EVIS United States Department

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 03-81 TRANSMISSION OF MATERIAL IN THIS RELEASE IS EMBARGOED UNTIL 8:30 A.M. (EST), THURSDAY, **FEBRUARY 20, 2003**

Producer Price Indexes -- January 2003

The Producer Price Index for Finished Goods rose 1.6 percent in January, seasonally adjusted, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. This increase followed a 0.1percent decrease in December and a 0.3-percent decline in November. At the earlier stages of processing, prices received by intermediate goods manufacturers rose 1.3 percent in January, following a 0.2-percent decline in the prior month. The crude goods index increased 6.9 percent, compared with a 2.2-percent gain in December. (See table A.)

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

			Finished	l goods			
Month	Total	Foods	Energy	Except foods and energy	Change in finished goods from 12 months ago (unadj.)	Inter- mediate goods	Crude goods
2002							
Jan.	0.0	0.5	-0.2	-0.1	-2.7	-0.2	4.5
Feb.	.3	1.1	.6	0	-2.6	1	-1.0
Mar.	.8	.6	4.6	1	-1.6	.7	5.2
Apr.	1	-2.9	3.1	.1	-2.1	.9	4.3
May	4	3	-2.3	0	-2.9	3	.7
June		.2	.1	.1	-2.3	.2	-3.8
July	0	1	1.1	3	-1.2	.2	.8
Aug.	0	4	1.4	1	-1.5	.4	1.8
Sept.		4	1.2	.3	-1.8	.5	2.2
Oct.	.7	.4	3.3	.3	.6	.7	1.2
Nov.	3	.4	-1.8	1	.9	0	5.7
Dec.	1	.4	.2	5	1.2	2	2.2
2003							
Jan.	1.6	1.6	4.8	.9	2.8	1.3	6.9

NOTE: Some of the percent changes shown here and elsewhere in this release may differ from those previously reported because seasonal adjustment factors have been recalculated to reflect developments during 2002. In addition, indexes for September 2002 have been recalculated to incorporate late reports and corrections by respondents. All indexes are subject to revision 4 months after original publication.

Among finished goods, the index for finished energy goods advanced 4.8 percent, following a 0.2-percent increase in December. Excluding prices for energy goods, the finished goods index rose 1.1 percent in January. The index for finished goods other than foods and energy advanced 0.9 percent, after posting a 0.5-percent decline in December. Excluding prices for passenger cars and light motor trucks, the index for finished goods other than foods and energy increased 0.3 percent in January. The finished consumer foods index increased 1.6 percent in January, after posting a 0.4-percent gain in the prior month.

Before seasonal adjustment, the Producer Price Index for Finished Goods increased 1.5 percent to 141.2 (1982=100). From January 2002 to January 2003, prices for finished goods rose 2.8 percent. Much of this increase was due to a 17.0-percent jump in the index for finished energy goods. During the same period, prices for finished goods other than foods and energy rose 0.5 percent, and the index for finished consumer foods moved up 0.4 percent. At the earlier stages of processing, prices received by producers of intermediate goods increased 4.5 percent and the index for crude goods advanced 29.3 percent.

Finished goods

Prices for finished energy goods jumped 4.8 percent in January, following a 0.2-percent increase in December. Although prices for most finished energy goods added to this acceleration, the largest contributor was the gasoline index, which advanced 13.7 percent after registering a 1.2-percent decrease in December. Prices for residential natural gas also turned up in January. The indexes for home heating oil and liquefied petroleum gas rose at a faster pace in January than they did a month earlier. By contrast, the residential electric power index rose 0.1 percent in January, following a 0.3-percent gain in the prior month.

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

		Interm	ediate good	ls		Cr	ude 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.)
2002	1 0003	Energy	chergy	(unuaj.)	10003	(unuuj.)	chergy	(unuaj.)
Jan.	-0.1	-1.4	-0.1	-4.7	4.1	7.8	0.6	-40.0
Feb.	0	4	0	-4.6	2.4	-7.1	1.3	-30.6
Mar.	.4	3.6	.2	-3.5	5	16.9	.5	-21.6
Apr.	7	4.5	.2	-2.7	-6.1	19.4	1.9	-18.6
May	9	-2.0	0	-3.2	1	.9	1.9	-16.3
June	1.1	.3	.2	-2.8	-1.2	-9.7	2.8	
July	1.3	0	.2	-1.5	.6	.3	1.7	-6.2
Aug.	.7	1.5	.2	-1.0	1.7	3.2		
Sept.	1.1	2.2	.1	6	1.3	4.6		3.1
Oct.	3	3.4	.2	1.6	0	2.8		14.3
Nov.	.6	-1.2	.2	2.5	1.1	13.1	.9	14.7
Dec.	1.2	-1.0	1	3.2	1.5	3.6	.5	26.1
2003								
Jan.	1.3	6.1	.3	4.5	5.4	11.0	1.0	29.3

NOTE: Some of the percent changes shown here and elsewhere in this release may differ from those previously reported because seasonal adjustment factors have been recalculated to reflect developments during 2002. In addition, indexes for September 2002 have been recalculated to incorporate late reports and corrections by respondents. All indexes are subject to revision 4 months after original publication.

The index for finished consumer goods other than foods and energy advanced 0.9 percent in January, following a 0.4-percent decline in December. Prices charged by manufacturers for passenger cars moved up 3.5 percent, after falling 2.1 percent in the previous month. For the 12 months ended in January 2003, passenger car prices declined 1.4 percent. Prices charged by manufacturers for light motor trucks increased 4.1 percent, compared with a 2.2-percent decrease in the prior month. From January 2002 to January 2003, prices for light motor trucks rose 0.7 percent. Prices for floor coverings and household appliances turned up in January. The indexes for pharmaceutical preparations and periodical circulation rose, after showing no change in December. On the other hand, prices for sporting and athletic goods fell 0.2 percent, compared with a 3.1-percent increase in the prior month. The rate of decline in prices for cigarettes and for soaps and synthetic detergents increased from December to January.

January prices for capital equipment increased 0.7 percent, following a 0.4-percent decline in December. The indexes for light motor trucks and passenger cars rose in January, after falling in the preceding month. Prices for commercial furniture and for communication and related equipment also turned up in January. The electronic computers index fell at a slower rate in January than it did in December. Alternatively, the x-ray and electromedical equipment index posted a 0.6-percent decline, after inching up 0.1 percent in December. Prices for both heavy motor trucks and industrial material handling equipment remained unchanged in January, following an increase in the prior month.

Prices for finished consumer foods rose 1.6 percent in January, after posting a 0.4-percent gain in December. The fresh and dry vegetables index increased 18.2 percent in January, after moving down 5.0 percent in the prior month. Prices for finfish and shellfish, fresh fruits and melons, and pork also increased, after falling in December. By contrast, the dairy products index rose 0.4 percent in January, following a 1.4-percent gain in the previous month. Prices for beef and veal also rose at a slower rate than they did in the prior month. The indexes for soft drinks and for shortening and cooking oils turned down in January.

Intermediate goods

The Producer Price Index for Intermediate Materials, Supplies, and Components advanced 1.3 percent in January, following a 0.2-percent decline in December. Most of this upturn can be traced to prices for intermediate energy goods and materials for nondurable manufacturing, which also posted gains after falling in the previous month. The indexes for materials and components for construction and materials for durable manufacturing increased, after showing no change in December. Prices for intermediate foods and feeds rose at a slightly quicker pace in January than they did in December. The index for intermediate goods other than foods and energy moved up at a 0.3-percent rate in January, following a 0.1-percent decrease in the prior month. (See table B.)

Subsequent to a 1.0-percent drop in December, prices for intermediate energy goods advanced 6.1 percent in January. The gasoline index jumped 13.7 percent, after registering a 1.2-percent decline in the previous month. Prices for industrial natural gas, residual fuels, and natural gas to electric utilities also turned up in January. The indexes for diesel fuel and liquefied petroleum gas rose at a faster pace than they did in the preceding month. Prices for commercial natural gas increased in January, after showing no change a month earlier.

The index for materials for nondurable manufacturing moved up 1.4 percent in January, compared with a 1.3-percent decrease in December. A significant portion of this upturn was due to the basic organic chemicals index, which advanced 5.2 percent in January following a 2.3-percent decline in the prior month. The indexes for finished fabrics, synthetic rubber, medicinal and botanical chemicals, and phosphates also rose in January, after falling a month earlier. Nitrogenate prices increased at a faster rate than they did in the preceding month, while the index for paperboard decreased more slowly than it did in December. Conversely, paper prices declined 0.4 percent in January, after edging down 0.1 percent in December. The index for gray fabrics also fell more quickly than it did in December. Prices for basic inorganic chemicals and for processed yarns and threads turned down in January, following December increases.

The index for materials and components for construction advanced 0.3 percent in January, after showing no change in December. Prices for plastic construction products jumped 2.6 percent, following a 0.3-percent increase in the prior month. The index for heating equipment also rose more quickly in January than in December. Prices for fabricated structural metal products and for air conditioning and refrigeration equipment moved up, after showing no change in December. The January indexes for wiring devices, mineral wool for structural insulation, and paving mixtures and blocks turned up, after falling a month earlier. On the other hand, the softwood lumber index declined 1.9 percent in January, compared with a 0.5-percent decrease in December. Prices for gypsum products and nonferrous wire and cable also fell more quickly in January than they did in the preceding month. The indexes for treated wood, plumbing fixtures and brass fittings, and architectural coatings moved down, after rising in the previous month.

The index for materials for durable manufacturing, which was unchanged for December, edged up 0.1 percent in January. Price increases for cold rolled steel sheet and strip; hot rolled steel bars, plates, and structural shapes; precious metals; copper cathode and refined copper; copper and brass mill shapes; adhesives and sealants; and hardwood lumber slightly outweighed price decreases for hot rolled steel sheet and strip, aluminum mill shapes, semifinished steel mill products, primary aluminum (except extrusion billet), and prepared paint.

The index for intermediate foods and feeds advanced at about the same rate in January as in the prior month -- 1.3 percent and 1.2 percent, respectively. In January, rising prices for beef and veal, prepared animal feeds, pork, processed young chickens, crude vegetable oils, and flour more than offset falling prices for dry milk products; shortening and cooking oils; natural, processed, and imitation cheese; and fluid milk products.

Crude goods

The Producer Price Index for Crude Materials for Further Processing advanced 6.9 percent in January, following a 2.2-percent gain in December. Prices for crude energy materials, crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs, and basic industrial materials also increased at a faster rate in January than in the prior month. (See table B.)

The index for crude energy materials rose 11.0 percent in January, after increasing 3.6 percent in the previous month. Leading this acceleration, prices for crude petroleum jumped 20.4 percent, following a 6.6-percent gain in December. The natural gas index moved up 8.2 percent, after rising 3.3 percent in the prior month. Prices for coal turned up 1.9 percent in January, following a 1.6-percent decline a month earlier.

The index for crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs moved up 5.4 percent in January, after rising 1.5 percent in the previous month. Slaughter cattle prices advanced 9.1 percent, following a 3.4-percent increase in December. The indexes for slaughter broilers and fryers and fluid milk also rose more in January than they did a month earlier. Prices for fresh vegetables (except potatoes), unprocessed finfish, and fresh fruits and melons turned up, after decreasing in the previous month. By contrast, the wheat index fell 8.3 percent in January, following a 4.3-percent decline in the prior month. Soybean prices also decreased at a faster pace than they did in December. The indexes for slaughter hogs and slaughter turkeys rose less than they did in the previous month. Prices for alfalfa hay and Irish potatoes for processing turned down in January, after increasing a month earlier.

The index for crude nonfood materials less energy rose 1.0 percent in January, following a 0.5-percent increase in the prior month. Iron and steel scrap prices turned up 0.9 percent, after falling 1.2 percent in December. The phosphate index also advanced, following a decline in the previous month. Prices for gold ores increased at a faster rate in January than they did a month earlier. The iron ore index moved up, after showing no change in December. Partially counteracting these accelerating prices, the wastepaper index dropped 3.4 percent in January, after declining 0.7 percent a month earlier. Prices for construction sand, gravel, and crushed stone and for leaf tobacco turned down, following gains in December. The indexes for copper base scrap and raw cotton rose less than they did in the previous month.

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

Mining. The Producer Price Index for the Net Output of Total Mining Industries rose 9.2 percent in January, following a 2.9-percent advance in December. (Net output price indexes are not seasonally adjusted.) The acceleration in mining sector prices can be traced to the index for the crude petroleum and natural gas industry, which moved up 18.8 percent in January, after advancing 0.8 percent in December. Prices received by the bituminous coal and lignite surface mining industry, the bituminous coal underground mining industry, and the oil and gas well drilling industry turned up in January. The industry index for gold ores rose at a quicker pace in January than it did a month earlier. Alternatively, the industry index for natural gas liquids and natural gas residue increased 3.2 percent, following a 9.7-percent jump in December. Prices received by the potash, soda, and borate minerals industry turned down in January. The industry index for crushed and broken limestone rose at a slower rate in January than it did in December. In January, the Producer Price Index for the Net Output of Total Mining Industries was 126.2 (December 1984=100), 54.1 percent above its year-ago level.

Manufacturing. The Producer Price Index for the Net Output of Total Manufacturing Industries advanced 1.3 percent in January, following a 0.4-percent decline in December. Prices received by the petroleum refining and related products industry group increased 13.6 percent, after a 4.4-percent drop in the prior month. The industry group indexes for transportation equipment and for chemicals and allied products turned up in January. Prices for the printing, publishing, and allied industries group and the industry index for surgical, medical, and dental instruments and supplies rose at a faster pace in January than they did a month ago. On the other hand, prices received by the tobacco manufactures industry group edged down in January, after showing no change in December. The industry group index for leather and leather products turned down in January. In January, the Producer Price Index for the Net Output of Total Manufacturing Industries was 135.9 (December 1984=100), 3.2 percent above its year-ago level.

Services. Among service industries, prices received by the industries for operators and lessors of nonresidential buildings; engineering design, analysis, and consulting services; courier services (except by air); legal services; and general medical and surgical hospitals increased in January. By contrast, the industry indexes for radio broadcasting, local trucking without storage, passenger car rental, telephone communications (except radiotelephone), and wireless telecommunications decreased in January.

Producer Price Index data for February 2003 will be released on Friday, March 14, 2003, at 8:30 a.m. (EST).

Recalculation of Seasonal Adjustment Factors

Effective with this release, seasonal adjustment factors have been recalculated to reflect price-movement patterns during 2002 for stage-of-processing (SOP) and commodity-grouping indexes. This routine annual recalculation may affect previously published seasonally adjusted indexes and percent changes for January 1998 through December 2002. Revised seasonally adjusted data for this period, as well as seasonal factors for commodity indexes to be used through December 2003, were released February 18, 2003. To request this information, 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.

The table below provides monthly seasonally adjusted percent changes for the three major SOP categories during 2002, based on former and recalculated seasonal factors.

Over-the-month percent changes in major stage-of-processing indexes, seasonally adjusted, using former and recalculated seasonal factors for 2002

	Fini	shed Goods	Interm	ediate Goods	Crud	e Goods
Month	Former	Recalculated	Former	Recalculated	Former	Recalculated
January	0.0	0.0	-0.2	-0.2	4.6	4.5
February	.2	.3	2	1	-1.2	-1.0
March	.9	.8	1.0	. 7	5.0	5.2
April	1	1	.8	. 9	4.2	4.3
May	4	4	2	3	.8	.7
June	. 1	.1	.2	. 2	-3.7	-3.8
July	2	0	.3	. 2	1.3	.8
August	. 1	0	.3	. 4	1.9	1.8
September	. 1	.3	.5	.5	.3	2.2
October	1.1	. 7	.7	. 7	3.4	1.2
November	4	3	1	0	5.1	5.7
December	0	1	1	2	1.9	2.2

NAICS Conversion

The net output price indexes will be converted from the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) basis to the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) basis with the February 2004 release of January 2004 indexes. The NAICS conversion involves major definitional changes to many of the currently published SIC-based indexes. After the conversion to NAICS, SIC-based indexes will no longer be produced or published. NAICS history will be available depending on the scope of the definitional changes between SIC and NAICS.

For more information 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.

Resampling of Industries

Effective with this release, the Producer Price Index (PPI) includes data for 51 resampled industries. In addition, the sample for the computer manufacturing industry was expanded to include data for personal digital assistants. The Bureau of Labor Statistics periodically updates the sample of producers providing data for the PPI to reflect current conditions more accurately 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 with this release, PPIs for two service industries are introduced: Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) 6282, Investment Advice, and SIC 6412*, Insurance Agencies and Brokerages. The index data for SIC 6282 have a start date of June 2002, while the index data for SIC 6412 have a start date of December 2002. 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, see the January 2003 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.

Standard	
Industrial	
Classification	
(SIC) Code	Industry
1041	Gold ores
1044	Silver ores
2033	Canned fruits, vegetables, preserves, jams, and jellies
2062	Cane sugar refining
2063	Beet sugar processing
2082	Malt beverages
2083	Malt
2096	Potato chips, corn chips, and similar snacks
2098	Macaroni, spaghetti, vermicelli, and noodles
2241	Narrow fabric mills
2251	Women's hosiery, except socks
2297	Nonwoven fabrics and related products
2325	Men's and boys' separate trousers and slacks
2326	Men's and boys' work clothing
2353	Hats, caps, and millinery
2387	Apparel belts
2393	Textile bags
2395	Pleating and stitching
2396	Automotive trimmings, apparel findings, and related products
2399	Fabricated textile products, not elsewhere classified
2493	Reconstituted wood products
2517	Wood television, radio, phonograph, and sewing machine cabinets
2519	Household furniture, not elsewhere classified
2655	Fiber cans, drums, and similar products

2676	Sanitary paper products
2731	Book publishing
2761	Manifold business forms
2791	Typesetting
2833	Medicinal chemicals and botanical products (in bulk)
2999	Products of petroleum and coal, not elsewhere classified
3085	Plastic bottles
3142	House slippers
3143	Men's footwear
3144	Women's footwear
3149	Footwear, except rubber, not elsewhere classified
3498	Fabricated pipe and fabricated pipe fittings
3523	Farm machinery and equipment
3541	Machine tools, metal cutting types
3542	Metal forming machine tools
3544	Special tools, dies, jigs, fixtures, and industrial molds
3571	Electronic computers
3631	Household cooking equipment and parts
3632	Household refrigerators and home and farm freezers
3633	Household laundry equipment
3672	Printed circuit boards
3675	Capacitors for electronic circuitry
3845	Electromedical equipment
3942	Dolls and stuffed toys
3955	Carbon paper and inked ribbons
6282	Investment advice**
6412	Insurance agencies and brokerages **
6512	Operators and lessors of nonresidential buildings
7311	Advertising agencies
8721	Accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping

^{*} This industry code is PPI constructed and corresponds to SIC 6411.

** For further discussion of these industries, see "New Producer Price Index for the Investment Advice Industry -- SIC 6282" and "New Producer Price Index for the Insurance Agencies and Brokerages Industry -- SIC 6412" in the January 2003 issue of the *PPI Detailed Report* or call the Section of Index Analysis and Public Information at (202) 691-7705.

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
Wireless Telecommunications	4812	July 1999
Telephone Communications, Except Radio Telephone	4813	July 1995
Television Broadcasting	4833	July 2002
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	Unadjus percer change Jan. 20	nt to	percent	lly adjust change fr	
	Dec.			 Jan. 2003 2/	Jan. 2002	 Dec. 2002	Oct. to	 Nov. to Dec.	 Dec. to Jan.
Finished goods.	 	139.1	139.1	141.2	2.8	1.5	-0.3	-0.1	1.6
Finished consumer goods		140.0	139.1	141.2	3.9	1.9	-0.3	1	1.9
Finished consumer foods		138.7	139.6	141.7	. 4	1.5	. 4	. 4	1.6
Crude		119.0	112.4	122.8	-11.9	9.3	-1.3	-7.2	7.9
Processed Finished consumer goods, excluding foods		140.3	141.9 139.6	143.3 142.4	1.6 5.2	1.0	.6	1.0	1.1
Nondurable goods less foods		140.2	141.3	144.7	7.7	2.4	6 8	2 .1	2.0
Durable goods		131.1	132.1	133.8	1	1.3	5	9	1.6
Capital equipment		138.3	138.6	139.6	1	. 7	1	4	. 7
Manufacturing industries		139.7	139.8	140.1	1	.2	.1	1	.1
Nonmanufacturing industries	18.733	137.7	138.1	139.3	1	.9	1	6	1.0
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.		129.3	129.4	131.2	4.5	1.4	0	2	1.3
Materials and components for manufacturing		126.9	127.3	127.9	2.7	.5	. 4	4	.5
Materials for food manufacturing Materials for nondurable manufacturing		123.9 131.5	127.2 131.5	128.9 133.5	5.6 6.5	1.3 1.5	1.4	1.5 -1.3	1.6 1.4
Materials for durable manufacturing		125.9	126.3	126.3	3.1	0	.6	0	.1
Components for manufacturing		125.9	126.0	125.8	4	2	.2	1	2
Materials and components for construction		152.1	151.1	151.5	.9	.3	3	0	.3
Processed fuels and lubricants		100.6	100.4	107.0	18.9	6.6	-1.1	2	6.3
Manufacturing industries		101.5	103.3 98.6	108.7 105.9	14.9 21.6	5.2 7.4	.8 -2.3	-1.3 .5	4.9 7.1
Containers		152.5	153.4	153.6	.7	.1	.2	3	.1
Supplies		139.6	139.7	140.0	1.3	.2	0	0	.2
Manufacturing industries		144.8	145.1	145.1	.3	0	0	1	.1
Nonmanufacturing industries		137.1	137.1	137.6	1.6	. 4	.1	1	.3
FeedsOther supplies		104.2 141.3	100.5 141.6	101.0 142.1	6.8 1.2	.5 .4	-1.1 .1	0 1	.5 .4
Crude materials for further processing	100.000	110.9	119.4	127.9	29.3	7.1	5.7	2.2	6.9
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs	38.228	100.7	100.4	105.7	6.1	5.3	1.1	1.5	5.4
Nonfood materials		115.4	130.6	141.3	48.7	8.2	8.9	2.6	7.9
Nonfood materials except fuel 3/		108.3	104.8	114.1	32.7	8.9	-5.0	2.7	8.2
Manufacturing 3/		99.4 182.3	96.1 180.8	104.9 179.7	33.8	9.2 6	-5.1 4	2.9	8.5 9
Crude fuel 4/		115.4	160.9	172.8	71.9	7.4	30.0	2.4	7.4
Manufacturing industries		111.5	153.4	164.6	68.0	7.3	28.6	2.3	7.3
Nonmanufacturing industries	26.651	117.9	164.5	176.7	72.4	7.4	30.1	2.4	7.4
Special groupings	 								
Finished goods, excluding foods	 5/ 79.318	139.0	138.7	140.9	3.4	1.6	4	4	1.7
Intermediate materials less foods and feeds		130.0	130.0	131.8	4.5	1.4	0	3	1.3
Intermediate foods and feeds		118.0	119.1	120.3	5.9	1.0	.6	1.2	1.3
Crude materials less agricultural products 3/ 7/.	8/ 59.797 	116.6	132.2	143.3	49.9	8.4	8.9	2.6	8.1
Finished energy goods		93.0	90.4	95.1	17.0	5.2	-1.8	.2	4.8
Finished goods less energy Finished consumer goods less energy		146.4 149.9	147.1 150.7	148.5 152.3	.5	1.0 1.1	0.1	2 1	1.1 1.1
	I								
Finished goods less foods and energy		149.5	150.1 157.8	151.2	.5 1.0	.7	1 - 1	5 - 4	.9
Finished consumer goods less foods and energy Consumer nondurable goods less foods and energy		157.1 178.3	178.8	159.1 179.6	1.0	. 4	1 .1	4 0	. 4
consumer nondarable goods less roods and energy		1,0.3	1,0.0	1,0.0	1.0	• •	• ±	U	• =
Intermediate energy goods	6/ 16.398	100.4	99.5	105.9	18.2	6.4	-1.2	-1.0	6.1
Intermediate materials less energy		135.3	135.6	136.1	2.1	. 4	.2	1	. 4
Intermediate materials less foods and energy	6/ 79.577	136.5	136.7	137.2	1.9	. 4	.2	1	.3
Crude energy materials 3/	18/12 616	105.9	127.6	141.6	71.0	11.0	13.1	3.6	11.0
Crude energy materials 3/		110.6	110.4	115.0	8.3	4.2	1.0	1.2	3.9
Crude nonfood materials less energy 4/		140.0	139.7	142.5	13.0	2.0	.9	.5	1.0
	l								

^{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 September 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.

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	 	 Unac	ljusted i	ndex	Unadjust percent change t Jan. 200	t to	Seasona percent		
	 	 Sept. 2002 1/	 Dec. 2002 1/			 Dec. 2002	Oct. to		 Dec. to Jan.
	 FINISHED GOODS. FINISHED CONSUMER GOODS. FINISHED CONSUMER FOODS.	140.0	139.1 139.8 139.6	141.2 142.5 141.7	2.8 3.9 .4	1.5 1.9 1.5	-0.3 4 .4	-0.1 1 .4	1.6 1.9 1.6
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	Fresh fruits and melons 2/. Fresh and dry vegetables 2/	115.2 77.9 190.2 83.6 121.5 112.3 102.0 109.9	75.5 113.7 97.1 191.6 85.4 121.5 117.8 105.8 92.9	77.1 134.4 95.2 194.2 85.9 123.9 124.0 108.7 106.9 90.1	-28.9 -7.1 6.5 2.9 2.4 1.4 10.8 -3.5 -7.7 -6.9	2.1 18.2 -2.0 1.4 .6 2.0 5.3 2.7 1.0	-12.0 2 16.0 .2 -3.0 0 2.0 3.2 .1 -4.5	-8.5 -5.0 -3.5 .4 2.9 0 5.7 5 1.4 3.1	2.1 18.2 1.4 1.4 .6 2.0 5.3 4.6 3.9 4.4
02-23 02-3 02-4 02-55 02-62 02-63-01 02-78	Finfish and shellfish Dairy products. Processed fruits and vegetables 2/. Confectionery end products 2/. Soft drinks. Roasted coffee 2/. Shortening and cooking oils 2/.	133.8 133.0 174.5 151.5 121.5	181.1 135.3 133.2 177.4 152.2 120.7 155.2	189.6 134.8 133.5 179.7 153.3 121.4 153.8	2.9 -3.7 .8 3.0 2.0 4 15.6	4.7 4 .2 1.3 .7 .6 9	-2.2 .1 .5 .1 1.1 .3	-9.6 1.4 .2 1.5 .5 6	4.3 .4 .2 1.3 5 .6
	FINISHED CONSUMER GOODS EXCLUDING FOODS	140.2	139.6	142.4	5.2	2.0	6	2	2.0
02-61 03-81-01 03-81-02 03-81-03 03-82 04-3 05-41 05-51 05-71 06-38 06-71 06-38 06-71 09-31-01 09-32-01 09-32-01 12-1 12-3 12-4 12-5 12-62	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 2/ Household appliances 2/ Household glassware Household flatware 2/	123.0 128.0 128.0 119.4 122.2 145.9 119.6 131.4 90.3 86.4 103.3 89.5 130.2 139.6 95.3 149.7 225.9 211.6 157.4 131.2 104.4 131.2 104.4 131.2 104.4 108.8 109.8 109.8 	148.3 121.8 129.1 119.9 121.9 146.5 112.7 142.5 82.1 82.3 104.4 130.8 139.6 95.3 150.9 226.0 212.7 238.3 157.7 129.5 103.6 68.4 169.9	148.5 121.6 129.0 120.2 121.9 146.5 112.8 148.1 95.0 94.7 129.9 140.0 97.1 151.2 225.7 220.4 240.2 157.9 131.0 104.6 68.4 164.7	1.3 -1.5 -1.5 2.9 -3 3-3 12.9 52.5 62.4 4.4 1.7 1.1 6.9 4.12 .4 -9 -1.7 -3.1	.1 2 1 .3 0 0 .1 15.7 15.1 7 .3 1.9 .2 1 3.6 .8 .1 1.2 1.0 0	6 0 02 01 0 1 2.1 1 -8.4 4 -8.0 0 2.2 0 0 1.2 0 0 0 .2 1.1 0 0 84 0 02 0	.1 03 0 0 0 .2 .33 31 .2 4 .2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	.1 2 1 .3 0 0 .1 2.4 13.7 19.7 1.2 7 .3 1.9 .2 1 1.2 1.2 1.2
12-66 14-11-01 15-11 15-12 15-2 15-5 15-94-02 15-94-04	Lawn and garden equip., ex. tractors 2/	125.2 124.9 125.4 466.8 167.0 130.1 144.4	133.2 126.4 124.6 124.9 467.5 166.5 130.2 144.4	133.1 130.4 125.2 124.7 466.6 166.5 131.7 144.4	7 -1.4 .6 6 4.2 .5 1.5	1 3.2 .5 2 2 0 1.2	.1 -2.7 0 -3.1 .1 .1 .2	5 -2.1 0 3.1 0 2 1	1 3.5 .5 2 2 0 1.2
11-1	CAPITAL EQUIPMENT		138.6	139.6	1	.7	1	4 0	.7
11-2 11-37 11-38 11-39 11-41 11-41 11-62 11-64 11-76 11-74 11-76 11-91 11-92 11-91 11-92 11-93 12-2 14-11-05 14-11-05 14-11-05 14-11-05 14-14-02	Construction machinery and equipment. Metal cutting machine tools 2/. Metal forming machine tools 2/. Tools, dies, jigs, fixtures, and ind. molds 2/. Pumps, compressors, and equipment. Industrial material handling equipment 2/. Electronic computers (Dec. 1998=100) 2/. Textile machinery 2/. Paper industries machinery (June 1982=100). Printing trades machinery 2/. Transformers and power regulators 2/. Communication & related equip. (Dec. 1985=100) 2/. X-ray and electromedical equipment 2/. Oil field and gas field machinery Mining machinery and equipment 2/. Commercial furniture 2/. Light motor trucks. Heavy motor trucks 2/. Truck trailers 2/. Civilian aircraft (Dec. 1985=100). Ships (Dec. 1985=100) 2/. Railroad equipment 2/.	151.5 153.7 167.3 140.6 161.5 136.9 40.5 156.8 169.5 144.1 131.4 101.0 136.0 152.1 112.2 161.6 144.1 153.2 138.2 172.5 138.2 173.6 174.6	151.8 150.5 167.3 140.5 161.9 137.5 38.4 157.0 169.7 144.3 132.2 106.0 154.4 112.6 160.8 149.4 156.5 138.3 174.0 151.3	152.9 150.1 167.3 140.0 162.2 137.5 38.1 157.3 169.7 144.3 132.0 106.2 136.8 154.6 112.0 161.4 153.8 154.5 138.3 174.2 150.9	2.5 -2.3 1.0 -7 1.3 2 -20.6 1.2 1.0 0 -2.8 5 1.0 3.0 .1 4.5 .2 2.6 6 1.1	.7 3 0 4 .2 0 8 .2 0 0 2 .2 6 1 5 4 2.9 0 0 1 3 1	.2	.32 0 0 .3 .4 -2.0 -11 .1 .1 .95 .1 0222 .3 .2 .11 0	.5 3 0 4 2 0 8 .2 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 4 4.1 0 0 0 3 1
	INTERMEDIATE MATERIALS, SUPPLIES, AND COMPONENTS		129.4	131.2	4.5	1.4	0	2	1.3
02-12-03 02-53 02-54 02-72 02-9	INTERMEDIATE FOODS AND FEEDS.	 123.8 118.9 123.3 101.3	119.1 120.7 120.6 124.6 114.1 107.4	120.3 122.8 120.9 124.1 117.8 108.1	5.9 9.3 5.7 11.8 56.9 5.2	1.0 1.7 .2 4 3.2 .7	.6 -2.5 .3 -2.0 12.7 -1.0	1.2 -2.0 1.0 1.6 3.4	1.3 1.7 .2 4 3.2
	INTERMEDIATE MATERIALS LESS FOODS AND FEEDS	130.0	130.0	131.8	4.5	1.4	0	3	1.3
03-1 03-2 03-3 03-4 03-83-03 04-2 05-32	Synthetic fibers 2/ Processed yarns and threads 2/ Gray fabrics 2/ Finished fabrics Industrial textile products 2/ Leather 2/ Liquefied petroleum gas 2/	102.4 112.5 120.9 131.0 207.7	106.3 102.6 111.9 121.0 132.6 208.4 129.9	106.1 101.9 111.0 121.4 131.6 209.1 147.9	8 6 -1.6 .7 -1.6 7.0 97.2	2 7 8 .3 8 .3	.4 .1 .2 .7 3 2.2 -2.2	5 .1 6 4 7 7	2 7 8 .7 8 .3

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	ljusted i	ndex	Unadjus percen change Jan. 20	t to	 Seasona percent		
		 Sept. 2002 1/	 Dec. 2002 1/	 Jan. 2003 1/		Dec. 2002	Oct. to		
	INTERMEDIATE MATERIALS LESS FOODS AND FEEDS	¦	'	'	.'		.'	.'	.'
05-42	-Continued Commercial electric power		134.7	135.0	-0.1	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.8
05-43	Industrial electric power	145.8	139.6	139.7	2.5	.1	3.3	3	.1
05-52 05-53	Commercial natural gas (Dec. 1990=100)		148.3 153.1	157.9 165.4	16.4 19.0	6.5 8.0	.2	0 -1.0	4.3 7.3
05-54	Natural gas to electric utilities (Dec. 1990=100)	99.8	128.4	145.2	41.1	13.1	9	1	4.3
05-72-03 05-73-03	Jet fuels No. 2 Diesel fuel		78.9 86.9	97.0 98.8	59.3 67.7	22.9 13.7	-5.2 -10.6	.6 7.5	25.9 17.6
05-74	Residual fuel 2/	85.9	73.6	86.0	48.5	16.8	1.6	-21.7	16.8
06-1 06-21	Industrial chemicals 2/		132.4 167.5	138.0 167.1	15.4 .7	4.2	1.4	-1.8	4.2
06-22	Paint materials 2/	171.6	172.7	172.4	18.2	2	.6	.1	2
06-31 06-4	Medicinal and botanical chemicals 2/ Fats and oils, inedible		132.4 117.4	132.9 125.3	.8 65.5	.4 6.7	0 6.2	5 8.5	.4 11.4
06-51 06-52-01	Mixed fertilizers		113.8 113.9	114.2 121.5	.4 15.6	.4 6.7	.1 2.1	1	3 2.3
06-52-02	Phosphates 2/	101.1	101.2	101.9	5.7	.7	5	1	.7
06-53 06-6	Other agricultural chemicals 2/		150.3 135.7	150.6 138.1	1.1	1.8	0 1.3	2.0	.2 2.1
07-11-02	Synthetic rubber 2/	121.4	121.4	123.9	4.4	2.1	.7	-1.6	2.1
07-21 07-22	Plastic construction products		133.4 136.8	136.0 137.4	4.6 1.5	1.9	-3.4 9	.3 1	2.6
07-26	Plastic parts and components for manufacturing 2/	116.2	116.6	116.1	5	4	.1	0	4
08-11 08-12	Softwood lumber		165.6 180.8	165.3 181.9	-1.5 2.7	2 .6	.7	5 .6	-1.9 .5
08-2	Millwork	180.4	179.5	179.5	.3	0	1	.1	.1
08-3 09-11	Plywood 2/ Woodpulp 2/		146.3 118.3	145.9 116.2	-1.6 1.5	3 -1.8	-1.6 .5	5 -1.4	3 -1.8
09-13 09-14	Paper 2/ Paperboard 2/		146.2	145.6	2 1.0	4	.3	1	4 1
09-14	Paper boxes and containers 2/	173.3	166.8 174.4	166.7 174.1	.2	1 2	1	4 2	2
09-2 09-37	Building paper and board 2/		128.6 157.6	129.1 157.4	3.3	.4 1	-1.4 1	7 .1	.4 1
10-15	Foundry and forge shop products	136.9	137.0	136.8	0	1	1	0	2
10-17 10-22	Steel mill products Primary nonferrous metals 2/		109.5 102.8	109.1	11.0 2.3	4	.9 4.7	1 1.0	.3
10-25-01	Aluminum mill shapes 2/	142.5	143.5	142.8	-1.6	5	.1	.1	5
10-25-02 10-26	Copper and brass mill shapes 2/ Nonferrous wire and cable 2/		147.1 133.1	148.3	5 -3.8	.8 6	1 .5	3	.8 6
10-3	Metal containers 2/	107.7	108.4	109.5	1.3	1.0	.3	1	1.0
10-4	Hardware 2/ Plumbing fixtures and brass fittings		155.7 182.0	156.2 182.0	.1	.3	1 4	.1	.3
10-6	Heating equipment 2/	158.4	158.2	161.7	2.9	2.2	0	. 2	2.2
10-7 10-88	Fabricated structural metal products 2/ Fabricated ferrous wire products (June 1982=100) 2/.		145.4 129.6	145.7 129.5	1.2	.2 1	1 .3	0 5	.2
10-89	Other misc. metal products 2/	126.8	127.7	127.1	.2	5	.7	1	5
11-45 11-48	Mechanical power transmission equipment		169.9 137.1	171.8 137.4	1.6	1.1	1 0	1 0	.6
11-49-02	Metal valves, ex.fluid power (Dec. 1982=100)		168.1	168.4	1.4	.2	0	0	.1
11-49-05 11-71	Ball and roller bearings		170.6 152.6	171.5 153.1	.9	.5	0 3	5	.5
11-73 11-75	Motors, generators, motor generator sets		147.6 158.9	147.7 158.2	.8	.1	1.0	2	1 4
11-78	Electronic components and accessories 2/	92.3	92.1	92.1	8	0	.1	3	0
11-94 11-95	Internal combustion engines		145.8 140.2	143.8	3	-1.4	.1	.3	-1.5 .1
13-11	Flat glass 2/	111.1	111.8	111.5	.3	3	5	.8	3
13-22 13-3	Cement. Concrete products.		153.1 152.6	152.8 153.4	1.7	2 .5	1 1	.6	1 .3
13-6	Asphalt felts and coatings	112.0	110.3	109.5	8	7	3	3	4
13-7	Gypsum products 2/		170.4 136.9	168.7 138.5	2.9 3.0	-1.0 1.2	-1.0 1	2 0	-1.0 1.2
14-12	Motor vehicle parts 2/	112.2	112.3	111.3	-1.7	9	.5	1	9
14-23 14-25	Aircraft engines & engine parts (Dec. 1985=100) Aircraft parts & aux.equip.,nec (June 1985=100)		145.6 149.9	146.5 149.1	.9 -1.5	.6 5	0.1	.1	1 -1.1
15-42	Photographic supplies 2/	119.1	119.1	120.2	-7.7	.9	0	0	.9
15-6	Medical/surgical/personal aid devices 2/	151.3	151.7	153.9	2.7	1.5	0	.2	1.5
	CRUDE MATERIALS FOR FURTHER PROCESSING	İ	119.4	127.9	29.3	7.1	5.7	2.2	6.9
	CRUDE FOODSTUFFS AND FEEDSTUFFS	1	100.4	105.7	6.1	5.3	1.1	1.5	5.4
01-21 01-22-02-05	Wheat 2/		106.3 91.8	97.5 91.5	12.5 14.1	-8.3 3	-10.8 -6.2	-4.3 -3.0	-8.3 -2.4
01-31	Slaughter cattle 2/		104.6	114.1	15.4	9.1	4.3	3.4	9.1
01-32 01-41-02	Slaughter hogs	1 128.9	50.2 119.7	53.4 147.9	-15.4 11.3	6.4 23.6	2.6	3.0 5.7	1.7 21.8
01-42 01-6	Slaughter turkeys		110.7 88.9	99.5 88.9	9 -11.3	-10.1 0	6.4 2.8	8.1	6.9 3.7
01-83-01-31 02-52-01-01	Soybeans 2/	99.5	95.4 117.4	93.3 114.7	25.2	-2.2 -2.3	3.6	5 -1.2	-2.2 -2.3
	CRUDE NONFOOD MATERIALS.		130.6	141.3	48.7	8.2	8.9	2.6	7.9
01-51-01-01	Raw cotton 2/	 63.7	77.5	80.6	48.2	4.0	13.1	5.3	4.0
01-92-01-01	Leaf tobacco 2/		116.4 85.0	115.8 84.3	2.3	5 8	4.6 -2.3	2.3	5 8
05-1	Coal 2/	97.6	97.9	99.8	-1.6	1.9	.6	-1.6	1.9
05-31 05-61	Natural gas 2/ Crude petroleum 2/		181.9 71.4	196.9 86.0	98.3 77.0	8.2	37.9 -13.5	3.3	8.2 20.4
08-5	Logs, timber, etc	180.1	180.6	179.1	.6	8	.3	6	-1.3
09-12 10-11	Wastepaper 2/ Iron ore 2/		188.7 95.0	182.2 95.6	31.2	-3.4 .6	1 0	7 0	-3.4 .6
10-12	Iron and steel scrap	153.7	141.7	152.8	32.3	7.8	4	-1.2	.9
10-21 10-23-01	Nonferrous metal ores (Dec. 1983=100) 2/ Copper base scrap 2/		68.8 116.8	72.4 117.5	13.1 9.8	5.2	4 4.5	1.9	5.2
10-23-02	Aluminum base scrap	156.4	159.8	161.8	8.8	1.3	2.1	1	2
13-21	Construction sand, gravel, and crushed stone	1 1/3./	174.2	174.8	2.2	.3	.1	.7	3

^{1/} The indexes for September 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		I	adjusted inde	
code 	Grouping	Sept. 2002 	Dec. 2002 	Jan. 200
	Finished Goods (1967=100)	l 1 390.5	l 390.3	l 1 396.4
	All commodities	132.3	1 133.0	135.5
į				
	MAJOR COMMODITY GROUPS	 	 	
	Farm products and processed foods and feeds	 124.2	 124.9	l l 127.5
1 '	Farm products		99.0	104.1
2	Processed foods and feeds		137.6	139.0
	Industrial commodities	 133.7	 134.5	l l 136.9
3 j	Textile products and apparel	119.8	119.7	119.6
4	Hides, skins, leather, and related products	161.0	160.6	160.5
5 I	Fuels and related products and power			106.7
6	Chemicals and allied products 2/		155.3	158.2
7	Rubber and plastic products		127.0	127.9
3	Lumber and wood products		171.8	171.9
9	Pulp, paper, and allied products		187.6	188.2
0 1	Metals and metal products		127.2 122.4	127.6
1 1 2 1	Furniture and household durables		133.2	133.8
2 I 3 I	Nonmetallic mineral products		1 146.5	146.8
1 1	Transportation equipment		143.9	145.3
5	Miscellaneous products		183.4	184.0
i	•			
	Industrial commodities less fuels and related products and power	 143.2	 143.5	 144.3
i I	produced and poner			
i I	OTHER COMMODITY GROUPINGS	' 	 	'
1-1	Fruits and melons, fresh and dry vegetables,			
1 2	and tree nuts		98.8	108.4
L-2 L-3	Grains		96.3 90.6	93.8
1-4				136.3
	Plant and animal fibers			81.6
	Chicken eggs		112.7	106.0
	Hay, hayseeds, and oilseeds		120.9	118.6
1-83	Oilseeds	110.4	106.0	104.1
1-9	Other farm products	159.1	173.6	172.7
	Cereal and bakery products		167.1	168.9
	Meats, poultry, and fish		118.4	121.6
	Processed poultry			108.9
	Sugar and confectionery			146.4
	Beverages and beverage materials Packaged beverage materials		148.8 123.1	149.5
	Fats and oils			123.7 1 150.2
	Apparel			125.2
	Other leather and related products		148.0	147.8
	Gas fuels		166.9	182.4
	Electric power		134.5	134.6
5 - 7	Refined petroleum products		81.1	92.9
6-3	Drugs and pharmaceuticals	266.8	268.8	271.5
6-5	Agricultural chemicals and products		126.5	128.3
6-7	Other chemicals and allied products		140.1	140.2
	Rubber and rubber products		117.4	118.7
	Rubber, except natural rubber		120.8	123.2
	Miscellaneous rubber products		140.8	141.1
	Plastic products		134.7 168.2	135.5
9-1	Lumber Pulp, paper, and products, excluding building		1 ±00.4	1 100.4
I	paper and board		157.2	156.8
9-15 i	Converted paper and paperboard products		165.2	165.2
	Iron and steel		117.4	118.2
	Nonferrous metals		120.8	121.3
	Nonferrous mill shapes		136.3	136.5
	Metalworking machinery and equipment		150.1	150.1
	General purpose machinery and equipment		154.8	155.2
	Special industry machinery		165.6	165.8
	Electrical machinery and equipment		115.6	115.6
	Miscellaneous machinery and equipment		137.1	136.6
	Other household durable goods		158.3	157.8
	Concrete ingredients		163.5 128.8	163.7 130.6
	Motor vehicles and equipment		133.0	130.6
	Photographic equipment and supplies		105.5	133.2
	Other miscellaneous products		140.8	141.2

^{1/} Data for September 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.

 $[\]ensuremath{\text{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		Percent change to_Jan2003_from:_		
code			Sep.	 Dec. 2002 2/	 Jan. 2003 2/	Jan. 2002	 Dec. 2002	
	(Mata) mining industria		1 100 1	115.6	126.2	FA 1	9.2	
10	Total mining industries			115.6 73.7	126.2 76.7	54.1 8.0	4.1	
12	Coal mining			93.0	93.5	-1.9	.5	
13	Oil and gas extraction			136.8	153.0	82.1	11.8	
14	Mining and quarrying of non-metallic	112/03	1 112.0	130.0	133.0	02.1	11.0	
14	minerals, except fuels	12/84	143.5	144.4	145.0	1.8	. 4	
	 Total manufacturing industries	112/84	 135.0	134.1	135.9	3.2	1.3	
20	Food and kindred products			132.8	133.8	1.7	.8	
21	Tobacco manufactures			409.0	408.5	4.3	1	
22	Textile mill products			115.4	115.9	3	. 4	
23	Apparel and other finished products made	ĺ	ĺ					
0.4	from fabrics and similar materials			125.3	125.2	0	1	
24	Lumber and wood products, except furniture			154.2	154.4	.3	.1	
25	Furniture and fixtures			146.5	146.9	. 9	.3	
26	Paper and allied products			145.0	145.0	.6	0	
27	Printing, publishing, and allied industries.			194.2	195.7	1.9	.8	
28	Chemicals and allied products			159.6	160.8	4.4	.8	
29	Petroleum refining and related products			102.4	116.3	49.7	13.6	
30	Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products			125.6	126.4	1.0	.6	
31	Leather and leather products			142.4	142.3	1.5	1	
32	Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products			137.2	137.6	.5	.3	
33	Primary metal industries		1117.9	117.9	117.5	3.3	3	
34	Fabricated metal products, except machinery		1 100 1	100 0	100 1	_		
2.5	and transportation equipment			132.3	132.4	.9	.1	
35	Machinery, except electrical	112/84	1 116.8	116.6	116.6	9	0	
36	Electrical and electronic machinery,	110/04	1 105 4	104 5	104 2	2 2	2	
27	equipment, and supplies			104.5	104.3	-2.2	2	
37 38	Transportation equipment	112/84	1 135.1	136.8	138.5	. 4	1.2	
38	Measuring and controlling instruments;	1	1					
	photographic, medical, optical goods;	110/04	1 100 7	100 0	100 0	1 0	7	
2.0	watches, clocks			128.9	129.8	1.2	.7	
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	12/85	133.5	133.7	133.9	. 9	.1	
	Services industries	1						
40	Railroad transportation			107.4	107.2	0.9	-0.2	
42	Motor freight transportation and warehousing			125.9	126.5	2.7	.5	
43	United States Postal Service			155.0	155.0	6.6	0	
44	Water transportation			142.3	142.4	10.1	.1	
45	Transportation by air			160.7	160.6	2.2	1	
46	Pipelines, except natural gas			112.3	111.2	.1	-1.0	
48	Communications			97.7	97.1	.1	6	
54	Food stores	12/99	114.9	113.9	116.0	1.3	1.8	
55	Automotive dealers and gasoline service						_	
	stations			85.6	85.8	-10.5	.2	
59	Miscellaneous retail			104.1	105.7	.7	1.5	
80	Health services	, , -		120.5	121.1	2.6	.5	
81	Legal services	12/96	122.5	122.9	124.6	3.5	1.4	

^{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.

NOTE: NAICS 2002 replaces the SIC classification system beginning with the release of PPI data for January 2004. See http://www.bls.gov/ppi/ppinaics.htm for details.

^{2/} The indexes for September 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 1/					
	7110		Oct.	Nov.	Dog	Ja
	Aug. 2002	Sep. 2002 	2002	2002	Dec. 2002	2
Finished goods	138.6	139.0	140.0	139.6	139.4	1
Finished consumer goods	139.2	139.6	140.9	140.4	140.3	1
Finished consumer foods	138.8	138.2	138.7	139.3	139.9	1
Crude	127.0	118.7	121.8	120.2	111.5	1
Processed	139.8 139.0	139.8 139.8	140.1 141.4	140.9 140.5	142.3 140.2	1
Nondurable goods less foods	140.6	141.5	143.6	140.5	140.2	1
Durable goods	132.1	132.6	133.2	132.6	131.4	1
Capital equipment	138.6	139.0	139.1	138.9	138.4	1
Manufacturing industries	139.7	139.9	139.8	139.9	139.8	1
Nonmanufacturing industries	138.2	138.6	138.7	138.5	137.7	1
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components. \mid	128.2	128.9	129.8	129.8	129.5	1
Materials and components for manufacturing	126.4	126.9	127.4	127.9	127.4	1:
Materials for food manufacturing	122.4	123.3	123.9	125.6	127.5	1:
Materials for nondurable manufacturing	130.3 125.1	131.5 125.7	133.0 125.8	133.5 126.5	131.7 126.5	1.
Components for manufacturing	126.0	125.7	125.8	126.1	126.0	1:
Materials and components for construction	151.8	152.0	151.9	151.5	151.5	1:
Processed fuels and lubricants	97.2	98.8	102.0	100.9	100.7	1
Manufacturing industries	99.5	101.4	102.9	103.7	102.4	1
Nonmanufacturing industries	95.7	97.2	101.5	99.2	99.7	10
Containers	151.5	152.5	153.5	153.8	153.4	1:
Supplies	139.3	139.6	139.7	139.7	139.7	1
Manufacturing industries	144.7 136.8	144.7 137.1	145.1 137.1	145.1 137.2	145.0 137.1	14
Feeds	102.2	104.2	101.6	100.5	100.5	1(
Other supplies	141.1	141.3	141.5	141.7	141.6	1
Crude materials for further processing	107.8	110.2	111.5	117.9	120.5	1:
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs	98.1	99.4	99.4	100.5	102.2	10
Nonfood materials	111.9 105.4	115.2 107.9	117.5 108.2	127.9 102.8	131.2 105.6	1:
Manufacturing 2/	96.7	99.0	99.3	94.2	96.9	1
Construction	182.2	182.3	183.1	182.4	181.8	1
Crude fuel 3/	111.1	115.4	120.8	157.1	160.9	1
Manufacturing industries	107.6	111.5	116.6	150.0	153.4	1
Nonmanufacturing industries	113.4	117.9	123.4	160.6	164.5	1
Special groupings						
Finished goods, excluding foods	138.4	139.0	140.1	139.5	139.0	1
Intermediate materials less foods and feeds	128.9	129.6	130.5	130.5	130.1	1
Intermediate foods and feeds	116.3	117.6	117.2	117.9	119.3	12
Crude materials less agricultural products $2/\ldots$	112.9	116.4	118.8	129.4	132.7	1
Finished energy goods	89.8	90.9	93.9	92.2	92.4	
Finished goods less energy	146.7	146.9	147.2	147.2	146.9	1
Finished consumer goods less energy	150.1	150.2	150.7	150.8	150.6	1
Finished goods less foods and energy	149.8	150.2	150.6	150.4	149.7	1
Finished consumer goods less foods and energy	157.4 177.9	157.8	158.3	158.1	157.5	1:
Consumer nondurable goods less foods and energy $\begin{tabular}{c} \end{tabular}$	1//.9	178.3	178.7	178.8	178.8	1
Intermediate energy goods	96.5	98.6	102.0	100.8	99.8	1
Intermediate materials less energy	135.0	135.3	135.5	135.8	135.7	1
Intermediate materials less foods and energy \mid	136.2	136.4	136.7	137.0	136.8	1
Crude energy materials 2/	101.2	105.9	108.9	123.2	127.6	1
Crude materials less energy	108.6	109.5	109.6	110.7	112.0	11
Crude nonfood materials less energy 3/	139.5	139.2	139.7	140.9	141.6	14

^{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 September 2002 have been recalculated to incorporate late reports and corrections by respondents.

^{2/} Includes crude petroleum. 3/ Excludes crude petroleum.