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NOVEMBER 9, 2000

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\text { Producer Price Indexes -- October } 2000
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The Producer Price Index for Finished Goods rose 0.4 percent in
October, seasonally adjusted, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. This index increased 0.9 percent in September and declined 0.2 percent in August. The index for finished goods other than foods and energy edged down 0.1 percent in October, after rising 0.3 percent in the prior month. Prices received by manufacturers of intermediate goods increased 0.2 percent, following a 0.7-percent advance a month earlier. The crude goods index rose 3.4 percent, after jumping 5.3 percent in September. (See table A.)

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


| Sept. | .9 | .4 | 3.7 | .3 | 3.3 | .7 | 5.3 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Oct. | .4 | .8 | 1.4 | -.1 | 3.6 | .2 | 3.4 |

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

October's slower rate of increase in the index for finished goods was primarily due to smaller price increases for finished energy goods, which rose 1.4 percent in October after advancing 3.7 percent in September. Prices for finished consumer goods other than foods and energy and for capital equipment showed no change in October, following increases in the prior month. On the other hand, the index for finished consumer foods increased 0.8 percent, after moving up 0.4 percent in September.

For the first 10 months of 2000, the Producer Price Index for Finished Goods increased at a 4.1-percent seasonally adjusted annual rate (SAAR), after rising 2.9 percent for the 1999 calendar year. Prices for finished goods other than foods and energy rose at a 1.1-percent SAAR for the first 10 months of 2000 , after posting a 0.9 -percent gain in the previous calendar year. The index for intermediate goods increased at a 4.8-percent SAAR from December 1999 to October 2000, following a 3.7-percent rise during the 1999 calendar year. Prices for crude goods advanced at a 28.7percent SAAR during the first 10 months of 2000 , after a 15.3 -percent increase during all of 1999.

Before seasonal adjustment, the Producer Price Index for Finished Goods rose 0.6 percent in October to stand at 140.0 (1982=100). From October 1999 to October 2000, prices for finished goods rose 3.6 percent During the same period, the finished energy goods index advanced 19.4 percent, prices for finished goods other than foods and energy rose 1.0 percent, and prices for finished consumer foods increased 1.5 percent. Prices received by manufacturers of intermediate goods rose 4.6 percent for the 12 months ended in October, and the index for crude goods advanced 23.4 percent during the same period.

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

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

Finished goods
The finished energy goods index rose 1.4 percent in October, after advancing 3.7 percent last month. October price increases for liquefied petroleum gas, residential natural gas, and residential electric power outweighed falling prices for gasoline, home heating oil, and diesel fuel.

The index for finished consumer goods other than foods and energy
showed no change in October, after rising 0.4 percent in September. Passenger car prices declined 1.8 percent in October, following a 1.4percent increase a month ago. The indexes for light motor trucks and men's and boys' apparel also fell, after rising in September. In accordance with usual practice, most new model year passenger cars and light trucks were usual practice, most new model year passenger cars and light trucks were
introduced into the PPI in October. (See "Report on Quality Changes for 2001 Model Vehicles.") Price increases for soaps and synthetic detergents, alcoholic beverages, and for toys, games, and children's vehicles slowed from September to October. The periodical circulation index decreased, after showing no change in September. By contrast, prices for prescription drugs turned up 1.6 percent, following a 0.1 -percent decrease last month. The index for women's apparel also rose, after falling in September. Prices for tobacco products and household appliances increased, following no change in the prior month.

The capital equipment index showed no change in October, after edging up 0.2 percent a month ago. Rising prices for civilian aircraft, heavy motor trucks, transformers, x-ray and electromedical equipment, and for pumps and compressors offset falling prices for passenger cars, light motor trucks, commercial furniture, electronic computers, and communication and related equipment.

The index for finished consumer foods rose 0.8 percent in October, after rising 0.4 percent in the previous month. Prices for eggs for fresh use turned up 21.1 percent, following a 16.9 -percent drop in September. The indexes for finfish and shellfish, soft drinks, pork, and for beef and veal also rose, after falling in the prior month. Dairy product prices fell less than a month ago. By contrast, the index for fresh fruits and melons rose only 3.5 percent, after surging 27.4 percent in September. Prices for processed young chickens, fresh and dry vegetables, and processed turkeys also rose less than in the prior month. The index for shortening and cooking oils turned down, following an increase last month.

Intermediate goods
The Producer Price Index for Intermediate Materials, Supplies, and Components advanced 0.2 percent in October, after registering a 0.7 -percent gain in September. A slowing rate of increase for intermediate energy goods accounted for most of this deceleration. Prices for materials for durable manufacturing and materials and components for construction turned down, following increases a month ago. The index for intermediate foods and feeds rose less than in the prior month. By contrast, prices for materials for nondurable manufacturing turned up, after declining a month earlier. Excluding foods and energy, the intermediate materials index showed no change for the second consecutive month. (See table B.)

Intermediate energy goods prices advanced 1.1 percent in October, after posting a 4.1-percent gain in September. Rising prices for liquefied petroleum gas, residual fuels, commercial electric power, industrial electric power, commercial natural gas, and industrial natural gas outweighed falling prices for gasoline, diesel fuel, and jet fuels.

Prices for materials for durable manufacturing decreased 0.2 percent in October, following a 0.3-percent gain in September. The index for copper cathode and refined copper fell 2.8 percent, after registering a 6.6percent increase in the prior month. Prices for primary aluminum (except extrusion billet) showed no change, following a 2.7 -percent rise a month ago. The indexes for aluminum mill shapes, copper and brass mill shapes, and plywood advanced less than in the previous month. Prices for flat glass and zinc turned down, after gaining a month earlier. On the other hand, the index for hot rolled sheet and strip turned up 0.6 percent in October, following a 0.4 -percent drop in September. Prices for cold finished bars also rose, after falling in the prior month. The index for cold rolled sheet and strip declined less than a month ago, while prices for cement advanced, after showing no change in the previous month.

Prices for materials and components for construction edged down 0.1 percent in October, following a 0.1 -percent rise in September. The gypsum products index fell 6.2 percent, after posting a 3.5 -percent decline a month earlier. Prices for nonferrous wire and cable, plywood, fabricated structural metal products, and switchgear and switchboard equipment increased less than in the prior month. The index for millwork turned down, after showing no change a month ago. By contrast, prices for asphalt felts and coatings advanced 1.2 percent in October, following a 2.2-percent decrease in September. The indexes for softwood lumber and plastic construction products fell less than in the previous month.

Prices for intermediate foods and feeds advanced 0.6 percent in October, after registering a 1.1-percent gain in September. The index for prepared animal feeds rose 0.7 percent, following a 3.2-percent jump a month earlier. Prices for crude vegetable oils; natural, processed, and imitation cheese; and dry, condensed, and evaporated milk products turned down, after increasing in the prior month. The snack chips index gained less than a month ago. On the other hand, beef and veal prices advanced 1.6 percent on October, following a 1.3-percent drop in September. The indexes for refined sugar and pork also rose, after falling in the previous month. Flour prices increased more than a month earlier.

The index for materials for nondurable manufacturing advanced 0.1 percent in October, following a 0.5 -percent decline in September. Prices
for primary basic organic chemicals increased 0.2 percent, after posting a 5.6-percent decrease in the prior month. The plastic resins and materials index showed no change, following a 2.8-percent drop a month ago. Prices for phosphates and processed yarns and threads turned up, after falling in the previous month. The index for paper gained 0.5 percent, after showing no change a month earlier. Prices for basic inorganic chemicals declined less than in the prior month. By contrast, the paint materials index turned down 1.3 percent in October, following a 0.8 -percent rise in September. Prices for synthetic rubber and leather also fell, after advancing a month ago.

## Crude goods

The Producer Price Index for Crude Materials for Further Processing increased 3.4 percent in October, following a 5.3-percent advance in September. Prices for crude energy materials and for crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs also rose at a slower rate than in the prior month. The index for basic industrial materials turned down, after rising in the previous month. (See table B.)

The index for crude energy materials posted a 4.6-percent rise in October, following an 8.1-percent advance in September. A 12.3-percent increase in natural gas prices outweighed a 5.0-percent decline in the crude petroleum index and a 0.2 -percent decrease in coal prices.

The index for basic industrial materials decreased 0.6 percent in October, after posting a 0.3 -percent increase in September. Prices for iron and steel scrap dropped 6.6 percent, following a 0.7 -percent gain in the prior month. The indexes for leaf tobacco and aluminum base scrap also turned down, after rising a month ago. Prices for copper ores and for construction sand, gravel, and crushed stone rose less than in the previous month. Conversely, the wastepaper index declined 5.0 percent in October, following an 8.7-percent drop in September. Prices for cattle hides rose more than a month earlier. The indexes for softwood logs and iron ores advanced, after falling last month.

The index for crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs increased 3.5 percent in October, compared to a 3.9-percent rise in September. Leading this deceleration were fluid milk prices, which dropped 5.4 percent in October, after edging up 0.3 percent a month ago. Prices for slaughter broilers and fryers; slaughter hogs; and fresh fruits and melons rose less than in the previous month. On the other hand, the index for slaughter cattle increased 3.0 percent in October, after registering a 2.0 -percent decline in September. Corn and wheat prices advanced at a faster rate than in September.

Mining. The Producer Price Index for the Net Output of Total Domestic Mining Industries advanced 5.0 percent in October, after posting a 6.2percent gain in September. (Net output price indexes are not seasonally adjusted.) Prices received by the crude petroleum, natural gas, and natural gas liquids industry increased 6.2 percent, following an 8.1percent rise in the prior month. The index for the oil and gas well drilling industry turned down, after advancing a month earlier. Prices received by the bituminous coal and lignite industry showed no change, after increasing in the previous month, while the index for the copper ores industry rose less than a month ago. By contrast, prices received by the iron ores industry turned up 2.3 percent, following a 2.2 -percent decline in September. The index for the construction sand and gravel industry advanced more than in the prior month. In October, the Producer Price Index for the Net Output of Total Domestic Mining Industries stood at 128.7 (December $1984=100$ ), 46.8 percent above its year-ago level.

Manufacturing. The Producer Price Index for the Net Output of Total Domestic Manufacturing Industries edged up 0.1 percent in October, after registering a 0.9-percent gain in September. In October, the industry groupings for transportation equipment; chemicals and allied products; food and kindred products; printing, publishing, and allied industries; electrical and electronic machinery and equipment; and tobacco manufactures experienced rising prices. Conversely, prices received by the petroleum refining and related products; the stone, clay, glass, and concrete products; and the measuring and controlling instruments industry groups displayed falling prices. In October, the Producer Price Index for the Net Output of Total Domestic Manufacturing Industries stood at 134.8 (December $1984=100), 3.5$ percent above its year-ago level.

Services. Among services industries in October, advancing prices were observed for real estate agents and managers, general medical and surgical hospitals, skilled and intermediate care facilities, the non-local trucking industry, the cable and pay television services industry, and life insurance carriers. By contrast, operators and lessors of nonresidential buildings, the telecommunications (except radiotelephone) industry, the scheduled air transportation industry, and offices of physicians experienced declining prices in October.
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Producer Price Index data for November 2000 will be released on Thursday, December 14, 2000 at $8: 30$ a.m. (E.S.T.)

## Improved Quality Adjustment for Microprocessors

Effective with the release of January 2001 data, the Bureau of Labor Statistics will implement a new quality valuation methodology for microprocessors designed and sold for computer applications. This new quality adjustment methodology views changes in the processing power of microprocessors as changes in quality and permits the explicit estimation of their value. The new approach replaces current procedures which have generally been limited to considering price differences between a new microprocessor and its predecessor as a measure of the value of the quality difference between the two.

For additional information, see the October 2000 issue of the Producer Price Index Detailed Report, or contact the Section of Index Analysis and Public Information at (ppi-info@BLS.gov) or (202) 691-7705.
Table 1. Producer price indexes and percent changes by stage of processing (1982=100)


| Components for manufacturing.................. | 17.243 | 126.2 | 126.3 | 126.2 | . 4 | -. 1 | 0 | . 2 | . 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Materials and components for construction......\| | 13.727 | 151.2 | 150.3 | 150.2 | . 7 | -. 1 | -. 1 | . 1 | 1 |
| Processed fuels and lubricants.................. | 13.649 | 103.3 | 110.0 | 108.9 | 21.9 | -1.0 | . 3 | 4.1 | 1.1 |
| Manufacturing industries ....................\| | 4.947 | 102.3 | 106.8 | 106.5 | 16.3 | -. 3 | . 5 | 1.9 | 2.0 |
| Nonmanufacturing industries................... | 8.702 | 103.6 | 111.4 | 109.8 | 25.1 | -1.4 | . 2 | 5.4 | . 7 |
| Containers......................... . . . . . . . . . . . . . ${ }^{\text {I }}$ | 3.953 | 153.3 | 153.5 | 153.4 | 4.9 | -. 1 | -. 1 | . 2 | -. 1 |
| Supplies | 22.121 | 137.1 | 137.3 | 137.6 | 2.1 | . 2 | -. 3 | . 4 | . 1 |
| Manufacturing industries..................... | 5.089 | 143.4 | 144.2 | 144.3 | 2.1 | . 1 | . 1 | . 1 | 1 |
| Nonmanufacturing industries.................. | 17.032 | 134.3 | 134.4 | 134.7 | 2.0 | . 2 | -. 4 | . 4 | 1 |
| Feeds. | 1.160 | 97.1 | 93.6 | 94.5 | 4.7 | 1.0 | -5.2 | 3.8 | 1.0 |
| Other supplies.............................. | 15.872 | 138.9 | 139.3 | 139.6 | 1.8 | . 2 | -. 1 | . 1 | 1 |
| Crude materials for further processing........... | 100.000 | 125.6 | 124.8 | 128.3 | 23.4 | 2.8 | -1.5 | 5.3 | 3.4 |
| Foodstuffs and feedstuffs. | 38.999 | 101.9 | 97.6 | 99.5 | . 7 | 1.9 | -4.5 | 3.9 | 3.5 |
| Nonfood materials | 61.001 | 137.3 | 139.1 | 143.5 | 38.2 | 3.2 | . 1 | 6.0 | 3.3 |
| Nonfood materials except fuel 3/ | 38.153 | 121.7 | 124.1 | 120.4 | 19.6 | -3.0 | . 4 | 4.6 | -2.8 |
| Manufacturing 3/ | 36.758 | 112.1 | 114.6 | 111.1 | 20.6 | -3.1 | . 6 | 4.7 | -2.9 |
| Construction | 1.395 | 195.7 | 184.0 | 184.5 | -7.3 | . 3 | -3.0 | -. 9 | . 3 |
| Crude fuel 4/................................... | 22.848 | 147.8 | 148.5 | 163.7 | 64.0 | 10.2 | -. 4 | 7.8 | 10.2 |
| Manufacturing industries | 1.933 | 147.7 | 149.0 | 164.7 | 65.4 | 10.5 | . 5 | 7.6 | 10.5 |
| Nonmanufacturing industries................\| | 20.915 | 150.5 | 151.0 | 166.5 | 63.9 | 10.3 | -. 4 | 7.7 | 10.3 |
| I |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Special groupings |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Finished goods, excluding foods..................\|5/ | / 77.118 | 138.8 | 139.6 | 140.5 | 4.3 | . 6 | 0 | 1.0 | . 3 |
| Intermediate materials less foods and feeds......\|6/ | / 95.501 | 130.7 | 132.1 | 131.8 | 4.9 | -. 2 | -. 2 | . 7 | . 2 |
| Intermediate foods and feeds.....................\|6/ | 4.499 | 113.4 | 111.2 | 111.6 | -. 7 | . 4 | -2.5 | 1.1 | . 6 |
| Crude materials less agricultural products 3/ 7/.\|8/ | / 58.794 | 139.2 | 140.7 | 145.3 | 39.3 | 3.3 | -. 2 | 6.0 | 3.3 |
| Finished energy goods.............................\|5/ | 13.780 | 97.7 | 100.6 | 99.7 | 19.4 | -. 9 | -. 2 | 3.7 | 1.4 |
| Finished goods less energy........................\|5/ | / 86.220 | 144.7 | 144.6 | 145.8 | 1.1 | . 8 | -. 1 | . 3 | . 2 |
| Finished consumer goods less energy.............\|5/ | 61.831 | 147.3 | 147.1 | 148.3 | 1.2 | . 8 | -. 3 | . 4 | . 3 |
| Finished goods less foods and energy.............\|5/ | / 63.338 | 147.5 | 147.5 | 149.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | . 1 | . 3 | -. 1 |
| Finished consumer goods less foods and energy....\|5/ | / 38.949 | 153.6 | 153.6 | 155.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | . 1 | . 4 | 0 |
| Consumer nondurable goods less foods and energy..\|5/ | / 23.058 | 169.4 | 170.3 | 170.8 | 1.6 | . 3 | . 3 | . 3 | . 3 |
| Intermediate energy goods...........................\|6/ | / 13.762 | 103.0 | 109.6 | 108.5 | 21.9 | -1.0 | . 3 | 4.1 | 1.1 |
| Intermediate materials less energy...............\|6/ | / 86.238 | 135.5 | 135.4 | 135.4 | 1.9 | 0 | -. 3 | . 1 | 0 |
| Intermediate materials less foods and energy.....\|6/ | / 81.739 | 137.0 | 137.0 | 137.0 | 2.1 | 0 | -. 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Crude energy materials 3/......................... ${ }^{\text {a/ }}$ / | / 39.555 | 130.6 | 134.3 | 140.5 | 58.4 | 4.6 | . 6 | 8.1 | 4.6 |
| Crude materials less energy........................\|8/ | / 60.445 | 113.4 | 109.1 | 110.1 | . 3 | . 9 | -3.4 | 2.6 | 2.1 |
| Crude nonfood materials less energy 4/...........\|8/ | / 21.446 | 146.7 | 142.6 | 141.2 | -. 4 | -1.0 | -1.3 | . 3 | -. 6 |

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 June 2000 have been recalculated to incorporate late reports and corrections by respondents. All indexes are subject to revision 4 months after original publication.

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

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



02-61
03-81-01
03-81-02
03-81-03
03-82
04-3
05-41
05-51
05-71 05-73-02-01
06-35
06-36
06-71
06-75
07-12
09-15-01
09-31-01 09-32-01
09-33
12-1
12-3
12-4
12-5
12-62
12-64
12-66 14-11-01
15-11
15-12
15-2
15-5
15-94-02
15-94-04
$\begin{array}{ll}140.8 & 1 \\ 141.4 & 1\end{array}$
133.4
$121.9 \quad 121$
145
115.
144.5
104.7
109.9
346.6
188.3
129.4 136.9

## 147.1

208.5
200.6
217.2
153.0
129.1
$\begin{array}{ll}129.1 & 129 \\ 106.1 & 106\end{array}$
71.2
$165.8 \quad 1$
131.5
122.1
25.9
402.5
162.1
127.2
138.4

| 3.9 | 0 | 0 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |


| 11-41 | \| Pumps, compressors, and equipment | 153.7 | 154.4 | 155.0 | 1.8 | . 4 | . 5 | . 1 | . 4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 11-44 | \| Industrial material handling equipment 2/. | 134.7 | 135.1 | 135.3 | 1.7 | . 1 | 0 | . 1 | . 1 |
| 11-51 | \| Electronic computers (Dec. 1998=100) $2 /$. | 72.7 | 70.8 | 70.3 | -14.0 | -. 7 | -2.2 | -. 3 | -. 7 |
| 11-62 | \| Textile machinery 2/. | 156.6 | 156.4 | 156.5 | 1.4 | . 1 | 0 | -. 1 | . 1 |
| 11-64 | \| Paper industries machinery (June 1982=100) | 165.0 | 164.8 | 164.8 | 1.0 | 0 | . 1 | -. 1 | . 1 |
| 11-65 | \| Printing trades machinery 2/. | 141.7 | 142.5 | 143.2 | 1.4 | . 5 | . 3 | . 1 | . 5 |
| 11-74 | \| Transformers and power regulators 2/. | 137.0 | 135.1 | 136.1 | 1.2 | . 7 | -. 4 | -. 6 | . 7 |
| 11-76 | \| Communication \& related equip. (Dec. 1985=100) | 110.4 | 110.7 | 110.6 | -. 7 | -. 1 | 0 | -. 1 | -. 1 |
| 11-79-05 | \| X-ray and electromedical equipment $2 /$. | 102.3 | 102.1 | 102.3 | -1.0 | . 2 | -. 7 | -. 1 | . 2 |
| 11-91 | \| Oil field and gas field machinery | 128.0 | 128.1 | 129.6 | 2.7 | 1.2 | . 2 | . 1 | 9 |
| 11-92 | \| Mining machinery and equipment 2/. | 146.0 | 146.6 | 146.5 | 1.5 | -. 1 | . 1 | . 2 | -. 1 |
| 11-93 | \| Office and store machines and equipment $2 /$. | 112.3 | 113.8 | 113.8 | 1.1 | 0 | -. 4 | . 5 | 0 |
| 12-2 | \| Commercial furniture 2/. | 158.5 | 158.7 | 158.5 | . 8 | -. 1 | 0 | . 1 | -. 1 |
| 14-11-05 | \| Light motor trucks. | 156.3 | 154.0 | 161.5 | -. 6 | 4.9 | -. 1 | 1.5 | -1.2 |
| 14-11-06 | \| Heavy motor trucks 2/ | 147.7 | 148.4 | 148.8 | 1.0 | . 3 | . 4 | -. 3 | . 3 |
| 14-14 | \| Truck trailers 2/. | 138.6 | 140.5 | 140.5 | 2.3 | 0 | . 6 | -. 1 | 0 |
| 14-21-02 | \| Civilian aircraft (Dec. 1985=100) | 158.8 | 160.3 | 163.0 | 7.0 | 1.7 | . 3 | . 1 | 1.4 |
| 14-31 | \| Ships (Dec. 1985=100) 2/ | 146.5 | 146.5 | 146.5 | . 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 14-4 | \| Railroad equipment 2/. | 135.8 | 135.8 | 135.9 | . 1 | . 1 | -. 1 | 0 | . 1 |
|  | \| |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | \| INTERMEDIATE MATERIALS, SUPPLIES, AND COMPONENTS. | 129.8 | 131.0 | 130.8 | 4.6 | -. 2 | -. 2 | . 7 | . 2 |
|  | \| INTERMEDIATE FOODS AND FEEDS | 113.4 | 111.2 | 111.6 | -. 7 | . 4 | -2.5 | 1.1 | . 6 |
|  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 02-12-03 | \| Flour 2/ | 104.2 | 103.6 | 108.6 | 6.3 | 4.8 | . 7 | . 5 | 4.8 |
| 02-53 | \| Refined sugar 2/. | 111.2 | 104.3 | 105.0 | -12.9 | . 7 | -2.1 | -4.9 | . 7 |
| 02-54 | \| Confectionery materials | 94.1 | 93.4 | 93.9 | -. 6 | . 5 | -. 6 | -. 3 | 2.3 |
| 02-72 | \| Crude vegetable oils 2/. | 75.6 | 74.3 | 71.7 | -11.6 | -3.5 | -7.7 | 10.9 | -3.5 |
| 02-9 | \| Prepared animal feeds 2/ | 105.0 | 102.3 | 103.0 | 3.7 | . 7 | -4.1 | 3.2 | . 7 |
|  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | \| INTERMEDIATE MATERIALS LESS FOODS AND FEEDS. | 130.7 | 132.1 | 131.8 | 4.9 | -. 2 | -. 2 | . 7 | . 2 |
| 03-1 | \| Synthetic fibers 2/. | 108.1 | 108.0 | 108.3 | 4.5 | . 3 | . 7 | . 2 | . 3 |
| 03-2 | \| Processed yarns and threads 2/ | 108.1 | 107.6 | 107.8 | -. 1 | . 2 | -. 1 | -. 4 | . 2 |
| 03-3 | \| Gray fabrics 2/. | 111.6 | 113.1 | 113.1 | -. 2 | 0 | 0 | -. 4 | 0 |
| 03-4 | \| Finished fabrics. | 122.6 | 123.1 | 123.0 | 0 | -. 1 | 0 | 0 | -. 1 |
| 03-83-03 | \| Industrial textile products 2/ | 131.3 | 131.8 | 131.9 | 1.9 | . 1 | . 2 | . 2 | . 1 |
| 04-2 | \| Leather. | 178.6 | 184.9 | 184.8 | 3.9 | -. 1 | 1.9 | 1.0 | -. 7 |
| 05-32 | Liquefied petroleum gas $2 /$. | 112.6 | 130.9 | 146.2 | 45.8 | 11.7 | -1.5 | . 1 | 11.7 |

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)


09-2

132.5
$-7.8$ -7.8
2.8
1.3 1.3
3.1 ${ }_{-2}{ }^{.3}$
.1
1.0
$0^{-1}$
-.3
-.3
$136.5 \quad 136.9$
136.9
116.4
119.5
150.5
166.9
145.6
107.3
152.3
181.3
155.8

0
.1
.3
-.1
-.9
. .1
-.1
-.4
3.2
.9
2.5
1.7
0
.-
.-
$-.8$

| -3.0 | -. 9 | -. 8 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| . 1 | . 1 | . 3 |
| . 1 | -. 1 | . 3 |
| -. 7 | -. 4 | 0 |
| 1.3 | 3.2 | -2.6 |
| . 7 | . 9 | . 1 |
| 1.2 | 2.5 | 1.0 |
| 1.7 | 1.7 | . 1 |
| . 1 | 0 | 0 |
| . 1 | . 6 | -. 3 |
| . 4 | -. 2 | -. 2 |
| 0 | . 1 | 0 |
| . 1 | . 2 | . 1 |
| . 3 | . 2 | . 5 |
| -. 1 | 0 | -. 1 |
| . 2 | . 1 | 0 |
| -. 1 | -. 1 | -. 2 |
| . 2 | 0 | . 4 |
| . 4 | -. 1 | . 4 |
| -. 1 | -. 1 | -. 3 |
| . 1 | . 3 | -. 1 |
| . 1 | . 7 | . 2 |
| -. 5 | . 5 | -. 8 |
| . 1 | . 1 | . 1 |
| -. 1 | 0 | -. 1 |
| -. 4 | . 8 | -. 6 |
| 0 | 0 | . 4 |
| . 3 | 1.1 | -. 2 |
| . 1 | -2.2 | 1.2 |
| -4.7 | -3.5 | -6.2 |
| . 2 | 0 | 0 |
| -. 3 | . 1 | -. 1 |
| -. 1 | . 5 | -. 1 |
| 0 | . 1 | . 1 |
| 0 | 1.7 | -. 7 |
| . 1 | . 1 | -. 1 |
| -1.5 | 5.3 | 3.4 |
| -4.5 | 3.9 | 3.5 |
| -8.3 | 6.3 | 9.7 |
| -5.5 | 6.2 | 9.8 |
| -2.8 | -2.0 | 3.0 |
| -17.1 | 12.7 | 5.4 |



1/ The indexes for June 2000 have been recalculated to incorporate late reports and corrections by respondents. All indexes are subject to revision 4 months after original publication.

2/ Not seasonally adjusted
3/ Not available

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




| 06-3 | \| Drugs and pharmaceuticals | 256.7 | 258.5 | 260.8 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 06-5 | \| Agricultural chemicals and products | 121.7 | 125.8 | 127.4 |
| 06-7 | \| Other chemicals and allied products | 136.8 | 137.4 | 137.8 |
| 07-1 | \| Rubber and rubber products. | 115.2 | 116.0 | 115.7 |
| 07-11 | \| Rubber, except natural rubber. | 117.0 | 122.4 | 120.7 |
| 07-13 | \| Miscellaneous rubber products | 138.9 | 139.3 | 139.2 |
| 07-2 | \| Plastic products | 133.0 | 133.9 | 133.4 |
| 08-1 | \| Lumber | 179.6 | 171.6 | 171.5 |
| 09-1 | Pulp, paper, and products, excluding building paper and board. | 164.7 | 162.2 | 162.3 |
| 09-15 | \| Converted paper and paperboard products | 164.2 | 164.4 | 164.7 |
| 10-1 | \| Iron and steel. | 117.6 | 116.0 | 115.3 |
| 10-2 | \| Nonferrous metals | 126.5 | 130.1 | 129.6 |
| 10-25 | \| Nonferrous mill shapes | 142.0 | 145.3 | 145.9 |
| 11-3 | \| Metalworking machinery and equipment | 149.7 | 149.8 | 149.9 |
| 11-4 | \| General purpose machinery and equipment | 150.7 | 151.0 | 151.1 |
| 11-6 | \| Special industry machinery. | 163.2 | 163.4 | 163.3 |
| 11-7 | \| Electrical machinery and equipment | 118.8 | 119.2 | 118.9 |
| 11-9 | \| Miscellaneous machinery and equipment | 134.0 | 134.4 | 134.6 |
| 12-6 | \| Other household durable goods. | 155.1 | 155.7 | 156.2 |
| 13-2 | \| Concrete ingredients. | 156.2 | 156.4 | 156.4 |
| 14-1 | \| Motor vehicles and equipment. | 131.4 | 130.1 | 133.7 |
| 15-1 | \| Toys, sporting goods, small arms, etc | 132.4 | 132.5 | 132.6 |
| 15-4 | \| Photographic equipment and supplies. | 108.8 | 109.6 | 109.0 |
| 15-9 | \| Other miscellaneous products. | 136.8 | 136.5 | 136.9 |

1/ Data for June 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



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 June 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/ |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | May | June | July | Aug. | Sep. | Oct. |
|  | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Finished goods. | 137.1 | 138.3 | 138.1 | 137.8 | 139.0 | 139.5 |
| Finished consumer goods | 137.1 | 138.7 | 138.3 | 137.9 | 139.4 | 140.1 |
| Finished consumer foods | 137.8 | 137.5 | 137.2 | 136.2 | 136.7 | 137.8 |
| Crude.. | 126.5 | 119.1 | 116.3 | 117.8 | 123.0 | 133.0 |
| Processed. | 138.7 | 139.0 | 138.9 | 137.6 | 137.8 | 138.2 |
| Finished consumer goods, excluding foods | 136.6 | 139.0 | 138.5 | 138.5 | 140.3 | 140.9 |
| Nondurable goods less foods.......... | 136.0 | 139.5 | 138.7 | 138.8 | 141.1 | 142.1 |
| Durable goods............. | 134.1 | 133.9 | 134.1 | 133.9 | 134.5 | 133.9 |
| Capital equipment. | 138.7 | 138.7 | 139.0 | 139.0 | 139.3 | 139.3 |
| Manufacturing industries | 139.3 | 139.5 | 139.5 | 139.6 | 139.7 | 139.8 |
| Nonmanufacturing industries | 138.4 | 138.4 | 138.7 | 138.7 | 139.1 | 139.0 |
| Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.\| | 128.3 | 129.4 | 129.7 | 129.4 | 130.3 | 130.6 |
| Materials and components for manufacturing..... | 128.4 | 128.6 | 129.0 | 128.6 | 128.5 | 128.5 |
| Materials for food manufacturing.............l | 120.1 | 120.4 | 120.2 | 118.3 | 118.6 | 119.1 |
| Materials for nondurable manufacturing | 133.2 | 133.6 | 135.0 | 134.3 | 133.6 | 133.8 |
| Materials for durable manufacturing. | 129.6 | 129.3 | 129.3 | 129.1 | 129.5 | 129.2 |
| Components for manufacturing................. | 126.0 | 126.2 | 126.2 | 126.2 | 126.4 | 126.3 |
| Materials and components for construction...... | 150.8 | 151.1 | 150.4 | 150.2 | 150.3 | 150.2 |
| Processed fuels and lubricants................. | 96.8 | 101.7 | 102.0 | 102.3 | 106.5 | 107.7 |
| Manufacturing industries | 96.5 | 100.4 | 101.5 | 102.0 | 103.9 | 106.0 |
| Nonmanufacturing industries................... | 96.6 | 102.0 | 101.9 | 102.1 | 107.6 | 108.4 |
| Containers........ . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 152.7 | 153.3 | 153.3 | 153.2 | 153.5 | 153.3 |
| Supplies............... | 136.7 | 137.1 | 137.3 | 136.9 | 137.4 | 137.6 |
| Manufacturing industries.. | 142.9 | 143.4 | 143.9 | 144.0 | 144.2 | 144.3 |
| Nonmanufacturing industries................... | 133.9 | 134.3 | 134.5 | 133.9 | 134.5 | 134.7 |
| Feeds............. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 97.2 | 97.1 | 95.1 | 90.2 | 93.6 | 94.5 |
| Other supplies............................... | 138.4 | 138.9 | 139.3 | 139.2 | 139.4 | 139.6 |
| Crude materials for further processing........... | 115.1 | 124.8 | 119.9 | 118.1 | 124.4 | 128.6 |
| Foodstuffs and feedstuffs....................... | 103.1 | 100.3 | 97.4 | 93.0 | 96.6 | 100.0 |
| Nonfood materials................... . . . . . . . . . . | 119.2 | 137.2 | 131.0 | 131.1 | 139.0 | 143.6 |
| Nonfood materials except fuel 2/.............\| | 115.9 | 121.5 | 118.1 | 118.6 | 124.0 | 120.5 |



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 June 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.

More than 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.

More than 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
PPI Detailed
Report Issue
Wireless Telecommunications
Telephone Communications, Except

| 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 | 6331 | July 1998 |
| Operators and Lessors of |  |  |
| 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-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 |

Index percent change
Index point change 3.5
Divided by the previous index
Equals
Result multiplied by 100
Equals percent change

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 3.5 \\
& 104.0 \\
& 0.034 \\
& 0.034 \times 100
\end{aligned}
$$

3.4

Because price data are used for different purposes by different groups, the Bureau of Labor Statistics publishes seasonally adjusted and 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 that 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.

