Bureau of Labor Statistics

FOR DATA ONLY: (202) 691-5200
FOR TECHNICAL INFORMATION: (202) 691-7705

MEDIA CONTACT: (202) 691-5902
http://www.bls.gov/ppi

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## Producer Price Indexes -- July 2002

The Producer Price Index for Finished Goods declined 0.2 percent in July, seasonally adjusted, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. This decrease followed a 0.1percent rise in June and a 0.4-percent decline in May. At the earlier stages of processing, the intermediate goods index advanced at a 0.2 -percent rate for the second consecutive month, and prices received by crude goods producers moved up 0.6 percent, following a 3.6-percent drop in June. (See table A.)

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

| Month | Finished goods |  |  |  |  | Intermediate goods | Crude goods |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Foods | Energy | Except foods and energy | Change in <br> finished goods <br> from 12 <br> months <br> ago (unadj.) |  |  |
| 2001 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| July | -1.2 | -0.4 | -7.3 | 0.1 | 1.4 | -1.1 | -5.3 |
| Aug. | . 4 | . 7 | 1.4 | 0 | 2.0 | -. 2 | -. 7 |
| Sept. | . 4 | . 1 | 1.5 | . 1 | 1.6 | . 1 | -4.4 |
| Oct. | -1.3 | -. 1 | -6.7 | -. 4 | -. 3 | -1.3 | -8.8 |
| Nov. | -. 6 | -. 8 | -3.9 | . 1 | -1.2 | -. 7 | 4.9 |
| Dec. | -. 4 | -. 1 | -3.0 | . 2 | -1.6 | -. 6 | -7.2 |
| 2002 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jan. | 0 | . 8 | -. 5 | -. 2 | -2.7 | -. 2 | 4.6 |
| Feb. | . 2 | . 8 | 0 | . 1 | -2.6 | -. 2 | -1.2 |
| Mar. | r. 9 | r. 6 | r 5.7 | -. 1 | r -1.6 | r 1.0 | r 5.0 |
| Apr. | r -. 1 | r -3.0 | r 3.1 | . 1 | -2.0 | r 1.2 | r 4.0 |
| May | -. 4 | -. 2 | -2.3 | 0 | -2.7 | -. 5 | 1.7 |
| June | . 1 | . 1 | 0 | . 2 | -2.1 | . 2 | -3.6 |
| July | -. 2 | -. 1 | . 1 | -. 3 | -1.1 | . 2 | . 6 |

$\mathrm{r}=\mathrm{revised}$. Some of the figures shown above and elsewhere in this release may differ from those previously reported because data for March 2002 have been revised to reflect the availability of late reports and corrections by respondents.

The index for finished goods other than foods and energy fell 0.3 percent in July, after posting a $0.2-$ percent increase in the prior month. Excluding passenger cars and light trucks, the index for finished goods would have shown no change and the index for finished goods other than foods and energy would have decreased 0.1 percent in July. Finished consumer food prices edged down 0.1 percent in July, following a 0.1percent rise a month earlier. By contrast, prices for finished energy goods advanced 0.1 percent in July, after showing no change a month earlier.

Before seasonal adjustment, the Producer Price Index for Finished Goods decreased 0.2 percent to 138.9 (1982=100) in July. From July 2001 to July 2002, prices for finished goods fell 1.1 percent. During the same period, the index for finished energy goods dipped 5.2 percent, prices for finished consumer foods declined 1.3 percent, and the index for finished goods other than foods and energy edged down 0.2 percent. At the earlier stages of processing, prices received by producers of intermediate goods decreased 1.5 percent for the 12 months ended July 2002, and the crude goods index fell 6.2 percent during the same period.

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

| Month | Intermediate goods |  |  |  | Crude goods |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Foods | Energy | Except foods and energy | Change in <br> intermediate <br> goods from <br> 12 months <br> ago <br> (unadj.) | Foods | Energy (unadj.) | Except foods and energy | Change in <br> crude goods <br> from <br> 12 months <br> ago <br> (unadj.) |
| 2001 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| July | 0.6 | -5.0 | -0.5 | -0.2 | 0.6 | -12.4 | 1.0 | -7.3 |
| Aug. | 1.8 | -. 3 | -. 3 | -. 2 | -. 6 | -. 5 | -1.8 | -4.5 |
| Sept. | -. 8 | 1.1 | -. 1 | -. 8 | . 8 | -11.0 | . 2 | -14.6 |
| Oct. | -. 4 | -6.2 | -. 4 | -2.4 | -3.5 | -17.9 | -1.5 | -25.1 |
| Nov. | -1.6 | -3.2 | -. 2 | -3.0 | -4.9 | 19.9 | -. 3 | -20.5 |
| Dec. | -1.1 | -2.9 | -. 2 | -4.0 | -2.3 | -15.0 | -. 5 | -32.5 |
| 2002 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jan. | -. 2 | -1.3 | -. 1 | -4.7 | 4.3 | 7.8 | 0 | -40.0 |
| Feb. | -. 1 | -1.2 | 0 | -4.6 | 1.8 | -7.1 | 1.5 | -30.6 |
| Mar. | r. 4 | r 4.5 | r. 3 | r -3.5 | -. 9 | r 16.9 | r. 5 | r -21.6 |
| Apr. | r -. 6 | r 6.2 | r. 3 | -2.4 | -6.4 | r 18.7 | r 1.8 | -18.9 |
| May | -. 8 | -3.2 | 0 | -3.1 | . 4 | 2.2 | 3.4 | -15.8 |
| June | . 7 | . 5 | . 2 | -2.7 | -. 9 | -8.9 | 1.6 | -11.8 |
| July | 1.5 | -1.0 | . 2 | -1.5 | 1.5 | -. 9 | 1.7 | -6.2 |

$\mathrm{r}=$ revised. Some of the figures shown above and elsewhere in this release may differ from those previously reported because data for March 2002 have been revised to reflect the availability of late reports and corrections by respondents.

## Finished goods

Prices for finished consumer goods other than foods and energy declined 0.4 percent in July, compared with a 0.3 -percent advance in June. The light motor trucks index fell 1.6 percent in July, after rising 0.5 percent in June, and passenger car prices decreased 1.5 percent, following a 0.4 -percent increase. The July price declines for passenger cars and light motor trucks reflect an increase in incentives. Prices also turned down for cosmetics and other toilet preparations, men's and boys' apparel, household appliances, alcoholic beverages, and girls', children's, and infants' apparel. On the other hand, the index for women's apparel advanced 0.2 percent, after falling at a 0.2 -percent rate in June. Prices for floor coverings and household furniture rose at a faster pace in July than they did a month earlier.

The capital equipment index decreased 0.4 percent in July, compared with a 0.1 -percent increase in June. Prices for light motor trucks, passenger cars, construction machinery, and commercial furniture decreased, following increases in June. The index for communication and related equipment fell 1.0 percent in July, after showing no change in the preceding month. The index for electronic computers fell at a faster pace in July than it did in June. Conversely, prices for heavy motor trucks rose 0.9 percent in July, after edging up 0.1 percent in the prior month. The indexes for tools, dies, jigs, and industrial molds and for metal cutting machine tools turned up in July.

The index for finished consumer foods edged down 0.1 percent, following a 0.1 -percent increase in June. Beef and veal prices fell 1.4 percent in July, after rising 1.5 percent in the preceding month. The indexes for eggs for fresh use and soft drinks also turned down in July. The rate of price increase slowed for both fresh and dry vegetables and confectionery end products, while larger price declines were registered for processed young chickens. On the other hand, the index for fresh fruits and melons decreased 5.6 percent in July, compared with a 12.0 -percent drop in June. Dairy product prices also declined at a slower rate in July than in the prior month. The indexes for finfish and shellfish and processed fruits and vegetables rose, after falling in the previous month. Prices for pork increased more in July than they did in June.

The index for finished energy goods increased 0.1 percent in July, after showing no change in the prior month. In July, advancing prices for gasoline, home heating oil, diesel fuel, and finished lubricants slightly outweighed declining prices for residential electric power, residential natural gas, and liquefied petroleum gas.

## Intermediate goods

The Producer Price Index for Intermediate Materials, Supplies, and Components rose 0.2 percent in July, the same rate of increase as in June. Rising prices for nondurable manufacturing materials, intermediate foods and feeds, materials and components for construction, and durable manufacturing materials slightly outweighed price declines for intermediate energy goods. The index for intermediate materials other than foods and energy advanced 0.2 percent for the second consecutive month. (See table B.)

Prices for nondurable manufacturing materials moved up 0.7 percent in July, following a 0.4 -percent gain in the previous month. Advancing prices were observed for industrial chemicals, plastic resins and materials, paperboard, medicinal and botanical chemicals, and paper. These increases more than offset falling prices for finished fabrics, phosphates, processed yarns and threads, gray fabrics, and fertilizer materials.

The index for intermediate foods and feeds rose 1.5 percent in July, following a 0.7-percent advance in June. Prices for prepared animal feeds posted a 3.5 -percent gain, following a 0.7 -percent increase in the previous month. The July index for sausage and deli meats turned up, after falling a month earlier. Prices for confectionery materials, pork, and flour rose more in July than they did in June. The index for fluid milk products fell at a slower rate than in the prior month. By contrast, beef and veal prices turned down 1.4 percent in July, following a 1.5-percent rise in June. The indexes for crude vegetable oils and for mayonnaise, salad dressings, and sandwich spreads both increased at a slower pace than they did a month ago. Prices for natural, processed, and imitation cheese decreased more in July than they did in June. The refined sugar index turned down, after rising in the previous month.

Prices for materials and components for construction increased 0.2 percent in July, after inching up 0.1 percent in June. The rising indexes for fabricated structural metal products, softwood lumber, hardwood lumber, nonferrous wire and cable, air conditioning and refrigeration equipment, and plastic construction products more than offset price declines for gypsum products, plywood, millwork, fabricated ferrous wire products, asphalt felts and coatings, and switchgear.

The index for durable manufacturing materials edged up 0.2 percent in July, after advancing 0.6 percent a month earlier. Prices for steel mill products increased 0.9 percent, following a 2.6-percent rise in June. The indexes for primary nonferrous metals, aluminum mill shapes, copper and brass mill shapes, prepared paint, and plywood turned down in July, after increasing in the prior month. Conversely, prices for building paper and board turned up 3.0 percent, compared with a 2.0 -percent decline in the previous month. The index for hardwood lumber also rose, after falling in June. Prices for flat glass increased in July, after showing no change in the prior month.

Subsequent to a 0.5 -percent gain in June, the intermediate energy goods index fell 1.0 percent in July. Leading this downturn, prices for commercial electric power decreased 2.1 percent, after rising 0.8 percent in the prior month. The indexes for natural gas to electric utilities, commercial natural gas, and residual fuel also turned down, following advances in June. The rate of decline for the industrial natural gas index quickened from June to July. On the other hand, the index for industrial electric power advanced 1.6 percent, after showing no change in the previous month. Jet fuel prices turned up in July, following declines a month earlier. The index for liquefied petroleum gas fell at a slower rate in July, while prices for gasoline and diesel fuel rose more than they did in June.

## Crude goods

Prices for crude materials for further processing advanced 0.6 percent in July, after posting a 3.6-percent decline in June. The index for crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs turned up in July, while prices for crude energy materials fell at a slower rate than they did in June. The basic industrial materials index moved up at a slightly faster rate in July than it did a month earlier. (See table B.)

Following a 0.9-percent drop in June, the index for crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs rose 1.5 percent in July. Leading this upturn, corn prices advanced 17.8 percent in July, after falling 0.4 percent in the previous month. Prices for slaughter hogs, wheat, and soybeans climbed faster in July than they did in the prior month. The index for slaughter cattle fell at a slower pace than it did in June. By contrast, prices for slaughter broilers and fryers declined 7.9 percent in July, following a 5.8-percent rise in June. The fluid milk index fell at a faster rate in July than it did a month ago. The index for fresh and dry vegetables moved up at a slower rate in July than it did in the preceding month.

The Producer Price Index for Crude Energy Materials declined 0.9 percent in July, after registering an 8.9-percent drop in June. Crude petroleum prices advanced 9.5 percent, turning up from a 19.5 -percent fall in the previous month. Alternatively, the index for natural gas dropped 7.7 percent in July, following a 3.5-percent decrease a month earlier. Prices for coal fell 1.2 percent in July, after remaining unchanged in the prior month.

Prices for basic industrial materials rose 1.7 percent, after advancing 1.6 percent in June. Rising prices for wastepaper, raw cotton, iron and steel scrap, and nonferrous metal ores were partially offset by falling prices for aluminum base scrap, copper base scrap, pulpwood, and gold ores.

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

Mining. The Producer Price Index for the Net Output of Total Domestic Mining Industries fell 2.1 percent in July, after posting a 7.0 -percent decrease in the previous month. (Net output price indexes are not seasonally adjusted.) Prices received by the oil and gas extraction industry group moved down 3.1 percent, following a 9.8-percent drop in June. The index for the metal mining industry group advanced 0.9 percent, after rising 0.7 percent in the prior month. On the other hand, prices received by the industry group for coal mining decreased 0.2 percent, compared with a 0.1-percent decline a month earlier. In July 2002, the Producer Price Index for Total Mining Industries stood at 92.6 (December $1984=100$ ), 6.2 percent below its year-ago level.

Manufacturing. The Producer Price Index for the Net Output of Total Domestic Manufacturing Industries showed no change for the second consecutive month. In July, higher prices received by the industry groups for petroleum refining and related products, chemicals and allied products, food and kindred products, fabricated metal products (except machinery and transportation equipment), and lumber and wood products (except furniture) offset price decreases received by the industry groups for transportation equipment, machinery (except electrical), electrical and electronic machinery and equipment, and rubber and miscellaneous plastic products. In July, the Producer Price Index for Total Manufacturing Industries stood at 133.6 (December 1984 $=100$ ), 0.6 percent lower than a year ago.

Services. Among service industries in July, advancing prices were registered by the United Stated Postal Service, general medical and surgical hospitals, specialty hospitals (except psychiatric), help supply services, advertising agencies, and wireless telecommunications. By contrast, falling prices were posted by the industries for telephone communications (except radiotelephone); accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping services; engineering, design, analysis, and consulting services; truck rental and leasing; and trucking (except local).

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\begin{aligned}
& \qquad * * * * * \\
& \text { Producer Price Index data for August } 2002 \text { will be } \\
& \text { released on Friday, September 13, } 2002 \text { at } 8: 30 \text { a.m. (EDT) }
\end{aligned}
$$

## Resampling of Industries

Effective with the release of data for July 2002, the Producer Price Index (PPI) includes data for 19 resampled industries. The Bureau of Labor Statistics periodically updates the sample of producers providing data for the PPI to more accurately reflect current conditions when the structure, membership, technology, or product mix of an industry shifts. The first results of this systematic process were published in July 1986. Subsequent efforts have been completed at 6-month intervals.

Also effective with this release, PPIs for 2 service industries were introduced: Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) 4833, Television Broadcasting Stations, and SIC 5531, Auto and Home Supply Stores. The index data for SIC 4833 have a start date of June 2001, while the index data for SIC 5531 have start date of December 2001. The introduction of these industries is part of an ongoing effort to expand PPI coverage to sectors of the economy other than mining and manufacturing.

For information on specific index additions, deletions, and recodes that are effective with this semiannual update, or to obtain the article that introduces SIC 4833, see the July 2002 issue of the PPI Detailed Report or contact the Division of Industrial Prices and Price Indexes, Section of Index Analysis and Public Information at ppi-info@BLS.gov or (202) 691-7705.

SIC Code Industry
1312 Crude petroleum and natural gas*
1322 Natural gas liquids and natural gas residue*
2023 Dry, condensed, and evaporated milk products
2077 Animal and marine fats and oils
2311 Men's and boys' suits and coats
2385 Waterproof outer garments
2499 Wood products, not elsewhere classified
2653 Corrugated and solid fiber boxes
2796
2911
3341
3399
3466
3482
3494
3497
3537
3669
4724
4833 Television broadcasting stations**
5531
Platemaking services
Petroleum refining
Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals
Primary metal products, not elsewhere classified
Metal crowns and closures
Small arms ammunition, 30 mm and under
Valves and pipe fittings, not elsewhere classified
Metal foil and leaf
Industrial trucks and tractors
Communications equipment, not elsewhere classified
Travel agencies
Auto and home supply stores **

* These industry codes are PPI constructed and correspond to SIC 1311 and SIC 1321.

Newly introduced PPI.

## Technical Note

## Brief Explanation of Producer Price Indexes

The term Producer Price Index (PPI) refers to a family of indexes that measure the average change over time in the selling prices received by domestic producers of goods and services. PPIs measure price change from the perspective of the seller. This contrasts with other measures, such as the Consumer Price Index (CPI); CPIs measure price change from the purchaser's perspective. Sellers' and purchasers' prices may differ due to government subsidies, sales and excise taxes, and distribution costs.

More than 10,000 PPIs for individual products and groups of products are released each month. PPIs are available for the products of virtually every industry in the mining and manufacturing sectors of the U.S. economy. New PPIs are gradually being introduced for the products of industries in the transportation, utilities, trade, finance, and services sectors of the economy.

More than 100,000 price quotations per month are organized into three sets of producer price indexes: (1) stage-of-processing indexes; (2) commodity indexes; and (3) indexes for the net output of industries and their products. The stage-of-processing structure (tables 1, 2, and 5) organizes products by class of buyer and degree of fabrication. The commodity structure (tables 2 and 3 ) organizes products by similarity of end-use or material composition. The entire output of various industries is sampled to derive price indexes for the net output of industries and their products (table 4).

Within the stage-of-processing system, finished goods are commodities that will not undergo further processing and are ready for sale to the final demand user, either an individual consumer or business firm. Consumer foods include unprocessed foods such as eggs and fresh vegetables, as well as processed foods such as bakery products and meats. Other finished consumer goods include durable goods such as automobiles, household furniture, and appliances; and nondurable goods such as apparel and home heating oil. Capital equipment includes producer durable goods such as heavy motor trucks, tractors, and machine tools.

The stage-of-processing category for intermediate materials, supplies, and components consists partly of commodities that have been processed but require further processing. Examples of such semifinished goods include flour, cotton yarn, steel mill products, and lumber. The intermediate goods category also encompasses nondurable physically complete items purchased by business firms as inputs for their operations. Examples include diesel fuel, belts and belting, paper boxes, and fertilizers.

Crude materials for further processing are products entering the market for the first time that have not been manufactured or fabricated and that are not sold directly to consumers. Crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs include items such as grains and livestock. Examples of crude nonfood materials include raw cotton, crude petroleum, coal, hides and skins, and iron and steel scrap.

Producer price indexes for the net output of industries and their products are grouped according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC). Industry price indexes are compatible with other economic time series organized by SIC codes, such as data on employment, wages, and productivity. Table 4 lists indexes for the net output of major mining and manufacturing industry groups at the 2-digit level.

Producer price indexes are based on selling prices reported by establishments of all sizes selected by probability sampling, with the probability of selection proportionate to size. Individual items and transaction terms from these firms are also chosen by probability proportionate to size. BLS strongly encourages cooperating companies to supply actual transaction prices at the time of shipment to minimize the use of list prices. Prices are normally reported by mail questionnaire for the Tuesday of the week containing the 13th.

Price data are provided on a voluntary and confidential basis; no one but sworn BLS employees are allowed access to individual company price reports. The Bureau publishes price indexes instead of unit dollar prices. All producer price indexes are routinely subject to revision once, 4 months after original publication, to reflect the availability of late reports and corrections by respondents.

The BLS periodically updates the PPI sample of survey respondents to better reflect current conditions when the structure, membership, technology, or product mix of an industry shifts significantly and to spread reporting burden among smaller firms. Results of these resampling efforts are incorporated into the PPI every January and July.

As part of an ongoing effort to expand coverage to sectors of the economy other than mining and manufacturing, an increasing number of service sector industries have been introduced into the PPI. The following list of recently introduced service industries includes the month in which an article describing the industry's content appeared in the PPI Detailed Report:

| Industry | SIC | PPI Detailed Report Issue |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Wireless Telecommunications. | 4812 | July 1999 |
| Telephone Communications, Except Radio Telephone....... | 4813 | July 1995 |
| Grocery Stores................................................... | 5411 | July 2000 |
| Meat and Fish (Seafood) Markets | 5421 | July 2000 |
| Fruit and Vegetable Markets | 5431 | July 2000 |
| Candy, Nut, and Confectionery Stores........................ | 5441 | July 2000 |
| Retail Bakeries. | 5461 | July 2000 |
| Miscellaneous Food Stores | 5499 | July 2000 |
| New Car Dealers | 5511 | July 2000 |
| Gasoline Service Stations. | 5541 | January 2002 |
| Boat Dealers. | 5551 | January 2002 |
| Recreational Vehicle Dealers | 5561 | January 2002 |
| 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 |
| Data Processing Services. | 7374 | January 2002 |
| Home Health Care Services. | 8082 | January 1997 |
| Legal Services. | 8111 | January 1997 |
| Engineering Design, Analysis, and Consulting Services..... | 8711 | January 1997 |
| Architectural Design, Analysis, and Consulting Services... | 8712 | January 1997 |
| Premiums for Property and Casualty Insurance............... | 9331 | July 1998 |

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

Net output values of shipments are used as weights for industry indexes. Net output values refer to the value of shipments from establishments in one industry to establishments classified in another industry. However, weights for commodity price indexes are based on gross shipment values, including shipment values between establishments within the same industry. As a result, broad commodity grouping indexes such as the all commodities index are affected by the multiple counting of price change at successive stages of processing, which can lead to exaggerated or misleading signals about inflation. Stage-of-processing indexes partially correct this defect, but industry indexes consistently correct for this at all levels of aggregation. Therefore, industry and stage-ofprocessing 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
Less previous index
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 $100 \quad 0.034 \times 100$
Equals percent change 3.4
107.5
104.0

## 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.

Table 1. Producer price indexes and percent changes by stage of processing

| Grouping | Relative importance <br> Dec. <br> 2001 1/ | Unadjusted index |  |  | ```\| Unadjusted percent change to July 2002 from:``` |  | Seasonally adjusted percent change from: |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \text { Mar. } \\ 2002 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 2002 \text { 2/ } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 20022 / \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Apr } . \text { to } \\ \text { May } \end{array}\right\|$ | May to June | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { June to } \\ \text { July } \end{gathered}\right.$ |
| Finished goods | 100.000 | 138.7 | 139.2 | 138.9 | -1.1 | -0.2 | -0.4 | 0.1 | -0.2 |
| Finished consumer goods | 72.948 | 138.9 | 139.8 | 139.6 | -1.1 | -. 1 | -. 6 | . 1 | -. 1 |
| Finished consumer foods | 20.964 | 143.4 | 139.6 | 139.6 | -1.3 | 0 | -. 2 | . 1 | -. 1 |
| Crude | 1.560 | 160.3 | 125.6 | 125.3 | 11.4 | -. 2 | 7.4 | 2.0 | . 3 |
| Processed. | 19.404 | 141.9 | 140.7 | 140.8 | -2.0 | . 1 | -. 8 | 0 | -. 1 |
| Finished consumer goods, excluding foods | 51.984 | 136.9 | 139.6 | 139.3 | -1.1 | -. 2 | -. 6 | . 1 | -. 2 |
| Nondurable goods less foods. | 35.355 | 136.7 | 140.9 | 140.9 | -1.0 | 0 | -. 9 | . 1 | 0 |
| Durable goods. | 16.628 | 133.6 | 133.0 | 132.0 | -1.1 | -. 8 | -. 1 | . 2 | -. 7 |
| Capital equipment. | 27.052 | 139.5 | 139.1 | 138.6 | -. 8 | -. 4 | -. 1 | . 1 | -. 4 |
| Manufacturing industries. | 7.924 | 140.3 | 139.9 | 139.8 | $-.6$ | -. 1 | . 1 | -. 1 | -. 1 |
| Nonmanufacturing industries | 19.128 | 139.2 | 138.7 | 138.0 | -. 9 | -. 5 | -. 1 | . 2 | -. 5 |
| Intermediate materials, supplies, and components. | 100.000 | 126.1 | 127.9 | 128.1 | -1.5 | . 2 | -. 5 | . 2 | . 2 |
| Materials and components for manufacturing..... | 47.040 | 125.1 | 126.0 | 126.3 | -. 9 | . 2 | 0 | . 3 | . 2 |
| Materials for food manufacturing. | 2.902 | 122.9 | 122.1 | 122.8 | -2.8 | . 6 | -. 8 | . 6 | . 4 |
| Materials for nondurable manufacturing | 14.124 | 126.5 | 128.8 | 129.5 | -1.4 | . 5 | -. 2 | . 4 | . 7 |
| Materials for durable manufacturing. | 9.152 | 123.5 | 124.9 | 125.2 | -. 2 | . 2 | . 5 | . 6 | . 2 |
| Components for manufacturing. | 20.862 | 126.4 | 126.3 | 126.2 | -. 1 | -. 1 | . 1 | 0 | -. 2 |
| Materials and components for construction | 13.085 | 150.7 | 151.3 | 151.7 | . 4 | . 3 | . 1 | . 1 | . 2 |
| Processed fuels and lubricants. | 15.060 | 91.3 | 97.3 | 97.1 | -8.0 | -. 2 | -3.4 | . 5 | -. 6 |
| Manufacturing industries | 6.106 | 94.4 | 98.6 | 99.1 | -8.2 | . 5 | -2.4 | -. 1 | . 1 |
| Nonmanufacturing industries | 8.954 | 89.3 | 96.5 | 95.9 | -7.7 | -. 6 | -4.1 | . 8 | -1.2 |
| Containers.................. | 3.421 | 151.7 | 151.2 | 151.4 | -1.4 | . 1 | -. 1 | . 1 | . 1 |
| Supplies.......... | 21.395 | 138.3 | 138.7 | 139.1 | . 3 | . 3 | -. 1 | . 2 | . 3 |
| Manufacturing industries | $4.721$ | 144.2 | 144.6 | 144.7 | $-.6$ | . 1 | 0 | . 1 | 0 |
| Nonmanufacturing industries................... | $16.674$ | $135.6$ | $136.0$ | 136.5 | . 5 | . 4 | -. 1 | . 2 | . 4 |
|  | 1.082 | 94.9 | 95.1 | 99.3 | 2.7 | 4.4 | -. 8 | 1.0 | 4.4 |
| Other supplies............................. | 15.593 | 140.5 | 141.0 | 141.1 | . 4 | . 1 | -. 1 | . 2 | . 1 |
| Crude materials for further processing. | 100.000 | 103.7 | 106.4 | 106.7 | -6.2 | . 3 | 1.7 | -3.6 | . 6 |
| Foodstuffs and feedstuffs. | 46.173 | 102.8 | 97.1 | 97.8 | -10.8 | . 7 | . 4 | -. 9 | 1.5 |
| Nonfood materials. | 53.827 | 100.9 | 110.3 | 110.1 | -2.2 | $-.2$ | 2.6 | -5.4 | 0 |
| Nonfood materials except fuel 3/ | 32.578 | 96.4 | 99.3 | 103.5 | -. 5 | 4.2 | 6.6 | -7.2 | 4.6 |
| Manufacturing 3/............ | 31.534 | 88.2 | 90.9 | 94.9 | -. 6 | 4.4 | 6.8 | -7.4 | 4.5 |
| Construction. | 1.044 | 179.7 | 182.4 | 181.7 | -. 9 | -. 4 | . 2 | . 2 | . 3 |
| Crude fuel 4/. | $21.249$ | 98.0 | 117.3 | $109.8$ | -4.9 | -6.4 | -2.3 | -2.7 | -6.4 |
| Manufacturing industr | 1.958 | 95.8 | 113.4 | 106.4 | -5.9 | -6.2 | -2.4 | -2.6 | -6.2 |
| Nonmanufacturing industries. | 19.291 | 100.0 | 119.7 | 112.1 | -4.7 | $-6.3$ | -2.1 | -2.8 | -6. 3 |
| Special groupings |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Finished goods, excluding foods. | 5/79.036 | 137.2 | 138.9 | 138.5 | -1.1 | -. 3 | -. 5 | . 2 | -. 3 |
| Intermediate materials less foods and feeds | 6/ 96.017 | 126.8 | 128.7 | 128.8 | -1.5 | . 1 | -. 5 | . 2 | . 1 |
| Intermediate foods and feeds. | 6/ 3.983 | 114.3 | 113.8 | 115.6 | -1.4 | 1.6 | -. 8 | . 7 | 1.5 |
| Crude materials less agricultural products 3/ 7/. | 8/51.690 | 102.0 | 111.7 | 111.3 | -2.2 | -. 4 | 2.7 | -5.7 | -. 2 |
| Finished energy goods..... | 5/ 13.774 | 85.0 | 90.3 | 90.6 | -5.2 | . 3 | -2.3 | 0 | . 1 |
| Finished goods less energy........ | 5/ 86.226 | 148.2 | 147.3 | 146.8 | -. 5 | -. 3 | -. 1 | . 2 | -. 3 |
| Finished consumer goods less energy. | 5/ 59.174 | 151.9 | 150.7 | 150.3 | $-.4$ | -. 3 | -. 1 | . 2 | -. 3 |
| Finished goods less foods and energy. | 5/ 65.262 | 150.2 | 150.3 | 149.7 | -. 2 | -. 4 | 0 | . 2 | -. 3 |
| Finished consumer goods less foods and energy. | 5/ 38.210 | 157.4 | 157.9 | 157.2 | . 2 | -. 4 | 0 | . 3 | -. 4 |
| Consumer nondurable goods less foods and energy.. | 5/ 21.581 | 176.3 | 178.0 | 177.7 | 1.2 | -. 2 | 0 | . 3 | -. 1 |
| Intermediate energy goods. | 6/ 15.182 | 90.9 | 97.1 | 96.5 | -8.2 | -. 6 | -3.2 | . 5 | -1.0 |
| Intermediate materials less energy. | 6/ 84.818 | 133.8 | 134.4 | 134.8 | -. 4 | . 3 | 0 | . 1 | . 4 |
| Intermediate materials less foods and energy.... | 6/80.835 | 135.0 | 135.7 | 136.1 | $-.3$ | . 3 | 0 | . 2 | . 2 |
| Crude energy materials 3/. | 8/ 32.341 | 89.9 | 99.4 | 98.5 | -4.9 | -. 9 | 2.2 | -8.9 | -. 9 |
| Crude materials less energy........... | 8/ 67.659 | 109.3 | 107.5 | 108.6 | -5.4 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 0 | 1.5 |
| Crude nonfood materials less energy 4/... | 8/ 21.486 | 129.0 | 138.2 | 140.0 | 6.9 | 1.3 | 3.4 | 1.6 | 1.7 |

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 March 2002 have been recalculated to incorporate late reports and corrections by respondents. All indexes are subject to revision 4 months after original publication.

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

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

| Commodity code | Grouping | Unadjusted index |  |  | Unadjusted <br> percent <br> change to <br> July 2002 from: |  | Seasonally adjusted percent change from: |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{l\|} \text { Mar. } \\ 2002 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \left\|\begin{array}{l} \text { June } \\ 2002 \quad 1 / \mid \end{array}\right\| \end{array}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \text { July } \\ 2002 \quad 1 / \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\text { May }}{\text { Apr }}$ | May to June | June to July |
|  | FINISHED Goods. | 138.7 | 139.2 | 138.9 | -1.1 | -0.2 | -0.4 | 0.1 | -0.2 |
|  | FINISHED CONSUMER | 138.9 | 139.8 | 139.6 | -1.1 | -. 1 | -. 6 | . 1 | -. 1 |
|  | FINISHED CONSUMER FOODS | 143.4 | 139.6 | 139.6 | -1.3 | 0 | -. 2 | . 1 | -. 1 |
| 01-11 | Fresh fruits and melons $2 /$. | 91.3 | 89.6 | 84.6 | -1.4 | -5.6 | 21.2 | -12.0 | -5.6 |
| 01-13 | Fresh and dry vegetables 2/ | 216.8 | 131.9 | 138.4 | 31.3 | 4.9 | 1.7 | 11.7 | 4.9 |
| 01-71-07 | Eggs for fresh use (Dec. 1991=100) | 92.6 | 85.5 | 76.8 | 9.9 | -10.2 | 9.3 | 16.1 | -7.7 |
| 02-11 | Bakery products $2 / . . .$. ..... | 189.1 | 189.4 | 189.4 | . 4 | 0 | -. 1 | -. 1 | - |
| 02-13 | Milled rice $2 /$. | 78.7 | 78.4 | 75.9 | -11.2 | -3.2 | -5.1 | 1.3 | -3.2 |
| 02-14-02 | Pasta products (June 1985=100) | 122.3 | 121.4 | 121.4 | -. 7 | 0 | . 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 02-21-01 | Beef and veal $2 /$. | 120.8 | 116.1 | 114.5 | -3.5 | -1.4 | -3.0 | 1.5 | -1.4 |
| 02-21-04 | Pork.. | 115.1 | 108.5 | 112.4 | -13.5 | 3.6 | -7.5 | 1.1 | 2.4 |
| 02-22-03 | Processed young chicken | 111.2 | 111.8 | 109.9 | -7.4 | -1.7 | 2.8 | -1.2 | -2.6 |
| 02-22-06 | Processed turkeys. | 96.1 | 96.7 | 96.4 | -. 7 | -. 3 | 1.5 | -1.6 | -. 3 |
| 02-23 | Finfish and shellfish | 185.2 | 183.2 | 190.7 | 2.6 | 4.1 | 4.0 | -4.8 | 4.1 |
| 02-3 | Dairy products. | 138.1 | 135.2 | 134.0 | -11.4 | -. 9 | -1.6 | -2.2 | -1.7 |
| 02-4 | Processed fruits and vegetables | 132.1 | 130.4 | 131.4 | 1.4 | . 8 | . 2 | -1.3 | . 8 |
| 02-55 | Confectionery end products 21 | 175.4 | 176.7 | 177.1 | 3.6 | . 2 | . 3 | . 6 | . 2 |
| 02-62 | Soft drinks. | 151.1 | 151.7 | 150.9 | 2.2 | -. 5 | . 1 | 6 | -. 5 |
| 02-63-01 | Roasted coffee 2/ | 121.3 | 121.2 | 121.5 | -1.9 | . 2 | -. 4 | 1 | . 2 |
| 02-78 | Shortening and cooking oils | 131.9 | 138.7 | 140.5 | 6.0 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 2.1 | 1.3 |
|  | FINISHED CONSUMER GOODS EXCLUDING FOods | 136.9 | 139.6 | 139.3 | -1.1 | -. 2 | -. 6 | . 1 | -. 2 |
| 02-61 | Alcoholic beverages | 146.4 | 147.4 | 146.4 | . 7 | -. 7 | . 3 | . 1 | -. 7 |
| 03-81-01 | Women's apparel $2 /$. | 122.2 | 120.4 | 120.6 | -2.2 | . 2 | -. 1 | -. 2 | . 2 |
| 03-81-02 | Men's and boys' apparel $2 /$. | 129.6 | 129.8 | 128.3 | -3.2 | -1.2 | . 3 | . 5 | -1.2 |
| 03-81-03 | Girls', children's, and infants' apparel $2 /$ | 116.9 | 121.4 | 119.3 | 2.2 | -1.7 | . 7 | 3.5 | $-1.7$ |
| 03-82 | Textile housefurnishings $2 /$. | 122.6 | 122.0 | 122.1 | -. 2 | . 1 | -. 2 | . 2 | . 1 |
| 04-3 | Footwear 2/. | 145.8 | 146.0 | 146.1 | . 3 | . 1 | 0 | . 2 | . 1 |
| 05-41 | Residential electric power ( Dec. 1990=100) | 112.7 | 119.5 | 119.3 | -1.8 | -. 2 | -. 1 | . 7 | -. 7 |
| 05-51 | Residential gas (Dec. $1990=100$ )........... | 127.2 | 130.2 | 129.4 | -16.5 | -. 6 | -. 5 | . 5 | -. 4 |
| 05-71 | Gasoline. | 77.9 | 85.4 | 86.7 | . 9 | 1.5 | $-9.6$ | 1.0 | 2.2 |
| 05-73-02-01 | Fuel oil $\mathrm{No} 2.$. | 69.7 | 69.3 | 73.6 | -9.9 | 6.2 | -4.0 | -6.0 | 6.0 |
| 06-38 | Pharmaceutical preparations (June 2001=100) | 101.8 | 102.5 | 102.6 | 3.4 | . 1 | . 5 | . 4 | . 1 |
| 06-71 | Soaps and synthetic detergents $2 / \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | 129.7 | 129.9 | 130.0 | -. 5 | . 1 | -. 3 | . 2 | . 1 |
| 06-75 | Cosmetics and other toilet preparations $2 /$ | 139.2 | 140.6 | 139.7 | . 9 | -. 6 | -. 7 | 1.3 | -. 6 |
| 07-12 | Tires, tubes, tread, etc $2 / .$. | 95.5 | 95.5 | 95.3 | . 8 | -. 2 | . 3 | 0 | -. 2 |
| 09-15-01 | Sanitary papers and health products 21 | 147.3 | 149.0 | 148.3 | . 9 | -. 5 | -1.6 | . 3 | -. 5 |
| 09-31-01 | Newspaper circulation $2 /$. | 224.9 | 225.5 | 226.3 | 3.3 | . 4 | . 8 | 0 | . 4 |
| 09-32-01 | Periodical circulation. | 207.7 | 210.1 | 209.9 | 5.0 | -. 1 | . 5 | 0 | . 2 |
| 09-33 | Book publishing. | 233.5 | 235.8 | 235.6 | 4.8 | -. 1 | . 7 | . 3 | . 3 |
| 12-1 | Household furniture | 156.4 | 156.9 | 157.2 | 1.3 | . 2 | -. 1 | . 1 | . 3 |
| 12-3 | Floor coverings $2 /$. | 129.5 | 129.1 | 131.0 | -. 2 | 1.5 | -. 8 | . 1 | 1.5 |
| 12-4 | Household appliances | 104.6 | 105.6 | 104.4 | -. 4 | -1.1 | -. 4 | . 9 | -1.0 |
| 12-5 | Home electronic equipment $2 /$ | 69.7 | 69.2 | 69.1 | -1.3 | -. 1 | - | 0 | -. 1 |
| 12-62 | Household glassware. | 171.5 | 170.1 | 169.7 | -. 2 | -. 2 | . 2 | . 1 | -. 1 |
| 12-64 | Household flatware $2 /$. | 143.5 | 145.0 | 145.0 | 1.3 | - | -. 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 12-66 | Lawn and garden equip., ex. tractors 2 | 133.8 | 134.2 | 134.1 | 1.2 | -. 1 | -. 1 | -. 3 | -. 1 |
| 14-11-01 | Passenger cars. | 130.2 | 129.0 | 126.8 | -3.0 | -1.7 | . 4 | . 4 | -1.5 |
| 15-11 | Toys, games, and children's vehicles | 124.6 | 124.8 | 124.8 | . 8 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 15-12 | Sporting and athletic goods $2 / \ldots$ | 125.5 | 126.1 | 125.2 | -. 8 | -. 7 | 1.6 | -1.3 | -. 7 |
| 15-2 | Tobacco products $2 / \ldots \ldots$. ... | 448.7 | 466.4 | 466.9 | 4.4 | . 1 | 1. | . 1 | . 1 |
| 15-5 | Mobile homes $2 /$. | 165.7 | 167.2 | 166.9 | 1.3 | -. 2 | -. 1 | -. 2 | . 2 |
| 15-94-02 | Jewelry, platinum, \& karat gold | 130.2 | 130.0 | 130.2 | . 9 | . 2 | . 5 | 0 | . 2 |
| 15-94-04 | Costume jewelry and novelties $2 /$ | 143.7 | 145.5 | 144.3 | . 3 | -. 8 | 0 | 1.0 | -. 8 |
|  | CAPITAL EQUIPMENT | 139.5 | 139.1 | 138.6 | -. 8 | -. 4 | -. 1 | . 1 | -. 4 |
| 11-1 | Agricultural machinery and equipment | 158.1 | 157.0 | 157.3 | . 8 | . 2 | 0 | $-.1$ | . 2 |
| 11-2 | Construction machinery and equipment | 151.2 | 151.7 | 151.6 | 1.7 | -. 1 | . 2 | 1.3 | -. 1 |
| 11-37 | Metal cutting machine tools $2 /$.... | 153.3 | 151.4 | 151.7 | -1.8 | . 2 | -. 5 | -. 9 | . 2 |
| 11-38 | Metal forming machine tools $2 /$. | 166.4 | 167.0 | 166.9 | 1.0 | -. 1 | . 4 | -. 1 | -. 1 |
| 11-39 | Tools, dies, jigs, fixtures, and ind. molds | 140.8 | 139.8 | 140.6 | -. 8 | . 6 | . 1 | -. 2 | . 6 |
| 11-41 | Pumps, compressors, and equipment.......... | 160.4 | 160.9 | 161.2 | 1.8 | . 2 | 0 | . 4 | -. 4 |
| 11-44 | Industrial material handling equipment 21 | 137.2 | 136.2 | 136.4 | -. 2 | . 1 | -. 9 | . 1 | . 1 |
| 11-51 | Electronic computers (Dec. 1998=100) $2 /$. | 45.5 | 44.2 | 42.5 | -26.1 | -3.8 | -. 2 | -1.6 | -3.8 |
| 11-62 | Textile machinery 21. | 157.4 | 156.7 | 156.7 | -. 9 | 0 | -. 6 | -. 1 |  |
| 11-64 | Paper industries machinery (June 1982=100) | 168.2 | 169.3 | 169.2 | . 9 | -. 1 | 0 | . 6 | -. 1 |
| 11-65 | Printing trades machinery $2 /$. | 143.4 | 143.7 | 143.8 | . 1 | . 1 | . 8 | . 1 | . 1 |
| 11-74 | Transformers and power regulators $2 /$. | 131.5 | 132.1 | 132.0 | -1.8 | -. 1 | -. 6 | -. 1 | -. 1 |
| 11-76 | Communication \& related equip. (Dec. 1985=100) | 108.8 | 108.6 | 107.5 | -1.6 | -1.0 | 0 | 0 | -1.0 |
| 11-79-05 | x -ray and electromedical equipment $2 / \ldots$ | 100.7 | 101.2 | 101.4 | 2.1 | . 2 | . 6 | 0 | . 2 |
| 11-91 | Oil field and gas field machinery | 135.8 | 135.7 | 135.8 | . 7 | . 1 | . 1 | 0 | . 2 |
| 11-92 | Mining machinery and equipment $2 / \ldots \ldots$. | 150.9 | 151.4 | 151.9 | 2.2 | . 3 | 0 | . 1 | . 3 |
| 11-93 | Office and store machines and equipment $2 /$. | 112.3 | 114.3 | 112.1 | -. 4 | -1.9 | . 2 | -. 2 | -1.9 |
| 12-2 | Commercial furniture $2 / . . . . .$. ............ | 160.2 | 160.3 | 160.2 | -. 2 | -. 1 | . 3 | . 1 | -. 1 |
| 14-11-05 | Light motor trucks.... | 153.7 | 150.0 | 147.4 | -4.3 | -1.7 | -. 9 | . 5 | -1.6 |
| 14-11-06 | Heavy motor trucks $2 /$. | 150.9 | 151.9 | 153.2 | 3.4 | . 9 | -. 1 | . 1 | . 9 |
| 14-14 | Truck trailers $2 / \ldots . .$. | 137.6 | 137.8 | 137.8 | -. 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 14-21-02 | Civilian aircraft ( Dec. 1985=100) | 169.8 | 170.4 | 170.9 | . 6 | . 3 | -. 1 | . 2 | . 3 |
| 14-31 | Ships (Dec. 1985=100) 2/..... | 149.6 | 149.9 | 150.4 | . 9 | . 3 | . 3 | . 2 | $\cdot 3$ |
| 14-4 | Railroad equipment $2 / . .$. | 135.1 | 136.1 | 135.8 | . 5 | -. 2 | . 2 | . 5 | -. 2 |
|  | Intermediate materials, SUPPLIES, And Components | 126.1 | 127.9 | 128.1 | -1.5 | . 2 | -. 5 | . 2 | . 2 |
|  | INTERMEDIATE FOODS AND FEEDS. | 114.3 | 113.8 | 115.6 | -1.4 | 1.6 | -. 8 | . 7 | 1.5 |
| 02-12-03 | Flour 2/.. | 113.3 | 111.4 | 114.4 | 3.5 | 2.7 | 2.0 | 1.2 | 2.7 |
| 02-53 | Refined sugar 2/... | 117.3 | 118.1 | 117.4 | 7.2 | -. 6 | -1.3 | . 7 | -. 6 |
| 02-54 | Confectionery materials $2 /$. | 113.6 | 115.7 | 121.2 | 15.3 | 4.8 | -. 1 | 1.7 | 4.8 |
| 02-72 | Crude vegetable oils $2 /$. | 71.2 | 84.3 | 84.5 | 15.9 | . 2 | 2.4 | 14.2 | . 2 |
| 02-9 | Prepared animal feeds 21 | 103.1 | 103.2 | 106.8 | 2.0 | 3.5 | -. 7 | . 7 | 3.5 |
|  | Intermediate materials less foods and feeds | 126.8 | 128.7 | 128.8 | -1.5 | . 1 | -. 5 | . 2 | . 1 |
| 03-1 | Synthetic fibers 21. | 105.9 | 105.4 | 105.4 | -2.2 | - | . 3 | -. 9 | - |
| 03-2 | Processed yarns and threads $2 / \ldots$ | 102.1 | 104.3 | 104.0 | -1.0 | -. 3 | . 4 | 1.2 | -. 3 |
| 03-3 | Gray fabrics 2/. | 113.3 | 113.0 | 112.8 | -. 4 | -. 2 | . 3 | -. 1 | -. 2 |
| 03-4 | Finished fabrics. | 121.3 | 121.0 | 120.9 | -1.9 | -. 1 | -. 1 | - | -. 2 |
| 03-83-03 | Industrial textile products $2 /$ | 132.9 | 134.3 | 134.1 | 1.1 | -. 1 | . 1 |  | -. 1 |
| 04-2 | Leather $2 /$. | 196.4 | 202.2 | 201.6 | -1.7 | -. 3 | . 2 | 2.0 | -. 3 |
| 05-32 | Liquefied petroleum gas 2 | 91.1 | 101.2 | 99.1 | 5.1 | -2.1 | -. 4 | -10.2 | -2.1 |

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

| Commodity code | Grouping | Unadjusted index |  |  | Unadjusted <br> percent <br> change to <br> July 2002 from: |  | Seasonally adjusted percent change from: |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{l\|} \mid M a r \\ 2002 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 2002 \quad 1 / \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 2002 \text { 1/ } \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Apr. to } \\ \text { May } \end{gathered}$ | May to June | June to July |
|  | INTERMEDIATE MATERIALS LESS FOODS AND FEEDS -Continued. $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 05-42 | Commercial electric power | 133.5 | 144.6 | 143.0 | -3.3 | -1.1 | -1.5 | 0.8 | -2.1 |
| 05-43 | Industrial electric power | 135.7 | 141.6 | 145.3 | -2.8 | 2.6 | -. 9 | 0 | 1.6 |
| 05-52 | Commercial natural gas (Dec. 1990=100) | 131.3 | 133.7 | 130.2 | -18.0 | -2.6 | . 6 | 2.2 | -2.7 |
| 05-53 | Industrial natural gas (Dec. 1990=100) | 131.9 | 133.4 | 129.9 | -21.8 | -2.6 | 1 | -. 1 | -2.3 |
| 05-54 | Natural gas to electric utilities (Dec. 1990=100). | 92.1 | 106.3 | 94.7 | -25.1 | -10.9 | -8.1 | 4.2 | -11.0 |
| 05-72-03 | Jet fuels....................................... | 61.1 | 67.8 | 71.1 | -9.1 | 4.9 | 1.3 | $-1.8$ | 4.1 |
| 05-73-03 | No. 2 Diesel fuel | 69.7 | 73.3 | 77.4 | -5.1 | 5.6 | -9.3 | 3.3 | 5.4 |
| 05-74 | Residual fuel $2 /$. | 60.5 | 77.0 | 73.4 | -1.5 | -4.7 | 1.7 | 1.9 | -4.7 |
| 06-1 | Industrial chemicals $2 /$ | 123.1 | 125.9 | 129.3 | 1.9 | 2.7 | -1.9 | -. 2 | 2.7 |
| 06-21 | Prepared paint. | 166.3 | 167.0 | 166.1 | . 8 | -. 5 | -1.1 | . 4 | -. 5 |
| 06-22 | Paint materials $2 /$. | 154.3 | 172.7 | 172.2 | 15.2 | -. 3 | -3.2 | 4.6 | -. 3 |
| 06-31 | Medicinal and botanical chemicals $2 /$ | 132.2 | 132.1 | 133.6 | -4.7 | 1.1 | . 3 | -. 5 | 1.1 |
| 06-4 | Fats and oils, inedible. | 79.2 | 89.6 | 96.5 | 18.6 | 7.7 | -5.2 | 12.3 | 9.5 |
| 06-51 | Mixed fertilizers | 114.0 | 114.0 | 114.0 | -3.0 | 0 | 2 | . 4 | . 5 |
| 06-52-01 | Nitrogenates.. | 102.4 | 106.0 | 105.7 | -20.1 | -. 3 | 5.4 | 5.9 | 1.5 |
| 06-52-02 | Phosphates $2 / \ldots$ | 100.2 | 99.0 | 98.0 | 3.7 | -1.0 | -. 2 | -. 4 | -1.0 |
| 06-53 | Other agricultural chemicals $2 /$ | 148.8 | 148.7 | 148.7 | . 5 | 0 | -. 5 | 0 | 0 |
| 06-6 | Plastic resins and materials 2/ | 123.1 | 129.4 | 131.1 | -3.0 | 1.3 | 3.6 | 1.5 | 1.3 |
| 07-11-02 | Synthetic rubber 2/. | 117.1 | 117.7 | 118.9 | -4.7 | 1.0 | 0 | . 3 | 1.0 |
| 07-21 | Plastic construction products ............. | 132.9 | 138.7 | 139.4 | 3.8 | . 5 | 2.2 | 1.0 | . 1 |
| 07-22 | Unsupported plastic film, sheet, \& other shapes $2 \%$. | 134.4 | 139.5 | 135.6 | -1.5 | -2.8 | . 1 | . 5 | -2.8 |
| 07-26 | Plastic parts and components for manufacturing $2 /$. . | 116.2 | 116.5 | 116.4 | -. 3 | -. 1 | 0 | . 3 | -. 1 |
| 08-11 | Softwood lumber $2 /$. | 178.2 | 167.9 | 171.1 | -2.9 | 1.9 | -2.1 | -4.0 | 1.9 |
| 08-12 | Hardwood lumber | 177.0 | 176.7 | 177.7 | -1.3 | . 6 | . 4 | -. 3 | . 7 |
| 08-2 | Millwork 2/... | 179.2 | 180.0 | 179.9 | -. 4 | -. 1 | -. 1 | . 1 | -. 1 |
| 08-3 | Plywood 2/. | 160.3 | 153.6 | 150.6 | -4.0 | -2.0 | -4.1 | . 7 | -2.0 |
| 09-11 | Woodpulp $2 /$. | 113.2 | 116.3 | 116.4 | -3.6 | . 1 | 1.0 | 2.7 | . 1 |
| 09-13 | Paper $21 .$. | 144.8 | 143.0 | 143.4 | -5.5 | . 3 | -. 6 | -. 1 | . 3 |
| 09-14 | Paperboard $2 /$. | 162.6 | 160.6 | 163.1 | -5.3 | 1.6 | -. 6 | -. 6 | 1.6 |
| 09-15-03 | Paper boxes and containers | 172.2 | 171.7 | 171.7 | -2.2 | 0 | -. 1 | . 1 | , |
| 09-2 | Building paper and board $2 /$. | 132.2 | 127.0 | 130.8 | -1.3 | 3.0 | -2.3 | -2.0 | 3.0 |
| 09-37 | Commercial printing (June 1982=100) | 156.1 | 156.3 | 157.0 | -. 8 | . 4 | . 3 | -. 1 | . 4 |
| 10-15 | Foundry and forge shop products. | 136.8 | 136.6 | 136.7 | -. 1 | . 1 | -. 1 | 0 | . 2 |
| 10-17 | Steel mill products $2 \%$. | 99.6 | 105.1 | 106.0 | 4.6 | . 9 | 1.5 | 2.6 | . 9 |
| 10-22 | Primary nonferrous metals 21 | 103.0 | 104.8 | 103.3 | -1.1 | -1.4 | 1.1 | 1.2 | -1.4 |
| 10-25-01 | Aluminum mill shapes $2 /$. | 145.4 | 142.8 | 142.1 | -5.0 | -. 5 | . 2 | . 1 | -. 5 |
| 10-25-02 | Copper and brass mill shapes $2 /$ | 153.9 | 155.9 | 155.6 | 1.0 | -. 2 | -. 3 | 2.3 | -. 2 |
| 10-26 | Nonferrous wire and cable $2 /$. | 135.3 | 133.9 | 134.5 | -3.8 | . 4 | -1.3 | . 5 | . 4 |
| 10-3 | Metal containers $2 /$. | 108.2 | 107.2 | 107.1 | . 3 | -. 1 | . 2 | -. 1 | -. 1 |
| 10-4 | Hardware 2/.. | 156.3 | 156.3 | 156.4 | . 9 | . 1 |  | -. 1 |  |
| 10-5 | Plumbing fixtures and brass fitting | 181.9 | 181.9 | 181.7 | . 8 | -. 1 | . 4 | -. 3 | . 1 |
| 10-6 | Heating equipment $2 / \ldots \ldots .$. | 158.0 | 158.0 | 157.8 | . 6 | -. 1 | 0 | 0 | -. 1 |
| 10-7 | Fabricated structural metal products | 143.9 | 144.7 | 145.6 | . 7 | . 6 | . 2 | . 1 | . 8 |
| 10-88 | Fabricated ferrous wire products (June 1982=100) 2/ | 129.2 | 130.4 | 130.0 | . 5 | -. 3 | . 9 | . 3 | -. 3 |
| 10-89 |  | 126.4 | 126.9 | 127.0 | -. 1 | . 1 |  | . 1 |  |
| 11-45 | Mechanical power transmission equipment. | 169.5 | 169.7 | 169.7 | 1.5 | 0 | . 1 | . 2 | . 1 |
| 11-48 | Air conditioning and refrigeration equipment 21 | 136.5 | 136.9 | 137.4 | . 7 | . 4 | 1 | . 1 | 4 |
| 11-49-02 | Metal valves, ex.fluid power (Dec. 1982=100) $2 /$ | 166.7 | 166.9 | 167.6 | 1.8 | . 4 | 0 | . 1 | . 4 |
| 11-49-05 | Ball and roller bearings...................... | 169.9 | 169.1 | 169.7 | . 3 | . 4 | . 1 | . 1 | . 2 |
| 11-71 | Wiring devices 2/.. | 153.0 | 155.5 | 155.6 | 1.6 | . 1 | . 2 | . 6 | . 1 |
| 11-73 | Motors, generators, motor generator set | 146.5 | 146.6 | 146.4 | -. 5 | -. 1 | . 1 | . 1 | -. 2 |
| 11-75 | Switchgear, switchboard, etc., equipment | 158.5 | 158.1 | 157.7 | - | -. 3 | -. 3 | 0 | -. 2 |
| 11-78 | Electronic components and accessories 2/ | 93.2 | 93.0 | 92.9 | -. 6 | -. 1 | . 1 | -. 4 | -. 1 |
| 11-94 | Internal combustion engines.. | 144.2 | 144.0 | 144.0 | . 1 | 0 | 0 | -. 1 | -. 3 |
| 11-95 | Machine shop products 2/... | 140.1 | 139.9 | 140.0 | -. 3 | . 1 |  | . 1 | . 1 |
| 13-11 | Flat glass 2/.... | 110.8 | 110.7 | 111.5 | -. 6 | . 7 | -. 2 | 0 | . 7 |
| 13-22 | Cement...... | 149.3 | 150.7 | 150.6 | . 1 | -. 1 | . 1 | 0 | -. 1 |
| 13-3 | Concrete product | 152.3 | 152.5 | 152.6 | . 4 | . 1 | . 2 | . 1 | . 1 |
| 13-6 | Asphalt felts and coatings | 109.3 | 111.8 | 111.9 | 3.4 | . 1 | -. 5 | 2.5 | -. 2 |
| 13-7 | Gypsum products 2/.. | 161.4 | 174.0 | 167.7 | 15.4 | -3.6 | 5.3 | . 4 | -3.6 |
| 13-8 | Glass containers 2/. | 134.9 | 135.6 | 135.3 | 1.7 | -. 2 | . 4 | . 3 | -. 2 |
| 14-12 | Motor vehicle parts $2 / . .$. | 113.5 | 112.8 | 112.8 | -. 4 | 0 | -. 1 | -. 1 | 0 |
| 14-23 | Aircraft engines \& engine parts ( Dec. $^{\text {c }}$ 1985=100) | 146.2 | 146.2 | 146.4 | . 5 | . 1 | . 3 | - | . 3 |
| 14-25 | Aircraft parts \& aux.equip., nec (June 1985=100) | 151.2 | 150.2 | 150.1 | 1.2 | -. 1 | 0 | . 2 | -. 1 |
| $15-42$$15-6$ | Photographic supplies 2/. | 129.9 | 119.0 | 119.1 | -7.9 | . 1 | -. 1 | 1.1 | . 1 |
|  | Medical/surgical/personal aid devices 2/ | 150.3 | 150.9 | 150.6 | 1.6 | -. 2 | 0 | . 3 | -. 2 |
|  | CRUDE MATERIALS FOR FURTHER PROCESSING. | 103.7 | 106.4 | 106.7 | -6.2 | . 3 | 1.7 | -3.6 | . 6 |
|  | CRUDE FOODSTUFFS AND Feedstuffs | 102.8 | 97.1 | 97.8 | -10.8 | . 7 | . 4 | -. 9 | 1.5 |
| 01-21 | Wheat $2 /$. | 83.3 | 84.5 | 95.2 | 15.0 | 12.7 | -. 1 | 2.4 | 12.7 |
| 01-22-02-05 | Corn. | 80.0 | 80.1 | 88.8 | 12.1 | 10.9 | 6.4 | -. 4 | 17.8 |
| 01-31 | Slaughter cattle 2/ | 111.6 | 96.6 | 94.1 | -12.6 | -2.6 | -2.9 | -4.6 | -2.6 |
| 01-32 | Slaughter hogs........ | 61.0 | 57.4 | 63.0 | -27.7 | 9.8 | 2.5 | 1.4 | 17.6 |
| 01-41-02 | Slaughter broilers/fryers. | 126.5 | 136.7 | 132.0 | -7.7 | -3.4 | . 8 | 5.8 | -7.9 |
| 01-42 | Slaughter turkeys........ | 95.9 | 106.1 | 109.3 | . 8 | 3.0 | 7.3 | -. 7 | 1.2 |
| 01-6 | Fluid milk 2/... | 94.9 | 89.0 | 83.7 | -31.3 | -6.0 | -. 6 | -4.0 | -6.0 |
| 01-83-01-31 | Soybeans 2/... | 76.7 | 86.2 | 97.8 | 12.4 | 13.5 | 3.9 | 5.6 | 13.5 |
| 02-52-01-01 | Cane sugar, raw $2 /$ | 106.6 | 105.6 | 109.9 | -1.3 | 4.1 | . 7 | . 5 | 4.1 |
|  | CRUDE NONFOOD MATERIALS. | 100.9 | 110.3 | 110.1 | -2.2 | -. 2 | 2.6 | -5.4 | 0 |
| 01-51-01-01 | Raw cotton 2/.. | 54.4 | 57.2 | 66.2 | 5.9 | 15.7 | -4.3 | 11.9 | 15.7 |
| 01-92-01-01 | Leaf tobacco $2 /$. | 96.7 | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) |
| 04-19 | Hides and skins (June 2001=100) $2 / \ldots$ | 75.9 | 81.3 | 81.3 | -11.1 | 0 | 7.0 | . 2 | 0 |
| 05-1 |  | 101.5 | 100.4 | 99.2 | 1.2 | -1.2 | -. 8 | 0 | -1.2 |
| 05-31 | Natural gas 21. | 95.9 | 122.1 | 112.7 | -6.9 | -7.7 | -2.5 | -3.5 | -7.7 |
| 05-61 | Crude petroleum $2 /$. | 65.0 | 63.0 | 69.0 | -5.2 | 9.5 | 10.9 | -19.5 | 9.5 |
| 08-5 | Logs, timber, etc. | 178.7 | 180.4 | 179.4 | -2.9 | -. 6 | . 5 | -. 2 | . 1 |
| 09-12 | Wastepaper $2 /$. | 136.5 | 186.7 | 206.2 | 51.5 | 10.4 | 12.0 | 15.0 | 10.4 |
| 10-11 | Iron ore $2 / \ldots$. | 95.4 | 95.2 | 94.8 | -1.6 | -. 4 | -. 3 | . 1 | -. 4 |
| 10-12 | Iron and steel scrap. | 126.1 | 152.5 | 153.0 | 23.9 | . 3 | 9.2 | 1.8 | 2.0 |
| 10-21 | Nonferrous metal ores (Dec. 1983=100) $2 /$ | 66.4 | 68.5 | 69.5 | 9.4 | 1.5 | 2.7 | 1.0 | 1.5 |
| 10-23-01 | Copper base scrap 2/..... | 109.9 | 114.6 | 113.3 | -1.2 | -1.1 | . 6 | 1.7 | -1.1 |
| 10-23-02 | Aluminum base scrap. | 156.5 | 165.1 | 161.9 | 4.7 | -1.9 | . 9 | 2.4 | -1.5 |
| 13-21 | Construction sand, gravel, and crushed stone. | 172.4 | 173.2 | 173.4 | 2.3 | . 1 | . 6 | - | . 2 |

1/ The indexes for March 2002 have been recalculated to incorporate
late reports and corrections by respondents. All indexes are subject
to revision 4 months after original publication.

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

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Commodity } \\ & \text { code } \end{aligned}$ | Grouping | Unadjusted index 1/ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | March 2002 | June 2002 | July 2002 |
|  | Finished Goods (1967=100) | 389.2 | 390.7 | 389.8 |
|  | All commodities.......... | 129.8 | 131.1 | 131.2 |
|  | MAJOR COMMODITY GROUPS |  |  |  |
|  | Farm products and processed foods and feeds.... | 125.9 | 122.5 | 123.3 |
| 01 | Farm products | 104.4 | 96.4 | 97.4 |
| 02 | Processed foods and feeds | 136.4 | 135.5 | 136.1 |
|  | Industrial commodities | 130.5 | 132.7 | 132.6 |
| 03 | Textile products and apparel | 120.0 | 120.0 | 119.7 |
| 04 | Hides, skins, leather, and related products.. | 154.3 | 157.5 | 157.5 |
| 05 | Fuels and related products and power | 87.4 | 93.8 | 93.5 |
| 06 | Chemicals and allied products 2/.............. | 148.8 | 151.3 | 152.8 |
| 07 | Rubber and plastic products | 126.0 | 127.3 | 127.0 |
| 08 | Lumber and wood products. | 175.3 | 172.8 | 173.2 |
| 09 | Pulp, paper, and allied products | 184.4 | 185.4 | 186.1 |
| 10 | Metals and metal products. | 124.5 | 126.6 | 126.8 |
| 11 | Machinery and equipment. | 123.4 | 123.3 | 123.0 |
| 12 | Furniture and household durables | 133.2 | 133.4 | 133.4 |
| 13 | Nonmetallic mineral product | 145.1 | 145.9 | 146.2 |
| 14 | Transportation equipment | 145.3 | 144.2 | 143.4 |
| 15 | Miscellaneous products | 181.4 | 183.0 | 182.9 |
|  | Industrial commodities less fuels and related products and power............................. | 142.4 | 143.1 | 143.1 |
|  | OTHER COMMODITY GROUPINGS |  |  |  |
| 01-1 | Fruits and melons, fresh and dry vegetables, and tree nuts. | 149.6 | 112.8 | 112.8 |
| 01-2 | Grains. | 81.2 | 82.1 | 89.9 |
| 01-3 | Slaughter livestock. | 98.4 | 86.6 | 86.4 |
| 01-4 | Slaughter poultry. | 118.8 | 128.8 | 125.7 |
| 01-5 | Plant and animal fibers | 55.2 | 58.2 | 67.2 |
| 01-7 | Chicken eggs.. | 102.4 | 102.7 | 89.8 |
| 01-8 | Hay, hayseeds, and oilseeds | 104.6 | 113.4 | 122.2 |
| 01-83 | Oilseeds. | 88.0 | 96.9 | 106.8 |
| 01-9 | Other farm products. | 144.2 | 'N.A.' | 'N.A.' |
| 02-1 | Cereal and bakery products. | 163.3 | 163.0 | 163.5 |
| 02-2 | Meats, poultry, and fish. | 122.5 | 119.1 | 119.9 |
| 02-22 | Processed poultry. | 112.4 | 112.5 | 112.0 |
| 02-5 | Sugar and confectionery. | 141.0 | 142.1 | 143.6 |
| 02-6 | Beverages and beverage materials | 147.4 | 148.4 | 147.7 |
| 02-63 | Packaged beverage materials. | 122.4 | 125.6 | 125.2 |
| 02-7 | Fats and oils... | 105.5 | 114.2 | 116.5 |
| 03-81 | Apparel... | 125.3 | 125.1 | 124.5 |
| 04-4 | Other leather and related products | 147.7 | 147.4 | 147.9 |
| 05-3 | Gas fuels. | 93.7 | 115.2 | 107.7 |
| 05-4 | Electric power. | 133.1 | 141.7 | 141.9 |
| 05-7 | Refined petroleum products | 72.5 | 79.6 | 80.9 |
| 06-3 | Drugs and pharmaceuticals........................ | 264.7 | 265.5 | 266.1 |
| 06-5 | Agricultural chemicals and products............. | 123.4 | 123.6 | 123.2 |
| 06-7 | Other chemicals and allied products. | 139.5 | 139.8 | 139.7 |
| 07-1 | Rubber and rubber products...................... . | 116.4 | 116.6 | 116.7 |
| 07-11 | Rubber, except natural rubber | 116.5 | 117.1 | 118.2 |
| 07-13 | Miscellaneous rubber products. | 139.9 | 140.2 | 140.1 |
| 07-2 | Plastic products........ | 133.7 | 135.5 | 135.1 |
| 08-1 | Lumber. . | 174.8 | 168.2 | 170.6 |
| 09-1 | Pulp, paper, and products, excluding building paper and board................................ | 153.3 | 154.5 | 155.5 |
| 09-15 | Converted paper and paperboard products....... | 162.9 | 163.0 | 163.0 |
| 10-1 | Iron and steel. | 109.0 | 115.3 | 115.9 |
| 10-2 | Nonferrous metals. | 120.9 | 121.7 | 121.3 |
| 10-25 | Nonferrous mill shapes. | 138.7 | 137.6 | 136.6 |
| 11-3 | Metalworking machinery and equipment........... | 150.3 | 150.0 | 150.2 |
| 11-4 | General purpose machinery and equipment........ | 154.0 | 154.0 | 154.4 |
| 11-6 | Special industry machinery...................... | 165.6 | 165.2 | 165.2 |
| 11-7 | Electrical machinery and equipment.............. | 117.1 | 117.0 | 116.6 |
| 11-9 | Miscellaneous machinery and equipment.......... | 136.2 | 136.4 | 136.3 |
| 12-6 | Other household durable goods................... | 158.3 | 158.3 | 158.3 |
| 13-2 | Concrete ingredients............................. | 161.0 | 162.0 | 162.0 |
| 14-1 | Motor vehicles and equipment..................... | 131.0 | 129.5 | 128.4 |
| 15-1 | Toys, sporting goods, small arms, etc.......... | 133.3 | 133.7 | 133.2 |
| 15-4 | Photographic equipment and supplies............ | 111.8 | 105.4 | 105.5 |
| 15-9 | Other miscellaneous products.................... | 138.8 | 139.6 | 139.7 |

[^0]Table 4. Producer price indexes for the net output of major industry groups, not seasonally adjusted

| Industrycode | Industry 1/ | Index base | Index |  |  | Percent change to_July_2002_from: |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar. } \\ & 2002 \quad 2 / \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 2002 \text { 2/ } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 2002 \text { 2/ } \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | June $2002$ |
|  | Total mining industries | 12/84 | 87.5 | 94.6 | 92.6 | -6.2 | -2.1 |
| 10 | Metal mining. | 12/84 | 72.9 | 74.4 | 75.1 | 6.2 | . 9 |
| 12 | Coal mining. | 12/85 | 94.6 | 94.2 | 94.0 | 1.3 | -. 2 |
| 13 | Oil and gas extraction. | 12/85 | 92.7 | 103.6 | 100.4 | -5.6 | -3.1 |
| 14 | Mining and quarrying of non-metallic minerals, except fuels....................... | 12/84 | 143.5 | 143.6 | 143.6 | 1.5 | 0 |
|  | Total manufacturing industries................ | 12/84 | 132.8 | 133.6 | 133.6 | -. 6 | 0 |
| 20 | Food and kindred products.................... | 12/84 | 132.0 | 131.2 | 131.4 | -1.9 | . 2 |
| 21 | Tobacco manufactures. | 12/84 | 392.2 | 408.2 | 408.6 | 4.5 | . 1 |
| 22 | Textile mill products......................... | 12/84 | 115.8 | 115.8 | 115.8 | -1.1 | 0 |
| 23 | Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials......... | 12/84 | 125.2 | 125.3 | 125.1 | -. 6 | -. 2 |
| 24 | Lumber and wood products, except furniture.. | 12/84 | 156.7 | 155.0 | 155.5 | -1.8 | . 3 |
| 25 | Furniture and fixtures....................... | 12/84 | 145.7 | 146.0 | 146.1 | . 5 | . 1 |
| 26 | Paper and allied products | 12/84 | 142.9 | 142.7 | 143.0 | -2.4 | . 2 |
| 27 | Printing, publishing, and allied industries. | 12/84 | 192.1 | 192.9 | 193.1 | 2.3 | . 1 |
| 28 | Chemicals and allied products............... | 12/84 | 155.1 | 156.9 | 158.1 | . 2 | . 8 |
| 29 | Petroleum refining and related products..... | 12/84 | 89.2 | 98.9 | 100.7 | -1.0 | 1.8 |
| 30 | Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products. | 12/84 | 124.6 | 125.9 | 125.7 | -. 4 | -. 2 |
| 31 | Leather and leather products................. | 12/84 | 140.0 | 140.9 | 140.9 | -. 8 | 0 |
| 32 | Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products... | 12/84 | 136.3 | 136.7 | 136.9 | . 7 | . 1 |
| 33 | Primary metal industries..................... | 12/84 | 114.4 | 116.7 | 116.9 | . 7 | . 2 |
| 34 | Fabricated metal products, except machinery and transportation equipment................ | 12/84 | 131.2 | 131.6 | 131.8 | . 5 | . 2 |
| 35 | Machinery, except electrical................. | 12/84 | 117.7 | 117.5 | 117.2 | -. 8 | -. 3 |
| 36 | Electrical and electronic machinery, equipment, and supplies....................... | 12/84 | 106.6 | 106.0 | 105.7 | -1.0 | -. 3 |
| 37 | Transportation equipment. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 12/84 | 137.9 | 136.9 | 136.0 | -1.1 | -. 7 |
| 38 | Measuring and controlling instruments; photographic, medical, optical goods; watches, clocks. $\qquad$ | 12/84 | 128.9 | 128.4 | 128.3 | . 9 | -. 1 |
| 39 | Miscellaneous manufacturing industries...... | 12/85 | 132.9 | 133.6 | 133.3 | . 5 | -. 2 |
|  | Services industries |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 40 | Railroad transportation. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 12/96 | 106.3 | 106.6 | 106.8 | 2.6 | 0.2 |
| 42 | Motor freight transportation and warehousing | 06/93 | 123.5 | 124.3 | 124.2 | . 8 | -. 1 |
| 43 | United States Postal Service................. | 06/89 | 145.4 | 145.4 | 155.0 | 6.6 | 6.6 |
| 44 | Water transportation. | 12/92 | 128.7 | 134.6 | 135.5 | 1.8 | . 7 |
| 45 | Transportation by air | 12/92 | 156.8 | 156.6 | 157.4 | -. 8 | . 5 |
| 46 | Pipe lines, except natural gas | 12/86 | 111.6 | 111.3 | 112.3 | 1.3 | . 9 |
| 48 | Communications. | 06/01 | 96.8 | 98.1 | 97.5 | -2.0 | -. 6 |
| 54 | Food stores. | 12/99 | 112.3 | 112.5 | 110.7 | . 5 | -1.6 |
| 55 | Automotive dealers and gasoline service stations.................................. . . . | 12/01 | 91.8 | 95.6 | 101.0 | (3) | 5.6 |
| 59 | Miscellaneous retail | 06/00 | 103.7 | 102.0 | 102.8 | 2.0 | . 8 |
| 80 | Health services | 12/94 | 118.3 | 118.4 | 119.1 | 2.2 | . 6 |
| 81 | Legal services................................. . . | \|2/96| | 120.8 | 121.2 | 121.6 | 2.8 | . 3 |

1/ Indexes in this table are derived from the net-output-weighted industry price indexes. Because of differences in coverage and aggregation methodology, they will generally not match the movements of similarly-titled indexes which are derived from traditional commodity groupings.
2/ The indexes for March 2002 have been recalculated to incorporate late reports and corrections by respondents. All indexes are subject to revision 4 months after original publication.
3/ Not available.

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

| Grouping | Index 1/ |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ |
| Finished goods | 138.1 | 139.3 | 139.2 | 138.6 | 138.8 | 138.5 |
| Finished consumer goods | 138.2 | 139.9 | 139.8 | 139.0 | 139.2 | 139.0 |
| Finished consumer foods | 142.9 | 143.8 | 139.5 | 139.2 | 139.4 | 139.3 |
| Crude. | 145.9 | 160.5 | 115.5 | 124.0 | 126.5 | 126.9 |
| Processed. | 142.5 | 142.2 | 141.5 | 140.4 | 140.4 | 140.3 |
| Finished consumer goods, excluding foods | 136.0 | 138.0 | 139.5 | 138.6 | 138.8 | 138.5 |
| Nondurable goods less foods | 135.3 | 138.4 | 140.6 | 139.3 | 139.5 | 139.5 |
| Durable goods | 133.9 | 133.6 | 133.4 | 133.3 | 133.6 | 132.7 |
| Capital equipment | 139.6 | 139.5 | 139.3 | 139.2 | 139.4 | 138.9 |
| Manufacturing industries | 140.3 | 140.3 | 139.9 | 140.1 | 140.0 | 139.9 |
| Nonmanufacturing industries. | 139.3 | 139.2 | 138.9 | 138.8 | 139.1 | 138.4 |
| Intermediate materials, supplies, and components. | 125.3 | 126.5 | 128.0 | 127.3 | 127.6 | 127.8 |
| Materials and components for manufacturing. | 124.6 | 125.1 | 125.6 | 125.6 | 126.0 | 126.3 |
| Materials for food manufacturing | 123.2 | 123.2 | 122.2 | 121.2 | 121.9 | 122.4 |
| Materials for nondurable manufacturing | 125.4 | 126.4 | 128.3 | 128.1 | 128.6 | 129.5 |
| Materials for durable manufacturing | 122.6 | 123.5 | 123.6 | 124.2 | 124.9 | 125.2 |
| Components for manufacturing. | 126.3 | 126.4 | 126.3 | 126.4 | 126.4 | 126.2 |
| Materials and components for construction | 150.3 | 150.7 | 150.9 | 151.1 | 151.2 | 151.5 |
| Processed fuels and lubricants. | 89.3 | 93.4 | 99.1 | 95.7 | 96.2 | 95.6 |
| Manufacturing industries | 93.1 | 95.5 | 100.5 | 98.1 | 98.0 | 98.1 |
| Nonmanufacturing industries | 86.9 | 92.1 | 98.3 | 94.3 | 95.1 | 94.0 |
| Containers | 151.9 | 151.7 | 151.2 | 151.1 | 151.2 | 151.4 |
| Supplies | 138.1 | 138.3 | 138.5 | 138.4 | 138.7 | 139.1 |
| Manufacturing industries | 144.6 | 144.3 | 144.5 | 144.5 | 144.6 | 144.6 |
| Nonmanufacturing industri | 135.3 | 135.6 | 135.8 | 135.7 | 136.0 | 136.5 |
| Feeds. | 93.4 | 94.9 | 95.0 | 94.2 | 95.1 | 99.3 |
| Other supplies. | 140.3 | 140.6 | 140.8 | 140.7 | 141.0 | 141.1 |
| Crude materials for further processing. | 98.7 | 103.6 | 107.7 | 109.5 | 105.6 | 106.2 |
| Foodstuffs and feedstuffs. | 103.6 | 102.7 | 96.1 | 96.5 | 95.6 | 97.0 |
| Nonfood materials | 91.3 | 100.7 | 113.3 | 116.3 | 110.0 | 110.0 |
| Nonfood materials except fuel 2/ | 89.3 | 96.1 | 100.0 | 106.6 | 98.9 | 103.4 |
| Manufacturing 2/. | 81.6 | 87.9 | 91.6 | 97.8 | 90.6 | 94.7 |
| Construction. | 177.7 | 178.9 | 180.8 | 181.1 | 181.4 | 182.0 |
| Crude fuel 3/. | 85.0 | 98.0 | 123.3 | 120.5 | 117.3 | 109.8 |
| Manufacturing industries | 83.7 | 95.8 | 119.3 | 116.4 | 113.4 | 106.4 |
| Nonmanufacturing industries. | 86.7 | 100.0 | 125.8 | 123.1 | 119.7 | 112.1 |
| Special groupings |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Finished goods, excluding foods. | 136.7 | 138.0 | 138.9 | 138.2 | 138.5 | 138.1 |
| Intermediate materials less foods and feeds | 126.0 | 127.2 | 128.8 | 128.1 | 128.4 | 128.5 |
| Intermediate foods and feeds. | 114.0 | 114.5 | 113.8 | 112.9 | 113.7 | 115.4 |
| Crude materials less agricultural products 2/. | 91.7 | 101.8 | 115.0 | 118.1 | 111.4 | 111.2 |
| Finished energy goods. | 82.9 | 87.6 | 90.3 | 88.2 | 88.2 | 88.3 |
| Finished goods less energy. | 148.1 | 148.3 | 147.3 | 147.2 | 147.5 | 147.0 |
| Finished consumer goods less energy. | 151.7 | 152.0 | 150.7 | 150.5 | 150.8 | 150.4 |
| Finished goods less foods and energy............. | 150.3 | 150.2 | 150.3 | 150.3 | 150.6 | 150.1 |
| Finished consumer goods less foods and energy.... | 157.4 | 157.3 | 157.8 | 157.8 | 158.2 | 157.6 |
| Consumer nondurable goods less foods and energy.. | 176.2 | 176.3 | 177.4 | 177.4 | 177.9 | 177.7 |
| Intermediate energy goods......................... . | 88.9 | 92.9 | 98.7 | 95.5 | 96.0 | 95.0 |
| Intermediate materials less energy. | 133.3 | 133.8 | 134.1 | 134.1 | 134.3 | 134.8 |
| Intermediate materials less foods and energy.... | 134.6 | 135.0 | 135.4 | 135.4 | 135.7 | 136.0 |
|  | 76.9 | 89.9 | 106.7 | 109.1 | 99.4 | 98.5 |
| Crude materials less energy | 109.5 | 109.0 | 104.9 | 106.3 | 106.3 | 107.9 |
| Crude nonfood materials less energy 3/. | 127.7 | 128.4 | 130.7 | 135.2 | 137.3 | 139.6 |

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 March 2002 have been recalculated to incorporate late reports and corrections by respondents.
2/ Includes crude petroleum.
3/ Excludes crude petroleum.


[^0]:    1/ Data for March 2002 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.

