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Producer Price Indexes -- February 2001

The Producer Price Index for Finished Goods edged up 0.1 percent in February, seasonally adjusted, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. This rise followed a 1.1-percent increase in January and a 0.2-percent gain in December. At the earlier stages of processing, prices received by producers of intermediate goods edged down 0.1 percent, following a 0.7-percent rise in the prior month, while the crude goods index decreased 14.2 percent, after jumping 13.9 percent a month ago. (See table A.)

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

		Fir	nished go	ods		 	
	Total	 Foods	 Energy		Change in finished goods from 12 months ago(unadj.)	mediate	
2000							
Feb.	0.9	0.4	4.2	0.4	4.0	0.8	3.7
Mar.	. 9	.1	5.3	.1	4.3	1.0	1.8
Apr.	3	1.1	-3.5	0	3.6	1	-1.5
May	0	.1	8	.2	3.7	0	3.1
June	. 9	4	6.1	.1	4.4	. 9	8.5
July	1	1	6	.1	4.3	.2	-2.0
Aug.	1	4	-1.2	.2	3.4	3	-3.6
Sept.	.7	.2	3.4	.3	3.5	.8	7.1
Oct.	. 4	.7	r1.5	r0	r3.7	.2	r3.8
Nov.	.1	r.2	r.9	r1	3.7	2	r-3.4
Dec.	.2	4	.8	.1	3.6	. 4	8.5
2001							
Jan.	1.1	.8	3.8	.7	4.8	. 7	13.9

Feb. .1 .6 1.4 -.3 4.0 -.1 -14.2 r=revised. Some of the figures shown above and elsewhere in this release may differ from those previously reported because data for October 2000 have been revised to reflect the availability of late reports and corrections by respondents.

Led by price declines for passenger cars and light motor trucks, the index for finished goods other than foods and energy fell 0.3 percent, following a 0.7-percent advance in January. Excluding passenger cars and light motor trucks, this index would have increased 0.1 percent in February. Prices for finished energy goods rose 1.4 percent, after posting a 3.8-percent advance in the prior month. The rate of increase in prices for finished consumer foods slowed to 0.6 percent in February from 0.8 percent in January.

Before seasonal adjustment, the Producer Price Index for Finished Goods rose 0.2 percent to stand at 141.5 (1982=100). From February 2000 to February 2001, finished goods prices advanced 4.0 percent. Over the same period, the finished energy goods index jumped 18.4 percent, prices for finished goods other than foods and energy gained 1.3 percent, and the index for finished consumer foods increased 2.6 percent. Prices received by producers of intermediate goods moved up 3.5 percent for the 12 months ended in February, and the crude goods index registered a 20.8-percent gain during the same period.

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

		Intermedi	iate goods	 	C	Crude goods	5	
 	Foods	 Energy	foods and	Change in interme- diate goods from 12 months months ago (unadj.)		Energy (unadj.)	Excluding foods and energy	d ago
2000 Feb.	0.5 1.0	3.8 4.0	0.3 .4	5.4 5.9	0.3 2.6	8.9 2.3	0.4 5	25.1 26.9
Apr. May	.8 .9	-2.5 -1.1	.4	5.3 5.0	1.4 9	-4.5 8.8	7 7	22.2 19.0
June	0	4.9	.1	5.5	-2.3	22.6	-1.8	29.0

July6 1.0 .2 5.2 -1.9 -2.3	-1.5	25.3
	-1.6	14.7
Sept6 4.3 0 4.6 3.8 11.7	.8	17.4
Oct6 r1.1 0 4.6 3.1 r5.9	r8	r25.3
Nov1 r01 4.2 1.3 r-6.9 r	2-2.2	14.9
Dec. 1.7 1.5 0 4.1 3.4 14.8	.3	31.6
2001		
Jan. 1.7 3.1 .2 4.4 2.2 25.0	.5	46.5
Feb1.5 -1.1 .1 3.5 -1.6 -23.3	-2.5	20.8

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

Finished goods

Prices for finished consumer goods other than foods and energy dipped 0.4 percent in February, following a 0.8-percent rise in January. The passenger car index declined 1.5 percent in February, after having increased 1.2 percent in the prior month. February's decrease in passenger cars is the largest decline since a 1.6-percent drop in July 1997. Light motor truck prices fell 3.6 percent, following a 0.3-percent gain in January. The cigarette index showed no change in February, after posting a 6.3-percent advance in the previous month. Prices for sanitary papers and health products and for cosmetics and other toilet preparations turned down in February. The prescription drugs index showed little change, compared to a 0.5-percent rise in January. By contrast, prices for tufted broadloom carpets turned up 1.9 percent, after falling 1.1 percent in January. The indexes for newspaper circulation, footwear, and women's apparel also turned up in February. Prices for girls', children's, and infants' apparel showed no change, following a decrease in the prior month.

The capital equipment index fell 0.3 percent, after posting a 0.3-percent gain in January. February's 3.6-percent decline in light motor truck prices was the largest since a 3.7-percent decrease in October 1982 and followed a 0.3-percent rise in the previous month. The indexes for passenger cars and heavy motor trucks also fell, after advancing a month ago. Prices for civilian aircraft and commercial furniture increased less than in the prior month. Conversely, the index for electronic computers declined 1.1 percent, following a 5.4-percent drop in the previous month. Prices for communication and related equipment showed little change for the eighth consecutive month. The index for construction machinery and equipment decreased less than a month earlier.

The index for finished energy goods advanced 1.4 percent, after

increasing 3.8 percent in January. Leading this deceleration, the rate of increase in residential natural gas prices slowed to 3.5 percent from an 11.3-percent rate in the prior month. The indexes for liquefied petroleum gas and residential electric power also increased at a slower pace than in January. Gasoline prices turned down in February. On the other hand, the home heating oil index decreased 1.6 percent in February, following a 3.6-percent decline in January. Diesel fuel prices also fell less than a month earlier. The index for finished lubricants rose more than in January.

Finished consumer food prices rose 0.6 percent in February, following a 0.8-percent gain in the prior month. In February, advancing prices for finfish and shellfish, fresh and dry vegetables, processed young chickens, pork, and bakery products outweighed declining prices for fresh fruits and melons, dairy products, and soft drinks.

Intermediate goods

The Producer Price Index for Intermediate Materials, Supplies, and Components edged down 0.1 percent in February, after posting a 0.7-percent gain in January. Prices for intermediate energy goods and intermediate foods and feeds turned down, after rising in the prior month. The index for nondurable manufacturing materials advanced at a slower rate than in the previous month. By contrast, prices for materials and components for construction rose, after decreasing in January. The index for durable manufacturing materials fell less than in the prior month. Excluding foods and energy, prices for intermediate materials, supplies, and components inched up 0.1 percent, following a 0.2-percent rise in January. (See table B.)

The intermediate energy goods index dropped 1.1 percent in February, compared to a 3.1-percent increase in January. Commercial electric power prices fell 2.6 percent, following a 3.9-percent advance a month earlier. The indexes for natural gas to electric utilities, industrial electric power, industrial natural gas, and gasoline also turned down, after rising in the prior month. February prices for commercial natural gas and liquefied petroleum gas increased at a slower pace than in January. Conversely, the jet fuels index declined 0.6 percent in February, following a 12.9-percent drop in January. Diesel fuel prices also fell less than in the previous month.

The index for intermediate foods and feeds fell 1.5 percent in February, after posting a 1.7-percent rise in January. Prices for prepared animal feeds declined 3.5 percent, following a 3.0-percent advance a month ago. The fluid milk products index also turned down, after moving up in the previous month. In February, beef and veal prices showed no change,

following an increase in the prior month. The index for confectionery materials rose at a slower rate than in January. By contrast, pork prices moved up 1.3-percent in February, after falling 2.6 percent in the prior month. The indexes for butter and for natural, processed, and imitation cheese also rose in February, following declines in the previous month. Refined sugar prices increased at a faster pace than in January.

In February, rising prices for nondurable manufacturing materials slowed to 0.7 percent, following a 1.1-percent rate of increase in January. The index for nitrogenates moved up 4.1 percent in February, after jumping 24.1 percent a month earlier. Prices for paperboard decreased more than in the prior month. The index for inedible fats and oils turned down in February. Paper prices showed no change, after rising in the previous month. On the other hand, the index for basic inorganic chemicals increased 7.3 percent, following a 0.2-percent decline in January. Prices for synthetic fibers and phosphates also advanced, after falling a month ago. The index for primary basic organic chemicals rose more than in January.

The index for materials and components for construction advanced 0.3 percent in February, following a 0.3-percent decline a month earlier. Softwood lumber prices increased 2.2 percent, after falling 2.9 percent in January. The indexes for fabricated structural metal products, air conditioning and refrigeration equipment, and steel wire also turned up, following declines in the previous month. The rate of decline in prices for plywood and gypsum products slowed from January to February. By contrast, the nonferrous wire and cable index decreased 1.1 percent in February, after declining 0.6 percent in January. Prices for millwork, heating equipment, and wiring devices rose less than in the prior month. The index for fabricated ferrous wire products turned down, after advancing in January.

Price decreases for durable manufacturing materials slowed from a 0.7-percent rate of decline in January to a 0.2 percent rate in February. The index for steel mill products fell 1.0 percent, after falling 1.7 percent in January. In February, prices for aluminum mill shapes and cement turned up, following declines a month earlier. The indexes for copper cathode and refined copper; plywood; and for copper and brass mill shapes fell less than in the prior month. By contrast, a 1.0-percent drop in flat glass prices was registered in February, following a 0.4-percent gain a month ago. The indexes for hardwood lumber, metal powders, and platinum also decreased, after rising in the previous month.

Crude Goods

Registering the largest one-month decrease in prices since the index's inception, the Producer Price Index for Crude Materials for Further Processing decreased 14.2 percent in February, seasonally adjusted, following a 13.9-percent gain in January. The indexes for crude energy materials, crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs, and basic industrial materials turned down, after advancing a month ago. (See table B.)

Prices for crude energy materials fell 23.3 percent in February, after registering a 25.0-percent gain in January. The index for natural gas declined 34.7 percent (the largest decrease on record), after rising 46.0 percent in the previous month. On the other hand, prices for coal moved up 12.8 percent, following a 3.0-percent decrease in January. The index for crude petroleum advanced 2.7 percent in February, after falling 10.6 percent in the prior month.

The index for crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs decreased 1.6 percent in February, following a 2.2-percent increase in January. Corn prices dropped 12.5 percent, after posting a 7.0-percent gain in the previous month. The indexes for fluid milk, wheat, and for fresh fruits and melons turned down in February, after advancing in the prior month. Prices for slaughter cattle rose at a slower rate in February than in January. The index for soybeans fell more than in the prior month. By contrast, prices for slaughter broilers and fryers moved up 4.3 percent, following a 0.3-percent rise in January. The indexes for unprocessed finfish, alfalfa hay, and raw cane sugar rose more in February than in the previous month. Prices for unprocessed shellfish turned up, after falling in January. The index for slaughter hogs decreased at a slower rate than in January.

Prices for crude nonfood materials less energy declined 2.5 percent in February, after registering a 0.5-percent increase in January. The index for iron and steel scrap fell 6.9 percent, following an 8.3-percent gain in the prior month. Prices for copper ores and aluminum base scrap turned down, after rising last month. The indexes for wastepaper and for softwood logs, bolts, and timber fell more than in January. On the other hand, raw cotton prices dropped 4.1 percent, after falling 8.8 percent in the previous month. The index for phosphates turned up, after decreasing a month ago. Prices for construction sand, gravel, and crushed stone rose at a higher rate than in January.

Net output price indexes for mining, manufacturing, and services industries

Mining. The Producer Price Index for the Net Output of Total Mining Industries dropped 19.1 percent in February, following a 22.3-percent increase in January. (Net output price indexes are not seasonally adjusted.) Most of February's downturn in prices can be traced to a 23.5-

percent decrease in prices received by the crude petroleum, natural gas, and natural gas liquids industry, which followed a 27.9-percent rise in January. The index for the copper ores industry also turned down in February, after an increase in the prior month. Prices received by the oil and gas well drilling, coal mining services, and for construction sand and gravel industries rose less than in January. By contrast, the index for the bituminous coal and lignite industry turned up 8.9 percent in February, following a 1.6-percent decline in the previous month. Prices paid to the potash, soda, and borate minerals industry rose more than in January. In February, the Producer Price Index for the Net Output of Total Mining Industries stood at 138.2 (December 1984=100), 44.3 percent above its year-ago level.

Manufacturing. The Producer Price Index for the Net Output of Total Manufacturing Industries showed no change in February, after increasing 0.2 percent in January. Rising prices paid to the chemical and allied products, printing and publishing, food and kindred products, and lumber and wood products industry groups offset falling prices paid to the transportation equipment, petroleum refining, paper and allied products, and electrical and electronic machinery industry groups. In February, the Producer Price Index for the Net Output of Total Manufacturing Industries stood at 134.7 (December 1984=100), 1.9 percent above its year-ago level.

Services. Among service industries in January, price increases were registered for the security brokers, operators and lessors of nonresidential buildings, offices of physicians, legal services, and hotels and motels industries. On the other hand, falling prices were observed for the telephone communications, except radiotelephone, help supply services, prepackaged software, and scheduled air transportation industries.

Producer Price Index data for March 2001 will be released on Thursday, April 12, 2001 at 8:30 a.m. (E.D.T.)

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

	Relative Unadjusted index change to percent change from:
Grouping	importance Feb. 2001 from:
	_
	Dec.
	Oct. Jan. Feb. Feb. Jan. Nov. to Dec. to Jan. to
	2000 1/ 2000 2/ 2001 2/ 2001 2/ 2000 2001 Dec. Jan. Feb.

Finished goods	100.000	140.1	141.2	141.5	4.0	0.2	0.2	1.1	0.1
Finished consumer goods		140.7	141.9	142.5	5.0	. 4	.2	1.4	. 4
Finished consumer foods	22.499	138.0	138.4	139.5	2.6	.8	4	.8	. 6
Crude	1.542	133.3	130.5	136.6	10.2	4.7	-8.7	7.3	3.8
Processed		138.3	139.0	139.7	2.0	.5	. 4	.3	. 4
Finished consumer goods, excluding foods		141.6	143.3	143.6	6.1	.2	. 4	1.8	.2
Nondurable goods less foods	38.181	142.6	144.9	145.9	8.6	.7	. 4	2.3	. 5
Durable goods		135.3	135.2	134.2	. 2	7	.3	. 2	7
Capital equipment		139.8	140.2	139.7	.9	4	.1	.3	3
Manufacturing industries		139.8	140.3	140.2	.7	1	0	.2	1
Nonmanufacturing industries		139.7	140.1	139.5	.9	4	.1	. 4	5
Nonmanaracearing industries	17.000	133.7	110.1	100.0	• 5	• -	• ±	• 1	• •
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.	100.000	130.8	131.5	131.3	3.5	2	. 4	.7	1
Materials and components for manufacturing	45.394	128.4	128.6	128.8	1.4	.2	0	. 4	.1
Materials for food manufacturing		119.1	120.4	120.3	2.4	1	.8	.8	2
Materials for nondurable manufacturing		133.7	135.0	136.1	4.9	.8	1	1.1	.7
Materials for durable manufacturing		128.8	127.2	127.0	-2.0	2	.2	7	2
Components for manufacturing		126.4	126.4	126.2	.2	2	1	.1	2
Materials and components for construction		150.2	149.6	150.0	 5	.3	.1	3	.3
Processed fuels and lubricants		109.2	111.4	109.9	15.9	-1.3	1.5	3.2	-1.1
Manufacturing industries		106.9	111.0	109.3	16.0	-1.5	2.7	3.1	-1.3
Nonmanufacturing industries		110.1	111.2	109.9	15.8	-1.2	.8	3.3	-1.0
Containers		153.4	153.0	153.0	3.9	0	1	0	.1
Supplies		137.7	138.9	138.5	2.1	3	. 4	.6	3
Manufacturing industries		144.5	145.0	145.0	2.2	0	.1	.3	.1
Nonmanufacturing industries		134.8	136.2	135.7	2.2	4	. 4	.6	3
Feeds		94.4	102.9	98.2	5.7	-4.6	4.3	3.6	-4.6
Other supplies		139.6	140.3	140.3	1.9	0	.1	. 4	0
Crude materials for further processing	100.000	130.3	155.0	133.2	20.8	-14.1	8.5	13.9	-14.2
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs	31.781	99.5	105.3	104.5	7.1	8	3.4	2.2	-1.6
Nonfood materials	68.219	146.7	183.5	148.2	28.8	-19.2	11.1	19.4	-19.3
Nonfood materials except fuel 3/	30.839	121.4	110.4	110.8	-7.3	. 4	-5.6	-5.0	0
Manufacturing 3/	29.876	112.1	101.6	102.0	-7.1	. 4	-5.8	-5.1	.1
Construction	0.963	184.5	183.4	179.4	-12.4	-2.2	3	.3	-2.2
Crude fuel 4/	37.380	169.7	269.0	187.7	87.9	-30.2	30.2	39.7	-30.2
Manufacturing industries	3.190	170.9	273.3	186.5	87.1	-31.8	30.2	41.1	-31.8
Nonmanufacturing industries						-30.1	30.3	39.5	-30.1
Special groupings									
Finished goods, excluding foods	5/ 77.501	140.6	141.9	142.0	4.5	.1	.3	1.3	0
Intermediate materials less foods and feeds		131.9	132.4	132.3	3.5	1	.2	.8	1
Intermediate foods and feeds		111.5	115.1	113.6	3.3	-1.3	1.7	1.7	-1.5
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Crude materials less agricultural products 3/ 7/. 8/ 66.283	148.6	186.9	150.1	29.6	-19.7	11.3	20.1	-19.7
Finished energy goods	99.6	101.9	103.6	18.4	1.7	.8	3.8	1.4
	146.0	146.7	146.6	1.6	1	0	.7	1
	148.6	149.4	149.5	1.9	.1	0	.8	0
Finished goods less foods and energy	149.2	150.0	149.4	1.3	4	.1	.7	3
	155.5	156.5	155.9	1.5	4	.2	.8	4
	171.3	173.2	173.2	2.5	0	.1	1.2	0
Intermediate energy goods	108.8	110.9	109.5	15.9	-1.3	1.5	3.1	-1.1
	135.4	135.8	135.8	1.4	0	.1	.3	0
	137.0	137.1	137.3	1.3	.1	0	.2	.1
Crude energy materials 3/	144.8	193.4	148.3	48.0	-23.3	14.8	25.0	-23.3
	110.1	113.7	112.4	.8	-1.1	2.3	1.7	-1.9
	141.0	138.7	136.1	-10.0	-1.9	.3	.5	-2.5

^{1/} Comprehensive relative importance figures are initially computed after the publication of December indexes and are recalculated after final December indexes are available. The first-published and final December relative importances initially appear, respectively, in the release tables containing January and May data.

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

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

Commodity code	 Grouping		adjus	ted i	ndex	Unadjus percen change Feb. 20	t to	 Seasonally adjusted percent change from: :		
	Crouping	 Oct.	 Ja	n.	 Feb.	 Feb.	 Jan.	 Nov. to	 Dec. to	 Jan. to
	<u> </u>	2000 	1/ 20 _	01 1/	/ 2001 1/ _	2000 	2001 	Dec. _	Jan. 	Feb.
	FINISHED GOODS					4.0 5.0	0.2	0.2	1.1	0.1

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

	FINISHED CONSUMER FOODS	138.0	138.4	139.5	2.6	.8	4	.8	.6
01-11	Fresh fruits and melons 2/	95.6	96.5	88.5	-11.5	-8.3	2.0	4.3	-8.3
01-13	Fresh and dry vegetables 2/		128.8	145.8	35.5	13.2	-26.0	16.2	13.2
01-71-07	Eggs for fresh use (Dec. 1991=100)		95.7	89.6	-6.0	-6.4	6.6	-3.2	1.0
02-11	Bakery products 2/		185.0	185.8	3.1	.4	2	.2	.4
02-13	Milled rice 2/		94.5	92.3	-12.3	-2.3	1	5	-2.3
02-14-02	Pasta products (June 1985=100) 2/		121.7	121.7	1	0	0	.2	0
02-21-01	Beef and veal		121.7	123.1	11.8	1.0	3.5	3.4	0
02-21-04	Pork		104.9	108.5	-1.5	3.4	.4	-2.6	1.3
02-21-04	Processed young chickens		104.9	111.5	5.5	4.9	-1.2	-2.4	5.6
02-22-06			92.8	91.6	3	-1.3	-1.2 9	-2.4 -2.9	1.9
02-23	Processed turkeys		193.1	211.4	3 1.7	9.5			9.3
02-23	Finfish and shellfish						1.3	.2	9.3 7
02-3	Dairy products		136.8	136.1	4.1 8	5	2.0	1.6	
· '	Processed fruits and vegetables 2/		127.6	128.1		. 4	2	.2	.4
02-55	Confectionery end products 2/		170.6	170.9	. 4	.2	 3	.1	
02-62	Soft drinks		146.6	146.8	2.5	.1	0	.6	4
02-63-01	Roasted coffee 2/		126.2	126.3	-10.0	.1	0	1	.1
02-78	Shortening and cooking oils 2/	133.0	129.6	129.2	-2.9	3	 5	-2.1	3
 	FINISHED CONSUMER GOODS EXCLUDING FOODS	141.6	143.3	143.6	6.1	.2	. 4	1.8	.2
02-61	Alcoholic beverages	142.8	143.4	143.2	3.6	1	1.1	1	 5
03-81-01	Women's apparel 2/		123.3	123.4	-1.0	.1	.1	1	.1
03-81-02	Men's and boys' apparel		133.2	133.0	1	2	1	2	1
03-81-03	Girls', children's, and infants' apparel 2/		116.6	116.6	 5	0	0	-1.5	0
03-82	Textile housefurnishings 2/		121.5	122.2	.1	.6	0	.2	.6
04-3	Footwear 2/		144.9	146.2	1.0	.9	.3	4	.9
05-41	Residential electric power (Dec. 1990=100)		112.1	113.0	5.5	.8	1.3	1.4	1.0
05-51	Residential gas (Dec. 1990=100)		185.7	190.0	60.1	2.3	6.5	11.3	3.5
05-71	Gasoline		92.9	94.0	9.2	1.2	-2.6	1.6	8
05-73-02-01			96.6	93.7	. 4	-3.0	3	-3.6	-1.6
06-35	Pharmaceutical preps, ethical (Prescription) 2/		350.5	350.9	2.8	.1	.6	.5	.1
06-36	Pharmaceutical preps, proprietary (Over-counter) 2/		186.6	187.3	.2	. 4	1	2	. 4
06-71	Soaps and synthetic detergents 2/		130.6	130.2	2.4	3	.2	.3	3
06-75	Cosmetics and other toilet preparations 2/		138.9	138.5	1.6	3	0	.3	3
07-12	Tires, tubes, tread, etc 2/		93.1	93.3	1.3	.2	1	2	.2
09-15-01	Sanitary papers and health products 2/				1.0		7	1.8	
09-31-01	Newspaper circulation 2/		214.5	215.3	3.8	.4	.1	3	.4
09-32-01	Periodical circulation		199.3	199.3	.5	0	.3	5	0
09-33			223.0	222.4	3.2	3	1.2	.6	0
12-1	Book publishing Household furniture 2/			154.2	1.6				-
12-1			154.0			.1 1.4	.1 1.8	.1 8	.1 1.4
	Floor coverings 2/		131.6	133.5	4.2				
12-4	Household appliances		106.4	106.3	-1.8	1	0	3	1
12-5	Home electronic equipment 2/	/1.2	71.1	71.0	-1.9	1	0	3	1

12-62	Household glassware	167.5	168.8	168.4	2.6	2	. 2	. 6	2
12-64	Household flatware 2/		148.8	148.8	6.3	0	.5	0	0
12-66	Lawn and garden equip., ex. tractors 2/		132.5	132.8	.5	.2	1	.7	.2
14-11-01	Passenger cars		135.4	133.3	4	-1.6	. 2	1.2	-1.5
15-11	Toys, games, and children's vehicles 2/		122.2	122.6	.9	.3	0	.1	.3
15-12	Sporting and athletic goods 2/		125.3	125.6	8	.2	2	.1	.2
15-2	Tobacco products 2/		426.7	426.9	6.7	0	.1	5.6	0
15-5	Mobile homes 2/		162.2	162.2	1.4	0	1	.1	0
15-94-02	Jewelry, platinum, & karat gold 2/		127.2	126.7	6	4	.2	 2	4
15-94-04	Costume jewelry and novelties 2/		142.3	142.3	1.4	0	0	0	0
10 31 01		112.0	_ 1_ 0		- • -	ŭ	ŭ	Ü	Ü
	CAPITAL EQUIPMENT	139.8	140.2	139.7	. 9	4	.1	.3	3
11-1	Agricultural machinery and equipment 2/	154.1	153.3	153.1	.1	1	.2	1	1
11-2	Construction machinery and equipment		149.1	149.0	.5	1	0	4	1
11-37	Metal cutting machine tools 2/		162.4	162.5	. 6	.1	0	.1	.1
11-38	Metal forming machine tools 2/		162.2	163.5	2.0	.8	2	3	.8
11-39	Tools, dies, jigs, fixtures, and ind. molds 2/		141.9	142.2	1.0	. 2	1	.5	.2
11-41	Pumps, compressors, and equipment		155.9	156.5	2.2	. 4	.1	.3	.3
11-44	Industrial material handling equipment 2/		136.2	136.4	1.9	.1	.1	. 5	.1
11-51	Electronic computers (Dec. 1998=100) 2/		65.0	64.3	-16.5	-1.1	-2.0	-5.4	-1.1
11-62	Textile machinery 2/		157.0	157.0	.8	0	. 4	1	0
11-64	Paper industries machinery (June 1982=100)		164.9	165.7	1.2	.5	0	1	.5
11-65	Printing trades machinery 2/		143.6	143.6	1.5	0	. 4	1	0
11-74	Transformers and power regulators 2/		135.4	134.9	1	4	.1	.6	4
11-76	Communication & related equip. (Dec. 1985=100) 2/		110.4	110.4	 5	0	0	1	0
11-79-05	X-ray and electromedical equipment 2/		100.3	100.3	-2.3	0	-1.4	.3	0
11-91	Oil field and gas field machinery		129.7	130.7	2.3	. 8	.2	4	.9
11-92	Mining machinery and equipment 2/		147.4	147.6	1.4	.1	.1	.5	.1
11-93	Office and store machines and equipment 2/		113.6	112.9	.5	6	.3	1	6
12-2	Commercial furniture 2/		159.5	159.6	1.3	.1	.1	. 4	.1
14-11-05	Light motor trucks		160.3	154.8	-1.9	-3 . 4	.6	.3	-3.6
14-11-06	Heavy motor trucks 2/		149.3	149.0	.7	 2	1	.5	2
14-14	Truck trailers 2/		139.5	138.9	. 4	4	8	0	4
14-21-02	Civilian aircraft (Dec. 1985=100)		165.4	166.0	6.6	. 4	.5	.6	. 4
14-31	Ships (Dec. 1985=100) 2/		148.5	148.5	1.9	0	0	1.4	0
14-4	Railroad equipment 2/		135.8	135.8	. 4	0	0	0	0
		100.0	200.0	200.0	• -	ŭ	Ü	Ü	Ü
	INTERMEDIATE MATERIALS, SUPPLIES, AND COMPONENTS	130.8	131.5	131.3	3.5	2	. 4	.7	1
	INTERMEDIATE FOODS AND FEEDS	111.5	115.1	113.6	3.3	-1.3	1.7	1.7	-1.5
02-12-03	Flour 2/	107 8	107.5	107.0	4.6	5	-1.0	1.3	5
02-12-03	Refined sugar 2/		107.3	110.4	-3.1	2.5	0	1.6	2.5
02-54	Confectionery materials		101.3	101.7	8.1	.4	.1	8.1	.7
02 J-I	1 Confectionery materials	JJ.0	TOT.0	TOT • /	∪•⊥	• 7	• ±	O • I	• /

02-72	Crude vegetable oils 2/	68.0	61.1	59.3	-21.6	-2.9	-3.2	-4.2	-2.9
02-9	Prepared animal feeds 2/ 1	102.9	110.3	106.4	5.0	-3.5	3.5	3.0	-3.5
	INTERMEDIATE MATERIALS LESS FOODS AND FEEDS 1	131.9	132.4	132.3	3.5	1	.2	.8	1
03-1	Synthetic fibers 2/ 1	108.5	109.2	111.4	6.4	2.0	0	-1.2	2.0
03-2	Processed yarns and threads 2/ 1	107.7	108.5	108.0	.2	5	3	.6	5
03-3	Gray fabrics 2/ 1	113.2	115.3	115.7	2.1	.3	.2	.3	.3
03-4	Finished fabrics 1	122.8	121.8	121.7	1	1	.2	8	3
03-83-03	Industrial textile products 2/ 1	131.3	131.8	131.8	1.5	0	3	.3	0
04-2	Leather 2/ 1	185.1	191.7	196.2	8.9	2.3	1.7	2.1	2.3
05-32	Liquefied petroleum gas 2/ 1	145.5	173.5	189.4	79.7	9.2	.1	15.3	9.2

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Commodity	 		justed i	ndex	Unadjusted percent change to Feb. 2001 from:		 Seasonally adjusted percent change from:		
code	Grouping 	 Oct. 2000 1/	 Jan. 2001 1/	 Feb. 2001 1/	 Feb. 2000	 Jan. 2001	 Nov. to Dec. 	 Dec. to Jan.	 Jan. to Feb.
	INTERMEDIATE MATERIALS LESS FOODS AND FEEDS	[
	-Continued								
05-42	Commercial electric power	•	135.5	131.6	4.7	-2.9	0.5	3.9	-2.6
05-43	Industrial electric power		136.9	134.8	6.4	-1.5	1.3	3.1	-1.4
05-52	Commercial natural gas (Dec. 1990=100)		203.1	224.4	94.3	10.5	5.4	21.1	13.5
05-53	Industrial natural gas (Dec. 1990=100)	164.4	242.4	236.0	109.8	-2.6	31.5	10.3	7
05-54	Natural gas to electric utilities (Dec. 1990=100)	140.8	293.2	202.7	97.4	-30.9	24.6	64.4	-29.8
05-72-03	Jet fuels	104.6	88.3	87.5	7.4	9	3.0	-12.9	6
05-73-03	No. 2 Diesel fuel	110.0	96.6	93.4	8.5	-3.3	1.0	-5.4	-3.3
05-74	Residual fuel 2/	98.8	85.2	79.5	7.4	-6.7	-7.0	-4.2	-6.7
06-1	Industrial chemicals 2/	130.5	132.9	135.6	7.4	2.0	. 5	2.1	2.0
06-21	Prepared paint	160.9	162.2	163.5	1.9	. 8	3	.1	. 4
06-22	Paint materials 2/	•	151.7	150.8	3.5	6	.8	1.1	6
06-31	Medicinal and botanical chemicals 2/	•	144.3	143.8	-2.4	3	0	-1.0	3
06-4	Fats and oils, inedible 2/		78.6	69.2	-8.3	-12.0	6.3	16.6	-12.0
06-51	Mixed fertilizers	•	116.1	117.6	5.5	1.3	.7	1.6	1.2
06-52-01	Nitrogenates	130.1	176.9	186.6	77.0	5.5	4.7	24.1	4.1

06-52-02	Phosphates 2/	96.9	95.1	97.4	-7.0	2.4	1.5	-1.7	2.4
06-53	Other agricultural chemicals 2/		153.3	147.2	1.3	-4.0	1.0	4.8	-4.0
06-6	Plastic resins and materials 2/		139.5	142.3	4.9	2.0	-2.8	2.3	2.0
07-11-02	Synthetic rubber 2/		122.6	123.8	6.5	1.0	1.0	-1.0	1.0
07-21	Plastic construction products		134.0	134.6	.8	. 4	0	0	.3
07-22	Unsupported plastic film, sheet, & other shapes 2/		132.5	132.9	1.5	.3	.2	1.1	.3
07-26	Plastic parts and components for manufacturing $2/$		118.7	117.6	.6	9	.1	.8	9
08-11	Softwood lumber 2/		160.4	163.9	-15.8	2.2	.1	-2.9	2.2
08-12	Hardwood lumber		186.8	185.2	.8	9	6	. 4	-1.0
08-2	Millwork 2/		176.7	177.1	.9	.2	0	.3	.2
08-3	Plywood 2/		146.8	145.7	-10.2	7	-1.0	-2.8	7
09-11	Woodpulp 2/		144.8	144.3	5.6	3	-2.4	-3.4	 3
09-13	Paper 2/		152.0	152.0	3.8	0	 5	. 4	0
09-14	Paperboard 2/		179.3	176.5	7.9	-1.6	4	1	-1.6
09-15-03	Paper boxes and containers 2/		175.3	175.4	6.0	.1	1	2	.1
09-2	Building paper and board 2/		126.7	126.4	-12.4	2	-1.3	-2.2	2
09-37	Commercial printing (June 1982=100) 2/		157.0	157.2	2.7	.1	0	0	.1
10-15	Foundry and forge shop products		137.1	136.9	.3	1	1	0	4
10-17	Steel mill products 2/		104.8	103.8	-3.8	-1.0	0	-1.7	-1.0
10-22	Primary nonferrous metals 2/		113.2	113.1	-3.1	1	2.6	4	1
10-25-01	Aluminum mill shapes 2/		149.8	150.2	1.6	.3	1.3	9	.3
10-25-02	Copper and brass mill shapes 2/		164.3	163.6	.7	4	1.5	-1.5	4
10-26	Nonferrous wire and cable 2/		144.8	143.2	. 4	-1.1	3	6	-1.1
10-3 i	Metal containers 2/		105.8	105.6	4	2	2	2	2
10-4	Hardware		152.3	152.4	1.2	.1	.1	.2	.1
10-5 i	Plumbing fixtures and brass fittings		180.0	181.5	. 9	. 8	.1	2	. 2
10-6 i	Heating equipment		157.3	158.1	2.6	.5	.1	.8	. 4
10-7 i	Fabricated structural metal products		144.9	145.1	.1	.1	.1	1	.2
10-88 i	Fabricated ferrous wire products (June 1982=100) 2/.		130.2	130.1	0	1	2	.2	1
10-89 i	Other misc. metal products 2/		126.5	126.5	.6	0	.1	. 4	0
11-45 I	Mechanical power transmission equipment		166.0	166.1	1.8	.1	.7	4	.1
11-48 i	Air conditioning and refrigeration equipment 2/		134.9	135.9	.6	.7	0	1	.7
11-49-02	Metal valves, ex.fluid power (Dec. 1982=100) 2/		163.6	163.7	1.7	.1	0	.2	.1
11-49-05 I	Ball and roller bearings		170.5	170.8	1.8	.2	0	.1	.2
11-71	Wiring devices 2/		153.8	153.9	.8	.1	.3	.2	.1
11-73	Motors, generators, motor generator sets		146.7	146.6	.3	1	.1	1	1
11-75	Switchgear, switchboard, etc., equipment		153.6	154.0	.7	.3	.5	2	.3
11-78	Electronic components and accessories 2/		96.4	95.3	-1.7	-1.1	7	.1	-1.1
11-94	Internal combustion engines		144.0	144.1	.5	.1	.1	3	0
11-95	Machine shop products 2/		139.4	139.4	1.6	0	. 4	0	0
13-11	Flat glass 2/		111.9	110.8	3.0	-1.0	.3	. 4	-1.0
13-22	Cement		149.1	149.8	0	.5	.3	7	.8
13-3	Concrete products 2/		148.8	150.6	3.4	1.2	0	2	1.2
13-6	Asphalt felts and coatings		104.6	104.4	4.6	2	1.0	8	1
13-7	Gypsum products 2/		156.0	152.9	-33.3	-2.0	-2.9	-5.7	-2.0

13-8	Glass containers 2/		129.9	130.0	2.1	.1	0	2.0	.1
14-12	Motor vehicle parts 2/		113.0	113.1	7	.1	0	0	.1
14-23	Aircraft engines & engine parts (Dec. 1985=100)		141.3	141.8	.9	. 4	1	9	. 6
14-25	Aircraft parts & aux.equip., nec (June 1985=100)		146.2	146.8	1.5	. 4	. 2	.1	. 4
15-42	Photographic supplies 2/		126.3	(3)	(3)	(3)	1	0	(3)
15-6	Medical/surgical/personal aid devices 2/	146.5	147.7	147.7	1.4	0	. 2	.5	0
	 CRUDE MATERIALS FOR FURTHER PROCESSING	130 3	155.0	133.2	20.8	-14.1	8.5	13.9	-14.2
		100.0	100.0	100.2	20.0		0.0	10.0	
	CRUDE FOODSTUFFS AND FEEDSTUFFS	99.5	105.3	104.5	7.1	8	3.4	2.2	-1.6
01-21	Wheat 2/		89.1	85.1	6.0	-4.5	-3.1	5.7	-4.5
01-22-02-05			85.3	77.9	-5.9	-8.7	1	7.0	-12.5
01-31	Slaughter cattle 2/		114.4	115.7	14.3	1.1	5.5	2.5	1.1
01-32	Slaughter hogs		62.7	63.9	-3.0	1.9	7.5	-4.2	-3.9
01-41-02	Slaughter broilers/fryers		132.4	131.7	11.1	 5	2.3	.3	4.3
01-42	Slaughter turkeys	137.3	101.7	100.8	. 4	9	-1.1	.6	.5
01-6	Fluid milk	93.8	100.2	97.5	10.0	-2.7	8.5	9.9	2
01-83-01-31	Soybeans 2/	79.4	82.8	75.0	-10.6	-9.4	6.3	-1.5	-9.4
02-52-01-01	Cane sugar, raw 2/	110.5	112.2	122.1	30.4	8.8	-4.0	2.7	8.8
	CRUDE NONFOOD MATERIALS	146.7	183.5	148.2	28.8	-19.2	11.1	19.4	-19.3
01-51-01-01	Raw cotton	103.0	94.1	93.4	4.5	7	2.5	-8.8	-4.1
01-92-01-01	Leaf tobacco 2/	106.4	119.9	121.4	8.4	1.3	11.0	3.5	1.3
04-11	Cattle hides 2/	189.4	191.9	191.6	23.8	2	2.3	1.9	2
05-1	Coal 2/	86.3	85.4	96.3	10.3	12.8	3.0	-3.0	12.8
05-31	Natural gas 2/	201.7	339.5	221.6	111.5	-34.7	35.3	46.0	-34.7
05-61	Crude petroleum 2/	93.1	77.8	79.9	-4.3	2.7	-11.1	-10.6	2.7
08-5	Logs, timber, etc	186.8	186.4	182.4	-13.1	-2.1	2	-1.0	-3.2
09-12	Wastepaper 2/	227.8	186.5	171.1	-40.7	-8.3	-8.4	-5.7	-8.3
10-11	Iron ore 2/	94.9	95.9	95.9	1.6	0	0	1.1	0
10-12	Iron and steel scrap 2/	127.3	127.8	119.0	-26.6	-6.9	.2	8.3	-6.9
10-21	Nonferrous metal ores (Dec. 1983=100) 2/	69.8	67.5	66.1	-5.3	-2.1	1.7	1	-2.1
10-23-01	Copper base scrap 2/	127.1	128.5	127.4	3.2	9	1.8	.9	9
10-23-02	Aluminum base scrap		165.6	167.1	-13.6	.9	-2.5	.7	-1.3
13-21	Construction sand, gravel, and crushed stone		165.8	167.0	4.0	.7	1	.5	.7

^{1/} The indexes for October 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)

Commodity		Una	adjusted inde	ex 1/
code	Grouping 	Oct. 2000	Jan. 2001 	Feb. 2001
 	Finished Goods (1967=100)	393.2	396.2	397.1
 	All commodities	135.4	138.8 	136.5
	MAJOR COMMODITY GROUPS		 	
	Farm products and processed foods and feeds	122.3	 124.8	 124.7
01	Farm products	100.3	104.8	103.5
02	Processed foods and feeds	133.1	134.6	135.2
	Industrial commodities	137.8	 141.5	 138.8
03	Textile products and apparel	121.6	121.6	121.9
04	Hides, skins, leather, and related products	155.0	156.7	158.2
05	Fuels and related products and power 2/	113.7	126.5	116.1
06	Chemicals and allied products 2/	151.9	154.1	155.5
07	Rubber and plastic products	126.4	127.1	126.7
08	Lumber and wood products	173.9	171.5	171.6
09	Pulp, paper, and allied products	185.1	185.3	185.1
10	Metals and metal products	127.9	127.1	126.6
11	Machinery and equipment	124.1	124.0	123.9
12	Furniture and household durables	133.0	133.3	133.6
13	Nonmetallic mineral products	142.6	142.4	143.1
14	Transportation equipment	145.4	145.6	144.7
15	Miscellaneous products	172.6	177.2	177.7
	Industrial commodities less fuels and related		 	
	products and power	143.1	143.5 	143.4
	OTHER COMMODITY GROUPINGS		 	 -
01-1	Fruits and melons, fresh and dry vegetables,		[
	and tree nuts	121.5	115.5	117.6

01-2	Grains	76.3	86.6	80.5
01-3	Slaughter livestock		100.9	102.3
01-4	Slaughter poultry		124.3	123.6
01-5	Plant and animal fibers		92.8	92.1
01-7	Chicken eggs		108.8	104.3
01-8	Hay, hayseeds, and oilseeds		106.8	101.6
01-83	Oilseeds		93.6	86.5
01-9	Other farm products		178.8	181.0
02-1	Cereal and bakery products		160.4	160.6
02-2	Meats, poultry, and fish		120.7	124.1
02-22	Processed poultry		109.3	112.2
02-5	Sugar and confectionery		134.3	135.6
02-6	Beverages and beverage materials		144.7	144.6
02-63	Packaged beverage materials		126.5	126.6
02-03	Fats and oils		104.9	103.0
03-81				
04-4	Apparel		127.0	127.0
	Other leather and related products		146.2	146.8
05-3	Gas fuels 2/		292.3	210.3
05-4	Electric power		134.0	132.7
05-7	Refined petroleum products		91.2	90.7
06-3	Drugs and pharmaceuticals		259.6	260.2
06-5	Agricultural chemicals and products		140.1	140.9
06-7	Other chemicals and allied products		139.1	139.2
07-1	Rubber and rubber products		116.3	116.5
07-11	Rubber, except natural rubber		122.0	123.1
07-13	Miscellaneous rubber products		140.0	139.9
07-2	Plastic products		135.3	134.6
08-1	Lumber	171.6	166.5	168.4
09-1	Pulp, paper, and products, excluding building			
	paper and board		160.8	159.9
09-15	Converted paper and paperboard products		164.7	164.2
10-1	Iron and steel		113.0	111.3
10-2	Nonferrous metals		127.5	127.1
10-25	Nonferrous mill shapes		144.2	144.3
11-3	Metalworking machinery and equipment		150.4	150.8
11-4	General purpose machinery and equipment		151.8	152.1
11-6	Special industry machinery		163.8	164.2
11-7	Electrical machinery and equipment		118.4	118.1
11-9	Miscellaneous machinery and equipment		135.2	135.2
12-6	Other household durable goods		156.8	157.5
13-2	Concrete ingredients		156.9	157.9
14-1	Motor vehicles and equipment		133.7	131.9
15-1	Toys, sporting goods, small arms, etc		132.4	132.7
15-4	Photographic equipment and supplies		109.8	109.5
15-9	Other miscellaneous products	136.9	138.3	137.9

1/ Data for October 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

	T. 1			Index			change
ndustry code	Industry 1/	Index base	· ————			to_Feb2	2001_from
code			 Oct.	 Jan.	 Feb.	 Feb.	l Jan.
				2001 2/	•	•	2001
		_					2001
	 Total mining industries	 12/84	131.8	170.8	138.2	44.3	-19.1
10	Metal mining	12/84	75.1	73.5	72.4	-3.9	-1.5
12	Coal mining	12/85	83.6	83.6	90.8	7.2	8.6
13	Oil and gas extraction	12/85	151.5	204.4	159.4	55.4	-22.0
14	Mining and quarrying of non-metallic	İ					
	minerals, except fuels	12/84	138.0	139.3	140.1	3.5	.6
	 Total manufacturing industries	1 12/84	134.9	134.7	134.7	1.9	0
20	Food and kindred products	12/84	128.7	130.1	130.4	2.5	.2
21	Tobacco manufactures	12/84	351.6	372.4	372.4	6.8	0
22	Textile mill products	12/84	116.8	117.4	117.9	1.3	. 4
23	Apparel and other finished products made						
	from fabrics and similar materials	12/84	126.0	125.7	125.7	. 4	0
24	Lumber and wood products, except furniture	12/84	155.0	153.2	153.8	-4.8	. 4
25	Furniture and fixtures	12/84	143.7	144.2	144.3	1.3	.1
26	Paper and allied products	12/84	147.6	147.4	147.0	3.9	3
27	Printing, publishing, and allied industries.	12/84	184.9	186.8	187.2	3.5	.2
28	Chemicals and allied products	12/84	158.6	160.4	161.6	4.6	.7
29	Petroleum refining and related products	12/84	121.8	112.5	112.0	7.6	4
30	Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products	12/84	125.3	126.0	126.1	2.1	.1
31	Leather and leather products	12/84	138.4	139.1	140.6	2.3	1.1
32	Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products	12/84	134.5	134.4	135.0	.3	. 4
33	Primary metal industries	12/84	120.2	118.5	118.0	-1.3	4
34	Fabricated metal products, except machinery						
	and transportation equipment	12/84	130.6	130.6	130.7	.5	.1
35	Machinery, except electrical			117.7	117.8	. 4	.1
36	Electrical and electronic machinery,						
	equipment, and supplies	112/84	1 108 0	107.7	107.6	9	1

37 38	Transportation equipment	12/84 	138.4	138.7	137.6	.8	8
	photographic, medical, optical goods; watches, clocks		126 4	126.9	127.1	.7	2
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries		131.0	131.7	131.9	.6	.2
		1					
	Services industries						
40	Railroad transportation	12/96	103.2	103.9	103.7	1.6	-0.2
42	Motor freight transportation and warehousing	06/93	121.4	121.9	122.5	4.7	.5
43	United states postal service	06/89	135.2	141.3	141.3	4.5	0
44	Water transportation	12/92	126.5	125.8	127.8	9.2	1.6
45	Transportation by air	12/92	152.5	154.7	154.0	8.8	 5
46	Pipe lines, except natural gas	12/86	102.7	109.1	109.1	7.1	0
54	Food stores	12/99	102.8	105.4	107.7	1.5	2.2
59	Miscellaneous retail	06/00	97.2	97.7	99.1	(3)	1.4
80	Health services	12/94	113.9	114.5	115.0	2.8	. 4
81	Legal services	12/96	114.0	114.8	116.0	4.1	1.0

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

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

 	 Index 1/							
Grouping The state of the sta	Sep. 2000	Oct. 2000	Nov. 2000	Dec. 2000	Jan. 2001	Feb. 2001		
Finished goods	139.0	139.6	139.7	140.0	141.6	141.8		
Finished consumer goods	139.4	140.2	140.3	140.6	142.6	143.1		
Finished consumer foods	137.0	138.0	138.3	137.8	138.9	139.8		
Crude	124.8	132.8	133.3	121.7	130.6	135.6		
Processed	137.9	138.4	138.6	139.1	139.5	140.1		
Finished consumer goods, excluding foods	140.2	140.9	141.0	141.5	144.0	144.3		
Nondurable goods less foods	141.0	142.0	142.3	142.9	146.2	147.0		
Durable goods	134.3	134.1	134.0	134.4	134.7	133.7		
Capital equipment	139.4	139.3	139.3	139.5	139.9	139.5		

^{3/} Not available.

Manufacturing industries	139.7	139.7	139.9	139.9	140.2	140.1
Nonmanufacturing industries	139.2	139.0	139.1	139.3	139.8	139.1
	103.1	103.0	100,1	203.0	203.0	10311
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.	130.4	130.6	130.4	130.9	131.8	131.7
Materials and components for manufacturing	128.5	128.5	128.2	128.2	128.7	128.8
Materials for food manufacturing	118.6	119.1	119.0	119.9	120.9	120.6
Materials for nondurable manufacturing	133.7	133.8	133.8	133.6	135.1	136.1
Materials for durable manufacturing	129.3	128.8	127.8	128.1	127.2	127.0
Components for manufacturing	126.5	126.4	126.3	126.2	126.3	126.1
Materials and components for construction	150.3	150.3	150.0	150.1	149.7	150.1
Processed fuels and lubricants	106.6	107.9	107.9	109.5	113.0	111.8
Manufacturing industries	104.1	106.5	105.9	108.8	112.2	110.7
Nonmanufacturing industries	107.6	108.2	108.6	109.5	113.1	112.0
Containers	153.2	153.4	153.1	153.0	153.0	153.1
Supplies	137.4	137.7	137.6	138.1	138.9	138.5
Manufacturing industries	144.3	144.5	144.5	144.6	145.0	145.1
Nonmanufacturing industries	134.5	134.8	134.7	135.3	136.1	135.7
Feeds	93.4	94.4	95.2	99.3	102.9	98.2
Other supplies	139.5	139.7	139.5	139.7	140.2	140.2
Crude materials for further processing	126.0	130.8	126.3	137.0	156.1	133.9
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs	97.7	100.7	102.0	105.5	107.8	106.1
Nonfood materials	140.9	146.8	138.4	153.8	183.7	148.2
Nonfood materials except fuel 2/	124.8	121.6	123.4	116.5	110.7	110.7
Manufacturing 2/	115.3	112.2	114.0	107.4	101.9	102.0
Construction	185.3	184.6	183.5	182.9	183.5	179.5
Crude fuel 3/	151.7	169.7	147.9	192.6	269.0	187.7
Manufacturing industries	152.4	170.9	148.8	193.7	273.3	186.5
Nonmanufacturing industries	154.4	172.6	150.4	195.9	273.3	191.1
Ι						
Special groupings						
Finished goods, excluding foods	139.5	139.9	140.1	140.5	142.3	142.3
Intermediate materials less foods and feeds	131.4	131.7	131.5	131.8	132.8	132.7
Intermediate foods and feeds	110.9	111.6	111.7	113.6	115.5	113.8
Crude materials less agricultural products 2/	142.6	148.7	139.9	155.7	187.0	150.1
Finished energy goods	97.1	98.6	99.5	100.3	104.1	105.6
Finished goods less energy	145.3	145.6	145.6	145.6	146.6	146.5
Finished consumer goods less energy	147.8	148.3	148.2	148.2	149.4	149.4
Finished goods less foods and energy	148.7	148.7	148.5	148.7	149.7	149.2
Finished consumer goods less foods and energy	154.8	154.9	154.6	154.9	156.2	155.6
Consumer nondurable goods less foods and energy	171.0	171.4	170.8	171.0	173.1	173.1

Intermediate energy goods		107.5	107.5	109.1	112.5	111.3
<pre>Intermediate materials less energy</pre>		135.5	135.2	135.4	135.8	135.8
Intermediate materials less foods and energy	137.0	137.0	136.8	136.8	137.1	137.3
Crude energy materials 2/	136.7	144.8	134.8	154.7	193.4	148.3
Crude materials less energy	109.1	111.0	111.2	113.8	115.7	113.5
Crude nonfood materials less energy 3/	142.5	141.4	138.3	138.7	139.4	135.9

- 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 October 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	SIC	PPI Detailed Report Issue
Wireless Telecommunications	4812	July 1999
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,		1
and Consulting Services	8712	January 1997
Premiums for Property and Casualty		-

Insurance 9331 July 1998

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

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

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

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

request.

Calculating Index Changes

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

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

Index point change

Finished Goods Price Index	107.5
Less previous index	104.0
Equals index point change	3.5

Index percent change

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

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