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JUNE 14, 2001

## Producer Price Indexes -- May 2001

The Producer Price Index for Finished Goods rose 0.1 percent in May, seasonally adjusted, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. This increase followed a 0.3 -percent gain in April and a 0.1-percent decline in March. Prices for finished goods other than foods and energy increased 0.2 percent for the second consecutive month. The intermediate goods index rose 0.1 percent, after a 0.2 -percent decline in the prior month. Prices for crude goods turned down 2.3 percent, following a 0.9-percent rise in April. (See table A.)

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

r=revised. Some of the figures shown above and elsewhere in this release may differ from those previously reported because data for January 2001 have been revised to reflect the availability of late reports and corrections by respondents.

The May increase in the finished goods index was led by a 5.6 -percent jump in cigarette prices. (Excluding cigarettes, the index for overall finished goods and the index for finished goods other than foods and energy both would have decreased 0.1 percent in May.) Higher finished energy goods prices also contributed to May's increase, although to a lesser extent. By contrast, the index for finished consumer foods fell 0.4 percent, and capital equipment prices declined 0.1 percent in May.

Before seasonal adjustment, the Producer Price Index for Finished Goods advanced 0.6 percent to stand at 142.5 (1982=100). From May 2000 to May 2001, prices for finished goods gained 3.8 percent. Over the same period, the index for finished energy goods increased 14.5 percent, prices for finished goods other than foods and energy advanced 1.6 percent, and the finished consumer foods index rose 2.6 percent. Prices received by producers of intermediate goods increased 2.3 percent for the 12 months ended May 2001, and the index for crude goods advanced 12.9 percent during the same period.

Finished goods
Led by 5.6-percent price increase for cigarettes, the index for finished consumer goods other than foods and energy advanced 0.4 percent in May, after posting a 0.2 -percent gain in April. Prices for book publishing; men's and boys' apparel; household furniture; jewelry, platinum, and karat gold; and lawn and garden equipment (except tractors) increased, after falling in April. Conversely, prices for light motor trucks turned down 1.6 percent, following a 0.1 -percent gain in the prior month. The indexes for passenger cars, textile housefurnishings, and for sanitary papers and health products also fell in May, after rising in April. Prices for prescription drugs showed no change in May, following an increase in the previous month.

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

differ from those may revised to reflect the availability of late reports and corrections by respondents.

The index for finished energy goods advanced 0.2 percent in May, after posting a 0.1-percent gain in April. Prices for home heating oil,
residential electric power, gasoline, and diesel fuel rose in May, but were slightly offset by a 7.4-percent decline in the liquefied petroleum gas index.

The finished consumer foods index decreased 0.4 percent in May, after showing a 0.6 -percent increase in April. Prices for eggs for fresh use dropped 21.4 percent, following a 37.0 -percent increase in the prior month. The indexes for finfish and shellfish, pork, beef and veal, and processed
young chickens also turned down, after posting gains in April. Processed turkey prices rose less than they did in the previous month. By contrast, the index for fresh and dry vegetables advanced 0.7 percent, after dropping 17.3 percent in April. Prices for dairy products and for fresh fruits and melons increased more than they did the month before. The roasted coffee index fell less than it did in April. Prices for bakery products turned up in May, after falling in the previous month.

Capital equipment prices declined 0.1 percent in May, after gaining 0.3 percent in April. The light motor truck index dropped 1.6 percent, after increasing 0.1 percent in the previous month. Prices for integrating and measuring instruments, heavy motor trucks, and passenger cars also turned down in May, after showing increases in April. The civilian aircraft index rose less than it did in the prior month. On the other hand, prices for oil field and gas field machinery increased 1.6 percent in May, after posting a 0.5-percent gain in April. The index for mining machinery and equipment also rose more than it did in the previous month. Prices for X-ray and electromedical equipment fell less in May than they did in April.

## Intermediate goods

The Producer Price Index for Intermediate Materials, Supplies, and Components inched up 0.1 percent in May, seasonally adjusted, after decreasing 0.2 percent in the previous three months. Prices for intermediate energy goods, durable manufacturing materials, and intermediate foods and feeds also turned up, following declines in April. The index for construction materials rose more than it did a month ago. Conversely, May prices for nondurable manufacturing materials fell a faster rate than they exhibited in April. Excluding foods and energy, the index for intermediate materials advanced 0.1 percent, following a 0.1percent dip a month earlier. (See table B.)

Prices for intermediate energy goods edged up 0.1 percent in May,
 5.7 percent, following a 6.5 -percent decrease in the previous month. Prices for diesel fuel, commercial natural gas, and industrial natural gas also turned up in May, after falling a month ago. The indexes for liquefied petroleum gas and commercial electric power declined at a slower rate in May than they did in April. By contrast, gasoline prices increases slowed to 0.4 percent in May, following a 7.0 -percent advance in April. The indexes for industrial electric power and natural gas to electric utilities fell more than they did in the previous month.

The index for durable manufacturing materials rose 0.8 percent in May,
after declining 0.6 percent in April. Prices for primary aluminum (except extrusion billet) advanced 3.9 percent, following a 4.4-percent drop a month earlier. The indexes for plywood and aluminum mill shapes also turned up, after falling in April. Prices for building paper and board rose more in May than they did in the previous month. On the other hand, the index for semi-finished steel mill products decreased 0.5 percent in May, following a 1.4-percent gain in April. Zinc prices fell at a faster pace than they did in the prior month.

The index for materials and components for construction advanced 0.8 percent in May, after posting a 0.1 -percent gain in both March and April. Softwood lumber prices jumped 11.2 percent in May, following a 0.8 -percent advance in the prior month. The indexes for plywood, plumbing fixtures and brass fittings, and cement turned up, after falling in April. Millwork prices increased at a faster rate than they did in the previous month. By contrast, the index for plastic construction products declined 0.5 percent in May, following a 0.7 -percent rise in April. Prices for gypsum products fell more than they did a month ago. The index for fabricated structural metal products edged down, after showing no change in the prior month. Prices for asphalt felts and coatings decreased, following increases in April.

The intermediate foods and feeds index increased 0.3 percent in May, after edging down 0.1 percent in April. Prices for prepared animal feeds showed no change, following a 1.9-percent decline a month ago. The indexes for fluid milk products; natural, processed, and imitation cheese; and confectionery materials rose more than they did in April. Flour prices turned up, after decreasing in the prior month. Conversely, the beef and veal index fell 2.7 percent in May, following a 0.3-percent gain in April. Prices for pork and liquid beverage bases for soft drinks also turned down after rising a month earlier. The butter index increased at a slower rate in May than it did in the previous month.

Prices for nondurable manufacturing materials decreased 0.7 percent in May, following a $0.4-p e r c e n t ~ d e c l i n e ~ i n ~ A p r i l . ~ A f t e r ~ p o s t i n g ~ a ~ 12.9-~$ percent increase in the previous month, the index for sulfuric acid dropped 22.6 percent. In May, prices for plastic resins and materials, paper, synthetic fibers, finished fabrics, and phosphates also turned down, following increases a month earlier. By contrast, the index for primary basic organic chemicals inched up 0.1 percent, after falling 4.1 percent in April. Prices for medicinal and botanical chemicals also turned up, following decreases a month ago. The indexes for nitrogenates and woodpulp fell less in May than they did in the prior month.

The May Producer Price Index for Crude Materials for Further
Processing decreased 2.3 percent, seasonally adjusted, after rising 0.9 percent in April. Accounting for much of this downturn, prices for crude energy materials fell in May, following an April increase. The index for crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs decreased at a faster pace in May than it did in the prior month. Conversely, basic industrial material prices fell less rapidly than they did in April. (See table B.)

The index for crude energy materials declined 3.7 percent in May, following a 3.0-percent advance in April. In similar fashion, a 7.2percent decrease in May prices for natural gas followed a 3.8-percent increase in the previous month. The May crude petroleum index rose only 1.8 percent, compared with a 2.4 percent increase last month. By contrast, price increases for coal accelerated to 2.1 percent in May from 0.3 percent in April.

The index for crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs declined 1.1 percent in May, following a 0.5 -percent decrease in April. The largest contributor to this faster rate of decline was the slaughter cattle index, which dropped 4.5 percent in May and 0.3 percent in April. The indexes for corn, slaughter broilers and fryers, and slaughter hogs also fell more in May than they did in April. Prices for unprocessed finfish turned down, after rising in April. By contrast, the wheat index turned up 9.4 percent in May, following a 6.6-percent decrease in the prior month. Prices for soybeans and for fresh and dry vegetables rose, after falling in April. The fluid milk index rose at a faster pace in May than it did in the previous month.

Prices for basic industrial materials declined 0.2 percent, following a 2.6-percent decrease in April. In May, falling prices for wastepaper, raw cotton, copper base scrap, and phosphates slightly outweighed rising prices for cattle hides, gold ores, softwood logs, and aluminum base scrap.

Net output price indexes for mining, manufacturing, and services industries
Mining. The Producer Price Index for the Net Output of Total Mining Industries declined 3.6 percent in May, following a 1.1-percent advance in April. (Net output price indexes are not seasonally adjusted.) Most of this downturn can be traced to a 4.9 -percent drop in prices received by the crude petroleum, natural gas, and natural gas liquids industry, which followed a 1.6-percent rise in the prior month. The index for the construction sand and gravel industry also turned down in May. By contrast, prices received by the gold ores industry moved up 5.4 percent, after decreasing 4.6 percent in April. The indexes for the bituminous coal
and lignite industry and the oil and gas well drilling industry gained more in May than they did a month earlier. Prices received by the oil and gas exploration services industry rose, after falling in the previous month. In May, the Producer Price Index for the Net Output of Total Mining Industries stood at 127.5 (December $1984=100$ ), 26.7 percent above its year-ago level.

Manufacturing. The Producer Price Index for the Net Output of Total Manufacturing Industries rose 0.7 -percent, following a 0.6 -percent increase in April. In May, the industry groups for petroleum refining and related products, tobacco manufactures, lumber and wood products (except
furniture), food and kindred products, and for printing, publishing, and allied industries registered advancing prices. Partly offsetting these gains, the industry groups for transportation equipment, chemicals and allied products, and for rubber and miscellaneous plastic products posted declining prices. In May, the Producer Price Index for the Net Output of Total Manufacturing Industries stood at 136.3 (December $1984=100$ ), 2.4 percent above its year-ago level.

Services. Among service industries in May, price increases were registered by the industries for real estate agents and managers, property and casualty insurance, operators and lessors of nonresidential buildings, general medical and surgical hospitals, and scheduled air transportation. On the other hand, falling prices were observed for offices of physicians, the passenger car rental industry, the deep sea foreign transportation of freight industry, hotels and motels, and the prepackaged software industry.

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Producer Price Index data for June 2001 will be released on Friday, July 13, 2001 at 8:30 a.m. (E.D.T.)

One-Month Lag in Producer Price Indexes for Liquefied Petroleum Gas to be Removed Effective with Data for July 2001

Effective with the release of data for July 2001, the 1-month lag in the Producer Price Index (PPI) for Liquefied Petroleum Gas, commodity code 05-32, will be eliminated. Since 1971, the liquefied petroleum gas index has been calculated with prices that lag behind the index reference date by one month. For example, the Producer Price Index for January contains liquefied petroleum gas prices for December.

In order to eliminate this lag, the Bureau of Labor Statistics will utilize the natural gas liquids price data published by the Oil Price Information Service (OPIS) to estimate the PPI. These data will be used in the first-released index for liquefied petroleum gas. As is customary
practice, a revised PPI for Liquefied Petroleum Gas will be published four months later. At that time, the interim estimates of price movement using OPIS data will be replaced with prices from the PPI sample.

The July 2001 PPI for Liquefied Petroleum Gas to be released on August 10 will reflect the prices for this commodity as of July 2001 . Indexes prior to July will continue to represent liquefied petroleum gas prices with a 1-month lag. As a result of this modification, the July 2001 percent change for the liquefied petroleum gas index will represent a 2month (May to July) price movement.

For more information, call the Section of Index Analysis and Public Information at 202-691-7705.

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


| Materials and components for construction......\| | 13.216 | 149.7 | 150.4 | 151.6 | . 4 | . 8 | . 1 | . 1 | . 8 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Processed fuels and lubricants.................. | 15.634 | 112.2 | 105.9 | 108.1 | 12.0 | 2.1 | -1.5 | -1.4 | 1 |
| Manufacturing industries ..................... | 5.555 | 111.9 | 106.0 | 107.1 | 11.0 | 1.0 | -1.4 | -. 8 | -. 7 |
| Nonmanufacturing industries.................. | 10.080 | 112.0 | 105.6 | 108.3 | 12.6 | 2.6 | -1.5 | -1.7 | . 5 |
| Containers................ . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 3.966 | 153.0 | 153.2 | 153.9 | . 8 | . 5 | -. 1 | . 2 | . 3 |
| Supplies........ . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 21.799 | 139.1 | 139.0 | 139.0 | 1.7 | 0 | . 1 | . 2 | 0 |
| Manufacturing industries...................... | 5.024 | 145.5 | 146.5 | 146.3 | 2.5 | -. 1 | . 5 | . 5 | -. 2 |
| Nonmanufacturing industries.................. | 16.775 | 136.3 | 135.9 | 136.0 | 1.6 | . 1 | 0 | . 1 | 1 |
| Feeds. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.229 | 102.9 | 93.2 | 93.2 | -4.1 | 0 | -2. 4 | -2.7 | 0 |
| Other supplies.............................. | 15.546 | 140.4 | 141.1 | 141.2 | 2.0 | . 1 | . 3 | . 3 | . 1 |
| Crude materials for further processing........... | 100.000 | 164.7 | 132.9 | 130.9 | 12.9 | -1.5 | -1.7 | . 9 | -2.3 |
| Foodstuffs and feedstuffs....................... | 30.898 | 104.8 | 109.1 | 110.3 | 5.1 | 1.1 | 3.0 | -. 5 | -1.1 |
| Nonfood materials | 69.102 | 199.9 | 144.5 | 140.4 | 17.7 | -2.8 | -4.1 | 1.7 | -2.9 |
| Nonfood materials except fuel 3/............. | 28.621 | 108.8 | 106.0 | 107.0 | -7.7 | . 9 | -4.1 | -. 2 | . 8 |
| Manufacturing 3/............................ | 27.686 | 100.1 | 97.5 | 98.4 | -7.7 | . 9 | -4.2 | -. 2 | . 7 |
| Construction | 0.935 | 183.6 | 181.1 | 183.0 | -7.6 | 1.0 | . 7 | . 1 | 1.0 |
| Crude fuel 4/................................... | 40.481 | 308.9 | 185.8 | 175.0 | 53.1 | -5.8 | -4.1 | 3.2 | -5.8 |
| Manufacturing industries | 3.470 | 313.4 | 184.4 | 173.1 | 53.3 | -6.1 | -4.3 | 3.3 | -6.1 |
| Nonmanufacturing industries................\| | 37.011 | 314.0 | 189.2 | 178.3 | 53.0 | -5.8 | -4.1 | 3.2 | -5.8 |
| Special groupings \| |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Finished goods, excluding foods..................\|5/ | / 77.493 | 141.9 | 141.6 | 142.6 | 4.1 | . 7 | -. 4 | . 2 | . 2 |
| Intermediate materials less foods and feeds......\|6/ | / 95.547 | 132.6 | 131.6 | 132.1 | 2.2 | . 4 | -. 2 | -. 3 | . 2 |
| Intermediate foods and feeds.....................\|6/ | / 4.453 | 115.1 | 114.0 | 114.9 | 1.3 | . 8 | . 5 | -. 1 | . 3 |
| Crude materials less agricultural products 3/ 7/.\|8/ | / 67.222 | 204.1 | 147.4 | 143.1 | 19.0 | -2.9 | -3.9 | 2.1 | -2.9 |
| Finished energy goods..............................\|5/ | / 15.512 | 102.2 | 101.2 | 104.1 | 14.5 | 2.9 | -2.6 | . 1 | . 2 |
| Finished goods less energy........................\|5/ | / 84.488 | 146.7 | 147.5 | 147.7 | 1.9 | . 1 | . 4 | . 3 | . 1 |
| Finished consumer goods less energy..............\|5/ | / 60.620 | 149.4 | 150.6 | 151.0 | 2.3 | . 3 | . 5 | . 4 | . 1 |
| Finished goods less foods and energy.............\|5/ | / 61.981 | 149.8 | 149.8 | 150.0 | 1.6 | . 1 | . 1 | . 2 | . 2 |
| Finished consumer goods less foods and energy....\|5/ | / 38.113 | 156.4 | 156.4 | 156.9 | 2.1 | . 3 | . 3 | . 2 | . 4 |
| Consumer nondurable goods less foods and energy..\|5/ | / 22.679 | 173.3 | 174.0 | 175.4 | 3.6 | . 8 | . 2 | . 3 | . 7 |
| Intermediate energy goods.........................\|6/ | / 15.755 | 111.7 | 105.5 | 107.6 | 11.7 | 2.0 | -1.4 | -1.5 | . 1 |
| Intermediate materials less energy...............\|6/ | / 84.245 | 135.8 | 136.0 | 136.1 | . 6 | . 1 | . 1 | -. 1 | . 1 |
| Intermediate materials less foods and energy.....\|6/ | / 79.792 | 137.1 | 137.4 | 137.5 | . 6 | . 1 | . 1 | -. 1 | . 1 |
| Crude energy materials 3/........................\|8/ | / 54.136 | 214.8 | 145.2 | 139.8 | 31.3 | -3.7 | -4.9 | 3.0 | -3.7 |
| Crude materials less energy.......................\|8/ | / 45.864 | 113.3 | 114.3 | 115.3 | -. 7 | . 9 | 1.7 | -1.0 | -. 9 |
| Crude nonfood materials less energy 4/...........\|8/ | / 14.966 | 138.4 | 130.8 | 130.9 | -12.0 | . 1 | -1.3 | -2.6 | -. 2 |

1/ Comprehensive relative importance figures are initially computed after the publication of December indexes and are recalculated after final December indexes are available. The first-published and final December relative importances initially appear, respectively, in the release tables containing January and May data.
2/ The indexes for January 2001 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)

| Commodity code | Grouping | Unadjusted index |  |  | Unadjusted percent lchange to |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | , |  |  | May 2001 from:\| |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | I |  |  | ___1 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | \| |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | \| Jan. | Apr. | May | May | Apr. | \|Feb. tolMar. tolApr. to |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 2001 \text { 1/ } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 2001 1/\|2001 1/ |  | 2000 | 2001 | Mar. | Apr. | May |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | FINISHED GOODS. | \| 141.2 | 141.7 | 142.5 | 3.8 | 0.6 | -0.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 |
|  | FINISHED CONSUMER GOODS. | \| 142.0 | 142.7 | 143.8 | 4.7 | . 8 | -. 1 | . 3 | . 1 |
|  | FINISHED CONSUMER FOODS | \| 138.6 | 141.6 | 141.8 | 2.6 | . 1 | 1.1 | . 6 | -. 4 |
|  |  | \| |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 01-11 | Fresh fruits and melons 2/. | . 98.1 | 94.3 | 100.0 | 3.8 | 6.0 | 2.7 | 3.7 | 6.0 |
| 01-13 | Fresh and dry vegetables $2 /$. | 128.8 | 129.0 | 129.9 | -7.6 | . 7 | 7.0 | -17.3 | . 7 |
| 01-71-07 | Eggs for fresh use (Dec. 1991=100) | . 95.7 | 104.2 | 72.1 | 12.3 | -30.8 | -9.1 | 37.0 | -21.4 |
| 02-11 | Bakery products 2/. | . 184.9 | 187.2 | 187.4 | 3.1 | . 1 | . 8 | -. 1 | . 1 |
| 02-13 | Milled rice $2 /$. | . 92.7 | 88.0 | 86.3 | -16.7 | -1.9 | -2.5 | -2.2 | -1.9 |
| 02-14-02 | Pasta products (June 1985=100) $2 /$ | . 121.7 | 122.3 | 122.2 | . 5 | -. 1 | . 2 | . 3 | -. 1 |
| 02-21-01 | Beef and veal. | . 122.1 | 125.7 | 123.8 | 4.1 | -1.5 | 3.2 | . 3 | -2.7 |
| 02-21-04 | Pork. | . 105.7 | 120.6 | 125.5 | 3.6 | 4.1 | 7.8 | 2.0 | -3.3 |
| 02-22-03 | Processed young chickens | . 106.9 | 115.1 | 115.3 | 7.2 | . 2 | . 5 | 2.5 | -1.3 |
| 02-22-06 | Processed turkeys. | . 93.8 | 100.4 | 99.8 | 5.8 | -. 6 | -1.4 | 7.6 | . 6 |
| 02-23 | Finfish and shellfish | . 193.7 | 207.8 | 194.7 | -4.6 | -6.3 | -5.3 | 3.9 | -6.1 |
| 02-3 | Dairy products. | . 137.0 | 141.3 | 146.4 | 10.4 | 3.6 | 2.2 | 2.8 | 4.6 |
| 02-4 | Processed fruits and vegetables $2 /$ | . 128.4 | 128.3 | 127.9 | -1.0 | -. 3 | -. 2 | . 4 | -. 3 |
| 02-55 | Confectionery end products 2/. | . 170.5 | 170.6 | 170.6 | -. 3 | 0 | -. 1 | -. 1 | 0 |
| 02-62 | Soft drinks. | . 147.0 | 147.8 | 147.4 | 1.7 | -. 3 | . 7 | 0 | . 1 |
| 02-63-01 | Roasted coffee $2 /$ | . 126.0 | 124.3 | 124.2 | -9.4 | -. 1 | -. 2 | -1.4 | -. 1 |
| 02-78 | Shortening and cooking oils 2/. | . 129.5 | 130.7 | 130.6 | -2.5 | -. 1 | 1.9 | -. 7 | -. 1 |
|  |  | \| |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

$02-61$
$03-81-01$
$03-81-02$
$03-81-03$
$03-82$
$04-3$
$05-41$
$05-51$
$05-71$
$05-73-02-01$
$06-35$
$06-36$
$06-71$
$06-75$
$07-12$
$09-15-01$
$09-31-01$
$09-32-01$
$09-33$
$12-1$
$12-3$
$12-4$
$12-5$
$12-62$
$12-64$
$12-66$
$14-11-01$
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. . . . . . . . . . . .

| Alcoholic | 144.5 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Women's apparel 2/ | 124.4 |
| Men's and boys' apparel | 133.3 |
| Girls', children's, and infants' apparel $2 /$ | 116.4 |
| Textile housefurnishings 2/ | 121.9 |
| Footwear 2/. | 145.1 |
| Residential electric power (Dec. 1990=100) | 112.0 |
| Residential gas (Dec. 1990=100) | 192.3 |
| Gasolin | 93.4 |
| Fuel oil No. 2 | 96.0 |
| Pharmaceutical preps, ethical (Prescription) 2/ | 351.6 |
| Pharmaceutical preps,proprietary (Over-counter) | 187.3 |
| Soaps and synthetic detergents $2 /$. | 130.2 |
| Cosmetics and other toilet preparations 2/ | 138.9 |
| Tires, tubes, tread, etc 2/ | 93.4 |
| Sanitary papers and health products 2/ | 145.3 |
| Newspaper circulation 2/ | 216.0 |
| Periodical circulation | 199.4 |
| Book publishing | 222.1 |
| Household furniture $2 /$ | 153.8 |
| Floor coverings 2/ | 131.8 |
| Household appliances | 106.4 |
| Home electronic equipment 2/ | 71.1 |
| Household glassware | 168.3 |
| Household flatware 2/ | 140.7 |
| Lawn and garden equip., ex. tractors $2 /$ | 132.7 |
| Passenger cars | 134.3 |
| Toys, games, and children's vehicles $2 /$ | 122.5 |
| Sporting and athletic goods 2/ | 126.0 |
| Tobacco products $2 /$ | 426.7 |
| Mobile homes $2 /$. | 162.2 |
| Jewelry, platinum, \& karat gold $2 /$ | 127.2 |
| Costume jewelry and novelties 2/. | 144.1 |


| 142.9 | 144.5 | 5.6 | 1.1 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 145.2 | 145.6 | 3.0 | .3 |
| 123.0 | 122.5 | -1.4 | -.4 |
| 132.1 | 133.0 | -.2 | .7 |
| 116.3 | 116.6 | -.3 | .3 |
| 122.9 | 122.3 | 0 | -.5 |
| 147.3 | 146.3 | .9 | -.7 |
| 113.3 | 115.5 | 6.1 | 1.9 |
| 172.1 | 172.4 | 39.7 | .2 |
| 103.7 | 112.2 | 17.9 | 8.2 |
| 85.8 | 94.8 | 12.3 | 10.5 |
| 355.9 | 355.9 | 3.8 | 0 |
| 187.7 | 187.8 | -.3 | .1 |
| 130.4 | 130.5 | 2.6 | .1 |
| 138.8 | 139.0 | 1.2 | .1 |
| 93.9 | 93.4 | 1.6 | -.5 |
| 146.5 | 146.3 | -1.6 | -.1 |
| 217.6 | 218.6 | 4.9 | .5 |
| 200.7 | 200.6 | .9 | 0 |
| 221.9 | 225.3 | 4.2 | 1.5 |
| 154.6 | 154.8 | 1.5 | .1 |
| 130.5 | 130.0 | .9 | -.4 |
| 105.5 | 105.3 | -2.3 | -.2 |
| 71.1 | 71.1 | -1.7 | 0 |
| 169.8 | 170.2 | 2.7 | .2 |
| 151.5 | 144.4 | 3.1 | -4.7 |
| 131.7 | 132.3 | .7 | .5 |
| 133.5 | 132.3 | -.5 | -.9 |
| 123.0 | 123.0 | 1.2 | 0 |
| 127.5 | 126.6 | .7 | -.7 |
| 426.6 | 447.3 | 13.9 | 4.9 |
| 162.9 | 163.0 | 1.4 | .1 |
| 126.3 | 128.4 | 1.0 | 1.7 |
| 142.3 | 144.1 | 2.3 | 1.3 |
| 140.0 | 139.7 | .8 | -.2 |
| 154.9 | 155.1 | .9 | .1 |
| 149.2 | 149.1 | .4 | -.1 |
| 163.7 | 163.6 | 1.2 | -.1 |
| 164.0 | 164.6 | 1.5 | .4 |
| 140.2 | 140.1 | -.8 | -.1 |
| 156.4 | 156.9 | 2.0 | .3 |
| 136.6 | 136.5 | 1.7 | -.1 |
| 130 |  |  |  |
| 13 |  |  |  |


| -. 7 | . 2 | . 3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1.3 | . 5 | . 3 |
| -. 3 | 0 | -. 4 |
| -. 2 | -. 5 | . 7 |
| . 1 | -. 3 | . 3 |
| . 2 | . 4 | -. 5 |
| -. 1 | . 8 | -. 7 |
| . 2 | . 2 | . 7 |
| -4.0 | -4.3 | . 2 |
| . 5 | 7.0 | . 4 |
| -9.2 | 2.1 | 8.0 |
| . 9 | . 5 | 0 |
| . 3 | -. 1 | . 1 |
| 0 | . 2 | . 1 |
| . 2 | 0 | . 1 |
| . 3 | . 3 | -. 5 |
| . 1 | . 4 | -. 1 |
| 0 | 1.1 | . 5 |
| 1.0 | 0 | 0 |
| . 4 | -. 8 | 2.2 |
| . 5 | -. 2 | . 1 |
| -2.8 | . 5 | -. 4 |
| -. 6 | -. 5 | -. 2 |
| . 1 | 0 | 0 |
| . 1 | 0 | . 4 |
| 0 | 1.8 | -4.7 |
| -. 2 | -. 7 | . 5 |
| . 6 | . 2 | -. 1 |
| . 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 1.0 | . 6 | -. 7 |
| 0 | 0 | 4.9 |
| . 1 | . 4 | . 1 |
| -. 2 | -. 2 | 1.7 |
| 0 | 0 | 1.3 |
| 0 | . 3 | -. 1 |
| . 6 | . 6 | . 1 |
| . 3 | 0 | 0 |
| . 4 | . 3 | -. 1 |
| 0 | . 3 | . 4 |
| -1.4 | 0 | -. 1 |
| -. 3 | . 3 | . 3 |
| . 1 | 0 | -. 1 |



[^0]Table 2. Producer price indexes and percent changes for selected commodity groupings by stage of processing - Continued (1982=100 unless otherwise indicated)




1/ The indexes for January 2001 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)



| 104.5 | \| | 105.8 | 106.6 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 134.8 | \| | 136.9 | 137.5 |
|  | \| |  |  |
| 142.9 | \| | 138.1 | 138.4 |
| 121.7 | 1 | 121.8 | 121.3 |
| 156.7 | \| | 162.8 | 166.2 |
| 131.8 | \| | 113.0 | 113.7 |
| 153.9 | \| | 154.9 | 154.3 |
| 127.5 | \| | 128.7 | 127.7 |
| 171.6 | \| | 172.8 | 179.4 |
| 185.4 | \| | 185.3 | 185.4 |
| 126.9 | \| | 125.8 | 126.0 |
| 124.0 | \| | 124.0 | 123.9 |
| 133.2 | 1 | 133.3 | 133.2 |
| 142.8 | 1 | 143.6 | 143.9 |
| 145.7 | \| | 145.2 | 144.7 |
| 177.1 | 1 | 178.6 | 181.9 |
|  | I |  |  |
|  | 1 |  |  |
| 143.5 | \| | 143.6 | 143.8 |
|  | \| |  |  |
|  | \| |  |  |
|  | I |  |  |
|  | \| |  |  |
|  | I |  |  |
| 116.4 | 1 | 114.3 | 118.0 |
| 85.7 | 1 | 80.4 | 79.7 |
| 100.9 | \| | 108.4 | 107.2 |
| 124.3 | 1 | 128.0 | 132.0 |
| 92.8 | 1 | 71.9 | 69.6 |
| 108.8 | 1 | 117.4 | 81.0 |
| 106.8 | 1 | 101.4 | 108.8 |
| 93.6 | \| | 84.1 | 88.2 |
| 178.8 | \| | 121.0 | 'N.A.' |
| 160.2 | 1 | 161.2 | 161.3 |
| 121.0 | 1 | 128.4 | 128.0 |
| 110.0 | 1 | 115.7 | 115.3 |
| 134.0 | 1 | 135.3 | 135.6 |
| 145.2 | \| | 145.8 | 145.8 |
| 126.4 | \| | 125.0 | 124.9 |
| 103.9 | 1 | 104.7 | 104.1 |
| 127.3 | \| | 126.4 | 126.5 |
| 146.1 | \| | 147.5 | 147.9 |
| 329.4 | \| | 195.7 | 181.5 |
| 133.4 | 1 | 133.2 | 134.6 |


| 05-7 | Refined petroleum products | 91.4 | 92.9 |  | 99.4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 06-3 | \| Drugs and pharmaceuticals | 260.1 | 261.5 | \| | 262.0 |
| 06-5 | \| Agricultural chemicals and products | 139.2 | 138.6 | \| | 136.1 |
| 06-7 | \| Other chemicals and allied products | 139.2 | 140.1 |  | 140.1 |
| 07-1 | \| Rubber and rubber products | 116.4 | 117.0 | \| | 116.6 |
| 07-11 | \| Rubber, except natural rubber | 121.9 | 123.7 |  | 123.1 |
| 07-13 | \| Miscellaneous rubber products | 140.0 | 140.2 |  | 140.1 |
| 07-2 | \| Plastic products | 135.8 | 137.4 | \| | 136.0 |
| 08-1 | \| Lumber. | 166.6 | 169.7 |  | 182.1 |
| 09-1 | \| Pulp, paper, and products, excluding building | paper and board................................. | 160.5 | 158.9 | \| | 158.3 |
| 09-15 | \| Converted paper and paperboard products | 164.0 | 164.5 | \| | 164.9 |
| 10-1 | \| Iron and steel | 112.1 | 110.4 | I | 110.3 |
| 10-2 | \| Nonferrous metals | 127.2 | 124.6 | \| | 125.2 |
| 10-25 | \| Nonferrous mill shapes | 144.3 | 142.7 | \| | 143.0 |
| 11-3 | \| Metalworking machinery and equipment. | 150.6 | 150.4 | \| | 150.5 |
| 11-4 | \| General purpose machinery and equipment | 151.8 | 152.8 | \| | 152.9 |
| 11-6 | \| Special industry machinery. | 164.1 | 164.8 | \| | 165.0 |
| 11-7 | \| Electrical machinery and equipment | 118.2 | 118.1 | \| | 117.7 |
| 11-9 | \| Miscellaneous machinery and equipment | 135.3 | 135.2 |  | 135.5 |
| 12-6 | \| Other household durable goods.. | 156.9 | 157.5 |  | 157.6 |
| 13-2 | \| Concrete ingredients | 157.2 | 158.5 |  | 158.8 |
| 14-1 | \| Motor vehicles and equipment. | 133.2 | 132.1 |  | 131.3 |
| 15-1 | \| Toys, sporting goods, small arms, etc | 132.9 | 133.9 |  | 133.4 |
| 15-4 | \| Photographic equipment and supplies. | 109.8 | 112.6 |  | 112.5 |
| 15-9 | \| Other miscellaneous products. | 137.8 | 137.8 |  | 139.3 |

1/ Data for January 2001 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


| 12 | \| Coal mining. | \| $12 / 85$ \| | 84.3 | 90.6 | 92.2 | 7.1 | 1.8 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 13 | \| Oil and gas extraction | \| 12/85| | 224.3 | 151.5 | 144.9 | 32.8 | -4.4 |
| 14 | \| Mining and quarrying of non-metallic |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | \| minerals, except fuels..................... | \| $12 / 84 \mid$ | 139.1 | 140.8 | 140.7 | 2.6 | -. 1 |
|  | \|Total manufacturing industries | \|12/84| | 134.8 | 135.4 | 136.3 | 2.4 | . 7 |
| 20 | \| Food and kindred products | \| $12 / 84 \mid$ | 130.3 | 132.5 | 133.2 | 3.0 | . 5 |
| 21 | \| Tobacco manufactures | \|12/84| | 372.4 | 372.1 | 391.2 | 14.5 | 5.1 |
| 22 | \| Textile mill products | \| 12 /84| | 117.4 | 117.0 | 117.1 | . 5 | . 1 |
| 23 | \| Apparel and other finished products made | from fabrics and similar materials...... | $\|12 / 84\|$ | 125.8 | 125.9 | 125.8 | . 2 | -. 1 |
| 24 | \| Lumber and wood products, except furniture. | \|12/84| | 153.4 | 154.7 | 160.5 | . 9 | 3.7 |
| 25 | \| Furniture and fixtures. | \|12/84| | 144.1 | 144.7 | 144.9 | 1.0 | . 1 |
| 26 | \| Paper and allied products. | \|12/84| | 147.0 | 147.0 | 146.9 | 0 | -. 1 |
| 27 | \| Printing, publishing, and allied industries. | \|12/84| | 187.2 | 188.4 | 188.8 | 3.7 | . 2 |
| 28 | \| Chemicals and allied products | \|12/84| | 160.3 | 161.4 | 160.4 | 2.6 | -. 6 |
| 29 | \| Petroleum refining and related products | \| $12 / 84$ \| | 112.7 | 114.1 | 120.9 | 10.9 | 6.0 |
| 30 | \| Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products | \| $12 / 84$ \| | 126.1 | 127.4 | 126.6 | 2.4 | -. 6 |
| 31 | \| Leather and leather products | \|12/84| | 139.2 | 142.8 | 142.9 | 4.0 | . 1 |
| 32 | \| Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products. | \|12/84| | 134.8 | 135.6 | 136.0 | . 7 | . 3 |
| 33 | \| Primary metal industries................... | \| $12 / 84$ \| | 118.1 | 116.8 | 116.9 | -3.0 | . 1 |
| 34 | \| Fabricated metal products, except machinery | and transportation equipment................. | $\begin{aligned} & \mid \\ & \|12 / 84\| \end{aligned}$ | 130.7 | 131.2 | 131.1 | . 7 | -. 1 |
| 35 | \| Machinery, except electrical. | \| $12 / 84$ \| | 117.9 | 118.0 | 118.0 | . 5 | 0 |
| 36 | \| Electrical and electronic machinery, | equipment, and supplies............. | $\|12 / 84\|$ | 107.7 | 107.5 | 107.4 | -. 9 | . 1 |
| 37 | \| Transportation equipment | \|12/84| | 138.6 | 138.1 | 137.4 | . 7 | -. 5 |
| 38 | \| Measuring and controlling instruments; | photographic, medical, optical goods; | $1 \mid$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | \| watches, clocks. | \|12/84| | 126.8 | 127.3 | 127.3 | . 8 | 0 |
| 39 |  | $\|12 / 85\|$ | 131.8 | 132.2 | 132.5 | 1.5 | . 2 |
| 40 | \| Railroad transportation | \|12/96| | 103.9 | 103.5 | 103.7 | 1.4 | 0.2 |
| 42 | \| Motor freight transportation and warehousing | \|06/93| | 122.3 | 122.7 | 123.0 | 3.7 | . 2 |
| 43 | \| United States Postal Service. | \| $06 / 891$ | 141.3 | 141.3 | 141.3 | 4.5 | 0 |
| 44 | \| Water transportation. | \|12/92| | 126.5 | 125.9 | 125.6 | 1.5 | -. 2 |
| 45 | \| Transportation by air. | \|12/92| | 154.3 | 155.4 | 156.4 | 7.1 | . 6 |
| 46 | \| Pipe lines, except natural gas | \|12/86| | 109.1 | 108.9 | 109.0 | 6.9 | . 1 |
| 54 | \| Food stores. | \|12/99| | 105.0 | 107.0 | 106.7 | 3.5 | -. 3 |
| 59 | \| Miscellaneous retail | 106/00\| | 99.4 | 101.8 | 101.5 | (3) | -. 3 |
| 80 | \| Health services | \|12/94| | 115.3 | 115.6 | 115.7 | 3.3 | . 1 |
| 81 | \| Legal services................................ | \|12/96| | 116.6 | 116.2 | 116.6 | 4.3 | . 3 |

in coverage and aggregation methodology, they will generally not match the movements of similarly-titled indexes which are derived from traditional commodity groupings.
$2 /$ The indexes for January 2001 have been recalculated to incorporate late reports and corrections by respondents All indexes are subject to revision 4 months after original publication
3/ Not available.
Table 5. Producer price indexes by stage of processing, seasonally adjusted
(1982=100)

| Grouping | Index 1/ |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May |
|  | 2000 | 2001 | 2001 | 2001 | 2001 | 2001 |
| Finished goods. | 140.0 | 141.6 | 141.8 | 141.7 | 142.1 | 142.2 |
| Finished consumer goods | 140.6 | 142.7 | 143.1 | 142.9 | 143.3 | 143.5 |
| Finished consumer foods | 137.9 | 139.1 | 139.8 | 141.3 | 142.1 | 141.5 |
| Crude. | 122.2 | 131.3 | 135.6 | 137.3 | 137.9 | 130.3 |
| Processed. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 139.2 | 139.7 | 140.1 | 141.5 | 142.4 | 142.4 |
| Finished consumer goods, excluding foods.....। | 141.6 | 144.0 | 144.3 | 143.3 | 143.6 | 144.1 |
| Nondurable goods less foods | 142.9 | 146.4 | 147.0 | 145.6 | 145.9 | 146.7 |
| Durable goods. | 134.4 | 134.4 | 133.7 | 133.9 | 134.0 | 133.8 |
| Capital equipment | 139.5 | 139.8 | 139.5 | 139.5 | 139.9 | 139.7 |
| Manufacturing industries | 139.9 | 140.2 | 140.1 | 140.1 | 140.4 | 140.3 |
| Nonmanufacturing industries..................। | 139.3 | 139.6 | 139.1 | 139.3 | 139.6 | 139.4 |
| Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.\| | 130.9 | 132.0 | 131.7 | 131.4 | 131.1 | 131.2 |
| Materials and components for manufacturing.....। | 128.2 | 128.5 | 128.8 | 128.9 | 128.7 | 128.5 |
| Materials for food manufacturing.............l | 120.0 | 120.8 | 120.6 | 122.7 | 123.7 | 124.2 |
| Materials for nondurable manufacturing.......। | 133.5 | 134.9 | 136.1 | 135.7 | 135.1 | 134.1 |
| Materials for durable manufacturing.......... | 127.6 | 126.8 | 127.0 | 126.7 | 125.9 | 126.9 |
| Components for manufacturing.................. | 126.4 | 126.5 | 126.1 | 126.3 | 126.5 | 126.4 |
| Materials and components for construction...... | 150.1 | 149.8 | 150.1 | 150.2 | 150.3 | 151.5 |
| Processed fuels and lubricants................. | 109.2 | 113.8 | 111.8 | 110.1 | 108.6 | 108.7 |
| Manufacturing industries . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 108.3 | 113.0 | 110.7 | 109.2 | 108.3 | 107.5 |
| Nonmanufacturing industries.................. | 109.3 | 113.8 | 112.0 | 110.3 | 108.4 | 108.9 |
| Containers....................... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ${ }^{\text {I }}$ | 152.8 | 153.0 | 153.1 | 153.0 | 153.3 | 153.8 |
| Supplies.... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 138.5 | 139.0 | 138.5 | 138.7 | 139.0 | 139.0 |
| Manufacturing industries.....................\| | 145.3 | 145.5 | 145.1 | 145.8 | 146.6 | 146.3 |
| Nonmanufacturing industries.................. | 135.6 | 136.2 | 135.7 | 135.7 | 135.9 | 136.0 |
| Feeds. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ${ }^{\text {I }}$ | 99.6 | 102.9 | 98.2 | 95.8 | 93.2 | 93.2 |
| Other supplies.............................. | 140.0 | 140.3 | 140.2 | 140.6 | 141.0 | 141.2 |


| Crude materials for further processing | 141.1 | 165.8 | 133.9 | 131.6 | 132.8 | 129.7 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Foodstuffs and feedstuffs....................... | 105.6 | 107.3 | 106.1 | 109.3 | 108.8 | 107.6 |
| Nonfood materials | 160.4 | 200.1 | 148.2 | 142.1 | 144.5 | 140.3 |
| Nonfood materials except fuel $2 /$ | 111.3 | 109.1 | 110.7 | 106.2 | 106.0 | 106.8 |
| Manufacturing 2/ | 102.5 | 100.3 | 102.0 | 97.7 | 97.5 | 98.2 |
| Construction | 182.9 | 183.6 | 179.5 | 180.8 | 181.0 | 182.9 |
| Crude fuel 3/ | 214.8 | 308.9 | 187.7 | 180.0 | 185.8 | 175.0 |
| Manufacturing industries | 216.9 | 313.4 | 186.5 | 178.5 | 184.4 | 173.1 |
| Nonmanufacturing industries | 218.4 | 314.0 | 191.1 | 183.3 | 189.2 | 178.3 |
| Special groupings |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Finished goods, excluding foods. | 140.5 | 142.3 | 142.3 | 141.7 | 142.0 | 142.3 |
| Intermediate materials less foods and feeds | 131.8 | 132.9 | 132.7 | 132.4 | 132.0 | 132.2 |
| Intermediate foods and feeds | 113.8 | 115.4 | 113.8 | 114.4 | 114.3 | 114.6 |
| Crude materials less agricultural products 2/....l | 162.6 | 204.2 | 150.1 | 144.3 | 147.3 | 143.1 |
| Finished energy goods | 99.9 | 104.3 | 105.6 | 102.9 | 103.0 | 103.2 |
| Finished goods less energy | 145.8 | 146.6 | 146.5 | 147.1 | 147.5 | 147.6 |
| Finished consumer goods less energy | 148.4 | 149.4 | 149.4 | 150.2 | 150.8 | 150.9 |
| Finished goods less foods and energy | 148.9 | 149.6 | 149.2 | 149.4 | 149.7 | 150.0 |
| Finished consumer goods less foods and energy | 155.2 | 156.1 | 155.6 | 156.0 | 156.3 | 157.0 |
| Consumer nondurable goods less foods and energy. | 171.6 | 173.3 | 173.1 | 173.5 | 174.0 | 175.3 |
| Intermediate energy goods | 108.8 | 113.3 | 111.3 | 109.7 | 108.1 | 108.2 |
| Intermediate materials less energy. | 135.5 | 135.8 | 135.8 | 136.0 | 135.9 | 136.0 |
| Intermediate materials less foods and energy.....l | 136.9 | 137.1 | 137.3 | 137.4 | 137.3 | 137.5 |
| Crude energy materials $2 /$ | 163.1 | 214.8 | 148.3 | 141.0 | 145.2 | 139.8 |
| Crude materials less energy | 114.0 | 115.2 | 113.5 | 115.4 | 114.2 | 113.2 |
| Crude nonfood materials less energy 3/...........l | 139.1 | 139.1 | 135.9 | 134.2 | 130.7 | 130.5 |

[^1]Technical Note

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:

Wireless Telecommunications
Telephone Communications, Except Radio Telephone
Grocery Stores
Meat and Fish (Seafood) Markets,
Fruit and Vegetable Markets
onfectionery Stores
Miscellaneous Food Stores
New Car Dealers
Miscellaneous Retail
Security Brokers, Dealers, and Investment Bankers
Life Insurance Carriers
Property and Casualty Insurance
Operators and Lessors of Nonresidential Buildings
Real Estate Agents and Managers
Prepackaged Software
Home Health Care Services
Legal Services
Engineering, Design, Analysis, and Consulting Services
Architectural, Design, Analysis, and Consulting Services
Premiums for Property and Casualty Insurance

January 2001
6311 January 1999
6331 July 1998
6512 January 1996
6531 January 1996
7372 January 1998
8082 January 1997
8111 January 1997
8711 January 1997
July 1999
July 1995
July 2000
July 2000
July 2000
July 2000
July 2000
July 2000
July 2000
January 2001

January 2001

January 1997
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, whereas percent changes are not. The example below shows the computation of index point and percent changes.

Index point change

Equals index point change
3.5

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

## Seasonally Adjusted and Unadjusted Data

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 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 (1) "Appendix A: Seasonal Adjustment Methodology at BLS," in the BLS Handbook of Methods (April 1997), Bulletin 2490 and (2) "Summary of Changes to the PPI's Seasonal Adjustment Methodology" in the January 1995 issue of Producer Price Indexes.


[^0]:    See footnotes at end of table.

[^1]:    1/ All seasonally adjusted indexes are subject to change up to 5 years after original publication due to the recalculation of seasonal factors each January. The indexes for January 2001 have been recalculated to incorporate late reports and corrections by respondents.
    2/ Includes crude petroleum
    3/ Excludes crude petroleum

