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

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

USDL 00-227
TRANSMISSION OF MATERIAL IN
THIS RELEASE IS EMBARGOED
UNTIL 8:30 A.M. (E.D.T.), FRIDAY,
AUGUST 11, 2000
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
 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-ofprocessing price indexes, seasonally adjusted


| 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

| Month | Foods | Energy | ```Exclud ing foods and energy``` |  | Foods | Energy <br> (unadj.) | ```Excluding foods and energy``` | crude goods from <br> 12 months ago (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 | . 6 | 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 |
| May | . 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 |

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 handing 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 $13.8-$ percent 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.
$\qquad$
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)


Finished consumer goods.................................. . . . . . . .
Finished consumer foods.........................
Crude. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
Processed
100.000
$136.8 \quad 138.4 \quad 138.3$
$75.611 \quad 136.7 \quad 138.8 \quad 138$.

| 136.7 | 138.8 | 138.6 | 4.9 | -.1 | 0 | 0.6 | 0 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

$22.882 \begin{array}{llllllll} & 136.0 & 137.3 & 137.4 & 2.1 & .1 & -.2 & -.3\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{llllllll}1.619 & 119.0 & 115.5 & 114.7 & -5.8 & -.7 & -.2 & -.3\end{array}$

| 1.619 | 119.0 | 115.5 | 114.7 | -5.8 | -.7 | -2.3 | -6.2 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 21.263 | 137.3 | 139.1 | 139.3 | 2.7 | .1 | 0 | -1.4 |


| 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. | 15.891 | 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...................... | 6.436 | 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..........l | 10.279 | 129.7 | 129.3 | 129.3 | 2.5 | 0 | -. 2 | -. 2 | . 1 |
| Components for manufacturing..................l | 17.243 | 126.0 | 126.1 | 126.2 | . 5 | . 1 | . 1 | . 1 | . 1 |
| Materials and components for construction...... | 13.727 | 151.3 | 150.9 | 150.5 | 0 | -. 3 | -. 3 | -. 1 | -. 3 |
| Processed fuels and lubricants.................. | 13.649 | 97.4 | 103.2 | 103.9 | 18.6 | . 7 | -1.5 | 4.7 | . 5 |
| Manufacturing industries .................... | 4.947 | 96.0 | 101.7 | 103.7 | 14.3 | 2.0 | -1.5 | 3.6 | 1.7 |
| Nonmanufacturing industries................... | 8.702 | 97.8 | 103.6 | 103.6 | 21.2 | 0 | -1.5 | 5.4 | -. 2 |
|  | 3.953 | 148.1 | 153.3 | 153.3 | 7.9 | 0 | . 7 | . 3 | 0 |
| Supplies | 22.121 | 136.0 | 137.1 | 137.3 | 2.5 | . 1 | . 3 | . 4 | . 1 |
| Manufacturing industries...................... | 5.089 | 142.3 | 143.5 | 144.0 | 2.5 | . 3 | . 1 | . 5 | . 3 |
| Nonmanufacturing industries................... | 17.032 | 133.3 | 134.3 | 134.5 | 2.6 | . 1 | . 4 | . 3 | . 1 |
| Feeds.. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ${ }^{\text {I }}$ | 1.160 | 94.7 | 97.1 | 95.1 | 9.2 | -2.1 | 2.7 | . 7 | -2.1 |
| Other supplies. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 15.872 | 138.0 | 138.9 | 139.3 | 2.1 | . 3 | . 1 | . 4 | . 3 |
| 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....................... | 38.999 | 101.4 | 101.8 | 99.4 | 3.3 | -2.4 | -1.8 | -2.6 | -2.7 |
| Nonfood materials.......... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 61.001 | 116.7 | 131.4 | 131.1 | 37.3 | -. 2 | 6.5 | 10.7 | -. 2 |
| Nonfood materials except fuel 3/.............l | 38.153 | 121.5 | 123.8 | 118.3 | 27.3 | -4.4 | 8.6 | 5.6 | -4.4 |
| Manufacturing 3/............................. | 36.758 | 111.8 | 114.1 | 108.9 | 28.6 | -4.6 | 9.0 | 5.8 | -4.5 |
| Construction.. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.395 | 203.0 | 195.8 | 191.6 | -1.9 | -2.1 | -1.2 | $-1.7$ | -2.1 |
| Crude fuel 4/................................... | 22.848 | 100.8 | 131.3 | 138.3 | 51.0 | 5.3 | 3.4 | 18.1 | 5.3 |
| Manufacturing industries................... | 1.933 | 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 |
| Special groupings \| |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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......\|6/ | / 95.501 | 128.8 | 130.7 | 131.0 | 5.1 | . 2 | -. 1 | . 9 | . 3 |
| Intermediate foods and feeds......................\|6/ | / 4.499 | 111.0 | 113.5 | 112.7 | 3.3 | -. 7 | . 7 | . 4 | -. 7 |
| Crude materials less agricultural products 3/ 7/.\|8/ | / 58.794 | 117.4 | 133.1 | 132.9 | 38.4 | -. 2 | 6.5 | 11.1 | -. 1 |
| Finished energy goods............................. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ / | / 13.780 | 90.9 | 97.0 | 96.2 | 19.2 | -. 8 | -. 5 | 5.1 | -. 7 |
| Finished goods less energy........................ ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | / 86.220 | 144.3 | 144.6 | 144.7 | 1.7 | . 1 | . 1 | -. 2 | . 1 |
| Finished consumer goods less energy..............\|5/ | / 61.831 | 146.7 | 147.1 | 147.2 | 1.9 | . 1 | . 1 | -. 2 | . 1 |


| Finished goods less foods and energy.............\|5/ 63.338 | 147.5 | 147.5 | 147.5 | 1.5 | 0 | . 2 | -. 1 | . 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Finished consumer goods less foods and energy....\|5/ 38.949 | 153.6 | 153.4 | 153.5 | 1.7 | . 1 | . 2 | -. 1 | 1 |
| Consumer nondurable goods less foods and energy..\|5/ 23.058 | 169.1 | 169.0 | 169.4 | 2.1 | . 2 | . 1 | -. 2 | . 2 |
| Intermediate energy goods.........................\|6/ 13.762 | 97.1 | 102.9 | 103.6 | 18.8 | . 7 | -1.4 | 4.7 | . 5 |
| Intermediate materials less energy...............\|6/ 86.238 | 134.5 | 135.5 | 135.7 | 2.9 | . 1 | . 2 | . 1 | . 2 |
| Intermediate materials less foods and energy.....\|6/ 81.739 | 136.1 | 136.9 | 137.2 | 2.8 | . 2 | . 1 | . 2 | . 2 |
| Crude energy materials 3/........................\|8/ 39.555 | 102.5 | 122.9 | 123.4 | 53.5 | . 4 | 9.9 | 16.2 | . 4 |
| Crude materials less energy.......................\|8/60.445 | 114.1 | 113.3 | 110.9 | 4.8 | -2.1 | -1.3 | -2.2 | -2.4 |
| Crude nonfood materials less energy 4/...........\|8/ 21.446 | 150.9 | 146.8 | 144.2 | 7.5 | -1.8 | -. 3 | -1.3 | -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.
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/ 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)



| 15-94-02 | Jewelry, platinum, \& karat gold 2/ | 127.1 | 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/ | 158.0 | 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 | | 127.8 | 129.7 | 130.1 | 5.0 | . 3 | -. 1 | . 9 | . 2 |
|  | I INTERMEDIATE FOODS AND FEEDS. | 111.0 | 113.5 | 112.7 | 3.3 | -. 7 | . 7 | . 4 | -. 7 |
| 02-12-03 | Flour $2 /$. | 102.6 | 104.0 | 102.4 | -. 7 | -1. 5 | -. 4 | 2.1 | -1.5 |
| 02-53 | \| Refined sugar 2/ | 113.2 | 111.3 | 112.0 | -8.5 | . 6 | . 4 | . 6 | . 6 |
| 02-54 | \| Confectionery materials | 94.3 | 93.9 | 93.7 | -. 1 | -. 2 | -. 8 | 0 | -. 5 |
| 02-72 | Crude vegetable oils 2/ | 80.2 | 78.3 | 72.6 | -7.3 | -7.3 | -1.3 | -5.8 | -7.3 |
| 02-9 | Prepared animal feeds $2 /$. | 102.9 | 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/. | 105.0 | 108.0 | 107.0 | 3.7 | -. 9 | 1.5 | . 3 | -. 9 |
| 03-2 | \| Processed yarns and threads 2/. | 107.7 | 107.8 | 108.1 | 0 | . 3 | 1.0 | -. 3 | . 3 |
| 03-3 | \| Gray fabrics 2/............... | 112.9 | 109.5 | 113.5 | . 1 | 3.7 | -. 1 | -1.3 | 3.7 |


| 03-4 | Finished fabrics | 122.7 | 123.0 | 123.0 | . 4 | 0 | -. 1 | . 2 | . 2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 03-83-03 | Industrial textile products 2/ | 130.9 | 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)




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)

100.6 Processed foods and feeds............................

132.6 Textile products and apparel.........
 Fuels and related products and power $2 / . . .$. Chemicals and allied products $2 / . . . . . . . . .$. Rubber and plastic products..................... Lumber and wood products......................... Pulp, paper, and allied products................ Metals and metal products. Machinery and equipment. $\qquad$
$\qquad$ Furniture and household durables Nonmetallic mineral products..... Transportation equipment
121.2
148.4 96.1 149.9

Industrial commodities less fuels and related products and power.

OTHER COMMODITY GROUPINGS

Fruits and melons, fresh and dry vegetables
and tree nuts........................................
111.9
85.9
98.3
117.8
97.6
79.6
79.6
98.3

## 156.9

157.7
119.3
110.9
110.9
142.0
136.2

| 122.6 | 121.7 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 99.8 | 97.3 |
| 133.9 | 133.9 |
|  |  |
| 135.3 | 135.4 |
| 121.0 | 121.4 |
| 149.7 | 151.3 |
| 105.3 | 105.3 |
| 152.2 | 153.5 |
| 124.5 | 125.5 |
| 178.5 | 176.6 |
| 185.4 | 184.9 |
| 127.9 | 127.8 |
| 124.1 | 124.2 |
| 132.7 | 132.8 |
| 143.0 | 143.1 |
| 142.9 | 143.0 |
| 170.3 | 170.3 |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| 142.6 | 142.7 |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| 103.4 | 102.9 |
| 78.6 | 71.0 |
| 100.4 | 97.9 |
| 124.2 | 126.5 |
| 90.8 | 86.9 |
| 94.5 | 80.9 |
| 108.0 | 102.5 |
| 97.0 | 90.9 |
| 'N.A.' | 'N.A.' |
| 157.9 | 158.4 |
| 123.4 | 123.1 |
| 111.6 | 111.5 |
| 133.0 | 132.8 |
| 142.1 | 142.3 |
| 130.4 | 131.3 |


| 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 |

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


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

| Grouping | Index 1/ |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July |
|  | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 |
| Finished goods | 136.5 | 137.5 | 137.3 | 137.3 | 138.1 | 138.1 |
| Finished consumer goods | 136.4 | 137.7 | 137.3 | 137.3 | 138.4 | 138.3 |
| Finished consumer foods | 136.4 | 136.6 | 137.9 | 137.6 | 137.2 | 137.2 |
| Crude.. | 123.9 | 120.1 | 128.6 | 125.7 | 117.9 | 116.3 |
| Processed. | 137.4 | 137.9 | 138.6 | 138.6 | 138.8 | 138.9 |
| Finished consumer goods, excluding foods | 136.2 | 137.9 | 136.9 | 136.9 | 138.6 | 138.5 |
| Nondurable goods less foods | 135.7 | 138.2 | 136.6 | 136.4 | 138.9 | 138.7 |
| Durable goods. | 133.3 | 133.4 | 133.7 | 134.2 | 134.1 | 134.1 |
| Capital equipment. | 138.2 | 138.3 | 138.6 | 138.8 | 138.8 | 139.0 |
| Manufacturing industries | 139.1 | 139.1 | 139.2 | 139.4 | 139.5 | 139.5 |
| Nonmanufacturing industries.................. | 137.8 | 137.9 | 138.3 | 138.5 | 138.4 | 138.7 |
| Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.\| | 127.3 | 128.5 | 128.4 | 128.3 | 129.4 | 129.7 |
| Materials and components for manufacturing.....l | 127.0 | 127.6 | 128.0 | 128.3 | 128.5 | 129.0 |
| Materials for food manufacturing.............l | 118.0 | 118.7 | 120.2 | 120.1 | 120.4 | 120.2 |
| Materials for nondurable manufacturing.......। | 129.7 | 131.3 | 132.1 | 133.0 | 133.8 | 135.0 |
| Materials for durable manufacturing..........\| | 129.6 | 129.7 | 129.8 | 129.5 | 129.2 | 129.3 |
| Components for manufacturing.................. | 125.9 | 125.9 | 125.9 | 126.0 | 126.1 | 126.2 |
| Materials and components for construction......l | 150.9 | 151.4 | 151.5 | 151.0 | 150.8 | 150.4 |


| 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 industrie | 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 energ | 146.6 | 146.8 | 147.4 | 147.5 | 147.2 | 147.4 |
| 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....l | 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 |
| 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 |

[^0]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

Wireless Telecommunications
Telephone Communications, Except Radio Telephone
Grocery Stores
Meat and Fish (Seafood) Markets, Fruit and Vegetable Markets
Candy, Nut, and Confectionery Stores
Retail Bakeries
Miscellaneous Food Stores
New Car Dealers
Life Insurance Carriers
Property and Casualty Insurance Operators and Lessors of

Nonresidential Buildings
Real Estate Agents and Managers Prepackaged Software
Home Health Care Services
Legal Services
Engineering, Design, Analysis, and Consulting Services

5421 July 2000
5431 July 2000
$5461 \quad$ July 2000
5499 July 2000
5511 July 2000
6311 January 1999
6331 July 1998
6512 January 1996
6531 January 1996
7372 January 1998

8711 January 1997
Architectural, Design, Analysis, and Consulting Services
Premiums for Property and Casualty
Insurance

PPI Detailed

July 1995
5411 July 2000

8082 January 1997
8111 January 1997

8712 January 1997
Report Issue
July 1999

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-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 |

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 | $0.034 \times 100$ |  |

Result multiplied by 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.


[^0]:    1/ All seasonally adjusted indexes are subject to change up to 5 years after original publication due to

