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Producer Price Indexes -- June 2001

The Producer Price Index for Finished Goods declined 0.4 percent in June, seasonally adjusted, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. This decrease followed increases of 0.1 percent in May and 0.3 percent in April. Prices for finished goods, excluding energy, increased 0.1 percent in June. Prices for finished goods, excluding foods and energy, also increased 0.1 percent in June, after registering a 0.2-percent gain in May. At the earlier stages of processing, prices received by producers of intermediate goods inched down 0.1 percent, following a 0.1-percent rise in May. The crude goods index dropped 6.0 percent in June, after posting a 2.3-percent decrease in the previous month. (See table A.)

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

		F		 			
 Month	Total	 Foods	 Energy	Except foods and	Change in finished goods from 12 months ago(unadj.)	mediate	
2000							
June	0.9	-0.4	6.1	0.1	4.4	0.9	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	1.5	0	3.7	. 2	3.8
Nov.	.1	.2	.5	.1	3.8	2	-1.3
Dec.	.1	3	.8	.1	3.6	. 4	9.3
2001							
Jan.	1.1	.9	4.4	.5	4.8	.8	17.5
Feb.	.1	r.8	r.4	3	4.0	2	r-14.5
Mar.	r0	r.8	r-1.7	.1	3.1	2	r-7.2

Apr.	.3	.6	.1	. 2	3.7	2	. 9
May	.1	4	. 2	.2	3.8	.1	-2.3
June	4	.1	-2.5	.1	2.5	1	-6.0

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

Among finished goods, a 2.5-percent decrease in June's finished energy goods index followed a 0.2-percent increase in May. Prices for finished consumer goods other than foods and energy showed no change in June, after increasing in the previous month. By contrast, prices for finished consumer foods posted a 0.1-percent gain, compared with a 0.4-percent decrease in May. The capital equipment index also turned up in June.

During the first 6 months of 2001, the finished goods price index advanced at a 2.4-percent seasonally adjusted annual rate (SAAR), after rising at a 2.5-percent rate during the latter half of 2000. In the first half of this year, the rate of increase in finished energy goods prices slowed to a 1.4-percent SAAR from a 9.2-percent rate of increase during the final 6 months of last year. Offsetting this deceleration, the index for finished consumer foods advanced at a 5.6-percent SAAR from December 2000 to June 2001, compared with a 0.7-percent rate of increase during the previous 6 months. Prices for finished goods other than foods and energy rose at a 1.6-percent annual rate during the first half of 2001, following a 1.5-percent rate of increase for the last 6 months of 2000. At the earlier stages of processing, the rate of increase in the intermediate goods index slowed to a 0.3-percent SAAR for the first half of this year from a 2.2-percent rate of increase during the final 6 months of last year. The crude goods price index fell at an annual rate of 25.4 percent from December 2000 to June 2001, following a 28.4-percent rate of increase in the second half of 2000. (See summary below.)

Summary of December-to-December, 6-month, and 3-month seasonally adjusted annual rates for selected stages of processing

	Seasonally adjusted annurate for:						
	Per	centag	e	6	3	3	3
	ch	ange 1	2	months	months	months	months
Grouping	mont	hs end	.ed	ended	ended	ended	ended
	in	Decemb	er	in	in	in	in
				June	Dec.	March	June
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2000	2001	2001
Finished goods	0.0	2.9	3.6	2.4	2.9	4.9	0.0

Finished consumer foods	.1	.8	1.7	5.6	2.7	10.2	1.1
Finished energy goods					12.0	12.6	
Finished goods less foods							
and energy	2.5	. 9	1.3	1.6	.5	1.3	1.9
Finished consumer goods,							
excluding foods and energ	y 4.2	1.2	1.4	2.3	1.0	2.1	2.6
Capital equipment	0	.3					1.2
Intermediate materials,							
supplies, and components	-3.3	3.7	4.1	.3	1.5	1.5	9
Intermediate foods and feeds	-7.3	-4.2	3.6	4.1	10.9	2.1	6.1
Intermediate energy goods	-12.1	19.6	19.0	-1.3	9.7	3.4	-5.7
Intermediate materials less							
foods and energy	-1.6	1.9	1.6	.3	3	1.5	9
Materials for nondurable							
manufacturing	-5.3	4.0	4.1	3	6	6.8	-6.9
Materials for durable							
manufacturing	-5.5	2.4	. 2	-1.9	-5.2	-2.8	9
Materials and components							
for construction	.1	2.2	.1	2.0	 5	.3	3.8
Crude materials for further							
processing				-25.4			
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs		1				14.8	
Crude energy materials	-23.8	36.9	85.6	-43.0	102.6	-44.1	-41.9
Crude nonfood materials							
less energy							
NOTE: Late reports and correcti							

NOTE: Late reports and corrections by respondents may cause some indexes to change 4 months after original publication. In addition, seasonally adjusted indexes may be revised for 5 years due to the recalculation of seasonal factors each January.

Before seasonal adjustment, the Producer Price Index for Finished Goods decreased 0.3 percent in June to stand at 142.1 (1982=100). From June 2000 to June 2001, prices for finished goods gained 2.5 percent. During the same period, the index for finished energy goods increased 5.1 percent, finished consumer foods advanced 3.1 percent, and finished goods other than foods and energy rose 1.6 percent. Prices received by producers of intermediate goods gained 1.2 percent for the 12 months ended in June, and the index for crude goods decreased 2.2 percent during the same period.

Finished goods

Finished energy goods prices declined 2.5 percent in June, after posting a 0.2-percent increase in May. The index for residential natural

gas fell 5.8 percent, following a 0.2-percent advance in the previous month. Prices for residential electric power, gasoline, and home heating oil also turned down in June. By contrast, the rate of decline in prices for liquefied petroleum gas slowed from 7.4 percent in May to 1.3 percent in June. Prices for diesel fuel and finished lubricants rose more than they did in the prior month.

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

1								
1 1		Intermedi	ate goods	l I		rude good	ła	
1 1	•	Incermear	ate goods		C	rude good	15	
				' 				ا ا
i i				Change in			1	Change
1		1		interme-			1	in crude
1		1		diate	1			goods
1		1		goods from	1			from 12
1		1	Excludin	g 12 months	1		Excluding	months
1		1	foods and	d months ago	1	Energy	foods and	ago
Month	Foods	Energy	energy	(unadj.)	Foods	(unadj.)	energy	(unadj.)
2000						0.0	4.0	
June	0.0	4.9	0.1	5.5	-2.3		-1.8	29.0
July	6	1.0	. 2	5.2				
_		5	1	4.3	-3.9	-4.1		14.7
Sept.	.6	4.3	0	4.6	3.8	11.7	.8	17.4
Oct.	.6	1.1	0	4.6			8	
Nov.	.2	2	1	4.2		-2.7	-2.1	17.6
Dec.	1.8	1.4	0	4.1	3.6	15.8	. 4	35.5
2001								
Jan.	1.4	4.1	.1	4.6	1.6	31.7	0	55.7
Feb.		r-1.7	.1	3.5		r-23.0	r-1.8	
Mar.		r-1.5	.1			r-14.7		
Apr.		-1.5	1	2.0	 5	3.0	-2.6	19.4
May	.3	.1	.1	2.3		-3.7	- . 2	
June	1.3	1	3	1.2	1		2	-2.2

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Prices for finished consumer goods other than foods and energy showed no change in June, following a 0.4-percent advance in May. The index for cigarettes was essentially unchanged in June, after jumping 5.6 percent in

the prior month. Following increases in May, prices for book publishing and for men's and boys' apparel turned down in June. The indexes for prescription drugs and home electronic equipment fell, after showing no change in the previous month. On the other hand, prices for light motor trucks increased 0.5 percent in June, following a 1.6-percent drop in May. The indexes for passenger cars, footwear, and for sanitary papers and health products also turned up, after declining a month ago. During the first 6 months of 2001, the index for finished consumer goods other than foods and energy rose at a 2.3-percent SAAR, after increasing at a 1.7-percent rate during the latter half of 2000.

The index for finished consumer foods turned up 0.1 percent in June, after decreasing 0.4 percent a month earlier. Beef and veal prices increased 0.9 percent, following a 2.7-percent decline in May. The indexes for eggs for fresh use and pork fell less than they did a month ago. Prices for processed young chickens and for processed fruits and vegetables turned up in June. By contrast, the rate of increase in the dairy products index slowed from 4.6 percent in May to 1.6 percent in June. Prices for fresh and dry vegetables and processed turkeys turned down, following increases in the previous month.

The capital equipment index gained 0.1 percent in June, after edging down 0.1 percent in May. Light motor truck prices moved up 0.5 percent, following a 1.6-percent decline a month ago. The civilian aircraft index rose more than it did in May. Prices for integrating and measuring instruments; tools, dies, jigs, fixtures, and industrial molds; passenger cars; and industrial material handling equipment turned up in June, after declining in the previous month. By contrast, the index for heavy motor trucks decreased 2.0 percent in June, following a 0.3-percent decline in May. Prices for electronic computers also fell more than they did a month earlier. The indexes for pumps and compressors and for agricultural machinery turned down, after increasing in the prior month. From December 2000 to June 2001, the capital equipment index rose at a SAAR of 0.6 percent, after posting a 1.0-percent rate of increase for the second half of 2000.

Intermediate goods

The Producer Price Index for Intermediate Materials, Supplies, and Components edged down 0.1 percent in June, seasonally adjusted, after registering a 0.1-percent gain in May. Prices for materials for durable manufacturing and intermediate energy goods also turned down in June, following advances in May. The index for materials and components for construction increased less than it did a month earlier. Conversely, June prices for intermediate foods and feeds rose more than they did in the

previous month. The index for nondurable manufacturing materials fell slightly less in June than it did in May. The June index for intermediate materials less foods and energy decreased 0.3 percent, after edging up 0.1 percent in the prior month. (See table B.)

Prices for durable manufacturing materials fell 0.4 percent in June, following a 0.8-percent rise in May. Prices for primary aluminum (except extrusion billet) declined 3.8 percent, after posting a 3.9-percent gain in the previous month. The indexes for building paper and board; aluminum mill shapes; hot rolled bars, plates, and structural shapes; and flat glass also turned down in June. Plywood prices increased less than they did a month earlier, while the indexes for hot rolled sheet and strip, cold finished bars, and for copper cathode and refined copper decreased more in June than they did in May. On the other hand, prices for semi-finished steel mill products advanced 0.7 percent, following a 0.5-percent decline in the prior month. The index for copper and brass mill shapes also turned up in June. Prepared paint prices rose more in June than they did a month earlier. The index for durable manufacturing materials fell at a 1.9-percent SAAR during the first half of 2001, after dropping at a 2.6-percent SAAR during the second half of 2000.

The index for materials and components for construction rose 0.1 percent in June, following a larger 0.8-percent rise in May. Leading this deceleration, price increases for softwood lumber slowed to 0.6 percent, after posting an 11.2-percent jump in the previous month. The indexes for softwood plywood, switchgear, and for air conditioning and refrigeration equipment also advanced less than they did a month earlier. Prices for fabricated ferrous wire products declined in June, after showing no change in the prior month, while the cement index fell, following a May rise. By contrast, prices for gypsum products increased 0.5 percent in June, after decreasing 6.0 percent a month earlier. The indexes for plastic construction products, nonferrous wire and cable, and for asphalt felts and coatings also turned up in June. Prices for fabricated structural metal products showed no change, after edging down in the previous month, while the millwork index rose slightly more in June than it did in the prior month. From December 2000 to June 2001, prices for materials and components for construction advanced at a 2.0-percent SAAR, following a 1.3percent rate of decrease during the June 2000 to December 2000 period.

The June index for intermediate energy goods edged down 0.1 percent, after registering a 0.1-percent gain in May. Commercial natural gas prices dropped 8.8 percent, following a 1.0-percent increase a month earlier. The indexes for industrial natural gas and gasoline also turned down in June. Jet fuel prices rose less than they did in the previous month, while the indexes for residual fuels and natural gas to electric utilities declined

at a faster rate in June than they did in May. By contrast, the commercial electric power index jumped 3.1 percent, after falling 0.8 percent in May. Industrial electric power prices also turned up in June. The liquefied petroleum gas index decreased less than it did a month earlier, while diesel fuel prices advanced slightly more than they did in the prior month. After rising at a 15.1-percent SAAR during the latter half of 2000, the index for intermediate energy goods declined at a 1.3-percent rate during the first half of 2001.

The index for intermediate foods and feeds increased 1.3 percent in June, following a 0.3-percent gain in May. In June, rising prices for prepared animal feeds; fluid milk products; natural, processed, and imitation cheese; beef and veal; crude vegetable oils; and flour outweighed falling prices for confectionery materials and pork. The index for intermediate foods and feeds advanced at a 4.1-percent SAAR from December 2000 to June 2001, after posting a 1.1-percent rate of increase from June 2000 to December 2000.

The nondurable manufacturing materials index declined 0.6 percent in June, following a 0.7-percent decrease in May. In June, falling prices were observed for primary basic organic chemicals, nitrogenates, plastic resins and materials, woodpulp, paperboard, and processed yarns and threads. By contrast, the indexes for gray fabrics, finished fabrics, phosphates, inedible fats and oils, and paint materials rose in June. Prices for materials for nondurable manufacturing declined at a 0.3-percent SAAR during the December 2000 to June 2001 period, following a 0.1-percent rate of decrease over the prior 6-month period.

Crude goods

The Producer Price Index for Crude Materials for Further Processing fell 6.0 percent, seasonally adjusted, after declining 2.3 percent in May. Prices for crude energy materials decreased at a faster rate in June than they did in the previous month. By contrast, the index for crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs fell at a slower pace than it did in May. Basic industrial material prices declined 0.2 percent for the second consecutive month. (See table B.)

The index for crude energy materials decreased 11.9 percent in June, following a 3.7-percent fall in May. The largest contributor to this faster rate of decline was the natural gas index, which dropped 19.1 percent in June and 7.2 percent in May. Prices for coal fell 6.6 percent in June, after posting a 2.1-percent gain in the previous month. The crude petroleum index increased 1.2 percent, after rising 1.8 percent in May. Prices for crude energy materials decreased at a 43.0-percent SAAR from

December 2000 to June 2001, after rising at a 56.0-percent rate in the previous 6-month period.

Prices for crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs declined 0.1 percent, after posting a 1.1-percent decrease in May. The slaughter cattle index fell 1.1 percent in June, after dropping 4.5 percent in the prior month. Prices for slaughter hogs and corn turned up, after falling in May. The Irish potatoes for processing index showed no change in June, after falling in the previous month. Prices for slaughter broilers and fryers decreased less than they did in May. The soybeans index rose more in June than it did in the prior month. On the other hand, fluid milk prices rose 3.4 percent in June, after increasing 10.4 percent in May. The indexes for alfalfa hay and wheat turned down, after showing gains in the previous month. Prices for fresh vegetables (except potatoes) fell more than they did in May. During the first half of 2001, the crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs index rose at a SAAR of 3.6 percent, after increasing at a rate of 12.0 percent in the last half of 2000.

Prices for basic industrial materials declined 0.2 percent for the second consecutive month. In June, falling prices for raw cotton, wastepaper, cattle hides, gold ores, aluminum base scrap, and for iron and steel scrap outweighed rising prices for softwood logs, bolts, and timber; construction sand, gravel, and crushed stone; pulpwood; and phosphates. The index for basic industrial materials decreased at a SAAR of 12.3 percent from December 2000 to June 2001, after falling at a 9.0-percent rate in the previous 6-month period.

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

Mining. The Producer Price Index for the Net Output of Total Domestic Mining Industries decreased 9.4 percent in June, after registering a 3.6percent decline in May. (Net output price indexes are not seasonally adjusted.) Prices received by the crude petroleum, natural gas, and natural gas liquids industry dropped 11.7 percent, following a 4.9-percent decrease in the prior month. The indexes for the bituminous coal and lignite, gold ores, and crushed and broken granite industries turned down in June, after rising in the previous month. June prices received by the oil and gas well drilling industry rose more slowly than in May. By contrast, the index for rock salt mining increased 8.8 percent in June, following a 0.2-percent rise a month ago. Prices for metal mining services advanced, after showing no change in May. The construction sand and gravel industry index rose, after falling in the prior month. During the first half of 2001, the index for the net output of total domestic mining industries fell at an annual rate of 37.8 percent, after rising at a 53.1percent rate for the latter half of 2000. In June, this index stood at

115.5 (December 1984=100), 2.4 percent below its year-ago level.

Manufacturing. The Producer Price Index for the Net Output of Total Domestic Manufacturing Industries decreased 0.2 percent in June, after posting a 0.7-percent rise in May. Leading this reversal, prices received by the petroleum refining and related products industry group dropped 3.3 percent, following a 6.0-percent gain in the previous month. The indexes for the tobacco manufactures industry group and the lumber and wood products (except furniture) industry group rose less than they did in May. Prices received by the printing and publishing and the stone, clay, glass, and concrete products industry groups turned down in June, after increasing in the prior month. On the other hand, the index for the transportation equipment industry group decreased 0.2 percent in June, after falling 0.5 percent a month earlier. Prices received by the chemicals and allied products and the rubber and miscellaneous plastic products industry groups also declined less than they did in May. The indexes for the machinery (except electrical) and the measuring and controlling instruments industry groups turned up in June, after showing no change in the previous month. During the first half of 2001, the index for the net output of total manufacturing industries rose at an annual rate of 2.5 percent, following a 0.1-percent annual rate of increase for the second half of 2000. In June, this index stood at 136.0 (December 1984=100), 1.3 percent above its yearago level.

Services. Among service industries in June, price increases were observed for real estate agents and managers; offices of physicians; security brokers, dealers, and investment banking companies; and operators and lessors of nonresidential buildings. By contrast, price decreases were observed for the telephone communications (except radiotelephone) industry; hotels and motels; airport terminal services; and travel agencies.

Producer Price Index data for July 2001 will be released on Friday, August 10, 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 2-month (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)

Grouping	 Relative importance	Unadjusted index			Unadjust percet change June 20	nt to	 Seasonally adjusted percent change from: :			
	Dec.	 Feb.	 May	 June	June	 May	-¦ Mar. to	 Apr. to	 May to	
	2000 1/ 	2001 2,	/ 2001 2/ 	2001 2/	2000 	2001 	Apr.	May 	June 	
Finished goods	1 100.000	141.4	142.5	142.1	2.5	-0.3	0.3	0.1	-0.4	
Finished consumer goods	76.120	142.4	143.8	143.3	3.0	3	.3	.1	5	
Finished consumer foods	22.507	140.0	141.8	141.9	3.1	.1	. 6	4	.1	
Crude	1.549	136.9	129.5	122.2	4.8	-5.6	. 4	-5.5	-5.4	
Processed	20.958	140.2	142.8	143.5	3.1	. 5	.6	0	.5	
Finished consumer goods, excluding foods	53.624	143.3	144.5	143.7	2.9	6	.2	.3	7	
Nondurable goods less foods	38.191	145.5	147.3	146.5	4.3	 5	.2	.5	-1.0	
Durable goods	15.434	133.9	133.8	133.2	1	4	.1	1	0	
Capital equipment	23.868	139.6	139.7	139.6	.8	1	.3	1	.1	
Manufacturing industries	6.278	140.1	140.4	140.5	. 7	.1	.2	1	.1	
Nonmanufacturing industries	17.590	139.3	139.4	139.2	.8	1	.2	1	.1	

Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.	100.000	131.3	131.2	131.4	1.2	. 2	2	.1	1
Materials and components for manufacturing	45.385	128.8	128.6	128.3	2	2	2	2	2
Materials for food manufacturing	3.224	120.7	124.6	125.7	4.2	.9	.8	. 4	1.0
Materials for nondurable manufacturing	15.685	135.7	134.2	133.4	2	6	4	7	6
Materials for durable manufacturing	9.861	126.6	126.9	126.5	-2.2	3	6	.8	4
Components for manufacturing	16.616	126.6	126.4	126.4	.2	0	.2	1	0
Materials and components for construction	13.216	150.1	151.6	151.7	.3	.1	.1	.8	.1
Processed fuels and lubricants	15.634	110.0	108.1	110.2	6.7	1.9	-1.4	.1	1
Manufacturing industries	5.555	109.7	107.1	108.7	6.3	1.5	8	7	7
Nonmanufacturing industries	10.080	109.7	108.3	110.7	6.9	2.2	-1.7	.5	. 4
Containers	3.966	153.1	153.9	154.1	.5	.1	.2	.3	.1
Supplies	21.799	138.7	139.0	138.8	1.2	1	.2	0	1
Manufacturing industries	5.024	145.3	146.3	145.7	1.6	4	.5	2	 3
Nonmanufacturing industries	16.775	135.9	136.0	135.9	1.2	1	.1	.1	1
Feeds	1.229	98.3	93.2	95.0	-2.2	1.9	-2.7	0	1.9
Other supplies	15.546	140.5	141.2	140.8	1.4	3	.3	.1	3
Crude materials for further processing	100.000	141.2	130.9	122.8	-2.2	-6.2	.9	-2.3	-6.0
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs	30.898	104.3	110.3	109.7	7.7	5	5	-1.1	1
Nonfood materials	69.102	161.4	140.4	127.4	-7.2	-9.3	1.7	-2.9	-9.2
Nonfood materials except fuel 3/	28.621	111.6	107.0	107.4	-11.8	. 4	2	.8	.5
Manufacturing 3/	27.686	102.8	98.4	98.7	-12.0	.3	2	.7	. 4
Construction	0.935	179.3	183.0	184.9	-5.5	1.0	.1	1.0	1.1
Crude fuel 4/	40.481	216.8	175.0	144.7	-2.1	-17.3	3.2	-5.8	-17.3
Manufacturing industries	3.470	216.5	173.1	143.8	-2.6	-16.9	3.3	-6.1	-16.9
Nonmanufacturing industries	37.011	220.7	178.3	147.3	-2.1	-17.4	3.2	-5.8	-17.4
Special groupings									
Finished goods, excluding foods	5/ 77.493	141.7	142.6	142.0	2.3	4	.2	.2	5
Intermediate materials less foods and feeds		132.3	132.1	132.3	1.2	.2	 3	.2	2
Intermediate foods and feeds		113.9	114.9	116.3	2.6	1.2	1	.3	1.3
Crude materials less agricultural products 3/ 7/.		163.9	143.1	129.7	-6.8	-9.4	2.1	-2.9	-9.4
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Finished energy goods	5/ 15.512	102.7	104.1	102.7	5.1	-1.3	.1	.2	-2.5
Finished goods less energy		146.8	147.7	147.6	2.0	1	.3	.1	.1
Finished consumer goods less energy		149.8	151.0	150.9	2.4	1	. 4	.1	.1
,									
Finished goods less foods and energy		149.4	150.0	149.9	1.6	1	.2	.2	.1
Finished consumer goods less foods and energy	5/ 38.113	156.1	156.9	156.7	2.0	1	.2	. 4	0
Consumer nondurable goods less foods and energy		173.6	175.4	175.5	3.6	.1	.3	.7	.1
<pre>Intermediate energy goods</pre>		109.5	107.6	109.7	6.5	2.0	-1.5	.1	1
<pre>Intermediate materials less energy</pre>		135.9	136.1	135.9	.3	1	1	.1	1
Intermediate materials less foods and energy	6/ 79.792	137.3	137.5	137.2	.1	2	1	.1	3

l l								
Crude energy materials 3/ 8/ 54.136	165.3	139.8	123.1	-5.7	-11.9	3.0	-3.7	-11.9
Crude materials less energy 8/ 45.864	112.5	115.3	114.8	1.2	4	-1.0	9	2
Crude nonfood materials less energy 4/	136.8	130.9	130.6	-11.0	2	-2.6	2	2
I								

- 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 February 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	 Unad: 	justed i	ndex	Unadjust percent change t June 200	t to			
			 May 2001 1/ 	June 2001 1/	June 2000 	May 2001 	Mar. to Apr. 	 Apr. to May 	May to June
	FINISHED GOODS	142.4	142.5 143.8 141.8	142.1 143.3 141.9	2.5 3.0 3.1	-0.3 3 .1	0.3	0.1 .1 4	-0.4 5
01-11 01-13 01-71-07 02-11 02-13 02-14-02 02-21-01 02-21-04 02-22-03 02-22-06 02-23	Fresh fruits and melons 2/. Fresh and dry vegetables 2/. Eggs for fresh use (Dec. 1991=100) Bakery products 2/. Milled rice 2/. Pasta products (June 1985=100) 2/. Beef and veal. Pork. Processed young chickens. Processed turkeys. Finfish and shellfish.	143.9 89.6 185.4 92.4 121.7 125.7 109.3 111.2 92.3 210.5	100.0 129.9 72.1 187.4 86.3 122.2 123.8 125.5 115.3 99.8 194.7	98.3 120.5 71.8 188.2 86.2 122.3 123.4 124.1 117.5 98.8 183.1	15.83 -12.3 3.2 -15.3 .7 4.0 2.3 8.5 2.2 -6.1	-1.7 -7.2 4 1 .1 3 -1.1 1.9 -1.0 -6.0	3.7 -17.3 37.0 1 -2.2 .3 .3 2.0 2.5 7.6 3.9	6.0 .7 -21.4 .1 -1.9 1 -2.7 -3.3 -1.3 .6 -6.1	-1.7 -7.2 -13.5 .4 1 .1 .9 -1.0 .9
02-3 02-4	Dairy products Processed fruits and vegetables 2/		146.4 127.9	150.1 128.2	12.0 5	2.5	2.8	4.6 3	1.6

02-55	Confectionery end products 2/		170.6	170.6	2	0	1	0	0
02-62	Soft drinks	148.6	147.4	147.9	2.3	.3	0	.1	.5
02-63-01	Roasted coffee 2/	126.1	124.2	123.7	-6.9	4	-1.4	1	4
02-78	Shortening and cooking oils 2/	129.3	130.6	131.0	8	.3	7	1	.3
	FINISHED CONSUMER GOODS EXCLUDING FOODS	143.3	144.5	143.7	2.9	6	. 2	.3	7
02-61	Alcoholic beverages		145.6	145.4	3.0	1	.5	.3	.1
03-81-01	Women's apparel 2/		122.5	122.0	-2.1	4	0	4	4
03-81-02	Men's and boys' apparel	133.2	133.0	132.7	2	2	5	. 7	2
03-81-03	Girls', children's, and infants' apparel 2/	116.4	116.6	116.5	9	1	3	.3	1
03-82	Textile housefurnishings 2/	122.2	122.3	122.3	2	0	. 4	5	0
04-3	Footwear 2/	145.9	146.3	146.7	1.3	.3	. 8	7	.3
05-41	Residential electric power (Dec. 1990=100)	112.9	115.5	118.6	4.4	2.7	. 2	. 7	-1.5
05-51	Residential gas (Dec. 1990=100)		172.4	162.6	23.7	-5.7	-4.3	.2	-5.8
05-71	Gasoline		112.2	106.1	-3.8	-5.4	7.0	. 4	-3.7
05-73-02-01			94.8	90.6	2.8	-4.4	2.1	8.0	2
06-35	Pharmaceutical preps, ethical (Prescription) 2/		355.9	353.3	3.2	7	.5	0	7
06-36	Pharmaceutical preps, proprietary (Over-counter) 2/		187.8	188.1	1	.2	1	.1	.2
06-71	Soaps and synthetic detergents 2/		130.5	130.5	2.5	0	.2	.1	0
06-75	Cosmetics and other toilet preparations 2/		139.0	138.9	1.2	1	0	.1	1
07-12	Tires, tubes, tread, etc 2/		93.4	93.4	1	0	.3	5	0
09-15-01	Sanitary papers and health products 2/		146.3	146.4	5	.1	.4	1	.1
09-31-01	Newspaper circulation 2/		218.6	219.0	5.1	.2	1.1	.5	.2
09-31-01	Periodical circulation		200.6	200.4		1	0	0	2
09-32-01					.1 2.2	-1.1	8	2.2	2 -1.2
	Book publishing		225.3	222.8					
12-1	Household furniture 2/		154.8	154.8	1.4	0	2	.1	0
12-3	Floor coverings 2/		130.0	129.6	 5	3	. 5	4	3
12-4	Household appliances		105.3	105.3	-2.4	0	5	2	0
12-5	Home electronic equipment 2/		71.1	69.8	-3.5	-1.8	0	0	-1.8
12-62	Household glassware		170.2	170.5	3.0	. 2	0	. 4	.3
12-64	Household flatware 2/		144.4	143.2	2.2	8	1.8	-4.7	8
12-66	Lawn and garden equip., ex. tractors $2/\ldots$		132.3	132.3	. 7	0	7	.5	0
14-11-01	Passenger cars		132.3	130.9	2	-1.1	.2	1	.1
15-11	Toys, games, and children's vehicles 2/		123.0	123.0	1.0	0	0	0	0
15-12	Sporting and athletic goods 2/	125.9	126.6	126.1	. 2	4	.6	7	4
15-2	Tobacco products 2/	426.9	447.3	447.8	13.9	.1	0	4.9	.1
15-5	Mobile homes 2/	162.2	163.0	163.9	1.4	.6	. 4	.1	.6
15-94-02	Jewelry, platinum, & karat gold 2/	127.0	128.4	128.5	1.0	.1	2	1.7	.1
15-94-04	Costume jewelry and novelties 2/		144.1	144.1	1.5	0	0	1.3	0
	i i								
	CAPITAL EQUIPMENT	139.6	139.7	139.6	.8	1	.3	1	.1
	I								
11-1	Agricultural machinery and equipment 2/		155.1	155.0	. 9	1	.6	.1	1
11-2	Construction machinery and equipment	148.9	149.1	149.0	.3	1	0	0	.1

11-37	Metal cutting machine tools 2/	162.6	163.6	163.6	1.0	0	.3	1	0
11-38	Metal forming machine tools 2/		164.6	164.9	1.7	.2	.3	. 4	.2
11-39	Tools, dies, jigs, fixtures, and ind. molds 2/		140.1	142.0	.6	1.4	0	1	1.4
11-41	Pumps, compressors, and equipment		156.9	156.4	1.8	3	.3	.3	 3
11-44	Industrial material handling equipment 2/		136.5	137.5	2.1	.7	0	1	. 7
11-51	Electronic computers (Dec. 1998=100) 2/		60.8	59.1	-18.7	-2.8	1.5	-1.0	-2.8
11-62	Textile machinery 2/		157.4	157.9	.8	.3	. 4	1	.3
11-64	Paper industries machinery (June 1982=100)		166.1	167.2	1.3	.7	.3	2	.7
11-65	Printing trades machinery 2/		143.7	143.9	1.6	. 1	.1	0	. 1
11-74	Transformers and power regulators 2/		134.1	134.3	-2.0	.1	. 4	9	.1
11-76	Communication & related equip. (Dec. 1985=100) 2/		110.3	110.3	1	0	0	1	0
11-79-05	X-ray and electromedical equipment 2/		98.7	99.5	-2.7	.8	-1.2	1	.8
11-91	Oil field and gas field machinery		133.9	134.7	5.2	.6	.5	1.6	.6
11-92	Mining machinery and equipment 2/		148.4	148.7	1.8	.2	.1	. 4	.2
11-93	Office and store machines and equipment 2/		112.0	112.8	.4	.7	0	2	.7
12-2	Commercial furniture 2/		160.1	160.5	1.3	.2	.1	0	. 2
14-11-05	Light motor trucks		152.6	152.0	-2.8	4	.1	-1.6	.5
14-11-06	Heavy motor trucks 2/		150.1	147.1	4	-2.0	.5	3	-2.0
14-14	Truck trailers 2/		138.9	138.8	.1	1	.1	0	1
14-21-02	Civilian aircraft (Dec. 1985=100)		167.3	168.6	6.2	.8	.5	.3	.8
14-31	Ships (Dec. 1985=100) 2/		148.7	148.7	1.5	0	0	.1	0
14-4	Railroad equipment 2/		135.8	135.6	1	1	0	0	1
		100.0	100.0	100.0	• -	• -	Ü	Ü	• -
	INTERMEDIATE MATERIALS, SUPPLIES, AND COMPONENTS	131.3	131.2	131.4	1.2	.2	2	.1	1
	INTERMEDIATE FOODS AND FEEDS	113.9	114.9	116.3	2.6	1.2	1	.3	1.3
02-12-03	Flour 2/	107.6	109.6	110.7	6.2	1.0	9	1.6	1.0
02-53	Refined sugar 2/		108.8	109.6	-1.4	.7	.1	. 6	.7
02-54	Confectionery materials		106.6	104.9	11.5	-1.6	. 4	1.0	-1.9
02-72	Crude vegetable oils 2/		68.6	70.9	-6.2	3.4	1.8	2.7	3.4
02-9	Prepared animal feeds 2/		102.3	104.0	-1.0	1.7	-1.9	0	1.7
								-	
	INTERMEDIATE MATERIALS LESS FOODS AND FEEDS	132.3	132.1	132.3	1.2	.2	3	.2	2
03-1	Synthetic fibers 2/	 111.4	108.3	107.7	4	6	.3	-3.0	6
03-2	Processed yarns and threads 2/		106.8	106.3	-1.7	- . 5	2	4	 5
03-3	Gray fabrics 2/		113.8	115.1	3.1	1.1	1	-1.2	1.1
03-4	Finished fabrics		123.0	123.5	.7	. 4	.9	1	.7
03-83-03	Industrial textile products 2/		132.3	132.7	1.1	.3	.2	.2	.3
04-2	Leather 2/		209.6	207.3	16.1	-1.1	3.9	1.4	-1.1
05-32	Liquefied petroleum gas 2/		129.2	127.5	13.2	-1.3	-11.9	-7.4	-1.3
30 01			,	, • •				. • •	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Producer price indexes and percent changes for selected commodity groupings by stage of processing - Continued

Commodity code	 Grouping		 Unadjusted index			· -		 Seasonally adjusted percent change from: 		
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	 Feb. 2001 1/	 May 2001 1/	 June 2001 1/ 	 June 2000 	 May 2001 	 Mar. to Apr. 	 Apr. to May 	 May to June 	
	 INTERMEDIATE MATERIALS LESS FOODS AND FEEDS	 								
	-Continued	1								
05-42	Commercial electric power		133.5	146.7	7.9	9.9	-1.4	-0.8	3.1	
05-43	Industrial electric power		135.6	142.9	7.0	5.4	8	-1.6	1.7	
05-52	Commercial natural gas (Dec. 1990=100)		184.3	167.9	31.7	-8.9	-6.8	1.0	-8.8	
05-53	Industrial natural gas (Dec. 1990=100)		195.2	177.5	37.9	-9.1	-3.0	1.6	-10.3	
05-54	Natural gas to electric utilities (Dec. 1990=100)		160.8	139.6	21.4	-13.2	-2.5	-7.8	-13.1	
05-72-03	Jet fuels		82.6	83.1	5.5	.6	-6.5	5.7	2.3	
05-73-03	No. 2 Diesel fuel	92.4	89.8	92.6	8.1	3.1	-4.5	5.5	6.6	
05-74	Residual fuel 2/	79.5	76.1	72.6	-16.0	-4.6	-1.5	-1.0	-4.6	
06-1	Industrial chemicals 2/	134.7	131.7	130.6	.6	8	-1.3	0	8	
06-21	Prepared paint	164.2	164.1	164.7	2.4	. 4	1	.1	.5	
06-22	Paint materials 2/	152.1	150.8	152.1	. 4	. 9	. 7	-1.3	.9	
06-31	Medicinal and botanical chemicals 2/	144.4	139.6	139.4	-4.7	1	-3.7	. 4	1	
06-4	Fats and oils, inedible 2/	69.3	67.1	72.0	7	7.3	6	5.7	7.3	
06-51	Mixed fertilizers	117.2	118.4	119.7	6.1	1.1	6	.8	1.2	
06-52-01	Nitrogenates	185.6	161.7	145.8	30.1	-9.8	-8.2	-4.0	-9.0	
06-52-02	Phosphates 2/	97.0	96.7	98.3	7.4	1.7	. 6	-2.8	1.7	
06-53	Other agricultural chemicals 2/	147.8	149.6	148.5	1.4	7	.1	.7	 7	
06-6	Plastic resins and materials 2/		141.8	140.2	-5.1	-1.1	.5	-2.6	-1.1	
07-11-02	Synthetic rubber 2/	123.7	123.7	124.2	5.6	. 4	1	6	. 4	
07-21	Plastic construction products	133.4	134.6	134.6	-3.3	0	.7	5	.1	
07-22	Unsupported plastic film, sheet, & other shapes 2/	139.2	138.4	138.7	5.2	.2	.1	-2.2	.2	
07-26	Plastic parts and components for manufacturing $2/\dots$		117.3	117.3	2	0	0	2	0	
08-11	Softwood lumber 2/	163.6	185.1	186.3	3.8	.6	.8	11.2	.6	
08-12	Hardwood lumber	185.1	181.9	180.7	-3.1	7	8	8	6	
08-2	Millwork 2/	•	178.5	179.4	1.5	.5	.1	. 4	.5	
08-3	Plywood 2/		165.7	166.5	7.2	.5	6	12.6	. 5	
09-11	Woodpulp 2/		128.8	125.1	-14.1	-2.9	-4.9	-2.2	-2.9	
09-13	Paper 2/		152.0	152.2	1.0	.1	.1	6	.1	
09-14	Paperboard 2/		173.6	172.3	-4.4	7	7	7	 7	
09-15-03	Paper boxes and containers 2/		175.8	176.2	.5	. 2	.1	.5	.2	
09-2	Building paper and board 2/	126.4	138.9	137.1	-3.5	-1.3	.2	9.7	-1.3	

09-37	Commercial printing (June 1982=100) 2/	157 2	158.6	158.0	1.7	4	.8	1	4
10-15	Foundry and forge shop products		137.0	137.0	.2	0	.1	.1	.1
10-17	Steel mill products 2/		102.2	101.6	-7.6	6	 6	1	6
10-22	Primary nonferrous metals 2/		108.8	106.8	-3.3	-1.8	-4.3	1.7	-1.8
10-25-01	Aluminum mill shapes 2/		149.5	148.9	1.0	4	9	. 4	4
10-25-02	Copper and brass mill shapes 2/		159.3	159.5	.2	.1	6	- . 4	.1
10-26	Nonferrous wire and cable 2/		140.7	140.8	-1.8	.1	- . 9	5	.1
10-3	Metal containers 2/		106.4	106.6	6	.2	.8	0	.2
10-4	Hardware		153.8	153.7	1.6	1	.7	.3	3
10-5	Plumbing fixtures and brass fittings		180.3	181.2	.3	.5	-1.2	.2	.6
10-6	Heating equipment		156.9	156.9	.6	0	4	.1	.1
10-7	Fabricated structural metal products		144.8	144.7	1	1	0	1	0
10-88	Fabricated ferrous wire products (June 1982=100) 2/.		129.8	129.3	- . 4	4	1	0	4
10-89	Other misc. metal products $2/$		127.4	127.2	1.0	 2	. 4	. 4	 2
11-45	Mechanical power transmission equipment		167.1	166.9	1.9	1	.1	.3	.1
11-48	Air conditioning and refrigeration equipment 2/		136.0	136.1	.1	.1	1	.2	.1
11-49-02	Metal valves, ex.fluid power (Dec. 1982=100) 2/		165.1	165.1	1.7	0	1	.1	0
11-49-05	Ball and roller bearings		170.6	169.1	.8	9	0	.2	9
11-71	Wiring devices 2/		154.3	154.3	.8	0	.3	0	0
11-73	Motors, generators, motor generator sets		146.8	146.9	.8	.1	. 2	0	0
11-75	Switchgear, switchboard, etc., equipment		157.1	157.5	3.2	.3	. 5	1.2	.2
11-78	Electronic components and accessories 2/		94.3	93.9	-3.5	4	.3	7	4
11-94	Internal combustion engines		143.8	143.8	.2	0	1	.1	.1
11-95	Machine shop products 2/		139.9	140.7	2.0	.6	2	.2	.6
13-11	Flat glass 2/		112.2	112.1	2.2	1	.5	.6	1
13-22	Cement		149.7	149.8	7	.1	-1.6	.2	1
13-3	Concrete products 2/	150.7	152.3	151.0	2.0	9	.2	.7	9
13-6	Asphalt felts and coatings		105.8	106.1	.6	.3	. 4	3	.2
13-7	Gypsum products 2/		145.8	146.6	-30.1	.5	-2.9	-6.0	.5
13-8	Glass containers 2/		134.3	134.2	5.3	1	.9	2.2	1
14-12	Motor vehicle parts 2/	113.5	113.3	113.2	4	1	3	.2	1
14-23	Aircraft engines & engine parts (Dec. 1985=100)	144.2	144.7	144.7	2.8	0	2.0	.2	0
14-25	Aircraft parts & aux.equip., nec (June 1985=100)	148.0	146.9	147.2	. 6	.2	.3	2	.1
15-42	Photographic supplies 2/	126.0	130.3	129.3	3.7	8	3.2	1	8
15-6	Medical/surgical/personal aid devices 2/	147.8	147.8	148.1	1.6	.2	.1	0	.2
Ī	CRUDE MATERIALS FOR FURTHER PROCESSING	141.2	130.9	122.8	-2.2	-6.2	. 9	-2.3	-6.0
	CDIDE ECODOMISES AND EFEDOMISES	1042	110 2	100 7	7 7	E	E	1 1	1
	CRUDE FOODSTUFFS AND FEEDSTUFFS	104.3	110.3	109.7	7.7	 5	 5	-1.1	1
01-21	Wheat 2/	85.1	91.0	87.1	7.3	-4.3	-6.6	9.4	-4.3
01-22-02-05	•		74.3	72.4	-4.9	-2.6	-2.3	-6.2	2.0
01-31	Slaughter cattle 2/		112.9	111.7	6.1	-1.1	 3	-4.5	-1.1
01-32	Slaughter hogs	63.9	87.6	87.2	4.7	- .5	-4.8	-5.9	2.5
01-41-02	Slaughter broilers/fryers		141.2	140.4	10.6	6	4	-3.1	-2.2
	2								

01-42 01-6 01-83-01-31 02-52-01-01	Slaughter turkeys	97.5 75.0	106.7 115.0 76.5 112.2	108.7 121.1 80.8 109.7	-10.3 32.3 -7.1 4.9	1.9 5.3 5.6 -2.2	-2.1 8.1 -3.8 1.4	-2.9 10.4 4.4 -1.0	-2.2 3.4 5.6 -2.2
	CRUDE NONFOOD MATERIALS	161.4	140.4	127.4	-7.2	-9.3	1.7	-2.9	-9.2
01-51-01-01	Raw cotton	93.4	69.5	63.3	-31.1	-8.9	-7.7	-7.3	-7.5
01-92-01-01	Leaf tobacco 2/	121.4	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	-24.2	(3)	(3)
04-11	Cattle hides 2/	191.9	225.2	214.5	31.9	-4.8	4.8	10.6	-4.8
05-1	Coal 2/	95.6	98.2	91.7	3.3	-6.6	.3	2.1	-6.6
05-31	Natural gas 2/	262.3	203.3	164.4	-3.4	-19.1	3.8	-7.2	-19.1
05-61	Crude petroleum 2/	80.7	77.4	78.3	-12.8	1.2	2.4	1.8	1.2
08-5	Logs, timber, etc		185.0	187.6	-5.3	1.4	1	1.3	2.3
09-12	Wastepaper 2/	171.5	140.0	135.2	-62.0	-3.4	-8.2	-7.2	-3.4
10-11	Iron ore 2/	95.6	96.3	96.3	1.5	0	0	0	0
10-12	<pre>Iron and steel scrap 2/</pre>	119.0	119.8	119.3	-15.0	4	7	3	4
10-21	Nonferrous metal ores (Dec. 1983=100) 2/		64.5	63.9	-5.8	9	-6.0	2.7	9
10-23-01	Copper base scrap 2/	123.0	119.3	118.5	-1.6	7	8	-2.0	7
10-23-02	Aluminum base scrap		168.9	165.0	-3.2	-2.3	1.5	.2	6
13-21	Construction sand, gravel, and crushed stone		168.6	169.1	3.3	.3	.2	.2	.3

^{1/} The indexes for February 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.

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

Commodity		Unadjusted index 1/					
code	Grouping	Feb. 2001	May 2001	June 2001			
 	Finished Goods (1967=100)	•	399.9 136.6	 398.7 135.7			

^{3/} Not available.

				I	
	MAJOR COMMODITY GROUPS				
	Farm products and processed foods and feeds		127.3	127.3	
01	Farm products		106.6	105.8	
02	Processed foods and feeds	135.6	137.5	138.0	
		100 7	100 4	107.0	
0.0	Industrial commodities		138.4	137.3	
03	Textile products and apparel		121.3	121.3	
04	Hides, skins, leather, and related products		166.2	164.3	
05	Fuels and related products and power 2/		113.7	110.1	
06	Chemicals and allied products 2/		154.3	153.5	!
07	Rubber and plastic products		127.7	127.8	
08	Lumber and wood products		179.4	180.6	
09	Pulp, paper, and allied products		185.4	184.9	
10	Metals and metal products		126.0	125.8	
11	Machinery and equipment		123.9	123.9	
12	Furniture and household durables		133.2	133.0	
13	Nonmetallic mineral products		143.9	143.7	
14	Transportation equipment		144.7	144.4	
15	Miscellaneous products	177.9	181.9	182.4	
	Industrial commodities less fuels and related	1.40 5	140 🗉		
	products and power	143.5	143.7	143.6	
	OTHER COMMODITY GROUPINGS			 	
	OTHER COMMODITY GROOTINGS		 	I 	l I
01-1	Fruits and melons, fresh and dry vegetables,			 	
	and tree nuts	118.8	118.0	113.3	İ
01-2	Grains	80.1	79.7	77.6	İ
01-3	Slaughter livestock		107.2	106.0	İ
01-4	Slaughter poultry		132.0	131.9	İ
01-5	Plant and animal fibers		69.6	63.4	ĺ
01-7	Chicken eggs		81.0	79.1	ĺ
01-8	Hay, hayseeds, and oilseeds		108.8	108.2	ĺ
01-83	Oilseeds		88.2	91.1	ĺ
01-9	Other farm products		'N.A.'	'N.A.'	İ
02-1	Cereal and bakery products		161.3	162.3	İ
02-2	Meats, poultry, and fish		128.0	126.9	
02-22	Processed poultry		115.3	116.7	
02-5	Sugar and confectionery		135.6	135.3	
02-6	Beverages and beverage materials		145.8	145.9	
02-63	Packaged beverage materials		124.9	124.5	
02-7	Fats and oils		104.1	105.1	

03-81	Apparel	127.4	126.5	126.2
04 - 4	Other leather and related products	147.0	147.9	147.5
05-3	Gas fuels 2/	236.1	181.5	152.7
05-4	Electric power	133.7	134.6	142.3
05-7	Refined petroleum products	90.4	99.4	96.2
06-3	Drugs and pharmaceuticals	261.9	262.0	261.5
06-5	Agricultural chemicals and products	140.7	136.1	132.9
06-7	Other chemicals and allied products	139.4	140.1	139.9
07-1	Rubber and rubber products	116.8	116.6	116.7
07-11	Rubber, except natural rubber	123.1	123.1	123.6
07-13	Miscellaneous rubber products	140.2	140.1	140.1
07-2	Plastic products	135.2	136.0	136.1
08-1	Lumber	168.2	182.1	182.6
09-1	Pulp, paper, and products, excluding building			
	paper and board	159.9	158.3	157.9
09-15	Converted paper and paperboard products	164.2	164.9	164.9
10-1	Iron and steel	110.6	110.3	109.9
10-2	Nonferrous metals	127.5	125.2	124.9
10-25	Nonferrous mill shapes	144.5	143.0	142.8
11-3	Metalworking machinery and equipment	150.6	150.5	151.4
11-4	General purpose machinery and equipment	151.9	152.9	152.8
11-6	Special industry machinery	164.4	165.0	165.1
11-7	Electrical machinery and equipment	118.0	117.7	117.7
11-9	Miscellaneous machinery and equipment	135.4	135.5	135.9
12-6	Other household durable goods	157.1	157.6	157.1
13-2	Concrete ingredients	157.9	158.8	159.1
14-1	Motor vehicles and equipment	131.7	131.3	130.5
15-1	Toys, sporting goods, small arms, etc	133.0	133.4	133.1
15-4	Photographic equipment and supplies	109.6	112.5	111.8
15-9	Other miscellaneous products	137.9	139.3	139.2
			l	11

^{1/} Data for February 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

			Index	Percent change
Industry		Industry 1/	Index	to_June_2001_from:
code	1		base	
			Feb. May Jun	e June May
	1		2001 2/ 2001 2/ 200	1 2/ 2000 2001

	I.	1 1		I	I	1 1		
	-	-		'	'	'		_
	Total mining industries	112/84	149.4	127.5	115.5	-2.4	-9.4	
10	Metal mining			71.4	71.0	-3.7	6	
12	Coal mining			92.2	87.7	3.1	-4.9	
13	Oil and gas extraction			144.9	129.6	-2.6	-10.6	
14	Mining and quarrying of non-metallic	1 1 1	± / 1 • /	± 1 1 • 5	123.0	2.0	10.0	
	minerals, except fuels	112/84	139.9	140.7	141.8	3.4	. 8	
			100.0	_ 10 • /	_ 1_ 0	0.1	• •	
	Total manufacturing industries	12/84	134.8	136.3	136.0	1.3	2	
20	Food and kindred products			133.2	133.8	3.4	.5	
21	Tobacco manufactures			391.2	391.7	14.5	.1	
22	Textile mill products			117.1	117.2	.5	.1	
23	Apparel and other finished products made							
	from fabrics and similar materials	112/84	125.8	125.8	125.7	.1	1	
24	Lumber and wood products, except furniture			160.5	161.3	1.6	.5	
25	Furniture and fixtures			144.9	145.2	1.2	.2	
26	Paper and allied products			146.9	146.8	3	1	
27	Printing, publishing, and allied industries.			188.8	188.4	2.9	2	
28	Chemicals and allied products			160.4	160.0	2.2	2	
29	Petroleum refining and related products			120.9	116.9	-2.5	-3.3	
30	Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products			126.6	126.4	1.6	2	
31	Leather and leather products			142.9	142.6	3.9	2	
32	Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products			136.0	135.7	.4	2	
33	Primary metal industries			116.9	116.5	-3.1	3	
34	Fabricated metal products, except machinery		11/./	110.9	110.5	3.1	• 9	
51	and transportation equipment		130 7	131.1	131.1	.6	0	
35	Machinery, except electrical			118.0	118.1	.5	.1	
36	Electrical and electronic machinery,	1 1 2 / 0 4	117.9	110.0	110.1	• 5	• ±	
30	equipment, and supplies	112/841	107 6	107.4	107.3	-1.1	1	
37	Transportation equipment			137.4	137.1	.8	2	
38	Measuring and controlling instruments;	1 1 2 / 0 4	137.0	137.4	137.1	.0	• 2	
30	photographic, medical, optical goods;							
	watches, clocks	112/841	126 8	127.3	127.4	1.0	.1	
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries			132.5	132.5	1.4	0	
3,3	miscerianeous manuracturing industries	1 1 2 / 0 3	152.0	132.5	132.3	1.7	O	
	Services industries							
40	Railroad transportation	112/96	103.8	103.7	104.1	1.5	0.4	
42	Motor freight transportation and warehousing			123.0	123.2	3.5	. 2	
43	United States Postal Service			141.3	141.3	4.5	0	
44	Water transportation			125.6	130.3	5.0	3.7	
45	Transportation by air			156.4	156.6	6.4	.1	
46	Pipe lines, except natural gas			109.0	109.0	6.8	0	
54	Food stores			106.7	109.4	7.7	2.5	
59	Miscellaneous retail			101.5	100.6	.6	9	
- -	,	, / /				• •		

80	Health services	12/94 115.6	115.7	116.1	3.7	.3
81	Legal services	12/96 117.2	116.6	117.5	4.9	.8

^{1/} Indexes in this table are derived from the net-output-weighted industry price indexes. Because of differences in coverage and aggregation methodology, they will generally not match the movements of similarly titled indexes which are derived from traditional commodity groupings.

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

	 Index 1/							
Grouping	 Jan. 2001	 Feb. 2001 	Mar. 2001	 Apr.	 May	June 2001		
Finished goods	141.6	141.7	141.7	142.1	142.2	141.7		
Finished consumer goods		143.0	142.9	143.3	143.5	142.8		
Finished consumer foods		140.2	141.3	142.1	141.5	141.7		
Crude		135.9	137.3	137.9	130.3	123.3		
Processed	•	140.5	141.5	142.4	142.4	143.1		
Finished consumer goods, excluding foods		144.0	143.3	143.6	144.1	143.1		
Nondurable goods less foods		146.7	145.6	145.9	146.7	145.3		
Durable goods		133.4	133.9	134.0	133.8	133.8		
Capital equipment	•	139.3	139.5	139.9	139.7	139.9		
Manufacturing industries		140.0	140.1	140.4	140.3	140.5		
Nonmanufacturing industries		139.0	139.3	139.6	139.4	139.6		
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.	 132.0	131.7	131.4	131.1	131.2	131.1		
Materials and components for manufacturing	128.5	128.8	128.9	128.7	128.5	128.2		
Materials for food manufacturing	120.8	121.1	122.7	123.7	124.2	125.5		
Materials for nondurable manufacturing	134.9	135.6	135.7	135.1	134.1	133.3		
Materials for durable manufacturing	126.8	126.6	126.7	125.9	126.9	126.4		
Components for manufacturing	126.5	126.5	126.3	126.5	126.4	126.4		
Materials and components for construction	149.8	150.1	150.2	150.3	151.5	151.6		
Processed fuels and lubricants	113.8	111.8	110.1	108.6	108.7	108.6		
Manufacturing industries	113.0	111.2	109.2	108.3	107.5	106.8		
Nonmanufacturing industries	113.8	111.8	110.3	108.4	108.9	109.3		
Containers	153.0	153.2	153.0	153.3	153.8	154.0		
Supplies		138.7	138.7	139.0	139.0	138.8		
Manufacturing industries	145.5	145.4	145.8	146.6	146.3	145.8		

^{2/} The indexes for February 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.

Nonmanufacturing industries Feeds Other supplies	136.2	135.9	135.7	135.9	136.0	135.9
	102.9	98.3	95.8	93.2	93.2	95.0
	140.3	140.5	140.6	141.0	141.2	140.8
Crude materials for further processing. Foodstuffs and feedstuffs. Nonfood materials. Nonfood materials except fuel 2/. Manufacturing 2/. Construction. Crude fuel 3/. Manufacturing industries. Nonmanufacturing industries. Special groupings	165.8	141.8	131.6	132.8	129.7	121.9
	107.3	105.9	109.3	108.8	107.6	107.5
	200.1	161.4	142.1	144.5	140.3	127.4
	109.1	111.5	106.2	106.0	106.8	107.3
	100.3	102.7	97.7	97.5	98.2	98.6
	183.6	179.3	180.8	181.0	182.9	184.9
	308.9	216.8	180.0	185.8	175.0	144.7
	313.4	216.5	178.5	184.4	173.1	143.8
	314.0	220.7	183.3	189.2	178.3	147.3
Finished goods, excluding foods	142.3	142.1	141.7	142.0	142.3	141.6
	132.9	132.7	132.4	132.0	132.2	131.9
	115.4	114.1	114.4	114.3	114.6	116.1
	204.2	163.9	144.3	147.3	143.1	129.7
Finished goods less energy	146.6 149.4 149.6	146.6 149.7	147.1 150.2	147.5 150.8	147.6 150.9	147.7 151.0
Finished consumer goods less foods and energy Consumer nondurable goods less foods and energy	156.1	155.8	156.0	156.3	157.0	157.0
	173.3	173.5	173.5	174.0	175.3	175.5
<pre>Intermediate energy goods</pre>	113.3	111.4	109.7	108.1	108.2	108.1
	135.8	135.9	136.0	135.9	136.0	135.9
	137.1	137.3	137.4	137.3	137.5	137.1
Crude energy materials 2/	214.8	165.3	141.0	145.2	139.8	123.1
	115.2	113.6	115.4	114.2	113.2	113.0
	139.1	136.6	134.2	130.7	130.5	130.3

^{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 February 2001 have been recalculated to incorporate late reports and corrections by respondents.

Technical Note

^{2/} Includes crude petroleum.

^{3/} Excludes crude petroleum.

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
2		-
Wireless Telecommunications	4812	July 1999
Telephone Communications, Except	4010	T 3 100F
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
Miscellaneous Retail	59	January 2001
Security Brokers, Dealers, and		
Investment Bankers	6211	January 2001
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,		<u> </u>
and Consulting Services	8711	January 1997
Architectural, Design, Analysis,		<u> </u>
and Consulting Services	8712	January 1997
Premiums for Property and Casualty		<u>-</u>
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, whereas 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	0.034×100
Equals percent change	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.