | -5.1 | 6.5 |
| 01-51-01-01\| | Raw cotton. | 85.0 | 87.2 | 95.6 | . 7 | 9.6 | 6.1 | -11.6 | 9.6 |
| 01-92-01-01\| | Leaf tobacco 2/ | 112.3 | 91.4 | (3) | (3) | (3) | -2.1 | -17.3 | (3) |
| 04-11 \| | Cattle hides 2/ | 156.7 | 156.3 | 162.9 | 18.5 | 4.2 | -1.7 | 3.0 | 4.2 |
| 05-1 \| | Coal 2/. | 88.5 | 87.1 | 89.8 | -1.8 | 3.1 | 2.1 | -1.9 | 3.1 |
| 05-31 \| | Natural gas 2/ | 98.0 | 115.4 | 119.0 | 30.2 | 3.1 | -2.7 | 8.7 | 3.1 |
| 05-61 | Crude petroleum 2/ | 72.2 | 67.2 | 81.7 | 73.1 | 21.6 | 5.1 | -23.7 | 21.6 |
| 08-5 | Logs, timber, etc. | 208.8 | 204.9 | 201.8 | . 3 | -1.5 | -1.6 | -. 8 | -. 9 |
| 09-12 \| | Wastepaper 2/. | 269.3 | 335.2 | 359.8 | 144.1 | 7.3 | 10.5 | 6.1 | 7.3 |
| 10-11 \| | Iron ore 2/. | 94.4 | 95.0 | 94.9 | 0 | -. 1 | 0 | . 2 | -. 1 |
| 10-12 \| | Iron and steel scrap 2/ | 169.4 | 157.9 | 147.0 | 9.4 | -6.9 | -1.4 | -1.2 | -6.9 |
| 10-21 \| | Nonferrous metal ores (Dec. 1983=100) $2 /$ | 68.0 | 67.3 | 65.1 | 4.8 | -3.3 | -3.4 | -. 3 | -3.3 |
| 10-23-01 | Copper base scrap 2/. | 121.3 | 123.3 | 118.4 | 13.2 | -4.0 | -1.6 | 2.2 | -4.0 |
| 10-23-02 | Aluminum base scrap. | 186.2 | 180.3 | 172.0 | 8.8 | -4.6 | -. 6 | -5.6 | -5.4 |
| 13-21 | Construction sand, gravel, and crushed st | 159.9 | 161.3 | 164.0 | 4.7 | 1.7 | -. 1 | . 6 | 1.8 |

1/ The indexes for January 2000 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)


```
    Processed foods and feeds
```

131.0
Industrial commodities.................................
Textile products and apparel.................. 120.8
Hides, skins, leather, and related products... 149.0
Fuels and related products and power $2 / \ldots .$.
Chemicals and allied products $2 / . . . . . . . . . .$.
Rubber and plastic products.....................
Lumber and wood products........................
Pulp, paper, and allied products.

Machinery and equipment.........................................

Nonmetallic mineral products....................
Transportation equipment
Miscellaneous products......................................
Industrial commodities less fuels and related
products and power.
OTHER COMMODITY GROUPINGS

Industrial commodities less fuels and related | products and power.

OTHER COMMODITY GROUPINGS
Fruits and melons, fresh and dry vegetables and tree nuts.
107.9

| Slaughter livestock.
91.6
122.2
89.5
98.3
98.3
89.7
167.4
157.4
116.6
116.6
111.1
141.0
136.8
112.3
127.3
146.2
146.2
97.5
125.8
75.2

| 133.1 | 134.0 |
| ---: | ---: |
| 132.2 | 133.1 |
| 120.9 | 121.1 |
| 148.9 | 149.9 |
| 94.1 | 96.8 |
| 150.5 | 151.6 |
| 124.3 | 124.0 |
| 183.2 | 179.4 |
| 183.5 | 184.5 |
| 128.7 | 128.2 |
| 124.0 | 124.1 |
| 132.4 | 132.6 |
| 142.2 | 142.9 |
| 143.4 | 143.3 |
| 170.3 | 170.6 |
|  |  |
| 142.4 |  |
|  | 142.5 |
|  |  |
| 110.4 |  |
| 82.6 |  |
| 102.4 | 118.1 |
| 121.0 | 85.8 |
| 86.2 | 102.5 |
| 98.5 | 123.0 |
| 108.9 | 94.5 |
| 98.4 | 113.8 |
| 136.3 | 102.4 |
| 157.9 | 1 |



1/ Data for January 2000 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


| Oil and | \| $12 / 85$ \| | 94.2 | 101.8 | 108.3 | 41.9 | 6.4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mining and quarrying of non-metallic |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| minerals, except fuels. | \| 12/84| | 135.0 | 136.0 | 137.5 | 2.8 | 1.1 |
| I |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \|Total manufacturing industries | \| 12/84| | 130.8 | 132.8 | 133.4 | 4.5 | . 5 |
| Food and kindred product | \|12/84| | 126.7 | 128.2 | 129.1 | 3.0 | . 7 |
| Tobacco manufactures | \| 12/84| | 329.4 | 347.2 | 347.1 | 9.8 | 0 |
| Textile mill products | \| 12/84| | 116.2 | 116.1 | 116.3 | -. 1 | . 2 |
| Apparel and other finished products made |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| from fabrics and similar materials | \| 12/84| | 125.2 | 125.6 | 125.6 | . 2 | 0 |
| Lumber and wood products, except furniture. | \| 12/84| | 161.4 | 161.8 | 159.0 | -1.8 | -1.7 |
| Furniture and fixtures | \| 12/84| | 142.4 | 143.0 | 143.3 | 1.7 | . 2 |
| Paper and allied product | \|12/84| | 141.0 | 145.8 | 146.9 | 9.0 | . 8 |
| Printing, publishing, and allied industries. | \| $12 / 84$ \| | 180.4 | 181.3 | 181.7 | 2.5 | 2 |
| \| Chemicals and allied products. | \|12/84| | 153.6 | 155.5 | 156.9 | 5.9 | . 9 |
| Petroleum refining and related products | \| 12/84| | 94.0 | 107.8 | 111.4 | 47.7 | 3.3 |
| \| Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products. | \| 12/84| | 123.5 | 124.1 | 123.3 | 1.4 | -. 6 |
| Leather and leather products. | \| 12/84| | 137.5 | 137.4 | 137.5 | 1.1 | . 1 |
| Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products | \| 12/84| | 134.4 | 134.7 | 134.8 | 1.7 | . 1 |
| \| Primary metal industries. | \| 12/84| | 118.6 | 120.5 | 120.5 | 4.9 | 0 |
| Fabricated metal products, except machinery and transportation equipment. | $\begin{aligned} & \mid \\ & \|12 / 84\| \end{aligned}$ | 129.9 | 130.4 | 130.3 | 1.1 | -. 1 |
| \| Machinery, except electrical | \| 12/84| | 117.1 | 117.4 | 117.5 | 0 | 1 |
| Electrical and electronic machinery, equipment, and supplies............ | $\begin{aligned} & \mid \\ & \|12 / 84\| \end{aligned}$ | 108.7 | 108.7 | 108.6 | -1.0 | . 1 |
| Transportation equipment | \| 12/84| | 136.3 | 136.3 | 136.1 | 1.5 | -. 1 |
| \| Measuring and controlling instruments; | photographic, medical, optical goods; | $\begin{array}{ll} 1 & 1 \\ i & 1 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| watches, clocks | \|12/84| | 126.0 | 126.1 | 126.3 | . 3 | . 2 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing industries. | \| 12/85| | 130.7 | 131.1 | 131.3 | . 6 | . 2 |
|  | I |  |  |  |  |  |
| \|Services industries |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Railroad transportation. | \| 12/96| | 102.1 | 102.4 | 102.7 | 1.2 | . 3 |
| \| Motor freight transportation and warehousing | \| $06 / 93 \mid$ | 116.5 | 118.2 | 118.8 | 3.9 | . 5 |
| United states postal service. | \| 06/89| | 135.2 | 135.2 | 135.2 | -. 1 | 0 |
| Water transportation. | \| 12/92| | 116.4 | 118.5 | 119.8 | 4.7 | 1.1 |
| Transportation by air. | \| 12/92| | 141.0 | 142.5 | 149.6 | 15.1 | 5.0 |
| Pipe lines, except natural gas | \| 12/86| | 102.1 | 101.9 | 101.9 | 3.5 | 0 |
| Health services | \|12/94| | 111.7 | 111.8 | 111.9 | 2.2 | . 1 |
| Legal services. | \| 12/96| | 111.0 | 110.9 | 111.7 | 3.0 | . 7 |

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 January 2000 have been recalculated to incorporate late reports and corrections by respondents. All indexes are subject to revision 4 months after original publication.
3/ Not available.
Table 5. Producer price indexes by stage of processing, seasonally adjusted
(1982=100)

| Grouping \| | Index 1/ |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Dec. <br> 1999 | Jan. <br> 2000 | Feb. <br> 2000 | Mar. <br> 2000 | Apr. <br> 2000 | May <br> 2000 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Finished goods. | 134.9 | 135.0 | 136.4 | 137.7 | 137.3 | 137.3 |
| Finished consumer goods | 134.4 | 134.5 | 136.3 | 138.0 | 137.3 | 137.3 |
| Finished consumer foods | 135.4 | 135.7 | 136.3 | 136.5 | 137.9 | 137.6 |
| Crude.. | 124.0 | 118.9 | 123.1 | 119.2 | 128.6 | 125.7 |
| Processed. | 136.3 | 137.0 | 137.4 | 137.9 | 138.6 | 138.6 |
| Finished consumer goods, excluding foods | 133.8 | 133.8 | 136.1 | 138.4 | 136.9 | 136.9 |
| Nondurable goods less foods | 132.3 | 132.3 | 135.7 | 138.8 | 136.6 | 136.4 |
| Durable goods. | 133.6 | 133.6 | 133.3 | 133.6 | 133.7 | 134.2 |
| Capital equipment | 138.0 | 138.2 | 138.1 | 138.3 | 138.6 | 138.8 |
| Manufacturing industries | 138.8 | 139.0 | 139.0 | 139.2 | 139.2 | 139.4 |
| Nonmanufacturing industries..................\| | 137.7 | 137.8 | 137.7 | 138.0 | 138.3 | 138.5 |
| Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.\| | 125.6 | 126.2 | 127.3 | 128.5 | 128.4 | 128.3 |
| Materials and components for manufacturing.....। | 126.0 | 126.5 | 126.9 | 127.5 | 128.0 | 128.3 |
| Materials for food manufacturing.............l | 118.1 | 118.2 | 118.3 | 118.7 | 120.2 | 120.1 |
| Materials for nondurable manufacturing....... | 128.2 | 128.7 | 129.7 | 131.3 | 132.1 | 133.0 |
| Materials for durable manufacturing.......... | 127.2 | 128.6 | 129.4 | 129.4 | 129.8 | 129.5 |
| Components for manufacturing... | 125.8 | 125.8 | 125.6 | 125.7 | 125.9 | 126.0 |
| Materials and components for construction......\| | 150.0 | 150.6 | 150.9 | 151.4 | 151.5 | 151.0 |
| Processed fuels and lubricants. | 91.5 | 93.1 | 97.2 | 101.3 | 98.4 | 96.9 |
| Manufacturing industries | 92.7 | 93.8 | 96.4 | 98.9 | 97.8 | 96.3 |
| Nonmanufacturing industries.................. | 90.6 | 92.4 | 97.3 | 102.3 | 98.4 | 96.9 |
| Containers. | 146.4 | 147.2 | 147.3 | 148.4 | 151.8 | 152.8 |
| Supplies..... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 135.1 | 135.2 | 135.5 | 136.0 | 136.2 | 136.6 |
| Manufacturing industries..................... | 141.5 | 141.8 | 141.7 | 142.3 | 142.6 | 142.8 |
| Nonmanufacturing industries.................... | 132.3 | 132.3 | 132.7 | 133.2 | 133.4 | 133.9 |
| Feeds. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 90.3 | 90.5 | 93.1 | 94.3 | 93.9 | 96.4 |
| Other supplies..............................\| | 137.4 | 137.4 | 137.5 | 137.9 | 138.2 | 138.4 |
| Crude materials for further processing........... | 104.2 | 106.9 | 111.9 | 113.9 | 111.1 | 114.6 |
| Foodstuffs and feedstuffs....................... | 98.2 | 98.9 | 99.5 | 103.0 | 104.7 | 102.8 |


| Nonfood materials. | 104.5 | 108.5 | 116.5 | 117.4 | 111.4 | 118.6 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nonfood materials except fuel $2 /$ | 109.5 | 111.7 | 119.5 | 122.2 | 107.8 | 117.1 |
| Manufacturing $2 /$. | 100.4 | 102.5 | 109.9 | 112.5 | 98.8 | 107.7 |
| Construction. | 201.2 | 203.7 | 204.3 | 202.5 | 201.4 | 199.0 |
| Crude fuel 3/ | 89.5 | 95.5 | 103.0 | 101.4 | 107.5 | 111.2 |
| Manufacturing industries.................... | 89.2 | 94.6 | 103.1 | 100.7 | 107.1 | 109.8 |
| Nonmanufacturing industries................\| | 91.1 | 97.2 | 104.8 | 103.3 | 109.5 | 113.3 |
| Special groupings |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Finished goods, excluding foods. | 134.7 | 134.7 | 136.3 | 138.0 | 137.0 | 137.1 |
| Intermediate materials less foods and feeds | 126.5 | 127.1 | 128.2 | 129.5 | 129.3 | 129.2 |
| Intermediate foods and feeds. | 109.6 | 109.7 | 110.6 | 111.2 | 112.1 | 112.9 |
| Crude materials less agricultural products $2 /$ | 105.0 | 108.9 | 117.2 | 118.0 | 112.4 | 119.7 |
| Finished energy goods | 84.6 | 85.4 | 89.8 | 95.0 | 91.1 | 90.6 |
| Finished goods less energy. | 143.7 | 143.6 | 144.1 | 144.3 | 144.8 | 145.0 |
| Finished consumer goods less energy | 146.1 | 145.9 | 146.6 | 146.8 | 147.4 | 147.5 |
| Finished goods less foods and energy. | 147.0 | 146.7 | 147.2 | 147.4 | 147.6 | 147.9 |
| Finished consumer goods less foods and energy.... | 153.1 | 152.5 | 153.3 | 153.4 | 153.6 | 153.9 |
| Consumer nondurable goods less foods and energy.. | 168.3 | 167.3 | 168.9 | 168.9 | 169.2 | 169.3 |
| Intermediate energy goods.. | 91.2 | 92.8 | 96.9 | 101.0 | 98.1 | 96.7 |
| Intermediate materials less energy | 133.1 | 133.5 | 133.8 | 134.4 | 134.9 | 135.2 |
| Intermediate materials less foods and energy..... | 134.6 | 135.1 | 135.4 | 135.9 | 136.4 | 136.6 |
| Crude energy materials 2/.......................... | 87.9 | 92.0 | 102.2 | 103.4 | 96.3 | 105.8 |
| Crude materials less energy........................ | 110.7 | 112.1 | 112.7 | 115.2 | 116.0 | 114.5 |
| Crude nonfood materials less energy 3/............ | 147.0 | 150.4 | 150.9 | 150.6 | 148.8 | 148.4 |

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 January 2000 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 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

| Finished Goods Price Index | 107.5 |
| :--- | :---: |
| Less previous index | 104.0 |
| Equals index point change | 3.5 |
|  |  |
| Index percent change |  |
|  |  |
| Index point change | 3.5 |
| Divided by the previous index | 104.0 |
| Equals | 0.034 |
| Result multiplied by 100 | $0.034 \times 100$ |
| Equals percent change | 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.

