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Bureau of Labor Statistics

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Producer Price Indexes -- December 2002

The Producer Price Index for Finished Goods showed no change in December, seasonally adjusted, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. This followed a 0.4-percent decline in November and a 1.1-percent advance in October. At the earlier stages of processing, prices received by producers of intermediate goods decreased 0.1 percent for the second consecutive month. The crude goods index rose 1.9 percent, after increasing 5.1 percent in November. (See table A.)

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			Finished	l goods			
Month	Total	Foods	Energy	Except foods and energy	Change in finished goods from 12 months ago (unadj.)	Inter- mediate goods	Crude goods
2001			0.				
Dec.	-0.4	-0.1	-3.0	0.2	-1.6	-0.6	-7.2
2002							
Jan.	0	.8	5	2	-2.7		4.6
Feb.	.2 .9	.8	0	.1	-2.6		-1.2
Mar.	.9	.6	5.7	1	-1.6		5.0
Apr.	1	-3.0	2.5	.1	-2.1		4.2
May	4	2	-2.3	0	-2.9		.8
June		.2	1	.1	-2.3		-3.7
July		1	.8	4	-1.2		1.3
Aug.	.1	4	r 1.4	r1	r -1.5		r 1.9
Sept.	.1	r7		.1	-1.9		r .3
Oct.	1.1	.7	4.2	.5	.6		3.4
Nov.	4	.3	-1.8		.9		5.1
Dec.	0	.4	.9	3	1.2	1	1.9

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

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

Among finished goods, the index for finished goods other than foods and energy declined 0.3 percent in December, the same as in November. The decline in December largely reflected falling prices for passenger cars and light trucks. When prices for passenger cars and light trucks are excluded the index for finished goods other than foods and energy edged down 0.1 percent. On the other hand, prices for finished energy goods increased 0.9 percent, following a 1.8-percent decrease in November. Finished consumer food prices rose 0.4 percent in December, compared with a 0.3-percent gain a month earlier.

Before seasonal adjustment, the Producer Price Index for Finished Goods decreased 0.4 percent to 139.1 (1982=100). From December 2001 to December 2002, finished goods prices increased 1.2 percent, after declining 1.6 percent during 2001. Prices for finished energy goods turned up 11.9 percent in 2002, following a 17.1-percent drop in the previous calendar year. Conversely, for the 12 months ended in December 2002, the index for finished goods other than foods and energy decreased 0.4 percent, after posting a 0.9-percent gain in 2001. Prices for finished consumer foods fell 0.6 percent in 2002, following a 1.8-percent increase a year earlier. At the earlier stages of processing, the intermediate goods index advanced 3.2 percent from December 2001 to December 2002, after registering a 4.0-percent decline during 2001. Prices received by producers of crude materials for further processing jumped 26.1 percent in 2002, following a 32.5-percent drop in the prior calendar year. (See summary below.)

		ntage cl		Seasona		sted annual r s ended in:	rate for 3
Grouping		ecembe		March	June	September	
	2000	2001	2002	2002	2002	2002	2002
Finished goods	3.6	-1.6	1.2	4.4	-1.7	-0.3	2.6
Finished consumer foods	1.7	1.8	6	9.1	-11.4	-4.5	5.6
Finished energy goods	16.6	-17.1	11.9	22.3	0	11.4	13.5
Finished goods less foods and energy	1.3	.9	4	5	.8	-1.3	5
Finished consumer goods, excluding							
foods and energy	1.4	1.5	1	-1.0	2.0	-1.3	
Capital equipment	1.2	0	9	3	6	-1.7	9
Intermediate materials, supplies, and							
components	4.1	-4.0	3.2	1.9	2.9	4.8	
Intermediate foods and feeds	3.6	.3	4.5	.7	-1.7	12.9	5.9
Intermediate energy goods	19.0	-16.9	11.4	7.7	9.8	12.8	
Intermediate materials less foods and energy	1.6	-1.6	1.6	.9	1.8	3.0	.3 3
Materials for nondurable manufacturing	4.1	-5.5	4.3	.3	7.5	10.0	3
Materials for durable manufacturing	.2	-4.0	3.2	3.3	3.9	3.6	1.9
Materials and components for construction	.1	0	.8	1.6	1.9	2.4	-2.6
Crude materials for further processing	35.5	-32.5	26.1	38.5	5.1	14.9	50.6
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs	7.4	-7.6	4.4	22.6	-25.9	25.7	3.6
Crude energy materials	85.6	-52.9	66.1	87.8	40.1	9.3	165.1
Crude nonfood materials less energy	-5.5	-9.9	12.4	8.5	32.7	4.4	6.2

Summary of December-to-December and 3-month seasonally adjusted annual rates for selected
stages of process

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

The index for finished consumer goods other than foods and energy fell 0.3 percent in both December and November. In December, price declines for passenger cars, light motor trucks, floor coverings, men's and boys' apparel, and cigarettes prevailed over rising prices for sporting and athletic goods, book publishing, sanitary papers and health products, alcoholic beverages, and footwear. During the 2002 calendar year, prices for finished consumer goods other than foods and energy edged down 0.1 percent, following a 1.5-percent hike in 2001.

Capital equipment prices fell 0.4 percent in December, following a 0.2-percent decrease in the previous month. Subsequent to a 0.3-percent gain in November, the index for light motor trucks declined 1.6 percent. Prices for heavy motor trucks, civilian aircraft, and construction machinery and equipment rose more slowly in December than they did in November. Commercial furniture prices turned down, after rising in the prior month. On the other hand, the rate of decline for passenger car prices slowed from 3.6 percent in November to 2.0 percent in December. The index for metal cutting machine tools also fell less in December than it did a month earlier. Prices for transformers and power regulators turned up, after declining in November. The index for industrial material handling equipment rose more in December than it did in the preceding month. For the 12 months ended December 2002, capital equipment prices decreased 0.9 percent, after showing no change during the previous calendar year.

		Interm	ediate goo	ds		Cru	de goods	
Ť			Except foods and	Change in intermediate goods from 12 months ago		Energy	Except foods and	Change in crude goods from 12 months ago
Month	Foods	Energy	energy	(unadj.)	Foods	(unadj.)	energy	(unadj.)
2001								
Dec.	-1.1	-2.9	-0.2	-4.0	-2.3	-15.0	-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	1.2	0	.1	-2.8	9	-9.7	2.8	-12.4
July	1.4	.1	.3	-1.5	2.0	.3	2.0	-6.2
Aug.	r .7	r .7	r .2	r -1.0	r 1.9	r 3.2	r4	r -3.8
Sept.	r .9	r 2.2	r .2	5	r 1.9	r -1.2	r4	.8
Oct.	2	4.1	.1	1.6	1	8.9	.9	14.3
Nov.	.5	-1.5	.1	2.5	1	13.1	.4	14.7
Dec.	1.1	4	1	3.2	1.1	3.6	.2	26.1

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

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

Prices for finished energy goods increased 0.9 percent in December, after decreasing 1.8 percent in November. The gasoline index rose 1.6 percent, following a 9.0-percent decline in the preceding month. Prices for home heating oil, liquefied petroleum gas, and diesel fuel also turned up, after falling in November. The index for residential electric power rose more in December than it did in the prior month. By contrast, residential natural gas prices decreased 0.4 percent, following a 3.1-percent advance in November.

The index for finished consumer foods increased at about the same rate in December as in the prior month -- 0.4 percent and 0.3 percent, respectively. Rising prices for beef and veal, dairy products, processed young chickens, confectionery end products, and processed turkeys outweighed price declines for fresh fruits and melons, finfish and shellfish, fresh and dry vegetables, and eggs for fresh use.

Intermediate goods

The Producer Price Index for Intermediate Materials, Supplies, and Components inched down 0.1 percent for the second consecutive month. An increase in the December intermediate foods and feeds index partly offset declining prices for materials for nondurable manufacturing, intermediate energy goods, and materials for durable manufacturing. December prices for materials and components for construction remained unchanged. The index for intermediate goods other than foods and energy edged down 0.1 percent in December, after rising at a similar rate in the prior month. (See table B.)

The index for materials for nondurable manufacturing declined 1.3 percent in December, following a 0.5-percent rise in the previous month. The index for basic organic chemicals decreased 2.3 percent, after advancing 1.6 percent in November. The indexes for plastic resins and materials, paper, synthetic rubber, and gray fabrics also turned down in December. Finished fabric prices remained unchanged in December, after increasing in November. On the other hand, prices for alkalies and chlorine advanced 2.3 percent in December, after moving down 1.7 percent in the preceding month. The index for inedible fats and oils increased at a faster rate in December than it did a month earlier. The December phosphate index fell at a slower pace than in November. During 2002, prices for materials for nondurable manufacturing rose 4.3 percent, after declining 5.5 percent in 2001.

The index for intermediate energy goods decreased 0.4 percent, after registering a 1.5-percent decline in November. The indexes for residual fuel, industrial natural gas, and kerosene posted decreases in December, while prices for diesel fuel, gasoline, and commercial electric power increased. From December 2001 to December 2002, the intermediate energy goods index advanced 11.4 percent, following a 16.9-percent drop in 2001.

The index for materials for durable manufacturing fell 0.1 percent in December, after registering a 0.6percent rise in the prior month. The index for hot rolled steel sheet and strip decreased 0.6 percent, following a 2.7-percent gain in November. Prices for primary aluminum (except extrusion billet) and for copper cathode and refined copper moved up at slower rate in December than in November. Hot rolled steel bars, plates, and structural shape prices fell at a faster pace in December than they did a month earlier. By contrast, the index for flat glass rose 0.8 percent in December, after declining 0.5 percent in November. Cement, cold finished steel bars, and hardwood lumber prices turned up in December. Durable manufacturing material prices increased 3.2 percent in 2002, following a 4.0-percent decline in the previous year. Subsequent to a 0.5-percent gain in November, the index for intermediate foods and feeds rose 1.1 percent. The index for beef and veal advanced 5.7 percent in December, following a 2.0-percent increase in November. Prices for prepared animal feeds posted no change in December, after declining in the preceding month. The indexes for natural, processed, and imitation cheese and for confectionery materials turned up in December. Partially offsetting the intermediate foods and feeds acceleration, pork prices fell 0.7 percent in December, following a 4.1-percent gain a month earlier. The fluid milk products index also turned down in December. The indexes for crude vegetable oils and for mayonnaise, salad dressings, and sandwich spreads rose at a slower rate than they did in November. Prices for intermediate foods and feeds and sandwich spreads rose at a slower rate than they did in November. Prices for intermediate foods and feeds increased 4.5 percent during 2002, after posting a 0.3-percent rise in 2001.

The index for materials and components for construction remained unchanged in December, after posting a 0.4-percent drop in the preceding month. The index for plastic construction products rose 0.1 percent, following a 3.8-percent decrease in November. Prices for fabricated structural metal products and for plumbing fixtures and brass fittings also turned up in December. Millwork prices registered no change in December, after falling in the prior month. By contrast, the index for softwood lumber declined 0.8 percent, following a 0.1-percent gain in the previous month. Prices for nonferrous wire and cable, fabricated ferrous wire products, and steel wire also turned down in December. For the 12 months ended December 2002, the index for materials and components for construction rose 0.8 percent, after posting no change in the prior year.

Crude goods

The Producer Price Index for Crude Materials for Further Processing advanced 1.9 percent in December, following a 5.1-percent increase in the previous month. Prices for crude energy materials and basic industrial materials also rose at a slower pace than they did in November. By contrast, the crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs index turned up in December, after falling in the prior month. (See table B.)

Prices for crude energy materials rose 3.6 percent in December, compared with a 13.1-percent increase a month earlier. The natural gas index moved up 3.3 percent, after jumping 37.9 percent in November. Coal prices declined 1.6 percent, following a 0.6-percent gain in the previous month. On the other hand, the index for crude petroleum advanced 6.6 percent in December, after dropping 13.5 percent in the prior month. Prices for crude energy materials increased 66.1 percent during 2002, following a 52.9-percent decline in 2001.

The crude nonfood materials less energy index rose 0.2 percent in December, after posting a 0.4-percent gain in the previous month. Raw cotton price increases slowed from 13.1 percent in November to 5.3 percent in December. Prices for leaf tobacco and copper base scrap also increased at a slower rate than they did a month earlier. The indexes for aluminum base scrap and pulpwood turned down, after moving up in November. The indexes for wastepaper and softwood logs, bolts, and timber fell more in December than they did in November. Partially offsetting the deceleration in prices for basic industrial materials, the nonferrous metal ores index turned up 1.9 percent in December, following a 0.4-percent decline in the previous month. Prices for iron and steel scrap and for hides and skins fell at a slower pace than they did in November. The index for construction sand, gravel, and crushed stone rose more in December than it did in the prior month. Prices for crude nonfood materials less energy advanced 12.4 percent during calendar year 2002, compared with a 9.9-percent decrease in 2001.

Prices for crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs turned up 1.1 percent in December, after inching down 0.1 percent in the prior month. The index for slaughter broilers and fryers advanced 7.7 percent, following a 0.7-percent gain in November. Prices for corn, wheat, and fresh fruits and melons fell less than they did in the previous month. The fluid milk index turned up, after moving down in November. By contrast, slaughter cattle prices moved up 3.4 percent in December, following a 4.3-percent gain a month earlier. The indexes for soybeans and fresh vegetables other than potatoes turned down, after rising in November. The index for crude foodstuffs advanced 4.4 percent in 2002, compared with a 7.6-percent decline in the prior calendar year.

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

Mining. The Producer Price Index for the Net Output of Total Mining Industries rose 2.9 percent in December, following a 9.3-percent advance in November. (Net output price indexes are not seasonally adjusted.) The slower rate of increase in mining sector prices can be traced to the index for the natural gas liquids and natural gas residue industry, which moved up 9.7 percent in December after surging 42.7 percent in November. Prices received by the crude petroleum and natural gas industry also rose at a slower rate in December than they did a month earlier. The industry indexes for oil and gas well drilling, bituminous coal underground mining, and bituminous coal surface mining fell at a quicker pace in December, compared with the preceding month. Prices received by the industry for oil and gas well exploration services turned down in December. Conversely, the industry index for crushed and broken limestone advanced 1.0 percent, following a 0.2-percent decline in November. Prices received by the gold ores industry increased more than they did in the previous month. In December, the Producer Price Index for the Net Output of Total Mining Industries was 115.6 (December 1984=100). From December 2001 to December 2002, prices received by the mining sector rose 49.0 percent, after decreasing 47.0 percent in 2001.

Manufacturing. The Producer Price Index for the Net Output of Total Manufacturing Industries fell 0.4 percent in December, following a 0.7-percent decline in November. Prices received by the petroleum refining and related products industry group decreased 4.4 percent, after an 8.9-percent drop in the prior month. The index for the food and kindred products industry group advanced more in December than it did in November. Prices received by the industry groups for sporting and athletic goods, lumber and wood products (except furniture), and for stone, clay, glass, and concrete products increased in December, following November decreases. On the other hand, the industry group index for chemicals and allied products declined 0.6 percent in December, compared with a 0.7-percent gain a month earlier. Prices received by the paper and allied products industry group also turned down in December. The industry group indexes for transportation equipment and for electrical and electronic machinery and equipment fell more than they did in the previous month. In December, the Producer Price Index for the Net Output of Total Manufacturing Industries was 134.1 (December 1984=100). From December 2001 to December 2002, prices received by the manufacturing sector rose 1.9 percent, after moving down 2.0 percent in 2001.

Services. Among service industries in December, prices received by the industries for operators and lessors of nonresidential buildings; telephone communications (except radiotelephone); radio broadcasting; engineering design, analysis, and consulting services; and for hotels and motels decreased in December. By contrast, the industry indexes for passenger car rental, local trucking without storage, cable and other pay television services, help supply services, and legal services increased in December.

Producer Price Index data for January 2003 will be released on Thursday, February 20, 2003 at 8:30 a.m. (EST).

Recalculated Seasonal Adjustment Factors and Relative Importances to be Available on February 18, 2003

Each year with the release of PPI data for January, seasonal adjustment factors are recalculated to reflect price movements from the just-completed calendar year. This routine annual calculation may result in revisions to seasonally adjusted indexes for the previous 5 years. The following information will be available on February 18, 2003 (2 workdays prior to the release of PPI data for January 2003 on February 20):

- Seasonal factors for commodity indexes for the year 2003,
- Recalculated seasonal factors for the last 5 years (1998-2002) for the commodity indexes,
- Recalculated seasonal factors for the last 5 years (1998-2002) for the stage-of-processing indexes.

In addition to recalculated seasonal factors, December 2002 relative importances will also be available on February 18, 2003.

To obtain any of this information, visit the PPI website at http://www.bls.gov/ppi/ or call the Division of Industrial Prices and Price Indexes, Section of Index Analysis and Public Information at (202) 691-7705.

Brief Explanation of Producer Price Indexes

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

		PPI Detailed
Industry	SIC	Report Issue
Wireless Telecommunications	4812	July 1999
Telephone Communications, Except Radio Telephone	4813	July 1995
Television Broadcasting	4833	July 2002
Grocery Stores	5411	July 2000
Meat and Fish (Seafood) Markets	5421	July 2000
Fruit and Vegetable Markets	5431	July 2000
Candy, Nut, and Confectionery Stores	5441	July 2000
Retail Bakeries.	5461	July 2000
Miscellaneous Food Stores	5499	July 2000
New Car Dealers	5511	July 2000
Gasoline Service Stations	5541	January 2002
Boat Dealers	5551	January 2002
Recreational Vehicle Dealers	5561	January 2002
Miscellaneous Retail	59	January 2001
Security Brokers, Dealers, and Investment Bankers	6211	January 2001
Life Insurance Carriers	6311	January 1999
Property and Casualty Insurance	6331	July 1998
Operators and Lessors of Nonresidential Buildings	6512	January 1996
Real Estate Agents and Managers	6531	January 1996
Prepackaged Software	7372	January 1998
Data Processing Services	7374	January 2002
Home Health Care Services	8082	January 1997
Legal Services	8111	January 1997
Engineering Design, Analysis, and Consulting Services	8711	January 1997
Architectural Design, Analysis, and Consulting Services	8712	January 1997
Premiums for Property and Casualty Insurance	9331	July 1998

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

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

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

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

Calculating Index Changes

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

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

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

Seasonally Adjusted and Unadjusted Data

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

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

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

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

Grouping	Relative importance		djusted	index	Unadjus perce change Dec. 20 	nt to	percent	lly adjust change fi	
		 Aug. 2002 2/	 Nov. 2002 2/	 Dec. 2002 2/		 Nov. 2002	 Sept.to Oct.	 Oct. to Nov. 	 Nov. to Dec.
Finished goods	100.000	138.8	139.6	139.1	1.2	-0.4	1.1	-0.4	0
Finished consumer goods	72.948	139.6	140.3	139.8	2.0	4	1.4	4	.1
Finished consumer foods	20.964 1.560	139.3 125.4	139.2 122.7	139.6 112.4	6 -14.1	.3	.7 3.8	.3	.4 -9.8
Processed	19.404	140.4	140.6	141.9	.5	.9	.6	.4	1.1
Finished consumer goods, excluding foods	51.984	139.3	140.3	139.6	3.1	5	1.6	8	0
Nondurable goods less foods		141.5	141.8	141.3	5.3	4	1.9	7	.3
Durable goods Capital equipment		131.0 138.2	133.5 139.3	132.1 138.6	-1.8 9	-1.0	.8	7 2	8 4
Manufacturing industries	7.924	130.2	140.0	130.0	4	J	.4	2	4
Nonmanufacturing industries		137.5	139.0	138.1	-1.1	6	.4	4	5
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.	100.000	128.4	129.8	129.4	3.2	3	.7	1	1
Materials and components for manufacturing		126.5	127.8	127.3	2.1	4	.2	.4	3
Materials for food manufacturing		123.1	125.3	127.2	4.0	1.5	.6	1.0	1.6
Materials for nondurable manufacturing		130.3	133.3	131.5	4.3	-1.4	.8	.5	-1.3
Materials for durable manufacturing	9.152 20.862	125.3 125.9	126.4 126.1	126.3 126.0	3.2	1 1	0 1	.6	1 0
Materials and components for construction		152.1	151.1	151.1	.8	0	3	4	0
Processed fuels and lubricants		97.6	101.1	100.4	12.1	7	3.9	-1.4	.4
Manufacturing industries	6.106	99.0	104.2	103.3	9.7	9	2.2	.9	5
Nonmanufacturing industries		96.8	99.2	98.6	13.6	6	5.1	-2.9	1.0
Containers Supplies	3.421 21.395	151.5 139.3	153.8 139.7	153.4 139.7	.7 1.1	3 0	.5	.2	3 0
Manufacturing industries		144.8	145.1	145.1	.3	0	.1	0	1
Nonmanufacturing industries		136.7	137.1	137.1	1.3	0	0	0	0
Feeds	1.082	102.2	100.5	100.5	5.5	0	-2.2	-1.1	0
Other supplies	15.593	141.1	141.7	141.6	1.0	1	.1	.1	1
Crude materials for further processing	100.000	108.7	117.1	119.4	26.1	2.0	3.4	5.1	1.9
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs	46.173	99.7	99.4	100.4	4.4	1.0	1	1	1.1
Nonfood materials	53.827 32.578	112.1 105.8	127.3 102.0	130.6 104.8	44.6 25.7	2.6 2.7	6.0 1.2	8.7 -5.2	2.5 2.5
Manufacturing 3/		97.0	93.4	96.1	26.6	2.9	1.2	-5.3	2.7
Construction		182.2	181.6	180.8	.9	4	.5	5	- 7
Crude fuel 4/	21.249	111.1	157.1	160.9	73.8	2.4	14.2	30.0	2.4
Manufacturing industries		107.6	150.0	153.4	69.7	2.3	13.6	28.6	2.3
Nonmanufacturing industries	19.291	113.4	160.6	164.5	74.3	2.4	14.4	30.1	2.4
Special groupings									
Finished goods, excluding foods	5/ 79.036	138.4	139.5	138.7	1.7	6	1.2	6	1
Intermediate materials less foods and feeds	.,	129.0	130.5	130.0	3.1	4	.8	1	2
Intermediate foods and feeds		116.8	117.7	119.1	4.5	1.2	2	.5	1.1
Crude materials less agricultural products 3/ 7/.	8/ 51.690	113.2	128.8	132.2	45.9	2.6	6.2	8.7	2.6
Finished energy goods	5/ 13.774	91.3	91.1	90.4	11.9	8	4.2	-1.8	.9
Finished goods less energy		146.5	147.5	147.1	5	3	.5	1	2
Finished consumer goods less energy	5/ 59.174	150.0	151.0	150.7	3	2	.6	1	1
Finished goods less foods and energy	5/ 65.262	149.3	150.8	150.1	4	5	.5	3	3
Finished consumer goods less foods and energy		156.8	158.6	157.8	1	5	.6	3	3
Consumer nondurable goods less foods and energy	5/ 21.581	177.9	178.8	178.8	1.2	0	.4	.1	0
Intermediate energy goods	6/ 15.182	97.0	101.0	99.5	11.4	-1.5	4.1	-1.5	4
Intermediate materials less energy		135.0	135.7	135.6	1.6	1	.1	.1	1
Intermediate materials less foods and energy		136.2	136.9	136.7	1.6	1	.1	.1	1
	0 / 00 015	101 0	100.0	107 0	<i></i>	2 6	~ ~	10 1	2 5
Crude energy materials 3/		101.2	123.2	127.6	66.1	3.6	8.9	13.1	3.6
Crude materials less energy Crude nonfood materials less energy 4/		110.0 140.3	109.5 139.1	110.4 139.7	7.0 12.4	.8	.3 .9	0.4	.8
	-,100					• •	• -	• •	• 4

- 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 August 2002 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/ 5/
- Percent of total intermediate materials. 6/
- Formerly titled "Crude materials for 7/ further processing, excluding crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs, plant and animal fibers, oilseeds, and leaf tobacco." 8/ Percent of total crude materials.

Commodity code	 Grouping	 Unac	ljusted i		Unadjust percent change Dec. 200	t to	 Seasonally adjusted percent change from: 			
		 Aug. 2002 1/	 Nov. 2002 1/	 Dec. 2002 1/	Dec. 2001	 Nov. 2002	Sept.to Oct.	 Oct. to Nov.	 Nov.to Dec.	
	 FINISHED GOODS FINISHED CONSUMER GOODS FINISHED CONSUMER FOODS	139.6	139.6 140.3 139.2	139.1 139.8 139.6	1.2 2.0 6	-0.4 4 .3	1.1 1.4 .7	-0.4 4 .3	0 .1 .4	
01-11 01-71-07 01-71-07 02-11 02-13 02-21-01 02-21-04 02-22-03 02-23 02-23 02-3 02-3 02-3 02-55 02-62 02-63-01 02-78	Fresh fruits and melons 2/ Fresh and dry vegetables 2/ Eggs for fresh use (Dec. 1991=100)	127.0 86.4 189.6 76.9 121.4 111.5 108.8 108.4 96.0 189.1 134.3 132.5 176.7 151.1 121.6 143.4 	82.5 119.7 103.4 190.9 83.0 121.5 104.1 105.0 93.3 200.3 134.3 133.0 174.7 152.3 121.4 153.0	75.5 113.7 97.1 191.6 85.4 105.8 105.8 92.9 181.1 135.3 133.2 177.4 152.2 120.7 155.2	-35.4 -5.6 22.6 1.8 1.7 6 4.1 -7.5 -8.3 -11.9 2.1 -2.9 2.1 0 2.2 2.4 0 16.1 3.1	-8.5 -5.0 -6.1 .4 2.9 0 5.7 1.6 .8 4 -9.6 7 .2 1.5 1 6 1.4 5	3.9 4.3 -8.8 0 -2.6 11.5 -1.2 -3.7 7.4 2.3 -5 -5 -1.2 1.0 1.0	-12.0 -22.6 22.6 0 0.0 4.1 -4.5 -2.3 0 5 .1 1.5 3.4 8	-8.5 -5.0 -5.8 2.9 0 5.7 7 3.0 -9.7 2.8 2 1.5 .2 1.4	
02-61 03-81-01 03-81-02 03-81-03 03-82 04-3 05-41 05-71 05-73-02-01 06-78 06-78 07-12 09-31-01 09-32-01 09-32-01 09-32-01 09-32-01 09-32-01 12-4 12-5 12-62 12-64 12-66 14-11-01 15-12 15-5 15-94-02 15-94-04	<pre>Alcoholic beverages Women's apparel 2/ Girls', children's, and infants' apparel 2/ Textile housefurnishings 2/ Footwear 2/ Residential electric power (Dec. 1990=100) Residential gas (Dec. 1990=100) Gasoline</pre>	146.7 122.3 128.4 122.3 145.9 145.9 145.9 149.3 130.4 102.9 130.1 30.4 102.9 130.1 130.4 157.3 149.7 226.0 157.3 130.9 121.1 5 236.6 157.3 145.0 145.0 125.3 125.3 125.1 125.3 125.1 125.1 126.8 125.3 125.1 126.8 125.3 125.9 125.1 126.8 127.9 124.4 14.4	$\begin{array}{c} 148.1\\ 121.8\\ 129.5\\ 119.9\\ 121.9\\ 146.2\\ 112.9\\ 104.4\\ 88.0\\ 80.9\\ 104.4\\ 130.9\\ 139.6\\ 95.3\\ 150.6\\ 226.0\\ 212.7\\ 237.8\\ 132.4\\ 103.7\\ 81.32.4\\ 103.7\\ 81.32.4\\ 103.7\\ 129.4\\ 129.4\\ 103.7\\ 129.4\\ 104.4\\ 1$	148.3 121.8 129.1 119.9 121.9 124.5 82.1 82.3 104.4 130.8 139.6 95.3 150.9 22600 212.7 238.3 150.9 22600 212.7 129.5 103.6 68.4 169.9 145.2 133.2 126.4 124.9 467.55 160.5 130.2 124.4 138.6	1.1 -1.1 -1.5 2.7 4.4 -1.5 9.0 38.7 43.1 4.1 -2 1.1 7 .3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3	.1 0 3 0 .2 2 1.5 -6.7 1.7 0 .1 0 .2 0 0 .2 0 0 .2 0 0 .2 0 0 .2 1 3 .1 0 0 .2 1 0 0 .2 1 0 0 .2 2 1.5 1 0 0 .2 1 1 0 0 .2 1 0 0 .2 1 3 0 0 .2 1 3 0 0 .2 1 3 0 0 .2 1 3 0 0 .2 1 3 0 0 .2 1 3 0 0 .2 1 0 0 .2 1 0 0 .2 1 0 0 .2 1 3 0 .2 1 0 0 .2 1 3 3 1 0 0 .2 1 3 3 1 0 0 .2 1 3 3 1 0 0 2 1 3 3 1 0 5 5 3 3 2 1 3 5 5 2 1 3 3 2 2 1 3 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	1.3 .7 .8 .9 1 .2 .3 3.0 17.9 4.9 1.0 5 0 0 3 0 0 3 0 0 3 0 0 3 0 0 3 2 4 .3 2 2.2 0 0 5 .1 .2 .2 .2 0 .1 .2 .3 .0 .3 .4 .9 .1 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5	7 0 2 0 .1 3.1 -9.0 0 -11.1 .3 2 2 0 1.2 0 .3 3 0 .8 4 0 .3 2 0 .3 1 .2 0 0 .3 1 .2 0 0 .1 .1 .2 0 .1 .1 .1 .1 .1 .2 .2 0 .1 .1 .1 .1 .1 .1 .1 .1 .1 .1 .1 .1 .1	.1 0 3 0 0 .2 .6 4 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.7 0 .2 0 0 .2 0 0 .7 .7 1 -2.2 .1 0 .5 -5 -2.0 0 3.1 0 0 .2 .3 .1 0 .2 .2 .3 .1 0 .2 .3 .2 .2 .3 .2 .2 .3 .2 .2 .3 .2 .2 .1 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .1 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2	
11-1 11-2 11-37 11-38 11-39 11-41 11-62 11-64 11-64 11-76 11-79-05 11-91 11-91 11-92 11-93 12-2 14-11-05 14-11-05 14-11-05 14-21-02 14-31 14-4	<pre>Agricultural machinery and equipment 2/ Construction machinery and equipment. Metal cutting machine tools 2/ Tools, dies, jigs, fixtures, and ind. molds 2/ Pumps, compressors, and equipment. Industrial material handling equipment 2/ Electronic computers (Dec. 1998=100) 2/. Textile machinery 2/ Paper industries machinery (June 1982=100). Printing trades machinery 2/ Transformers and power regulators 2/. Communication & related equip. (Dec. 1985=100) 2/. X-ray and electromedical equipment 2/. Office and store machines and equipment 2/. Light motor trucks 2/. Light motor trucks 2/. Truck trailers 2/. Civilian aircraft (Dec. 1985=100). Ships (Dec. 1985=100) 2/. Railroad equipment 2/. INTERMEDIATE MATERIALS, SUPPLIES, AND COMPONENTS</pre>	 158.6 151.4 153.6 167.3 140.6 161.4 137.0 169.5 144.1 131.4 101.0 135.8 152.0 122.2 161.1 143.7 152.8 138.8 152.4 135.4 135.4 135.4 135.4 122.4	158.1 158.1 151.7 150.8 167.3 140.5 161.7 137.0 39.2 157.1 169.7 144.1 131.0 106.5 100.7 136.0 161.2 153.2 153.2 154.2 153.2 154.2 155.1 14.7 129.8 117.7	158.1 158.1 151.8 150.5 167.3 140.5 161.9 137.5 38.4 157.0 169.7 144.3 132.2 106.0 100.8 132.2 106.0 100.8 132.2 106.0 100.8 132.2 106.0 106.0 100.8 132.2 106.0 100.8 132.4 112.6 129.4 119.1 129.4 119.1	.4 .4 .2.0 -2.1 1.0 5 1.5 .2 -20.5 -1.7 1.3 1.1 0 -2.8 .3 .3 -2.6 .2 .2 -4.3 5 .2 .4.3 5 .2 .4.3 5 .2 .4.3 .3 .2 .4.3 .5 .2 .4.3 .5 .2 .2 .4.3 .5 .2 .2 .4.3 .5 .2 .2 .2 .4.3 .5 .2 .2 .2 .5 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .5 .2 .2 .5 .2 .2 .5 .2 .2 .5 .2 .2 .5 .2 .2 .5 .2 .2 .5 .2 .2 .5 .2 .2 .5 .2 .2 .5 .3 .3 .2 .2 .2 .5 .3 .3 .2 .2 .2 .5 .3 .3 .2 .2 .5 .3 .3 .2 .2 .2 .5 .3 .3 .3 .2 .2 .2 .5 .3 .3 .2 .2 .2 .5 .2 .2 .5 .3 .3 .2 .2 .2 .5 .3 .3 .3 .2 .2 .2 .5 .3 .2 .2 .5 .5 .2 .2 .5 .3 .3 .2 .2 .5 .3 .3 .3 .2 .2 .2 .5 .2 .2 .5 .5 .2 .2 .5 .3 .3 .3 .3 .2 .2 .2 .5 .3 .3 .3 .2 .2 .2 .5 .5 .2 .2 .5 .5 .2 .2 .5 .3 .3 .3 .3 .2 .2 .3 .3 .2 .2 .3 .3 .2 .2 .2 .3 .3 .3 .3 .3 .3 .2 .2 .4 .5 .3 .3 .3 .2 .2 .4 .5 .2 .2 .5 .5 .2 .2 .5 .5 .2 .2 .5 .5 .2 .2 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5	0 1 2 0 .1 2 0 .1 .4 -2.0 1 0 .1 .9 5 .1 0 1.5 0 2 -2.5 .2 1 0 1 0 5 .1 0 5 .2 .1 .1 .1 .1 .1 .1 .1 .1 .1 .1	.1 0 1 2 .2 1 -1.7 .3 .4 .2 1 -1.7 .3 .4 .2 .1 -1.7 .3 .4 .2 .1 .1 .1 .2 .2 .2 .1 .1 .1 .2 .2 .2 .1 .1 .1 .2 .2 .2 .1 .1 .1 .1 .2 .2 .1 .1 .1 .1 .2 .2 .1 .1 .1 .1 .2 .2 .1 .1 .1 .1 .1 .2 .2 .1 .1 .1 .1 .1 .2 .2 .1 .1 .1 .1 .2 .2 .1 .1 .1 .2 .2 .1 .1 .2 .2 .1 .1 .2 .2 .1 .1 .2 .2 .1 .1 .2 .2 .1 .1 .2 .2 .1 .1 .2 .2 .1 .1 .2 .2 .2 .1 .1 .2 .2 .2 .1 .1 .2 .2 .2 .1 .1 .5 .0 .1 .5 .0 .1 .5 .5 .0 .1 .5 .5 .0 .1 .5 .5 .0 .1 .5 .5 .0 .1 .5 .5 .0 .1 .5 .5 .0 .1 .5 .5 .0 .1 .5 .5 .7 .4 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5	1 3 -2.0 0 -1.1 -2.0 -2.2 -2.2 -2.2 -2.2 -2.2 -2.2 -1.1 -3.3 -3.3 -1.1 -4.4 -4.4 -1.1 -5.5 -2.2 -2.2 -1.1 -3.3 -3.3 -2.1 -2.1 -2.1 -2.1 -2.0 -2.2 -2.2 -2.2 -1.1 -3.3 -3.3 -2.1 -2.1 -2.1 -2.1 -2.5 -2.2 -2.2 -2.2 -2.2 -1.1 -3.3 -3.3 -4.4 -5.5 -2.1 -2.1 -2.1 -2.1 -2.1 -2.5 -2.2 -2.2 -2.1 -2.1 -2.1 -2.1 -2.1 -2.5 -2.2 -2.1 -2.	0 1 2 0 .2 .4 -2.0 1 .1 .2 .4 -2.0 1 .2 .5 .1 .2 .5 .2 .2 .5 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .4 .2 .2 .4 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2	
02-12-03 02-53 02-54 02-72 02-9	<pre> Flour 2/</pre>	 118.3 117.9 117.8 97.2 109.1 	123.2 119.4 122.6 110.3 107.4	120.7 120.6 124.6 114.1 107.4	8.3 6.6 13.8 54.6 3.9	-2.0 1.0 1.6 3.4 0	-1.3 .2 .9 5 -1.8	-2.5 .3 -2.0 12.7 -1.0	-2.0 1.0 1.6 3.4 0	
03-1 03-2 03-3 03-4 03-83-03 04-2 05-32	INTERMEDIATE MATERIALS LESS FOODS AND FEEDS Synthetic fibers 2/ Processed yarns and threads 2/ Gray fabrics 2/ Finished fabrics. Industrial textile products 2/ Leather 2/ Liquefied petroleum gas 2/	 106.4 102.6 112.6 120.5 132.7 208.9	130.5 106.8 102.5 112.6 121.6 133.6 209.8 121.4	130.0 106.3 102.6 111.9 121.0 132.6 208.4 129.9	3.1 4 0 6 3 4 7.2 90.2	4 5 .1 6 5 7 7 7.0	.8 .4 .2 .5 4 2 1.1	1 .4 .1 .2 .6 3 2.2 -2.2	2 5 .1 6 0 7 7 7.0	

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 otherwis	se indica	ated)												

Commodity code	Grouping	 Unad 	justed i	index	Unadjus percen change Dec. 20	ıt	 Seasona] percent 		
	Grouping		 Nov. 2002 1/	 Dec. / 2002 1/	Dec. 2001		Sept.to Oct.	Oct. to Nov.	
	INTERMEDIATE MATERIALS LESS FOODS AND FEEDS		·	-'		.'		· /	
	-Continued								
5-42 5-43	Commercial electric power Industrial electric power		134.8 140.1	134.7 139.6	-1.9 2.0	-0.1	0.6	1.4 2.4	0.4
5-52	Commercial natural gas (Dec. 1990=100)		145.4	148.3	9.1	2.0	3.8	.2	.1
5-53	Industrial natural gas (Dec. 1990=100)		151.1	153.1	11.6	1.3	2.7	2.4	3
5-54 5-72-03	Natural gas to electric utilities (Dec. 1990=100) Jet fuels		125.5 81.2	128.4 78.9	23.3 39.2	2.3	8.0 6.4	-4.1 -9.4	0 1.1
5-73-03	No. 2 Diesel fuel	80.4	86.0	86.9	54.6	1.0	14.2	-14.7	9.8
5-74	Residual fuel 2/		94.0	73.6	16.8	-21.7	8.7	1.6	-21.7
5-1 5-21	Industrial chemicals 2/ Prepared paint		134.8 167.8	132.4 167.5	10.8 1.6	-1.8	1.5	1.4	-1.8
5-22	Paint materials 2/	172.6	172.6	172.7	16.9	.1	.1	.6	.1
5-31 5-4	Medicinal and botanical chemicals 2/ Fats and oils, inedible		133.0 103.2	132.4 117.4	-5.5 40.1	5 13.8	.5 -6.9	0 6.9	5 13.0
6-51	Mixed fertilizers		114.0	113.8	9	2	.6	.3	1
6-52-01	Nitrogenates		110.9	113.9	7.7	2.7	1.4	2.8	1.7
5-52-02 5-53	Phosphates 2/ Other agricultural chemicals 2/		101.3 147.3	101.2 150.3	11.9 1.0	1 2.0	1.1	5 0	1
5-6	Plastic resins and materials 2/	136.4	137.0	135.7	9.5	9	4	.7	9
7-11-02 7-21	Synthetic rubber 2/ Plastic construction products		123.4 134.1	121.4 133.4	1.4 2.3	-1.6	.7 -3.5	.7	-1.6
7-22	Unsupported plastic film, sheet, & other shapes 2/		134.1	135.4	1.3	1	-3.5	9	.1
7-26	Plastic parts and components for manufacturing 2/	116.1	116.6	116.6	3	0	1	.1	0
3-11 3-12	Softwood lumber 2/ Hardwood lumber		167.0 179.8	165.6 180.8	2.9 2.0	8	.2	.1	8
3-2	Millwork 2/	180.4	179.5	179.5	.1	0	1	3	0
8-3 9-11	Plywood 2/		147.1 120.0	146.3	-1.1 4.0	5 -1.4	1	-1.6	5
9-11 9-13	Woodpulp 2/ Paper 2/		146.3	118.3 146.2	4.0	-1.4	.8	.3	-1.4
-14	Paperboard 2/	165.8	167.5	166.8	1	4	2	1	4
9-15-03 9-2	Paper boxes and containers 2/ Building paper and board 2/		174.7 129.5	174.4 128.6	.2 2.6	2	.6	.2	2
9-37	Commercial printing (June 1982=100) 2/		157.4	157.6	.4	.1	.3	1	.1
)-15	Foundry and forge shop products		137.0	137.0	.1	0	0	0	0
)-17)-22	Steel mill products 2/ Primary nonferrous metals 2/		110.0 101.8	109.5 102.8	10.5 4.0	5 1.0	.3	.5 4.7	5 1.0
-25-01	Aluminum mill shapes 2/	142.7	143.3	143.5	-1.1	.1	.5	.1	.1
-25-02	Copper and brass mill shapes 2/ Nonferrous wire and cable 2/		146.7 133.5	147.1 133.1	-1.5 -3.8	.3	-3.5	1	.3 3
-3	Metal containers 2/	107.6	108.5	108.4	2.0	1	.5	.3	1
)-4)-5	Hardware 2/ Plumbing fixtures and brass fittings		155.5 181.3	155.7 182.0	1	.1	4	1	.1
)-6	Heating equipment 2/		157.9	158.2	.6	.4	.1	6 0	.7
)-7	Fabricated structural metal products	145.8	145.4	145.4	.8	0	1	2	.1
)-88)-89	Fabricated ferrous wire products (June 1982=100) 2/. Other misc. metal products 2/		130.2 127.8	129.6 127.7	0.6	5 1	5 1	.3	5 1
1-45	Mechanical power transmission equipment		169.9	169.9	1.2	0	.5	1	1
1-48 1-49-02	Air conditioning and refrigeration equipment 2/ Metal valves, ex.fluid power (Dec. 1982=100) 2/		137.1 168.1	137.1 168.1	.7 1.7	0	4	0	0
1-49-02	Ball and roller bearings		170.4	170.6	.6	.1	.3	1	0
1-71	Wiring devices 2/	155.2	153.4	152.6	.5	5	-1.1	3	5
1-73 1-75	Motors, generators, motor generator sets Switchgear, switchboard, etc., equipment		147.8 158.7	147.6 158.9	.8	1	0	1.0	1
1-78	Electronic components and accessories 2/	92.3	92.4	92.1	6	3	2	.1	3
1-94 1-95	Internal combustion engines Machine shop products 2/		145.3 140.2	145.8 140.2	1.3	.3	0.1	.1	.5
3-11	Flat glass 2/		110.9	111.8	.3	.8	1	5	.8
3-22	Cement		152.3	153.1 152.6	1.7	.5	.2	3	.9
3-3 3-6	Concrete products Asphalt felts and coatings		152.2 110.9	152.6	3	.3	.1	3 7	.5
3-7	Gypsum products 2/	170.1	170.8	170.4	2.5	2	1.6	-1.0	2
3-8 1-12	Glass containers 2/ Motor vehicle parts 2/		136.9 112.4	136.9 112.3	2.8	0	.9	1	0
4-23	Aircraft engines & engine parts (Dec. 1985=100)	145.3	145.6	145.6	4	0	3	1	1
4-25 I	Aircraft parts & aux.equip.,nec (June 1985=100)		149.7	149.9 119.1	-1.0	.1	1 0	0	.3
5-42 5-6	Photographic supplies 2/ Medical/surgical/personal aid devices 2/	119.1	119.1 151.4	119.1	-7.9	.2	1	0	.2
		1					~ .		
	CRUDE MATERIALS FOR FURTHER PROCESSING CRUDE FOODSTUFFS AND FEEDSTUFFS	1	117.1 99.4	119.4 100.4	26.1 4.4	2.0	3.4	5.1 1	1.9
L-21	Wheat 2/	 106.1	111.1	106.3	24.0	-4.3	-1.3	-10.8	-4.3
L-22-02-05	Corn	105.7	93.9	91.8	13.2	-2.2	-10.7	-10.5	-4.8
31 32	Slaughter cattle 2/ Slaughter hogs		101.2 46.8	104.6 50.2	10.3 -4.6	3.4 7.3	.5 24.4	4.3	3.4
-41-02	Slaughter broilers/fryers	125.8	117.2	119.7	-5.1	2.1	-5.6	.7	7.7
-42	Slaughter turkeys Fluid milk 2/		114.0 87.4	110.7 88.9	0	-2.9 1.7	-7.1 2.7	6.3 -1.7	9.2 1.7
-83-01-31	Soybeans 2/	100.4	95.9	95.4	29.6	5	-6.9	3.6	5
-52-01-01	Cane sugar,raw 2/	110.3	118.8	117.4	4.2	-1.2	.5	2.4	-1.2
	CRUDE NONFOOD MATERIALS	1	127.3	130.6	44.6	2.6	6.0	8.7	2.5
L-51-01-01 L-92-01-01			73.6 113.8	77.5 116.4	42.7 1.0	5.3 2.3	2.2	13.1 4.6	5.3 2.3
1-192-01-01 1-19	Hides and skins (June 2001=100) 2/	84.6	85.4	85.0	18.5	5	2	-2.3	5
5-1	Coal 2/	98.1	99.5	97.9	.9	-1.6	.9	.6	-1.6
5-31 5-61	Natural gas 2/ Crude petroleum 2/		176.1 67.0	181.9 71.4	101.0 57.3	3.3 6.6	18.5 1.7	37.9 -13.5	3.3 6.6
3-5 I	Logs, timber, etc	179.9	181.9	180.6	1.1	7	.8	.4	-1.0
9-12	Wastepaper 2/ Iron ore 2/		190.1	188.7	35.7	7	4 0	1	7
)-11)-12	Iron and steel scrap	154.8	95.0 143.5	95.0 141.7	-1.3 27.0	0 -1.3	0 2.4	-4.4	-3.0
-21	Nonferrous metal ores (Dec. 1983=100) 2/	68.8	67.5	68.8	12.4	1.9	-2.7	4	1.9
)-23-01	Copper base scrap 2/		114.2 158.5	116.8 159.8	11.2 10.4	2.3	1.9 2.3	4.5 2.8	2.3
)-23-02	Aluminum base scrap								

1/ The indexes for August 2002 have been recalculated to incorporate late reports and corrections by respondents. All indexes are subject to revision 4 months after original publication. 2/ Not seasonally adjusted.
3/ Not available.

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

		Una	adjusted inde	ex 1/
Commodity code	Grouping	Aug. 2002	Nov. 2002	Dec. 2002
			I	II
	Finished Goods (1967=100) All commodities		 391.7 133.2 	390.3 133.0
	MAJOR COMMODITY GROUPS		 	
	Farm products and processed foods and feeds	124.0	124.1	124.9
01	Farm products Processed foods and feeds		98.8 136.6	99.0 137.6
	Industrial commodities	132.8	134.9	134.5
03	Textile products and apparel		120.1	119.7
04	Hides, skins, leather, and related products		161.0	160.6
05	Fuels and related products and power		99.9	99.6
06 07	Chemicals and allied products 2/		156.2 127.2	155.3 127.0
08	Lumber and wood products		172.0	171.8
09	Pulp, paper, and allied products		187.7	187.6
10	Metals and metal products		127.2	127.2
11 12	Machinery and equipment		122.6 133.8	122.4 133.2
13	Nonmetallic mineral products		146.2	146.5
14	Transportation equipment		145.3	143.9
15	Miscellaneous products	182.9	182.8 	183.4
	Industrial commodities less fuels and related products and power	143.0	 143.9	143.5
	OTHER COMMODITY GROUPINGS		· 	
01-1	Fruits and melons, fresh and dry vegetables,			
	and tree nuts	112.1	104.8	98.8
01-2	Grains		98.8	96.3
01-3	Slaughter livestock		87.2	90.6
01-4	Slaughter poultry		115.0 74.7	116.3 78.6
01-7	Chicken eggs		120.5	112.7
01-8	Hay, hayseeds, and oilseeds		121.8	120.9
	Oilseeds		106.7	106.0
	Other farm products		169.6 166.5	173.6 167.1
02-2	Meats, poultry, and fish		116.8	118.4
02-22	Processed poultry		108.8	109.0
02-5	Sugar and confectionery		143.5 149.0	145.4 148.8
02-63	Packaged beverage materials		125.2	123.1
02-7	Fats and oils		137.3	146.0
	Apparel		125.4	125.2
04-4	Other leather and related products		148.1 160.6	148.0 166.9
05-4	Electric power		1 134.7	134.5
05-7	Refined petroleum products		86.2	81.1
06-3	Drugs and pharmaceuticals		268.7	268.8
06-5 06-7	Agricultural chemicals and products		124.7 140.2	126.5 140.1
07-1	Rubber and rubber products		117.7	117.4
07-11	Rubber, except natural rubber	118.6	122.7	120.8
07-13	Miscellaneous rubber products		140.7	140.8
07-2	Plastic products Lumber		134.9 168.8	134.7 168.2
	Pulp, paper, and products, excluding building paper and board		 157.6	157.2
	Converted paper and paperboard products	163.3	165.6	165.2
10-1 10-2	Iron and steel		117.9	117.4
	Nonferrous metals Nonferrous mill shapes		120.1 136.2	120.8 136.3
11-3	Metalworking machinery and equipment	150.5	150.1	150.1
	General purpose machinery and equipment	154.4	154.6	154.8
	Special industry machinery		165.4	165.6
	Electrical machinery and equipment		115.9 136.8	115.6 137.1
	Other household durable goods		158.7	158.3
13-2	Concrete ingredients	163.5	162.6	163.5
	Motor vehicles and equipment		130.6	128.8
	Toys, sporting goods, small arms, etc		130.4 105.5	133.0 105.5
	Other miscellaneous products		140.1	140.8
	I		l	۱۱

1/ Data for August 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.

Industry	 Industry 1/	 Index	 	Index			t change 2002 from
code	-	base		1			. –
				Nov.	Dec.	Dec.	Nov.
			. 2		2002 2/		2002
	I	_i	<u></u>		<u></u>		
	 Total mining industries		 95.9	112.3	115.6	49.0	2.9
10	Metal mining			72.6	73.7	7.0	1.5
12	Coal mining			93.7	93.0	.5	7
13	Oil and gas extraction			131.7	136.8	74.7	3.9
14	Mining and quarrying of non-metallic	112/03	1 100.0	131.7	130.0	/4./	5.9
14	minerals, except fuels	12/84	143.5	143.8	144.4	2.0	.4
	 Total manufacturing industries		 133 7	134.7	134.1	1.9	4
20	Food and kindred products			131.7	132.8	.8	.8
21	Tobacco manufactures			409.2	409.0	2.7	0.0
22	Textile mill products			116.0	115.4	6	5
23	Apparel and other finished products made	112/04	1 110.0	110.0	110.1	.0	• •
2.3	from fabrics and similar materials	1	1 125 3	125.8	125.3	0	4
24	Lumber and wood products, except furniture			154.1	154.2	.5	.1
24	Furniture and fixtures			146.9	146.5	.5	3
26	Paper and allied products			145.3	145.0		2
20	Printing, publishing, and allied industries.			194.0	194.2	.1 2.1	
28							.1
	Chemicals and allied products			160.6	159.6	3.4	6
29	Petroleum refining and related products			107.1	102.4	34.9	-4.4
30	Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products			125.7	125.6	.3	1
31	Leather and leather products			142.3	142.4	1.5	.1
32	Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products			136.9	137.2	• 4	.2
33	Primary metal industries		117.1	118.2	117.9	3.4	3
34	<pre> Fabricated metal products, except machinery and transportation equipment</pre>		 132.0	132.3	132.3	.8	0
35	Machinery, except electrical	12/84	116.8	116.6	116.6	-1.0	0
36	Electrical and electronic machinery,	i i	I				
	equipment, and supplies	112/84	105.5	104.9	104.5	-2.0	4
37	Transportation equipment			138.3	136.8	-1.3	-1.1
38	Measuring and controlling instruments;	1					
	photographic, medical, optical goods;	i					
	watches, clocks	112/84	128.4	128.8	128.9	.9	.1
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries			132.7	133.7	.8	.8
	 Services industries		I I				
40	Railroad transportation			107.4	107.4	1.5	0
42	Motor freight transportation and warehousing	06/93	125.0	125.9	125.9	2.3	0
43	United States Postal Service	06/89	155.0	155.0	155.0	6.6	0
44	Water transportation	12/92	135.3	141.0	142.3	9.7	.9
45	Transportation by air	12/92	158.0	160.3	160.7	2.3	.2
46	Pipelines, except natural gas			112.3	112.3	.3	0
48	Communications	06/01	97.7	98.1	97.7	1	4
54	Food stores	12/99	113.1	116.9	113.9	3.2	-2.6
55	Automotive dealers and gasoline service						
	stations	12/01	93.3	92.3	85.6	-14.4	-7.3
59	Miscellaneous retail			104.8	104.1	5.2	7
80	Health services			120.6	120.5	2.5	1

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

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 August 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/					
	July 2002	Aug. 2002	Sep.	Oct. 2002	Nov. 2002]
		l	ll		اا	
Finished goods	138.4	138.5	138.6	140.1	139.5	
Finished consumer goods	138.9	139.1	139.1	141.0	140.4	
Finished consumer foods	139.4	138.9	137.9	138.9	139.3	
Crude	127.5	127.4	117.9	122.4	121.5	
Processed	140.4	139.8	139.5	140.3	140.8	
Finished consumer goods, excluding foods	138.4	138.8	139.3	141.5	140.4	
Nondurable goods less foods	139.6	140.3	140.8	143.5	142.5	
Durable goods	132.2	132.0	132.4	133.4	132.4	
Capital equipment	138.7	138.6	138.7	139.2	138.9	
Manufacturing industries	139.8	139.7	139.6	139.8	139.9	
Nonmanufacturing industries	138.2	138.1	138.3	138.9	138.4	
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.	127.8	128.2	128.9	129.8	129.7	1
Materials and components for manufacturing	126.2	126.5	127.0	127.3	127.8	
Materials for food manufacturing	122.3	122.5	123.4	124.2	125.5	
Materials for nondurable manufacturing	129.6	130.4	131.8	132.9	133.5	-
Materials for durable manufacturing	125.3	125.3	125.8	125.8	126.5	
Components for manufacturing	126.1	126.0	125.9	125.8	126.0	
Materials and components for construction	151.6	152.1	152.3	151.9	151.3	
Processed fuels and lubricants	95.7	96.5	98.2	102.0	100.6	-
Manufacturing industries	98.3	98.6	100.5	102.7	103.6	
Nonmanufacturing industries	94.2	95.2	96.7	101.6	98.7	
Containers	151.4	151.5	152.8	153.5	153.8	-
Supplies	139.1	139.3	139.6	139.6	139.7	-
Manufacturing industries	144.7	144.7	145.0	145.1	145.1	-
Nonmanufacturing industries	136.5	136.8	137.1	137.1	137.1	
Feeds	100.2	102.2	103.9	101.6	100.5	-
Other supplies	141.0	141.1	141.3	141.5	141.7	
Crude materials for further processing	106.3	108.3	108.6	112.3	118.0	
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs	97.2	99.0	100.9	100.8	100.7	
Nonfood materials	110.0	112.0	111.0	117.7	127.9	
Nonfood materials except fuel 2/	103.3	105.6	107.3	108.6	102.9	
Manufacturing 2/	94.7	96.9	98.4	99.6	94.3	
Construction	182.9	182.9	182.9	183.9	182.9	
Crude fuel 3/	109.8	111.1	105.8	120.8	157.1	-
Manufacturing industries	106.5	107.6	102.6	116.6	150.0	-
Nonmanufacturing industries	112.1	113.4	107.9	123.4	160.6	
Special groupings						
 Finished goods, excluding foods	138.0	138.2	138.5	140.2	139.4	
Intermediate materials less foods and feeds	128.5	128.8	129.5	130.5	130.4	
Intermediate foods and feeds	115.6	116.4	117.5	117.3	117.9	
Crude materials less agricultural products 2/	111.0	113.1	112.1	119.0	129.4	
Finished energy goods	88.3	89.5	90.0	93.8	92.1	
Finished goods less energy	146.9	146.7	146.6	147.4	147.2	-
Finished consumer goods less energy	150.4	150.1	149.9	150.8	150.7	
Finished goods less foods and energy	149.9	149.8	150.0	150.7	150.3	-
Finished consumer goods less foods and energy	157.4	157.3	157.6	158.5	158.0	-
Consumer nondurable goods less foods and energy	177.9	177.9	178.0	178.7	178.8	
Intermediate energy goods	95.2	95.9	98.0	102.0	100.5	
Intermediate materials less energy	134.8	135.0	135.4	135.5	135.7	
Intermediate materials less foods and energy	136.0	136.3	136.6	136.7	136.9	
Crude energy materials 2/	98.1	101.2	100.0	108.9	123.2	
	108.2	109.4	110.6	110.9	110.9	
Crude materials less energy Crude nonfood materials less energy 3/	100.2	100.1				

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 August 2002 have been recalculated to incorporate late reports and corrections by respondents.

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