

Producers Price Index: September 2012 quarter

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Key facts

For the producers price index (PPI) in the September 2012 quarter, compared with the June 2012 quarter:

The output PPI (prices **received by** producers) fell 0.9 percent.

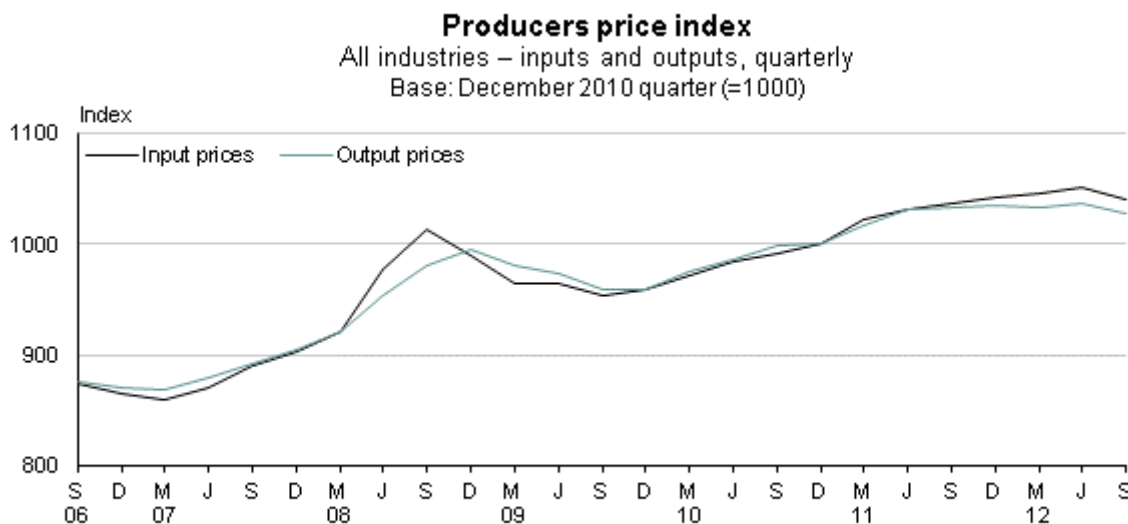
- Electricity and gas supply prices fell 11.5 percent.
- Dairy product manufacturing prices were down 10.0 percent.
- Prices received by dairy cattle farmers fell 9.4 percent.

The input PPI (prices **paid by** producers) fell 1.0 percent.

- Electricity and gas supply prices fell 15.0 percent.
- Petroleum and coal product manufacturing prices fell 9.3 percent.
- Prices paid by dairy product manufacturers were down 6.8 percent.

In the September 2012 quarter, compared with the September 2011 quarter:

- The output PPI decreased 0.6 percent.
- The input PPI increased 0.3 percent.



Source: Statistics New Zealand

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Commentary

- Electricity and gas supply is largest contributor to output PPI fall
- Lake levels and spot market lower electricity generation prices
- Dairy product manufacturers receive lower milk powder prices
- Lower farm-gate milk prices push dairy cattle farming prices down
- Input PPI down 1.0 percent for September quarter
- Lower electricity generation prices push down electricity and gas supply input prices
- Petroleum and coal product manufacturers pay less for imported crude oil
- Dairy product manufacturing price index falls due to lower farm-gate milk prices
- Prices for road freight rise
- New Zealand dollar appreciates against four major traded currencies
- Change to treatment of financial services in the national accounts

Electricity and gas supply is largest contributor to output PPI fall

The output producers price index (PPI), representing prices received for all goods and services produced by New Zealand's productive sector, fell 0.9 percent in the September 2012 quarter. This compares with a 0.3 percent rise in the June 2012 quarter. The latest fall was the largest quarterly fall since the September 2009 quarter (down 1.4 percent).

The output price index for electricity and gas supply (down 11.5 percent) made the largest contribution to the downward movement in the output PPI. This is the largest quarterly fall since the December 2008 quarter (down 13.7 percent). Other major contributors to the fall in the output PPI were dairy product manufacturing (down 10.0 percent) and dairy cattle farming (down 9.4 percent).

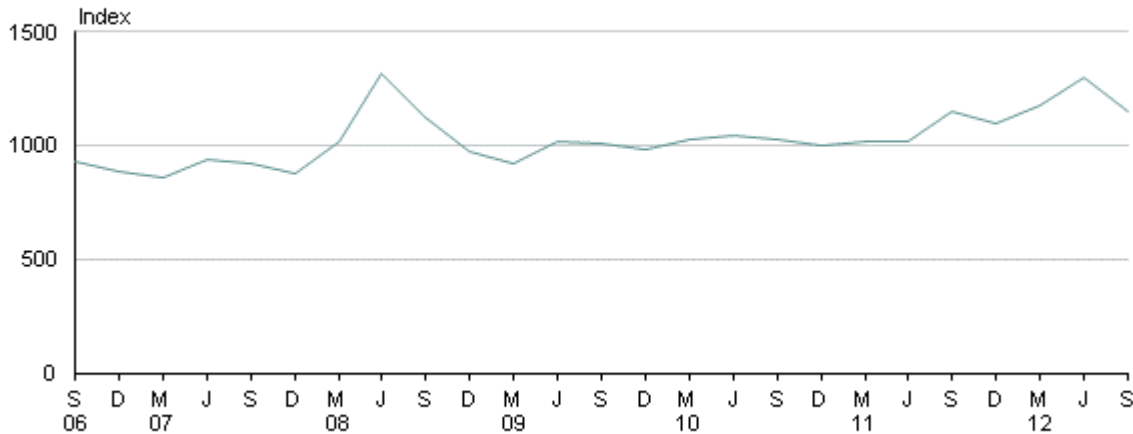
On an annual basis, the output PPI decreased 0.6 percent in the year to the September 2012 quarter. This is the largest decrease since the year to the December 2009 quarter (down 3.6 percent).

Lake levels and spot market lower electricity generation prices

The output price index for electricity and gas supply fell 11.5 percent in the September 2012 quarter, after a 10.7 percent rise in the June 2012 quarter. The latest fall was mainly influenced by lower generation prices, due to higher hydro-lake levels and spot-market conditions.

In the year to the September 2012 quarter, the output price index for the electricity and gas supply industry decreased 0.2 percent.

Producers price index
 Outputs – electricity and gas supply, quarterly
 Base: December 2010 quarter (=1000)



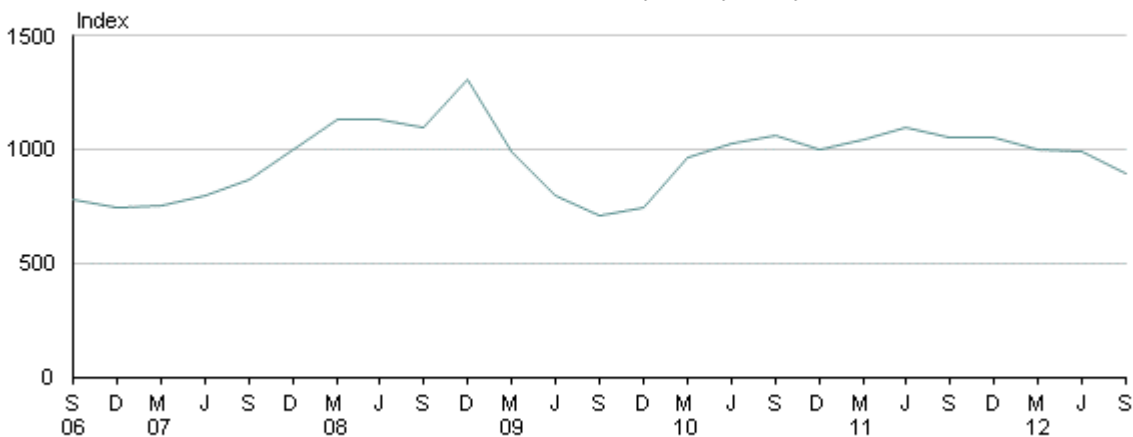
Source: Statistics New Zealand

Dairy product manufacturers receive lower milk powder prices

The output price index for dairy product manufacturing fell 10.0 percent in the September 2012 quarter, the largest fall since the September 2009 quarter (down 10.9 percent). Lower prices for milk product exports, mainly whole and skim milk powder, made the greatest contribution to the latest fall.

For the year to the September 2012 quarter, the output price index for the dairy product manufacturing decreased 15.8 percent. This is the largest drop since a 43.0 percent decrease in the year to the December 2009 quarter.

Producers price index
 Outputs – dairy product manufacturing, quarterly
 Base: December 2010 quarter (=1000)

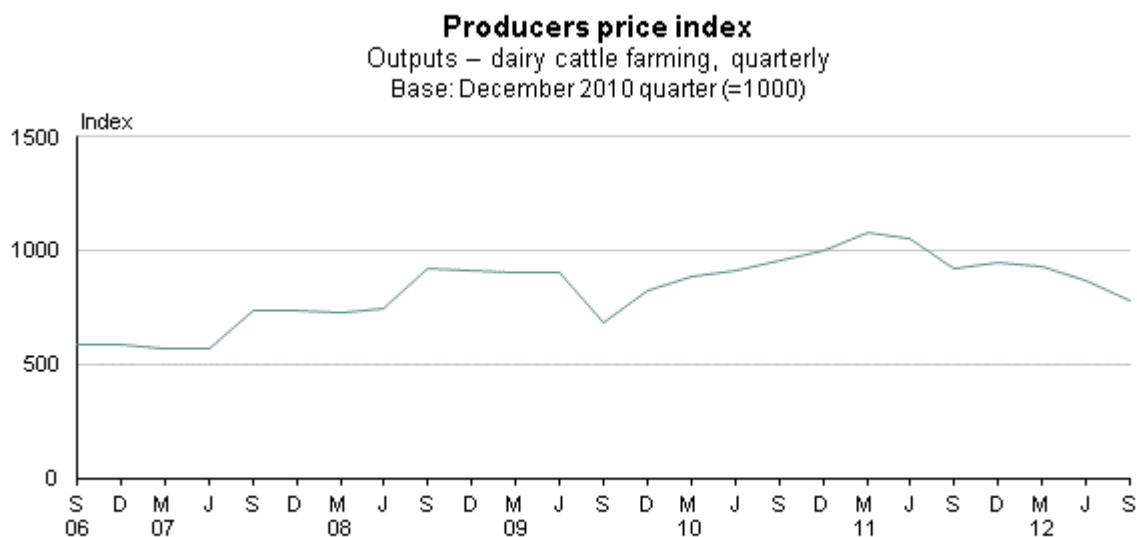


Source: Statistics New Zealand

Lower farm-gate milk prices push dairy cattle farming prices down

The third-largest contributor to the fall in the outputs PPI came from the dairy cattle farming index (down 9.4 percent), which had its third consecutive quarterly fall. The latest fall was influenced by the lower farm-gate milk prices received by dairy farmers.

In the year to the September 2012 quarter, the output price index for dairy cattle farming decreased 14.8 percent. This is the fifth consecutive annual fall since the September 2011 quarter.



Source: Statistics New Zealand

Input PPI down 1.0 percent for September quarter

The input PPI measures change in prices paid by producers for goods and services they use. In the September 2012 quarter, the input PPI fell 1.0 percent. This is the first quarterly fall since a 1.1 percent fall in the September 2009 quarter.

The main downward contributions to the input PPI came from the:

- electricity and gas supply industry (down 15.0 percent)
- petroleum and coal product manufacturing (down 9.3 percent)
- dairy product manufacturing (down 6.8 percent).

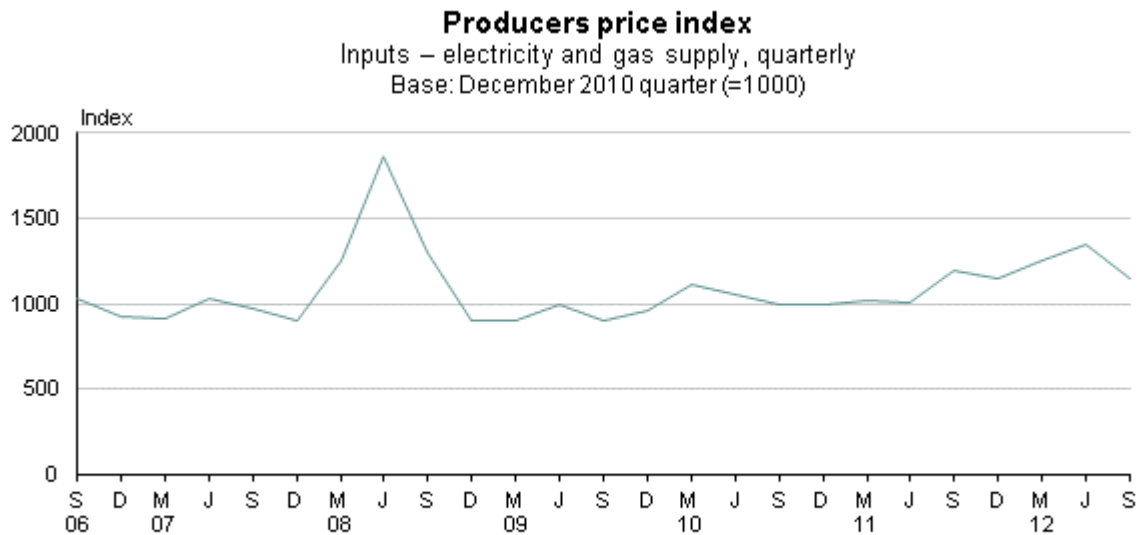
In the year to the September 2012 quarter, the input PPI increased 0.3 percent. This compares with a 4.7 percent increase in the year to the September 2011 quarter.

Lower electricity generation prices push down electricity and gas supply input prices

Prices paid by the electricity and gas supply industry fell 15.0 percent in the September 2012 quarter after an 8.2 percent rise in the June 2012 quarter. The September quarter fall is the largest since a 30.3 percent fall in the December 2008 quarter.

The latest fall in electricity generation prices was mainly due to higher hydro-storage in the lakes, and electricity spot-market conditions.

For the year to the September 2012 quarter, the input price index for the electricity and gas supply industry decreased 4.2 percent, after a 19.9 percent increase in the year to the September 2011 quarter.



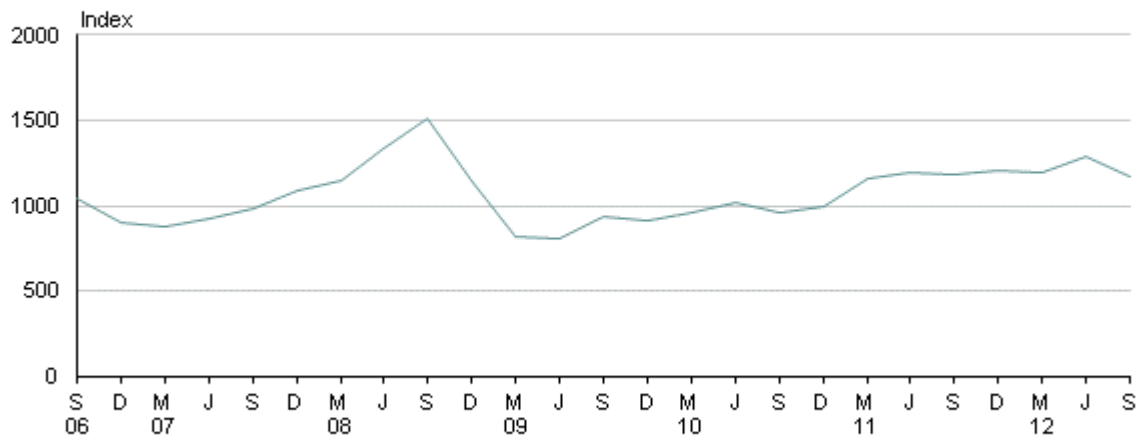
Source: Statistics New Zealand

Petroleum and coal product manufacturers pay less for imported crude oil

The input price index for the petroleum and coal product manufacturing industry fell 9.3 percent in the September 2012 quarter, reflecting lower prices for imported crude oil. This is the largest quarterly fall since a 28.6 percent fall in the March 2009 quarter.

For the year to the September 2012 quarter, the input price index for petroleum and coal product manufacturing decreased 0.7 percent. This follows 10 consecutive annual increases.

Producers price index
 Inputs – petroleum and coal product manufacturing, quarterly
 Base: December 2010 quarter (=1000)



Source: Statistics New Zealand

Dairy product manufacturing price index falls due to lower farm-gate milk prices

The input price index for dairy product manufacturing fell 6.8 percent in the September 2012 quarter, reflecting Fonterra's latest raw milk forecast payouts for the 2012/13 season. This follows a fall of 4.7 percent in the June 2012 quarter.

For the year to the September 2012 quarter, the input price index for the dairy product manufacturing industry decreased 10.6 percent. This is the fifth consecutive annual fall.

Producers price index
 Inputs – dairy product manufacturing, quarterly
 Base: December 2010 quarter (=1000)



Source: Statistics New Zealand

Prices for road freight rise

Road freight rises – Prices for road freight rose 2.2 percent in the September 2012 quarter, influenced by increased road-user charges and labour costs.

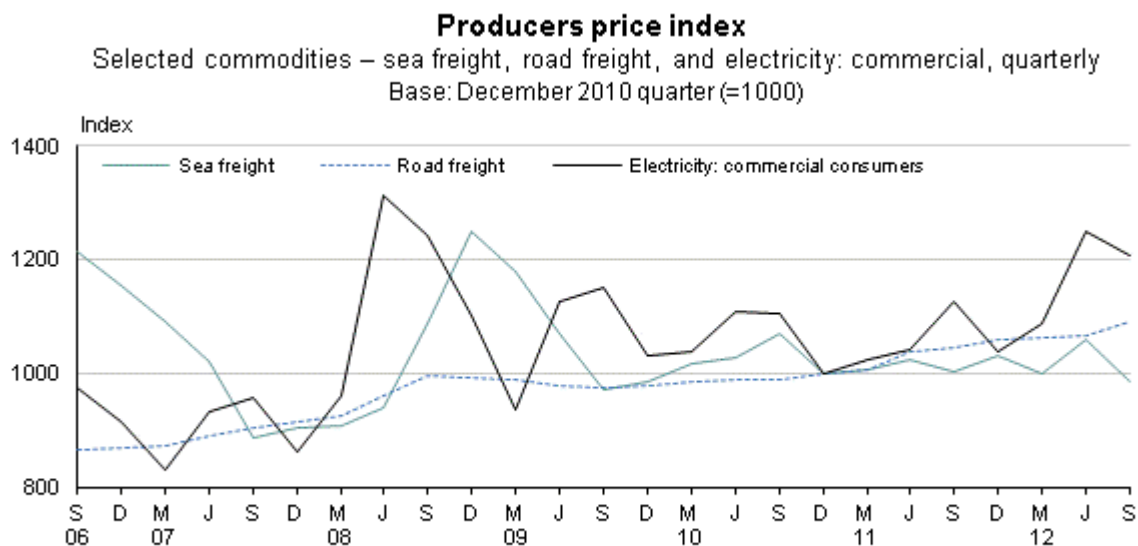
In the year to the September 2012 quarter, the price index for road freight increased 4.3 percent.

Sea freight falls – The price index for sea freight fell 7.0 percent in the September 2012 quarter, following a 6.0 percent rise in the June 2012 quarter. The latest fall was influenced by lower bunkering charges.

The price index for sea freight was down 1.7 percent when compared with the September 2011 quarter.

Electricity: commercial consumers falls – The price index for electricity for commercial users (businesses) fell 3.4 percent, compared with a 14.9 percent rise in the June 2012 quarter. Survey respondents indicated that spot-market conditions contributed to the lower commercial electricity prices.

In the year to the September 2012 quarter, the price index for this industry increased 7.2 percent.



Source: Statistics New Zealand

New Zealand dollar appreciates against four major traded currencies

The New Zealand dollar appreciated against four major traded currencies in the September 2012 quarter. An appreciating New Zealand dollar has a downward influence on the prices paid by New Zealand producers for imported goods and services, as well as on prices received for exports.

When calculating the PPI, prices collected on the 15th day of the middle month in the quarter are generally used to represent the entire quarter. Prices collected for imported goods are often denominated in foreign currencies. These currencies are converted to New Zealand dollars, using the exchange rate at the time of pricing.

The table below shows changes in the value of the New Zealand dollar, in foreign currency denominations, from the midpoints of the June 2012 quarter to the September 2012 quarter.

Exchange rates					
Bank selling rates for NZ\$1.00					
	USA (NZ\$:US\$)	UK (NZ\$:pound)	Australia (NZ\$:AUS\$)	Japan (NZ\$:yen)	Europe (NZ\$:euro)
15 May 2012	0.7662	0.4756	0.7697	61.0671	0.5948
15 August 2012	0.7934	0.5053	0.7569	62.3641	0.6417
Percentage change	3.5	6.2	-1.7	2.1	7.9
Source: Westpac Banking Corporation					

For more detailed data see the Excel tables in the 'Downloads' box.

Change to treatment of financial services in the national accounts

Statistics NZ is changing the way that financial services are measured, to align with the treatment recommended in the international System of National Accounts. See [Data quality](#) section for further details.

Definitions

About the producers price index

The producers price index (PPI) measures changes in prices of outputs that generate operating income and inputs that incur operating expense. It measures changes in prices relating to the supply (output) and use (inputs) of goods and/or services by the productive sector. The PPI therefore does not include prices for items related to capitalised expenditure, non-operating income, financing costs, and employee compensation. It does not cover depreciation, or income related to property ownership when this is not the normal source of operating income.

The PPI is made up of multiple price sub-indexes, each one having a 'basket' of goods and services. The basket details what is priced and what weight is attached to each price for calculating a composite index. Each sub-index of the PPI is weighted to represent its share of the higher-level index.

The industry-based indexes presented in this publication represent the mix of goods and/or services either used or supplied by that industry. These weights are derived from the percentage of income or expenditure that the respective goods and/or services represent. These weights are important because they help determine the overall index change that results from many price changes.

The PPI differs from the consumers price index (CPI). The CPI shows the overall price-level change for goods and services consumed by the household sector while the PPI measures prices relevant to the productive sector in terms of **supply** and **use**. The productive sector is generally made up of institutions that are not households (eg farms, sole proprietors, partnerships, corporations, cooperatives, government, and non-government organisations).

More definitions

All-industries index: an overall PPI represents the price change for inputs and another for outputs for the total productive sector. Both represent the weighted combination of industry-level indexes and are labelled as 'all industries' in the PPI.

The scope of what is and what isn't priced differs in the output and the input price indexes at the all-industries level. In the all-industries output index, non-market outputs, such as those produced by public administration and safety, education, and health are not priced. In the all-industries input index, inputs into these industries are priced. For consistency, there is an 'all-industries excluding these primarily non-market industries index' available on our website and in the tables of this information release.

Commodity: a good or service for which a price is collected, often referred to as an item or a product. Currently, the PPI uses a mix of product classifications but is standardising them to be in line with the international Central Product Classification. Each commodity can be used in multiple indexes within the PPI. Each time it is used, it carries a weight that is relevant to the (sub-)index in which it is used. For example, diesel is used in varying amounts in each industry and is also an output of the retail, wholesale, and/or manufacturing industries.

Input indexes: measure changes in prices paid by producers for goods and services they use. Goods and services used by New Zealand producers are priced and weighted to present an input price index for each industry. Inputs can either be domestically supplied or imported.

Output indexes: measure changes in the prices of goods and services received by producers. Goods and services produced are priced and weighted to present an overall output price index for each industry. This output can be used, domestically or abroad, by other producers or by final consumers.

Related links

Upcoming releases

The *Producers Price Index: December 2012 quarter* will be released on 20 February 2013.

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[The release calendar](#) lists all our upcoming information releases by date of release.

Past releases

[Producers Price Index](#) has links to past releases.

Related information

The [capital goods price index](#) measures movements in the average levels of prices of physical capital assets within the New Zealand economy.

The [farm expenses price index](#) measures price changes of fixed inputs of goods and services to the farming industry.

Data quality

Period-specific information

This section contains information about data that has changed since the last release.

- [Response rates](#)

General information

This section contains information about data that does not change between releases.

- [Annual update of weights](#)
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- [Data accuracy](#)
- [Imputation](#)
- [Scope and coverage](#)
- [New industry classification \(ANZSIC06\)](#)
- [Industry publication level \(NZSIOC\)](#)
- [Weight reference period](#)
- [Price reference period](#)
- [Index reference period](#)
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Period-specific information

Response rates

Key firms

Achieved: 100 percent

Target: 100 percent

Non-key firms

Achieved: 97.3 percent

Target: 96 percent

General information

Annual update of weights

After implementing the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification 2006 (ANZSIC06) in the March 2011 quarter, the producers price index (PPI) has its industry and commodity weights updated annually. The weights are sourced from the supply and use table (SUT) produced annually as part of the New Zealand System of National Accounts. The weights

associated with the commodities, and the weights attached to each industry, are therefore annually chain-linked. This reflects changes in economy-wide income and expenditure in the mix of products and the mix of industries. The new weights introduced in the March 2012 quarter are generally sourced from the 2008/9 SUT. These weights are applied to a new price reference period of the December 2011 quarter and were therefore used to weight price movements from the December 2011 quarter to the March 2012 quarter.

Price collection

Most prices used to calculate the PPI are obtained by the Commodity Price Survey (CPS), a quarterly postal survey. In general, prices collected by the CPS are reported at the 15th of the middle month for the quarter. For the majority of commodities, mid-quarter prices are used to represent price change for the whole quarter.

For commodities with particularly volatile prices and/or high weights, Statistics NZ endeavours to collect or calculate average prices over the whole quarter. Examples include commodities sold at auction, such as fresh fruit and vegetables, livestock, wool, and dairy products.

Prices collected by the CPS are not only used in the PPI. Many prices are collected for use in other business price indexes, such as the capital goods price index (CGPI) and the farm expenses price index (FEPI). Some prices that are principally collected for other indexes, such as the consumers price index (CPI), are also used in the PPI. Administrative sources also supply prices for calculating the PPI.

Farm expenses price index

FEPI measures price changes of fixed inputs of goods and services to the farming industry. It does not fully measure changes in the production costs of farming. This is because production costs are not solely dependent on price movements, but also depend on factors that affect productivity, such as technological advances, management efficiency, and climate fluctuations.

Capital expenditure and depreciation are not covered. (For price indexes of capital expenditure, refer to the CGPI.)

FEPI is now produced for the March quarter of each year only, and is released with that quarter's PPI as supplementary tables.

Sample size

About 10,000 individual items are priced for the PPI, from a survey of approximately 2,200 respondents.

Data accuracy

Statistics NZ adopts procedures to detect and minimise avoidable variation and eliminate errors, but they may still occur and they are not quantifiable. At higher levels of aggregation, much of the individual variability often cancels out. The PPI data in the published and underlying indexes are checked to identify any remaining uncertainty and detectable errors. These are corrected or re-estimated, where possible.

Ongoing work to redevelop, reweight, and enhance price indexes has the potential to change the underlying indexes. Accordingly, these data may be subject to revision in the future.

Imputation

Some prices are not available at the time of price collection so a small number of prices are imputed each quarter. This is often done by carrying forward the previous quarter's price. Other imputation is done by applying the price movements of similar categories of items.

Scope and coverage

Producers price indexes of inputs (ie prices paid by producers)

Producer price indexes of inputs (PPI-inputs) relate to prices paid for goods and services. PPI-inputs measure changes in the prices of goods and services used by producers resident in New Zealand. PPI-inputs therefore exclude labour, finance, and depreciation costs.

PPI-inputs cover the prices of:

- materials
- fuels and electricity
- transport and communication
- commission and contract services
- rent and lease of land, buildings, vehicles, and plant
- business services
- insurance premiums less claims.

PPI-inputs exclude:

- wages and salaries (measured in the labour cost index)
- capital expenditure/depreciation (measured in the capital goods price index)
- ACC levies, land tax, government licence fees, road user charges
- rates
- royalties, patent fees
- bad debts and donations.

Producers price indexes of outputs (ie prices received by producers)

Producer price indexes of outputs (PPI-outputs) are associated with prices charged for the supply of goods and services. PPI-outputs measure changes in the prices of goods and services sold by producers resident in New Zealand.

PPI-outputs cover the prices of:

- goods and/or services legally sold at market prices
- goods and/or services produced for own use by the productive sector.

PPI-outputs exclude:

- interest income and dividends
- royalties and patent fees
- receipts from insurance claims
- government cash grants and subsidies
- goods and services tax (GST) and other indirect taxes.

These indexes are designed to measure price changes before the addition of commodity taxes or deduction of subsidies.

PPI-inputs are available for all industries while PPI-outputs are not available for the public administration and safety, education and training, and health industries. Most outputs of these industries are non-market activities where the prices set, if any, are not directly measurable.

GST is generally excluded from the PPI.

New industry classification (ANZSIC06)

Every New Zealand business on the Statistics NZ Business Frame is assigned an industry classification. The classification used is the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC). ANZSIC was developed by Statistics NZ and the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) in the 1990s. It aimed to reflect the structure of the Australian and New Zealand economies in terms of economic activity and to improve comparability with international statistics.

In February 2006, ANZSIC was updated, completing a five-year joint Statistics NZ/ABS development project to update the standard industry classification. This version is called ANZSIC 2006 or ANZSIC06.

From the March 2011 quarter onwards, the PPI is constructed using ANZSIC06 as the basis for industry definition and published using the New Zealand Standard Industrial Output Classification (see 'Industry publication level' below).

Previously, the PPI was constructed using the earlier version of ANZSIC (ANZSIC96).

For an explanation of the major differences between ANZSIC96 and ANZSIC06 and other useful information, please refer to table 1 of [Implementing ANZSIC 2006 in national accounts and productivity statistics](#).

From the March 2011 quarter onwards, the ANZSIC06-based PPI is the official industry series produced by Statistics NZ. The existing ANZSIC96-based PPI has been discontinued on Infoshare, from the March 2012 quarter onwards.

Industry publication level (NZSIOC)

The level of industry detail published under ANZSIC06 is standardised across Statistics NZ's publications. This is to maintain consistency and to reflect the structure of the New Zealand economy. This standard industry level for publication purposes is the New Zealand Standard Industrial Output Classification (NZSIOC).

The industry definitions used in the PPI are constructed using ANZSIC06, but published using NZSIOC. The most detailed PPI publication level is level 3 of the NZSIOC classification. The PPI is compiled using the most detailed level of the NZSIOC classification (level 4), which has 118 distinct industry groupings.

Weight reference period

As part of classifying industries in the PPI using ANZSIC06, Statistics NZ updated the industry weights and the commodity weights that underlie the industry indexes. Also, in conjunction with the industry classification, a system of annual updating of weights has been introduced using the

supply and use tables produced as a part of annual national accounts. Updated PPI weights are now introduced each March quarter. Therefore the March 2012 quarter introduces an updated weight reference period for the year to March 2009.

Price reference period

The price reference period is the quarter that the latest quarter's prices are compared to in order to calculate indexes. As a part of the updating of the weight reference period (see above), the price reference period for the latest quarter is the December 2011 quarter.

Index reference period

The index reference period for the ANZSIC06-based PPI is the December 2010 quarter, so all indexes equal 1000 for this period. The choice of an index reference period is arbitrary and the percentage movement in the indexes are unaffected by the choice of the index reference period.

Consistency with previous (ANZSIC96-based) PPI series

The previous ANZSIC96-based PPI series have been used to provide a 'history' for each series of the new ANZSIC06-based PPI series. The backcast series include all the published industry indexes. This gives backcast series as far back as the ANZSIC96-based PPI series are available (generally to the June 1994 quarter). The backcast series are linked to the directly calculated ANZSIC06-based series, at the December 2010 quarter.

Series references

The ANZSIC06-based PPI series have new series references, which have the following pattern:

- PPI outputs (PPIQ.SQU*)
- PPI inputs (PPIQ.SQN*)

The * comprises the NZSIOC industry codes. These codes are shown in the tables beside each industry. For example, for horticulture and fruit growing, the NZSIOC code is AA11.

The series appearing in the 'selected commodities table' (table 7) have been reviewed. The updated selection has new series references, with the pattern PPIQ.SQCnn. The 'nn' comprises sequential numbers starting with 01.

Statistics NZ's Infoshare, makes the two ANZSIC families of PPIs (ANZSIC96 and ANZSIC06) clearly distinguishable by naming the former series ANZIND and the latter series NZSIOC. ANZIND was the published level of ANZSIC96 while NZSIOC is the published level for ANZSIC06.

Contract indexation

Parties that engage in commercial contracts use a range of price indexes produced by Statistics NZ in their indexation clauses (also known as contract escalation clauses). An indexation clause provides both parties to a contract with an agreed procedure for adjusting an originally contracted price, to reflect changes in costs or prices during the life of the contract. [Contract Indexation: A Guide for Businesses](#) provides information on the price indexes produced by Statistics NZ and issues relating to their use in indexation clauses. The guide also outlines points

to consider when preparing an indexation clause, and includes an example of the mechanics of a simple indexation formula.

From the March 2011 quarter onwards, the ANZSIC06-based PPI is the official industry series produced by Statistics NZ. The existing ANZSIC96-based PPI has been discontinued on Infoshare, from the March 2012 quarter onwards. See [Contract Indexation: A Guide for Businesses](#) for information on the use of price indexes for contract indexation purposes and implications of the new official series becoming available. Parties to existing contracts have the option of moving from the ANZSIC96-based PPI to the ANZSIC06-based PPI immediately (by linking at the December 2010 quarter) or at any time during the following five quarters ending with the March 2012 quarter.

Foreign currency prices

The PPI Commodity Price Survey asks respondents to quote prices in New Zealand dollars. However, in some cases this causes difficulty for respondents. Prices collected for imported goods are often denominated in foreign currencies (eg USD).

When calculating the PPI, these currencies are converted to New Zealand dollars using the mid-quarter exchange rate for that currency, that is, divided by the bank selling rate as at the 15th of the middle month of the quarter.

Pricing financial services

The output of the banking sector can be broadly categorised in two ways. Firstly there are services provided by banks (and other financial intermediaries) that are explicitly charged for, such as bank account fees. Secondly, there is the general intermediation service provided by these businesses, which is not explicitly charged for, but which is implicitly charged for through financial institutions lending money out at higher interest rates than they pay to depositors (or organisations from which they borrow the funds).

Pricing the explicit services provided by financial intermediaries is relatively straightforward, and the PPI outputs index for the finance industry contains prices to represent this component of their output.

Pricing the intermediation services provided by financial institutions that are not explicitly charged for is more problematic. Within the PPI outputs index, the approach that is adopted is to determine the differential interest rate (referred to as a 'spread') between banks' lending activities (referred to as 'claims') compared with their borrowing activities (referred to as 'funding'), and apply this spread to an inflation-adjusted base period value of financial intermediation.

The 'price' that is then derived can be thought of as the charge the banks implicitly make to intermediate sufficient funds needed to purchase a base period volume of goods/services. The claims and funding rates used in this calculation are sourced from the Reserve Bank of New Zealand ([C10 Interest rates of New Zealand dollar funding and claims: Registered banks](#)), while the inflation adjustment is carried out using the all groups CPI.

The Reserve Bank figures are subject to revision if more complete information becomes available. Statistics NZ uses the latest available Reserve Bank figures at the time the PPI is compiled (one month after the reference quarter) and does not update the PPI if the Reserve Bank figures are subsequently revised. These revisions tend to be small.

One limitation of the above approach is that the weighted average interest rates on funding, sourced from the published information available from the Reserve Bank, exclude foreign-currency funding, which accounted for approximately 30 percent of total registered-bank funding at December 2008. The Reserve Bank has reported that it is working with registered banks to collect this information. Statistics NZ will incorporate this additional information, to increase the coverage of bank funding interest rates in the PPI, when it becomes available.

If the levels of the foreign-currency funding interest rates are higher than the New Zealand-dollar currency funding rates, then the existing calculated spread would be too high. While this would influence the level of the calculated 'price' of the implicit intermediation service, it is important to note that the PPI measures price movements rather than price levels.

Thus, the lack of coverage of foreign-currency funding rates in calculating the spread would only appear in the PPI if the relative movements of the foreign-currency funding rates were significantly different from those of the New Zealand-dollar funding rates.

Statistics NZ has looked at indicative alternative sources of foreign currency funding rates, and decided to continue to publish the existing index (which does not include foreign-currency funding rates) until reliable information on these rates becomes available.

It should also be noted that the New Zealand-dollar funding costs exclude the impact of hedging, for example interest rate-swap costs incurred against fixed-rate claims. This is because the PPI is interested in the rates that were contracted to by the parties to financial intermediation transactions. The hedging arrangements, while they will affect the bottom-line profit of the banks, are considered to be separate transactions.

Change to treatment of financial services in the national accounts

Statistics NZ is changing the way that financial services are measured, to align with the treatment recommended in the international System of National Accounts (SNA). The key change is that the values of financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM) will be included within economic statistics. The first outputs to include FISIM will be:

- *National Accounts (Income and Expenditure): Year ended March 2012*, to be published 21 November 2012
- *National Accounts (Industry Benchmarks): Year ended March 2010*, to be published 21 November 2012
- *Balance of Payments and International Investment Position: September 2012 quarter*, to be published 19 December 2012
- *Gross Domestic Product: September 2012 quarter*, to be published 20 December 2012.

This change will improve the way that the supply and use of financial services is measured as well as improve the international comparability of our macroeconomic statistics.

FISIM is a type of financial service that is charged for within interest received and paid, by banks and similar financial institutions. The charge is measured indirectly because the value is not explicit within an interest transaction.

For more information on this change, see [Improving New Zealand's macroeconomic statistics: changes up to December 2012.](#)

The PPIs were primarily designed as deflators of the gross flows within the national accounts and have been published in this form for a number of decades. It has been normal practice over the years for the PPI coverage to be updated in line with changes in the SNA, to retain coherence with the national accounts. Including this latest change for FISIM in the PPI would mean incorporating a FISIM component in each PPI industry input index.

In the second half of 2012, Statistics NZ commenced a formal review of the scope and purpose of the PPI. As part of this review, we consulted with key users to seek their views on the possibility of aligning the treatment of FISIM in the PPIs with that being implemented in the national accounts, and the preferred timing of such an inclusion. Following consultation, we decided to make no change to the PPIs for the September 2012 quarter. There was a consensus among users that there was no urgency to provide FISIM-inclusive PPI input series immediately, and a decision could wait until the formal PPI review concluded in 2013.

The PPI output index currently includes FISIM as an output of the finance industry. See [Pricing financial services](#) above.

More information

Customised price indexes

Statistics NZ has a large number of unpublished sub-industry and representative commodity price indexes. Many of these are used within Statistics NZ for deflating current-price estimates in areas such as national accounts and tourism statistics.

These indexes are available at a small charge to cover dissemination costs. More customised data is also available to cover specific needs but these cost more to develop.

See [information about the Producers Price Index](#) for more about the PPI.

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Tables

The following tables are available in Excel format from the 'Downloads' box. If you have problems viewing the file, see [opening files and PDFs](#).

Producers price index, outputs – index numbers

1. Producers price index, inputs – index numbers
2. Producers price index, outputs, percentage change from previous quarter
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Subject category: **Economic indicators**

Group: **Producers Price Index**

Table 1

Producers price index

Outputs – index numbers

Base: December 2010 quarter (=1000)

Industry group ⁽¹⁾	Series ref: PPIQ	Quarter								
		2010		2011				2012		
		Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep
AA Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	SQUAA0000	976	1000	1059	1068	1006	1023	1008	987	965
AA11 Horticulture and fruit growing	SQUAA1100	1003	1000	1036	1054	1033	1000	1018	1051	1037
AA12 Sheep, beef cattle, and grain farming	SQUAA1200	957	1000	1068	1122	1122	1174	1142	1105	1119
AA13 Dairy cattle farming	SQUAA1300	959	1000	1084	1053	923	953	932	868	786
AA14 Poultry, deer, and other livestock farming	SQUAA1400	999	1000	1023	1048	1055	1063	1034	1029	1036
AA21 Forestry and logging	SQUAA2100	971	1000	1038	1078	998	977	964	977	997
AA31 Fishing and aquaculture	SQUAA3100	1071	1000	1039	1077	1114	1110	1094	1113	1101
AA32 Agric, forest, fish support services, and hunting	SQUAA3200	991	1000	1013	1026	1029	1024	1026	1033	1039
BB Mining	SQUBB0000	963	1000	1073	1114	1095	1141	1138	1098	1092
CC Manufacturing	SQUCC0000	1005	1000	1029	1058	1051	1052	1037	1036	1017
CC11 Meat and meat product manufacturing	SQUCC1100	972	1000	1085	1116	1111	1130	1081	1048	1018
CC12 Seafood processing	SQUCC1200	968	1000	1025	1096	1102	1126	1108	1092	1065
CC13 Dairy product manufacturing	SQUCC1300	1064	1000	1046	1099	1059	1052	999	991	892
CC14 Fruit, oil, cereal, and other food manufacturing	SQUCC1400	995	1000	1007	1012	1027	1027	1027	1025	1026
CC15 Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	SQUCC1500	998	1000	1006	1015	1031	1028	1031	1026	1049
CC21 Textile, leather, cloth, and footwear manufacturing	SQUCC2100	978	1000	1047	1110	1128	1154	1127	1111	1075
CC31 Wood product manufacturing	SQUCC3100	1013	1000	998	1000	988	999	987	1012	1041
CC32 Pulp, paper, and converted paper manufacturing	SQUCC3200	1009	1000	986	1000	975	984	934	955	948
CC41 Printing	SQUCC4100	999	1000	1002	1001	1012	1014	1015	1017	1031
CC51 Petroleum and coal product manufacturing	SQUCC5100	988	1000	1098	1213	1198	1180	1218	1229	1211
CC52 Basic chemical and chemical product manufacturing	SQUCC5200	994	1000	1008	1019	1036	1045	1056	1061	1068
CC53 Polymer product and rubber product manufacturing	SQUCC5300	998	1000	1003	1020	1033	1034	1035	1026	1031
CC61 Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing	SQUCC6100	999	1000	1006	1002	1007	1007	1011	1014	1014
CC71 Primary metal and metal product manufacturing	SQUCC7100	1014	1000	1017	1021	1005	990	974	976	959
CC72 Fabricated metal product manufacturing	SQUCC7200	1008	1000	1012	1015	1016	1015	1010	1016	1017
CC81 Transport equipment manufacturing	SQUCC8100	993	1000	1007	1006	1008	1011	1014	1015	1021
CC82 Machinery and other equipment manufacturing	SQUCC8200	1010	1000	1004	996	1002	1010	999	1012	1011
CC91 Furniture and other manufacturing	SQUCC9100	994	1000	998	1004	1013	1015	1026	1034	1041
DD Electricity, gas, water, and waste services	SQUDD0000	1028	1000	1018	1021	1135	1091	1154	1259	1137
DD11 Electricity and gas supply	SQUDD1100	1032	1000	1019	1023	1154	1100	1176	1302	1152
DD12 Water, sewer, drainage, and waste services	SQUDD1200	998	1000	1008	1012	1024	1041	1042	1045	1061
EE Construction	SQUEE0000	999	1000	1008	1024	1031	1034	1041	1044	1048
EE11 Building construction	SQUEE1100	1002	1000	1001	1010	1014	1017	1021	1025	1030
EE12 Heavy and civil engineering construction	SQUEE1200	999	1000	1015	1052	1056	1059	1076	1077	1084
EE13 Construction services	SQUEE1300	996	1000	1009	1019	1029	1033	1036	1039	1040
FF Wholesale trade	SQUFF0000	992	1000	1008	1014	1010	1012	1011	1007	1005
GH Retail trade and accommodation	SQUGH0000	1002	1000	1004	1009	1018	1011	1011	1013	1022
GH11 Motor vehicle & parts, and fuel retailing	SQUGH1100	996	1000	1009	1016	1020	1027	1043	1041	1033
GH12 Supermarket, grocery, and specialised food retailing	SQUGH1200	1012	1000	1011	1031	1057	1022	1021	1030	1054
GH13 Other store-based and non-store retailing	SQUGH1300	1013	1000	993	999	996	990	982	985	990
GH21 Accommodation and food services	SQUGH2100	987	1000	1014	1009	1026	1029	1034	1033	1042
II Transport, postal, and warehousing	SQUII0000	992	1000	1015	1046	1047	1062	1064	1072	1082
II11 Road transport	SQUII1100	984	1000	1007	1033	1039	1056	1060	1063	1081
II12 Rail, water, air, and other transport	SQUII1200	1005	1000	1031	1087	1077	1097	1094	1099	1086
II13 Post, courier support, and warehouse services	SQUII1300	986	1000	1006	1014	1021	1028	1034	1048	1073
JJ Information media and telecommunications	SQUJJ0000	1008	1000	997	981	969	959	952	940	933
JJ11 Information media services	SQUJJ1100	995	1000	1001	1013	1022	1033	1018	1015	1028
JJ12 Telecommunication, Internet, and library services	SQUJJ1200	1016	1000	994	962	936	914	911	894	875
KK Financial and insurance services	SQUKK0000	998	1000	1001	999	1021	1018	1005	993	998
KK11 Finance	SQUKK1100	996	1000	997	992	1018	1010	980	960	961
KK12 Insurance and superannuation funds	SQUKK1200	1007	1000	1008	1011	1031	1036	1055	1059	1078
KK13 Auxiliary finance and insurance services	SQUKK1300	988	1000	1007	1009	1017	1025	1039	1039	1049
LL Rental, hiring, and real estate services	SQU LL0000	998	1000	999	1004	1008	1013	1020	1028	1033
LL11 Rental and hiring services	SQU LL1100	991	1000	964	953	955	971	995	975	979
LL12 Property operators and real estate services	SQU LL1200	1001	1000	1001	1009	1014	1016	1020	1037	1041
LL21 Ownership of owner-occupied dwellings	SQU LL2100	998	1000	1004	1010	1015	1018	1025	1031	1037

Table 1

Producers price index

Outputs – index numbers

Base: December 2010 quarter (=1000)

Industry group ⁽¹⁾	Series ref: PPIQ	Quarter								
		2010		2011				2012		
		Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep
MN Professional and administrative services	SQUMN0000	1004	1000	1002	1009	1018	1021	1025	1027	1036
MN11 Professional, scientific, and tech services	SQUMN1100	1002	1000	1001	1007	1019	1022	1026	1028	1036
MN21 Administrative and support services	SQUMN2100	1008	1000	1005	1013	1013	1018	1021	1023	1036
RS Arts, recreation, and other services	SQURS0000	994	1000	1006	1009	1017	1020	1024	1030	1036
RS11 Arts and recreation services	SQURS1100	989	1000	1007	1013	1019	1022	1025	1031	1034
RS21 Other services	SQURS2100	999	1000	1005	1006	1015	1019	1024	1030	1037
9 All Industries	<i>SQU900000</i>	998	1000	1017	1031	1033	1034	1033	1036	1027

1. New Zealand Standard Industrial Output Categories (NZSIOC), based on the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification 2006 (ANZSIC06).

Source: Statistics New Zealand

Table 2

Producers price index

Inputs – index numbers

Base: December 2010 quarter (=1000)

Industry group ⁽¹⁾	Series ref: PPIQ	Quarter								
		2010		2011				2012		
		Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep
AA Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	SQNAA0000	990	1000	1025	1049	1056	1074	1088	1096	1096
AA11 Horticulture and fruit growing ⁽²⁾	SQNAA1100	994	1000	1017	1030	1027	1042	1047	1054	1041
AA12 Sheep and beef cattle farming ⁽²⁾	SQNAA1200	988	1000	1044	1071	1085	1120	1159	1155	1152
AA13 Dairy cattle farming ⁽²⁾	SQNAA1300	987	1000	1012	1041	1050	1069	1076	1093	1096
AA14 Cropping and other farming ⁽²⁾	SQNAA1400	969	1000	1036	1066	1078	1097	1120	1116	1111
AA21 Forestry and logging	SQNAA2100	1007	1000	1018	1036	1042	1027	1032	1054	1068
AA31 Fishing and aquaculture	SQNAA3100	994	1000	1032	1057	1053	1078	1082	1089	1084
AA32 Agric, forest, fish support services, and hunting	SQNAA3200	999	1000	1028	1047	1048	1064	1072	1074	1084
BB Mining	SQNBB0000	995	1000	1020	1029	1031	1037	1043	1047	1053
CC Manufacturing	SQNCC0000	985	1000	1044	1056	1037	1047	1034	1034	1011
CC11 Meat and meat product manufacturing	SQNCC1100	988	1000	1034	1091	1115	1153	1088	1038	1063
CC12 Seafood processing	SQNCC1200	994	1000	999	1007	1022	1027	1017	1030	1023
CC13 Dairy product manufacturing	SQNCC1300	967	1000	1073	1054	946	969	953	908	846
CC14 Fruit, oil, cereal, and other food manufacturing	SQNCC1400	994	1000	1016	1006	1021	1017	1011	1020	1026
CC15 Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	SQNCC1500	995	1000	1019	1024	1032	1029	1019	1018	1018
CC21 Textile, leather, cloth, and footwear manufacturing	SQNCC2100	977	1000	1065	1154	1186	1191	1156	1128	1068
CC31 Wood product manufacturing	SQNCC3100	1006	1000	1005	1027	1022	1008	1006	1024	1038
CC32 Pulp, paper, and converted paper manufacturing	SQNCC3200	1011	1000	1001	1021	1024	1014	1001	1029	1026
CC41 Printing	SQNCC4100	988	1000	1013	1019	1019	1034	1030	1037	1040
CC51 Petroleum and coal product manufacturing	SQNCC5100	959	1000	1157	1196	1178	1208	1200	1290	1170
CC52 Basic chemical and chemical product manufacturing	SQNCC5200	993	1000	1008	1013	1012	1032	1031	1030	1024
CC53 Polymer product and rubber product manufacturing	SQNCC5300	1002	1000	1030	1051	1049	1057	1057	1067	1073
CC61 Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing	SQNCC6100	996	1000	1014	1019	1026	1029	1035	1042	1045
CC71 Primary metal and metal product manufacturing	SQNCC7100	989	1000	1017	1029	1039	1024	1035	1062	1042
CC72 Fabricated metal product manufacturing	SQNCC7200	1019	1000	1018	1026	1023	1013	1004	1008	1007
CC81 Transport equipment manufacturing	SQNCC8100	1012	1000	1008	1015	1018	1027	1024	1024	1031
CC82 Machinery and other equipment manufacturing	SQNCC8200	1007	1000	1012	1018	1027	1033	1025	1027	1027
CC91 Furniture and other manufacturing	SQNCC9100	1001	1000	1010	1022	1027	1026	1035	1039	1047
DD Electricity, gas, water, and waste services	SQNDD0000	1001	1000	1022	1006	1180	1141	1224	1311	1140
DD11 Electricity and gas supply	SQNDD1100	1000	1000	1023	1005	1199	1153	1250	1352	1149
DD12 Water, sewer, drainage, and waste services	SQNDD1200	1009	1000	1011	1018	1034	1046	1050	1057	1065
EE Construction	SQNEE0000	994	1000	1012	1023	1026	1031	1035	1038	1043
EE11 Building construction	SQNEE1100	995	1000	1008	1015	1019	1021	1025	1028	1038
EE12 Heavy and civil engineering construction	SQNEE1200	996	1000	1014	1029	1028	1037	1045	1046	1051
EE13 Construction services	SQNEE1300	994	1000	1015	1028	1032	1040	1041	1044	1045
FF Wholesale trade	SQNFF0000	984	1000	1010	1019	1027	1034	1035	1035	1040
GH Retail trade and accommodation	SQNGH0000	999	1000	1008	1018	1032	1027	1027	1037	1040
GH11 Motor vehicle & parts, and fuel retailing	SQNGH1100	990	1000	1012	1018	1019	1023	1026	1029	1032
GH12 Supermarket, grocery, and specialised food retailing	SQNGH1200	1004	1000	1008	1020	1048	1025	1024	1040	1048
GH13 Other store-based and non-store retailing	SQNGH1300	998	1000	1009	1019	1030	1029	1032	1044	1048
GH21 Accommodation and food services	SQNGH2100	999	1000	1008	1017	1032	1025	1023	1031	1031
II Transport, postal, and warehousing	SQNII0000	996	1000	1020	1046	1033	1053	1062	1064	1069
II11 Road transport	SQNII1100	985	1000	1043	1066	1044	1084	1096	1081	1095
II12 Rail, water, air, and other transport	SQNII1200	1003	1000	1007	1047	1031	1040	1051	1061	1057
II13 Post, courier support, and warehouse services	SQNII1300	1000	1000	1010	1018	1021	1032	1030	1040	1052
JJ Information media and telecommunications	SQNJJ0000	1000	1000	1003	966	943	947	945	935	934
JJ11 Information media services	SQNJJ1100	994	1000	1009	1017	1018	1027	1029	1031	1036
JJ12 Telecommunication, Internet, and library services	SQNJJ1200	1004	1000	999	925	883	883	877	859	854
KK Financial and insurance services	SQNKK0000	985	1000	1004	1006	1013	1019	1026	1028	1035
KK11 Finance	SQNKK1100	976	1000	1003	1006	1013	1015	1015	1018	1023
KK12 Insurance and superannuation funds	SQNKK1200	999	1000	1005	1007	1012	1021	1047	1049	1060
KK13 Auxiliary finance and insurance services	SQNKK1300	994	1000	1005	1005	1015	1022	1025	1027	1034
LL Rental, hiring, and real estate services	SQNLL0000	991	1000	1005	1011	1019	1020	1024	1034	1037
LL11 Rental and hiring services	SQNLL1100	992	1000	1006	1010	1014	1021	1023	1028	1031
LL12 Property operators and real estate services	SQNLL1200	999	1000	1003	1010	1020	1019	1024	1040	1042
LL21 Ownership of owner-occupied dwellings	SQNLL2100	970	1000	1008	1015	1019	1023	1026	1025	1031

Table 2

Producers price index

Inputs – index numbers

Base: December 2010 quarter (=1000)

Industry group ⁽¹⁾	Series ref: PPIQ	Quarter								
		2010		2011				2012		
		Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep
MN Professional and administrative services	SQNMN0000	995	1000	1006	1010	1020	1026	1029	1033	1040
MN11 Professional, scientific, and tech services	SQNMN1100	995	1000	1006	1010	1021	1026	1029	1034	1040
MN21 Administrative and support services	SQNMN2100	995	1000	1006	1012	1018	1025	1030	1033	1039
OO Public administration and safety	SQNOO0000	998	1000	1009	1016	1021	1025	1029	1033	1036
OO11 Local government administration	SQNOO1100	997	1000	1008	1016	1021	1025	1032	1039	1045
OO21 Cent govt admin, defence, and public safety	SQNOO2100	998	1000	1009	1016	1021	1025	1029	1033	1035
PP Education and training	SQNPP0000	1001	1000	1010	1017	1023	1025	1027	1040	1041
QQ Health	SQNQQ0000	1006	1000	1010	1015	1020	1024	1027	1035	1043
RS Arts, recreation, and other services	SQNRS0000	1000	1000	1010	1018	1021	1026	1027	1031	1035
RS11 Arts and recreation services	SQNRS1100	1004	1000	1011	1019	1021	1027	1027	1031	1034
RS21 Other services	SQNRS2100	996	1000	1009	1015	1021	1025	1028	1032	1036
8 All industries excl admin, health, education	SQN800000	990	1000	1023	1032	1038	1043	1046	1053	1040
9 All industries	SQN900000	991	1000	1022	1031	1037	1042	1045	1051	1040

1. New Zealand Standard Industrial Output Categories (NZSIOC), based on Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification 2006 (ANZSIC06).
2. Agriculture input indexes by farm type are based on farm expenses price index (FEPI) categories, not NZSIOC categories. Output agriculture indexes by farm type are based on NZSIOC.

Source: Statistics New Zealand

Table 3

Producers price index**Outputs**

Percentage change from previous quarter

Industry group ⁽¹⁾	Weight (percent) ⁽²⁾	Quarter								
		2010		2011				2012		
		Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep
AA Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	7.0	3.7	2.5	5.9	0.8	-5.8	1.7	-1.5	-2.1	-2.2
AA11 Horticulture and fruit growing	1.0	5.0	-0.3	3.6	1.7	-2.0	-3.2	1.8	3.2	-1.3
AA12 Sheep, beef cattle, and grain farming	1.8	6.0	4.4	6.8	5.1	0.0	4.6	-2.7	-3.2	1.3
AA13 Dairy cattle farming	2.1	5.3	4.3	8.4	-2.9	-12.3	3.3	-2.2	-6.9	-9.4
AA14 Poultry, deer, and other livestock farming	0.4	4.0	0.1	2.3	2.4	0.7	0.8	-2.7	-0.5	0.7
AA21 Forestry and logging	0.8	-5.7	3.0	3.8	3.9	-7.4	-2.1	-1.3	1.3	2.0
AA31 Fishing and aquaculture	0.3	7.6	-6.6	3.9	3.7	3.4	-0.4	-1.4	1.7	-1.1
AA32 Agric, forest, fish support services, and hunting	0.8	-0.3	0.9	1.3	1.3	0.3	-0.5	0.2	0.7	0.6
BB Mining	2.6	2.0	3.8	7.3	3.8	-1.7	4.2	-0.3	-3.5	-0.5
CC Manufacturing	24.9	1.5	-0.5	2.9	2.8	-0.7	0.1	-1.4	-0.1	-1.8
CC11 Meat and meat product manufacturing	2.7	2.0	2.9	8.5	2.9	-0.4	1.7	-4.3	-3.1	-2.9
CC12 Seafood processing	0.5	0.5	3.3	2.5	6.9	0.5	2.2	-1.6	-1.4	-2.5
CC13 Dairy product manufacturing	4.0	3.9	-6.1	4.6	5.1	-3.6	-0.7	-5.0	-0.8	-10.0
CC14 Fruit, oil, cereal, and other food manufacturing	1.9	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.1
CC15 Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	1.1	3.3	0.2	0.6	0.9	1.6	-0.3	0.3	-0.5	2.2
CC21 Textile, leather, cloth, and footwear manufacturing	0.7	1.8	2.2	4.7	6.0	1.6	2.3	-2.3	-1.4	-3.2
CC31 Wood product manufacturing	1.4	1.9	-1.3	-0.2	0.2	-1.2	1.1	-1.2	2.5	2.9
CC32 Pulp, paper, and converted paper manufacturing	0.9	2.6	-0.9	-1.4	1.4	-2.5	0.9	-5.1	2.2	-0.7
CC41 Printing	0.5	1.8	0.1	0.2	-0.1	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.4
CC51 Petroleum and coal product manufacturing	2.2	-1.2	1.2	9.8	10.5	-1.2	-1.5	3.2	0.9	-1.5
CC52 Basic chemical and chemical product manufacturing	1.1	-0.1	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.7	0.9	1.1	0.5	0.7
CC53 Polymer product and rubber product manufacturing	1.0	-1.0	0.2	0.3	1.7	1.3	0.1	0.1	-0.9	0.5
CC61 Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing	0.8	2.4	0.1	0.6	-0.4	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.0
CC71 Primary metal and metal product manufacturing	1.3	2.3	-1.3	1.7	0.4	-1.6	-1.5	-1.6	0.2	-1.7
CC72 Fabricated metal product manufacturing	1.7	4.1	-0.8	1.2	0.3	0.1	-0.1	-0.5	0.6	0.1
CC81 Transport equipment manufacturing	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.7	-0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.6
CC82 Machinery and other equipment manufacturing	2.0	0.6	-0.9	0.4	-0.8	0.6	0.8	-1.1	1.3	-0.1
CC91 Furniture and other manufacturing	0.5	0.6	0.6	-0.2	0.6	0.9	0.2	1.1	0.8	0.7
DD Electricity, gas, water, and waste services	4.6	-0.6	-2.7	1.8	0.3	11.2	-3.9	5.8	9.1	-9.7
DD11 Electricity and gas supply	3.8	-1.1	-3.1	1.9	0.4	12.8	-4.7	6.9	10.7	-11.5
DD12 Water, sewer, drainage, and waste services	0.8	5.2	0.2	0.8	0.4	1.2	1.7	0.1	0.3	1.5
EE Construction	10.1	0.4	0.1	0.8	1.6	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.4
EE11 Building construction	3.5	0.2	-0.2	0.1	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5
EE12 Heavy and civil engineering construction	2.6	1.0	0.1	1.5	3.6	0.4	0.3	1.6	0.1	0.6
EE13 Construction services	4.0	0.2	0.4	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1
FF Wholesale trade	5.6	-0.1	0.8	0.8	0.6	-0.4	0.2	-0.1	-0.4	-0.2
GH Retail trade and accommodation	6.7	0.2	-0.2	0.4	0.5	0.9	-0.7	0.0	0.2	0.9
GH11 Motor vehicle & parts, and fuel retailing	0.6	1.3	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.7	1.6	-0.2	-0.8
GH12 Supermarket, grocery, and specialised food retailing	1.1	3.2	-1.2	1.1	2.0	2.5	-3.3	-0.1	0.9	2.3
GH13 Other store-based and non-store retailing	2.7	-0.5	-1.3	-0.7	0.6	-0.3	-0.6	-0.8	0.3	0.5
GH21 Accommodation and food services	2.3	-0.2	1.3	1.4	-0.5	1.7	0.3	0.5	-0.1	0.9
II Transport, postal, and warehousing	5.6	0.3	0.8	1.5	3.1	0.1	1.4	0.2	0.8	0.9
II11 Road transport	1.9	-0.1	1.6	0.7	2.6	0.6	1.6	0.4	0.3	1.7
II12 Rail, water, air, and other transport	1.9	0.5	-0.5	3.1	5.4	-0.9	1.9	-0.3	0.5	-1.2
II13 Post, courier support, and warehouse services	1.8	0.7	1.4	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.4	2.4
JJ Information media and telecommunications	3.7	0.6	-0.8	-0.3	-1.6	-1.2	-1.0	-0.7	-1.3	-0.7
JJ11 Information media services	1.5	1.7	0.5	0.1	1.2	0.9	1.1	-1.5	-0.3	1.3
JJ12 Telecommunication, Internet, and library services	2.3	-0.1	-1.6	-0.6	-3.2	-2.7	-2.4	-0.3	-1.9	-2.1
KK Financial and insurance services	5.8	-0.6	0.2	0.1	-0.2	2.2	-0.3	-1.3	-1.2	0.5
KK11 Finance	3.6	-1.3	0.4	-0.3	-0.5	2.6	-0.8	-3.0	-2.0	0.1
KK12 Insurance and superannuation funds	1.0	1.3	-0.7	0.8	0.3	2.0	0.5	1.8	0.4	1.8
KK13 Auxiliary finance and insurance services	1.1	0.1	1.2	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.8	1.4	0.0	1.0
LL Rental, hiring, and real estate services	10.8	0.3	0.2	-0.1	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.5
LL11 Rental and hiring services	1.1	0.3	0.9	-3.6	-1.1	0.2	1.7	2.5	-2.0	0.4
LL12 Property operators and real estate services	4.8	0.2	-0.1	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.4	1.7	0.4
LL21 Ownership of owner-occupied dwellings	4.9	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.6

Table 3

Producers price index**Outputs**

Percentage change from previous quarter

Industry group ⁽¹⁾	Weight (percent) ⁽²⁾	Quarter								
		2010		2011				2012		
		Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep
MN Professional and administrative services	9.1	1.1	-0.4	0.2	0.7	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.9
MN11 Professional, scientific, and tech services	6.9	1.0	-0.2	0.1	0.6	1.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.8
MN21 Administrative and support services	2.2	1.4	-0.8	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.2	1.3
RS Arts, recreation, and other services	3.6	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.6
RS11 Arts and recreation services	1.5	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.3
RS21 Other services	2.0	1.2	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7
9 All industries	100.0	1.2	0.2	1.7	1.4	0.2	0.1	-0.1	0.3	-0.9

1. New Zealand Standard Industrial Output Categories (NZSIOC), based on the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification 2006 (ANZSIC06).
2. The weight reference period is the year to March 2009. The weights represent industry shares of gross output. The weights have been sourced from the New Zealand System of National Accounts. Weights may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Source: Statistics New Zealand

Table 4

Producers price index**Inputs**

Percentage change from previous quarter

Industry group ⁽¹⁾	Weight (percent) ⁽²⁾	Quarter								
		2010		2011				2012		
		Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep
AA Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	6.8	0.3	1.0	2.5	2.3	0.7	1.7	1.3	0.7	0.0
AA11 Horticulture and fruit growing ⁽³⁾	1.0	0.0	0.6	1.7	1.3	-0.3	1.5	0.5	0.7	-1.2
AA12 Sheep and beef cattle farming ⁽³⁾	1.4	0.3	1.2	4.4	2.6	1.3	3.2	3.5	-0.3	-0.3
AA13 Dairy cattle farming ⁽³⁾	1.9	0.3	1.3	1.2	2.9	0.9	1.8	0.7	1.6	0.3
AA14 Cropping and other farming ⁽³⁾	0.7	-0.1	3.2	3.6	2.9	1.1	1.8	2.1	-0.4	-0.4
AA21 Forestry and logging	0.8	0.4	-0.6	1.8	1.8	0.6	-1.4	0.5	2.1	1.3
AA31 Fishing and aquaculture	0.3	0.4	0.6	3.2	2.4	-0.4	2.4	0.4	0.6	-0.5
AA32 Agric, forest, fish support services, and hunting	0.7	0.9	0.1	2.8	1.8	0.1	1.5	0.8	0.2	0.9
BB Mining	2.2	2.5	0.5	2.0	0.9	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6
CC Manufacturing	30.1	0.6	1.5	4.4	1.1	-1.8	1.0	-1.2	0.0	-2.2
CC11 Meat and meat product manufacturing	3.4	7.0	1.2	3.4	5.5	2.2	3.4	-5.6	-4.6	2.4
CC12 Seafood processing	0.6	0.6	0.6	-0.1	0.8	1.5	0.5	-1.0	1.3	-0.7
CC13 Dairy product manufacturing	5.3	4.0	3.4	7.3	-1.8	-10.2	2.4	-1.7	-4.7	-6.8
CC14 Fruit, oil, cereal, and other food manufacturing	2.2	0.6	0.6	1.6	-1.0	1.5	-0.4	-0.6	0.9	0.6
CC15 Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	1.2	-0.7	0.5	1.9	0.5	0.8	-0.3	-1.0	-0.1	0.0
CC21 Textile, leather, cloth, and footwear manufacturing	0.8	1.7	2.4	6.5	8.4	2.8	0.4	-2.9	-2.4	-5.3
CC31 Wood product manufacturing	1.6	0.8	-0.6	0.5	2.2	-0.5	-1.4	-0.2	1.8	1.4
CC32 Pulp, paper, and converted paper manufacturing	1.1	1.8	-1.1	0.1	2.0	0.3	-1.0	-1.3	2.8	-0.3
CC41 Printing	0.5	0.5	1.2	1.3	0.6	0.0	1.5	-0.4	0.7	0.3
CC51 Petroleum and coal product manufacturing	3.5	-6.3	4.3	15.7	3.4	-1.5	2.5	-0.7	7.5	-9.3
CC52 Basic chemical and chemical product manufacturing	1.4	0.0	0.7	0.8	0.5	-0.1	2.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.6
CC53 Polymer product and rubber product manufacturing	1.1	-0.5	-0.2	3.0	2.0	-0.2	0.8	0.0	0.9	0.6
CC61 Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing	0.8	1.0	0.4	1.4	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.3
CC71 Primary metal and metal product manufacturing	1.6	-0.4	1.1	1.7	1.2	1.0	-1.4	1.1	2.6	-1.9
CC72 Fabricated metal product manufacturing	1.8	0.6	-1.9	1.8	0.8	-0.3	-1.0	-0.9	0.4	-0.1
CC81 Transport equipment manufacturing	0.7	1.2	-1.2	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.9	-0.3	0.0	0.7
CC82 Machinery and other equipment manufacturing	2.0	1.1	-0.7	1.2	0.6	0.9	0.6	-0.8	0.2	0.0
CC91 Furniture and other manufacturing	0.5	1.4	-0.1	1.0	1.2	0.5	-0.1	0.9	0.4	0.8
DD Electricity, gas, water, and waste services	4.9	-4.2	-0.1	2.2	-1.6	17.3	-3.3	7.3	7.1	-13.0
DD11 Electricity and gas supply	4.2	-5.0	0.0	2.3	-1.8	19.3	-3.8	8.4	8.2	-15.0
DD12 Water, sewer, drainage, and waste services	0.7	2.2	-0.9	1.1	0.7	1.6	1.2	0.4	0.7	0.8
EE Construction	11.5	0.9	0.6	1.2	1.1	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5
EE11 Building construction	4.6	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3	1.0
EE12 Heavy and civil engineering construction	2.9	1.1	0.4	1.4	1.5	-0.1	0.9	0.8	0.1	0.5
EE13 Construction services	4.0	0.8	0.6	1.5	1.3	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.1
FF Wholesale trade	4.6	1.3	1.6	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.5
GH Retail trade and accommodation	5.0	1.6	0.1	0.8	1.0	1.4	-0.5	0.0	1.0	0.3
GH11 Motor vehicle & parts, and fuel retailing	0.4	3.7	1.0	1.2	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
GH12 Supermarket, grocery, and specialised food retailing	0.6	2.3	-0.4	0.8	1.2	2.7	-2.2	-0.1	1.6	0.8
GH13 Other store-based and non-store retailing	2.0	0.8	0.2	0.9	1.0	1.1	-0.1	0.3	1.2	0.4
GH21 Accommodation and food services	1.9	1.6	0.1	0.8	0.9	1.5	-0.7	-0.2	0.8	0.0
II Transport, postal, and warehousing	5.7	0.2	0.4	2.0	2.5	-1.2	1.9	0.9	0.2	0.5
II11 Road transport	1.9	-0.2	1.5	4.3	2.2	-2.1	3.8	1.1	-1.4	1.3
II12 Rail, water, air, and other transport	2.6	0.3	-0.3	0.7	4.0	-1.5	0.9	1.1	1.0	-0.4
II13 Post, courier support, and warehouse services	1.2	0.6	0.0	1.0	0.8	0.3	1.1	-0.2	1.0	1.2
JJ Information media and telecommunications	3.2	0.4	0.0	0.3	-3.7	-2.4	0.4	-0.2	-1.1	-0.1
JJ11 Information media services	1.4	-0.1	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.5
JJ12 Telecommunication, Internet, and library services	1.7	0.7	-0.4	-0.1	-7.4	-4.5	0.0	-0.7	-2.1	-0.6
KK Financial and insurance services	3.7	0.5	1.5	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.7
KK11 Finance	1.9	0.6	2.5	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.5
KK12 Insurance and superannuation funds	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.9	2.5	0.2	1.0
KK13 Auxiliary finance and insurance services	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.0	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.7
LL Rental, hiring, and real estate services	5.8	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.1	0.4	1.0	0.3
LL11 Rental and hiring services	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.3
LL12 Property operators and real estate services	3.5	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.7	1.0	-0.1	0.5	1.6	0.2
LL21 Ownership of owner-occupied dwellings	1.6	1.3	3.1	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.3	-0.1	0.6

Table 4

Producers price index**Inputs**

Percentage change from previous quarter

Industry group ⁽¹⁾	Weight (percent) ⁽²⁾	Quarter								
		2010		2011				2012		
		Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep
MN Professional and administrative services	6.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.4	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.7
MN11 Professional, scientific, and tech services	4.7	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.4	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.6
MN21 Administrative and support services	1.6	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.6
OO Public administration and safety	2.6	0.5	0.2	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
OO11 Local government administration	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.6
OO21 Cent govt admin, defence, and public safety	2.4	0.5	0.2	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2
PP Education and training	1.7	0.5	-0.1	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.2	1.3	0.1
QQ Health	3.1	0.5	-0.6	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.8
RS Arts, recreation, and other services	2.9	1.3	0.0	1.0	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.4
RS11 Arts and recreation services	1.3	0.5	-0.4	1.1	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.3
RS21 Other services	1.6	1.9	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4
8 All industries excl admin, health, education	92.6	0.8	1.0	2.3	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.7	-1.2
9 All industries	100.0	0.7	0.9	2.2	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.6	-1.0

1. New Zealand Standard Industrial Output Categories (NZSIOC), based on the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification 2006 (ANZSIC06).
2. The weight reference period is the year to March 2009. The weights represent industry shares of intermediate consumption. The weights have been sourced from the New Zealand System of National Accounts. Weights may not sum to totals due to rounding.
3. Agriculture input indexes by farm type are based on farm expenses price index (FEPI) categories, not NZSIOC categories. Output agriculture indexes by farm type are based on NZSIOC.

Source: Statistics New Zealand

Table 5

Producers price index**Outputs**

Percentage change from same quarter of previous year

Industry group ⁽¹⁾	Weight (percent) ⁽²⁾	Quarter								
		2010		2011				2012		
		Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep
AA Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	7.0	16.5	15.3	16.9	13.5	3.1	2.3	-4.8	-7.6	-4.1
AA11 Horticulture and fruit growing	1.0	1.7	0.2	6.2	10.3	3.0	0.0	-1.7	-0.3	0.4
AA12 Sheep, beef cattle, and grain farming	1.8	10.7	21.2	25.4	24.3	17.2	17.4	6.9	-1.5	-0.3
AA13 Dairy cattle farming	2.1	40.4	20.6	22.5	15.6	-3.7	-4.7	-14.0	-17.6	-14.8
AA14 Poultry, deer, and other livestock farming	0.4	2.1	5.9	7.4	9.0	5.6	6.3	1.1	-1.8	-1.8
AA21 Forestry and logging	0.8	18.0	15.4	6.6	4.6	2.8	-2.3	-7.1	-9.4	-0.1
AA31 Fishing and aquaculture	0.3	18.2	14.8	13.5	8.2	4.1	11.0	5.3	3.3	-1.2
AA32 Agric, forest, fish support services, and hunting	0.8	4.3	4.3	3.3	3.2	3.8	2.4	1.3	0.7	1.0
BB Mining	2.6	16.5	18.1	26.1	18.0	13.7	14.1	6.1	-1.4	-0.3
CC Manufacturing	24.9	7.9	8.1	6.2	6.9	4.6	5.2	0.8	-2.1	-3.2
CC11 Meat and meat product manufacturing	2.7	2.1	14.9	18.9	17.2	14.3	13.0	-0.4	-6.1	-8.4
CC12 Seafood processing	0.5	12.7	23.3	13.7	13.8	13.8	12.6	8.1	-0.4	-3.4
CC13 Dairy product manufacturing	4.0	49.8	33.5	7.8	7.3	-0.5	5.2	-4.5	-9.8	-15.8
CC14 Fruit, oil, cereal, and other food manufacturing	1.9	4.3	6.3	4.2	2.3	3.2	2.7	2.0	1.3	-0.1
CC15 Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	1.1	6.4	5.5	6.0	5.1	3.3	2.8	2.5	1.1	1.7
CC21 Textile, leather, cloth, and footwear manufacturing	0.7	5.8	7.1	10.3	15.5	15.3	15.4	7.6	0.1	-4.7
CC31 Wood product manufacturing	1.4	5.6	3.5	2.1	0.6	-2.4	-0.1	-1.1	1.2	5.4
CC32 Pulp, paper, and converted paper manufacturing	0.9	10.1	10.5	4.1	1.6	-3.4	-1.6	-5.3	-4.5	-2.8
CC41 Printing	0.5	2.7	2.9	3.1	2.0	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.9
CC51 Petroleum and coal product manufacturing	2.2	8.2	11.0	12.6	21.3	21.3	18.0	10.9	1.3	1.1
CC52 Basic chemical and chemical product manufacturing	1.1	-7.1	-6.5	0.2	2.4	4.2	4.5	4.8	4.1	3.1
CC53 Polymer product and rubber product manufacturing	1.0	0.2	0.0	1.4	1.2	3.5	3.4	3.2	0.6	-0.2
CC61 Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing	0.8	2.1	2.2	3.3	2.7	0.8	0.7	0.5	1.2	0.7
CC71 Primary metal and metal product manufacturing	1.3	-3.7	-4.4	3.8	3.0	-0.8	-1.0	-4.2	-4.4	-4.6
CC72 Fabricated metal product manufacturing	1.7	5.0	3.7	4.8	4.8	0.8	1.5	-0.2	0.1	0.1
CC81 Transport equipment manufacturing	0.7	-5.5	-4.8	0.1	1.6	1.6	1.1	0.7	0.9	1.3
CC82 Machinery and other equipment manufacturing	2.0	1.0	0.1	-0.1	-0.7	-0.7	1.0	-0.5	1.6	0.9
CC91 Furniture and other manufacturing	0.5	2.2	1.4	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.5	2.8	3.0	2.8
DD Electricity, gas, water, and waste services	4.6	2.8	1.9	-0.6	-1.3	10.4	9.1	13.4	23.3	0.2
DD11 Electricity and gas supply	3.8	2.5	1.6	-1.3	-1.9	11.8	10.0	15.4	27.3	-0.2
DD12 Water, sewer, drainage, and waste services	0.8	7.1	5.0	6.7	6.6	2.6	4.1	3.4	3.3	3.6
EE Construction	10.1	0.7	0.9	1.5	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.3	2.0	1.6
EE11 Building construction	3.5	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.0	1.2	1.7	2.0	1.5	1.6
EE12 Heavy and civil engineering construction	2.6	2.7	2.3	2.9	6.3	5.7	5.9	6.0	2.4	2.7
EE13 Construction services	4.0	0.4	0.8	1.6	2.5	3.3	3.3	2.7	2.0	1.1
FF Wholesale trade	5.6	1.0	1.6	2.3	2.1	1.8	1.2	0.3	-0.7	-0.5
GH Retail trade and accommodation	6.7	-0.7	-0.8	0.1	0.9	1.6	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.4
GH11 Motor vehicle & parts, and fuel retailing	0.6	2.9	2.9	3.4	3.4	2.4	2.7	3.4	2.5	1.3
GH12 Supermarket, grocery, and specialised food retailing	1.1	0.0	2.2	2.8	5.1	4.4	2.2	1.0	-0.1	-0.3
GH13 Other store-based and non-store retailing	2.7	-3.0	-3.9	-2.9	-1.9	-1.7	-1.0	-1.1	-1.4	-0.6
GH21 Accommodation and food services	2.3	1.0	0.9	1.8	2.0	4.0	2.9	2.0	2.4	1.6
II Transport, postal, and warehousing	5.6	0.4	1.2	2.7	5.8	5.5	6.2	4.8	2.5	3.3
II11 Road transport	1.9	1.8	3.4	3.0	4.9	5.6	5.6	5.3	2.9	4.0
II12 Rail, water, air, and other transport	1.9	-1.2	-1.3	2.8	8.7	7.2	9.7	6.1	1.1	0.8
II13 Post, courier support, and warehouse services	1.8	0.7	1.8	2.3	3.6	3.5	2.8	2.8	3.4	5.1
JJ Information media and telecommunications	3.7	-0.9	-1.4	-0.4	-2.1	-3.9	-4.1	-4.5	-4.2	-3.7
JJ11 Information media services	1.5	2.3	2.7	3.6	3.6	2.7	3.3	1.7	0.2	0.6
JJ12 Telecommunication, Internet, and library services	2.3	-2.7	-3.7	-2.8	-5.4	-7.9	-8.6	-8.4	-7.1	-6.5
KK Financial and insurance services	5.8	-7.9	-4.9	-2.1	-0.5	2.3	1.8	0.4	-0.6	-2.3
KK11 Finance	3.6	-12.8	-8.1	-4.4	-1.7	2.2	1.0	-1.7	-3.2	-5.6
KK12 Insurance and superannuation funds	1.0	1.3	-0.1	1.4	1.6	2.4	3.6	4.7	4.7	4.6
KK13 Auxiliary finance and insurance services	1.1	0.5	2.0	2.5	2.2	3.0	2.5	3.2	3.0	3.1
LL Rental, hiring, and real estate services	10.8	1.4	1.3	0.6	0.9	1.0	1.3	2.1	2.4	2.5
LL11 Rental and hiring services	1.1	-0.7	-0.1	-4.1	-3.5	-3.6	-2.9	3.2	2.3	2.5
LL12 Property operators and real estate services	4.8	1.8	1.2	0.6	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.9	2.8	2.7
LL21 Ownership of owner-occupied dwellings	4.9	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.2

Table 5

Producers price index**Outputs**

Percentage change from same quarter of previous year

Industry group ⁽¹⁾	Weight (percent) ⁽²⁾	Quarter								
		2010		2011				2012		
		Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep
MN Professional and administrative services	9.1	1.9	1.5	1.1	1.6	1.4	2.1	2.3	1.8	1.8
MN11 Professional, scientific, and tech services	6.9	2.2	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.7	2.2	2.5	2.1	1.7
MN21 Administrative and support services	2.2	0.8	0.4	-0.5	1.9	0.5	1.8	1.6	1.0	2.3
RS Arts, recreation, and other services	3.6	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.0	1.8	2.1	1.9
RS11 Arts and recreation services	1.5	1.6	2.5	3.0	3.2	3.0	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.5
RS21 Other services	2.0	2.5	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.9	1.9	2.4	2.2
9 All industries	100.0	4.0	4.3	4.2	4.5	3.5	3.4	1.6	0.5	-0.6

1. New Zealand Standard Industrial Output Categories (NZSIOC), based on the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification 2006 (ANZSIC06).
2. The weight reference period is the year to March 2009. The weights represent industry shares of gross output. The weights have been sourced from the New Zealand System of National Accounts. Weights may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Source: Statistics New Zealand

Table 6

Producers price index**Inputs**

Percentage change from same quarter of previous year

Industry group ⁽¹⁾	Weight (percent) ⁽²⁾	Quarter								
		2010		2011				2012		
		Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep
AA Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	6.8	2.9	3.3	4.6	6.3	6.7	7.4	6.1	4.5	3.8
AA11 Horticulture and fruit growing ⁽³⁾	1.0	1.0	1.7	2.9	3.7	3.4	4.2	2.9	2.3	1.4
AA12 Sheep and beef cattle farming ⁽³⁾	1.4	3.3	3.9	6.7	8.7	9.8	12.0	11.0	7.8	6.2
AA13 Dairy cattle farming ⁽³⁾	1.9	1.2	2.4	3.5	5.8	6.4	6.9	6.3	5.0	4.4
AA14 Cropping and other farming ⁽³⁾	0.7	2.2	5.3	6.7	9.9	11.3	9.7	8.1	4.7	3.1
AA21 Forestry and logging	0.8	6.6	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.5	2.7	1.4	1.7	2.5
AA31 Fishing and aquaculture	0.3	-0.1	2.5	4.8	6.8	5.9	7.8	4.8	3.0	2.9
AA32 Agric, forest, fish support services, and hunting	0.7	4.5	2.9	4.9	5.8	4.9	6.4	4.3	2.6	3.4
BB Mining	2.2	3.2	4.2	6.7	6.0	3.6	3.7	2.3	1.7	2.1
CC Manufacturing	30.1	6.7	7.4	10.1	7.8	5.2	4.7	-1.0	-2.1	-2.5
CC11 Meat and meat product manufacturing	3.4	4.6	16.8	21.4	18.1	12.8	15.3	5.2	-4.9	-4.7
CC12 Seafood processing	0.6	0.9	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.9	2.7	1.8	2.3	0.1
CC13 Dairy product manufacturing	5.3	34.6	17.8	18.7	13.4	-2.2	-3.1	-11.2	-13.9	-10.6
CC14 Fruit, oil, cereal, and other food manufacturing	2.2	0.9	1.5	3.4	1.8	2.8	1.7	-0.5	1.4	0.5
CC15 Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	1.2	-1.6	-1.4	1.6	2.1	3.7	2.9	0.0	-0.6	-1.4
CC21 Textile, leather, cloth, and footwear manufacturing	0.8	5.5	7.2	12.7	20.1	21.4	19.1	8.5	-2.3	-9.9
CC31 Wood product manufacturing	1.6	8.5	6.8	4.8	2.9	1.6	0.8	0.1	-0.3	1.6
CC32 Pulp, paper, and converted paper manufacturing	1.1	4.8	4.6	3.2	2.8	1.3	1.4	0.0	0.8	0.2
CC41 Printing	0.5	-2.7	1.4	2.0	3.7	3.1	3.4	1.7	1.8	2.1
CC51 Petroleum and coal product manufacturing	3.5	2.3	9.0	19.8	16.8	22.9	20.8	3.7	7.9	-0.7
CC52 Basic chemical and chemical product manufacturing	1.4	-3.9	-2.5	1.3	2.0	1.9	3.2	2.3	1.7	1.2
CC53 Polymer product and rubber product manufacturing	1.1	-3.4	-2.8	1.2	4.4	4.7	5.7	2.6	1.5	2.3
CC61 Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing	0.8	1.8	2.3	3.6	3.3	3.0	2.9	2.1	2.3	1.9
CC71 Primary metal and metal product manufacturing	1.6	0.9	2.4	4.9	3.6	5.1	2.4	1.8	3.2	0.3
CC72 Fabricated metal product manufacturing	1.8	1.0	1.3	3.4	1.3	0.4	1.3	-1.4	-1.8	-1.6
CC81 Transport equipment manufacturing	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.5	0.6	2.7	1.6	0.9	1.3
CC82 Machinery and other equipment manufacturing	2.0	2.8	2.0	3.0	2.3	2.0	3.3	1.3	0.9	0.0
CC91 Furniture and other manufacturing	0.5	2.4	3.1	3.9	3.5	2.6	2.6	2.5	1.7	1.9
DD Electricity, gas, water, and waste services	4.9	10.0	4.1	-6.4	-3.7	17.9	14.1	19.8	30.3	-3.4
DD11 Electricity and gas supply	4.2	10.7	4.3	-7.7	-4.6	19.9	15.3	22.2	34.5	-4.2
DD12 Water, sewer, drainage, and waste services	0.7	4.8	2.7	3.7	3.1	2.5	4.6	3.9	3.8	3.0
EE Construction	11.5	2.5	2.9	3.4	3.8	3.2	3.1	2.3	1.5	1.7
EE11 Building construction	4.6	2.3	2.7	3.3	2.8	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	1.9
EE12 Heavy and civil engineering construction	2.9	1.3	2.7	3.0	4.5	3.3	3.7	3.1	1.7	2.2
EE13 Construction services	4.0	3.1	3.1	3.7	4.3	3.8	4.0	2.6	1.6	1.3
FF Wholesale trade	4.6	2.2	4.2	5.1	4.9	4.4	3.4	2.5	1.6	1.3
GH Retail trade and accommodation	5.0	1.7	2.4	3.0	3.6	3.3	2.7	1.9	1.9	0.8
GH11 Motor vehicle & parts, and fuel retailing	0.4	3.2	5.0	5.7	6.6	2.9	2.3	1.4	1.1	1.3
GH12 Supermarket, grocery, and specialised food retailing	0.6	0.8	1.5	2.8	4.0	4.4	2.5	1.6	2.0	0.0
GH13 Other store-based and non-store retailing	2.0	1.7	2.0	2.6	2.9	3.2	2.9	2.3	2.5	1.7
GH21 Accommodation and food services	1.9	1.6	2.4	3.1	3.5	3.3	2.5	1.5	1.4	-0.1
II Transport, postal, and warehousing	5.7	3.5	4.0	5.3	5.2	3.7	5.3	4.1	1.7	3.5
II11 Road transport	1.9	2.4	3.2	7.3	8.0	6.0	8.4	5.1	1.4	4.9
II12 Rail, water, air, and other transport	2.6	5.7	5.9	5.2	4.7	2.8	4.0	4.4	1.3	2.5
II13 Post, courier support, and warehouse services	1.2	1.7	1.7	2.3	2.4	2.1	3.2	2.0	2.2	3.0
JJ Information media and telecommunications	3.2	-0.4	0.4	0.5	-3.0	-5.7	-5.3	-5.8	-3.2	-1.0
JJ11 Information media services	1.4	-1.0	0.5	1.2	2.2	2.4	2.7	2.0	1.4	1.8
JJ12 Telecommunication, Internet, and library services	1.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	-7.2	-12.1	-11.7	-12.2	-7.1	-3.3
KK Financial and insurance services	3.7	1.2	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.8	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.2
KK11 Finance	1.9	0.9	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.8	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.0
KK12 Insurance and superannuation funds	1.0	1.5	1.2	1.6	1.1	1.3	2.1	4.2	4.2	4.7
KK13 Auxiliary finance and insurance services	0.9	1.6	1.8	2.1	1.6	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.2	1.9
LL Rental, hiring, and real estate services	5.8	2.4	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.0	1.9	2.3	1.8
LL11 Rental and hiring services	0.7	1.7	2.5	3.0	2.6	2.2	2.1	1.7	1.8	1.7
LL12 Property operators and real estate services	3.5	2.4	2.0	1.7	1.8	2.1	1.9	2.1	3.0	2.2
LL21 Ownership of owner-occupied dwellings	1.6	2.8	5.4	6.1	6.0	5.1	2.3	1.8	1.0	1.2
MN Professional and administrative services	6.3	1.4	1.4	1.8	1.8	2.5	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.0

Table 6

Producers price index**Inputs**

Percentage change from same quarter of previous year

Industry group ⁽¹⁾	Weight (percent) ⁽²⁾	Quarter								
		2010		2011				2012		
		Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep
MN11 Professional, scientific, and tech services	4.7	1.3	1.4	1.9	1.8	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.4	1.9
MN21 Administrative and support services	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.6	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.1	2.1
OO Public administration and safety	2.6	0.8	1.2	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.0	1.7	1.5
OO11 Local government administration	0.2	1.2	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.4
OO21 Cent govt admin, defence, and public safety	2.4	0.8	1.2	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.0	1.7	1.4
PP Education and training	1.7	1.2	1.4	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.5	1.7	2.3	1.8
QQ Health	3.1	-0.3	0.1	0.8	1.3	1.4	2.4	1.7	2.0	2.3
RS Arts, recreation, and other services	2.9	1.9	2.2	2.9	3.1	2.1	2.6	1.7	1.3	1.4
RS11 Arts and recreation services	1.3	0.9	1.1	1.8	2.0	1.7	2.7	1.6	1.2	1.3
RS21 Other services	1.6	2.7	3.2	3.8	3.9	2.5	2.5	1.9	1.7	1.5
8 All industries excl admin, health, education	92.6	4.1	4.6	5.6	5.1	4.8	4.3	2.2	2.0	0.2
9 All industries	100.0	3.8	4.4	5.3	4.8	4.7	4.2	2.3	1.9	0.3

1. New Zealand Standard Industrial Output Categories (NZSIOC), based on the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification 2006 (ANZSIC06).
2. The weight reference period is the year to March 2009. The weights represent industry shares of intermediate consumption. The weights have been sourced from the New Zealand System of National Accounts. Weights may not sum to totals due to rounding.
3. Agriculture input indexes by farm type are based on farm expenses price index (FEPI) categories, not NZSIOC categories. Output agriculture indexes by farm type are based on NZSIOC.

Source: Statistics New Zealand

Table 7

Producers price index

Selected commodities – index numbers and percentage changes

Base: December 2010 quarter (=1000)

Commodity	Series ref. PPIQ	Quarter								
		2010		2011				2012		
		Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep
Sheep and lamb	SQC01	928	1000	1087	1155	1195	1284	1244	1175	1176
Cattle	SQC02	1027	1000	1068	1110	1089	1151	1141	1119	1185
Deer	SQC03	960	1000	1010	1055	1109	1110	1011	1003	1007
Wool	SQC04	806	1000	1149	1339	1345	1345	1199	1042	891
Logs for domestic market	SQC05	1004	1000	1012	1093	1061	1019	988	990	1009
Logs for export market	SQC06	904	1000	1124	1108	796	851	852	857	885
Processed meat (beef and sheep)	SQC07	989	1000	1098	1127	1103	1122	1068	1018	1000
Pulp, paper, and paperboard products	SQC08	989	1000	986	1000	975	986	941	959	954
Fertiliser	SQC09	1000	1000	1006	1006	1072	1087	1088	1097	1100
Ready-mixed concrete	SQC10	1000	1000	1000	1000	1018	1021	1024	1024	1020
Timber ⁽¹⁾	SQC11	..	1000	1000	999	982	988	971	1014	1030
Electricity: commercial consumers	SQC12	1106	1000	1023	1041	1127	1040	1089	1251	1208
Gas: commercial consumers	SQC13	970	1000	1031	1002	998	971	983	973	952
Road freight	SQC14	988	1000	1007	1038	1045	1060	1064	1067	1090
Sea freight	SQC15	1069	1000	1007	1026	1004	1031	1001	1061	987
Commercial rent	SQC18	999	1000	1001	1011	1017	1016	1016	1043	1045
Legal services: personal and corporate	SQC19	1003	1000	1006	1018	1027	1033	1057	1059	1068
Accounting services	SQC20	998	1000	1000	1024	1047	1051	1051	1053	1070
Percentage change from previous quarter										
Sheep and lamb		10.4	7.8	8.7	6.3	3.5	7.4	-3.1	-5.5	0.1
Cattle		5.9	-2.6	6.8	3.9	-1.9	5.7	-0.9	-1.9	5.9
Deer		7.0	4.1	1.0	4.5	5.1	0.1	-8.9	-0.8	0.4
Wool		4.6	24.1	14.9	16.5	0.4	0.0	-10.9	-13.1	-14.5
Logs for domestic market		0.7	-0.4	1.2	8.0	-2.9	-4.0	-3.0	0.2	1.9
Logs for export market		-17.3	10.6	12.4	-1.4	-28.2	6.9	0.1	0.6	3.3
Processed meat (beef and sheep)		1.9	1.1	9.8	2.6	-2.1	1.7	-4.8	-4.7	-1.8
Pulp, paper, and paperboard products		2.7	1.1	-1.4	1.4	-2.5	1.1	-4.6	1.9	-0.5
Fertiliser		-1.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	6.6	1.4	0.1	0.8	0.3
Ready-mixed concrete		3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.3	0.3	0.0	-0.4
Timber ⁽¹⁾		0.0	-0.1	-1.7	0.6	-1.7	4.4	1.6
Electricity: commercial consumers		-0.2	-9.6	2.3	1.8	8.3	-7.7	4.7	14.9	-3.4
Gas: commercial consumers		-3.8	3.1	3.1	-2.8	-0.4	-2.7	1.2	-1.0	-2.2
Road freight		-0.2	1.2	0.7	3.1	0.7	1.4	0.4	0.3	2.2
Sea freight		3.8	-6.4	0.7	1.9	-2.1	2.7	-2.9	6.0	-7.0
Commercial rent		0.2	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.6	-0.1	0.0	2.7	0.2
Legal services: personal and corporate		0.7	-0.3	0.6	1.2	0.9	0.6	2.3	0.2	0.8
Accounting services		1.8	0.2	0.0	2.4	2.2	0.4	0.0	0.2	1.6
Percentage change from same quarter of previous year										
Sheep and lamb		0.8	24.3	38.9	37.4	28.8	28.4	14.4	1.7	-1.6
Cattle		12.6	18.9	21.8	14.4	6.0	15.1	6.8	0.8	8.8
Deer		-12.9	0.3	12.9	17.5	15.5	11.0	0.1	-4.9	-9.2
Wool		26.1	42.7	55.1	73.8	66.9	34.5	4.4	-22.2	-33.8
Logs for domestic market		14.9	11.8	9.4	9.7	5.7	1.9	-2.4	-9.4	-4.9
Logs for export market		28.5	28.8	8.8	1.4	-11.9	-14.9	-24.2	-22.7	11.2
Processed meat (beef and sheep)		3.4	17.1	20.6	16.1	11.5	12.2	-2.7	-9.7	-9.3
Pulp, paper, and paperboard products		10.4	16.5	7.4	3.9	-1.4	-1.4	-4.6	-4.1	-2.2
Fertiliser		-12.9	-12.7	-0.4	-0.4	7.2	8.7	8.2	9.0	2.6
Ready-mixed concrete		3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.4	0.2
Timber ⁽¹⁾		-1.2	-2.9	1.5	4.9
Electricity: commercial consumers		-4.0	-2.9	-1.4	-6.1	1.9	4.0	6.5	20.2	7.2
Gas: commercial consumers		-4.3	-0.3	0.1	-0.6	2.9	-2.9	-4.7	-2.9	-4.6
Road freight		1.2	2.2	2.2	4.9	5.8	6.0	5.7	2.8	4.3
Sea freight		10.0	1.6	-1.0	-0.3	-6.1	3.1	-0.6	3.4	-1.7
Commercial rent		0.5	0.7	0.4	1.3	1.8	1.6	1.5	3.2	2.8
Legal services: personal and corporate		2.3	0.7	1.0	2.2	2.4	3.3	5.1	4.0	4.0
Accounting services		5.1	3.7	3.3	4.4	4.9	5.1	5.1	2.8	2.2

1. Timber has replaced framing timber in the selected commodities. Timber includes a wider range of timber products such as sawn wood, chipped wood, and framing timber.

Symbol: .. not available

Source: Statistics New Zealand