News

United States Department of Labor



Bureau of Labor Statistics

Washington, D.C. 20212

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

(202) 691-7705

MEDIA CONTACT: (202) 691-5902

http://www.bls.gov/ppi

USDL 02-468 TRANSMISSION OF MATERIAL IN THIS RELEASE IS EMBARGOED UNTIL 8:30 A.M. (EDT), THURSDAY,

AUGUST 8, 2002

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 0.1-percent 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

Í	·	Y	Finished	goods			
Month	Total	Foods	Energy	Except foods and energy	Change in finished goods from 12 months ago (unadj.)	Inter- mediate goods	Crude goods
2001					8 \ J /	Ü	
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		-1.2	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 5.0
Apr.	r1	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

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.

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 0.1-percent 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

		Interm	ediate goo	ds		Cru	ide goods	
Month	Foods	Energy	Except foods and energy	Change in intermediate goods from 12 months ago (unadj.)	Foods	Energy (unadj.)	Except foods and energy	Change in crude goods from 12 months ago (unadj.)
2001	roous	Energy	chergy	(unauj.)	Toous	(unauj.)	chergy	(unauj.)
July	0.6	-5.0	-0.5	-0.2	0.6	-12.4	1.0	-7.3
Aug.	1.8	3	3	2	6			
Sept.	8	1.1	1	8	.8	-11.0		-14.6
Oct.	4	-6.2	4	-2.4	-3.5	-17.9	-1.5	-25.1
Nov.	-1.6	-3.2	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.	r6	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

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).

Producer Price Index data for August 2002 will be released on Friday, September 13, 2002 at 8:30 a.m. (EDT)

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 semi-annual 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	Platemaking services
2911	Petroleum refining
3341	Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals
3399	Primary metal products, not elsewhere classified
3466	Metal crowns and closures
3482	Small arms ammunition, 30mm and under
3494	Valves and pipe fittings, not elsewhere classified
3497	Metal foil and leaf
3537	Industrial trucks and tractors
3669	Communications equipment, not elsewhere classified
4724	Travel agencies
4833	Television broadcasting stations**
5531	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*:

		PPI Detailed
Industry	SIC	Report Issue
W. L. W.L.	4010	T 1 1000
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-of-processing indexes are more appropriate than broad commodity groupings for economic analysis of general price trends.

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

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

Calculating Index Changes

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

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

Index point change

Finished Goods Price Index Less previous index Equals index point change	107.5 104.0 3.5
Index percent change	
Index point change Divided by the previous index Equals Result multiplied by 100 Equals percent change	3.5 104.0 0.034 0.034 x 100 3.4

Seasonally Adjusted and Unadjusted Data

Because price data are used for different purposes by different groups, the Bureau of Labor Statistics publishes seasonally adjusted and unadjusted changes each month. Seasonally adjusted data are preferred for analyzing general price trends in the economy because they eliminate the effect of changes that normally occur at about the same time and in about the same magnitude every year--such as price movements resulting from normal weather patterns, regular production and marketing cycles, model changeovers, seasonal discounts, and holidays. For these reasons, seasonally adjusted data more clearly reveal underlying cyclical trends.

Unadjusted data are of primary interest to users who need information that can be related to actual dollar values of transactions. Individuals requiring this information include marketing specialists, purchasing agents, budget and cost analysts, contract specialists, and commodity traders. It is the unadjusted data that are generally cited in escalating long-term contracts such as purchasing agreements or real estate leases. (See *Escalation and Producer Price Indexes: A Guide for Contracting Parties*, BLS Report 807, September 1991, available on request from BLS.)

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

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

Grouping	Relative importance		djusted	index	Unadjust percer change t July 200	nt	percent	lly adjust change fr	
	Dec. 2001 1/	 Mar. 2002 2/	 June 2002 2/	 July 2002 2/	July 2001	June 2002	Apr. to	May to June	 June to July
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 16.628	136.7	140.9	140.9	-1.0 -1.1	0 8	9 1	.1	0 7
Durable goods	27.052	133.6 139.5	133.0 139.1	132.0 138.6	-1.1	8	1	.1	7
Manufacturing industries	7.924	140.3	139.1	139.8	6 6	1	.1	1	4
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 Materials for food manufacturing	47.040 2.902	125.1 122.9	126.0 122.1	126.3 122.8	9 -2.8	.2 .6	0 8	.3 .6	.2
Materials for rood manufacturing	14.124	126.5	122.1	122.8	-2.8	.5	8	. 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	144.6 136.0	144.7	6	.1	0 1	.1 .2	0
Nonmanufacturing industries	16.674 1.082	135.6 94.9	95.1	136.5 99.3	.5 2.7	.4 4.4	1	1.0	. 4 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 32.578	100.9 96.4	110.3 99.3	110.1 103.5	-2.2 5	2 4.2	2.6 6.6	-5.4 -7.2	0 4.6
Manufacturing 3/	31.534	88.2	90.9	94.9	6	4.4	6.8	-7.2 -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 industries	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		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		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		157.4	157.9	157.2	. 2	4	0	.3	4
Consumer nondurable goods less foods and energy		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		133.8	134.4	134.8	4	.3	0	.1	. 4
Intermediate materials less foods and energy		135.0	135.7	136.1	3	.3	0	. 2	. 2
					_		_	_	
Crude energy materials 3/		89.9	99.4	98.5	-4.9	9	2.2	-8.9	9
Garage managed and a large second									
Crude materials less energy Crude nonfood materials less energy 4/		109.3 129.0	107.5 138.2	108.6 140.0	-5.4 6.9	1.0	1.3 3.4	0 1.6	1.5 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.

Includes crude petroleum. 3/

^{4 /}

^{5/}

Percent of total intermediate materials. 6/

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	Unac	djusted i	ndex	Unadjust percent change t July 200	:0	 Seasonal percent		
		 Mar. 2002 1/	 June 2002 1/	 July 2002 1/	July 2001	June 2002	Apr. to	May to	June to July
	FINISHED GOODS. FINISHED CONSUMER GOODS. FINISHED CONSUMER FOODS.	138.9	139.2 139.8 139.6	138.9 139.6 139.6	-1.1 -1.1 -1.3	-0.2 1 0	-0.4 6 2	0.1 .1 .1	-0.2 1 1
01-11 01-13 01-71-07 02-11 02-13 02-14-02 02-21-01 02-21-04 02-22-03 02-22-06 02-23 02-3 02-4 02-55 02-62 02-78	Fresh fruits and melons 2/. Fresh and dry vegetables 2/. Eggs for fresh use (Dec. 1991=100). Bakery products 2/. Milled rice 2/. Pasta products (June 1985=100) 2/. Beef and veal 2/. Pork. Processed young chickens. Processed turkeys. Finfish and shellfish. Dairy products. Processed fruits and vegetables 2/. Confectionery end products 2/. Soft drinks. Roasted coffee 2/. Shortening and cooking oils 2/. FINISHED CONSUMER GOODS EXCLUDING FOODS.	216.8 92.6 189.1 78.7 122.3 120.8 115.1 111.2 96.1 185.2 138.1 132.1 175.4 151.1 121.3 131.9	89.6 131.9 85.5 189.4 78.4 121.4 116.1 108.5 111.8 96.7 183.2 135.2 130.4 176.7 121.2 138.7	84.6 138.4 75.9 121.4 114.5 112.4 109.9 96.4 190.7 134.0 131.4 177.1 150.9 121.5 140.5	-1.4 31.3 9.9 .4 -11.27 -3.5 -13.5 -7.47 2.6 -11.4 3.6 -2.2 -1.9 6.0	-5.6 4.9 -10.2 0 -3.2 0 -1.4 3.6 -1.7 -3 4.1 9 .8 .2 5 .2	21.2 1.7 9.3 1 -5.1 .3.0 -7.5 2.8 1.5 4.0 -1.6 .2 .3 .1 4	-12.0 11.7 16.1 1 1.3 0 1.5 1.1 -1.2 -1.6 -4.8 -2.2 -1.3 .6 .6 .1 2.1	-5.6 4.9 -7.7 0 -3.2 0 -1.4 2.4 -2.63 4.1 -1.7 .8 .25 .2 1.3
02-61 03-81-01 03-81-02 03-81-03 03-82 04-3 05-41 05-51 05-71 06-78 06-75 07-12 09-15-01 09-31-01 09-32-01 09-32-01 12-3 12-4 12-5 12-62 12-66 14-11-01 15-11 15-12 15-2 15-5 15-94-02 15-94-04	Alcoholic beverages. Women's apparel 2/ Men's and boys' apparel 2/. Girls', children's, and infants' apparel 2/. Textile housefurnishings 2/ Footwear 2/. Residential electric power (Dec. 1990=100). Residential gas (Dec. 1990=100). Gasoline. Fuel oil No. 2. Pharmaceutical preparations (June 2001=100) 2/ Soaps and synthetic detergents 2/. Cosmetics and other toilet preparations 2/. Tires, tubes, tread, etc 2/. Sanitary papers and health products 2/. Newspaper circulation 2/. Periodical circulation. Book publishing. Household furniture. Floor coverings 2/ Household appliances Home electronic equipment 2/. Household flatware 2/. Lawn and garden equip. ex. tractors 2/. Passenger cars. Toys, games, and children's vehicles 2/. Sporting and athletic goods 2/ Tobacco products 2/. Mobile homes 2/. Jewelry, platinum, & karat gold 2/. Costume jewelry and novelties 2/.	122.2 129.6 116.9 122.6 145.8 112.7 127.2 77.9 69.7 101.8 129.7 139.2 95.5 147.3 224.9 207.7 233.5 156.4 129.5 143.5 143.5 	147.4 120.4 129.8 121.4 122.0 146.0 119.5 130.2 85.4 69.3 102.5 5 149.0 225.5 210.1 235.8 156.9 129.1 105.6 69.2 170.1 145.0 124.8 126.4 146.4 167.2 130.4 166.4 167.2 130.0 145.5	146.4 120.6 128.3 119.3 119.3 122.1 146.1 119.3 129.4 86.7 73.6 130.0 139.7 95.3 148.3 226.3 209.9 235.6 157.2 131.0 104.4 69.1 169.7 145.0 134.1 126.8 124.8 124.8 124.8 124.8 124.8 124.8	.7 -2.2 -3.2 -2.2 -2.2 -3.3 -1.8 -16.5 -9 -9.9 8.9 -9.8 .8 .9 3.3 5.0 4.8 1.3 -2 -1.3 -1.3 -1.3 -1.3 -1.3 -1.3 -1.3 -1.3	7 .2 -1.2 -1.7 .1 .1 2 6 1.5 6.2 .1 .1 6 2 5 4 1 1 2 1.5 1 11 2 0 1 12	.31 .3 .72 015 -9.6 -4.0 .537 .3 -1.6 8 .5 .718 0 .2114 0 1.6 01 5 0	.1 2 5 3.5 .2 .7 .5 1.0 -6.0 .4 .2 1.3 0 .3 .1 .1 .9 0 .1 0 -3 .4 .2 .2 1.3 .3 .0 .1 .1 .9 .1 .1 .1 .1 .1 .1 .1 .1 .1 .1 .1 .1 .1	7 .2 -1.2 -1.7 .1 .1 7 -4 2.2 6.0 .1 .1 .1 6 2 3 .3 .3 1.5 -1.0 1 1 1 1 1
11-1 11-2 11-37 11-38 11-41 11-41 11-41 11-51 11-62 11-65 11-74 11-76 11-79-05 11-91 11-92 11-93 12-2 14-11-05 14-11-06 14-14 14-21-02 14-31 14-4	Agricultural machinery and equipment 2/	158.1 151.2 153.3 166.4 140.8 160.4 137.2 45.5 157.4 168.2 143.4 131.5 108.8 150.9 112.3 160.2 153.7 150.9 112.3 160.2 153.7	139.1 157.0 151.7 151.4 167.0 139.8 160.9 136.2 44.2 156.7 132.1 108.6 101.2 135.7 151.4 114.3 160.3 150.0 151.9 137.8 170.4 149.9 136.1	138.6 157.3 151.6 151.7 166.9 140.6 161.2 136.4 42.5 156.7 169.2 143.8 132.0 107.5 101.4 135.8 132.1 147.4 153.2 147.4 153.2 170.9 150.4 135.8	8 .8 1.7 -1.8 1.08 1.82 -26.19 .9 .1 -1.6 2.1 .7 2.2 -4.3 3.49 .6 .9 .6 .9 .9 .9 .9 .9 .9 .9 .9 .9 .9 .9 .9 .9	4 .21 .21 .6 .21 -3.8 01 -1.0 -1.0 .2 .1 -1.7 .9 0 .31 -1.7 .9	1 0 .25 .4 .1 096 0 .86 0 .6 .1 0 .2 .391 .3 .2	.11 1.3912 .4 .1 -1.6 .11 0 0 .12 .1 .5 .1 0 .2 .5	4 .21 .64 .1 -3.8 0111 -1.02 .2 .391 -1.6 .9 0 .332
02-12-03 02-53 02-54 02-72 02-9	INTERMEDIATE MATERIALS, SUPPLIES, AND COMPONENTS INTERMEDIATE FOODS AND FEEDS Flour 2/	114.3 113.3 117.3 113.6 71.2 103.1	127.9 113.8 111.4 118.1 115.7 84.3 103.2	128.1 115.6 114.4 117.4 121.2 84.5 106.8	-1.5 -1.4 3.5 7.2 15.3 15.9 2.0	.2 1.6 2.7 6 4.8 .2 3.5	5 8 2.0 -1.3 1 2.4 7	.2 .7 1.2 .7 1.7 14.2	.2 1.5 2.7 6 4.8 .2 3.5
03-1 03-2 03-3 03-4 03-83-03 04-2 05-32	INTERMEDIATE MATERIALS LESS FOODS AND FEEDS. Synthetic fibers 2/ Processed yarns and threads 2/. Gray fabrics 2/. Finished fabrics. Industrial textile products 2/. Leather 2/. Liquefied petroleum gas 2/.	105.9 102.1 113.3 121.3 132.9 196.4	128.7 105.4 104.3 113.0 121.0 134.3 202.2 101.2	128.8 105.4 104.0 112.8 120.9 134.1 201.6 99.1	-1.5 -2.2 -1.0 4 -1.9 1.1 -1.7 5.1	.1 0 3 2 1 1 3 -2.1	5 .3 .4 .3 1 .1 .2	.2 9 1.2 1 0 0 2.0 -10.2	.1 0 3 2 2 1 3 -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	 Unad	justed i	ndex	Unadjus percen change July 20	t	 Seasonally adjusted percent change from:		
	or oughing	 Mar. 2002 1/	 June 2002 1/	 July 2002 1/	July 2001	 June 2002	Apr. to	 May to June	June to
	INTERMEDIATE MATERIALS LESS FOODS AND FEEDS		1	.1		-			
05-42	-Continued Commercial electric power		144.6	143.0	-3.3	-1.1	-1.5	0.8	-2.1
05-43 05-52	Industrial electric power		141.6 133.7	145.3 130.2	-2.8 -18.0	2.6 -2.6	9 .6	0 2.2	1.6 -2.7
05-53	Industrial natural gas (Dec. 1990=100)		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 05-73-03	Jet fuels No. 2 Diesel fuel		67.8 73.3	71.1 77.4	-9.1 -5.1	4.9 5.6	1.3 -9.3	-1.8 3.3	4.1 5.4
05-74	Residual fuel 2/		77.0	73.4	-1.5	-4.7	1.7	1.9	-4.7
06-1 06-21	Industrial chemicals 2/		125.9 167.0	129.3	1.9	2.7	-1.9	2	2.7
06-21	Prepared paint	166.3	172.7	166.1 172.2	.8 15.2	5 3	-1.1 -3.2	.4 4.6	5 3
06-31	Medicinal and botanical chemicals 2/	132.2	132.1	133.6	-4.7	1.1	.3	5	1.1
06-4 06-51	Fats and oils, inedible		89.6 114.0	96.5 114.0	18.6 -3.0	7.7 0	-5.2 .2	12.3	9.5 .5
06-51	Nitrogenates		106.0	105.7	-20.1	3	5.4	5.9	1.5
06-52-02	Phosphates 2/	100.2	99.0	98.0	3.7	-1.0	2	4	-1.0
06-53 06-6	Other agricultural chemicals 2/		148.7 129.4	148.7 131.1	.5 -3.0	0 1.3	5 3.6	0 1.5	0 1.3
07-11-02	Synthetic rubber 2/		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 07-26	Unsupported plastic film, sheet, & other shapes 2/ Plastic parts and components for manufacturing 2/		139.5 116.5	135.6 116.4	-1.5 3	-2.8 1	.1	.5	-2.8 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 08-3	Millwork 2/Plywood 2/		180.0 153.6	179.9 150.6	4 -4.0	1 -2.0	1 -4.1	.1	1 -2.0
09-11	Woodpulp 2/		116.3	116.4	-3.6	.1	1.0	2.7	.1
09-13	Paper 2/		143.0	143.4	-5.5	. 3	6	1	. 3
09-14 09-15-03	Paper boxes and containers 2/	162.6	160.6 171.7	163.1 171.7	-5.3 -2.2	1.6	6 1	6 .1	1.6
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) 2/		156.3	157.0	8	. 4	.3	1	. 4
10-15 10-17	Foundry and forge shop products		136.6 105.1	136.7 106.0	1 4.6	.1	1 1.5	0 2.6	.2
10-22	Primary nonferrous metals 2/	103.0	104.8	103.3	-1.1	-1.4	1.1	1.2	-1.4
10-25-01 10-25-02	Aluminum mill shapes 2/	145.4	142.8 155.9	142.1 155.6	-5.0 1.0	5 2	.2	.1 2.3	5 2
10-25-02	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/ Plumbing fixtures and brass fittings		156.3 181.9	156.4 181.7	.9	.1 1	. 2	1 3	.1
10-6	Heating equipment 2/		158.0	157.8	.6	1	0	0	1
10-7	Fabricated structural metal products		144.7	145.6	.7	.6	. 2	.1	. 8
10-88 10-89	Fabricated ferrous wire products (June 1982=100) 2/. Other misc. metal products 2/		130.4 126.9	130.0 127.0	.5 1	3 .1	.9	.3	3
11-45	Mechanical power transmission equipment		169.7	169.7	1.5	0	.1	.2	.1
11-48	Air conditioning and refrigeration equipment 2/		136.9	137.4	.7	. 4	.1	.1	. 4
11-49-02	Metal valves, ex.fluid power (Dec. 1982=100) 2/ Ball and roller bearings		166.9 169.1	167.6 169.7	1.8	. 4	0.1	.1	.4
11-71	Wiring devices 2/		155.5	155.6	1.6	.1	. 2	.6	.1
11-73	Motors, generators, motor generator sets		146.6	146.4	5	1	.1	.1	2
11-75 11-78	Switchgear, switchboard, etc., equipment Electronic components and accessories 2/		158.1 93.0	157.7 92.9	0 6	3 1	3 .1	0 4	2 1
11-94	Internal combustion engines	144.2	144.0	144.0	.1	0	0	1	3
11-95	Machine shop products 2/		139.9 110.7	140.0 111.5	3 6	.1	0 2	.1	.1
13-11	Cement		150.7	150.6	6	.7 1	.1	0	1
13-3	Concrete products	152.3	152.5	152.6	. 4	.1	.2	.1	.1
13-6 13-7	Asphalt felts and coatings	109.3	111.8 174.0	111.9 167.7	3.4 15.4	.1 -3.6	5 5.3	2.5	2 -3.6
13-8	Glass containers 2/		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 14-25	Aircraft engines & engine parts (Dec. 1985=100) Aircraft parts & aux.equip.,nec (June 1985=100)		146.2 150.2	146.4 150.1	.5 1.2	.1 1	.3	0.2	.3 1
15-42	Photographic supplies 2/		119.0	119.1	-7.9	.1	1	1.1	.1
15-6	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/		96.6	94.1	-12.6	-2.6	-2.9	-4.6	-2.6
01-32 01-41-02	Slaughter hogs	61.0	57.4 136.7	63.0 132.0	-27.7 -7.7	9.8 -3.4	2.5	1.4 5.8	17.6 -7.9
01-42	Slaughter turkeys	95.9	106.1	109.3	.8	3.0	7.3	7	1.2
01-6 01-83-01-31	Fluid milk 2/	94.9	89.0 86.2	83.7 97.8	-31.3 12.4	-6.0 13.5	6 3.9	-4.0 5.6	-6.0 13.5
02-52-01-01	Cane sugar,raw 2/		105.6	109.9	-1.3	4.1	.7	.5	4.1
į	CRUDE NONFOOD MATERIALS	İ	110.3	110.1	-2.2	2	2.6	-5.4	0
01-51-01-01	Raw cotton 2/		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/	75.9	81.3	81.3	-11.1	0	7.0	. 2	0
05-1 05-31	Coal 2/ Natural gas 2/	101.5 95.9	100.4 122.1	99.2 112.7	1.2 -6.9	-1.2 -7.7	8 -2.5	0 -3.5	-1.2 -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		180.4	179.4	-2.9	6	.5	2	.1
09-12 10-11	Wastepaper 2/		186.7 95.2	206.2 94.8	51.5 -1.6	10.4	12.0	15.0 .1	10.4
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/		68.5	69.5	9.4	1.5	2.7	1.0	1.5
	Conner hase egran 2/	1 100 0	1116		_1 ^	_1 1	-	1 7	
10-23-01 10-23-02	Copper base scrap 2/		114.6 165.1	113.3 161.9	-1.2 4.7	-1.1 -1.9	. 6 . 9	1.7 2.4	-1.1 -1.5

^{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.

^{2/} Not seasonally adjusted.
3/ Not available.

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

 Commodity		Un:	adjusted index 1/			
code	Grouping	 March 2002	June 2002	July 2002		
	T. 1. 1. 2. 3. (1007, 100)	200	200 5	200		
!	Finished Goods (1967=100)		390.7	389.8		
	All commodities	129.8 	131.1 	131.2 		
	MAJOR COMMODITY GROUPS	 	 	 		
ļ	Farm products and processed foods and feeds	125.9	122.5	123.3		
01 02	Farm products Processed foods and feeds	104.4	96.4	97.4		
į	Industrial commodities	 130.5	 132.7	 132.6		
03	Textile products and apparel		120.0	119.7		
04	Hides, skins, leather, and related products		157.5	157.5		
)5 I	Fuels and related products and power		93.8	93.5		
)6 I	Chemicals and allied products 2/		151.3	152.8		
07 İ	Rubber and plastic products		127.3	127.0		
08 İ	Lumber and wood products		172.8	173.2		
9	Pulp, paper, and allied products		185.4	186.1		
10	Metals and metal products	!	126.6	126.8		
11	Machinery and equipment		123.3	123.0		
12	Furniture and household durables		133.4	133.4		
13	Nonmetallic mineral products		145.9	146.2		
14	Transportation equipment		144.2	143.4		
15	Miscellaneous products		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	!	82.1	89.9		
01-3	Slaughter livestock		86.6	86.4		
01-4	Slaughter poultry		128.8	125.7		
01-5	Plant and animal fibers		58.2	67.2		
01-7	Chicken eggs	!	102.7	89.8		
01-8	Hay, hayseeds, and oilseeds		113.4	122.2		
01-83	Oilseeds	!	96.9	106.8		
01-9	Other farm products	144.2	'N.A.'	'N.A.'		
02-1	Cereal and bakery products	!	163.0	163.5		
02-2	Meats, poultry, and fish		119.1	119.9		
02-22	Processed poultry		112.5	112.0		
02-5	Sugar and confectionery		142.1	143.6		
02-6	Beverages and beverage materials		148.4	147.7		
02-63 İ	Packaged beverage materials		125.6	125.2		
02-7	Fats and oils		114.2	116.5		
03-81 İ	Apparel		125.1	124.5		
04-4 İ	Other leather and related products		147.4	147.9		
05-3	Gas fuels	93.7	115.2	107.7		
05-4 İ	Electric power	133.1	141.7	141.9		
05-7	Refined petroleum products	72.5	79.6	80.9		
06-3 İ	Drugs and pharmaceuticals	264.7	265.5	266.1		
06-5 j	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 09-1	Lumber Pulp, paper, and products, excluding building	174.8 	168.2	170.6 		
i	paper and board	153.3	154.5	155.5		
09-15	Converted paper and paperboard products		163.0	163.0		
10-1	Iron and steel		115.3	115.9		
10-2	Nonferrous metals		121.7	121.3		
10-25	Nonferrous mill shapes		137.6	136.6		
11-3	Metalworking machinery and equipment		150.0	150.2		
11-4	General purpose machinery and equipment		154.0	154.4		
11-6	Special industry machinery		165.2	165.2		
11-7 j	Electrical machinery and equipment		117.0	116.6		
L1-9	Miscellaneous machinery and equipment		136.4	136.3		
12-6	Other household durable goods		158.3	158.3		
13-2	Concrete ingredients		162.0	162.0		
14-1	Motor vehicles and equipment		129.5	128.4		
	Toys, sporting goods, small arms, etc	133.3	133.7	133.2		
15-1 İ	10/D, DPOICING SCOOD, DMAIL GIMD, CCC					
15-1 15-4	Photographic equipment and supplies		105.4	105.5		

^{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.

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

Industry	Industry 1/	 Index		Index			change 2002_from:
-	Industry 1/			1		to_oury_2	2002_1101111
code		base	124	 T	 July	July	June
		1	Mar.	June	1 -		2002
			2002 2/	2002 2/	2002 2/	2001	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	İ	İ				
	minerals, except fuels	12/84	143.5	143.6	143.6	1.5	0
	Total manufacturing industries	12/84	!	133.6	133.6	6	0
20	Food and kindred products	12/84	1	131.2	131.4	-1.9	. 2
21	Tobacco manufactures	12/84	!	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	!	125.3	125.1	6	2
24	Lumber and wood products, except furniture	12/84	!	155.0	155.5	-1.8	. 3
25	Furniture and fixtures	12/84	•	146.0	146.1	.5	.1
26	Paper and allied products	12/84	!	142.7	143.0	-2.4	. 2
27		12/84	!	192.9	193.1	2.3	.1
28	Chemicals and allied products	12/84	!	156.9	158.1	.2	. 8
29	Petroleum refining and related products	12/84	!	98.9	100.7	-1.0	1.8
30	Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products	12/84	!	125.9	125.7	4	2
31	Leather and leather products	12/84	!	140.9	140.9	8	0
32	Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products	12/84		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	!	131.6	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		106.0	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;	110/04	1 100 0	100 4	100 0	0	1
30	watches, clocks	12/84	!	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	!	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			156.6	157.4	8	.5
46	Pipe lines, except natural gas	12/86	!	111.3	112.3	1.3	.9
48	Communications	06/01	!	98.1	97.5	-2.0	6
54	!	12/99	!	112.5	110.7	.5	-1.6
55	Automotive dealers and gasoline service	i					
	stations	12/01	91.8	95.6	101.0	(3)	5.6
59	Miscellaneous retail			102.0	102.8	2.0	.8
80	Health services		1	118.4	119.1	2.2	.6
81	Legal services	1	!	121.2	121.6	2.8	.3
-	1 9			· -			

^{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)

			Index	۱/		
Grouping	Feb.	 Mar.	 Apr.	May	 June	Ju
	2002	2002	2002	2002	2002	20
Finished goods	138.1	139.3	139.2	138.6	138.8	13
Finished consumer goods	138.2	139.9	139.8	139.0	139.2	13
Finished consumer foods	142.9	143.8	139.5	139.2 124.0	139.4	13
Crude	145.9 142.5	160.5 142.2	115.5 141.5	140.4	126.5 140.4	14
Finished consumer goods, excluding foods	136.0	138.0	139.5	138.6	138.8	13
Nondurable goods less foods	135.3	138.4	140.6	139.3	139.5	1:
Durable goods	133.9	133.6	133.4	133.3	133.6	1:
Capital equipment	139.6	139.5	139.3	139.2	139.4	1:
Manufacturing industries	140.3 139.3	140.3 139.2	139.9 138.9	140.1 138.8	140.0 139.1	1:
Nonmanufacturing industries						13
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.	125.3	126.5	128.0	127.3	127.6	12
Materials and components for manufacturing	124.6	125.1	125.6	125.6	126.0	12 12
Materials for food manufacturing	123.2 125.4	123.2 126.4	122.2 128.3	121.2 128.1	121.9 128.6	12
Materials for durable manufacturing	122.6	123.5	123.6	124.2	124.9	12
Components for manufacturing	126.3	126.4	126.3	126.4	126.4	12
Materials and components for construction	150.3	150.7	150.9	151.1	151.2	15
Processed fuels and lubricants	89.3	93.4	99.1	95.7	96.2	9
Manufacturing industries	93.1	95.5	100.5	98.1	98.0	9
Nonmanufacturing industries	86.9 151.9	92.1 151.7	98.3 151.2	94.3 151.1	95.1 151.2	15
Supplies	131.9	131.7	138.5	131.1	131.2	13
Manufacturing industries	144.6	144.3	144.5	144.5	144.6	14
Nonmanufacturing industries	135.3	135.6	135.8	135.7	136.0	13
Feeds	93.4	94.9	95.0	94.2	95.1	9
Other supplies	140.3	140.6	140.8	140.7	141.0	14
Crude materials for further processing	98.7	103.6 102.7	107.7 96.1	109.5 96.5	105.6 95.6	10
Nonfood materials	103.6 91.3	102.7	113.3	116.3	110.0	11
Nonfood materials except fuel 2/	89.3	96.1	100.0	106.6	98.9	10
Manufacturing 2/	81.6	87.9	91.6	97.8	90.6	9
Construction	177.7	178.9	180.8	181.1	181.4	18
Crude fuel 3/	85.0	98.0	123.3	120.5	117.3	10
Manufacturing industries	83.7 86.7	95.8 100.0	119.3 125.8	116.4 123.1	113.4 119.7	10 11
Nonmanufacturing industries	86.7	100.0	125.8	123.1	119.7	1.
Special groupings						
Finished goods, excluding foods	136.7	138.0	138.9	138.2	138.5	13
Intermediate materials less foods and feeds	126.0	127.2	128.8	128.1	128.4	12
Intermediate foods and feeds	114.0	114.5 101.8	113.8	112.9	113.7	11
Crude materials less agricultural products $2/\ldots$	91.7	101.8	115.0	118.1	111.4	11
Finished energy goods	82.9	87.6	90.3	88.2	88.2	8
Finished goods less energy	148.1	148.3	147.3	147.2	147.5	14
Finished consumer goods less energy	151.7	152.0	150.7	150.5	150.8	15
Finished goods less foods and energy	150.3 157.4	150.2 157.3	150.3 157.8	150.3 157.8	150.6 158.2	15 15
Consumer nondurable goods less foods and energy	176.2	176.3	177.4	177.4	177.9	17
Intermediate energy goods	88.9	92.9	98.7	95.5	96.0	9
Intermediate materials less energy	133.3	133.8	134.1	134.1	134.3	13
Intermediate materials less foods and energy	134.6	135.0	135.4	135.4	135.7	13
Crude energy materials 2/	76.9	89.9	106.7	109.1	99.4	9
Crude materials less energy	109.5	109.0	104.9	106.3	106.3	10
Crude nonfood materials less energy 3/	127.7	128.4	130.7	135.2	137.3	13

^{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.