## Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

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

Washington, D.C. 20212
USDL 02-629
TRANSMISSION OF MATERIAL IN
THIS RELEASE IS EMBARGOED
UNTIL 8:30 A.M. (EST), FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 2002

Producer Price Indexes -- October 2002

The Producer Price Index for Finished Goods jumped 1.1 percent in October, seasonally adjusted, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. This index edged up 0.1 percent in September and showed no change in August. Rising prices for gasoline, light trucks, and passenger cars led the increase in the finished goods index in October. At the earlier stages of processing, prices received by producers of intermediate goods advanced 0.7 percent, following a 0.5 -percent rise in September. The crude goods index jumped 3.4 percent in October, compared with a 0.6 -percent increase in the preceding month. (See table A.)

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

| Month | Finished goods |  |  |  |  | Intermediate goods | Crude goods |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Foods | Energy | Except foods and energy | Change in finished goods from 12 months ago (unadj.) |  |  |
| 2001 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oct. | -1.3 | -0.1 | -6.7 | -0.4 | -0.3 | -1.3 | -8.8 |
| Nov. | -. 6 | -. 8 | -3.9 | . 1 | -1.2 | -. 7 | 4.9 |
| Dec. | -. 4 | -. 1 | -3.0 | . 2 | -1.6 | -. 6 | -7.2 |
| 2002 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jan. | 0 | . 8 | -. 5 | -. 2 | -2.7 | -. 2 | 4.6 |
| Feb. | . 2 | . 8 | 0 | . 1 | -2.6 | -. 2 | -1.2 |
| Mar. | . 9 | . 6 | 5.7 | -. 1 | -1.6 | 1.0 | 5.0 |
| Apr. | -. 1 | -3.0 | 2.5 | . 1 | -2.1 | . 8 | 4.2 |
| May | -. 4 | -. 2 | -2.3 | 0 | -2.9 | -. 2 | . 8 |
| June | r. 1 | r. 2 | r -. 1 | r.1 | r -2.3 | r. 2 | r -3.7 |
| July | r -. 1 | -. 1 | r. 8 | -. 3 | -1.1 | r. 3 | r 1.2 |
| Aug. | 0 | -. 4 | 1.0 | -. 1 | -1.6 | . 4 | 1.6 |
| Sept. | . 1 | -. 6 | . 9 | . 1 | -1.9 | . 5 | . 6 |
| Oct. | 1.1 | . 7 | 4.2 | . 5 | . 6 | . 7 | 3.4 |

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

Among finished goods, the index for finished energy goods advanced 4.2 percent in October, following a 0.9-percent gain in September. (Excluding gasoline, prices for finished goods would have risen 0.6 percent in October.) The index for finished consumer foods turned up 0.7 percent in October, after falling 0.6 percent in September. Prices for finished goods other than foods and energy rose 0.5 percent in October, compared with a slight increase of 0.1 percent in the prior month. (Excluding passenger cars and light trucks, prices for finished goods other than foods and energy would have inched 0.1 percent higher in October.)

For the first 10 months of 2002, the Producer Price Index for Finished Goods increased at a 2.0 -percent seasonally adjusted annual rate, following a 1.6-percent rate of decline in calendar-year 2001. Prices for finished goods other than foods and energy edged up at a 0.2 -percent seasonally adjusted annual rate during the first 10 months of 2002, after posting a 0.9 -percent gain in 2001. Among prices for raw and partially processed goods, the intermediate goods index advanced at a 3.7-percent seasonally adjusted annual rate from December 2001 through October 2002, compared with a 4.0-percent decrease in 2001. Prices for crude goods jumped at a 21.5-percent seasonally adjusted annual rate during the first 10 months of 2002, after dropping 32.5 percent in 2001.

Before seasonal adjustment, the Producer Price Index for Finished Goods increased 1.2 percent to 140.6 $(1982=100)$. From October 2001 to October 2002, finished goods prices rose 0.6 percent. During the same period, the index for finished energy goods advanced 4.9 percent and prices for finished goods other than foods and energy increased 0.5 percent. By contrast, the index for finished consumer foods declined 2.2 percent for the 12 months ended in October. Earlier in the pipeline, prices received by intermediate goods producers moved up 1.6 percent, and the crude goods index jumped 14.3 percent from October 2001 to October 2002.

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

| Month | Intermediate goods |  |  |  | Crude goods |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Foods | Energy | Except <br> foods and <br> energy | Change in <br> intermediate <br> goods from <br> 12 months <br> ago <br> (unadj.) | Foods | Energy (unadj.) | Except foods and energy | Change in <br> crude goods <br> from <br> $\mathbf{1 2}$ months <br> ago <br> (unadj.) |
| 2001 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oct. | -0.4 | -6.2 | -0.4 | -2.4 | -3.5 | -17.9 | -1.5 | -25.1 |
| Nov. | -1.6 | -3.2 | -. 2 | -3.0 | -4.9 | 19.9 | -. 3 | -20.5 |
| Dec. | -1.1 | -2.9 | -. 2 | -4.0 | -2.3 | -15.0 | -. 5 | -32.5 |
| 2002 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jan. | -. 2 | -1.3 | -. 1 | -4.7 | 4.3 | 7.8 | 0 | -40.0 |
| Feb. | -. 1 | -1.2 | 0 | -4.6 | 1.8 | -7.1 | 1.5 | -30.6 |
| Mar. | . 4 | 4.5 | 3 | -3.5 | -. 9 | 16.9 | . 5 | -21.6 |
| Apr. | -. 7 | 4.3 | . 2 | -2.7 | -6.3 | 19.4 | 2.1 | -18.6 |
| May | -. 9 | -1.9 | . 1 | -3.2 | 0 | . 9 | 2.3 | -16.3 |
| June | r 1.2 | r 0 | r. 1 | r -2.8 | r - . 9 | r -9.7 | r 2.8 | r -12.4 |
| July | r 1.2 | r -. 1 | r. 3 | -1.5 | r 1.8 | r. 7 | r 1.3 | -6.2 |
| Aug. | . 6 | . 6 | . 4 | -. 9 | 2.0 | 1.6 | . 4 | -4.2 |
| Sept. | 1.2 | 2.5 | . 1 | -. 5 | 2.0 | -. 1 | -. 6 | . 8 |
| Oct. | -. 2 | 4.1 | . 1 | 1.6 | -. 1 | 8.9 | . 9 | 14.3 |

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

## Finished goods

The October index for finished energy goods advanced 4.2 percent, after posting a 0.9 -percent gain a month earlier. Leading the rise in energy goods prices, the gasoline index surged 17.9 percent. Prices for residential natural gas, home heating oil, diesel fuel, and liquefied petroleum gas also increased in October. On the other hand, the index for residential electric power fell 0.3 percent in October.

Prices for finished consumer foods rose 0.7 percent in October, compared with a 0.6 -percent decline in the prior month. The index for pork jumped 11.5 percent, following a 5.4 -percent decrease in September. Prices for dairy products, fresh and dry vegetables, and fresh fruits and melons also turned up in October. The index for finfish and shellfish increased at a quicker pace in October than it did in the preceding month. By contrast, prices for beef and veal fell 2.6 percent, after rising 1.0 percent in September. The indexes for processed fruits and vegetables and soft drinks also turned down in October.

Prices for finished consumer goods other than foods and energy advanced 0.6 percent in October, after edging up 0.1 percent in September. The index for passenger cars jumped 2.2 percent, following a 0.2 -percent rise in the prior month. For the 12 months ended in October 2002, passenger car prices increased 2.1 percent. Light motor truck prices advanced 1.9 percent, following a 0.2 -percent decline in the prior month. From October 2001 to October 2002, prices for light motor trucks declined 3.0 percent. In accordance with usual practice, most new model year passenger cars and light trucks were introduced into the PPI in October. (See Report on Quality Changes for 2003 Model Vehicles, USDL 02-634.) The indexes for pharmaceutical preparations, alcoholic beverages, and women's apparel advanced at a faster rate in October than they did in the preceding month. Prices for men's and boys' apparel, for girls', children's, and infants' apparel, and for household furniture rose, after showing no change in September. On the other hand, the index for soaps and synthetic detergents decreased 0.5 percent, following a 1.0-percent gain in the previous month. Prices for prerecorded compact discs, mobile homes, and periodical circulation also turned down in October.

The capital equipment index increased 0.4 percent in October, after posting no change in September. Most of this acceleration was due to higher prices for light motor trucks and passenger cars. Light motor truck prices advanced 1.9 percent, following a 0.2 -percent decline in the prior month. The indexes for passenger cars and civilian aircraft rose more in October than they did in September. Prices for integrating and measuring instruments and welding machines and equipment turned up in October, after decreasing a month earlier. The October index for communication and related equipment fell less than it did in September. Conversely, prices for electronic computers declined 1.7 percent in October, compared with a 0.5 -percent decrease in the preceding month. The index for x-ray and electromedical equipment also fell more than it did in September. Prices for heavy motor trucks were unchanged in October, after rising 0.5 percent in the prior month.

## Intermediate goods

The Producer Price Index for Intermediate Materials, Supplies, and Components increased 0.7 percent in October, after rising 0.5 percent in September. Most of this increase was due to higher prices for intermediate energy goods, although the index for nondurable manufacturing materials also rose in October. By contrast, prices for materials and components for construction and for intermediate foods and feeds fell in October, and the index for durable manufacturing materials showed no change. Excluding foods and energy, the intermediate goods index edged up 0.1 percent for the second consecutive month. (See table B.)

Prices for intermediate energy goods advanced 4.1 percent in October, after posting a 2.5 -percent gain in September. The gasoline index led this acceleration, jumping 17.9 percent in October following a 1.5 -percent decline in the prior month. Prices for diesel fuel, commercial natural gas, and commercial electric power rose more than they did in September. On the other hand, the index for industrial electric power decreased 0.9 percent, after advancing at the same rate in September. Prices for liquefied petroleum gas, residual fuel, industrial natural gas, and jet fuels increased less in October than they did a month earlier.

The index for nondurable manufacturing materials rose 0.8 percent in October, the same rate of increase as in September. Price increases for ethanol, paper, rock salt, finished fabrics, medicinal and botanical chemicals, and fertilizer materials outweighed falling prices for plastic resins and materials, inedible fats and oils, liquid refinery gases, and paperboard.

Prices for construction materials declined 0.3 percent in October, after inching up 0.1 percent in September. Leading this deceleration, the index for plastic construction products fell 3.5 percent, following a 3.4-percent increase a month earlier. Prices for wiring devices and fabricated ferrous wire products also turned down, after rising in September. The indexes for fabricated structural metal products and for air conditioning and refrigeration equipment declined, after showing no change in the previous month. By contrast, softwood lumber prices edged up 0.2 percent in October, following a 1.6-percent drop in September. The indexes for asphalt felts and coatings, gypsum products, and for nonferrous wire and cable also turned up in October. Plywood prices decreased less in October than they did in the prior month.

The index for intermediate foods and feeds inched down 0.2 percent in October, after posting a 1.2percent gain in September. Prices for prepared animal feeds fell 1.8 percent in October, following a 1.9-percent increase a month earlier. Likewise, the indexes for beef and veal, flour, and crude vegetable oils turned down in October. The rate of increase in prices for confectionery materials slowed from September to October. On the other hand, the pork index advanced 11.5 percent in October, following a 5.4-percent decline in the prior month. Prices for natural, processed, and imitation cheese and butter also posted increases, after falling in September.

The durable manufacturing materials index showed no change in October, following a 0.2 -percent gain in September. The rate of increase in prices for steel mill products slowed to 0.3 percent from a 1.1-percent rate in the prior month. Following increases in September, prices turned down for prepared paint, copper and brass mill shapes, and gold. Conversely, the index for aluminum mill shapes advanced 0.5 percent in October, after declining 0.2 percent in September. Prices for plywood, building paper and board, and flat glass fell more slowly in October than they did in the prior month.

## Crude goods

The Producer Price Index for Crude Materials for Further Processing advanced 3.4 percent in October, compared with a 0.6 -percent increase in the previous month. Prices for crude energy materials and crude nonfood materials less energy moved up, after decreasing in September. On the other hand, the crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs index declined, following an increase in the prior month. (See table B.)

Prices for crude energy materials rose 8.9 percent in October, after edging down 0.1 percent a month earlier. The natural gas index jumped 18.5 percent, following a 4.8 -percent decline in September. Coal prices increased 0.9 percent, after falling 0.4 percent in the previous month. Alternatively, the index for crude petroleum moved up 1.7 percent, compared with a 5.8 -percent gain in the prior month.

Basic industrial materials prices turned up 0.9 percent in October, following a 0.6 -percent decline in September. The aluminum base scrap index advanced 2.3 percent, after moving down 1.3 percent in the previous month. Prices for leaf tobacco, raw cotton, and copper base scrap also increased, after falling a month earlier. Prices for wastepaper decreased at a slower rate than they did in September. The iron and steel scrap index rose more than it did in the prior month. Partially offsetting these accelerating prices, the index for gold ores declined 0.7 percent, compared with a 2.6-percent gain in September. Hides and skins prices also turned down in October, after rising in the previous month. The indexes for pulpwood and construction sand, gravel, and crushed stone increased at a slower pace than they did in the prior month.

The index for crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs inched down 0.1 percent in October, following a 2.0percent increase in the prior month. Leading this deceleration, corn prices dropped 10.7 percent, compared with a 9.7-percent gain in September. The indexes for wheat and alfalfa hay also turned down in October, after moving up in the previous month. Prices for slaughter broilers and fryers and soybeans fell more than they did in September. The slaughter cattle index advanced at a slower rate than it did a month earlier. By contrast, slaughter hog prices jumped 24.4 percent in October, following an 8.9 -percent decline in the prior month. The indexes for fresh and dry vegetables, fresh fruits and melons, and unprocessed shellfish also turned up, after moving down in September. Prices for unprocessed finfish increased at a faster rate in October than they did a month earlier.

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

Mining. The Producer Price Index for the Net Output of Total Domestic Mining Industries rose 8.0 percent in October, after advancing 1.6 percent in the previous month. (Net output price indexes are not seasonally adjusted.) Contributing most heavily to this acceleration, prices received by the natural gas liquids and natural gas residue industry turned up 14.9 percent, following a 6.5-percent decrease in September. The industry indexes for bituminous coal and lignite surface mining and coal mining services also turned up in October. Prices for the crude petroleum and natural gas industry increased at a faster pace in October than they did in the prior month. Partially offsetting the overall acceleration, prices received by the oil and gas well drilling industry rose 0.3 percent in October, following a 1.3-percent increase in the previous month. The industry indexes for gold ores and for metal mining services turned down in October. Industry prices for kaolin and ball clay fell 0.3 percent, after posting no change in September. In October 2002, the Producer Price Index for Total Mining Industries was 102.7 (December $1984=100), 31.2$ percent above its year-ago level.

Manufacturing. The Producer Price Index for the Net Output of Total Domestic Manufacturing Industries moved up 1.0 percent in October, after climbing 0.4 percent in the previous month. Prices for the transportation equipment industry group rose 3.2 percent in October, turning up from a 0.4 -percent decline in the preceding month. Industry group prices for petroleum refining and related products, chemicals and allied products, and food and kindred products increased at a faster rate than they did in September. By contrast, the electrical and electronic machinery, equipment, and supplies industry group index moved down 0.4 percent, after falling 0.2 percent in September. Industry group prices for paper and allied products remained unchanged in October, following an increase in the preceding month. The industry group index for fabricated metal products (except machinery and transportation equipment) turned down in October, while industry group prices for printing, publishing, and allied industries rose at a slower rate in October than they did in September. In October 2002, the Producer Price Index for Total Manufacturing Industries was 135.6 (December 1984 = 100), 1.4 percent higher than a year ago.
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Services. Among service industries in October, advancing prices were posted by the industries for engineering design, analysis, and consulting services; general medical and surgical hospitals; and deep sea foreign transportation of freight. On the other hand, the industries for telephone communications (except radiotelephone), operators and lessors of nonresidential buildings, and security brokers, dealers, and investment banking companies registered falling prices in October.

Producer Price Index data for November 2002 will be released on Friday, December 13, 2002 at 8:30 a.m. (EST).

## Technical Note

## Brief Explanation of Producer Price Indexes

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

| Industry | SIC | PPI Detailed Report Issue |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Wireless Telecommunications. | 4812 | July 1999 |
| Telephone Communications, Except Radio Telephone...... | 4813 | July 1995 |
| 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-ofprocessing indexes are more appropriate than broad commodity groupings for economic analysis of general price trends.

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

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

## Calculating Index Changes

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

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

Index point change

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

## Seasonally Adjusted and Unadjusted Data

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

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

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

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


[^0]3/ Includes crude petroleum.
4/ Excludes crude petroleum.
5/ Percent of total finished goods.
6/ Percent of total intermediate materials
7/ Formerly titled "Crude materials for further processing, excluding crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs, plant and animal fibers, oilseeds, and leaf tobacco. 8/ Percent of total crude materials.

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

| Commodity code | Grouping | Unadjusted index |  |  | \|Unadjusted\| percent\|change to\|Oct. 2002 from: |  | \|Seasonally adjusted |percent change from: |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { \|Sept. } \\ & \text { /\|2002 1/ } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mid \\ & \text { \|Oct. } \\ & \|2002 \quad 1 /\| \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 2001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 2002 \end{aligned}$ | \|July to|Aug. tol Sept.to |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ane } \\ & 021 / \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | July to <br> \| Aug. | aug. tol Sept. |  |  | Sept.to Oct. |
|  | \|FINISHED GOODS | 139.0 | 138.9 | 140.6 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 0 |  |  |
|  | \| FINISHED CONSUMER GOods | 139.6 | 139.8 | 141.5 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 0 | . 1 | 1.4 |
|  | FINISHED CONSUMER FOODS | 139.8 | 138.4 | 139.1 | -2.2 | . 5 | -. 4 | -. 6 | . 7 |
| 01-11 | \| Fresh fruits and melons 2/. | 90.6 | 90.3 | 93.8 | -7.9 | 3.9 | 7.4 | -. 7 | 3.9 |
| 01-13 \| | \| Fresh and dry vegetables 21 | 131.9 | 115.0 | 119.9 | 8.2 | 4.3 | -8.2 | -9.4 | 4.3 |
| 01-71-07 \| | \| Eggs for fresh use (Dec. 1991=100) | 85.5 | 77.9 | 74.1 | -3.8 | -4.9 | -1.0 | -5.2 | -8.8 |
| 02-11 \| | \| Bakery products $2 /$. | \| 189.4 | 190.0 | 190.5 | . 8 | . 3 | . 1 | . 2 | . 3 |
| 02-13 \| | \| Milled rice 2/. | 76.0 | 84.9 | 85.6 | 0 | . 8 | 1. | 10.4 | 8 |
| 02-14-02 \| | \| Pasta products (June 1985=100) | . 121.4 | 121.5 | 121.5 | -. 6 | 0 | 0 | . 1 | 0 |
| 02-21-01 \| | \| Beef and veal $2 /$. | 115.7 | 112.2 | 109.3 | -7.0 | -2.6 | -3.0 | 1.0 | -2.6 |
| 02-21-04 \| |  | 108.8 | 98.4 | 105.1 | -14.8 | 6.8 | -3.5 | -5.4 | 11.5 |
| 02-22-03 \| | \| Processed young chickens | 111.4 | 109.5 | 105.8 | -14.0 | -3.4 | -3.2 | -1.3 | -1.2 |
| 02-22-06 \| | \| Processed turkeys. | 95.3 | 95.7 | 93.4 | -8.3 | -2.4 | -. 5 | -3.3 | -3.7 |
| 02-23 \| | \| Finfish and shellfish | \| 184.3 | 190.8 | 204.7 | 12.8 | 7.3 | -. 9 | . 8 | 7.4 |
| 02-3 \| | \| Dairy products. | \| 135.7 | 133.9 | 136.6 | -9.2 | 2.0 | -. 8 | -1.7 | 2.3 |
| 02-4 \| | \| Processed fruits and vegetables | \| 131.7 | 133.0 | 132.3 | 1.3 | -. 5 | -. 1 | 1.3 | -. 5 |
| 02-55 \| | \| Confectionery end products $2 /$. | 176.8 | 174.5 | 174.6 | 1.0 | . 1 | -. 2 | -1.3 | . 1 |
| 02-62 \| | \| Soft drinks............... | 151.0 | 151.3 | 150.4 | . 7 | -. 6 | -. 1 | . 5 | -. 5 |
| 02-63-01$02-78$ | \| Roasted coffee $2 /$ | 121.3 | 121.4 | 121.0 | -2.2 | -. 3 | . 1 | -. 2 | -. 3 |
|  | Shortening and cooking oils $2 /$ | \| 138.7 | 146.5 | 148.0 | 9.8 | 1. | 2.3 | 1.9 | 1.0 |
|  | finished consumer goods excluding foods. | \| 139.3 | 140.0 | 142.1 | 2.3 | 1.5 | . 2 | . 4 | 1.6 |
| 02-61 | Alcoholic beverages. | . 147.0 | 146.7 | 148.8 | 1.8 | 1.4 | . 1 | . 4 | 1.3 |
| 03-81-01 | Women's apparel $2 /$. | \| 122.1 | 121.0 | 121.8 | -1.2 | . 7 | . 2 | . 1 |  |
| 03-81-02 | Men's and boys' apparel $2 /$ | 129.4 | 128.7 | 129.7 | -1.7 | . 8 | . 3 | 0 | . 8 |
| 03-81-03 | Girls', children's, and infants' app | 118.8 | 118.8 | 119.9 | 2.7 | . 9 | -. 4 | 0 | . 9 |
| 03-82 | Textile housefurnishings $2 /$. | \| 122.2 | 122.1 | 122.0 | -. 6 | -. 1 | -. 2 | . 2 | -. 1 |
| 04-3 \| | \| Footwear 2\%. | \| 146.0 | 145.9 | 146.2 | . 3 | . 2 | -. 1 | -. 1 | . 2 |
| 05-41 | Residential electric power (Dec. 1990=100) | \| 119.0 | 119.5 | 116.0 | -2.2 | -2.9 | . 3 | . 1 | -. 3 |
| 05-51 \| | \| Residential gas (Dec. 1990=100) | \| 128.5 | 130.4 | 135.0 | . 3 | 3.5 |  | 1.1 | 3.0 |
| 05-71 \| | \| Gasoline. | 85.4 | 89.7 | 99.5 | 28.1 | 10.9 | 3.7 | -1.5 | 17.9 |
| 05-73-02-01\| | \| Fuel oil No. | 69.3 | 86.4 | 90.6 | 15.7 | 4.9 | -1.4 | 8.5 | 4.9 |
| 06-38 \| | \| Pharmaceutical preparations (June 2001=100) 21. | \| 102.6 | 103.1 | 104.1 | 4.4 | 1.0 | . 4 | . 1 | 1.0 |
| 06-71 | Soaps and synthetic detergents $2 / \ldots \ldots$.... | 129.9 | 131.2 | 130.6 | -. 3 | -. 5 | -. 1 | 1.0 | -. 5 |
| 06-75 \| | \| Cosmetics and other toilet preparations $2 /$ | 139.7 | 139.3 | 139.3 | . 5 | 0 | -. 3 | 0 | - |
| 07-12 \| | \| Tires, tubes, tread, etc $2 /$. | 95.5 | 95.3 | 95.3 | . 5 | 0 | . 1 | -. 1 | 0 |
| 09-15-01 | Sanitary papers and health products $2 /$ | 149.5 | 149.3 | 148.8 | -. 1 | -. 3 | . 7 | -. 1 | -. 3 |
| 09-31-01 | Newspaper circulation $2 /$. | 225.2 | 226.0 | 226.1 | 2.1 |  | -. 1 | 0 |  |
| 09-32-01 \| | \| Periodical circulation. | \| 209.8 | 212.6 | 212.2 | 5.9 | -. 2 | . 8 | . 6 | -. 3 |
| 09-33 | Book publishing.... | 234.9 | 237.1 | 237.0 | 5.1 | 0 | . 2 | -. 1 | -. 6 |
| 12-1 | Household furniture | \| 157.3 | 157.3 | 157.8 | 1.5 | . 3 | . 1 | 0 | . 3 |
| 12-3 \| | \| Floor coverings 2/. | 130.4 | 131.5 | 131.3 | . 8 | -. 2 | -. 1 | . 5 | -. 2 |
| 12-4 \| | \| Household appliances | \| 104.3 | 104.2 | 104.1 | -. 7 | -. 1 | 0 | 0 | -. 1 |
| 12-5 \| | \| Home electronic equipment $2 /$. | . 69.1 | 68.9 | 68.6 | -2.0 | -. 4 | -. 1 | -. 1 | -. 4 |
| 12-62 \| | \| Household glassware..... | . 169.8 | 169.9 | 170.5 | . 4 | . 4 | . 4 | 0 | . 3 |
| 12-64 \| | \| Household flatware 2/... | \| 145.0 | 145.3 | 145.2 | 1.4 | -. 1 | 0 | . 2 | -. 1 |
| 12-66 \| | \| Lawn and garden equip., ex. tractors | \| 134.1 | 134.1 | 133.8 | . 8 | -. 2 | 0 | 0 | -. 2 |
| 14-11-01 \| | \| Passenger cars. | \| 128.9 | 125.2 | 134.2 | 2.1 | 7.2 | -. 1 | . 2 | 2.2 |
| 15-11 \| | \| Toys, games, and children's vehicles | \| 124.8 | 124.6 | 124.6 | . 6 | - | 0 | -. 2 | 0 |
| 15-12 \| | \| Sporting and athletic goods $2 /$. | \| 126.1 | 125.2 | 125.0 | -1.1 | -. 2 | -. 3 | . 3 | -. 2 |
| 15-2 | Tobacco products $2 /$. | 466.4 | 466.8 | 466.9 | 4.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 15-5 \| | \| Mobile homes $2 / .$. | 167.0 | 167.5 | 166.6 | . 3 | -. 5 | 0 | . 4 | -. 5 |
| +15-94-02 | \| Jewelry, platinum, \& karat gold 2 | \| 130.1 | 129.9 | 130.0 | 0 | . 1 | -. 2 | 0 | . 1 |
|  | Costume jewelry and novelties $2 /$. | \| 144.3 | 144.3 | 144.5 | . 3 | . 1 | 0 | 0 | . 1 |
|  | CAPITAL EQUIPMENT | \| 139.0 | 138.1 | 139.7 | -. 2 | 1.2 | -. 1 | 0 | . 4 |
| 11-1 | Agricultural machinery and equipment 2/ |  | 157.9 | 158.0 |  | . 1 |  |  |  |
| 11-2 \| | \| Construction machinery and equipment. | . 151.3 | 151.5 | 151.5 | 1.5 | 0 | -. 1 |  |  |
| 11-37 \| | \| Metal cutting machine tools $2 /$. | \| 151.7 | 154.1 | 153.9 | -. 3 | -. 1 | 1.6 | 0 | -. 1 |
| 11-38 \| | \| Metal forming machine tools $2 /$. | \| 166.9 | 167.4 | 167.3 | 1.0 | -. 1 | . 2 | . 1 | -. 1 |
| 11-39 \| | \| Tools, dies, jigs, fixtures, and ind. molds $2 /$ | . 140.1 | 140.8 | 140.5 | -. 5 | -. 2 | . 1 | 0 | -. 2 |
| 11-41 \| | I Pumps, compressors, and equipment. | . 160.9 | 161.9 | 161.7 | 2.0 | -. 1 | . 4 | . 2 | . 2 |
| 11-44 \| | \| Industrial material handling equipment $2 /$ | . 136.3 | 137.0 | 136.9 | -. 1 | -. 1 | . 4 | 0 | -. 1 |
| 11-51 | Electronic computers (Dec. 1998=100) 21 | . 43.9 | 40.7 | 40.0 | -20.5 | -1.7 | -3.8 | -. 5 | -1.7 |
| 11-62 \| | \| Textile machinery $2 / \ldots . . . . . . . . .$. | . 156.7 | 156.8 | 157.2 | -. 6 | . 3 | 0 | . 1 | . 3 |
| 11-64 \| | \| Paper industries machinery (June 1982=100) | . 169.1 | 169.2 | 169.7 | 1.3 | . 3 | . 2 | , | . 4 |
| 11-65 \| | \| Printing trades machinery 2/........ | . 143.5 | 143.8 | 144.1 | . 8 | . 2 | 0 | 0 | . 2 |
| 11-74 \| | \| Transformers and power regulators $2 /$. | . 131.9 | 132.0 | 131.9 | -1.6 | -. 1 | -. 1 | . 1 | -. 1 |
| 11-76 \| | \| Communication \& related equip. ( Dec. 1985=100) | .. 107.7 | 107.1 | 107.0 | -1.9 | -. 1 | -. 2 | -. 2 | -. 1 |
| 11-79-05 \| | \| x -ray and electromedical equipment $2 / .$. | . 101.2 | 101.3 | 100.9 | . 6 | -. 4 | 0 | -. 1 | -. 4 |
| 11-91 \| | \| Oil field and gas field machinery ... | . 135.8 | 136.0 | 136.0 | . 5 | 0 | . 2 | . 2 | -. 4 |
| 11-92 | Mining machinery and equipment $2 /$. | . 151.9 | 152.1 | 152.1 | 2.0 | 0 | 0 | . 1 | 0 |
| 11-93 \| | \| Office and store machines and equipment $2 /$. | . 112.7 | 112.1 | 112.3 | -. 5 | . 2 | -. 1 | . 1 | . 2 |
| 12-2 \| | \| Commercial furniture 2/... | . 160.2 | 160.4 | 160.7 | . 1 | . 2 | 0 | . 1 | . 2 |
| 14-11-05 \| | \| Light motor trucks...... | . 150.0 | 143.6 | 153.7 | -3.0 | 7.0 | -1.3 | -. 2 | 1.9 |
| 14-11-06 | Heavy motor trucks $2 /$. | . 152.2 | 153.7 | 153.7 | 3.6 | 0 | -. 2 | . 5 | 0 |
| 14-14 \| | \| Truck trailers 2/..... | . 138.2 | 137.8 | 138.0 | -. 6 | . 1 | . 5 | -. 5 | . 1 |
| 14-21-02 | Civilian aircraft ( Dec. 1985=100) | . 170.4 | 172.5 | 173.3 | 1.7 | . 5 | . 5 | . 4 | . 5 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 14-31 \\ & 14-4 \end{aligned}$ | \| Ships (Dec. $1985=100$ ) $2 / .$. | . 149.9 | 151.4 | 151.4 | 1.7 | 0 | . 7 | 0 | 0 |
|  | Railroad equipment $2 /$. | . 135.4 | 134.7 | 134.2 | -. 3 | -. 4 | -. 3 | -. 5 | -. 4 |
|  |  | । |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | IINTERMEDIATE MATERIALS, SUPPLIES, AND COMPONEN | . 127.7 | 129.4 | 129.7 | 1.6 | . 2 | . 4 | . 5 | . 7 |
|  | intermediate foods and feeds | . 114.2 | 117.9 | 117.4 | -. 1 | -. 4 | . 6 | 1.2 | -. 2 |
| 02-12-03 \| | \| Flour 2/. | . 111.5 | 127.9 | 126.3 | 12.1 | -1.3 | 4.7 | 6.8 | -1.3 |
| 02-53 \| | \| Refined sugar $2 / .$. | . 117.6 | 118.8 | 119.0 | 7.1 | . 2 | -. 1 | 1.3 | . 2 |
| 02-54 | Confectionery materials $2 /$ | \| 115.0 | 124.0 | 125.1 | 17.2 | . 9 | -2.1 | 4.5 | . 9 |
| 02-72 \| | \| Crude vegetable oils $2 /$. | . 82.4 | 98.4 | 97.9 | 37.5 | -. 5 | 10.7 | 5.2 | -. 5 |
| 02-9 | \| Prepared animal feeds $2 /$ | . 104.1 | 110.5 | 108.5 | 2.8 | -1.8 | 1.5 | 1.9 | -1.8 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | InTERMEDIATE MATERIALS LeSS FOODS AND FEEDS. | . 128.4 | 130.0 | 130.4 | 1.7 | . 3 | . 3 | . 5 | . 8 |
| 03-1 | Synthetic fibers $2 /$. | . 105.4 | 106.0 | 106.4 | -. 8 | . 4 | . 6 | 0 | 4 |
| 03-2 \| | \| Processed yarns and threads $2 /$ | . 103.5 | 102.4 | 102.4 | -1.0 | 0 | -1.5 | 0 | 0 |
| 03-3 | Gray fabrics 2/.... | . 112.9 | 112.2 | 112.4 | -. 5 | . 2 | -. 4 | -. 1 | . 2 |
| 03-4 \| | \| Finished fabrics. | . 120.5 | 120.8 | 121.3 | -1.1 | . 4 | . 2 | -. 2 | . 5 |
| 03-83-03 \| | \| Industrial textile products $2 /$ | . . 133.0 | 134.6 | 134.0 | . 6 | -. 4 | . 7 | -. 4 | -. 4 |
| 04-2 | Leather $2 /$. | 202.7 | 205.8 | 205.3 | 3.1 | -. 2 | 2.6 | -. 5 | -. 2 |
| 05-32 \| | \| Liquefied petroleum gas 2/... | . 97.2 | 122.7 | 124.1 | 36.7 | 1.1 | 4.5 | 18.4 | 1.1 |

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


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

| Commodit code | Grouping | Unadjusted index 1/ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | June 2002 | \|Sept. 2002 | Oct. 2002 |
|  | Finished Goods (1967=100) | 390.2 | 389.9 | 394.5 |
|  | All commodities | 130.9 | 132.0 | 133.1 |
|  | \| |  | \| |  |
|  | । |  | \| |  |
|  | MAJOR COMMODITY GROUPS |  | \| |  |
|  | I ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | \| |  |
|  | Farm products and processed foods and feeds. | 122.6 | 124.0 | 124.0 |
| 01 | Farm products.... | 96.2 | 99.7 | 98.8 |
| 02 | Processed foods and feeds. | 135.6 | 136.1 | 136.5 |
|  | I |  | 1 |  |
|  | Industrial commodities | 132.4 | 133.4 | 134.7 |
| 03 | Textile products and apparel | 119.9 | 119.7 | 120.0 |
| 04 | Hides, skins, leather, and related products | 158.0 | 160.5 | 160.4 |
| 05 | Fuels and related products and power...... | 92.9 | 96.4 | 99.3 |
| 06 | Chemicals and allied products $2 / . .$. | 151.3 | \| 154.3 | 155.2 |
| 07 | Rubber and plastic products. | 127.1 | 127.8 | 127.9 |
| 08 | Lumber and wood products. | 173.3 | 172.3 | 172.4 |
| 09 | Pulp, paper, and allied products | 185.6 | 187.1 | 187.4 |
| 10 | Metals and metal products. | 126.4 | 127.1 | 126.9 |
| 11 | Machinery and equipment. | 122.9 | 122.7 | 122.6 |
| 12 | Furniture and household durab | 133.4 | 133.5 | 133.6 |
| 13 | Nonmetallic mineral products | 146.5 | 146.6 | 146.7 |
| 14 | Transportation equipment | 144.4 | 142.2 | 146.0 |
| 15 | Miscellaneous products.. | 183.0 | 183.2 | 183.2 |
|  | \| |  | 1 |  |
|  | Industrial commodities less fuels and related |  | । |  |
|  | products and power | 143.0 | 143.2 | 143.9 |
|  | I promer |  | 1 |  |
|  | । |  | । |  |
|  | OTHER COMMODITY GROUPINGS |  | I |  |
|  | I |  | \| |  |
| 01-1 | Fruits and melons, fresh and dry vegetables, and tree nuts. |  | I |  |
|  |  | 113.4 | \| 106.1 | 110.8 |
| 01-2 | Grains... | 81.5 | \| 114.1 | 105.8 |
| 01-3 | Slaughter livestock | 86.6 | 83.1 | 85.8 |
| 01-4 | Slaughter poultry. | 128.8 | \| 123.1 | 112.3 |
| 01-5 | Plant and animal fibers. | 58.2 | 164.7 | 66.1 |
| 01-7 | Chicken eggs. | 102.7 | 89.0 | 87.9 |
| 01-8 | Hay, hayseeds, and oilseeds | 113.4 | \| 125.2 | 119.0 |
| 01-83 | Oilseeds................. | 96.9 | \| 110.2 | 103.4 |
| 01-9 | Other farm products. | (3) | \| 158.2 | 162.2 |
| 02-1 | Cereal and bakery products | 163.1 | \| 166.3 | 167.0 |
| 02-2 | Meats, poultry, and fish. | 119.1 | \| 116.1 | 116.4 |
| 02-22 | Processed poultry. | 112.1 | \| 111.0 | 108.8 |
| 02-5 | Sugar and confectionery. | 141.9 | \| 143.4 | 143.8 |
| 02-6 | Beverages and beverage materials | 147.9 | \| 147.9 | 148.4 |
| 02-63 | Packaged beverage materials. | 125.0 | \| 125.2 | 124.9 |
| 02-7 | Fats and oils... | 113.2 | \| 126.0 | 128.4 |
| 03-81 | Apparel. | 125.5 | \| 124.8 | 125.5 |
| 04-4 | Other leather and related products | 147.4 | \| 147.9 | 148.1 |
| 05-3 | Gas fuels. | 111.0 | \| 109.3 | 124.7 |
| 05-4 | Electric power | 141.2 | \| 142.1 | 136.8 |
| 05-7 | \| Refined petroleum products | 79.6 | I 87.7 | 95.7 |
| 06-3 | \| Drugs and pharmaceuticals. | 265.4 | \| 265.9 | 267.9 |
| 06-5 | \| Agricultural chemicals and products | 123.9 | \| 123.9 | 124.2 |
| 06-7 | \| Other chemicals and allied products. | 139.5 | \| 139.9 | 140.0 |
| 07-1 | \| Rubber and rubber products. | 116.6 | \| 117.2 | 117.5 |
| 07-11 | \| Rubber, except natural rubber. | 117.3 | \| 121.0 | 121.9 |
| 07-13 | \| Miscellaneous rubber products. | 140.0 | \| 140.1 | 140.5 |
| 07-2 | Plastic products. | 135.2 | \| 136.0 | 135.9 |
| 08-1 | Lumber. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 169.8 | \| 168.1 | 168.6 |
| 09-1 | Pulp, paper, and products, excluding building paper and board................................. | \| 154.8 | \| 156.7 | 157.1 |
| 09-15 | \| Converted paper and paperboard products....... | 163.2 | \| 164.3 | 164.6 |
| 10-1 | \| Iron and steel...................... | 114.7 | \| 118.4 | 118.3 |
| 10-2 | \| Nonferrous metals. | 121.7 | \| 119.3 | 118.8 |
| 10-25 | \| Nonferrous mill shapes.. | 136.9 | \| 136.4 | 136.0 |
| 11-3 | \| Metalworking machinery and equipment | 150.1 | I 150.4 | 150.4 |
| 11-4 | \| General purpose machinery and equipment | 154.0 | \| 154.7 | 154.6 |
| 11-6 | \| Special industry machinery........ | 165.4 | \| 164.7 | 165.0 |
| 11-7 | \| Electrical machinery and equipment. | 116.4 | \| 116.2 | 116.0 |
| 11-9 | \| Miscellaneous machinery and equipment | 136.3 | \| 136.6 | 136.7 |
| 12-6 | \| Other household durable goods.... | 158.2 | \| 158.7 | 158.7 |
| 13-2 | \| Concrete ingredients.. | 163.0 | \| 163.0 | 162.9 |
| 14-1 | Motor vehicles and equipment.. | 129.7 | \| 126.7 | 131.6 |
| 15-1 | \| Toys, sporting goods, small arms, etc. | 133.7 | \| 133.1 | 133.0 |
| 15-4 | \| Photographic equipment and supplies. | 105.5 | 105.5 | 105.5 |
| 15-9 | \| Other miscellaneous products.................. | 139.3 | 140.0 | 140.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |

[^1]Table 4. Producer price indexes for the net output of major industry groups, not seasonally adjusted

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

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

| Grouping | Index 1/ |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | May | June | July | Aug. | Sep. | Oct. |
|  | 2002 | 2002 | 2002 | 2002 | 2002 | 2002 |
| Finished goods. | 138.5 | 138.7 | 138.5 | 138.5 | 138.6 | 140.1 |
| Finished consumer goods | 138.8 | 139.0 | 139.0 | 139.0 | 139.1 | 141.0 |
| Finished consumer foods | 139.2 | 139.5 | 139.3 | 138.8 | 137.9 | 138.9 |
| Crude. | 124.4 | 127.2 | 126.9 | 126.7 | 117.9 | 122.4 |
| Processed. | 140.4 | 140.5 | 140.3 | 139.7 | 139.5 | 140.3 |
| Finished consumer goods, excluding foods | 138.3 | 138.5 | 138.5 | 138.8 | 139.3 | 141.5 |
| Nondurable goods less foods. | 139.0 | 139.2 | 139.5 | 140.1 | 140.8 | 143.5 |
| Durable goods. | 133.2 | 133.5 | 132.7 | 132.3 | 132.4 | 133.4 |
| Capital equipment | 139.1 | 139.3 | 138.9 | 138.7 | 138.7 | 139.2 |
| Manufacturing industries | 139.9 | 139.9 | 139.9 | 139.7 | 139.6 | 139.8 |
| Nonmanufacturing industries | 138.8 | 139.0 | 138.4 | 138.2 | 138.3 | 138.9 |
| Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.\| | 127.2 | 127.4 | 127.8 | 128.3 | 128.9 | 129.8 |
| Materials and components for manufacturing..... | 125.5 | 125.9 | 126.3 | 126.7 | 127.0 | 127.3 |
| Materials for food manufacturing. | 121.1 | 121.8 | 122.4 | 122.5 | 123.4 | 124.2 |
| Materials for nondurable manufacturing | 128.0 | 128.7 | 129.5 | 130.8 | 131.8 | 132.9 |
| Materials for durable manufacturing | 124.0 | 124.7 | 125.2 | 125.6 | 125.8 | 125.8 |
| Components for manufacturing. | 126.2 | 126.2 | 126.2 | 126.2 | 125.9 | 125.8 |
| Materials and components for construction | 151.2 | 151.4 | 151.5 | 152.1 | 152.3 | 151.9 |
| Processed fuels and lubricants................. | 95.4 | 95.3 | 95.6 | 96.2 | 98.2 | 102.0 |
| Manufacturing industries | 97.9 | 98.0 | 98.1 | 98.4 | 100.5 | 102.7 |
| Nonmanufacturing industries................... | 93.8 | 93.6 | 94.0 | 94.9 | 96.7 | 101.6 |
| Containers. | 151.0 | 151.3 | 151.4 | 151.7 | 152.8 | 153.5 |
| Supplies. | 138.4 | 138.7 | 139.1 | 139.4 | 139.6 | 139.6 |
| Manufacturing industries | 144.7 | 144.7 | 144.6 | 144.8 | 145.0 | 145.1 |
| Nonmanufacturing industries | 135.6 | 136.0 | 136.5 | 136.8 | 137.1 | 137.1 |
| Feeds. | 94.0 | 96.3 | 99.3 | 101.3 | 103.9 | 101.6 |
| Other supplies | 140.6 | 140.8 | 141.1 | 141.2 | 141.3 | 141.5 |
| Crude materials for further processing. | 108.9 | 104.9 | 106.2 | 107.9 | 108.6 | 112.3 |
| Foodstuffs and feedstuffs........... | 96.2 | 95.3 | 97.0 | 98.9 | 100.9 | 100.8 |
| Nonfood materials | 115.4 | 109.0 | 110.0 | 111.3 | 111.0 | 117.7 |
| Nonfood materials except fuel $2 /$ | 105.5 | 99.5 | 103.4 | 105.3 | 107.3 | 108.6 |
| Manufacturing 2/. | 96.7 | 91.1 | 94.7 | 96.5 | 98.4 | 99.6 |
| Construction. | 181.3 | 181.5 | 182.0 | 182.8 | 182.9 | 183.9 |
| Crude fuel 3/. | 120.1 | 113.7 | 109.8 | 110.0 | 105.8 | 120.8 |
| Manufacturing industries | 116.1 | 110.0 | 106.4 | 106.5 | 102.6 | 116.6 |
| Nonmanufacturing industries. | 122.7 | 116.0 | 112.1 | 112.2 | 107.9 | 123.4 |
| Special groupings |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Finished goods, excluding foods.... | 138.1 | 138.2 | 138.1 | 138.2 | 138.5 | 140.2 |
| Intermediate materials less foods and feeds | 128.0 | 128.2 | 128.5 | 128.9 | 129.5 | 130.5 |
| Intermediate foods and feeds. | 112.7 | 114.0 | 115.4 | 116.1 | 117.5 | 117.3 |
| Crude materials less agricultural products 2/... | 117.2 | 110.4 | 111.2 | 112.3 | 112.1 | 119.0 |
| Finished energy goods. | 87.7 | 87.6 | 88.3 | 89.2 | 90.0 | 93.8 |
| Finished goods less energy. | 147.1 | 147.4 | 147.0 | 146.8 | 146.6 | 147.4 |
| Finished consumer goods less energy............. | 150.5 | 150.9 | 150.4 | 150.2 | 149.9 | 150.8 |
| Finished goods less foods and energy.............. | 150.3 | 150.5 | 150.1 | 149.9 | 150.0 | 150.7 |
| Finished consumer goods less foods and energy....। | 157.8 | 158.1 | 157.6 | 157.5 | 157.6 | 158.5 |
| Consumer nondurable goods less foods and energy.. | 177.6 | 178.0 | 177.7 | 177.9 | 178.0 | 178.7 |
| Intermediate energy goods......................... | 95.1 | 95.1 | 95.0 | 95.6 | 98.0 | 102.0 |
| Intermediate materials less energy................ | 134.0 | 134.3 | 134.8 | 135.2 | 135.4 | 135.5 |
| Intermediate materials less foods and energy.....। | 135.4 | 135.6 | 136.0 | 136.5 | 136.6 | 136.7 |
| Crude energy materials 2/........................ | 108.3 | 97.8 | 98.5 | 100.1 | 100.0 | 108.9 |
| Crude materials less energy........................ | 105.8 | 106.2 | 107.9 | 109.4 | 110.6 | 110.9 |
| Crude nonfood materials less energy 3/........... | 134.1 | 137.8 | 139.6 | 140.1 | 139.3 | 140.6 |

1/ All seasonally adjusted indexes are subject to change up to 5 years after original publication due to the recalculation of seasonal factors each January. The indexes for June 2002 have been recalculated to incorporate late reports and corrections by respondents.
2/ Includes crude petroleum.
3/ Excludes crude petroleum.


[^0]:    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 June 2002 have been recalculated to incorporate late reports and corrections by respondents. All indexes are subject to revision 4 months after original publication.

[^1]:    1/ Data for June 2002 have been revised to reflect the availability of late reports and corrections by respondents. All data are subject to revision 4 months after original publication.
    2/ Prices of some items in this grouping are lagged 1 month.
    3/ Not available.

