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MAY 10, 2002

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\text { Producer Price Indexes -- April } 2002
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The Producer Price Index for Finished Goods declined 0.2 percent in April, seasonally adjusted, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. This decrease, which was led by a drop in finished consumer food prices, followed a 1.0-percent increase in March and a 0.2 -percent gain in February. The index for finished goods other than foods and energy rose 0.1 percent, the same rate of increase as in March. Prices for intermediate goods moved up 0.9 percent in April following a 1.0-percent advance in March. The crude goods index rose 5.5 percent in April, after increasing 4.0 percent in the previous month. (See table A.)

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


| Mar. | 1.0 | .6 | 5.5 | .1 | -1.4 | 1.0 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Apr. | -.2 | -3.2 | 2.5 | .1 | -2.0 | .9 |

 from those previously reported because data for December 2001 have been revised to reflect the availability of late reports and corrections by respondents.

Prices for finished consumer foods fell 3.2 percent in April, after rising 0.6 percent in March. Prices for finished energy goods increased 2.5 percent, following a 5.5-percent jump in March. After rising 0.1 percent in March, April's capital equipment index edged down 0.1 percent. By contrast, prices for finished consumer goods other than foods and energy rose 0.3 percent, following a 0.2 -percent gain in March.

Before seasonal adjustment, the Producer Price Index for Finished Goods rose 0.1 percent in April to stand at 139.0 (1982=100). From April 2001 to April 2002, the finished goods index decreased 2.0 percent. During the same period, prices for finished energy goods fell 12.1 percent, and the index for finished consumer foods declined 1.8 percent. On the other hand, prices for finished goods other than foods and energy increased 0.4 percent. At the earlier stages of processing, prices received by producers of intermediate goods decreased 2.4 percent, and the crude goods index dropped 18.9 percent.

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


| Oct. | -.4 | -6.2 | -.4 | -2.4 | -3.5 | -17.9 | -1.5 | -25.1 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Nov. | -1.6 | -3.2 | -.2 | -3.0 | -4.9 | 19.9 | -.3 | -20.5 |
| Dec. r -1.1 | $\mathrm{r}-2.9$ | -.2 | -4.0 | $r-2.3$ | $r-15.0$ | $r-.5$ | $r-32.5$ |  |
| 2002 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jan. | $r .1$ | $r-.9$ | 0 | -4.6 | $r$ | 4.2 | $r$ | 5.5 |
| Feb. | 0 | -.7 | 0 | -4.4 | 2.3 | -6.5 | -.6 | -40.4 |
| Mar. | .2 | 5.2 | .3 | -3.2 | -1.3 | 15.2 | -.7 | -30.9 |
| Apr. | -.7 | 4.4 | .2 | -2.4 | -6.4 | 22.4 | 3.6 | -18.9 |

r=revised. Some of the figures shown above and elsewhere in this release may
differ from those previously reported because data for December 2001 have been revised to reflect the availability of late reports and corrections by respondents.

## Finished goods

The index for finished consumer foods turned down 3.2 percent in April, after registering a 0.6 -percent increase in the prior month. Prices for fresh and dry vegetables posted a record decline of 46.5 percent in April, compared with a 22.7-percent jump in March. The indexes for eggs for fresh use, beef and veal, and roasted coffee also decreased, after rising in the previous month. Prices for pork, fresh fruits and melons, processed young chickens, and processed turkeys fell more than they did in March. By contrast, the finfish and shellfish index turned up 1.7 percent, following a 9.1-percent decrease in the prior month. Prices for dairy products and processed fruits and vegetables declined at a slower pace than they did in March. The bakery products index rose, after falling in the previous month. Shortening and cooking oil prices advanced more than they did in March.

The finished energy goods index rose 2.5 percent in April, following a 5.5-percent gain in the prior month. This deceleration was primarily due to gasoline prices, which advanced 4.2 percent compared with a $21.3-\mathrm{percent}$ increase in March. The indexes for liquefied petroleum gas, home heating oil, and diesel fuel also increased at a slower rate than in the previous month. On the other hand, prices for residential natural gas moved up 3.0 percent in April, following a 0.8-percent increase a month earlier. The index for lubricating and similar oils rose more than it did in March.

Prices for capital equipment declined 0.1 percent in April, after inching up 0.1 percent in the previous month. The light motor trucks index
 indexes for integrating and measuring instruments and agricultural machinery also turned down in April. Heavy motor truck prices rose less in April than they did in the prior month. X-ray and electromedical equipment prices showed no change, after increasing in March. By contrast, the index
for communication and related equipment turned up 0.3 percent in April, following a 1.1-percent decline in the previous month. The index for truck trailers also advanced, after decreasing in the previous month. Prices for passenger cars showed no change, after falling in March.

The index for finished consumer goods other than foods and energy moved up 0.3 percent in April, following a 0.2 -percent rise in the previous month. April's increase was primarily due to a 4.4-percent rise in cigarette prices. The indexes for sanitary papers and health products, pharmaceutical preparations, periodical circulation, mobile homes, alcoholic beverages, and lawn and garden equipment (except tractors) also increased in April. On the other hand, falling prices were reported for light motor trucks, apparel, and book publishing.

Intermediate goods
Prices for Intermediate Materials, Supplies, and Components rose 0.9 percent in April, after advancing 1.0 percent in the previous month. A majority of April's price increase can be traced to the index for
intermediate energy goods, while the indexes for nondurable manufacturing materials and materials for construction also advanced. On the other hand, prices for intermediate foods and feeds decreased in April, and the index for durable manufacturing materials showed no change in April. Prices for intermediate goods other than foods and energy rose 0.2 percent, after posting a 0.3-percent rise in March. (See table B.)

The index for intermediate energy goods advanced 4.4 percent in April, after posting a 5.2-percent gain in March. Key to this deceleration, gasoline prices rose 4.2 percent in April, following a 21.3 -percent increase in the prior month. The indexes for diesel fuel, liquefied petroleum gas, jet fuels, natural gas to electric utilities, and commercial electric power also advanced at a slower rate in April than in March. Alternatively, industrial electric power prices rose 0.3 percent in April, after dropping 2.8 percent in the preceding month. Prices for industrial natural gas, commercial natural gas, and residual fuel increased at a faster pace in April than they did in March.

After rising 0.8 percent in March, April prices for nondurable manufacturing materials climbed 1.3 percent. Much of this acceleration can be traced to the plastic resins and materials index -- which rose 3.4 percent in April, after falling 3.6 percent in the previous month. The indexes for intermediate basic organic chemicals, paint materials, and gray fabrics advanced at a faster pace in April than they did in March. By contrast, the index for primary basic organic chemicals moved up 8.8 percent in April, after registering a 12.7 -percent gain in the prior month.

The index for medicinal and botanical chemicals also rose at a slower pace than it did in March. Prices for phosphates turned down in April, while paper prices fell at a faster rate than in the preceding month.

The Producer Price Index for Materials and Components for Construction moved up 0.3 percent, following a 0.1-percent increase in March. Prices for plastic construction products rose 2.3 percent in April, after falling 0.6 percent a month ago. The indexes for fabricated structural metal products, hardwood lumber, and gypsum products also turned up in April. Prices for wiring devices rose faster in April than they did in March. On the other hand, the index for plywood turned down 0.6 percent, after posting a 4.3-percent increase in March. Prices for heating equipment and metal valves (except fluid power) also turned down, after rising in the prior month. The softwood lumber index rose at a slower pace in April than it did in March.

The index for intermediate foods and feeds decreased 0.7 percent in April, after increasing 0.2 percent in March. Beef and veal prices fell 2.6 percent, following a 0.8 -percent rise in March. The index for flour also turned down in April, after rising in the prior month. Prepared animal feed prices rose at a slower rate in April than in March. The indexes for pork and fluid milk products fell faster than they did in the prior month. By contrast, the index for natural, processed, and imitation cheese rose 1.0 percent in April, following a 3.0 -percent decline in the previous month. Prices for confectionery materials also increased, after falling in March. The indexes for refined sugar and crude vegetable oils climbed at a faster rate in April than they did in the preceding month.

Prices for durable manufacturing materials showed no change in April, following a 0.7 -percent increase in the previous month. The index for aluminum mill shapes dropped 2.3 percent, after posting a 0.3 -percent gain in March. Prices for hot rolled bars, plates and structural shapes; primary aluminum, except extrusion billet; and building paper and board also turned down in April. Hot rolled sheet and strip prices rose at a slower rate in April than they did in March. By contrast, the index for cold finished bars advanced 2.8 percent in April, following a 0.4 -percent decline a month ago. Prices for semi-finished steel mill products, flat glass, and hardwood lumber also turned up, after falling in the prior month. Cold rolled sheet and strip prices rose at a faster pace in April than they did in March.

Crude goods
The Producer Price Index for Crude Materials for Further Processing advanced 5.5 percent in April, seasonally adjusted, following a 4.0-percent
increase in March. Prices for crude energy materials rose more than they did in the prior month. Basic industrial material prices increased, after declining in March. By contrast, the index for crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs fell at a faster rate in April than it did in the previous month. (See table B.)

The index for crude energy materials climbed 22.4 percent in April, following a 15.2 -percent increase in March. Natural gas prices rose 39.5 percent, after increasing 19.7 percent in the prior month. On the other hand, the coal index fell 1.0 percent, after advancing 4.7 percent in the previous month. Price increases for crude petroleum slowed to 15.2 percent in April, compared with a 16.1-percent rise in March.

The index for basic industrial materials moved up 3.6 percent in April, after falling 0.7 percent in March. Iron and steel scrap prices advanced 10.8 percent, following a 2.5 -percent increase in the previous month. Prices for nonferrous scrap also rose more quickly in April than they did a month earlier. The indexes for wastepaper and gold ores turned up, after decreasing in March. Conversely, the pulpwood index decreased 1.3 percent in April, after advancing 12.7 percent in March. The index for phosphates also turned down, following an increase a month ago. Prices for hides and skins and for softwood logs, bolts, and timber rose at a slower pace in April than they did in March.

The index for crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs declined 6.4 percent in April, following a 1.3-percent decrease in March. Slaughter cattle prices dropped 6.5 percent, after a 3.0 -percent rise in the prior month. The index for fresh vegetables (except potatoes) also fell, following a gain in March. Prices for slaughter hogs, slaughter broilers and fryers, unprocessed shellfish, and fresh fruits and melons declined at a greater rate in April than they did a month earlier. On the other hand, the fluid milk index decreased 1.6 percent, after dropping 5.3 percent in March. Prices for corn, alfalfa hay, and unprocessed finfish turned up in April, following declines in the previous month.

Net output price indexes for mining, manufacturing, and services industries
Mining. The Producer Price Index for the Net Output of Total Domestic
Mining Industries advanced 16.2 percent in April, after registering a 10.4percent gain in March. (Net output price indexes are not seasonally adjusted.) Most of the faster rate of increase in mining industry prices can be traced to the index for the oil and gas extraction industry group, which surged 24.3 percent in April, following a 15.6 -percent rise in the previous month. Prices received by the metal mining industry group increased 0.8 percent, after falling 2.7 percent in March. By contrast,
the index for the coal mining industry group declined 1.0 percent in April, compared with a 3.8 -percent rise a month earlier. Prices received by the industry group for mining and quarrying of nonmetallic minerals (except fuels) edged down 0.1 percent in April, following a 0.1 -percent gain in the prior month. In April, the Producer Price Index for Total Mining Industries stood at 99.9 (December $1984=100$ ), 24.4 percent below its yearago level.

Manufacturing. For the second consecutive month, the Producer Price Index for the Net Output of Total Domestic Manufacturing Industries advanced at a 0.7 -percent rate. April's jump in manufacturing industry prices was led by a 12.6 -percent rise in the industry group index for petroleum refining and related products. The industry group indexes for tobacco manufactures, chemicals and allied products, and paper and allied products also increased in April. Conversely, April prices received by the industry groups for food and kindred products, electrical and electronic machinery and equipment, transportation equipment, measuring and controlling instruments, and machinery (except electrical) declined. In April, the Producer Price Index for Total Manufacturing Industries stood at 133.8 (December 1984=100), 1.3 percent lower than a year ago.

Services. Among service industries in April, price increases were registered by the industries for engineering services, data processing services, wireless telecommunications, skilled and intermediate care facilities, general medical and surgical hospitals, and advertising agencies. Alternatively, falling prices were experienced by the industries for scheduled air transportation, telephone communications (except radiotelephone), prepackaged software, travel agencies, deep sea foreign transportation of freight, air courier services, and help supply services.
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Producer Price Index data for May 2002 will be released on Thursday, June 13, 2002 at 8:30 a.m. (EDT)
Table 1. Producer price indexes and percent changes by stage of processing (1982=100)



| Intermediate foods and feeds.....................\|6/ | 4.002 | 114.0 | 114.4 | 113.7 | -. 4 | -. 6 | 0 | . 2 | -. 7 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Crude materials less agricultural products 3/ 7/.\|8/ | 51.619 | 90.6 | 99.5 | 115.2 | -21.9 | 15.8 | -3. 5 | 9.5 | 15.8 |
| Finished energy goods..............................\|5/ | 13.761 | 80.8 | 85.6 | 89.3 | -12.1 | 4.3 | . 4 | 5.5 | 2.5 |
| Finished goods less energy........................\|5/ | 86.239 | 147.8 | 148.3 | 147.3 | -. 2 | -. 7 | . 3 | . 2 | -. 7 |
| Finished consumer goods less energy..............\|5/ | 59.176 | 151.1 | 152.0 | 150.6 | -. 1 | -. 9 | . 3 | . 3 | -. 9 |
| Finished goods less foods and energy.............\|5/ | 65.235 | 150.7 | 150.2 | 150.5 | . 4 | . 2 | 0 | . 1 | . 1 |
| Finished consumer goods less foods and energy....\|5/ | 38.173 | 158.0 | 157.4 | 158.0 | . 9 | . 4 | -. 1 | . 2 | . 3 |
| Consumer nondurable goods less foods and energy..\|5/ | 21.588 | 176.7 | 176.2 | 177.4 | 2.0 | . 7 | -. 1 | . 1 | . 7 |
| Intermediate energy goods..........................\|6/ | 14.961 | 89.3 | 92.4 | 96.6 | -8.8 | 4.5 | -. 7 | 5.2 | 4.4 |
| Intermediate materials less energy...............\|6/ | 85.039 | 133.4 | 133.8 | 134.1 | -1.3 | . 2 | . 1 | . 2 | . 2 |
| Intermediate materials less foods and energy.....\|6/ | 81.037 | 134.6 | 135.1 | 135.5 | -1.4 | . 3 | 0 | . 3 | . 2 |
| Crude energy materials 3/.........................\|8/ | 32.249 | 76.8 | 87.2 | 106.7 | -26.5 | 22.4 | -6.5 | 15.2 | 22.4 |
| Crude materials less energy........................\|8/ | 67.751 | 103.2 | 108.8 | 105.3 | -8.3 | -3.2 | 2.0 | -1.0 | -3.3 |
| Crude nonfood materials less energy 4/............\|8/ | 21.505 | 124.3 | 126.7 | 131.4 | -. 5 | 3.7 | 1.5 | -. 7 | 3.6 |

1/ Comprehensive relative importance figures are initially computed after the publication of December indexes and are recalculated after final December indexes are available. The first-published and final December relative importances initially appear, respectively, in the release tables containing January and May data.
2/ The indexes for December 2001 have been recalculated to incorporate late reports and corrections by respondents. All indexes are subject to revision 4 months after original publication.

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

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


01-11
01-13
01-71-07
02-11
02-13
02-14-02
02-21-01
02-21-04
02-22-03
02-22-06
02-23
02-3
02-4
02-55
02-62
02-63-01
02-78

02-61
03-81-01
03-81-02
03-81-03
03-82
04-3
05-41
05-51
05-71
05-73-02-0
06-38
$06-71$
$06-75$
07-12
09-15-01
09-31-01
09-32-01
09-33
12-1
12-3
12-4
12-5
12-62
12-64

| Fresh fruits and melons 2/. | 116.9 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Fresh and dry vegetables $2 /$ | 120.4 |
| Eggs for fresh use (Dec. 1991=100) | 79.2 |
| Bakery products 2/. | 188.3 |
| Milled rice $2 /$. | 84.0 |
| Pasta products (June 1985=100) $2 /$ | 122.2 |
| Beef and veal 2/. | 113.2 |
| Pork. | 114.4 |
| Processed young chickens | 115.4 |
| Processed turkeys | 105.4 |
| Finfish and shellfish | 177.3 |
| Dairy products. | 139.4 |
| Processed fruits and vegetables 2/ | 131.9 |
| Confectionery end products 2/ | 173.5 |
| Soft drinks. | 148.6 |
| Roasted coffee 2/ | 121.9 |
| Shortening and cooking oils $2 /$ | 133.7 |
| FINISHED CONSUMER GOODS EXCLUDING FOODS. | 135.4 |
| Alcoholic beverages | 146.7 |
| Women's apparel 2/ | 123.2 |
| Men's and boys' apparel $2 /$ | 131.0 |
| Girls', children's, and infants' apparel $2 /$ | 116.8 |
| Textile house furnishings $2 /$ | 122.9 |
| Footwear 2/. | 145.9 |
| Residential electric power (Dec. 1990=100) | 114.4 |
| Residential gas (Dec. 1990=100) | 130.7 |
| Gasoline | 59.2 |
| Fuel oil No. 2. | 57.5 |
| Pharmaceutical preparations (June 2001=100) | 100.3 |
| Soaps and synthetic detergents 2/. | 131.0 |
| Cosmetics and other toilet preparations 2/ | 138.1 |
| Tires, tubes, tread, etc $2 /$ | 94.6 |
| Sanitary papers and health products 2/. | 150.4 |
| Newspaper circulation $2 /$ | 223.0 |
| Periodical circulation | 203.1 |
| Book publishing. | 230.9 |
| Household furniture | 155.6 |
| Floor coverings 2/ | 128.8 |
| Household appliances | 105.2 |
| Home electronic equipment 2/ | 69.9 |
| Household glassware. | 169.9 |
| Household flatware 2/. | 143.2 |


| 89.7 | 84.0 | -12.5 | -6.4 | -13.3 | -3.3 | -6.4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 217.0 | 116.1 | -10.0 | -46.5 | 22.2 | 22.7 | -46.5 |
| 92.6 | 71.2 | -31.7 | -23.1 | -10.8 | 17.7 | -17.2 |
| 189.6 | 189.7 | 1.2 | . 1 | . 4 | -. 1 | . 1 |
| 81.9 | 81.6 | -8.2 | -. 4 | -2.8 | -. 5 | . 4 |
| 122.3 | 121.3 | -. 8 | -. 8 | 0 | . 1 | -. 8 |
| 121.0 | 117.9 | -7. 5 | -2.6 | 7.4 | . 8 | -2.6 |
| 115.0 | 109.9 | -8.6 | -4.4 | 0 | -1.6 | -6.0 |
| 112.9 | 108.2 | -6.6 | -4.2 | 0 | -3.4 | -4.7 |
| 96.6 | 95.4 | -3.6 | -1.2 | . 1 | -1.2 | -2.8 |
| 184.2 | 187.0 | -8.9 | 1.5 | 10.1 | -9.1 | 1.7 |
| 138.1 | 137.7 | -2.8 | -. 3 | -. 3 | -1.4 | . 4 |
| 132.0 | 131.8 | 2.5 | -. 2 | . 5 | -. 3 | -. 2 |
| 175.2 | 175.2 | 2.7 | 0 | . 5 | -. 1 | 0 |
| 151.9 | 151.6 | 2.6 | -. 2 | 1.0 | . 1 | 0 |
| 123.5 | 121.6 | -2.3 | -1.5 | 0 | . 2 | -1.5 |
| 132.1 | 133.6 | 2.0 | 1.1 | -1.1 | . 2 | 1.1 |
| 137.2 | 139.2 | -2. 8 | 1.5 | 0 | 1.7 | . 9 |
| 146.9 | 147.1 | 1.4 | . 1 | . 1 | . 3 | 3 |
| 121.4 | 120.8 | -2.5 | -. 5 | -. 2 | -. 8 | -. 5 |
| 130.5 | 128.7 | -2.8 | -1.4 | . 1 | -. 2 | -1.4 |
| 117.0 | 116.5 | . 1 | -. 4 | 0 | 0 | . 4 |
| 122.0 | 121.9 | -. 6 | -. 1 | -. 1 | 0 | . 1 |
| 145.8 | 145.7 | -. 7 | -. 1 | 0 | -. 1 | . 1 |
| 112.8 | 112.7 | -. 7 | -. 1 | -. 3 | -. 1 | . 1 |
| 127.8 | 130.8 | -24.0 | 2.3 | -1.6 | . 8 | 3.0 |
| 77.3 | 88.5 | -15.6 | 14.5 | 4.5 | 21.3 | 4.2 |
| 69.5 | 77.1 | -11.2 | 10.9 | 2.8 | 19.7 | 8.8 |
| 101.2 | 101.6 | (3) | . 4 | . 4 | . 2 | . 4 |
| 130.1 | 130.1 | -. 3 | 0 | 0 | -. 8 | 0 |
| 139.8 | 139.8 | . 8 | 0 | 0 | . 9 | 0 |
| 95.7 | 95.2 | 1.7 | -. 5 | 1.4 | 1.1 | -. 5 |
| 147.4 | 150.9 | 3.1 | 2.4 | -. 9 | 0 | 2.4 |
| 223.7 | 223.7 | 2.2 | 0 | . 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 206.1 | 208.6 | 4.4 | 1.2 | 1.2 | -. 8 | 1.3 |
| 234.5 | 233.7 | 4.2 | -. 3 | -1.3 | 3.0 | -. 4 |
| 156.8 | 156.8 | 1.4 | 0 | . 2 | . 1 | 0 |
| 129.6 | 130.0 | -1.1 | . 3 | -1.9 | . 9 | . 3 |
| 104.7 | 104.9 | -. 5 | . 2 | -. 6 | . 1 | . 1 |
| 69.5 | 69.2 | -2.9 | -. 4 | . 3 | -. 3 | -. 4 |
| 171.5 | 170.0 | . 1 | -. 9 | -. 1 | . 7 | -1.4 |
| 143.5 | 145.1 | 1.3 | 1.1 | . 3 | -. 1 | 1.1 |

12-66 14-11-01
15-11
15-12
15-2
15-5
15-94-02
15-94-04

11-1 11-2 11-37 11-38
11-39
11-41
11-41
11-44
$11-51$
$11-62$
11-64
11-65
11-74
11-76
11-79-05
11-91
11-92
11-93
12-2
14-11-05
14-11-06
14-14
14-21-02
14-31
14-4

02-12-03
02-53
02-54
02-72
02-9

|  | Lawn and garden equip., ex. tractors 2/. | 133.3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Passenger cars | 132.6 |
| । | Toys, games, and children's vehicles $2 /$ | 124.0 |
|  | Sporting and athletic goods 2/ | 126.1 |
| \| | Tobacco products $2 /$ | 455.4 |
| \| | Mobile homes 2/. | 165.6 |
| \| | Jewelry, platinum, \& karat gold 2/ | 129.4 |
| \| | Costume jewelry and novelties 2/ | 144.0 |
|  |  |  |
| \| | CAPITAL EQUIPMENT | 139.9 |
|  |  |  |
|  | Agricultural machinery and equipment 2/ | 157.4 |
| \| | Construction machinery and equipment | 148.8 |
| \| | Metal cutting machine tools 2/. | 153.8 |
|  | Metal forming machine tools 2/ | 165.6 |
| । | Tools, dies, jigs, fixtures, and ind. molds 2/ | 141.2 |
| \| | Pumps, compressors, and equipment | 159.5 |
| \| | Industrial material handling equipment 2/ | 137.2 |
| । | Electronic computers (Dec. 1998=100) $2 /$ | 48.3 |
| \| | Textile machinery 2/ | 159.7 |
|  | Paper industries machinery (June 1982=100) | 167.5 |
|  | Printing trades machinery $2 /$ | 142.7 |
| \| | Transformers and power regulators 2/ | 133.5 |
| । | Communication \& related equip. ( Dec. 1985=100) | 109.0 |
| \| | X-ray and electromedical equipment $2 /$ | 100.7 |
| \| | Oil field and gas field machinery | 135.3 |
| \| | Mining machinery and equipment $2 /$ | 149.5 |
|  | Office and store machines and equipment $2 /$ | 113.3 |
| \| | Commercial furniture 2/ | 160.4 |
| \| | Light motor trucks | 156.1 |
| \| | Heavy motor trucks 2/ | 148.8 |
| \| | Truck trailers 2/. | 137.9 |
| । | Civilian aircraft (Dec. 1985=100) | 170.5 |
| \| | Ships (Dec. 1985=100) 2/ | 150.4 |
| \| | Railroad equipment 2/. | 134.5 |
|  |  |  |
|  | INTERMEDIATE MATERIALS, SUPPLIES, AND COMPONENTS. | 125.4 |
| \| |  |  |
| \| | INTERMEDIATE FOODS AND FEEDS. | 114.0 |
|  |  |  |
| \| | Flour 2/. | 111.4 |
| \| | Refined sugar 2/. | 113.1 |
| \| | Confectionery materials 2/ | 109.5 |
|  | Crude vegetable oils 2/. | 73.8 |
|  | Prepared animal feeds 2/. | 103.4 |


| 132.1 | 134.7 | 1.7 | 2.0 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 130.2 | 130.4 | -2.5 | .2 |
| 124.6 | 124.6 | 1.3 | 0 |
| 125.5 | 125.8 | -.6 | .2 |
| 448.7 | 466.0 | 9.2 | 3.9 |
| 166.1 | 167.7 | 3.1 | 1.0 |
| 130.5 | 129.3 | 2.1 | -.9 |
| 144.0 | 144.0 | .1 | 0 |

-.5
-.2
-.1
.8
0
-.1
.1
0

| 03-1 | Synthetic fibers 2/. | 106.7 | 106.1 | 106.1 | -4.6 | 0 | -. 2 | . 1 | 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 03-2 | Processed yarns and threads 2/ | 102.6 | 102.1 | 102.7 | -4.3 | . 6 | -. 3 | -. 1 | . 6 |
| 03-3 | Gray fabrics 2/. | 112.6 | 111.1 | 112.8 | -2.3 | 1.5 | -2.0 | . 9 | 1.5 |
| 03-4 | Finished fabrics | 121.4 | 121.3 | 121.1 | -1.6 | -. 2 | -. 2 | 0 | -. 2 |
| 03-83-03 | Industrial textile products 2/ | 133.1 | 133.5 | 134.1 | 1.9 | . 4 | -. 4 | . 2 | . 4 |
| 04-2 | Leather 2/. | 194.4 | 196.7 | 197.9 | -4.1 | . 6 | 1.9 | -. 4 | . 6 |
| 05-32 | Liquefied petroleum gas 2/ | 68.3 | 102.0 | 113.1 | -18.2 | 10.9 | 1.7 | 23.8 | 10.9 |

See footnotes at end of table

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


07-22
07-26
08-11
08-12
08-2
08-3
09-11
09-13
09-14
09-15-03
09-2
09-37
10-15
10-17
10-17 $10-22$
$10-25-01$ 10-25-02 10-26 10-3 10-4 10-5 10-6 10-7 10-88 10-89
11-45
11-48
11-49-02
11-49-05
11-71
11-73
11-75
11-78
11-78
11-94
$11-95$
$13-11$
13-22
13-3
13-6
13-7
13-8
14-12

|  | 9 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Synthetic rubber 2/ | 119.7 |
| Plastic construction products | 130.4 |
| Unsupported plastic film, sheet, \& other shapes | 135.0 |
| Plastic parts and components for manufacturing 2/ | 117.0 |
| Softwood lumber $2 /$ | 161.0 |
| Hardwood lumber | 177.3 |
| Millwork 2/ | 179.4 |
| Plywood 2/ | 148.0 |
| Woodpulp $2 /$ | 113.7 |
| Paper 2/ | 146.6 |
| Paperboard $2 /$. | 167.0 |
| Paper boxes and containers 2/ | 174.1 |
| Building paper and board 2/ | 125.4 |
| Commercial printing (June 1982=100) 2/ | 156.9 |
| Foundry and forge shop products | 136.9 |
| Steel mill products 2/ | 99.1 |
| Primary nonferrous metals 2/ | 98.8 |
| Aluminum mill shapes 2/ | 145.1 |
| Copper and brass mill shapes 2/ | 149.4 |
| Nonferrous wire and cable $2 /$ | 138.3 |
| Metal containers 2/ | 106.3 |
| Hardware 2/. | 155.8 |
| Plumbing fixtures and brass fittings | 180.9 |
| Heating equipment 2/ | 157.5 |
| Fabricated structural metal products | 144.3 |
| Fabricated ferrous wire products (June 1982=100) | 129.6 |
| Other misc. metal products $2 /$ | 126.9 |
| Mechanical power transmission equipment | 167.9 |
| Air conditioning and refrigeration equipment 2/ | 136.1 |
| Metal valves, ex.fluid power (Dec. 1982=100) $2 /$ | 165.3 |
| Ball and roller bearing | 169.6 |
| Wiring devices $2 /$ | 151.9 |
| Motors, generators, motor generator sets | 146.4 |
| Switchgear, switchboard, etc., equipment | 157.6 |
| Electronic components and accessories 2/ | 92.7 |
| Internal combustion engines. | 144.0 |
| Machine shop products $2 /$. | 139.6 |
| Flat glass $2 /$. | 111.5 |
| Cement. | 150.5 |
| Concrete product | 153.0 |
| Asphalt felts and coatings | 110.2 |
| Gypsum products 2/. | 166.3 |
| Glass containers 2/. | 133.2 |
| Motor vehicle parts 2/ | 113.2 |


| 119.0 | 123.1 | -13.2 | 3.4 | 2.8 | -3.6 | 3.4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 118.0 | 117.3 | -5.6 | -. 6 | -. 8 | -. 2 | -. 6 |
| 130.0 | 133.9 | -. 9 | 3.0 | -1.0 | -. 6 | 2.3 |
| 134.4 | 138.6 | -. 1 | 3.1 | -1.2 | . 4 | 3.1 |
| 116.5 | 116.1 | -. 9 | -. 3 | -. 3 | -. 1 | -. 3 |
| 178.1 | 178.7 | 7.1 | . 3 | 1.2 | 2.7 | . 3 |
| 176.2 | 177.0 | -3.5 | . 5 | -. 8 | -. 1 | . 5 |
| 179.5 | 179.9 | 1.0 | . 2 | . 2 | . 2 | . 2 |
| 160.1 | 159.2 | 8.2 | -. 6 | 3.4 | 4.3 | -. 6 |
| 113.9 | 112.1 | -16.5 | -1.6 | 1.9 | -2.3 | -1.6 |
| 144.5 | 144.0 | -6.3 | -. 3 | -1.0 | -. 1 | -. 3 |
| 162.8 | 162.6 | -7.2 | -. 1 | -. 7 | -. 7 | -. 1 |
| 172.1 | 171.8 | -2.3 | -. 2 | -. 5 | -. 6 | -. 2 |
| 132.7 | 132.6 | 4.0 | -. 1 | 1.7 | 4.8 | -. 1 |
| 156.1 | 156.0 | -1. 5 | -. 1 | -. 1 | -. 5 | -. 1 |
| 136.8 | 136.9 | -. 1 | . 1 | -. 1 | -. 1 | . 1 |
| 99.6 | 100.9 | -1.0 | 1.3 | -. 3 | 1.7 | 1.3 |
| 103.3 | 102.5 | -4.4 | -. 8 | -. 4 | 1.7 | -. 8 |
| 145.7 | 142.4 | -5.3 | -2.3 | . 1 | . 3 | -2.3 |
| 152.9 | 152.9 | -2.7 | 0 | . 1 | 1.5 | 0 |
| 135.4 | 134.9 | -4.6 | -. 4 | -1.5 | -. 4 | -. 4 |
| 108.9 | 107.1 | . 4 | -1.7 | 1.9 | 0 | -1.7 |
| 156.4 | 156.2 | 2.0 | -. 1 | -. 2 | . 1 | -. 1 |
| 181.8 | 181.7 | . 7 | -. 1 | . 3 | -. 1 | -. 1 |
| 158.1 | 158.0 | . 8 | -. 1 | . 1 | . 4 | -. 1 |
| 144.0 | 144.3 | -. 4 | . 2 | 0 | -. 2 | . 3 |
| 129.0 | 128.9 | -1.0 | -. 1 | . 1 | . 1 | -. 1 |
| 126.9 | 126.8 | -. 2 | -. 1 | . 1 | 0 | . 1 |
| 169.5 | 169.5 | 1.6 | 0 | . 1 | . 1 | 0 |
| 136.4 | 136.7 | . 7 | . 2 | . 4 | -. 2 | . 2 |
| 167.0 | 166.8 | 1.2 | -. 1 | . 2 | . 4 | -. 1 |
| 170.1 | 169.1 | -. 2 | -. 6 | . 4 | . 2 | -. 5 |
| 153.1 | 154.2 | -. 1 | . 7 | . 6 | . 1 | . 7 |
| 146.7 | 146.4 | -. 3 | -. 2 | . 1 | -. 1 | 0 |
| 158.7 | 158.6 | 1.3 | -. 1 | . 2 | . 3 | -. 1 |
| 93.7 | 93.3 | -1.7 | -. 4 | -. 4 | -. 1 | -. 4 |
| 144.2 | 144.3 | . 4 | . 1 | . 1 | 0 | . 1 |
| 139.8 | 139.8 | -. 2 | 0 | -. 7 | . 1 | 0 |
| 110.8 | 110.9 | -1.2 | . 1 | . 2 | -. 4 | . 1 |
| 149.4 | 150.5 | . 1 | . 7 | . 1 | -. 1 | -. 5 |
| 152.0 | 152.4 | . 7 | . 3 | -. 1 | -1.0 | . 1 |
| 109.0 | 109.1 | 3.1 | . 1 | 0 | -. 8 | -. 7 |
| 161.1 | 164.5 | 5.6 | 2.1 | 1.8 | -3.5 | 2.1 |
| 134.9 | 134.7 | 1.1 | -. 1 | -. 4 | . 1 | -. 1 |
| 113.4 | 113.0 | -. 5 | -. 4 | . 3 | . 2 | -. 4 |


| 14-23 | Aircraft engines \& engine parts (Dec. 1985=100) | 146.2 | 146.6 | 146.4 | 1.0 | -. 1 | . 8 | 0 | . 2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 14-25 | Aircraft parts \& aux.equip., nec (June 1985=100) | 151.4 | 150.1 | 149.7 | 1.1 | -. 3 | 0 | . 1 | -. 3 |
| 15-42 | Photographic supplies 2/.. | 129.3 | 129.6 | 117.8 | -8.9 | -9.1 | -. 1 | -. 3 | -9.1 |
| 15-6 | Medical/surgical/personal aid devices 2/. | 149.4 | 150.3 | 150.4 | 1.8 | . 1 | . 1 | . 1 | . 1 |
|  | CRUDE MATERIALS FOR FURTHER PROCESSING. | 94.7 | 102.3 | 107.9 | -18.9 | 5.5 | -. 8 | 4.0 | 5.5 |
|  | CRUDE FOODSTUFFS AND FEEDSTUFFS. | 96.2 | 102.9 | 96.4 | -11.7 | -6.3 | 2.3 | -1.3 | $-6.4$ |
| 01-21 \| | Wheat $2 /$ | 85.7 | 83.8 | 82.6 | -. 7 | -1.4 | -2.1 | -1.3 | -1.4 |
| 01-22-02-05\| | Corn. | 81.1 | 80.0 | 78.1 | -. 6 | -2.4 | -. 4 | -3.5 | . 8 |
| 01-31 | Slaughter cattle 2/ | 94.8 | 111.6 | 104.3 | -11.8 | -6.5 | 9.6 | 3.0 | -6.5 |
| 01-32 | Slaughter hogs | 52.6 | 61.0 | 50.1 | -36.6 | -17.9 | -6.8 | -11.2 | -23.1 |
| 01-41-02 | Slaughter broilers/fryers | 126.1 | 126.5 | 119.3 | -12.2 | -5.7 | -. 1 | -3.1 | -4.8 |
| 01-42 | Slaughter turkeys | 110.7 | 95.9 | 93.6 | -12.4 | -2.4 | -3.2 | -5.9 | -6.4 |
| 01-6 | Fluid milk $2 /$. | 100.3 | 94.8 | 93.3 | -13.8 | -1.6 | . 6 | -5.3 | -1.6 |
| 01-83-01-31\| | Soybeans 2/ | 73.6 | 76.8 | 78.5 | 7.1 | 2.2 | -. 9 | 4.1 | 2.2 |
| 02-52-01-01\| | Cane sugar, raw $2 /$ | 112.7 | 105.8 | 104.4 | -7. 5 | -1.3 | -2.1 | -3.3 | -1.3 |
|  | CRUDE NONFOOD MATERIALS. | 90.3 | 98.3 | 113.5 | -21.6 | 15.5 | -3.4 | 8.6 | 15.5 |
| 01-51-01-01\| | Raw cotton $2 /$. | 54.3 | 54.4 | 53.4 | -25.8 | -1.8 | 2.8 | -2.7 | -1.8 |
| 01-92-01-01\| | Leaf tobacco $2 /$ | 115.2 | 81.7 | (3) | (3) | (3) | -2.4 | -26.5 | (3) |
| 04-19 | Hides and skins (June 2001=100) $2 /$ | 71.7 | 75.7 | 75.8 | (3) | . 1 | -. 1 | 6.2 | . 1 |
| 05-1 | Coal 2/. | 97.0 | 102.2 | 101.2 | 5.1 | -1.0 | -1.6 | 4.7 | -1.0 |
| 05-31 | Natural gas $2 /$ | 90.5 | 93.0 | 129.7 | -41.2 | 39.5 | -20.7 | 19.7 | 39.5 |
| 05-61 | Crude petroleum 2/ | 45.4 | 61.3 | 70.6 | -5.2 | 15.2 | 13.3 | 16.1 | 15.2 |
| 08-5 | Logs, timber, etc | 178.7 | 179.3 | 180.7 | -1.6 | . 8 | -. 5 | 2.5 | 1.0 |
| 09-12 | Wastepaper 2/. | 139.1 | 137.0 | 145.0 | -4.0 | 5.8 | -1.4 | -2.1 | 5.8 |
| 10-11 | Iron ore $2 /$. | 96.3 | 95.2 | 95.4 | -. 9 | . 2 | 0 | . 2 | . 2 |
| 10-12 | Iron and steel scrap. | 111.6 | 122.9 | 135.7 | 12.6 | 10.4 | 5.2 | 2.5 | 10.8 |
| 10-21 | Nonferrous metal ores (Dec. 1983=100) $2 /$ | 61.2 | 65.2 | 66.0 | 5.9 | 1.2 | 7.4 | -2.8 | 1.2 |
| 10-23-01 | Copper base scrap $2 /$. | 105.0 | 108.8 | 112.0 | -7.4 | 2.9 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 2.9 |
| 10-23-02 | Aluminum base scrap..... | 144.7 | 156.2 | 161.1 | -3.1 | 3.1 | -. 7 | 2.8 | 4.9 |
| 13-21 \| | Construction sand, gravel, and crushed stone.. | 169.7 | 171.6 | 172.2 | 2.3 | . 3 | . 4 | 0 | . 1 |

1/ The indexes for December 2001 have been recalculated to incorporate late reports and corrections by respondents. All indexes are subject to revision 4 months after original publication.
Table 3. Producer price indexes for selected commodity groupings (1982=100 unless otherwise indicated)

2/ Not seasonally adjusted.
3/ Not available.



1/ Data for December 2001 have been revised to reflect the availability of late reports and corrections by respondents. All data are subject to revision 4 months after original publication.

2/ Prices of some items in this grouping are lagged 1 month.
Table 4. Producer price indexes for the net output of major industry groups, not seasonally adjusted


|  | \|Services industries | 1 \| |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 40 | \| Railroad transportation | \|12/96| | 105.8 | 106.3 | 106.2 |  | 2.4 | -0.1 |
| 42 | \| Motor freight transportation and warehousing | \| $06 / 931$ | 123.1 | 123.2 | 123.8 |  | . 9 | . 5 |
| 43 | \| United States Postal Service. | \| $06 / 89 \mid$ | 145.4 | 145.4 | 145.4 |  | 2.9 | 0 |
| 44 | \| Water transportation. | \| 12/92| | 129.7 | 128.7 | 127.6 |  | 1.8 | -. 9 |
| 45 | \| Transportation by air | \|12/92| | 157.1 | 164.4 | 160.2 |  | 1.7 | -2.6 |
| 46 | \| Pipe lines, except natural gas | \|12/86| | 112.0 | 111.3 | 111.3 |  | 2.1 | 0 |
| 54 | \| Food stores. | \|12/99| | 110.4 | 112.4 | 114.1 |  | 5.4 | 1.5 |
| 59 | \| Miscellaneous retail | \| $06 / 001$ | 99.0 | 101.1 | 100.3 | 0 |  | -. 8 |
| 80 | \| Health services | \| 12/94| | 117.6 | 117.9 | 118.3 |  | 2.0 | . 3 |
| 81 | \| Legal services. | \| $12 / 96 \mid$ | 118.9 | 120.7 | 121.0 |  | 3.2 | . 2 |

$\overline{1 /}$ 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 December 2001 have been recalculated to incorporate late reports and corrections by respondents. All indexes are subject to revision 4 months after original publication.

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

| Grouping | Index 1/ |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb . | Mar. | Apr. |
|  | 2001 | 2001 | 2002 | 2002 | 2002 | 2002 |
| Finished goods. | 138.3 | 137.8 | 137.8 | 138.1 | 139.5 | 139.2 |
| Finished consumer goods | 138.4 | 137.7 | 137.8 | 138.3 | 140.1 | 139.8 |
| Finished consumer foods | 140.9 | 140.7 | 141.8 | 143.2 | 144.1 | 139.5 |
| Crude. | 122.9 | 128.2 | 138.2 | 145.3 | 159.9 | 115.5 |
| Processed. | 142.3 | 141.7 | 142.0 | 143.0 | 142.6 | 141.5 |
| Finished consumer goods, excluding foods.....। | 137.1 | 136.3 | 136.0 | 136.0 | 138.3 | 139.5 |
| Nondurable goods less foods. | 137.1 | 135.7 | 135.5 | 135.6 | 138.7 | 140.6 |
| Durable goods. | 133.1 | 133.7 | 133.5 | 133.3 | 133.7 | 133.4 |
| Capital equipment. | 139.4 | 139.6 | 139.3 | 139.4 | 139.5 | 139.3 |
| Manufacturing industries | 140.3 | 140.3 | 140.0 | 140.2 | 140.2 | 139.9 |
| Nonmanufacturing industries.................. | 139.0 | 139.3 | 139.0 | 139.0 | 139.1 | 138.9 |
| Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.। | 126.7 | 125.9 | 125.7 | 125.6 | 126.9 | 128.0 |


| Materials and components for manufacturing.....। | 125.4 | 124.8 | 124.6 | 124.8 | 125.3 | 125.6 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Materials for food manufacturing..............। | 124.2 | 122.7 | 123.3 | 123.9 | 123.5 | 122.2 |
| Materials for nondurable manufacturing | 127.3 | 126.3 | 124.9 | 125.6 | 126.6 | 128.3 |
| Materials for durable manufacturing..........। | 122.8 | 122.5 | 122.7 | 122.7 | 123.6 | 123.6 |
| Components for manufacturing..................l | 126.3 | 126.3 | 126.5 | 126.4 | 126.5 | 126.3 |
| Materials and components for construction......\| | 150.3 | 150.1 | 150.4 | 150.3 | 150.4 | 150.9 |
| Processed fuels and lubricants.................. | 94.2 | 91.6 | 90.8 | 90.2 | 94.9 | 99.1 |
| Manufacturing industries | 97.7 | 96.0 | 96.0 | 95.4 | 97.1 | 100.5 |
| Nonmanufacturing industries................... | 92.0 | 88.8 | 87.8 | 87.0 | 93.7 | 98.3 |
| Containers. | 152.3 | 152.3 | 152.5 | 152.3 | 151.6 | 151.2 |
| Supplies | 138.3 | 138.2 | 138.3 | 138.1 | 138.3 | 138.5 |
| Manufacturing industries | 144.9 | 144.7 | 144.9 | 144.5 | 144.3 | 144.5 |
| Nonmanufacturing industries | 135.5 | 135.4 | 135.5 | 135.3 | 135.7 | 135.8 |
| Feeds | 96.2 | 95.3 | 94.4 | 93.1 | 94.6 | 95.0 |
| Other supplies | 140.3 | 140.2 | 140.4 | 140.4 | 140.6 | 140.8 |
| Foodstuffs and feedstuffs.. | 99.9 | 97.6 | 101.7 | 104.0 | 102.7 | 96.1 |
| Nonfood materials | 101.3 | 90.6 | 93.5 | 90.3 | 98.1 | 113.3 |
| Nonfood materials except fuel $2 /$ | 88.1 | 84.0 | 84.2 | 88.4 | 92.9 | 100.0 |
| Manufacturing $2 /$. | 80.4 | 76.5 | 76.7 | 80.7 | 84.9 | 91.6 |
| Construction. | 180.9 | 180.1 | 178.2 | 177.9 | 179.4 | 180.8 |
| Crude fuel 3/. | 111.2 | 92.6 | 99.0 | 83.4 | 96.2 | 123.3 |
| Manufacturing indust | 107.9 | 90.4 | 96.8 | 82.2 | 94.3 | 119.3 |
| Nonmanufacturing industries | 113.5 | 94.4 | 101.0 | 85.0 | 98.0 | 125.8 |
| Special groupings |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Finished goods, excluding foods | 137.4 | 136.9 | 136.6 | 136.6 | 138.1 | 138.9 |
| Intermediate materials less foods and feeds | 127.3 | 126.6 | 126.4 | 126.3 | 127.6 | 128.8 |
| Intermediate foods and feeds. | 115.6 | 114.3 | 114.4 | 114.4 | 114.6 | 113.8 |
| Crude materials less agricultural products $2 /$. | 102.0 | 91.0 | 94.0 | 90.7 | 99.3 | 115.0 |
| Finished energy goods | 85.9 | 83.3 | 83.2 | 83.5 | 88.1 | 90.3 |
| Finished goods less energy......................... | 147.5 | 147.7 | 147.6 | 148.0 | 148.3 | 147.3 |
| Finished consumer goods less energy.............. | 150.9 | 151.0 | 151.1 | 151.6 | 152.1 | 150.7 |
| Finished goods less foods and energy.............\| | 150.1 | 150.4 | 150.0 | 150.0 | 150.2 | 150.3 |
| Finished consumer goods less foods and energy....\| | 157.3 | 157.7 | 157.2 | 157.0 | 157.3 | 157.8 |
| Consumer nondurable goods less foods and energy..\| | 176.7 | 176.7 | 176.1 | 175.9 | 176.1 | 177.4 |
| Intermediate energy goods........................... | 93.9 | 91.2 | 90.4 | 89.8 | 94.5 | 98.7 |
| Intermediate materials less energy................ | 133.8 | 133.5 | 133.4 | 133.5 | 133.8 | 134.1 |
| Intermediate materials less foods and energy..... | 135.0 | 134.7 | 134.7 | 134.7 | 135.1 | 135.4 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Crude energy materials $2 /$. | 90.4 | 76.8 | 81.0 | 75.7 | 87.2 | 106.7 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Crude materials less energy........................ | 106.5 | 104.6 | 107.5 | 109.6 | 108.5 | 104.9 |
| Crude nonfood materials less energy 3/ | 126.4 | 125.8 | 125.1 | 127.0 | 126.1 | 130.7 |

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 December 2001 have been recalculated to incorporate late reports and corrections by respondents
2/ Includes crude petroleum.
3/ Excludes crude petroleum
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

Wireless Telecommunications
Telephone Communications, Except Radio Telephone
Grocery Stores
Meat and Fish (Seafood) Markets, Fruit and Vegetable Markets Candy, Nut, and Confectionery Stores Retail Bakeries
Miscellaneous Food Stores New Car Dealers
Gasoline Service Stations
Boat Dealers
Recreational Vehicle Dealers
Miscellaneous Retail
Security Brokers, Dealers, and Investment Bankers
Life Insurance Carriers
Property and Casualty Insurance
Operators and Lessors of
Nonresidential Buildings
Real Estate Agents and Managers Prepackaged Software

Home Health Care Services Legal Services
and Consult Design, Analysis,
Architectural, Design, Analysis,
and Consulting Services
Premiums for Property and Casualty

SIC
4812
4813 July 1995
5411 July 2000
5421 July 2000
5431 July 2000
July 2000
July 2000
5499 July 2000
5511 July 2000
5541 January 2002
5551 January 2002
5561 January 2002 59 6211

January 2001
6311 January 1999
6331 July 1998
6512 January 1996
6531 January 1996
$7372 \quad$ January 1996
$\begin{array}{ll}7372 & \text { January } 1998 \\ 7374 & \text { January } 2002\end{array}$
8082 January 1997
8111 January 1997
8711 January 1997

PPI Detailed
Report Issue
July 1999 January 2001

January 1997
8712 January 1997

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

Net output values of shipments are used as weights for industry indexes. Net output values refer to the value of shipments from establishments in one industry to establishments classified in another industry. However, weights for commodity price indexes are based on gross shipment values, including shipment values between establishments within the same industry. As a result, broad commodity grouping indexes such as the all commodities index are affected by the multiple counting of price change at successive stages of processing, which can lead to exaggerated or misleading signals about inflation. Stage-of-processing indexes partially correct this defect, but industry indexes consistently correct for this at all levels of aggregation. Therefore, industry and stage-of-processing indexes are more appropriate than broad commodity groupings for economic analysis of general price trends.

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

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

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

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

Index point change

| Finished Goods Price Index | 107.5 |
| :--- | ---: |
| Less previous index | 104.0 |
| Equals index point change | 3.5 |

Index percent change

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

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

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

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

