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Producer Price Indexes -- February 2002

The Producer Price Index for Finished Goods increased 0.2 percent in February, seasonally adjusted, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. This rise followed a 0.1-percent advance in January and a 0.6-percent decrease in December. At the earlier stages of processing, prices for intermediate goods edged down 0.1 percent in February, after a similar decline in the prior month, and the crude goods index turned down 0.8 percent, following a 3.7-percent increase in January. (See table A.)

Among finished goods, the rate of increase in prices for finished consumer foods accelerated from 0.8 percent in January to 1.0 percent in February. Prices for finished energy goods also rose faster in February than in the prior month -- 0.4 percent compared with 0.1 percent. The index for finished goods other than foods and energy showed no change, compared with a 0.1-percent decline in the previous month.

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

			Finished	goods			
Month	Total	Foods	Energy	Except foods and energy	Change in finished goods from 12 months ago (unadj.)	Inter- mediate goods	Crude goods
2001							
Feb.	0.2	0.9	0.5	-0.2	4.0	-0.2	-14.3
Mar.	2	.6	-2.7	.1	3.0	3	-6.9
Apr.	.3	.5	.4	.2 .2	3.7	2	.6
May	.2	0	.5	.2	3.9	.1	-2.0
June	5	4	-2.6	.1	2.6	2	-8.1
July	-1.2	4	-7.3	.1	1.4	-1.1	-5.3
Aug.	.4	.7	1.4	0	2.0	2	7
Sept.	.4	.1	1.5	.1	1.6	.1	-4.4
Oct.	r -1.3	r1	r -6.7	r4	r3	r -1.3	r -8.8
Nov.	r6	r -1.0	r -3.2	.1	-1.1	r6	r 7.6
Dec.	6	0	-3.9	0	-1.8	8	-9.6
2002							
Jan.	.1	.8	.1	1	-2.6	1	3.7
Feb.	.2	1.0	.4	0	-2.6	1	8

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

Before seasonal adjustment, the Producer Price Index for Finished Goods rose 0.1 percent to stand at 137.7 (1982=100). From February 2001 to February 2002, prices for finished goods decreased 2.6 percent. Over the same period, the finished energy goods index dropped 20.4 percent, prices for finished goods other than foods and energy gained 0.5 percent, and the index for finished consumer foods increased 1.9 percent. Prices received by producers of intermediate goods declined 4.4 percent for the 12 months ended in February, and the crude goods index dropped 30.9 percent during the same period.

Finished goods

Finished consumer food prices rose 1.0 percent in February, following a 0.8-percent gain in the prior month. The beef and veal index increased 7.4 percent, after falling 1.4 percent in January. The index for soft drinks also turned up, compared with a decline in the previous month. Prices for finfish and shellfish, fresh and dry vegetables, and bakery products advanced at a faster rate in February than they did a month ago. Partly offsetting these increases, prices for eggs for fresh use decreased 10.8 percent in February, following a 21.8-percent jump in January. The indexes for dairy products and for shortening and cooking oils also turned down in February, after increasing a month earlier. Prices for processed young chickens showed no change, following a 3.6-percent increase in January.

The index for finished energy goods advanced 0.4 percent, after inching up 0.1 percent in January. February's increase in finished energy goods prices was led by the gasoline index -- which rose 4.5 percent in February. Price increases for home heating oil and liquefied petroleum gas also contributed to the advance. On the other hand, prices for residential natural gas, residential electric power, and diesel fuel fell in February.

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

		Intern	nediate goo	ds		C	rude goods	
Month	Foods	Energy	Except foods and energy	Change in intermediate goods from 12 months ago (unadj.)	Foods	Energy (unadj.)	Except foods and energy	Change in crude goods from 12 months ago (unadj.)
2001				, v		•		. •
Feb.	-1.0	-2.0	0.1	3.5	-0.9	-23.0	-1.4	28.0
Mar.	.1	-2.1	.1	2.3	2.8	-14.0	-1.0	17.1
Apr.	1	6	1	2.1	2	2.1	-2.6	19.6
May	.6	.4	0	2.3	8	-3.2	5	13.3
June	1.0	6	1	1.2	0	-15.8	-1.0	-4 .0
July	.6	-5.0	5	2	.6	-12.4	1.0	-7.3
Aug.	1.8	3	3	2 8	6	5	-1.8	-4.5
Sept.	8	1.1	1		.8	-11.0	.2	-14.6
Oct.	r4	r -6.2	4	-2.4	r -3.5	r -17.9	-1.5	r -2 5.1
Nov.	r -1.5	r -2.4	2	-2.9	r -5.0	r 28.0	6	-18.4
Dec.	-1.0	-4.0	2	-4.0	-1.9	-20.5	3	-32.4
2002								
Jan.	1	6	0	-4.6	4.0	5.6	5	-40.4
Feb.	0	7	0	-4.4	2.3	-6.5	1.5	-30.9

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

The capital equipment index increased 0.1 percent, after edging down 0.1 percent in January. Light motor truck prices rose 0.6 percent in February, following a 0.6-percent decline a month earlier. Prices for integrating and measuring instruments also turned up in February. The indexes for communication and related equipment, heavy motor trucks, and ships advanced, after showing no change in the previous month. The index for civilian aircraft posted no change, following a decline in January. By contrast, electronic computer prices decreased 4.1 percent, after rising 1.5 percent a month ago. The indexes for passenger cars, commercial furniture, and welding machines and equipment also turned down in February. Prices for x-ray and electromedical equipment and for industrial molds fell more quickly than they did in the prior month.

For the second consecutive month, the index for finished consumer goods other than foods and energy decreased 0.1 percent. Declining prices for book publishing, sanitary papers and health products, floor coverings, passenger cars, and household appliances slightly outweighed rising prices for light motor trucks, pharmaceutical preparations, periodical circulation, tires, and sporting and athletic goods.

Intermediate goods

For the second straight month, the seasonally adjusted Producer Price Index for Intermediate Materials, Supplies, and Components inched down at a 0.1-percent rate and the index for intermediate goods less foods and energy showed no change. In February, falling prices for intermediate energy goods, components for manufacturing, and construction materials slightly outweighed rising prices for nondurable manufacturing materials. The indexes for durable manufacturing materials and intermediate foods and foods were unchanged in February. (See table B.)

Prices for intermediate energy goods declined at a slightly quicker pace in February than in the prior month -- down 0.7 percent, after falling 0.6 percent. Among the utility natural gas indexes, industrial natural gas, commercial natural gas, and natural gas to electric utilities fell in February. Prices for commercial electric power, industrial electric power, jet fuels, and diesel fuel also decreased. Partly offsetting these declines, the indexes for gasoline and liquefied petroleum gas advanced in February.

The Producer Price Index for Components for Manufacturing inched down 0.1 percent in February, after registering a 0.3-percent increase in January. Leading this downturn, prices for printed circuit assemblies fell 3.9 percent, following an 11.0-percent jump in the previous month. The indexes for plastic parts for transportation equipment; unsupported plastic film, sheet, and shapes; electronic filters, crystals, and transducers; and for pressed and blown glassware also fell, after rising in the prior month. Prices for aircraft parts and auxiliary equipment showed no change, following a January advance. On the other hand, the index for aircraft engines and engine parts rose 0.8 percent in February, after declining 1.2 percent a month earlier. Prices for tires also turned up in February.

Prices for construction materials edged down 0.1 percent, after rising 0.2 percent in January. The index for plastic construction products fell 1.0 percent in February, following a 0.2-percent gain in the prior month. Prices for hardwood lumber also turned down in February. The indexes for softwood lumber and for metal valves (except fluid power) increased less than they did in the previous month, while February prices for nonferrous wire and cable declined at a faster pace than they did in January. The index for asphalt felts and coatings showed no change, after advancing in the prior month. Conversely, prices for fabricated structural metal products showed no change, following a 0.3-percent decrease in January. The plywood index rose at a faster pace in February than it did a month earlier. Prices for gypsum products and for millwork increased, after falling in the previous month.

The index for materials for nondurable manufacturing moved up 0.6 percent in February, following a 1.2-percent drop a month earlier. Prices for plastic resins and materials rose 2.8 percent, after posting a 4.1-percent decline in January. The indexes for basic organic chemicals and for inedible fats and oils also turned up in February. Prices for medicinal and botanical chemicals and finished fabrics fell less, while paint materials prices increased more than they did in the prior month. By contrast, the index for gray fabrics decreased at a faster pace in February, 2.0 percent, compared with a 0.2-percent rate of decline in the previous month. Paper prices also fell more in February than they did a month earlier. The index for fertilizer materials turned down in February.

Subsequent to a 0.1-percent gain in January, prices for materials for durable manufacturing were unchanged in February. The indexes for cold rolled steel sheet and strip, plywood, building paper and board, gold, aluminum mill shapes, semi-finished steel mill products, flat glass, and cement exhibited rising prices in February. On the other hand, prices for hot rolled steel sheet and strip, primary aluminum (except extrusion billet), prepared paint, hardwood lumber, and silver fell in February.

The index for intermediate foods and feeds showed no change in February, after edging down 0.1 percent in the prior month. February's rising prices for beef and veal; natural, processed, and imitation cheese; and sausages and deli meats were offset by falling prices for prepared animal feeds; crude vegetable oils; fluid milk products; confectionery materials; dry, condensed, and evaporated milk products; and butter.

Crude goods

The Producer Price Index for Crude Materials for Further Processing turned down 0.8 percent in February, following a 3.7-percent increase in January. Prices for crude energy materials also fell in February, after advancing in the prior month. The crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs index rose at a slower rate than it did in January. By contrast, prices for basic industrial materials turned up, after falling in the previous month. (See table B.)

The index for crude energy materials declined 6.5 percent in February, after increasing 5.6 percent in January. Natural gas prices dropped 20.7 percent, following a 4.9-percent rise in the prior month. The coal index turned down 1.6 percent, after advancing 3.2 percent a month earlier. By contrast, prices for crude petroleum jumped 13.3 percent, following an 8.1-percent gain in January.

The crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs index increased 2.3 percent in February, after registering a 4.0-percent gain in January. Rising February prices for slaughter cattle, fresh vegetables (except potatoes), unprocessed finfish, fluid milk, and unprocessed shellfish outweighed decreasing prices for slaughter hogs, fresh fruits and melons, wheat, slaughter turkeys, alfalfa hay, and soybeans.

The index for crude nonfood materials less energy turned up 1.5 percent in February, after posting a 0.5-percent decline in January. Prices for iron and steel scrap rose 5.2 percent, following a 0.7-percent advance in the previous month. The indexes for raw cotton and gold ores also increased at a faster pace than they did in January. Prices for pulpwood and iron ore showed no change, after falling in January. The indexes for softwood logs, bolts, and timber and for construction sand, gravel, and crushed stone turned up, after declining in the prior month. On the other hand, aluminum base scrap prices decreased 0.7 percent in February, following a 0.7-percent gain in the previous month. The indexes for wastepaper and hardwood logs, bolts, and timber also turned down in February. Prices for phosphates rose less than they did in January. The leaf tobacco index declined at a faster rate than it did in the prior 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 declined 4.5 percent in February, following a 4.6-percent advance in January. (Net output price indexes are not seasonally adjusted.) Accounting for most of the downturn in mining prices, the crude petroleum, natural gas, and natural gas liquids industry index fell 7.6 percent in February, after posting a 7.0-percent gain in the previous month. The industry indexes for bituminous coal and lignite surface mining; bituminous coal underground mining; construction sand and gravel; and coal mining services also turned down in February. Industry prices for potash, soda, and borate minerals increased at a slower pace in February than they did in January. By contrast, the industry index for oil and gas well drilling fell 1.1 percent in February, following a 3.0-percent decline in the prior month. Prices for the iron ores industry also declined at a slower rate in February than they did in January. The gold ores industry index increased more in February than they did in the previous month. In February, the Producer Price Index for the Net Output of Total Mining Industries stood at 77.9 (December 1984 = 100), 47.9 percent below its year-ago level.

Manufacturing. A 0.2-percent increase in the Producer Price Index for the Net Output of Total Manufacturing Industries followed a similar rise in January. Rising prices for the petroleum refining and related products, food and kindred products, chemicals and allied products, and transportation equipment industry groups outweighed falling prices for the machinery, except electrical; rubber and miscellaneous plastic products; textile mill products; and the paper and allied products industry groups. In February, the Producer Price Index for the Net Output of Total Manufacturing Industries stood at 132.0 (December 1984 = 100), 2.1 percent lower than a year ago.

Services. Among service industries in February, engineering design, analysis, and consulting services; passenger car rental; operators and lessors of nonresidential buildings; help supply services; and courier services, except by air, posted rising prices. Alternatively, falling prices were registered by the industries for data processing services; prepackaged software; telephone communications, except radiotelephone; travel agencies; railroads, line-haul operating; advertising agencies; and for truck rental and leasing.

Producer Price Index data for March 2002 will be released on Friday, April 12, 2002 at 8:30 a.m. (E.D.T.)

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

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

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

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

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

Calculating Index Changes

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

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

Index point change

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

Seasonally Adjusted and Unadjusted Data

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

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

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

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

Grouping	 Relative importance		djusted	index	Unadjus perce change Feb. 20	nt	percent	lly adjust change fr	
	Dec. 2001 1/	Oct. 2001 2/	 Jan. 2002 2/	 Feb. 2002 2/	Feb. 2001	 Jan. 2002	 Nov. to Dec. 	 Dec. to Jan. _	 Jan. to Feb.
Finished goods	100.000	139.7	137.5	137.7	-2.6	0.1	-0.6	0.1	0.2
Finished consumer goods		140.0	137.3	137.6	-3.4	.2	7	.2	. 4
Finished consumer foods	21.004	142.2	141.1	142.7	1.9	1.1	0	.8	1.0
Crude		122.3	138.8	145.7	6.4	5.0	3.9	8.3	5.1
Processed		143.8	141.2	142.3	1.5	. 8	3	. 2	.7
Finished consumer goods, excluding foods		138.9	135.5	135.4	-5.5	1	-1.1	.1	0
Nondurable goods less foods		139.2 134.3	134.5	134.5	-7.6 2	0 3	-1.5	.1	.1 1
Durable goods		140.0	134.0 139.6	133.6 139.6	0	0	1 0	.2	1
Manufacturing industries		140.4	140.1	140.3	.1	.1	0	2	.1
Nonmanufacturing industries		139.7	139.3	139.2	1	1	1	0	0
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.	 100.000	127.7	125.6	125.5	-4.4	1	8	1	1
Materials and components for manufacturing	47.159	125.9	124.6	124.8	-3.1	.2	4	2	.2
Materials for food manufacturing		126.4	122.6	123.3	2.2	.6	-1.0	.3	. 5
Materials for nondurable manufacturing		128.4	124.9	125.7	-7.4	.6	9	-1.2	. 6
Materials for durable manufacturing		123.2	122.7	122.7	-3.1	0	2	.1	0
Components for manufacturing		126.2	126.5	126.4	2	1	.1	.3	1
Materials and components for construction		150.3	150.3	150.3	.1	0	2	.2	1
Processed fuels and lubricants		97.7 101.4	90.4 96.5	89.6 95.4	-18.5 -13.0	9 -1.1	-4.1 -2.6	4 -1.3	7 6
Manufacturing industries		95.4	86.7	86.0	-13.0	8	-4.9	-1.3	9
Containers		152.5	152.5	152.3	5	1	0	.2	1
Supplies	•	138.4	138.3	138.1	4	1	1	.1	1
Manufacturing industries		145.0	144.9	144.4	6	3	1	.1	3
Nonmanufacturing industries		135.6	135.5	135.3	4	1	1	.1	1
Feeds	1.088	97.7	94.4	93.1	-5.3	-1.4	9	-1.3	-1.4
Other supplies	15.627	140.2	140.5	140.3	1	1	1	.2	0
Crude materials for further processing	100.000	97.6	98.1	97.6	-30.9	5	-9.6	3.7	8
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs		104.1	99.5	102.3	-1.9	2.8	-1.9	4.0	2.3
Nonfood materials	53.754	89.6	93.6	90.4	-44.0	-3.4	-14.4	3.2	-3.4
Nonfood materials except fuel 3/	32.086	91.5	84.3	88.6	-20.6	5.1	-8.8	2.2	5.0
Manufacturing 3/		83.7	76.8	80.9	-21.3	5.3	-9.2	2.3	5.2
Construction		180.6	178.5	178.8	3	. 2	2	-1.2	2
Crude fuel 4/	•	79.9	99.0	83.4	-61.5	-15.8	-20.4	4.8	-15.8
Manufacturing industries		77.6	96.8	82.2	-62.0	-15.1	-19.9	4.8	-15.1
Nonmanufacturing industries	19.674 	81.5	101.0	85.0	-61.5	-15.8	-20.4	4.8	-15.8
Special groupings	 								
Finished goods, excluding foods	5/ 78.996	138.8	136.3	136.2	-3.9	1	7	0	0
Intermediate materials less foods and feeds	6/ 95.998	128.2	126.3	126.2	-4.6	1	8	1	1
Intermediate foods and feeds		117.5	113.9	114.0	.1	.1	-1.0	1	0
Crude materials less agricultural products 3/ 7/.	8/ 51.619 	90.1	94.1	90.8	-44.6	-3.5	-15.0	3.4	-3.5
Finished energy goods	5/ 13.761	90.0	81.7	81.8	-20.4	.1	-3.9	.1	. 4
Finished goods less energy		148.1	147.6	147.9	.7	. 2	1	.1	.3
Finished consumer goods less energy	5/ 59.176	151.5	151.0	151.5	1.1	.3	0	.2	.3
minished and lone finds and access		150 5	150 0	1 = 0 1	-	4	^	1	0
Finished goods less foods and energy		150.5	150.3	150.1	.5	1	0	1	0
Finished consumer goods less foods and energy Consumer nondurable goods less foods and energy		157.5 176.0	157.5 176.1	157.2 176.0	.7 1.4	2 1	0	1 2	1 - 1
consumer nondurable goods less roods and energy	10/ 21.000	1,0.0	1,0.1	1,0.0	1.4	• ±	U	2	1
Intermediate energy goods	16/ 14 961	97.4	90.0	89.2	-18.5	9	-4.0	6	7
Intermediate materials less energy		134.2	133.4	133.5	-1.8	.1	2	1	.1
Intermediate materials less foods and energy		135.3	134.7	134.8	-1.8	.1	2	0	0
Crude energy materials 3/	8/ 32.249	75.4	81.0	75.7	-54.2	-6.5	-20.5	5.6	-6.5
Crude materials less energy	8/ 67.751	109.3	105.9	108.6	-3.5	2.5	-1.5	2.7	2.0
Crude nonfood materials less energy $4/\ldots$	8/ 21.505	125.8	125.4	127.4	-6.9	1.6	3	5	1.5
	I								

^{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 October 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 /}

^{5/}

Percent of total intermediate materials.

Formerly titled "Crude materials for further processing, excluding crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs, plant and animal fibers, oilseeds, and leaf tobacco." 8/ Percent of total crude materials.

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

Commodity code	 	 Unac 	Unadjusted index			ted t to D2 from:	Seasonally adjusted Seasonally change from:		
	1 	 Oct. 2001 1/	 Jan. 2002 1/	1			Nov. to		 Jan. to Feb.
	 FINISHED GOODS. FINISHED CONSUMER GOODS. FINISHED CONSUMER FOODS.	140.0	137.5 137.3 141.1	137.7 137.6 142.7	-2.6 -3.4 1.9	0.1 .2 1.1	-0.6 7 0	0.1	0.2 .4 1.0
01-11 01-13 01-71-07	Fresh fruits and melons 2/	110.8	107.0 144.8 89.4	92.8 176.9 74.5	1.1 22.9 -16.9	-13.3 22.2 -16.7	13.4 12.4 -8.2	-7.2 20.2 21.8	-13.3 22.2 -10.8
02-11 02-13 02-14-02	Bakery products 2/. Milled rice 2/. Pasta products (June 1985=100) 2/.	85.6	188.9 84.7 122.2	189.7 82.3 122.2	2.3 -10.9 .4	.4 -2.8 0	3 4 0	.1	.4 -2.8 0
02-21-01 02-21-04 02-22-03	Beef and veal 2/ Pork Processed young chickens	117.5 123.4	111.7 111.9 116.4	120.0 115.0 115.8	-4.5 5.2 4.1	7.4 2.8 5	2.1 -2.0 -2.2	-1.4 6 3.6	7.4 0 0
02-22-06 02-23	Processed turkeys	101.8 181.4	96.8 183.1	94.6 202.1	2.5	-2.3 10.4	-1.0 -3.6	.8 3.2	10.1
02-3 02-4 02-55	Dairy products. Processed fruits and vegetables 2/ Confectionery end products 2/	130.6	140.9 131.7 174.5	139.8 132.4 175.3	2.9 3.1 2.7	8 .5	-1.5 .5	1.6 .2 .6	3 .5
02-62 02-63-01 02-78	Soft drinks Roasted coffee 2/ Shortening and cooking oils 2/	149.3 123.7	149.3 123.3 133.3	151.5 123.3 131.8	2.0 -2.2 1.9	1.5 0 -1.1	.1	4 1 .1	1.0 0 -1.1
02 70	FINISHED CONSUMER GOODS EXCLUDING FOODS	1	135.5	135.4	-5.5	1	-1.1	.1	0
02-61 03-81-01	Alcoholic beverages Women's apparel 2/	123.3	146.1 122.6	146.5 122.4	1.8	.3	.1	4	.1
03-81-02 03-81-03 03-82	Men's and boys' apparel 2/. Girls', children's, and infants' apparel 2/ Textile housefurnishings 2/	116.8	130.7 117.0 122.1	130.8 117.0 122.0	-1.8 .5 2	.1 0 1	5 0 5	5 0 5	.1 0 1
04-3 05-41	Footwear 2/. Residential electric power (Dec. 1990=100) Residential gas (Dec. 1990=100)	118.6	146.0 113.2 131.4	146.0 112.8 127.9	.1 1 -32.6	0 4 -2.7	0 .1 -3.2	.2 -1.4 1.7	0 3 -1.6
05-51 05-71 05-73-02-01	Gasoline Fuel oil No. 2	77.7	62.0 59.0	65.2 60.3	-30.7 -34.2	5.2 2.2	-8.3 -13.7	3.4 4.9	4.5 2.8
06-38 06-71 06-75	Pharmaceutical preparations (June 2001=100) 2/ Soaps and synthetic detergents 2/ Cosmetics and other toilet preparations 2/	131.0	100.6 131.2 138.5	101.0 131.2 138.5	(3) .7 1	.4 0 0	.3 0 2	.8 .2 .2	. 4 0 0
07-12 09-15-01 09-31-01	Tires, tubes, tread, etc 2/	94.8	93.4 148.7 222.9	94.7 147.4 223.6	1.1 1.2 3.1	1.4 9	.1 1.4 .1	-2.2 -1.1 .3	1.4 9 .3
09-32-01 09-33	Periodical circulation	200.4	205.2 230.9	208.1 227.4	3.8 2.5	1.4 -1.5	6 1.2	1.8	1.2
12-1 12-3 12-4	Household furniture Floor coverings 2/ Household appliances	130.2	156.0 130.9 105.3	156.4 128.4 104.6	1.6 -2.9 -1.6	.3 -1.9 7	.1 3 0	.3 1.7 .1	.2 -1.9 6
12-5 12-62 12-64	Home electronic equipment 2/	70.0 169.8	69.5 170.1 143.2	69.7 169.8 143.7	-2.1 .8 1.2	.3 2 .3	1 .1	3 0 0	.3 1 .3
12-66 14-11-01	Lawn and garden equip., ex. tractors 2/	132.8	131.9 131.9	131.3 131.0	-1.1 -1.4	5 7	8 4	1 .7	5 2
15-11 15-12 15-2	Toys, games, and children's vehicles 2/ Sporting and athletic goods 2/ Tobacco products 2/	126.4 447.5	124.6 125.1 447.9	124.5 126.1 448.1	1.3 .2 5.0	1 .8 0	.2 0 0	.4 1.0 -1.7	1 .8 0
15-5 15-94-02 15-94-04	Mobile homes 2/ Jewelry, platinum, & karat gold 2/ Costume jewelry and novelties 2/	130.0	165.9 130.0 144.0	165.8 130.1 144.0	2.2 2.4 1	1 .1	.1 1 0	3 .3	1 .1 0
	 CAPITAL EQUIPMENT	 140.0 	139.6	139.6	0	0	0	1	.1
11-1 11-2 11-37	Agricultural machinery and equipment 2/	149.3	156.5 149.0 153.8	156.6 149.2 153.9	1.2 .2 -5.4	.1 .1 .1	1 4 5	.1 0 1	.1 .1 .1
11-38 11-39	Metal forming machine tools 2/ Tools, dies, jigs, fixtures, and ind. molds 2/	165.6 141.2	165.6 141.0	167.0 140.6	2.2	.8 3	0.2	0	.8
11-41 11-44 11-51	Pumps, compressors, and equipment	137.1	159.8 137.4 48.3	160.1 137.4 46.3	2.7 1.0 -28.4	.2 0 -4.1	.1 .1 -3.1	.3 0 1.5	.3 0 -4.1
11-62 11-64 11-65	Textile machinery 2/. Paper industries machinery (June 1982=100) Printing trades machinery 2/	167.6	159.8 167.8 143.0	157.1 167.7 142.7	.1 1.2 6	-1.7 1 2	1.1	0 .1 2	-1.7 1 2
11-74 11-76	Transformers and power regulators 2/	134.0 109.1	133.3 109.0	133.3 109.5	-1.3 7	0.5	2	0.2	0.5
11-79-05 11-91 11-92	X-ray and electromedical equipment 2/	135.3	100.7 135.5 150.2	99.6 135.5 151.1	2 1.6 2.4	-1.1 0 .6	.7 .1 .5	1 9 .2	-1.1 1 .6
11-93 12-2 14-11-05	Office and store machines and equipment 2/ Commercial furniture 2/ Light motor trucks	160.6	112.9 160.5 153.3	112.8 160.3 153.5	.4 .4 7	1 1	.5 2 6	2 .1 6	1 1 .6
14-11-06 14-14	Heavy motor trucks 2/	148.4 138.9	149.6 138.1	150.3 138.1	2.7	.5	.4 7	0.1	.5
14-21-02 14-31 14-4	Civilian aircraft (Dec. 1985=100) Ships (Dec. 1985=100) 2/	148.9	169.8 148.8 134.1	169.6 150.1 134.4	2.1 1.0 -1.1	1 .9 .2	.2 .2 1	4 0 3	0 .9 .2
	 INTERMEDIATE MATERIALS, SUPPLIES, AND COMPONENTS 	I	125.6	125.5	-4.4	1	8	1	1
02-12-03	INTERMEDIATE FOODS AND FEEDS	I	113.9 113.5	114.0 113.5	.1 5.5	.1	-1.0 -1.4	1 3.5	0
02-53 02-54	Refined sugar 2/ Confectionery materials 2/	111.1 106.7	115.9 113.8	115.9 112.7	5.5 6.7	0 -1.0	2.9	2.0	0
02-72 02-9	Crude vegetable oils 2/	105.5 	75.2 102.6	70.1	18.6	-6.8 -1.2	09	1.9	-6.8 -1.2
03-1	INTERMEDIATE MATERIALS LESS FOODS AND FEEDS	 107.3	126.3	126.2	-4.6 -4.8	1 2	8 5	1 5	1 2
03-1		1 103 4	102.5	102.2	-5.5	3	0	0	3
03-2 03-3 03-4	Processed yarns and threads 2/ Gray fabrics 2/ Finished fabrics.	113.0	112.4	110.1	-4.3 -1.1	-2.0 2	.3 5	2 7	-2.0 2

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

Commodity code	Grouping	 Unad	Unadjusted index			Unadjusted percent change to Feb. 2002 from:		 Seasonally adjusted percent change from: 		
	Grouping			 Feb. 2002 1/	 Feb. 2001	 Jan. 2002	 Nov. to Dec.		 Jan. to Feb.	
05-42 05-43	INTERMEDIATE MATERIALS LESS FOODS AND FEEDS -Continued. Commercial electric power. Industrial electric power.	139.3	134.3	133.5	-0.1	-0.6	-0.4 1	-0.7 6	-0.6 2	
05-52 05-53 05-54	Commercial natural gas (Dec. 1990=100)	136.0 134.1	134.0 136.6 75.6	130.7 132.0 71.8	-38.6 -44.6 -69.9	-2.5 -3.4 -5.0	-4.7 -4.0 -4.8	0 2.7 9	-1.5 -2.3 -5.2	
05-72-03 05-73-03	Jet fuels	68.8	61.3	57.6 59.8	-33.3 -35.3	-6.0 1.0	-9.3 -17.8	12.2	-7.3 -1.1	
05-74 06-1	Residual fuel 2/	123.8	57.6 118.6	57.6 120.6	-27.5 -10.5	0 1.7	-7.6 -1.7	-9.1 -1.2	0 1.7	
06-21 06-22	Prepared paint Paint materials 2/	147.8	166.4 149.5	166.3 156.2	1.3	1 4.5	9	1.2	6 4.5	
06-31 06-4	Medicinal and botanical chemicals 2/	80.6	131.3	131.2 74.1	-9.1 6.9	1 1	9.2	-6.1 -10.4	1 9.7	
06-51 06-52-01	Mixed fertilizers	111.8	112.9	111.8	-4.6 -44.9	-1.0 -2.4	-5.2	-2.3 -4.0	-1.3 -5.2	
06-52-02 06-53	Phosphates 2/ Other agricultural chemicals 2/	148.1	96.4 148.8	97.8 148.3	.8	1.5	-5.7 -1.3	6.8	1.5	
06-6 07-11-02	Plastic resins and materials 2/ Synthetic rubber 2/	120.0	120.1	123.5	-11.3 -4.4	2.8	-2.8	-4.1	2.8	
07-21 07-22	Plastic construction products	135.7	131.2	130.4	-2.2 -3.9	6 -1.2	0 .4	.2	-1.0 -1.2	
07-26 08-11	Plastic parts and components for manufacturing 2/ Softwood lumber 2/	165.0	117.0	116.6 173.4	6 6.0	1.2	-2.2	6.9	1.2	
08-12 08-2	Hardwood lumber	180.2	177.4 178.9	176.0 179.2	-4.9 1.2	8	8 1	.6 2	8	
08-3 09-11	Plywood 2/ Woodpulp 2/	112.8	148.4 114.4	153.5 116.6	5.4 -18.5	3.4 1.9	-1.5 .2	1.7	3.4 1.9	
09-13 09-14	Paper 2/ Paperboard 2/	167.1	146.0 165.1	144.6 163.9	-4.9 -7.2	-1.0 7	0 . 4	6 -1.0	-1.0 7	
09-15-03 09-2	Paper boxes and containers 2/	126.7	173.9 124.5	173.1 126.6	-1.4	5 1.7	0 2.6	1	5 1.7	
09-37 10-15	Commercial printing (June 1982=100) 2/ Foundry and forge shop products	136.8	157.0 136.8	156.9 136.9	2	1	3 1	0	1 1	
10-17 10-22	Steel mill products 2/ Primary nonferrous metals 2/	98.1	98.2 102.0	97.9 101.6	-4.7 -9.9	3 4	9 1.9	6 2.4	3 4	
10-25-01	Aluminum mill shapes 2/	149.1	145.2 150.6	145.3	-3.6 -7.6	.1	1	1	.1	
10-26 10-3	Nonferrous wire and cable 2/	106.1	138.0 106.9	135.9 108.9	-4.8 3.1	-1.5 1.9	.4	6 .6	-1.5 1.9	
10-4 10-5	Hardware 2/ Plumbing fixtures and brass fittings	180.7	156.5 179.9	156.2 181.9	2.2	2 1.1	1	.5 3	2	
10-6 10-7	Heating equipment 2/ Fabricated structural metal products	144.3	157.2 144.0	157.4 144.0	3 7	0.1	.2	3 3	0.1	
10-88 10-89	Fabricated ferrous wire products (June 1982=100) 2/. Other misc. metal products 2/	127.0	128.8 126.8	128.9 126.9	-1.0 .1	.1	.3	7 2	.1	
11-45 11-48	Mechanical power transmission equipment	136.0	169.1 136.2	169.3 136.7	1.6 .9	.1	.2	0.1	.1	
11-49-02 11-49-05	Metal valves, ex.fluid power (Dec. 1982=100) 2/ Ball and roller bearings	169.3	165.9 169.3	166.3 170.0	1.7	. 2	2 0	.7 3	. 2	
11-71 11-73	Wiring devices 2/ Motors, generators, motor generator sets	146.4	152.0 146.5	152.9 146.7	7 .1	.6	8 0	.1 1	.6	
11-75 11-78	Switchgear, switchboard, etc., equipment Electronic components and accessories 2/	92.4	157.7 94.2	158.5 93.8	1.9 -1.6	.5 4	1 .5	.3 1.1	.2	
11-94 11-95	Internal combustion engines	140.4	144.2 140.6	144.2 139.6	.3 2	0 7	0	0.1	7	
13-11 13-22	Flat glass 2/ Cement	150.9	111.0 150.4	111.2 150.1	4 .5	2	6 .3	4 3	.2	
13-3 13-6	Concrete products		153.4 110.5	153.5 110.1	1.9 5.4	.1 4	.3	.1	1 0	
13-7 13-8	Gypsum products 2/	133.1	164.0 135.3	167.0 134.8	.4 3.0	1.8	-3.3 .2	-1.4 1.7	1.8	
14-12 14-23	Motor vehicle parts 2/	145.4	112.9 145.4	113.2 146.6	3 1.7	.3	1 .2	.4 -1.2	.3	
14-25 15-42	Aircraft parts & aux.equip.,nec (June 1985=100) Photographic supplies 2/	129.3	150.4 130.1	150.4 130.0	1.6 3.2	0	.2	1.3	0 1	
15-6	Medical/surgical/personal aid devices 2/	1	150.1	150.2	1.6	.1	.3	.3	.1	
	CRUDE MATERIALS FOR FURTHER PROCESSING	1	98.1	97.6	-30.9 -1.9	5 2.8	-9.6 -1.9	3.7 4.0	8 2.3	
01-21	Wheat 2/	1	86.7	84.9	2	-2.1	3	1.2	-2.1	
01-22-02-05 01-31		75.8	80.2 98.9	79.2 108.4	2.6	-1.2 9.6	1.9	-4.5 4.3	4 9.6	
01-32 01-41-02	Slaughter hogs Slaughter broilers/fryers	69.4	63.1 132.9	62.3 127.9	-2.5 -2.9	-1.3 -3.8	-11.1 -4.4	26.4 5.6	-6.8 1	
01-42 01-6	Slaughter turkeys. Fluid milk 2/	121.8	100.4 99.5	96.0 100.1	-4.8 2.7	-4.4	-1.3 -4.7	10.4	-3.2 .6	
01-83-01-31 02-52-01-01	Soybeans 2/	75.3	74.5 111.7	73.8 109.4	-1.6 -2.2	9 -2.1	-1.5 1.6	1.2	9 -2.1	
	CRUDE NONFOOD MATERIALS	 89.6	93.6	90.4	-44.0	-3.4	-14.4	3.2	-3.4	
01-51-01-01	Leaf tobacco 2/	112.0	54.4 113.8	55.9 111.1	-40.1 -8.5	2.8	.7 -1.0	.2	2.8	
04-19 05-1	Hides and skins (June 2001=100) 2/	72.6 97.2	71.4 99.2	71.3 97.6	(3) 2.1	1 -1.6	-5.0 -5.5	6 3.2	1 -1.6	
05-31 05-61	Natural gas 2/ Crude petroleum 2/	72.9 56.9	98.0 46.6	77.7 52.8	-70.4 -34.6	-20.7 13.3	-24.7 -21.6	4.9 8.1	-20.7 13.3	
08-5 09-12	Logs, timber, etc	179.7 141.9	174.6 142.0	175.0 140.0	-3.8 -18.4	.2 -1.4	.1	-3.5 .1	5 -1.4	
10-11 10-12	Iron ore 2/	96.3	95.0 115.2	95.0 119.9	6 .8	0 4.1	0 -4.6	-1.3 .7	0 5.2	
10-21 10-23-01	Nonferrous metal ores (Dec. 1983=100) 2/	62.3 106.5	62.5 106.1	67.1 107.5	2.3 -12.6	7.4 1.3	5 1	4.9 1.0	7.4 1.3	
10-23-02 13-21	Aluminum base scrap Construction sand, gravel, and crushed stone		148.5 170.6	151.7 171.4	-9.6 2.5	2.2	1.4	.7	7 .4	

^{1/} The indexes for October 2001 have been recalculated to incorporate late reports and corrections by respondents. All indexes are subject to revision 4 months after original publication.

^{2/} Not seasonally adjusted.
3/ Not available.

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

Commodity		Un.	adjusted ind	ex 1/
code	Grouping	Oct. 2001	Jan. 2002	Feb. 2002
	Finished Goods (1967=100)	392.0	1 1 385.8	386.5
	All commodities.		128.5	128.6
	MAJOR COMMODITY GROUPS	 	 	
)1	Farm products and processed foods and feeds Farm products		123.9 99.7	125.4
)2	Processed foods and feeds		135.8	136.9
	Industrial commodities	131.1	129.4	129.2
03	Textile products and apparel		120.1 152.4	119.7
)4)5	Hides, skins, leather, and related products Fuels and related products and power			153.5 82.9
06	Chemicals and allied products 2/		1 146.3	1 147.8
07	Rubber and plastic products			125.5
08	Lumber and wood products		172.1	172.9
09	Pulp, paper, and allied products		184.9	184.6
10	Metals and metal products		123.7	123.9
11 12	Machinery and equipment Furniture and household durables		123.6 133.4	123.5 133.0
13	Nonmetallic mineral products		1 145.6	145.5
14	Transportation equipment		145.2	145.3
15	Miscellaneous products		182.4	182.4
	Industrial commodities less fuels and related	 	 	
	products and power	142.6 	142.2 	142.2
	OTHER COMMODITY GROUPINGS	 	 	
01-1	Fruits and melons, fresh and dry vegetables,	 111 F	1 107 7	1 122 5
01-2	and tree nuts		127.7	133.5
01-2	Grains		82.2 89.7	81.0 96.4
	Slaughter poultry		1 124.7	119.9
	Plant and animal fibers		54.9	56.6
	Chicken eggs		100.0	85.0
	Hay, hayseeds, and oilseeds			102.7
01-83 01-9	Oilseeds Other farm products		86.3 169.6	85.7 165.7
	Cereal and bakery products			163.6
	Meats, poultry, and fish			124.1
	Processed poultry			115.5
	Sugar and confectionery			140.6
	Beverages and beverage materials			147.8 124.1
	Packaged beverage materials Fats and oils		108.2	124.1 105.9
	Apparel		125.8	125.8
04-4	Other leather and related products	148.0	147.8	148.3
	Gas fuels		92.4	78.2
05-4 05-7	Electric power		134.7 61.3	134.1
	Refined petroleum products Drugs and pharmaceuticals		1 261.6	263.2
06-5	Agricultural chemicals and products		122.4	122.1
06-7	Other chemicals and allied products		139.8	139.8
07-1	Rubber and rubber products		116.1	116.4
	Rubber, except natural rubber		118.6	117.5
	Miscellaneous rubber products		140.5 135.0	140.4 133.0
	Lumber		170.7	133.0
	Pulp, paper, and products, excluding building paper and board.	I	154.7	153.8
09-15	Converted paper and paperboard products		154.7	163.8
	Iron and steel		107.0	107.2
	Nonferrous metals	119.6	119.8	120.2
	Nonferrous mill shapes		138.1	138.1
	Metalworking machinery and equipment		150.3	150.3
	General purpose machinery and equipment Special industry machinery		153.6 164.2	153.9 164.7
	Electrical machinery and equipment		117.4	117.4
	Miscellaneous machinery and equipment		136.3	135.9
12-6	Other household durable goods	157.5	157.3	157.0
	Concrete ingredients		160.3	160.6
	Motor vehicles and equipment		131.0	131.0
	Toys, sporting goods, small arms, etc Photographic equipment and supplies		133.3	134.0
	Other miscellaneous products		112.3 139.2	111.6 139.3
	Tener misecriancous produces	, ±32.±	, ±37.4	, ±JJ.J

^{1/} Data for October 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.

 $[\]ensuremath{\text{2}}/$ Prices of some items in this grouping are lagged 1 month.

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

Industry Industry 1/			T		Index		Percen	t change
Oct. Jan. Feb. Feb. Jan.	Industry	Industry 1/	Index				to_Feb	2002_from:
	code		base		T	T		_
Total mining industries. 12/84 78.3 81.6 77.9 -47.9 -4.5				Oct.	Jan.	Feb.	Feb.	Jan.
Metal mining				2001 2/	2002 2/	2002 2/	2001	2002
Metal mining			_I	l	1	I	I	I
Metal mining								
12 Coal mining								
13								
Mining and quarrying of non-metallic minerals, except fuels. 12/84 141.8 142.3 143.0 2.2 .5		•						
minerals, except fuels			12/85	79.1	84.0	78.0	-55.4	-7.1
Total manufacturing industries.	14			1				
Food and kindred products 12/84 134.1 131.5 132.2 1.1 5 170 170 12 170 170 12 170 17		minerals, except fuels	12/84	141.8	142.3	143.0	2.2	.5
Food and kindred products 12/84 134.1 131.5 132.2 1.1 5 170 170 12 170 170 12 170 17								
Tobacco manufactures. 12/84 391.1 391.7 391.8 5.2 0								
Textile mill products		· ·						
Apparel and other finished products made								-
From fabrics and similar materials		· ·	112/84	1116.5	116.5	115.2	-2.0	-1.1
Lumber and wood products, except furniture. 12/84 154.6 154.3 154.9 .7 .4	23							
Furniture and fixtures								
Paper and allied products								
Printing, publishing, and allied industries. 12/84 189.4 192.0 192.3 2.6 .2								
Chemicals and allied products								
Petroleum refining and related products 12/84 94.6 77.9 79.6 -28.7 2.2								
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products. 12/84 125.5 125.6 124.5 -1.0 9								
Leather and leather products								
Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products. 12/84 136.6 136.9 136.8 .9		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·						
Primary metal industries	~ -							
Fabricated metal products, except machinery and transportation equipment								
and transportation equipment				114.6	113.7	113.5	-3.6	2
Machinery, except electrical	34							
Electrical and electronic machinery,								
equipment, and supplies			12/84	117.9	117.8	117.4	4	3
Transportation equipment	36							
Measuring and controlling instruments;								
photographic, medical, optical goods;			12/84	138.5	137.7	137.8	.1	.1
watches, clocks	38			1				
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries 12/85 132.7 132.5 132.9 .7 .3			1	1				
40 Railroad transportation	39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	12/85	132.7	132.5	132.9	.7	.3
40 Railroad transportation								
42 Motor freight transportation and warehousing 06/93 123.6 123.4 123.3 .7 1 43 United States Postal Service		·						
43 United States Postal Service								
44 Water transportation. 12/92 133.5 129.6 129.5 2.0 1 45 Transportation by air. 12/92 158.9 158.0 159.0 2.5 .6 46 Pipe lines, except natural gas. 12/86 111.8 111.2 111.3 2.0 .1 54 Food stores. 12/99 115.3 114.6 112.2 5.0 -2.1								
45 Transportation by air		•						-
46 Pipe lines, except natural gas 12/86 111.8 111.2 111.3 2.0 .1 54 Food stores		· •						
54 Food stores								
1								
59 Miscellaneous retail								
		·						
80 Health services								
81 Legal services	81	Legal services	12/96	118.6	119.7	120.4	2.7	.6

^{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 October 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)

 			Index	1/		
Grouping	Sep.	 Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	
	2001	2001	2001	2001	2002	:
Finished goods	141.1	139.2	138.4	137.6	137.8	
Finished consumer goods	141.8	139.6	138.5	137.5	137.8	
Finished consumer foods	142.2	142.1	140.7	140.7	141.8	
Crude	126.4	121.2	122.8	127.6	138.2	
Processed	143.4	143.8	142.1	141.7	142.0	
Finished consumer goods, excluding foods	141.5 142.7	138.4 138.9	137.4 137.4	135.9 135.4	136.0 135.5	
Durable goods	134.6	133.2	137.4	133.4	133.5	
Capital equipment	140.1	139.5	139.4	139.4	139.3	
Manufacturing industries	140.6	140.3	140.3	140.3	140.0	
Nonmanufacturing industries	139.9	139.1	139.1	139.0	139.0	
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.	129.3	127.6 126.0	126.8	125.8 124.8	125.7 124.6	-
Materials and components for manufacturing	126.7 126.7	126.0	125.3 124.2	124.8	124.6	
Materials for nondurable manufacturing	120.7	128.5	124.2	126.4	123.3	
Materials for durable manufacturing	124.4	123.3	122.8	122.6	122.7	
Components for manufacturing	126.3	126.3	126.0	126.1	126.5	
Materials and components for construction	150.9	150.3	150.4	150.1	150.4	
Processed fuels and lubricants	103.8	97.3	95.1	91.2	90.8	
Manufacturing industries	104.9	101.3	99.9	97.3	96.0	
Nonmanufacturing industries	102.8 152.9	94.7 152.5	92.0 152.2	87.5 152.2	87.8 152.5	
Containers	132.9	132.5	138.3	132.2	138.3	
Manufacturing industries	145.2	145.0	144.9	144.8	144.9	
Nonmanufacturing industries	135.9	135.6	135.5	135.3	135.5	
Feeds	98.5	97.7	96.5	95.6	94.4	
Other supplies	140.5	140.3	140.2	140.1	140.4	
Crude materials for further processing	107.6	98.1	105.6	95.5	99.0	
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs	108.8 102.9	105.0 89.9	99.7 105.9	97.8 90.6	101.7 93.5	
Nonfood materials except fuel 2/	102.9	91.9	90.4	82.4	84.2	
Manufacturing 2/	94.7	84.1	82.6	75.0	76.7	
Construction	183.5	181.8	180.7	180.4	178.2	
Crude fuel 3/	94.3	79.9	118.7	94.5	99.0	
Manufacturing industries	92.4	77.6	115.3	92.4	96.8	
Nonmanufacturing industries	96.2	81.5	121.1	96.4	101.0	
Special groupings						
Finished goods, excluding foods	140.6	138.3	137.6	136.6	136.6	
Intermediate materials less foods and feeds	129.9 118.0	128.2 117.5	127.5 115.7	126.5 114.5	126.4 114.4	
Crude materials less agricultural products 2/	103.8	90.4	106.9	90.9	94.0	•
Finished energy goods	95.8	89.4	86.5	83.1	83.2	
Finished goods less energy	148.2	147.7	147.5	147.4	147.6	
Finished consumer goods less energy	151.6	151.2	150.8	150.8	151.1	
Finished goods less foods and energy	150.6	150.0	150.1	150.1	150.0	-
Finished consumer goods less foods and energy	157.6	157.0	157.3	157.3	157.2	
Consumer nondurable goods less foods and energy $\begin{tabular}{c} \end{tabular}$	175.9	176.0	176.4	176.4	176.1	-
Intermediate energy goods	103.4	97.0	94.7	90.9	90.4	
Intermediate materials less energy	134.8	134.2	133.8	133.5	133.4	
Intermediate materials less foods and energy	135.9	135.3	135.0	134.7	134.7	
Crude energy materials 2/	91.8	75.4	96.5	76.7	81.0	
Crude materials less energy	113.6	110.3	106.3	104.7	107.5	
Crude nonfood materials less energy 3/	128.7	126.8	126.1	125.7	125.1	-

^{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 October 2001 have been recalculated to incorporate late reports and corrections by respondents.

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