

Department of Labor



Bureau of Labor Statistics

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Producer Price Indexes -- June 2003

The Producer Price Index for Finished Goods advanced 0.5 percent in June, seasonally adjusted, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. This index decreased 0.3 percent in May and 1.9 percent in April. At the earlier stages of processing, prices received by manufacturers of intermediate goods rose 0.5 percent, compared with a 0.8-percent decline in the preceding month. The index for crude materials jumped 4.5 percent in June, after increasing at a 1.7-percent rate a month earlier. (See table A.)

			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							
June	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	-2.3	0.2	-3.8
July	0	1	1.1	3	-1.2	.2	.8
Aug.	0	4	1.4	1	-1.5	.4	1.8
Sept.	.3	4	1.2	.3	-1.8		2.2
Oct.	.8	.4	3.4	.3	.7	.7	2.2
Nov.	3	.4	-1.6	1	1.0	1	3.7
Dec.	3	.4	.2	6	1.2	1	2.0
2003							
Jan.	1.4	1.9	4.6	.3	2.5	1.2	7.6
Feb.	r 1.1	.4	r 7.4	r1	r 3.3	r 2.0	r 5.2
Mar.	r 1.6	.1	r 5.5	r 1.0	4.2	r 2.1	r 13.4
Apr.	-1.9	.9	-8.6	9	2.4	-2.2	-16.3
May	3	.1	-2.6	.1	2.5	8	1.7
June	.5	.4	3.4	1	2.9	.5	4.5

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

r=revised. Some of the figures shown above and elsewhere in this release may differ from those previously reported because data for February 2003 have been revised to reflect the availability of late reports and corrections by respondents.

The rise in the finished goods index in June can be largely attributed to price increases for finished energy goods, which climbed 3.4 percent following a 2.6-percent decrease in May. Among finished goods other than energy, prices for finished consumer foods rose at a 0.4-percent rate in June, after inching up at a 0.1-percent rate in the prior month. By contrast, the index for finished goods other than foods and energy edged down 0.1 percent, following a 0.1-percent gain in May.

During the first six months of 2003, the finished goods index moved up at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 4.8 percent, compared with a 1.0-percent rate of increase during the latter half of 2002. Within the finished goods category, prices for finished consumer foods went up at a 7.6-percent seasonally adjusted annual rate from December 2002 to June 2003, after increasing at a 0.4-percent rate from June 2002 to December 2002. Following a 12.0-percent rate of advance during the second half of 2002, the index for finished energy goods rose at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 19.2 percent in the first half of 2003. Prices for finished goods other than foods and energy rose at a 0.5-percent seasonally adjusted annual rate over the first half of 2003, after falling at a 1.1-percent rate in the latter half of 2002. Among crude and partially processed goods, the index for intermediate materials, supplies, and components climbed at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 5.5 percent from December 2002 to June 2003, compared with a 3.5-percent rate of increase in the previous 6-month period. Crude material prices jumped 30.6 percent on a seasonally adjusted annual rate basis during the first half of 2002, after rising at a 28.4-percent rate in the second half of 2002. (See summary below.)

		tage char ths ende		Seaso	nally adjust	ed annual r	ate for:
Comming		December		6 months	3 months	3 months	3 months
Grouping	L	Jecennoe	L	ended	ended	ended	ended
	2000	2001	2002	June	Dec.	March	June
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2002	2003	2003
Finished goods	3.6	-1.6	-1.8	4.8	0.9	17.7	-6.7
Finished consumer foods	1.7	1.8	6	7.6	4.7	9.5	5.7
Finished energy goods	16.6	-17.1	12.3	19.2	8.2	97.5	-28.1
Finished goods less foods and energy	1.3	.9	5	.5	-1.6	4.9	-3.6
Finished consumer goods, excluding							
foods and energy	1.4	1.5	5	.5	-2.5	6.3	-4.9
Capital equipment	1.2	0	6	.6	6	3.5	-2.3
Intermediate materials, supplies, and							
components	4.1	-4.0	3.2	5.5	2.2	23.4	-9.9
Intermediate foods and feeds	3.6	.3	4.2	10.2	4.8	8.0	12.4
Intermediate energy goods	19.0	-16.9	12.0	19.4	7.1	153.8	-43.8
Intermediate materials less foods and energy	1.6	-1.6	1.5	2.5	.9	5.4	3
Materials for nondurable manufacturing	4.1	-5.5	4.2	8.2	.3	24.8	-6.2
Materials for durable manufacturing	.2	-4.0	3.1	1.1	2.6	1.6	.6
Materials and components for construction	.1	0	.8	1.7	-1.3	2.1	1.3
Crude materials for further processing	35.5	-32.5	24.7	30.6	36.4	172.3	-37.4
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs	7.4	-7.6	4.5	14.0	10.9	15.8	12.2
Crude energy materials	85.6	-52.9	61.5	62.1	88.0	604.2	-62.7
Crude nonfood materials less energy	-5.5	-9.9	12.6	3.8	7.7	19.6	-9.9

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

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

Before seasonal adjustment, the Producer Price Index for Finished Goods advanced 0.7 percent in June to 143.1 (1982 = 100). From June 2002 to June 2003, the finished goods index moved up 2.9 percent. During the same period, prices for finished energy goods increased 15.3 percent and the index for finished consumer foods rose 3.9 percent. On the other hand, prices for finished goods other than foods and energy declined 0.3 percent over the 12-month period ended in June. Earlier in the pipeline, the index for intermediate goods rose 4.5 percent, while prices received by crude goods producers jumped 29.4 percent during the same period.

Finished goods

The index for finished energy goods advanced 3.4 percent in June, after posting a 2.6-percent decrease a month earlier. Gasoline prices, which jumped 7.6 percent in June following an 11.1-percent drop in May, led the reversal in the finished energy goods index. Prices for home heating oil, residential electric power, and diesel fuel also turned up in June. The residential natural gas index rose more in June than it did in May. On the other hand, the index for lubricating and similar oils showed no change, following a 1.8-percent increase in the prior month.

		Interm	ediate goo	ds		Cru	ide goods	
Month	Foods	Energy	Except foods and	Change in intermediate goods from 12 months ago (unadj.)	Foods	Energy (unadj.)	Except foods and	Change in crude goods from 12 months ago (unadj.)
2002	roous	Encigy	energy	(unauj.)	roous	(unauj.)	energy	(unauj.)
June	1.1	0.3	0.2	-2.8	-1.2	-9.7	2.8	-12.4
July	1.3	0	.2	-1.5	.6	.3	1.7	-6.2
Aug.	.7	1.5	.2	-1.0	1.7	3.2		-3.8
Sept.	1.1	2.2	.1	6	1.3	4.6	2	3.1
Oct.	3	3.4	.2	1.6	.2	5.1	.3	15.4
Nov.	.5	-1.2	.1	2.4	1.1	7.8		13.7
Dec.	1.0	5	1	3.2	1.3	3.3	.2	24.7
2003								
Jan.	1.5	5.6	.4	4.5	5.3	13.0	1.3	28.7
Feb.	.7	r 7.9	.7	r 6.6	r .7	r 9.9	r 3.4	r 36.7
Mar.	r3	r 10.8	.2	8.0	r -2.2	r 31.3	r1	47.3
Apr.	.1	-11.2	0	4.7	.9	-31.1		18.0
May	1.0	-4.4	1	4.2	2.4	2.5	-1.9	19.1
June	1.9	2.0	0	4.5	5	10.7	.6	29.4

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

r=revised. Some of the figures shown above and elsewhere in this release may differ from those previously reported because data for February 2003 have been revised to reflect the availability of late reports and corrections by respondents.

Prices for finished consumer foods climbed at a quicker pace in June than in May -- 0.4 and 0.1 percent, respectively. The index for beef and veal went up 6.7 percent, after advancing 1.8 percent a month earlier. Prices for soft drinks and processed young chickens also increased more quickly than they did in May. The indexes for pork, roasted coffee, and eggs for fresh use rose in June, after falling in May. The index for finfish and shellfish decreased more slowly in June than it did in the previous month. Conversely, the index for fresh and dry vegetables decreased 14.1 percent, following a 2.5-percent decline in the preceding month. Prices for dairy products also fell at a faster rate in June. The indexes for bakery products, confectionery end products, and processed turkeys turned down, after moving up in May.

Prices for finished consumer goods other than foods and energy inched down at a 0.1-percent rate in June, following a 0.1-percent advance in May. The index for light motor trucks dropped 1.5 percent, compared with a 0.3-percent gain in the prior month. Prices for sanitary papers and health products, passenger cars, newspaper circulation, and cigarettes also fell in June, after rising a month earlier. The book publishing index showed no change, following an increase in May. By contrast, prices for pharmaceutical preparations climbed 0.7 percent in June, compared with a 0.1-percent decline in the preceding month. The indexes for men's and boys' apparel; girls', children's, and infants' apparel; and floor coverings also turned up, after decreasing in May. During the first six months of 2003, prices for finished consumer goods other than foods and energy edged up at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 0.5 percent, compared with a 1.5-percent rate of decline during the second half of 2002.

The capital equipment index moved down 0.1 percent in June, following a 0.1-percent advance in May. Price decreases for light motor trucks, communication and related equipment, passenger cars, x-ray and electromedical equipment, office and store machines and equipment, and electronic computers slightly outweighed rising prices for civilian aircraft, printing trades machinery, and integrating and measuring instruments. From December 2002 to June 2003, the capital equipment index rose at a 0.6-percent seasonally adjusted annual rate, after declining at a similar rate from June 2002 to December 2002.

Intermediate goods

The Producer Price Index for Intermediate Materials, Supplies, and Components advanced 0.5 percent in June, after posting a 0.8-percent decline in May. Most of this upturn was due to a turnaround in the index for intermediate energy goods. Prices for materials for nondurable manufacturing and materials for durable manufacturing also rose in June, after falling in the previous month. The intermediate foods and feeds index moved up at a faster rate in June than in the prior month. Prices for materials and components for construction increased at the same pace in June as they did in May. The index for intermediate goods other than foods and energy showed no change in June, compared with a 0.1-percent decrease in May. (See table B.)

The index for intermediate energy goods rose 2.0 percent in June, following a 4.4-percent drop in the preceding month. The index for industrial natural gas turned up 6.5 percent, compared with a 4.5-percent decline in May. Prices for gasoline, diesel fuel, natural gas to electric utilities, and jet fuels also turned up in June, after decreasing in the prior month. The commercial natural gas index rose more in June than it did in the previous month. On the other hand, the index for commercial electric power fell 3.2 percent in June, following a 0.8-percent decrease in the prior month. The index for industrial electric power also declined at a faster rate than it did in May. The index for intermediate energy goods rose at a 19.4-percent seasonally adjusted annual rate during the first half of 2003, after rising at an 11.2-percent rate during the second half of 2002.

The index for materials for nondurable manufacturing moved up 0.4 percent in June, following a 0.9percent decline in May. Primary basic organic chemical prices advanced 5.4 percent in June, after advancing 1.5 percent in the preceding month. The indexes for ethanol and for medicinal and botanical chemicals turned up in June. Prices for plastic resins and materials fell at a slower rate in June than they did in May. By contrast, the index for woodpulp declined 1.3 percent, after climbing 4.1 percent in May. The paperboard index also turned down in June. The index for intermediate basic organic chemicals dropped at a faster pace in June than it did in the previous month. Paper prices rose at a slower rate in June than they did in May. The index for materials for nondurable manufacturing advanced at an 8.2-percent seasonally adjusted annual rate from December 2002 to June 2003, after posting a 4.6-percent rate of increase from June 2002 to December 2002.

Prices for materials for durable manufacturing rose 0.3 percent in June, compared with a 0.2-percent decline in the previous month. The index for cold rolled steel sheet and strip moved up 0.8 percent, following a 2.9-percent decrease in May. Prices for aluminum mill shapes, copper and brass mill shapes, and plywood also turned up in June. The copper cathode and refined copper index rose at a faster rate in June than it did in May. Alternatively, prices for primary aluminum, except extrusion billet, fell 1.4 percent, after posting a 3.8-percent gain in May. The indexes for prepared paint, semifinished steel mill products, and precious metals also turned down in June. Hot rolled steel sheet and strip prices dropped at a faster pace in June than they did a month earlier. From December 2002 to June 2003, prices for materials for durable manufacturing advanced at a 1.1-percent seasonally adjusted annual rate, following a 3.1-percent rate of increase during the June 2002 to December 2002 period.

Following a 1.0-percent increase in May, prices for intermediate foods and feeds moved up 1.9 percent in June. Leading this acceleration, the index for crude vegetable oils jumped 23.7 percent, after rising 2.6 percent in May. The beef and veal index also rose at a faster rate in June than it did in the prior month. Prices for pork and for refined sugar and byproducts turned up in June. The confectionery materials index declined at a slower pace in June than it did in May. On the other hand, prepared animal feed prices edged up 0.1 percent in June, after posting a 1.7-percent increase a month earlier. The index for shortening and cooking oils also advanced at a slower rate than it did in the preceding month. Prices for flour and for natural, processed, and imitation cheese turned down in June. The index for intermediate foods and feeds increased at a 10.2-percent seasonally adjusted annual rate during the December 2002 to June 2003 period, following a 9.0-percent rate of increase over the prior six-month period.

The materials and components for construction index rose 0.1 percent in June, the same rate of change as in the previous month. The indexes for nonferrous wire and cable, plywood, hardwood lumber, fabricated structural metal products, and softwood lumber posted advancing prices in June. Declining prices were posted by the indexes for plastic construction products, gypsum products, concrete products, steel mill products, and mineral wool for structural insulation. The index for materials and components for construction increased at a 1.7-percent seasonally adjusted annual rate during the first half of 2003, after advancing at a 0.4-percent rate during the latter half of 2002.

Crude goods

The Producer Price Index for Crude Materials for Further Processing rose more in June than it did in the prior month -- 4.5 percent compared with 1.7 percent in May. June prices for crude energy materials increased at a quicker pace than they did in May. The index for basic industrial materials turned up, following three consecutive decreases. Conversely, prices for crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs fell, after rising in the prior month. (See table B.)

Prices for crude energy materials jumped 10.7 percent, following a 2.5-percent increase in May. Crude petroleum prices rose 12.3 percent in June, after falling 3.8 percent a month earlier. The natural gas index gained 11.8 percent, following a 6.6-percent increase in May. The coal index turned up 1.5 percent in June, compared with a 2.5-percent decrease in the prior month. Prices for crude energy materials rose at a 62.1-percent seasonally adjusted annual rate from December 2002 to June 2003, after increasing at a 60.8-percent rate in the previous 6-month period.

Prices for crude nonfood materials other than energy rose 0.6 percent in June, following a 1.9-percent decline in the prior month. The raw cotton index increased 1.3 percent, after falling 8.1 percent in May. The indexes for copper base scrap and aluminum base scrap also turned up in June. Wastepaper prices showed no change in June, after declining in May. On the other hand, the index for gold ores rose 4.7 percent, compared with a 6.4 percent advance in May. The phosphates index fell more in June than it did in the prior month. Pulpwood prices turned down in June. The index for basic industrial materials advanced at a 3.8-percent seasonally adjusted annual rate from December 2002 to June 2003, after rising at a 6.0-percent rate in the latter half of 2002.

The index for crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs declined 0.5 percent, following a 2.4-percent increase in the prior month. Slaughter cattle prices turned down 2.7 percent, compared with a 1.0-percent increase in May. The indexes for wheat, soybeans, fresh fruits and melons, and fluid milk also turned down in June. Prices for slaughter hogs and corn rose less in June than they did in May. By contrast, the index for slaughter broilers and fryers turned up 2.9 percent, after decreasing 2.8 percent in the prior month. Unprocessed finfish prices fell less in June than they did in the previous month. During the first half of 2003, the crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs index rose at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 14.0 percent, after increasing at a 13.1-percent rate in the last half of 2002.

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

Mining. The Producer Price Index for the Net Output of Total Mining Industries rose 8.6 percent in June, following a 2.7-percent increase in the previous month. (Net output price indexes are not seasonally adjusted.) Prices received by the crude petroleum and natural gas industry advanced 11.8 percent, after moving up 1.4 percent in May. The industry indexes for natural gas liquids and natural gas residue and for crushed and broken limestone also climbed at a faster pace than they did in the preceding month. Prices received by the industries for copper ores and for bituminous coal and lignite surface mining turned up, following declines in the prior month. Alternatively, the industry index for gold ores rose 4.8 percent in June, compared with a 6.2-percent gain a month earlier. Prices received by the potash, soda, and borate minerals industry decreased, after moving up in May. During the first half of 2003, the Producer Price Index for the Net Output of Total Mining Industries advanced at an annual rate of 47.7 percent, compared with a 48.1-percent rate of increase in the second half of 2002. In June, this index was 138.3 (December 1984 = 100), 47.9 percent above its year-ago level.

Manufacturing. The Producer Price Index for the Net Output of Total Manufacturing Industries moved up 0.3 percent in June, following a 0.4-percent drop in the prior month. The petroleum refining and related products industry group index turned up 4.1 percent, compared with a 6.6-percent decline in the previous month. The industry group index for food and kindred products rose at a faster pace in June than it did in May. The chemicals and allied products industry group index fell less than it did a month earlier. The industry group index s for textile mill products and for measuring and controlling instruments increased, after falling in the prior month. The industry group index for machinery (except electrical) showed no change, following a decline in May. On the other hand, the electrical and electronic machinery and equipment industry group index fell 0.7 percent in June, after posting a 0.2-percent gain a month earlier. The transportation equipment industry group index decreased at a quicker rate than it did in May. The industry group indexes for paper and allied products, printing and publishing, and rubber and miscellaneous plastic products turned down, after advancing in the previous month. From December 2002 to June 2003, the Producer Price Index for the Net Output of Total Manufacturing Industries rose at an annual rate of 3.3 percent, following a 0.6-percent annual rate of increase from June 2002 to December 2002. In June, this index was 136.2 (December 1984 = 100), 1.9 percent above its year-ago level.

Services. Among service industries in June, prices received by the industries for general medical and surgical hospitals, property and casualty insurance, scheduled air transportation, life insurance carriers, and real estate agents and managers rose. By contrast, the industry indexes for operators and lessors of nonresidential buildings; airports, flying fields, and airport services; wireless telecommunications; and offices of physicians fell in June.

Producer Price Index data for July 2003 will be released on Thursday, August 14, 2003, at 8:30 a.m. (EDT).

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. Historical index data based on the NAICS publication structure 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.

Technical Note

Brief Explanation of Producer Price Indexes

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Industry	SIC	PPI Detailed Report Issue
		1
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
Investment Advice	6282	January 2003
Life Insurance Carriers	6311	January 1999
Property and Casualty Insurance	6331	July 1998
Insurance Agencies and Brokerages	6412	January 2003
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-ofprocessing 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.

T 1	• .	1
Index	noint	change
much	point	unungu

Finished Goods Price Index Less previous index	107.5 104.0
Equals index point change	3.5
Index percent change	
Index point change	3.5
Divided by the previous index	104.0
Equals	0.034
D 1. 1. 1. 11 100	
Result multiplied by 100	0.034 x 100

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		Unadjusted index				 Seasonally adjusted percent change from: 			
	Dec. 2002 1/		 May 2003 2/	 June 2003 2/	 June 2002	 May 2003	 Mar. to Apr.	 Apr. to May	 May to June	
Finished goods	100.000	142.3	142.1	143.1	2.9	0.7	-1.9	-0.3	0.5	
Finished consumer goods	73.339	144.0	143.6	145.1	3.9	1.0	-2.4	5	.8	
Finished consumer foods	20.672	142.3	144.5	145.3	3.9	.6	.9	.1	.4	
Processed	1.333 19.339	117.5 144.3	132.6 145.5	121.1 147.3	-4.0 4.5	-8.7 1.2	9.4 .3	-1.6	-8.3 1.1	
Finished consumer goods, excluding foods		144.4	142.9	144.7	3.9	1.3	-3.6	7	.9	
Nondurable goods less foods	36.364	147.9	146.1	149.0	6.0	2.0	-4.5	-1.0	1.4	
Durable goods	16.303	133.1	132.6	131.8	8	6	-1.3	.1	4	
Capital equipment	26.661	139.2	139.4	139.0	0	3 0	5	.1	1	
Manufacturing industries	7.839 18.822	139.8 138.9	139.8 139.1	139.8 138.6	0	4	2 7	1 .2	0	
	10.022	130.9	109.1	130.0	0	4	/	• 2	2	
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components. Materials and components for manufacturing	100.000 46.896	133.5 129.5	132.5 129.2	133.4 129.6	4.5 2.9	.7 .3	-2.2	8 3	.5 .3	
Materials for food manufacturing		129.6	130.8	134.4	10.1	2.8	.5	.5	2.6	
Materials for nondurable manufacturing		138.1 126.8	136.6	137.0	6.4	.3	-1.0	9	. 4	
Materials for durable manufacturing Components for manufacturing	9.136 20.136	126.8	126.9 126.1	127.3 125.9	2.1	.3	0 1	2	.3	
Materials and components for construction		152.1	153.0	153.2	1.1	.1	.2	.1	.1	
Processed fuels and lubricants	16.110	113.6	108.1	111.5	15.7	3.1	-11.2	-4.2	2.1	
Manufacturing industries	6.430	113.5	113.4	116.1	17.7	2.4	-6.4	-3.7	2.0	
Nonmanufacturing industries	9.680	113.7	104.8	108.7	14.3	3.7	-14.1	-4.5	2.2	
Containers Supplies		153.7 140.7	154.2	153.9	1.7	2	1	.1	2 1	
Manufacturing industries	20.974 4.589	140.7	141.5 146.9	141.4 146.8	1.9	1 1	.1	.1 1	1	
Nonmanufacturing industries		138.3	138.9	138.9	2.1	0	.1	.1	0	
Feeds	1.097	102.2	104.2	104.3	8.3	.1	9	2.1	.1	
Other supplies	15.288	142.8	143.3	143.2	1.7	1	.1	0	1	
Crude materials for further processing	100.000	134.0	130.9	136.8	29.4	4.5	-16.3	1.7	4.5	
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs	38.685	106.3	110.7	110.0	13.6	6	.9	2.4	5	
Nonfood materials	61.315	151.7	142.7	153.7	40.8	7.7	-24.2	1.2	7.7	
Nonfood materials except fuel 3/	33.142 32.295	121.9 112.2	108.3 99.4	113.8 104.6	13.9 14.4	5.1 5.2	-10.3 -10.5	-2.6 -2.7	5.2 5.3	
Manufacturing 3/ Construction	0.847	181.2	99.4 180.2	179.3	-1.7	5	-10.5	-2.7	4	
Crude fuel 4/	28.173	186.6	186.2	205.4	80.7	10.3	-35.0	5.2	10.3	
Manufacturing industries		177.1	176.8	194.6	76.9	10.1	-34.2	4.9	10.1	
Nonmanufacturing industries	25.633	190.8	190.4	210.1	81.1	10.3	-35.1	5.2	10.3	
Special groupings										
Finished goods, excluding foods	5/ 79.328	142.1	141.2	142.2	2.6	.7	-2.6	4	.5	
Intermediate materials less foods and feeds		134.2	133.1	133.9	4.3	.6	-2.3	-1.0	.5	
Intermediate foods and feeds		121.2	122.7	125.1	9.5	2.0	.1	1.0	1.9	
Crude materials less agricultural products 3/ 7/.	8/ 59.316	153.8	145.3	156.8	41.8	7.9	-24.6	1.3	7.9	
Finished energy goods	5/14 951	101.7	98.9	103.5	15.3	4.7	-8.6	-2.6	3.4	
Finished goods less energy		147.9	148.4	148.3	.7	1	5	.1	0	
Finished consumer goods less energy	5/ 58.388	151.6	152.3	152.3	1.1	0	5	.1	.1	
Tinished mode loss foods and menous	E/ CA 277	150 0	1 5 0 1	140 7	2	2	0	1	1	
Finished goods less foods and energy Finished consumer goods less foods and energy		150.2 157.6	150.1 157.3	149.7 157.0	3 5	3 2	9 -1.3	.1	1 1	
Consumer nondurable goods less foods and energy		177.3	177.3	177.4	3	.1	-1.2	.2	.1	
Intermediate energy goods		113.2	107.1	110.5	14.9	3.2	-11.2	-4.4	2.0	
Intermediate materials less energy Intermediate materials less foods and energy		137.1 138.1	137.4 138.4	137.6 138.5	2.4 2.1	.1	0	1 1	.1	
Incornectate materials ress roous and energy	J, 1J.JL/	100.1	100.4	10.J	2.1	• ±	U	1	0	
Crude energy materials 3/	8/ 41.909	153.9	142.6	157.9	61.5	10.7	-31.1	2.5	10.7	
Crude materials less energy		116.9	119.2	118.9	10.7	3	.2	1.0	2	
Crude nonfood materials less energy 4/	0/10/000	148.3	144.8	145.4	4.9	. 4	-1.3	-1.9	.6	

1/ Comprehensive relative importance figures are initially computed after the publication of December indexes and are recalculated after final December indexes are available. The indexes for February 2003 have been recalculated to incorporate

2/ and reports and corrections by respondents. All indexes are subject to revision 4 months after original publication.
 Includes crude petroleum. 4/

5/ 6/

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

Commodity code	 Grouping	 Unadjusted index			change	percent change to June 2003 from:		 Seasonally adjusted percent change from: 		
code		Feb. 2003 1/	 May 2003 1/	 June / 2003 1/	 June 2002	 May 2003	Mar. to Apr.	Apr. to May	May to June	
	FINISHED GOODS FINISHED CONSUMER GOODS FINISHED CONSUMER FOODS	144.0	142.1 143.6 144.5	143.1 145.1 145.3	2.9 3.9 3.9	0.7 1.0 .6	-1.9 -2.4 .9	-0.3 5 .1	0.5 .8 .4	
11-11 11-13 11-71-07 12-11 12-13 12-21-01 12-21-04 12-22-06 12-22-03 12-23 12-23 12-3 12-3 12-55 12-62 12-62 12-78	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.	118.8 89.9 195.3 87.9 126.2 126.1 109.9 113.5 88.8 192.6 134.2 133.9 182.4 152.9 127.6 153.0	88.8 146.3 83.1 195.6 99.1 126.6 129.7 116.6 117.7 89.4 201.0 134.1 133.3 183.4 152.4 122.2 157.3	78.2 125.6 95.6 195.0 98.9 126.5 119.6 88.8 196.9 134.1 133.2 183.0 153.0 127.8 159.2	-13.7 -4.8 11.8 0 30.1 4.2 19.6 15.3 7.4 -6.8 -1.2 1.1 3.5 1.3 5.4 14.8 3.9	-11.9 -14.1 15.0 2 1 6.7 7.6 7 -2.0 0 1 2 4.4 6 1.2 1.3	4.7 9.0 8.3 .4 4.1 .2 .2 -1.2 0 8.8 .7 0 .2 .3 .1 1.6	17.8 -2.5 -1.8 .2 8.1 0 1.8 1 .3 1 -6.0 4 .1 .4 .2 1.8 7	-11.9 -14.1 .8 3 1 6.7 7.8 9 -2.6 -1.5 -1.1 1 1 2 4.6 1.2	
2-61 3-81-01 3-81-02	Alcoholic beverages Women's apparel 2/ Men's and boys' apparel 2/	124.0 127.6	149.1 122.4 126.3	149.1 122.2 126.6	1.4 .1 -2.2	0 2 .2	0 1.0 -1.1	.1 3 9	2 .2	
03-81-03 03-82 04-3 05-51 05-51 05-71 05-73-02-01 06-78 06-71 06-75 07-12 09-15-01 09-32-01 09-33	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	122.4 146.8 113.4 152.8 112.6 116.8 105.6 131.9 139.8 397.7 150.8 229.8 220.2 240.2	119.3 122.1 147.6 116.7 169.0 94.3 82.8 106.2 129.4 140.4 97.6 150.5 232.1 220.2 242.5	120.0 122.1 147.5 123.1 174.1 99.5 85.7 106.9 129.5 140.3 97.5 150.2 230.0 220.7 242.9	1.0 1 1.0 3.4 35.5 16.5 23.7 4.2 3 .4 2.1 5.2 2.1 5.2 3.4	.6 0 1 5.5 3.0 5.5 3.5 .7 .1 1 2 9 .2 .2	1 .1 .2 .9 -3.1 -22.3 -29.3 .8 .2 .2 .2 .2 .4 2.1 -1 .9 .9	7 .1 1 4 .8 -11.1 -14.6 1 .1 .1 .2 3.0 1.0 .5 .5	.6 0 1 1.1 3.6 7.6 9.0 .7 .1 1 1 2 9 .4	
2-1 2-3 2-4 2-5 2-62 2-64 2-66 4-11-01 5-11 5-12 5-5 5-5 5-5 5-5 5-94-02 5-94-04	<pre>Household furniture. Floor coverings 2/ Household appliances 2/ Home electronic equipment 2/ Household glassware. 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/ Jowelry, platinum, & karat gold 2/ Costume jewelry and novelties 2/</pre>	130.6 103.0 68.2 169.1 145.2 133.4 129.7 125.2 125.1 433.6 166.7 132.3	158.3 131.6 102.7 67.9 169.2 145.2 133.4 129.2 125.0 125.5 429.7 168.8 131.5 144.3	158.3 134.1 102.3 67.6 169.0 145.2 133.3 127.2 125.0 125.3 429.4 168.9 131.9 144.3	.6 2.8 -1.9 -2.2 5 .1 6 -1.3 .2 6 -7.9 1.1 1.4 0	0 1.9 4 1 0 1 -1.5 0 2 1 .3 0	1 1.0 .7 .3 2 0 -2.6 2 .2 -8.4 .8 -1.1 1	.1 9 5 1 2.0 0 .2 0 .3 .2 .4 .2 .4 .2 0	0 1.9 4 1 0 1 7 0 2 1 .3 0	
	CAPITAL EQUIPMENT	i i	139.4	139.0	0	3	5	.1	1	
$\begin{array}{c} 1-1 \\ 1-2 \\ 1-37 \\ 1-38 \\ 1-39 \\ 1-41 \\ 1-51 \\ 1-51 \\ 1-64 \\ 1-65 \\ 1-74 \\ 1-65 \\ 1-74 \\ 1-76 \\ 1-79 \\ 1-92 \\ 1-92 \\ 1-92 \\ 1-92 \\ 1-92 \\ 4-11 \\ -05 \\ 4-11 \\ -06 \\ 4-14 \\ 4-21 \\ -02 \\ 4-31 \\ 4-4 \end{array}$	<pre>A Agricultural machinery and equipment 2/ Metal cutting machine tools 2/ Metal cutting machine tools 2/ Tools, dies, jigs, fixtures, and ind. molds 2/ Pumps, compressors, and equipment 2/ Electronic computers (Dec. 1998=100) 2/ Textile machinery 2/ Paper industries machinery (June 1982=100) Printing trades machinery 2/ Communication & related equip. (Dec. 1955=100) 2/ Oil field and gas field machinery Mining machinery and equipment 2/ Office and store machines and equipment 2/ Communication & related equipment 2/ Office and store machines and equipment 2/ Communication & related equipment 2/ Office and store machines and equipment 2/ Commercial furniture 2/ Light motor trucks 2/ Truck trailers 2/ Civilian aircraft (Dec. 1985=100). Ships (Dec. 1985=100) 2/ Railroad equipment 2/ INTERMEDIATE MATERIALS, SUPPLIES, AND COMPONENTS</pre>	152.8 150.5 167.3 139.8 162.3 137.5 35.5 35.5 157.9 170.2 142.7 142.7 131.4 100.9 155.0 155.0 155.0 155.4 155.4 138.3 174.6 158.2 135.4	160.3 153.55 150.3 167.3 138.99 162.6 137.6 34.99 157.0 170.7 142.2 132.4 106.99 101.9 139.6 155.3 112.7 162.55 147.6 154.4 139.55 177.0 158.4 139.5 164	160.4 153.6 150.2 167.3 138.7 162.9 138.0 34.5 157.9 170.7 144.6 131.4 101.6 139.9 154.7 112.1 162.6 145.2 154.2 139.5 178.9 158.2 136.5	1.4 1.4 .2 -1.0 .2 -1.0 1.2 .2 -1.0 1.2 .2 .2 .4 .8 .8 .4 3.0 1.8 .5 .3.2 1.3 .5 .3.2 1.3 .5 .3.2 .8 .8 .8 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5	.1 .1 .1 .1 .1 .2 .3 .1 .6 0 1.7 .3 .2 .4 .5 .1 .1 .6 0 .1 .7 .3 .1 .1 .6 0 .1 .7 .3 .1 .6 0 .1 .7 .3 .1 .6 .1 .7 .3 .1 .6 .1 .7 .3 .1 .1 .6 .1 .7 .1 .1 .7 .3 .1 .1 .6 .1 .7 .1 .1 .7 .1 .1 .7 .1 .1 .7 .1 .1 .1 .7 .1 .1 .1 .1 .7 .1 .1 .1 .1 .1 .1 .1 .1 .1 .1	.1 .1 0 0 -7 .1 -3 -6 .2 .2 0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 2 .4 .1 -4.6 1 0 .6 0 .2 -2.2	1.0 .2 1 0 .4 .1 0 .6 .1 1 5 0 .6 .7 .4 0 .4 2 .3 8 0 .3 0 .3	.1 -1 -1 0 -1 .2 .3 .1 -1 -1 -2 1.7 -3 .2 .7 -3 .2 -4 -5 1 -1.5 -1 0 1.1 0 .1 .5	
	INTERMEDIATE FOODS AND FEEDS	I	122.7	125.1	9.5	2.0	.1	1.0	1.9	
2-12-03 2-53 2-54 2-72 2-9	Flour 2/ Refined sugar and byproducts 2/ Confectionery materials 2/ Crude vegetable oils 2/ Prepared animal feeds 2/	121.7 128.6 116.3 109.0	125.4 122.1 124.9 112.8 110.8	124.6 123.1 124.4 139.5 110.9	11.7 4.7 8.2 69.3 6.5	6 .8 4 23.7 .1	2 .6 3 7	1.8 6 -1.0 2.6 1.7	6 .8 4 23.7 .1	
12 1	INTERMEDIATE MATERIALS LESS FOODS AND FEEDS	1	133.1	133.9	4.3	.6	-2.3	-1.0	.5	
03-1 03-2 03-3 03-4 03-83-03 04-2 05-32	<pre>Synthetic fibers 2/ Processed yarns and threads 2/ Gray fabrics 2/ Finished fabrics. Industrial textile products 2/ Leather 2/ Liquefied petroleum gas 2/</pre>	102.6 110.9 120.4 130.6 211.0	106.7 103.7 110.7 120.6 130.5 213.3 140.6	106.9 103.5 111.5 120.8 131.3 209.6 149.9	1.4 0 -1.2 .2 -1.3 3.4 54.2	.2 2 .7 .2 .6 -1.7 6.6	.3 .4 1.7 6 1 2.4 -25.9	.1 .3 .7 4 -1.2 6.4	.2 2 .7 .4 .6 -1.7 6.6	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2.	Producer price	indexes	and perc	ent change	s for	selected	commodity	groupings	by	stage o	of processing	-	Continued
(1982=100	unless otherwis	se indica	ated)										

Commodity code	Grouping	 Unadjusted index			percen change	Unadjusted percent change to June 2003 from: 		 Seasonally adjusted percent change from: 		
		Feb. 2003 1/	 May 2003 1/	 June / 2003 1/	June 2002		Mar. to Apr.			
	INTERMEDIATE MATERIALS LESS FOODS AND FEEDS	 	·	_ '	· ·	·				
5-42	-Continued Commercial electric power		138.9	143.1	0.2	3.0	1.6	-0.8	-3.2	
5-43	Industrial electric power		145.9	148.2	3.2	1.6	2.0	-1.2	-2.4	
5-52	Commercial natural gas (Dec. 1990=100)		169.9	175.3	34.8	3.2	-8.8	.2	4.7	
5-53 5-54	Industrial natural gas (Dec. 1990=100) Natural gas to electric utilities (Dec. 1990=100)		177.4 141.6	183.5 150.8	40.0 53.9	3.4 6.5	-8.8 -36.9	-4.5 -9.2	6.5 12.8	
5-72-03	Jet fuels	105.2	75.5	79.4	17.1	5.2	-33.4	-8.3	6.4	
5-73-03 5-74	No. 2 Diesel fuel		87.5	89.8	22.5	2.6	-19.9 -18.3	-17.6	4.1	
5-14 5-1	Residual fuel 2/ Industrial chemicals 2/		83.8 139.3	79.8 141.0	3.6 11.9	-4.8 1.2	-18.3	-9.4	-4.8	
5-21	Prepared paint	168.9	171.4	171.1	2.5	2	0	1.5	2	
5-22 5-31	Paint materials 2/ Medicinal and botanical chemicals 2/		173.2 134.8	174.2 135.4	1.4 2.3	.6	2 1.2	2	.6	
5-4	Fats and oils, inedible	115.7	109.1	118.2	31.9	8.3	-3.0	-5.9	1.9	
5-51	Mixed fertilizers		120.0	119.9	5.3	1	3	4	0	
5-52-01 5-52-02	Nitrogenates Phosphates 2/		151.3 111.9	146.9 108.8	38.3 9.0	-2.9 -2.8	5.8 3.6	5 4	-1.1	
5-53	Other agricultural chemicals 2/	149.6	149.4	148.5	1	6	.5	4	6	
5-6 7-11-02	Plastic resins and materials		152.5	150.9 128.7	16.0 9.2	-1.0	7.1 2.0	-3.7	-1.1	
7-21	Synthetic rubber 2/ Plastic construction products		140.1	139.5	.3	4	2.0	8	-1.1	
7-22	Unsupported plastic film, sheet, & other shapes 2/	139.3	145.1	144.7	4.7	3	5	.1	3	
7-26 3-11	Plastic parts and components for manufacturing 2/ Softwood lumber		116.5 163.1	116.4 165.0	.3	1 1.2	1 9	.4	1	
3-12	Hardwood lumber	182.9	188.5	190.4	7.5	1.0	1.2	.6	1.1	
3-2	Millwork		180.8	181.4	.9	.3	.1	1	.1	
3-3 9-11	Plywood 2/ Woodpulp 2/		145.5 127.6	149.0 125.9	-2.8	2.4	1 5.6	2 4.1	2.4	
9-13	Paper 2/	145.5	146.7	146.9	2.2	.1	.7	.5	.1	
9-14 9-15-03	Paperboard 2/ Paper boxes and containers 2/		163.8 173.8	163.1 172.9	1.2	4 5	7 5	.2	4 5	
9-13-03 9-2	Building paper and board 2/		141.7	146.1	14.4	3.1	4.8	1.7	3.1	
9-37	Commercial printing (June 1982=100) 2/		158.3	158.4	.6	.1	.5	1	.1	
)-15)-17	Foundry and forge shop products Steel mill products		137.1 109.1	137.2 109.1	.3 4.4	.1	1 1	.1	.2	
)-22	Primary nonferrous metals 2/		103.1	103.0	6	1	-4.4	.8	1	
-25-01	Aluminum mill shapes 2/ Copper and brass mill shapes 2/		143.5 147.6	145.4 150.5	2.3	1.3	.2	1 4	1.3	
)-25-02)-26	Nonferrous wire and cable 2/		134.1	135.9	-2.4	1.3	.1	4 1.3	2.0	
)-3	Metal containers 2/		109.1	109.1	1.8	0	5	0	0	
)-4)-5	Hardware 2/ Plumbing fixtures and brass fittings		155.7 183.2	156.1 183.6	.1	.3	.2	3	.3	
)-6	Heating equipment 2/		163.3	163.3	3.5	0	.2	1	0	
)-7	Fabricated structural metal products 2/		145.4	145.5	.3	.1	1	1	.1	
)-88)-89	Fabricated ferrous wire products (June 1982=100) 2/. Other misc. metal products 2/		129.9 127.4	130.4 127.3	.4	.4	2	.5	.4	
1-45	Mechanical power transmission equipment	171.5	171.5	171.5	1.2	0	.3	.1	.1	
1-48 1-49-02	Air conditioning and refrigeration equipment 2/ Metal valves, ex.fluid power (Dec. 1982=100)		137.5 169.2	137.3 169.3	.3 1.4	1	.1	0.2	1	
1-49-05	Ball and roller bearings		171.5	171.7	1.2	.1	.4	0	.1	
1-71	Wiring devices 2/		153.0	153.3	9	.2	5	.1	.2	
1-73 1-75	Motors, generators, motor generator sets Switchgear, switchboard, etc., equipment 2/		147.1 158.8	147.2 159.2	.3	.1 .3	1	1	.1 .3	
1-78	Electronic components and accessories 2/	91.1	91.8	91.2	-1.4	7	0	0	7	
1-94 1-95	Internal combustion engines Machine shop products 2/		143.9 140.5	143.9 140.5	1	0	1	.1	0	
3-11	Flat glass 2/		111.2	111.1	2	1	1	1	1	
3-22	Cement		152.9	152.7	5	1	-2.5	.7	0	
3-3 3-6	Concrete products Asphalt felts and coatings		153.7 119.3	153.3 119.0	.3 6.4	3 3	5 1.6	.2 3.0	2 4	
3-7	Gypsum products 2/	170.8	173.4	166.6	-3.8	-3.9	5.1	5	-3.9	
3-8 4-12	Glass containers 2/		139.6	140.1	2.9	.4	.9	1	.4	
4-12 4-23	Motor vehicle parts 2/ Aircraft engines & engine parts (Dec. 1985=100)	1111.8	111.8 152.6	111.7 152.6	-1.2	1 0	.1	.3	1	
4-25	Aircraft parts & aux.equip.,nec (June 1985=100)	150.8	149.0	149.2	-1.2	.1	.1	1	0	
5-42 5-6	Photographic supplies 2/ Medical/surgical/personal aid devices 2/		118.6 153.9	118.6 154.4	4 2.4	0 .3	1 .3	0 6	0 .3	
		1								
	CRUDE MATERIALS FOR FURTHER PROCESSING CRUDE FOODSTUFFS AND FEEDSTUFFS	1	130.9	136.8 110.0	29.4 13.6	4.5 6	-16.3	1.7	4.5 5	
1-21	Wheat 2/	L	100.2	98.2	14.7	-2.0	-3.3	7.3	-2.0	
1-22-02-05			101.5	97.3	21.5	-4.1	6.6	3.1	1.0	
L-31 L-32	Slaughter cattle 2/ Slaughter hogs		117.4 72.3	114.2 78.1	18.2 36.1	-2.7 8.0	3.4	1.0 24.1	-2.7 9.5	
L-41-02	Slaughter broilers/fryers	144.3	138.0	146.3	7.0	6.0	-6.0	-2.8	2.9	
L-42 L-6	Slaughter turkeys Fluid milk		100.1 83.0	100.5 83.0	-5.1 -5.0	.4	-3.1 -1.5	-4.2	-3.1	
L-83-01-31	Soybeans 2/	97.4	109.6	108.0	25.3	-1.5	8.1	3.9	-1.5	
2-52-01-01	Cane sugar,raw 2/	115.7	116.3	115.7	9.4	5	-1.8	.3	5	
	CRUDE NONFOOD MATERIALS	1	142.7	153.7	40.8	7.7	-24.2	1.2	7.7	
L-51-01-01 L-92-01-01			82.5	83.6	46.2	1.3	.4 -23.0	-8.1	1.3	
1-92-01-01 4-19	Hides and skins (June 2001=100) 2/	88.0	(3) 83.5	(3) 81.0	(3) -1.7	(3) -3.0	-23.0	(3) -3.5	(3) -3.0	
5-1	Coal 2/	97.7	99.1	100.6	.9	1.5	3.7	-2.5	1.5	
5-31 5-61	Natural gas 2/ Crude petroleum 2/		215.3 73.8	240.6 82.9	104.4 30.3	11.8 12.3	-39.1 -21.5	6.6 -3.8	11.8 12.3	
3-61 3-5	Logs, timber, etc	181.0	180.1	178.8	-1.2	7	8	.3	9	
9-12	Wastepaper 2/	182.1	202.8	202.7	7.3	0	3.7	-1.0	0	
)-11)-12	Iron ore 2/ Iron and steel scrap		95.3 167.4	95.2 162.8	1 8.1	1	1 -1.9	.1	1 -2.5	
0-21	Nonferrous metal ores (Dec. 1983=100) 2/	75.0	70.7	75.8	5.6	7.2	-3.6	.6	7.2	
0-23-01 0-23-02	Copper base scrap 2/ Aluminum base scrap		118.6 166.4	124.0 165.7	9.6 1.5	4.6	9 7	-1.4 -1.6	4.6	
	Construction sand, gravel, and crushed stone		176.9	177.6	2.5	• 7	.1	4.0	+.0	

1/ The indexes for February 2003 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		Unadjusted index 1/						
code	Grouping	Feb. 2003	May 2003	June 2003				
		'		 				
	Finished Goods (1967=100)		398.7	401.5				
	All commodities	137.6	136.7	138.0 				
	MAJOR COMMODITY GROUPS			 				
	Farm products and processed foods and feeds	128.2	130.6	 131.2				
1	Farm products		108.9	106.9				
2	Processed foods and feeds	139.9	141.4	143.3 				
2	Industrial commodities		137.8	139.2				
4	Textile products and apparel Hides, skins, leather, and related products		119.3 161.6	119.5 159.8				
5	Fuels and related products and power		101.0	114.4				
5	Chemicals and allied products 2/		161.5	162.0				
7	Rubber and plastic products		131.3	130.8				
8	Lumber and wood products	173.2	173.0	173.9				
9	Pulp, paper, and allied products		190.1	190.0				
0	Metals and metal products		128.0	128.4				
L	Machinery and equipment		122.5	122.2				
2	Furniture and household durables		133.8 148.6	134.0 148.4				
1	Nonmetallic mineral products Transportation equipment		148.6 144.7	148.4 144.0				
5	Miscellaneous products		178.9	179.4				
	Industrial commodities less fuels and related			1				
	products and power	144.7	144.8	144.8				
	OTHER COMMODITY GROUPINGS							
1-1	Fruits and melons, fresh and dry vegetables,			 				
	and tree nuts	103.6	119.9	105.3				
1-2	Grains		101.5	97.9				
1-3	Slaughter livestock		106.1	105.4				
1-4 1-5	Slaughter poultry Plant and animal fibers		128.6 83.5	135.2 84.6				
	Chicken eggs		99.9	115.7				
1-8	Hay, hayseeds, and oilseeds		134.4	131.9				
	Oilseeds		120.5	118.6				
	Other farm products		'N.A. '	'N.A.'				
2-1	Cereal and bakery products		171.0	170.8				
	Meats, poultry, and fish		127.9	133.1				
	Processed poultry		114.9 148.7	116.0 148.6				
	Sugar and confectionery Beverages and beverage materials		149.5	150.2				
	Packaged beverage materials		124.6	129.2				
	Fats and oils		149.3	158.6				
3-81	Apparel		124.5	124.6				
	Other leather and related products		147.8	147.6				
	Gas fuels		194.6	215.8				
5-4 5-7	Electric power		139.4 88.0	144.5 91.5				
5-7 6-3	Refined petroleum products Drugs and pharmaceuticals		272.8	91.5 274.2				
6-5	Agricultural chemicals and products		137.1	134.9				
6-7	Other chemicals and allied products		141.0	140.9				
7-1	Rubber and rubber products		119.6	119.5				
7-11	Rubber, except natural rubber	122.4	127.2	128.0				
	Miscellaneous rubber products		141.2	140.8				
	Plastic products		140.0	139.3				
	Lumber Pulp, paper, and products, excluding building	I	169.4	171.2 				
9-15	paper and board Converted paper and paperboard products		158.1 165.9	157.8 165.4				
	Iron and steel		119.7	119.3				
	Nonferrous metals		121.4	123.1				
	Nonferrous mill shapes		136.8	138.4				
L-3	Metalworking machinery and equipment	150.1	149.8	150.0				
	General purpose machinery and equipment		155.6	155.7				
	Special industry machinery		166.3	166.8				
	Electrical machinery and equipment		115.7	115.1				
	Miscellaneous machinery and equipment Other household durable goods		137.2 158.9	137.1 158.7				
	Concrete ingredients		165.1	1 165.4				
	Motor vehicles and equipment		128.8	127.6				
	Toys, sporting goods, small arms, etc		133.6	133.5				
	Photographic equipment and supplies	105.3	105.0	105.3				
5-9	Other miscellaneous products	140.5	141.0	141.5				

1/ Data for February 2003 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.

Industry code	Industry 1/	Index				Percent change to June 2003 from		
		base 	•	1				
			Feb.		June 2003 2/ 	June 2002 	May 2003	
				107.0	100.0	47 0	0.0	
10	Total mining industries			127.3	138.3 79.1	47.9 2.9	8.6 5.9	
12	Metal mining Coal mining			74.7 93.8	79.1 94.1			
13	Oil and gas extraction					.4	.3	
14	Mining and quarrying of non-metallic minerals, except fuels	i.	Ì	154.7 146.4	171.3	68.4 2.1	.2	
		i i						
	Total manufacturing industries	12/84	137.6	135.8	136.2	1.9	.3	
20	Food and kindred products			135.7	137.3	4.6	1.2	
21	Tobacco manufactures	12/84	379.8	376.4	376.1	-7.9	1	
22	Textile mill products			114.8	115.5	3	.6	
23	-							
	from fabrics and similar materials	12/84	124.7	124.8	124.9	2	.1	
24	Lumber and wood products, except furniture			156.5	157.3	1.3	.5	
25	Furniture and fixtures			147.5	147.5	1.0	0	
26	Paper and allied products			145.2	145.0	1.5	1	
27	Printing, publishing, and allied industries.	112/84	1 196.7	197.3	197.2	2.2	1	
28	Chemicals and allied products			165.5	165.2	5.2	2	
29	Petroleum refining and related products			110.9	115.4	16.7	4.1	
30	Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products			129.4	129.0	2.5	3	
31	Leather and leather products			142.8	141.8	.6	7	
32	Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products			138.1	137.7	. 4	3	
33	Primary metal industries			118.0	118.3	1.7	.3	
34	Fabricated metal products, except machinery	Ì	I					
	and transportation equipment			132.6	132.7	.8	.1	
35	Machinery, except electrical		116.2	116.2	116.2	-1.0	0	
36	Electrical and electronic machinery,		1					
	<pre> equipment, and supplies</pre>			104.3	103.6	-2.1	7	
37	Transportation equipment	12/84	138.3	137.5	136.7	2	6	
38	Measuring and controlling instruments;		1					
	<pre>photographic, medical, optical goods;</pre>		1					
	watches, clocks			129.9	130.0	1.3	.1	
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	12/85 	134.0 	133.9	133.9	.5	0	
4.0	Services industries			107 0	100 1	1 5	0 5	
40	Railroad transportation			107.9	108.4	1.7	0.5	
42	Motor freight transportation and warehousing			127.3	127.5	2.6	.2	
43	United States Postal Service			155.0	155.0	6.6	0	
44	Water transportation			147.9	147.8	10.3	1	
45	Transportation by air			161.4	162.4	3.6	.6	
46	Pipelines, except natural gas			111.8	111.9	.4	.1	
48	Communications	1 , .		97.6	97.6	3	0	
54	Food stores		116.3	119.5	115.5	2.5	-3.3	
55	Automotive dealers and gasoline service							
	stations	, .		91.6	92.0	-6.3	.4	
59	Miscellaneous retail			107.0	105.8	3.3	-1.1	
80	Health services			122.8	123.7	4.3	.7	
81	Legal services	12/96	125.1	125.2	125.4	3.2	.2	

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

 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.
 The indexes for February 2003 have been recalculated to incorporate late reports and corrections by respondents.

2/ The indexes for February 2003 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.

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.

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

Grouping		Index 1/							
		Feb. 2003	Mar. 2003	Apr. 2003	 May 2003	June 2003			
Finished goods	141.2	142.8	145.1	142.3	141.9	142.6			
Finished consumer goods	142.5	144.8	147.5	144.0	143.3	144.4			
Finished consumer foods	142.4	142.9	143.0	144.3	144.4	145.0			
Crude	120.8	117.5	123.6	135.2	133.1	122.1			
Processed	144.2	145.0	144.6	145.0	145.3	146.9			
Finished consumer goods, excluding foods	142.2	145.3	148.9	143.6	142.6	143.9			
Nondurable goods less foods	144.9	149.4	154.0	147.0	145.5	147.6			
Durable goods	132.8	132.6	134.4	132.6	132.7	132.2			
Capital equipment	139.2	139.0	140.0	139.3	139.4	139.2			
Manufacturing industries	139.9	139.7	140.2	139.9	139.8	139.8			
Nonmanufacturing industries	138.8	138.6	139.9	138.9	139.2	138.9			
ntermediate materials, supplies, and components.	131.2	133.8	136.6	133.6	132.5	133.1			
Materials and components for manufacturing	127.9	129.5	129.9	129.5	129.1	129.5			
Materials for food manufacturing	129.5	130.3	129.4	130.0	130.7	134.1			
Materials for nondurable manufacturing	133.5	138.1	139.1	137.7	136.4	136.9			
Materials for durable manufacturing	126.4	127.0	127.0	127.0	126.8	127.2			
Components for manufacturing	125.8	125.8	126.1	126.0	126.1	125.9			
Materials and components for construction	151.8	152.3	152.3	152.6	152.7	152.8			
Processed fuels and lubricants	106.9	114.7	127.3	113.1	108.3	110.6			
Manufacturing industries	107.1	113.5	125.9	117.8	113.4	115.7			
Nonmanufacturing industries	106.9	115.6	128.2	110.1	105.2	107.5			
Containers	153.4	153.7	154.1	154.0	154.2	153.9			
Supplies	140.1	140.7	141.2	141.4	141.5	141.4			
Manufacturing industries	145.0	145.7	146.4	147.1	146.9	146.8			
Nonmanufacturing industries	137.7	138.3	138.7	138.8	138.9	138.9			
Feeds	101.2	102.2	103.0	102.1	104.2	104.3			
Other supplies	142.2	142.8	143.1	143.3	143.3	143.2			
ا Crude materials for further processing	128.2	134.9	153.0	128.0	130.2	136.1			
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs	107.4	108.2	105.8	106.8	109.4	108.9			
Nonfood materials	140.6	151.8	185.7	140.7	142.4	153.4			
Nonfood materials except fuel 2/	114.7	122.0	123.4	110.7	107.8	113.4			
Manufacturing 2/	105.4	112.3	113.6	101.7	99.0	104.2			
Construction	180.0	181.2	181.5	179.5	179.1	178.4			
Crude fuel 3/	169.9	186.6	272.2	177.0	186.2	205.4			
Manufacturing industries	161.8 173.7	177.1 190.8	256.0 278.7	168.5 181.0	176.8 190.4	194.6 210.1			
Special groupings	1.0.1	190.0	2,0.,	101.0	100.1	22012			
Finished goods, excluding foods	140.6	142.6	145.4	141.6	141.0	141.7			
Intermediate materials less foods and feeds	131.8	134.4	137.5	134.3	133.0	133.6			
Intermediate foods and feeds	120.8	121.7	121.3	121.4	122.6	124.9			
Crude materials less agricultural products 2/	142.5	153.8	189.8	143.2	145.0	156.5			
Finished energy goods	97.0	104.2	109.9	100.5	97.9	101.2			
Finished goods less energy Finished consumer goods less energy	147.8 151.5	147.8 151.6	149.0 152.8	148.3 152.1	148.4 152.3	148.4 152.4			
inished goods less foods and energy	150.1	149.9	151.4	150.0	150.2	150.0			
Finished goods less loods and energy Finished consumer goods less foods and energy	150.1	149.9	151.4	150.0	150.2	150.0			
Consumer nondurable goods less foods and energy	177.4	177.2	179.1	177.0	177.3	177.4			
 Intermediate energy goods	105.9	114.3	126.6	112.4	107.4	109.6			
Intermediate materials less energy	136.2	137.1	137.4	137.4	137.3	137.5			
Intermediate materials less foods and energy	137.2	138.2	138.5	138.5	138.4	138.4			
ا Crude energy materials 2/	140.1	153.9	202.0	139.1	142.6	157.9			
Crude materials less energy	116.5	118.4	116.6	116.8	118.0	117.8			
Crude nonfood materials less energy 3/	143.6	148.5	148.3	146.4	143.6	144.5			

1/ All seasonally adjusted indexes are subject to change up to 5 years after original publication due to the recalculation of seasonal factors each January. The indexes for February 2003 have been recalculated to incorporate late reports and corrections by respondents.

2/ Includes crude petroleum.
3/ Excludes crude petroleum.