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Producer Price Indexes -- July 2000

The Producer Price Index for Finished Goods showed no change in July, seasonally adjusted, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. This index posted a 0.6-percent advance in June and showed no change in May. The index for finished goods other than foods and energy edged up 0.1 percent in July, after falling 0.1 percent a month ago. Prices received by manufacturers of intermediate goods registered a 0.2-percent gain, following a 0.9-percent advance a month earlier. The crude goods index decreased 1.1 percent, after rising 5.8 percent in June. (See table A.)

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

Finished goods

					Change in		
				Except	finished goods	Inter-	
				foods	from 12	mediate	Crude
				and	months		0 = 0.0.0
Month	Total	Foods	Energy	energy	ago	goods	goods
					(unadj.)		
1999							
July	0.2	-0.4	2.7	-0.1	1.5	0.7	0.2
Aug.	.6	.5	3.3	.1	2.3	.5	5.1
Sept.	.8	.7	2.1	.6	3.1	.5	4.6
Oct.	0	3	4	.2	2.8	. 2	-2.4
Nov.	.1	2	1.1	1	3.1	. 2	5.2
Dec.	.1	0	.7	.1	2.9	.3	-4.9
2000							
Jan.	.1	.2	.9	2	2.5	.5	2.6
Feb.	1.1	.5	5.3	.3	4.0	.9	3.9
Mar.	r.7	.1	r4.4	.1	r4.3	. 9	r2.2
Apr.	r1	1.0	r-3.0	r.2	3.9	1	r-2.1
May	0	2	5	.2	3.9	1	3.2



June .6 -.3 5.1 -.1 4.3 .9 5.8 July 0 0 -.7 .1 4.1 .2 -1.1 r=revised. Some of the figures shown above and elsewhere in this release may differ from those previously reported because data for March 2000 have been revised to reflect the availability of late reports and corrections by respondents.

Prices for finished energy goods turned down 0.7 percent, after rising 5.1 percent in the previous month, and caused July's deceleration in the finished goods index. By contrast, the index for consumer goods other than foods and energy edged up, following a small decline in June. Finished consumer food prices showed no changed in July, after falling 0.3 percent in the prior month. The capital equipment index rose, following no change a month ago.

Before seasonal adjustment, the Producer Price Index for Finished Goods fell 0.1 percent in July to stand at 138.3 (1982=100). From July 1999 to July 2000, a 19.2-percent advance in prices for finished energy goods led the 4.1-percent increase for the finished goods index. During the same period, prices for finished goods other than foods and energy rose 1.5 percent, and prices for finished consumer foods increased 2.1 percent. Prices received by manufacturers of intermediate goods rose 5.0 percent for the 12 months ended in July, and the index for crude goods advanced 23.4 percent for the same period.

Finished goods

The finished energy goods index fell 0.7 percent in July, after posting a 5.1-percent gain in June. Most of the deceleration in prices for finished energy goods can be attributed to a downturn in the gasoline index, which decreased 9.1 percent following an 11.8-percent advance last month. Prices for liquefied petroleum gas rose less than in June. The index for home heating oil turned down, after rising in the prior month. By contrast, prices for residential electric power turned up 2.0 percent in July, following a 0.7-percent decline in June. The index for residential natural gas rose at a faster rate than a month ago.

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

Intermediate goods

Crude goods

Change in intermedi ate

Change in

			Exclud ing foods and	goods from 12 months ago		Energy	and	12 months ago
Month	Foods	Energy	energy	(unadj.)	Foods	(unadj.)	energy	(unadj.)
1999								
July	-1.0	2.8	0.5	0.3	-3.9	4.3	1.4	-0.2
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.	.1	1.8	. 4	4.1	.7	4.7	2.3	17.4
Feb.	.5	4.3	.3	5.4		8.9	. 6	25.1
Mar.	r1.0	r3.6	r.4	r5.9	r3.6	r2.3	 5	r26.9
Apr.	r.6	r-2.2	r.3	5.3	r1.6	r-6.0	r-1.1	21.4
Мау	.7	-1.4	.1	5.0	-1.8	9.9	3	18.5
June	. 4	4.7	.2	5.4	-2.6	16.2	-1.3	25.2
July	7	.5	.2	5.0	-2.7	. 4	-1.8	23.4
	1 ~	_	1 6 1	,	1			

r=revised. Some of the figures shown above and elsewhere in this release may differ from those previously reported because data for March 2000 have been revised to reflect the availability of late reports and corrections by respondents.

The index for finished consumer goods other than foods and energy posted a 0.1-percent gain in July, after declining at the same rate in June. Prices for cigarettes showed no change, following a 1.8-percent decrease in the prior month. The rate of decline in prices for sanitary papers and health products slowed from June to July. The indexes for alcoholic beverages, book publishing, men's and boys' apparel, and household appliances increased, after falling in the previous month. The prescription drugs index rose more than a month earlier. On the other hand, prices for light motor trucks edged down 0.1 percent in July, following a 0.3-percent gain in June. The indexes for home electronic equipment, mobile homes, and cosmetics and other toilet preparations also turned down, after rising a month ago. Prices for girls', children's, and infants' apparel showed no change, following a 1.2-percent advance in June.

The index for finished consumer foods was unchanged in July, after posting a 0.3-percent decrease in June. In July, price increases for dairy products, pork, bakery products, and for finfish and shellfish offset falling prices for eggs for fresh use, beef and veal, processed young

chickens, and soft drinks.

The capital equipment index edged up 0.1 percent in July, after showing no change in the prior month. Rising prices for civilian aircraft, office and store machines and equipment, truck trailers, and industrial material handling equipment slightly outweighed falling prices for passenger cars, communication and related equipment, heavy motor trucks, and light motor trucks.

Intermediate goods

The Producer Price Index for Intermediate Materials, Supplies, and Components rose 0.2 percent, after advancing 0.9 percent in June. Most of this deceleration can be attributed to prices for intermediate energy goods, which increased 0.5 percent in July and 4.7 percent in June. Prices for intermediate foods and feeds turned down, after rising in the previous month. The index for materials and components for construction fell more than a month ago. By contrast, prices for nondurable manufacturing materials advanced 0.9 percent, following a 0.6-percent increase a month earlier. The index for durable manufacturing materials rose, after falling in June. Marking the seventeenth consecutive increase, the index for intermediate materials other than foods and energy advanced 0.2 percent in July. (See table B.)

Prices for intermediate energy goods rose 0.5 percent in July, after advancing 4.7-percent in June. Rising prices for industrial electric power, commercial natural gas, jet fuels, industrial natural gas, commercial electric power, diesel fuel, and residual fuel outweighed falling prices for gasoline.

The intermediate foods and feeds index turned down 0.7 percent in July, after registering a 0.4-percent gain in June. The index for prepared animal feeds fell 1.7 percent, following a 0.7-percent increase in the prior month. Prices for flour and for beef and veal also turned down, after rising in the previous month. The crude vegetable oils index fell more than a month earlier. Conversely, prices for fluid milk products advanced 1.6 percent, after edging up 0.1 percent a month ago. The indexes for pork and for natural, processed, and imitation cheese also rose more than in the prior month.

The index for materials and components for construction decreased 0.3 percent in July, after a 0.1-percent decline in June. Softwood lumber prices fell 3.3 percent, following a 0.8-percent drop in the prior month. The indexes for plastic construction products, heating equipment, and for air conditioning and refrigeration equipment turned down, after rising in

the previous month. Prices for asphalt felts and coatings rose less than a month ago. By contrast, the index for wiring devices rose 0.2 percent, after falling 0.3 percent a month earlier. Prices for fabricated structural metal products, nonferrous wire and cable, and plywood fell less than in the prior month.

Prices for nondurable manufacturing materials increased 0.9 percent in July, after posting a 0.6-percent rise in June. The industrial chemicals index advanced 2.5 percent, following a 0.9-percent gain in the prior month. Prices for gray fabrics, phosphates, and for processed yarns and threads turned up, after falling in the previous month. On the other hand, the plastic resins and materials index turned down 0.3 percent, following a 0.8-percent gain a month ago. Prices for medicinal and botanical chemicals and inedible fats and oils also fell, after rising a month earlier. Paperboard prices rose less than in the prior month.

The durable manufacturing materials index increased 0.1 percent in July, after falling 0.2 percent in June. Prices for aluminum, except extrusion billet, gained 2.9 percent, following a 1.1-percent rise in the previous month. The indexes for aluminum mill shapes, copper and brass mill shapes, and for cold rolled sheet and strip rose, after falling a month ago. Flat glass prices rose more than in the prior month. By contrast, the hot rolled sheet and strip index dropped 0.8 percent, following a 0.3-percent decline a month earlier. Prices for gold and platinum turned down, after rising in June. The silver index fell, after showing no change in the previous month.

Crude goods

The Producer Price Index for Crude Materials for Further Processing declined 1.1 percent in July, after posting a 5.8-percent advance in June. A slower rate of increase for crude energy materials accounted for nearly all of the downturn in the crude goods index. Prices for basic industrial materials and for crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs fell slightly more than in the prior month. (See table B.)

The index for crude energy materials edged up 0.4 percent in July, after registering a 16.2-percent increase in June. Crude petroleum prices fell 7.2 percent, following a 13.8-percent jump in the previous month. The natural gas index rose 6.4 percent, after gaining 23.9 percent a month ago. By contrast, coal prices advanced 0.6 percent, following a 1.6-percent decline a month earlier.

The index for basic industrial materials decreased 1.8 percent in July, after posting a 1.3-percent drop in the prior month. Following a

June decline of 1.4 percent, wastepaper prices fell 12.3 percent in July, the largest decline since a 13.3-percent drop in April 1996. The index for softwood logs, bolts, and timber also decreased more than in the previous month. Prices for gold and copper ores turned down, after rising in the previous month. On the other hand, prices for aluminum base scrap advanced 4.1 percent in July, after showing no change in June. The indexes for raw cotton and for iron and steel scrap fell less than a month earlier. Prices for cattle hides, hardwood logs, pulpwood logs, and phosphates turned up, after decreasing a month ago.

The index for crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs declined 2.7 percent in July, following a 2.6-percent decrease a month earlier. Falling July prices for corn, soybeans, slaughter cattle, slaughter broilers and fryers, and Irish potatoes for processing outweighed rising prices for fluid milk, slaughter hogs, and unprocessed finfish.

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 0.9 percent in July, after registering a 13.8percent gain in June. (Net output price indexes are not seasonally adjusted.) Leading the deceleration among mining industries, the index for the crude petroleum, natural gas, and natural gas liquids industry increased 1.0 percent, following a 19.0-percent rise a month earlier. Prices received by the gold ores and copper ores industries declined, after advancing in the prior month. The index for the crushed and broken limestone industry increased less than a month ago. By contrast, prices received by the bituminous coal and lignite industry rose 0.5 percent, following a 1.2-percent drop in June. The indexes for the potash, soda, and borate minerals industry and for the oil and gas field exploration services industry also turned up, after falling in the previous month. Prices received by the oil and gas well drilling industry gained more than a month earlier. In July, the Producer Price Index for the Net Output of Total Domestic Mining Industries stood at 114.8 (December 1984=100), 45.9 percent above its year-ago level.

Manufacturing. The Producer Price Index for the Net Output of Total Domestic Manufacturing Industries decreased 0.3 percent in July, after posting a 0.4-percent advance in the prior month. Prices received by the petroleum refining industry declined 5.0 percent, following a 6.4-percent increase a month ago. The index for the printing, publishing, and allied industries group rose less than in the previous month. Prices received by the measuring and controlling instrument industry group showed no change, after gaining in June. The index for the lumber and wood products (except furniture) industry group fell more than a month earlier. Conversely,

prices received by the chemicals and allied products industry group advanced 0.6 percent in July, following a 0.1-percent increase in June. The index for the food and kindred products industry group rose 0.2 percent, after showing no change in the prior month. Prices received by the tobacco manufactures industry group and the transportation equipment industry group were unchanged for July, following decreases a month earlier. In July, the Producer Price Index for the Net Output of Total Domestic Manufacturing Industries stood at 133.6 (December 1984=100), 4.1 percent above its year-ago level.

Services. Prices received by general medical and surgical hospitals, offices of physicians, skilled and intermediate care facilities, hotels and motels, and operators and lessors of nonresidential buildings increased in July. By contrast, the indexes for the trucking (except local) industry, life insurance carriers, travel agencies, and the non-scheduled air transportation industry decreased this month.

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

Resampling of Industries

Effective with this release, the Producer Price Index (PPI) includes data for 13 resampled industries. The Bureau of Labor Statistics periodically updates the sample of producers providing data for the PPI to reflect current conditions more accurately when the structure, membership, technology, or product mix of an industry shifts significantly. The first results of this systematic process were published in July 1986. Subsequent efforts have been completed at 6-month intervals. For information on specific additions, deletions, and recodes of indexes that are effective this month, see the July 2000 issue of the PPI Detailed Report or contact the Section of Index Analysis and Public Information at (202) 691-7705.

As part of an ongoing effort to expand coverage to sectors of the economy other than mining and manufacturing, 7 industries are being introduced into the PPI for the first time. These new indexes comprise the food stores and new car dealers portions of retail trade. Indexes for these industries appear in table 5 of the PPI Detailed Report. (Table 5 also includes data for SIC 5451 Dairy Products Stores in an aggregate index for SIC 54 Food Stores.) For further discussion of these new indexes, see "Retail trade industries in the PPI" in the July 2000 issue of the PPI Detailed Report or call the Section of Index Analysis and Public Information at (202) 691-7705.

Standard Industrial Classification	
(SIC) Code	Industry
1081	Metal mining services
1241	Coal mining services
1481	Non-metallic minerals (except fuels) services
2295	Coated fabrics, not rubberized
2673	Plastics, foil and coated paper bags
2835	In vivo and In vitro diagnostics
2841	Soap and other detergents
2843	Surface-active agents
3677	Electronic coils, transformers, and other inductors
3679	Electronic components, n.e.c.
3694	Electrical equipment for internal combustion engines
4221	Farm product warehousing and storage
4841	Cable and other pay television services
5411	Grocery stores
5421	Meat and fish (seafood) markets
5431	Fruit and vegetable markets
5441	Candy, nut, and confectionery stores
5461	Retail bakeries
5499	Miscellaneous food stores
5511	New car dealers

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

Grouping	 Relative importance		djusted	index	Unadjust percer change t July 200	nt :o	percent	ally adjusted t change from:			
	Dec.		1		 						
	 1999 1/	Mar. 2000 2/	June 2000 2/	July 2000 2/	July 1999	June 2000	Apr. to May	May to June	June to July		
	<u> </u>	l	[l					_1		
Finished goods	100.000	136.8	138.4	138.3	4.1	-0.1	0	0.6	0		
Finished consumer goods		136.7	138.8	138.6	4.9	1	0	.8	1		
Finished consumer foods	22.882	136.0	137.3	137.4	2.1	.1	2	3	0		
Crude	1.619	119.0	115.5	114.7	-5.8	7	-2.3	-6.2	-1.4		
Processed		137.3	139.1	139.3	2.7	.1	0	.1	.1		

Finished consumer goods, excluding foods	52.729	136.8	139.2	139.0	6.3	1	0	1.2	1
Nondurable goods less foods	36.838	136.4	139.9	139.7	8.4	1	1	1.8	1
Durable goods		133.8	133.6	133.2	1.1	3	. 4	1	0
Capital equipment	24.389	138.5	138.5	138.6	1.2	.1	.1	0	.1
Manufacturing industries		139.2	139.5	139.4	. 7	1	.1	.1	0
Nonmanufacturing industries	17.953	138.1	138.1	138.2	1.3	.1	.1	1	.2
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.	100.000	127.8	129.7	130.1	5.0	.3	1	.9	.2
Materials and components for manufacturing	46.550	127.6	128.6	129.0	3.5	.3	.2	.2	. 4
Materials for food manufacturing	3.339	118.1	120.7	120.5	1.3	2	1	.2	2
Materials for nondurable manufacturing	15.689	131.3	133.9	135.0	8.2	.8	.7	.6	.9
Materials for durable manufacturing	10.279	129.7	129.3	129.3	2.5	0	2	2	.1
Components for manufacturing	17.243	126.0	126.1	126.2	. 5	.1	.1	.1	.1
Materials and components for construction		151.3	150.9	150.5	0	3	3	1	3
Processed fuels and lubricants		97.4	103.2	103.9	18.6	.7	-1.5	4.7	.5
Manufacturing industries		96.0	101.7	103.7	14.3	2.0	-1.5	3.6	1.7
Nonmanufacturing industries		97.8	103.6	103.6	21.2	0	-1.5	5.4	2
Containers		148.1	153.3	153.3	7.9	0	. 7	. 3	0
Supplies		136.0	137.1	137.3	2.5	.1	.3	. 4	.1
Manufacturing industries		142.3	143.5	144.0	2.5	.3	.1	.5	.3
Nonmanufacturing industries		133.3	134.3	134.5	2.6	.1	. 4	.3	.1
Feeds		94.7	97.1	95.1	9.2	-2.1	2.7	.7	-2.1
Other supplies		138.0	138.9	139.3	2.1	.3	.1	. 4	.3
	10.072	100.0	100.0	100.0		• •	• -	• •	• •
Crude materials for further processing	100.000	112.9	121.9	120.8	23.4	9	3.2	5.8	-1.1
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs		101.4	101.8	99.4	3.3	-2.4	-1.8	-2.6	-2.7
Nonfood materials		116.7	131.4	131.1	37.3	2	6.5	10.7	2
Nonfood materials except fuel 3/		121.5	123.8	118.3	27.3	-4.4	8.6	5.6	-4.4
Manufacturing 3/		111.8	114.1	108.9	28.6	-4.6	9.0	5.8	-4.5
Construction		203.0	195.8	191.6	-1.9	-2.1	-1.2	-1.7	-2.1
Crude fuel 4/		100.8	131.3	138.3	51.0	5.3	3.4	18.1	5.3
Manufacturing industries		100.1	130.8	137.8	52.3	5.4	2.5	19.1	5.4
Nonmanufacturing industries	20.915	102.7	133.7	140.8	50.9	5.3	3.5	18.0	5.3
	20.910	102.	100.7	110.0	00.5	0.0	3 . 3	10.0	0.0
Special groupings									
opoorar groupingo									
Finished goods, excluding foods	5/ 77.118	136.9	138.6	138.4	4.6	1	.1	.9	1
Intermediate materials less foods and feeds		128.8	130.7	131.0	5.1	.2	1	. 9	.3
Intermediate foods and feeds		111.0	113.5	112.7	3.3	7	.7	. 4	7
Crude materials less agricultural products 3/ 7/.		117.4	133.1	132.9	38.4	2	6.5	11.1	1
Finished energy goods	5/ 13.780	90.9	97.0	96.2	19.2	8	5	5.1	7
Finished goods less energy		144.3	144.6	144.7	1.7	.1	.1	2	.1
Finished consumer goods less energy		146.7	147.1	147.2	1.9	.1	.1	2	.1
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Finished goods less foods and energy	153.6	147.5 153.4 169.0	147.5 153.5 169.4	1.5 1.7 2.1	0 .1 .2	.2 .2 .1	1 1 2	.1 .1 .2
Intermediate energy goods	134.5	102.9 135.5 136.9	103.6 135.7 137.2	18.8 2.9 2.8	.7 .1 .2	-1.4 .2 .1	4.7 .1 .2	.5 .2 .2
Crude energy materials 3/	114.1	122.9 113.3 146.8	123.4 110.9 144.2	53.5 4.8 7.5	.4 -2.1 -1.8	9.9 -1.3 3	16.2 -2.2 -1.3	.4 -2.4 -1.8

^{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.

- 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)

Commodity code	 Grouping	 Una 	djusted	index	Unadjus percer change July 20	nt	 Seasonally adjusted percent change from: : _			
		 Mo. 10							T + 0	
		Mar.	June	July	July	June	Apr. to	_		
		2000 I	/ 2000 1	/ 2000 1/	1999	2000	May	June	July	
		<u> </u>	_ '	_	· I	_	_			
	FINISHED GOODS	136.8	138.4	138.3	4.1	-0.1	0	0.6	0	
	FINISHED CONSUMER GOODS	136.7	138.8	138.6	4.9	1	0	.8	1	
	FINISHED CONSUMER FOODS		137.3	137.4	2.1	.1	2	3	0	
	Í	İ								
01-11	Fresh fruits and melons 2/	96.0	83.2	82.8	-18.7	5	3.2	-11.8	5	
01-13	Fresh and dry vegetables 2/		119.9	119.2	1.6	6	12.1	-14.7	6	
01-71-07	Eggs for fresh use (Dec. 1991=100)			70.3	-6.5	-14.2	-17.9	20.9	-17.4	
02-11	Bakery products 2/			182.8	2.7	.7	.1	.1	. 7	
02-13	Milled rice 2/			100.3	-19.8	5	. 2	-2.7	5	
02-14-02	Pasta products (June 1985=100) 2/	121.6	121.2	121.3	6	.1	1	3	.1	

^{2/} The indexes for March 2000 have been recalculated to incorporate late reports and corrections by respondents. All indexes are subject to revision 4 months after original publication.

02-21-01	Beef and veal	111.2	117.6	114.6	7.0	-2.6	2.3	1.4	-1.4
02-21-04	Pork	111.7	120.5	123.1	32.2	2.2	-5.4	.7	1.9
02-22-03	Processed young chickens	107.8	107.9	107.7	-6.0	2	-4.7	2	-2.4
02-22-06	Processed turkeys	95.5	96.3	97.2	2.5	.9	-1.1	0	6
02-23	Finfish and shellfish		195.0	196.2	4.0	.6	-4.3	-3.1	.8
02-3	Dairy products	131.0	134.4	136.3	1	1.4	2.2	1	.7
02-4	Processed fruits and vegetables 2/		128.5	128.4	.3	1	2	2	1
02-55	Confectionery end products 2/		170.9	171.3	0	.2	.2	.1	.2
02-62	Soft drinks		145.0	144.8	5.0	1	1.1	.3	2
02-63-01	Roasted coffee 2/		131.8	132.9	-1.8	.8	.9	-4.9	.8
02-78	Shortening and cooking oils 2/		132.1	131.3	-5.1	6	0	-2.5	6
02 70		1 132.0	132.1	131.3	J • 1	• 0	Ü	2.0	• 0
	FINISHED CONSUMER GOODS EXCLUDING FOODS	136.8	139.2	139.0	6.3	1	0	1.2	1
02-61	Alcoholic beverages		137.6	138.2	. 5	. 4	1	3	.3
03-81-01	Women's apparel 2/		123.1	123.3	4	.2	.2	2	.2
03-81-02	Men's and boys' apparel		133.1	133.3	. 4	.2	.2	4	.1
03-81-03	Girls', children's, and infants' apparel 2/	119.7	120.1	120.1	2.0	0	-1.2	1.2	0
03-82	Textile housefurnishings 2/	122.1	122.5	122.6	3	.1	1	.3	.1
04-3	Footwear 2/	144.8	145.0	144.9	.2	1	.1	1	1
05-41	Residential electric power (Dec. 1990=100)	107.2	112.1	114.8	2.1	2.4	5	7	2.0
05-51	Residential gas (Dec. 1990=100)	118.4	129.5	137.5	21.7	6.2	1.3	5.7	6.2
05-71	Gasoline		106.7	95.9	39.2	-10.1	1.3	11.8	-9.1
05-73-02-01			89.7	88.8	52.6	-1.0	2.5	8.4	-1.3
06-35	Pharmaceutical preps, ethical (Prescription) 2/		344.3	345.9	2.5	.5	3	.1	.5
06-36	Pharmaceutical preps, proprietary (Over-counter) 2/		188.3	188.5	1.4	.1	. 4	1	.1
06-71	Soaps and synthetic detergents 2/		127.3	127.3	.6	0	0	.1	0
06-75	Cosmetics and other toilet preparations 2/		137.4	137.3	.6	1	.6	.1	1
07-12	Tires, tubes, tread, etc 2/		93.4	94.9	3.0	1.6	7	.4	1.6
09-15-01	Sanitary papers and health products 2/		147.2	146.9	1.3	2	2.8	-1.3	2
09-31-01	Newspaper circulation 2/		208.5	208.4	.7	0	0	0	0
09-31-01	Newspaper Circulation 2/ Periodical circulation		199.8	200.4	2.1	.7	.5	.9	.8
09-33	·		217.2	218.2	3.2	.5	2.4	5	. 6
12-1	Book publishing				1.6	.1		s .1	.0
	Household furniture 2/		152.7	152.8			.1		
12-3	Floor coverings 2/		129.8	130.3	2.8	. 4	.2	.7	. 4
12-4	Household appliances		107.0	107.3	-1.2	.3	3	7	.3
12-5	Home electronic equipment 2/		72.2	71.6	-3.2	8	. 4	. 4	8
12-62	Household glassware		165.6	165.9	1.0	.2	3	1	. 4
12-64	Household flatware 2/		140.1	139.3	0	6	.1	0	6
12-66	Lawn and garden equip., ex. tractors 2/		131.4	131.6	1	.2	0	6	.2
14-11-01	Passenger cars		131.6	130.6	2.5	8	. 9	 5	 5
15-11	Toys, games, and children's vehicles		121.5	121.5	-1.9	0	.2	2	.1
15-12	Sporting and athletic goods 2/		126.7	127.0	.8	.2	.1	0	.2
15-2	Tobacco products 2/	398.9	393.2	393.4	8.2	.1	0	-1.4	.1
15-5	Mobile homes 2/	160.2	161.7	161.3	1.3	2	0	.5	2

15-94-02	Jewelry, platinum, & karat gold 2/		127.7	127.7	.7	0	. 4	0	0
15-94-04	Costume jewelry and novelties 2/	140.9	141.0	140.9	.6	1	1	0	1
	CAPITAL EQUIPMENT	138.5	138.5	138.6	1.2	.1	.1	0	.1
11-1	Agricultural machinery and equipment 2/	153.2	152.4	152.5	.2	.1	.2	1	.1
11-2	Construction machinery and equipment	148.3	148.5	148.6	.8	.1	1	.1	.1
11-37	Metal cutting machine tools 2/	161.8	161.8	161.7	.6	1	1	.1	1
11-38	Metal forming machine tools 2/	160.6	162.6	162.2	1.6	2	1.3	.1	2
11-39	Tools, dies, jigs, fixtures, and ind. molds 2/	141.3	141.1	141.2	.8	.1	1	2	.1
11-41	Pumps, compressors, and equipment	153.6	154.4	153.8	1.1	4	.3	. 4	3
11-44	Industrial material handling equipment 2/	133.9	134.4	134.9	1.4	. 4	.1	.1	. 4
11-51	Electronic computers (Dec. 1998=100) 2/	76.5	72.9	72.6	-16.2	4	8	-1.6	4
11-62	Textile machinery 2/	155.8	157.0	156.6	1.6	3	0	.8	3
11-64	Paper industries machinery (June 1982=100)	164.9	165.1	165.1	1.5	0	.1	.1	.1
11-65	Printing trades machinery 2/	141.3	141.9	141.9	.5	0	. 4	1	0
11-74	Transformers and power regulators 2/	135.5	136.9	136.4	1.6	4	.6	0	4
11-76	Communication & related equip. (Dec. 1985=100)	110.8	110.9	110.6	-1.8	3	.2	.1	2
11-79-05	X-ray and electromedical equipment 2/	101.5	102.7	102.9	.1	.2	4	1.0	.2
11-91	Oil field and gas field machinery	127.8	128.0	128.0	1.1	0	.1	.2	0
11-92	Mining machinery and equipment 2/	145.6	146.1	146.2	. 7	.1	.1	.1	.1
11-93	Office and store machines and equipment 2/	112.3	112.3	113.6	1.2	1.2	.1	6	1.2
12-2	Commercial furniture 2/		158.6	158.6	1.2	0	.3	.1	0
14-11-05	Light motor trucks	157.5	157.0	155.3	.2	-1.1	. 4	.3	1
14-11-06	Heavy motor trucks 2/	147.8	148.6	148.3	1.0	2	1	0	2
14-14	Truck trailers 2/	138.1	138.7	139.9	2.9	. 9	1	1	. 9
14-21-02	Civilian aircraft (Dec. 1985=100)	156.6	157.7	160.0	5.8	1.5	.1	0	1.5
14-31	Ships (Dec. 1985=100) 2/	146.4	146.4	146.5	. 5	.1	0	0	.1
14-4	Railroad equipment 2/	135.6	135.7	135.9	0	.1	0	1	.1
	INTERMEDIATE MATERIALS, SUPPLIES, AND COMPONENTS	1 127.8	129.7	130.1	5.0	.3	1	.9	.2
	INTERMEDIATE FOODS AND FEEDS	111.0	113.5	112.7	3.3	7	.7	. 4	7
02-12-03	Flour 2/	1 102.6	104.0	102.4	7	-1.5	4	2.1	-1.5
02-53	Refined sugar 2/	•	111.3	112.0	-8.5	.6	. 4	.6	.6
02-54	Confectionery materials		93.9	93.7	1	2	8	0	5
	Crude vegetable oils 2/		78.3			- 7.3		-5.8	-7.3
02-9	Prepared animal feeds 2/		105.1	103.3	7.0	-1.7	2.2	.7	-1.7
	INTERMEDIATE MATERIALS LESS FOODS AND FEEDS	128.8	130.7	131.0	5.1	.2	1	.9	.3
03-1	Synthetic fibers 2/	I I 105 0	108.0	107.0	3.7	9	1.5	.3	9
03-2	Processed yarns and threads 2/		103.0	107.0	0	.3	1.0	3	.3
03-2	Gray fabrics 2/		107.8	113.5	.1	.3 3.7	1	-1.3	3.7
03-3	Gray rabitics 2/	1 114.9	109.3	113.3	• 1	J . /	- • 1	-1.3	3.1

03-4	Finished fabrics 122.7	123.0	123.0	. 4	0	1	.2	.2
03-83-03	<pre>Industrial textile products 2/ 130.9</pre>	130.3	131.4	1.5	.8	.1	2	.8
04-2	Leather 179.6	179.5	179.7	2.3	.1	. 4	. 9	2
05-32	Liquefied petroleum gas 2/ 128.8	129.7	132.8	92.5	2.4	-12.1	17.0	2.4

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Commodity code	'	Unadjusted index			_		 Seasonally adjusted percent change from: 		
		 Mar. 2000 1/	 June 2000 1/	 July 2000 1/	July 1999	 June 2000	 Apr. to May	_	
	INTERMEDIATE MATERIALS LESS FOODS AND FEEDS -Continued	 							
05-42	Commercial electric power		136.2	138.3	1.5	1.5	-1.1	1.2	0.7
05-43	Industrial electric power		132.2	136.1	1.6	3.0	-2.3	.2	2.3
05-52	Commercial natural gas (Dec. 1990=100)		126.4	136.2	29.7	7.8	1.9	8.6	6.8
05-53	Industrial natural gas (Dec. 1990=100)	111.8	128.4	139.6	37.4	8.7	1.3	12.9	8.1
05-54	Natural gas to electric utilities (Dec. 1990=100)	99.4	125.3	126.9	60.8	1.3	. 7	23.9	1.8
05-72-03	Jet fuels		78.3	81.4	59.6	4.0	-6.8	4.9	3.6
05-73-03	No. 2 Diesel fuel	90.0	85.5	87.9	47.0	2.8	-2.2	4.9	3.4
05-74	Residual fuel 2/	78.1	86.4	91.6	75.1	6.0	1.2	9.2	6.0
06-1	Industrial chemicals 2/	128.0	129.9	133.2	12.8	2.5	.2	. 9	2.5
06-21	Prepared paint	160.4	160.9	161.0	2.2	.1	. 4	.1	.1
06-22	Paint materials 2/	147.9	151.5	151.6	5.2	.1	2.2	. 4	.1
06-31	Medicinal and botanical chemicals 2/	146.5	147.1	145.4	. 6	-1.2	4	.5	-1.2
06-4	Fats and oils, inedible 2/	74.3	72.6	66.4	-16.5	-8.5	1.4	1.7	-8.5
06-51	Mixed fertilizers	112.0	112.2	112.3	-1.6	.1	.2	.1	. 4
06-52-01	Nitrogenates		113.4	121.9	35.4	7.5	5.0	1.4	10.7
06-52-02	Phosphates 2/		98.0	98.1	-13.7	.1	.3	9	.1
06-53	Other agricultural chemicals $2/\ldots$		146.5	146.5	1.9	0	3.5	-2.1	0
06-6	Plastic resins and materials 2/		148.6	148.2	15.9	3	4.2	.8	3
07-11-02	Synthetic rubber 2/		117.9	118.3	4.7	.3	2.3	.3	.3
07-21	Plastic construction products		137.0	136.8	6.0	1	0	. 6	6
07-22	Unsupported plastic film, sheet, & other shapes 2/		131.7	132.2	3.9	. 4	2	.2	. 4
07-26	Plastic parts and components for manufacturing $2/\dots$		117.3	116.8	8	4	.1	0	4
08-11	Softwood lumber 2/	193.0	178.8	172.9	-20.5	-3.3	-5.0	8	-3.3

08-12	Hardwood lumber	185.1	186.5	186.5	5.8	0	.3	.3	.3
08-2	Millwork 2/	176.7	176.7	176.7	0	0	.1	1	0
08-3	Plywood 2/	166.0	155.5	154.4	-25.9	7	-6.4	8	7
09-11	Woodpulp 2/	139.2	145.6	147.4	21.2	1.2	8	2.8	1.2
09-13	Paper 2/	147.7	150.9	151.1	7.5	.1	.7	. 4	.1
09-14	Paperboard 2/		180.3	180.5	16.8	.1	-1.1	1.8	.1
09-15-03	Paper boxes and containers 2/	167.1	175.6	175.4	11.3	1	1.2	.2	1
09-2	Building paper and board 2/		141.0	137.9	-7.8	-2.2	-2.7	-2.6	-2.2
09-37	Commercial printing (June 1982=100) 2/	153.9	155.9	155.9	2.6	0	.1	1.1	0
10-15	Foundry and forge shop products	136.6	137.4	136.6	1.1	6	. 4	.8	4
10-17	Steel mill products 2/	108.5	109.9	109.5	4.6	4	.5	4	4
10-22	Primary nonferrous metals 2/	114.4	111.3	114.3	10.9	2.7	-1.2	3	2.7
10-25-01	Aluminum mill shapes 2/	149.0	147.8	148.2	8.0	.3	1	2	.3
10-25-02	Copper and brass mill shapes 2/	160.0	160.1	160.8	4.0	. 4	.7	6	. 4
10-26	Nonferrous wire and cable 2/	143.7	141.9	140.8	4.5	8	.6	-1.5	8
10-3	Metal containers 2/	106.1	107.1	107.2	1.1	.1	1	1.0	.1
10-4	Hardware	150.8	151.6	151.2	1.4	3	2	. 7	2
10-5	Plumbing fixtures and brass fittings	180.1	181.1	181.6	2.7	.3	4	.6	.6
10-6	Heating equipment	154.4	155.7	155.7	1.0	0	.3	.3	2
10-7	Fabricated structural metal products	145.4	144.9	144.5	1.0	3	1	5	3
10-88	Fabricated ferrous wire products (June 1982=100) 2/.	129.5	129.7	129.4	7	2	.1	2	2
10-89	Other misc. metal products 2/	125.9	125.9	126.1	.6	.2	2	0	.2
11-45	Mechanical power transmission equipment	163.3	163.8	163.9	1.5	.1	.2	.2	.1
11-48	Air conditioning and refrigeration equipment	135.4	135.9	135.7	1	1	.1	.1	2
11-49-02	Metal valves, ex.fluid power (Dec. 1982=100) 2/	161.9	162.0	162.0	1.0	0	.1	0	0
11-49-05	Ball and roller bearings	167.9	167.8	168.9	1.2	.7	.2	.1	.6
11-71	Wiring devices	152.4	153.1	153.6	.5	.3	2	3	.2
11-73	Motors, generators, motor generator sets	146.3	145.7	146.2	. 2	.3	1	1	.5
11-75	Switchgear, switchboard, etc., equipment	152.8	152.5	151.9	.6	4	.1	3	3
11-78	Electronic components and accessories 2/	96.8	97.6	98.1	.5	.5	. 2	1	.5
11-94	Internal combustion engines	143.5	143.4	144.0	. 4	. 4	0	.1	.1
11-95	Machine shop products 2/	137.3	138.1	138.1	1.0	0	. 2	. 7	0
13-11	Flat glass 2/	107.5	109.9	111.6	4.4	1.5	.3	. 4	1.5
13-22	Cement		150.0	150.5	5	.3	1	1	.5
13-3	Concrete products	146.3	147.9	147.9	2.9	0	. 8	. 4	0
13-6	Asphalt felts and coatings 2/		106.4	106.6	8.1	.2	2.0	1.2	.2
13-7	Gypsum products 2/		210.4	204.9	-1.1	-2.6	-1.5	-2.1	-2.6
13-8	Glass containers 2/		127.3	127.3	1.0	0	0	0	0
14-12	Motor vehicle parts 2/		113.3	113.3	5	0	1	0	0
14-23	Aircraft engines & engine parts (Dec. 1985=100)		140.1	140.7	2.3	. 4	.5	0	.6
14-25	Aircraft parts & aux.equip., nec (June 1985=100) 2/		143.6	144.9	.6	.9	1	.1	.9
15-42	Photographic supplies 2/		124.3	124.6	-3.0	.2	0	0	.2
15-6	Medical/surgical/personal aid devices	145.7	145.7	146.0	1.0	.2	.1	.1	.2
	CRUDE MATERIALS FOR FURTHER PROCESSING	112.9	121.9	120.8	23.4	9	3.2	5.8	-1.1

	CRUDE FOODSTUFFS AND FEEDSTUFFS	101.4	101.8	99.4	3.3	-2.4	-1.8	-2.6	-2.7
01-21 01-22-02-05	Wheat 2/	80.2 87.8	81.2 76.1	79.7 65.3	7.3 -3.0	-1.8 -14.2	2.2	1.9 -13.2	-1.8 -14.2
01-31	Slaughter cattle 2/		105.3	102.2	5.7	-2.9	-1.3	-2.1	-2.9
01-32	Slaughter hogs		83.3	82.1	60.0	-1.4	-15.5	2.8	4.8
01-41-02	Slaughter broilers/fryers		126.9	129.7	-9.1	2.2	- 7.4	-3.0	-6.6
01-42	Slaughter turkeys		121.2	121.6	-4.2	.3	4	.2	-2.9
01-6	Fluid milk		90.8	95.3	-7.8	5.0	2	4.6	3.0
01-83-01-31	Soybeans 2/	87.1	87.0	80.8	14.6	-7.1	4.9	-5.0	-7.1
02-52-01-01	Cane sugar, raw 2/	99.9	105.1	97.0	-19.5	-7.7	. 4	3.0	-7.7
	CRUDE NONFOOD MATERIALS	116.7	131.4	131.1	37.3	2	6.5	10.7	2
01-51-01-01	Raw cotton		91.9	87.7	9.6	-4.6	9.6	-6.4	-3.7
01-92-01-01	Leaf tobacco 2/		(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
04-11	Cattle hides 2/		162.1	172.1	26.3	6.2	4.2	5	6.2
05-1	Coal 2/		88.4	88.9	-1.7	.6	3.1	-1.6	. 6
05-31	Natural gas 2/		147.5	156.9	70.7	6.4	3.1	23.9	6.4
05-61	Crude petroleum 2/		93.0	86.3	60.7	-7.2	21.6	13.8	-7.2
08-5	Logs, timber, etc		198.4	194.2	-3.4	-2.1	9	7	-1.6
09-12	Wastepaper 2/		354.9	311.3	50.1	-12.3	7.3	-1.4	-12.3
10-11	Iron ore 2/		94.9	94.9	.1	0	1	0	0
10-12	Iron and steel scrap 2/		140.3	136.3	7	-2.9	-6.9	-4.6	-2.9
10-21	Nonferrous metal ores (Dec. 1983=100) 2/		67.6	66.5	8.3	-1.6	-3.3	3.8	-1.6
10-23-01	Copper base scrap 2/		120.3	122.3	7.9	1.7	-4.0	1.6	1.7
10-23-02	Aluminum base scrap		169.8	174.2	4.1	2.6	-5.4	0	4.1
13-21	Construction sand, gravel, and crushed stone	161.3	164.0	164.0	4.1	0	1.8	1	0

^{1/} The indexes for March 2000 have been recalculated to incorporate
 late reports and corrections by respondents. All indexes are
 subject to revision 4 months after original publication.
Table 3. Producer price indexes for selected commodity groupings
(1982=100 unless otherwise indicated)

Commod: +		 Unadjusted index 1/						
Commodity code	Grouping	<u></u> March 	2000	 	June 2000	 	July 2000	-
 	Finished Goods (1967=100)			-	388.4 133.3	 	388.1 133.2	-

^{2/} Not seasonally adjusted.

^{3/} Not available.

				I	
	MAJOR COMMODITY GROUPS				
	I				
	Farm products and processed foods and feeds		122.6	121.7	
01	Farm products		99.8	97.3	
02	Processed foods and feeds	132.1	133.9	133.9	
	Industrial commodities		135.3	135.4	
03	Textile products and apparel		121.0	121.4	!
04	Hides, skins, leather, and related products		149.7	151.3	
0.5	Fuels and related products and power 2/		105.3	105.3	
06	Chemicals and allied products 2/		152.2	153.5	
07	Rubber and plastic products		124.5	125.5	
0.8	Lumber and wood products		178.5	176.6	
09	Pulp, paper, and allied products		185.4	184.9	
10	Metals and metal products		127.9	127.8	
11	Machinery and equipment		124.1	124.2	
12	Furniture and household durables		132.7	132.8	
13	Nonmetallic mineral products		143.0	143.1	
14	Transportation equipment		142.9	143.0	
15	Miscellaneous products	170.1	170.3	170.3	
	Industrial commodities less fuels and related	1 40 1	1 40 6		
	products and power	142.1	142.6	142.7	
	OTHER COMMODITY GROUPINGS		 	 	1
	OTHER COMMODITY GROUPINGS		 	 	1
01-1	Fruits and melons, fresh and dry vegetables,		 	 	1
01-1	and tree nuts	111.9	103.4	102.9	1
01-2	Grains		78.6	71.0	1
01-3	Slaughter livestock		100.4	97.9	1
01-4	Slaughter poultry		124.2	126.5	1
	Plant and animal fibers		90.8	86.9	1
	Chicken eggs		94.5	80.9	1
01-8	Hay, hayseeds, and oilseeds		108.0	102.5	1
	Oilseeds		97.0		1
01-9	Other farm products		'N.A.'	'N.A.'	ı
02-1	Cereal and bakery products		157.9	158.4	l I
02-2	Meats, poultry, and fish		123.4	123.1	l I
02-22	Processed poultry		111.6	111.5	I
02-5	Sugar and confectionery		133.0	132.8	l
02-6	Beverages and beverage materials		142.1	142.3	I
02-63	Packaged beverage materials		130.4	131.3	I I
02 00	rachagea beverage materials	100.2	100.7	1 101.0	I

02-7	Fats and oils	112.8	112.5	109.7
03-81	Apparel	127.6	127.0	127.1
04 - 4	Other leather and related products	146.0	145.7	146.0
05-3	Gas fuels 2/	110.2	140.9	148.6
05-4	Electric power	125.8	133.0	136.0
05-7	Refined petroleum products	89.7	95.7	90.3
06-3	Drugs and pharmaceuticals	256.5	257.8	258.2
06-5	Agricultural chemicals and products	122.4	123.9	125.9
06-7	Other chemicals and allied products	136.5	137.3	137.5
07-1	Rubber and rubber products	114.3	115.2	116.0
07-11	Rubber, except natural rubber	113.7	117.3	117.7
07-13	Miscellaneous rubber products	138.5	138.8	139.1
07-2	Plastic products	131.5	132.0	133.2
08-1	Lumber	188.5	179.1	175.1
09-1	Pulp, paper, and products, excluding building			
	paper and board	159.2	164.8	163.8
09-15	Converted paper and paperboard products	159.4	164.3	164.2
10-1	Iron and steel	118.4	117.6	116.8
10-2	Nonferrous metals	128.9	126.4	127.0
10-25	Nonferrous mill shapes	143.0	142.5	142.7
11-3	Metalworking machinery and equipment	149.2	149.4	149.7
11-4	General purpose machinery and equipment	150.4	150.8	150.8
11-6	Special industry machinery	162.8	163.4	163.2
11-7	Electrical machinery and equipment	118.6	119.0	119.1
11-9	Miscellaneous machinery and equipment	133.7	133.9	134.3
12-6	Other household durable goods	154.9	155.1	155.8
13-2	Concrete ingredients	154.3	156.0	156.2
14-1	Motor vehicles and equipment	132.5	131.7	131.0
15-1	Toys, sporting goods, small arms, etc	132.6	132.8	132.9
15-4	Photographic equipment and supplies	108.5	108.3	108.5
15-9	Other miscellaneous products	136.0	137.7	136.9
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^{1/} Data for March 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

Industry	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	 Index	 	Index		Percent change to_July_2000_from:		
code					 July 2000 2/	July July 1999 	June 2000	
	 Total mining industries	112/84	 98.9	113.8	114.8	45.9	0.9	
10	Metal mining			73.7	72.8	5.8	-1.2	
12	Coal mining			85.0	85.4	-1.7	.5	
13	Oil and gas extraction			127.1	128.3	61.2	. 9	
14	Mining and quarrying of non-metallic	İ						
	minerals, except fuels	12/84	135.7	136.8	138.4	3.1	1.2	
	 Total manufacturing industries			134.0	133.6	4.1	3	
20	Food and kindred products	12/84	127.4	129.1	129.3	2.7	.2	
21	Tobacco manufactures	12/84	347.3	342.2	342.3	8.3	0	
22	Textile mill products	12/84	116.5	116.2	116.8	.8	.5	
23	Apparel and other finished products made							
	from fabrics and similar materials	12/84	125.6	125.5	125.8	. 6	.2	
24	Lumber and wood products, except furniture			158.4	157.2	-6.7	8	
25	Furniture and fixtures			143.5	143.7	1.7	.1	
26	Paper and allied products	12/84	143.2	147.2	147.3	8.1	.1	
27	Printing, publishing, and allied industries.	12/84	181.1	182.9	183.0	3.2	.1	
28	Chemicals and allied products			157.1	158.0	5.4	. 6	
29	Petroleum refining and related products			118.0	112.6	41.5	-4.6	
30	Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products	12/84	123.5	123.9	124.8	2.2	. 7	
31	Leather and leather products	12/84	137.4	137.4	137.5	.6	.1	
32	Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products	12/84	134.7	134.9	134.9	1.7	0	
33	Primary metal industries	12/84	120.0	120.1	119.9	3.9	2	
34	Fabricated metal products, except machinery							
	and transportation equipment	12/84	130.3	130.3	130.3	. 9	0	
35	Machinery, except electrical	12/84	117.4	117.5	117.6	.3	.1	
36	Electrical and electronic machinery,							
	equipment, and supplies	12/84	108.6	108.6	108.6	8	0	
37	Transportation equipment	12/84	136.4	136.0	136.0	2.3	0	
38	Measuring and controlling instruments; photographic, medical, optical goods;		 					
	watches, clocks	12/84	126.0	126.5	126.5	1.1	0	
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries			131.3	131.0	. 4	2	
	 Services industries		 					
40	Railroad transportation	12/96	102.2	103.1	103.3	1.9	. 2	

42	Motor freight transportation and warehousing	06/93	118.1	119.4	118.8	3.5	5
43	United states postal service	06/89	135.2	135.2	135.2	0	0
44	Water transportation	12/92	117.8	123.2	124.8	6.3	1.3
45	Transportation by air	12/92	144.3	147.5	147.6	12.3	.1
46	Pipe lines, except natural gas	12/86	101.9	102.0	102.5	4.4	.5
54	Food stores	12/99	105.7	103.3	107.6	(3)	4.2
80	Health services	12/94	111.9	112.0	112.5	2.3	. 4
81	Legal services	12/96	111.5	111.7	111.9	2.8	. 2

^{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.

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

	Index 1/							
Grouping Grouping	Feb. 2000	Mar. 2000	Apr. 2000	 May 2000	 June 2000	Jul <u>y</u> 2000		
Finished goods	136.5	137.5	137.3	137.3	138.1	138		
Finished consumer goods	136.4	137.7	137.3	137.3	138.4	138		
Finished consumer foods	136.4	136.6	137.9	137.6	137.2	137		
Crude	123.9	120.1	128.6	125.7	117.9	116		
Processed	137.4	137.9	138.6	138.6	138.8	138		
Finished consumer goods, excluding foods	136.2	137.9	136.9	136.9	138.6	138		
Nondurable goods less foods	135.7	138.2	136.6	136.4	138.9	138		
Durable goods	133.3	133.4	133.7	134.2	134.1	134		
Capital equipment	138.2	138.3	138.6	138.8	138.8	139		
Manufacturing industries	139.1	139.1	139.2	139.4	139.5	139		
Nonmanufacturing industries	137.8	137.9	138.3	138.5	138.4	138		
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.	127.3	128.5	128.4	128.3	129.4	129		
Materials and components for manufacturing	127.0	127.6	128.0	128.3	128.5	129		
Materials for food manufacturing	118.0	118.7	120.2	120.1	120.4	120		
Materials for nondurable manufacturing	129.7	131.3	132.1	133.0	133.8	135		
Materials for durable manufacturing	129.6	129.7	129.8	129.5	129.2	129		
Components for manufacturing	125.9	125.9	125.9	126.0	126.1	126		
Materials and components for construction	150.9	151.4	151.5	151.0	150.8	150		

^{2/} The indexes for March 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.

Processed fuels and lubricants	97.2	100.7	98.4	96.9	101.5	102.0
Manufacturing industries	96.3	98.4	97.8	96.3	99.8	101.5
Nonmanufacturing industries	97.3	101.6	98.4	96.9	102.1	101.9
Containers	147.2	148.1	151.8	152.8	153.3	153.3
Supplies	135.5	136.0	136.2	136.6	137.1	137.3
Manufacturing industries	141.9	142.3	142.6	142.8	143.5	143.9
Nonmanufacturing industries	132.8	133.3	133.4	133.9	134.3	134.5
Feeds	92.9	94.7	93.9	96.4	97.1	95.1
Other supplies	137.6	137.9	138.2	138.4	138.9	139.3
	107.0	107.5	100.2	100.1	100.5	100.0
Crude materials for further processing	111.1	113.5	111.1	114.6	121.2	119.9
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs	99.5	103.1	104.7	102.8	100.1	97.4
Nonfood materials	115.0	116.6	111.4	118.6	131.3	131.0
Nonfood materials except fuel 2/	119.4	121.4	107.8	117.1	123.6	118.1
Manufacturing 2/	109.8	111.7	98.8	107.7	113.9	108.8
Construction	204.8	202.9	201.4	199.0	195.7	191.5
Crude fuel 3/	99.9	100.8	107.5	111.2	131.3	138.3
Manufacturing industries	99.7	100.1	107.1	109.8	130.8	137.8
Nonmanufacturing industries	101.6	102.7	109.5	113.3	133.7	140.8
Ī						
Special groupings						
Finished goods, excluding foods	136.4	137.6	137.0	137.1	138.3	138.2
Intermediate materials less foods and feeds	128.3	129.4	129.3	129.2	130.3	130.7
Intermediate foods and feeds	110.3	111.4	112.1	112.9	113.3	112.5
Crude materials less agricultural products 2/	115.7	117.3	112.4	119.7	133.0	132.9
Finished energy goods	89.9	93.9	91.1	90.6	95.2	94.5
Finished goods less energy	144.1	144.3	144.8	145.0	144.7	144.9
Finished consumer goods less energy	146.6	146.8	147.4	147.5	147.2	147.4
I						
Finished goods less foods and energy	147.2	147.3	147.6	147.9	147.7	147.9
Finished consumer goods less foods and energy	153.3	153.4	153.6	153.9	153.7	153.9
Consumer nondurable goods less foods and energy	168.9	169.1	169.2	169.3	169.0	169.4
	0.5	1000	0.0	0.6	1010	404 =
Intermediate energy goods	96.8	100.3	98.1	96.7	101.2	101.7
Intermediate materials less energy	133.9	134.5	134.9	135.2	135.4	135.7
Intermediate materials less foods and energy	135.5	136.0	136.4	136.6	136.9	137.2
Crude energy materials 2/	100.2	102.5	96.3	105.8	122.9	123.4
Crude materials less energy	112.8	115.2	116.0	114.5	112.0	109.3
Crude nonfood materials less energy 3/	151.3	150.5	148.8	148.4	146.4	143.8
			_ 10.0			110.0

^{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 March 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.

The BLS periodically updates the PPI sample of survey respondents to better reflect current conditions when the structure, membership, technology, or product mix of an industry shifts significantly and to spread reporting burden among smaller firms. Results of these resampling

efforts are incorporated into the PPI every January and July.

As part of an ongoing effort to expand coverage to sectors of the economy other than mining and manufacturing, an increasing number of service sector industries have been introduced into the PPI. The following list of recently introduced service industries includes the month in which an article describing the industry's content appeared in the PPI Detailed Report:

Industry	SIC	PPI Detailed Report Issue
Wireless Telecommunications Telephone Communications, Except	4812	July 1999
Radio Telephone	4813	July 1995
Grocery Stores	5411	July 2000
Meat and Fish (Seafood) Markets,	5421	July 2000
Fruit and Vegetable Markets	5431	July 2000
Candy, Nut, and Confectionery Stores	5441	July 2000
Retail Bakeries	5461	July 2000
Miscellaneous Food Stores	5499	July 2000
New Car Dealers	5511	July 2000
Life Insurance Carriers	6311	January 1999
Property and Casualty Insurance Operators and Lessors of	6331	July 1998
Nonresidential Buildings	6512	January 1996
Real Estate Agents and Managers	6531	January 1996
Prepackaged Software	7372	January 1998
Home Health Care Services	8082	January 1997
Legal Services	8111	January 1997
Engineering, Design, Analysis,		
and Consulting Services	8711	January 1997
Architectural, Design, Analysis, and Consulting Services	8712	January 1997
Premiums for Property and Casualty		
Insurance	9331	July 1998

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-of-processing 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 x 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.