News

United States Department of Labor



Bureau of Labor Statistics

Washington, D.C. 20212

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

MEDIA CONTACT: (202) 691-5902

http://www.bls.gov/ppi

USDL 07-0676 TRANSMISSION OF MATERIAL IN THIS RELEASE IS EMBARGOED UNTIL 8:30 A.M. (EDT), FRIDAY, May 11, 2007

Producer Price Indexes – April 2007

The Producer Price Index for Finished Goods increased 0.7 percent in April, seasonally adjusted, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. This advance followed a 1.0-percent rise in March and a 1.3-percent increase in February. In April, the index for finished goods excluding foods and energy remained unchanged for the second consecutive month. At the earlier stages of processing, prices received by producers of intermediate goods rose 0.9 percent following a 1.0-percent increase a month earlier, and the crude goods index fell 1.5 percent after increasing 3.2 percent in March. (See table A.)

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

			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
2006					S \ • • • ·		
Apr.	0.7	0.5	2.6	0.1	4.1	0.7	2.5
May	.2	8	1.1	.2	4.5	1.2	1.7
June	.5	1.2	1.1	.1	4.9	.5	-2.6
July	1	.1	.7	5	4.0	.2	2.8
Aug.	.4	1.2	5	.4	3.8	.4	2.6
Sept.	-1.1	.4	-5.9	.3	.9	-1.3	-3.8
Oct.	-1.5	4	-5.8	4	-1.2	-1.2	-9.2
Nov.	1.6	.1	5.4	.9	.9	.6	11.7
Dec.	r .7	r 1.1	r 2.4	.1	1.1	r .9	r 2.6
2007							
Jan.	6	r 1.2	-4.6	r .3	.2	7	r -4.0
Feb.	1.3	1.9	3.5	.4	2.5	1.1	8.9
Mar.	1.0	1.4	3.6	0	3.2	1.0	3.2
Apr.	.7	.4	3.4	0	3.2	.9	-1.5

r=revised. Some of the figures shown above and elsewhere in this release may differ from those previously reported because data for December 2006 have been revised to reflect the availability of late reports and corrections by respondents.

Among finished goods, prices for consumer foods moved up 0.4 percent in April following a 1.4-percent increase in the previous month, while the consumer goods less foods and energy index turned down 0.1 percent after advancing 0.1 percent in the preceding month. Prices for energy goods rose less in April than they had a month earlier -- 3.4 and 3.6 percent, respectively. By contrast, the capital equipment index edged up 0.1 percent after decreasing 0.1 percent in March, slightly counteracting the deceleration in finished goods prices.

Before seasonal adjustment, the Producer Price Index for Finished Goods increased 1.0 percent in April to 165.8 (1982 = 100). From April 2006 to April 2007, finished goods prices rose 3.2 percent. Over the same period, the index for finished consumer foods advanced 7.7 percent, prices for finished goods less foods and energy increased 1.5 percent, and the finished energy goods index rose 3.7 percent. For the 12 months ended in April 2007, prices received by manufacturers of intermediate goods advanced 3.7 percent, and the crude goods index jumped 11.1 percent.

Table B. Monthly and annual percent changes in selected price indexes for intermediate goods

and crude goods, seasonally adjusted

	g 00 u 3, 50	Interm	ediate good	ls		Cru	de goods	
Month	Foods	Energy	Except foods and energy	Change in intermediate goods from	Foods	Energy	Except foods and energy	Change in crude goods from 12 months ago (unadj.)
2006	10003	Literal	cher 55	ugo (unuuj.)	10045	Liferey	chergy	(unauj.)
Apr.	-0.4	1.4	0.6	7.7	-0.7	3.4	5.1	4.6
May	3	1.7	1.1	9.2	-2.5	.9	9.2	9.6
June	.6	.4	.6	9.5	4.0	-7.0	-1.0	8.7
July	.8	-1.1	.5	8.7	2.2	3.7	1.5	6.2
Aug.	4	.4	.4	8.8	.3	6.9	-3.4	5.1
Sept.	.6	-6.0	0	4.7	1.8	-9.2	1.4	-8.2
Oct.	.4	-5.9	1	.2	2.7	-20.1	-2.7	-21.1
Nov.	2.4	4.3	4	2.1	2.5	26.5	6	-10.5
Dec.	r 1.2	r 3.9	r .1	2.8	r1	r 4.8	r 1.7	r -4.7
2007								
Jan.	r 2.8	r -4.9	r .2	.9	r 2.2	r -11.9	r 1.4	-8.0
Feb.	2.6	4.5	.2	2.5	7.4	13.7	2.7	9.3
Mar.	1.7	4.1	.2	3.5	2.4	1.7	7.7	15.6
Apr.	.5	1.3	.8	3.7	1.3	-4.9	.4	11.1

r=revised. Some of the figures shown above and elsewhere in this release may differ from those previously reported because data for December 2006 have been revised to reflect the availability of late reports and corrections by respondents.

Finished goods

The index for finished consumer foods advanced 0.4 percent in April following a 1.4-percent increase in the prior month. The fresh and dry vegetables index rose 8.9 percent compared with a 13.5-percent jump in March. Prices for beef and veal and for dairy products also rose less than they had a month earlier. The index for sausages and deli meats turned down after advancing in the previous month, while prices for finfish and shellfish decreased more than they had in March. Conversely, partially offsetting the deceleration in finished consumer foods prices, the fresh fruits and melons index declined 2.8 percent following a 7.5-percent fall a month earlier. Prices for pork also fell less than they had in the preceding month. The indexes for processed young chickens and soft drinks rose more than they had in March. Prices for confectionery end products turned up after declining a month earlier. (See table 2.)

The index for finished consumer goods less foods and energy turned down 0.1 percent following a 0.1-percent increase in the previous month. The passenger cars index fell 1.0 percent after rising 0.2 percent in March. Prices for pharmaceutical preparations, household appliances, pet food, and mobile homes also decreased in April following increases in the preceding month. Prices for alcoholic beverages rose less than they had a month earlier. By contrast, the light motor trucks index moved down 0.5 percent after decreasing 1.2 percent in the prior month. Prices for household furniture and sanitary paper products turned up in April following declines in the previous month. The index for motor homes rose after no change in March.

The finished energy goods index advanced 3.4 percent subsequent to a 3.6-percent rise a month earlier. In April, increasing prices for gasoline, liquefied petroleum gas, home heating oil, residential electric power, residential natural gas, and diesel fuel outweighed decreasing prices for lubricating and similar oils and for asphalt.

The capital equipment index moved up 0.1 percent following a 0.1-percent decrease in March. Prices for heavy motor trucks rose 3.8 percent after no change in the previous month. The indexes for communication and related equipment and for printing trades machinery also advanced in April following no change a month earlier. The light motor trucks and electronic computers indexes fell less than they had in the preceding month. Prices for commercial furniture increased after declining in the prior month. Conversely, the passenger cars index turned down 1.0 percent following a 0.2-percent advance in March. Prices for civilian aircraft decreased after no change a month earlier. The indexes for transformers and power regulators and for integrating and measuring instruments fell following increases in the previous month.

Intermediate goods

The Producer Price Index for Intermediate Materials, Supplies, and Components increased 0.9 percent in April following a 1.0-percent rise in March. The April advance in intermediate goods prices was broad-based, with the indexes for materials for durable manufacturing, energy goods, materials and components for construction, foods and feeds, and materials for nondurable manufacturing all moving up from their March levels. Prices for intermediate goods less foods and energy climbed 0.8 percent in April after edging up 0.2 percent in the prior month. (See table B.)

The index for materials for durable manufacturing jumped 3.7 percent in April following a 1.1-percent increase in the preceding month. Prices for copper and brass mill shapes surged 15.8 percent after rising 1.7 percent in March. The indexes for primary nonferrous metals; hot rolled steel sheet and strip; hot rolled steel bars, plates, and structural shapes; and cold rolled steel sheet and strip also advanced more in April than they had a month earlier. Prices for titanium mill shapes turned up following declines in March. By contrast, partially offsetting the acceleration in durable manufacturing materials prices, the prepared paint index moved down 0.8 percent in April following a 2.0-percent increase in March. Prices for thermoplastic resins and flat glass also turned down in April. (See table 2.)

The index for intermediate energy goods rose 1.3 percent in April after climbing 4.1 percent in the previous month. Diesel fuel prices advanced 1.7 percent compared with an 8.8-percent gain in March. Gasoline prices also moved up less than they had in March. The indexes for jet fuel, natural gas to electric utilities, residual fuel, and both industrial and commercial natural gas moved down in April after increasing a month earlier. By contrast, the index for commercial electric power rose 1.0 percent in April following a 0.4-percent decline in the preceding month. Prices for industrial electric power also advanced after decreasing in March.

The index for materials and components for construction increased 0.6 percent in April following a 0.3-percent rise in the prior month. Prices for nonferrous wire and cable surged 8.4 percent after falling 2.2 percent in March. The indexes for plastic construction products, wiring devices, and heating equipment also turned up in April following declines a month earlier. Prices for steel mill products and for paving mixtures and blocks moved up at faster rates than they had in March. Conversely, the concrete products index was unchanged in April following a 0.8-percent advance in the preceding month. Prices for fabricated structural metal products also were unchanged after rising in March. The indexes for asphalt felts and coatings and for architectural coatings turned down in April.

The index for intermediate foods and feeds increased 0.5 percent in April following a 1.7-percent jump in the prior month. Prices for beef and veal moved up 2.4 percent after climbing 4.1 percent in March. The indexes for dry milk products and for shortening and cooking oils also rose less than they had in March. Prices for prepared animal feeds, perishable prepared foods, and for sausages and deli meats turned down in April following advances a month earlier. By contrast, the index for processed young chickens increased 3.0 percent in April compared with a 1.1-percent advance in the preceding month. Prices for confectionery materials turned up in April, while the index for soft drink beverage bases moved up after no change in March.

The index for materials for nondurable manufacturing inched up 0.1 percent in April following a 0.9-percent rise in March. Price increases for fertilizer materials slowed to a 4.2-percent rate in April from 12.7 percent in the previous month. The ethanol index also moved up less than it had in March. Prices for plastic resins and materials, intermediate basic organic chemicals, finished fabrics, and rock salt declined in April after advancing in the preceding month. By contrast, the index for primary basic organic chemicals climbed 1.4 percent following a 0.5-percent increase in March. Prices for alkalies and chlorine and for processed yarns and threads turned up in April after decreasing a month earlier.

Crude goods

The Producer Price Index for Crude Materials for Further Processing fell 1.5 percent in April following a 3.2-percent advance in March. Prices for crude energy materials turned down after rising in the preceding month. The indexes for crude nonfood materials less energy and for crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs increased less in April than they had in March. (See table B.)

Prices for crude energy materials fell 4.9 percent following a 1.7-percent gain in March. The natural gas index dropped 13.0 percent subsequent to a 3.8-percent increase in the previous month. By contrast, partially offsetting the downturn in prices for crude energy goods, the index for crude petroleum turned up 7.9 percent in April after declining 1.3 percent a month earlier. Coal prices rose 0.2 percent in April after falling 0.1 percent in March. (See table 2.)

The index for crude nonfood materials less energy increased 0.4 percent in April following a 7.7-percent advance in the preceding month. In April, higher prices for copper base scrap, gold ores, aluminum base scrap, and for construction sand, gravel, and crushed stone outweighed price declines for iron and steel scrap, wastepaper, and pulpwood.

The crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs index rose 1.3 percent in April following a 2.4-percent increase in March. Price increases for slaughter cattle slowed to 2.3 percent in April after advancing 5.8 percent in the preceding month. The indexes for fresh vegetables (except potatoes) and fluid milk also moved up at slower rates than they had in March. Corn prices fell more in April, and the index for slaughter broilers and fryers turned down after rising in the previous month. Alternatively, the slaughter hogs index increased 7.0 percent following a 7.3-percent decrease in March. Prices for Irish potatoes for processing and soybeans also turned up in April after falling a month earlier. The index for fresh fruits and melons decreased less than it had in the previous month.

Net output price indexes

Mining, Utilities, and Manufacturing Industries. The Producer Price Index for the Net Output of Total Mining, Utilities, and Manufacturing Industries increased 1.2 percent in April following a 1.2-percent rise in March. (Net output price indexes are not seasonally adjusted.) In April, higher prices were received by the manufacturing industry groups for petroleum and coal products, food, primary metals, electrical equipment and appliances, as well as, electric power distributors. These increases outweighed lower prices received by the industry group for transportation equipment manufacturing, and the industries for natural gas distribution and electric power generation.

Trade Industries. The Producer Price Index for the Net Output of Total Trade Industries advanced 1.2 percent in April compared with a 1.0-percent increase in March. (Trade indexes measure changes in margins received by wholesalers and retailers.) Margins received by department stores rose 4.6 percent in April following a 4.5-percent decline in the prior month. The margin indexes for electronic shopping and mail order houses and for specialty food stores also turned up in April. Margins received by electronics and appliances stores increased more than they had in March. The margin index for clothing stores was unchanged after declining in March, while margins received by merchant wholesalers of nondurable goods declined less in April than they had a month earlier. Conversely, partially offsetting the acceleration in the trade industries index, the margin index for gasoline stations advanced 3.8 percent in April following an 18.3-percent gain in the previous month. Margins received by merchant wholesalers of durable goods; retailers of automotive parts, accessories, and tires; and automobile dealers also rose less than they had in the previous month.

Transportation and Warehousing Industries. The Producer Price Index for the Net Output of Transportation and Warehousing Industries increased 1.6 percent in April after edging down 0.2 percent in March. Accounting for the majority of this upturn, prices received by the scheduled passenger air transportation industry moved up 7.3 percent following a 1.2-percent decline in the preceding month. The industry indexes for couriers, long distance general freight trucking (by the truckload), line-haul railroads, and nonscheduled air transportation also turned up in April. Prices received by the general warehousing and storage industry rose following no change a month earlier. The industry index for long distance general freight trucking (less than truckload) increased more than it had in March. By contrast, prices received by the local general freight trucking industry moved up 0.6 percent in April compared with a 2.0-percent increase in the preceding month. The industry indexes for freight transportation arrangement and for local messengers and delivery turned down after rising in March.

Traditional Service Industries. The Producer Price Index for the Net Output of Total Traditional Service Industries rose 1.8 percent in April following a 1.4-percent decrease in March. Prices received by the commercial banking industry climbed 17.1 percent subsequent to a 12.9-percent decrease a month earlier. The industry indexes for savings institutions, cellular and other wireless carriers, and management consulting services also turned up in April. Prices received by the direct health and medical insurance carriers industry moved up after no change in March, while the index for offices of physicians (excluding mental health) declined less than it had in the prior month. By contrast, prices received by the industry for investment banking and securities dealing turned down 4.7 percent after rising 1.0 percent in March. The industry indexes for non-casino hotels and motels also turned down in April. Prices received by offices of lawyers and casino hotels increased less than in the prior month.

Producer Price Index data for May 2007 are scheduled to be released on Thursday, June 14, 2007 at 8:30 a.m. (EDT).

Brief Explanation of Producer Prices Indexes

The Producer Price Index (PPI) of the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) is a family of indexes that measure the average change over time in the 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 can differ due to government subsidies, sales and excise taxes, and distribution costs.

More than 8,000 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 construction, trade, finance, and services sectors of the economy.

More than 100,000 price quotations per month are organized into three sets of PPIs: (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 organizes products by class of buyer and degree of fabrication. The commodity structure 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.

Stage-of-Processing Indexes

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, as well as nondurable goods such as apparel and home heating oil. Capital equipment includes 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.

Commodity Indexes

The commodity classification structure of the PPI organizes products by similarity of end use or material composition, disregarding industry of origin. Fifteen major commodity groupings (two-digit commodity codes) make up the All Commodities Index. Each major commodity grouping includes (in descending order of aggregation) subgroups (three-digit codes), product classes (four-digit codes), subproduct classes (six-digit codes), and individual items (eight-digit codes). Nearly all eight-digit commodities under the traditional commodity coding system are now derived from corresponding industry-classified product indexes. In such instances, movements in the traditional commodity price indexes and corresponding percent changes will be virtually identical to their industry-based counterparts, even if their index levels differ.

Industry Net-Output Price Indexes

PPIs for the net output of industries and their products are grouped according to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Prior to the release of January 2004, industry-based PPIs were published according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. Industry price indexes are compatible with other economic time series organized by industry, such as data on employment, wages, and productivity. Table 5 of the *PPI Detailed Report* includes data for NAICS industries and industry groups (3-, 4-, 5-, and 6-digit codes); Census product classes (7- and 8-digit codes), products (9-digit codes), and more detailed subproducts (11-digit codes); and, for some industries, indexes for other sources of revenue.

Indexes may represent one of three kinds of product categories. Every industry has primary product indexes to show changes in prices received by establishments classified in the industry for products made primarily, but not necessarily exclusively, by that industry. The industry classification of an establishment is determined by which products make up a plurality of its total shipment value. In addition, most industries have secondary product indexes that show changes in prices received by establishments classified in the industry for products chiefly made in some other industry. Finally, some industries have miscellaneous receipts indexes to show price changes in other sources of revenue received by establishments within the industry that are not derived from sales of their products—for example, resales of purchased materials, or revenues from parking lots owned by a manufacturing plant.

Data Collection

PPIs 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 also are 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 submitted by survey respondents are effective on the Tuesday of the week containing the 13th day of the month. This survey is conducted primarily through the mail.

Price data are provided on a voluntary and confidential basis; only sworn BLS employees are allowed access to individual company price reports. BLS publishes price indexes instead of actual prices. All PPIs are subject to revision 4 months after original publication to reflect the availability of late reports and corrections by respondents.

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 with the release of data for 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 industries includes the month and year in which an article describing the industry's content appeared in the *PPI Detailed Report*.

Title	Code	PPI Detailed Report Issue
	SIC	
Wireless telecommunications	4812	July 1999
Telephone communications, except radio telephone	4813	July 1995
Television broadcasting	4833	July 2002
Grocery stores	5411	July 2000
Meat and fish (seafood) markets	5421	July 2000
Fruit and vegetable markets	5431	July 2000
Candy, nut, and confectionery stores	5441	July 2000
Retail bakeries	5461	July 2000
Miscellaneous food stores	5499	July 2000
New car dealers	5511	July 2000
Gasoline service stations	5541	January 2002
Boat dealers	5551	January 2002
Recreational vehicle dealers	5561	January 2002
Miscellaneous retail	59	January 2001
Security brokers, dealers, and investment bankers	6211	January 2001
Investment advice	6282	January 2003
Life insurance carriers	6311	January 1999
Property and casualty insurance	6331	July 1998
Insurance agencies and brokerages	6412	January 2003
Operators and lessors of nonresidential buildings	6512	January 1996
Real estate agents and managers	6531	January 1996
Prepackaged software	7372	January 1998
Data processing services	7374	January 2002
Home health care services	8082	January 1997
Legal services	8111	January 1997
Engineering design, analysis, and consulting services	8711	January 1997
Architectural design, analysis, and consulting services	8712	January 1997
Premiums for property and casualty insurance	9331	July 1998
	NAICS	
New warehouse building construction	236221	July 2005
New school construction	236222	July 2006
New office construction	236223	January 2007
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	July 2005
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	July 2005
Wholesale trade agents and brokers	425120	July 2005

Title	Code	PPI Detailed Report Issue
	NAICS	
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	January 2004
Electronics and appliance stores	443	January 2004
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	January 2004
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	January 2004
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	January 2004
General merchandise stores	452	January 2004
Miscellaneous store retailers	453	January 2004
Internet service providers	518111	July 2005
Web search portals	518112	July 2005
Commercial banking	522110	January 2005
Savings institutions	522120	January 2005
Direct health and medical insurance carriers	524114	July 2004
Construction, mining, and forestry machinery and equipment rental		
and leasing	532412	January 2005
Management consulting services	541610	January 2007
Security guards and patrol services	561612	July 2005
Blood and organ banks	621991	January 2007
Amusement and theme parks	713110	July 2006
Golf courses and country clubs	713910	July 2006
Fitness and recreational sports centers	713940	July 2005

Weights

Weights for most traditional commodity groupings of the PPI, as well as weights for commodity-based aggregate indexes calculated using traditional commodity groupings, such as stage-of-processing indexes, currently reflect 2002 values of shipments as reported in the *Census of Manufactures* and other sources. From January 2002 through December 2006, PPI weights were derived from 1997 shipment values. Industry indexes now are calculated with 2002 weights and 1997 net output ratios. 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 within the industry to buyers outside the industry. However, weights for commodity price indexes are based on gross shipment values, including values of shipments between establishments within the same industry. As a result, broad commodity grouping indexes, such as the PPI for All Commodities, 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 for 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.

Price Index Reference Base

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 previously published percent changes for affected PPI series. (See "Calculating Index Changes," below.) The 1982 reference base is not used for commodity indexes with a base later than December 1981 or for industry net output indexes 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. This document can be downloaded from the BLS Web site at **www.bls.gov/opub/hom/homch14 itc.htm**. Reprints are available on request.

Calculating Index Changes

Each PPI measures price changes from a reference period that equals 100.0. 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 also can be expressed in dollars, as follows: prices received by domestic producers of a sample of finished goods have risen from \$100 in 1982 to \$105.50. Likewise, a current index of 90.0 would indicate that prices received by producers of finished goods 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. Index point changes are affected by the level of the index in relation to its base period, whereas percent changes are not. The following example 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
I I	
Index percent change	
Index point change	3.5
Divided by the previous index	104.0
Equals	0.034

0.034 x 100

Result multiplied by 100

Equals percent change

Seasonally Adjusted and Unadjusted Data

Because price data are used for different purposes by different groups, BLS publishes seasonally adjusted and unadjusted changes each month. Seasonally adjusted data are preferred for analyzing general price trends in the economy because these data 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 when escalating long-term contracts such as purchasing agreements or real estate leases. For more information, see *Escalation and Producer Price Indexes: A Guide for Contracting Parties*, BLS Report 807, September 1991, on the Web at www.bls.gov/ppi/ppiescalation.htm. Reprints are available on request.

In 1998, the PPI implemented the X-12-ARIMA Seasonal Adjustment Method; prior to that year, the PPI employed the X-11 method. Each year, the seasonal status of most commodity indexes is reevaluated to reflect more recent price behavior. Industry net output indexes are not seasonally adjusted. For time series that exhibit seasonal pricing patterns, new seasonal factors are estimated and applied to the unadjusted data for the previous 5 years. These updated seasonally adjusted indexes replace the most recent 5 years of seasonal data.

Seasonal factors may be applied to series using either a direct or an aggregative method. Generally, commodity indexes are seasonally adjusted using direct seasonal adjustment, which produces a more complete elimination of seasonal movements than does the aggregative method. However, the direct seasonal adjustment process may not yield figures that possess additive consistency. Thus, a seasonally adjusted index for a broad category that is directly adjusted may not be logically consistent with all seasonally adjusted indexes for its components. Seasonal movements for stage-of-processing indexes are derived indirectly through an aggregative method that combines movements of a wide variety of subproduct class (six-digit) series.

Seasonally adjusted indexes can become problematic when previously stable and predictable price patterns abruptly change. If the new pattern persists, the seasonal adjustment method will eventually reflect it adequately; if the pattern keeps shifting, however, seasonally adjusted data will become chronically troublesome. This problem occurs relatively infrequently for farm and food-related products, but has more often affected manufactured products such as automobiles and steel.

Since January 1988, the PPI has used Intervention Analysis Seasonal Adjustment methods to enhance the calculation of seasonal factors. With this technique, outlier values that may distort the seasonal pattern are removed from the data prior to applying the standard seasonal factor estimation procedure. For example, a possible economic cause for large price movements for petroleum-based products might have been the Persian Gulf War. In this case, intervention techniques allowed for better estimates of seasonally adjusted data. On the whole, very few series have required intervention. Out of nearly 900 seasonally adjusted series, only 16 were subject to intervention in 1997.

For more information relating to seasonal adjustment methods, 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*.

Producer Price Index Data on the Internet

In 1995, the BLS began posting PPI series, news releases, and technical information to both a World Wide Web (WWW) site and a file transfer protocol (FTP) site. During the years following the introduction of PPI Internet services, use of these sites eclipsed more traditional methods of data dissemination, such as subscriptions to the *PPI Detailed Report*. There were more than 1.6 million instances of PPI series being downloaded from the Internet during the 12 months ended December 31, 2003.

Retrieving PPI data from the PPI Web site

PPI data can be obtained from the WWW address (**www.bls.gov/ppi**). Scrolling down the page to the "Get Detailed PPI Statistics" header reveals the following methods of data retrieval:

- *Most Requested Series* is a form-based application that allows the user to quickly obtain PPI time series data by selecting from two separate lists (commodity and industry) of the most commonly requested time series, including the All Commodities Index and the stage-of-processing indexes (for example, Finished Goods). Within each list, any one—or all—of the time series shown can be selected. A user can modify the date range and output options after executing the query, using the reformat button above the data output table.
- *Create Customized Tables* is a form-based query application designed for users unfamiliar with the PPI coding structure. The application guides a user through the PPI classification system by listing index titles and does not require knowledge of commodity or industry codes. Data retrieved are based on a query formulated by selecting data characteristics from lists provided. Two options are available to create customized tables, depending on a user's browser capability. The one-screen option is a JavaScript application that uses a single screen to guide a user through the available time series data. The second option is a multiple-screen, non-Java-based application. Both methods allow a user to browse the PPI coding structure and select multiple series codes. Using the one-screen option, users can modify the date range and output options after executing the query using the reformat button above the data output table.
- Series Report is a form-based application that uses formatted PPI time series identifiers (commodity or industry codes) as input in extracting data according to a specified set of date ranges and output options. This application provides the most efficient path for users who are familiar with the format of PPI time series identifiers. Up to 300 indexes can be extracted at a time.

There are five alphabetic prefixes used to create unique PPI time series identifiers: WP, WD, PC, PD, and ND. Each provides the user access to a different PPI database. Adding either a "u" (not seasonally adjusted) or an "s" (seasonally adjusted) to the end of these prefixes further specifies the type of data needed.

For commodity and stage-of-processing indexes, series identifiers combine a "wpu" prefix (not seasonally adjusted) or a "wps" prefix (seasonally adjusted) with a commodity code.

Commodity code Provides data for:

wps141101 Passenger cars, seasonally adjusted wpu141101 Passenger cars, not seasonally adjusted wpusop3000 Finished goods, not seasonally adjusted

For discontinued commodity indexes, series identifiers combine a "wdu" prefix (not seasonally adjusted) or a "wds" prefix (seasonally adjusted) with a commodity code.

Commodity code Provides data for:

wds019 Other farm products, seasonally adjusted

wdu0635 Preparations, ethical (prescription), not seasonally adjusted wdusi138011 Stainless steel mill products, not seasonally adjusted

Current price indexes grouped by industry according to NAICS have series identifiers that begin with the prefix "pcu." After the prefix, there are 12 digits (the 6-digit industry code is listed twice) followed by up to 7 alphanumeric characters identifying product detail. Dashes are used as placeholders for higher-level industry group codes.

Industry-product code, current NAICS series Provides data for:

pcu325---325--- Chemical manufacturing, not seasonally adjusted pcu336110336110 Automobile and light duty motor vehicle manufacturing

pcu621111621111411 Offices of physicians, one- and two-physician practices and single-specialty group

practices, general/family practice

pcu325412325412A Pharmaceutical preparation manufacturing, pharmaceuticals acting on the respiratory

svstem

Discontinued industry-product codes based on SIC combine a "pdu" prefix and "#" between the fourth and fifth characters of the product code. Series identifiers for the discontinued dataset use underscores as placeholders to complete a reference to an SIC industry group code of fewer than four digits. (All PPI industry-based indexes organized by SIC were discontinued with the introduction of NAICS.)

Industry-product code, discontinued SIC series

Provides data for:

pdu28__# Chemicals and allied products, not seasonally adjusted

pdu331_# Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling and finishing mills, not seasonally adjusted

pdu3711#111 Passenger cars

Price indexes for discontinued series grouped by industry according to NAICS have identifiers that begin with the prefix "ndu." After the prefix, there are 12 numeric digits (the 6-digit industry code is listed twice), and up to 7 additional alphanumeric characters that identify product detail. Dashes are used as placeholders for higher-level industry group codes.

Industry-product code, discontinued NAICS series

ndu212231212231214

Provides data for:

ndu212231212231 ndu2122312122312

Lead ore and zinc ore mining Lead and zinc concentrates Lead concentrates

• *Flat Files* and the FTP server are best suited for users requiring access to either a large volume of time series data or other PPI-related documentation (such as seasonal factor and relative importance tables). The FTP site can be accessed at ftp://ftp.bls.gov or directly from the links on the "Get Detailed Statistics" page or the PPI homepage. Data and documentation available for download include the following:

Directory:

NAICS series, current

NAICS series, discontinued

SIC series, discontinued

Commodity series, current

Commodity series, discontinued

Special requests

Commodity series

Co

The FTP site maintains files to help with searches and downloads. These files are centrally located in the /pub/doc directory. Within this directory, the overview.txt file contains an overview relating to all BLS data available through the FTP site. For current commodity-based PPI data, the program help file is wp.txt; for discontinued commodity series, wd.txt; for current industry-based PPI data based on NAICS, pc.txt; for industry-based SIC time series that have been discontinued, pd.txt; and for industry-based NAICS series that have been discontinued, nd.txt.

Users who prefer downloading PPI datasets as individual ZIP files should go to the directory labeled /pub/time.series/compressed/tape.format/ on the FTP site. This directory includes six PPI-specific ZIP files, one for each of the PPI databases—WP, WD, PC, ND, and PD—and a ZIP file for the annual 5-year revision to historical seasonal PPIs.

Other Sources of PPI Data

PPI data can also be accessed via the BLS homepage (www.bls.gov). Clicking on the "Get Detailed Statistics" link at the top of the homepage calls up a chart listing all available BLS programs. The following methods are available for retrieving PPI data: Most requested statistics, create customized tables (one screen or multiple screens), and flat files. Additional sources of BLS data also are accessible from this page, including economic news releases, series report, and economy at a glance.

Additional information

The PPI homepage (www.bls.gov/ppi) contains additional information regarding PPI data and methodology. The top section of the homepage provides PPI news releases, both current and archived, as well as general PPI information. The "Tables Created by BLS" section found beneath the statistics section provides relative importance and seasonal factor tables. The remaining sections offer special notices and publications pertaining to PPI methodology and applications.

For questions or comments regarding PPI data classification, methodology, or data availability on the Internet, call or e-mail the Section of Index Analysis and Public Information at (202) 691-7705 or ppi-info@bls.gov.

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

Grouping	 Relative importance		djusted	index	percent change	*		 Seasonally adjusted percent change from: 		
		 Dec. 2006 2/	 Mar. 2007 2/	 Apr. 2007 2/	Apr. 2006	 Mar. 2007	Jan. to Feb.	 Feb. to Mar.	 Mar. to Apr.	
Finished goods	1 100.000	160.5	164.2	165.8	3.2	1.0	1.3	1.0	0.7	
Finished consumer goods	75.947	165.5	170.3	172.5	3.6	1.3	1.6	1.4	.9	
Finished consumer foods		160.1	166.5	166.7	7.7	.1	1.9	1.4	. 4	
Crude		171.2	185.7	181.1	15.6	-2.5	11.2	4.9	-1.4	
Processed		159.0 167.2	164.6	165.3	7.0	. 4	1.0	1.0	.5	
Finished consumer goods, excluding foods		178.9	171.3 185.1	174.4 190.2	2.2	1.8	1.5 2.1	1.3 1.9	1.1 1.7	
Nondurable goods less foods Durable goods		138.5	138.3	137.7	.4	4	.2	3	2	
Capital equipment		148.6	149.3	149.2	1.8	1	.3	1	.1	
Manufacturing industries	•	151.0	152.2	152.4	2.8	.1	.3	0	.2	
Nonmanufacturing industries		147.6	148.1	148.0	1.4	1	.3	1	.1	
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.		164.1	166.8	169.1	3.7	1.4	1.1	1.0	.9	
Materials and components for manufacturing		157.1	159.2	160.8	4.5	1.0	. 4	. 4	1.0	
Materials for food manufacturing		147.9	156.1	157.4	9.5 2.3	.8	1.4	1.6	1.1	
Materials for nondurable manufacturing Materials for durable manufacturing		172.9 185.0	177.1 187.5	177.1 194.6	10.9	3.8	.7	.9 1.1	3.7	
Components for manufacturing		136.2	135.8	136.1	1.7	.2	.1	5	.2	
Materials and components for construction		189.6	191.1	192.3	3.0	.6	.1	.3	.6	
Processed fuels and lubricants		157.5	163.8	170.6	3.0	4.2	4.6	4.2	1.5	
Manufacturing industries		155.5	160.5	165.4	4.4	3.1	5.1	2.4	1.5	
Nonmanufacturing industries		158.9	166.1	173.6	2.1	4.5	4.4	4.9	1.5	
Containers	2.762	176.8	178.9	179.4	3.8	.3	1	.2	.3	
Supplies		159.3	160.7	161.0	3.1	.2	. 4	.1	.2	
Manufacturing industries		162.5	161.9	162.6	1.3	. 4	4	0	. 4	
Nonmanufacturing industries		157.3	159.1	159.3	3.6	.1	. 5	.1	.1	
Feeds Other supplies	•	123.4 161.7	137.2 162.2	135.9 162.5	24.1	9 .2	5.3 .1	1.9 1	9 .2	
Crude materials for further processing	1 100.000	191.2	206.3	203.4	11.1	-1.4	8.9	3.2	-1.5	
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs	33.721	126.9	141.8	143.3	26.7	1.1	7.4	2.4	1.3	
Nonfood materials		235.7	249.2	242.0	4.1	-2.9	9.8	3.8	-3.0	
Nonfood materials except fuel 3/		206.1	216.8	223.8	4.7	3.2	4.2	4.0	3.1	
Manufacturing 3/		191.0	200.9	207.5	4.7	3.3	4.2	4.0	3.2	
Construction	•	195.9	204.0	205.0	1.6	.5	2.5	1.3	. 4	
Crude fuel 4/		261.5 247.6	277.9 262.8	246.4 233.8	2.8	-11.3 -11.0	18.5 18.0	3.4 3.3	-11.6 -11.4	
Manufacturing industries Nonmanufacturing industries	2.567	267.5	284.4	252.0	2.7	-11.0	18.6	3.4	-11.4	
Special groupings										
Finished goods, excluding foods		160.3	163.2	165.3	2.1	1.3	1.1	.9	.8	
Intermediate materials less foods and feeds		165.3	167.6	170.0	3.3	1.4	1.0	1.0	. 9	
Intermediate foods and feeds		140.4	150.6	151.1	13.6	.3	2.6	1.7	.5	
Crude materials less agricultural products 3/ 7/.	1	242.2	256.1	248.7	4.1	-2.9	9.8	3.8	-3.0	
Finished energy goods		139.1	147.1	155.2	3.7	5.5	3.5	3.6	3.4	
Finished goods less energy		159.9	162.3	162.2	3.2	1	.7	. 4	.1	
Tinished consumer goods less energy	5/ 57.122 	164.9	168.0	167.9	3.7	1	1.0	.5	.1	
Finished goods less foods and energy		160.3	161.2	160.9	1.5	2	. 4	0	0	
inished consumer goods less foods and energy	5/ 35.550	168.1	169.2	168.8	1.4	2	.5	.1	1	
Consumer nondurable goods less foods and energy	5/ 19.617	192.7	195.3	195.2	2.2	1	. 6	. 4	1	
Intermediate energy goods	6/ 19.053	156.8	163.2	169.5	2.2	3.9	4.5	4.1	1.3	
Intermediate materials less energy		163.9	165.6	166.9	4.1	.8	. 4	.3	.7	
Intermediate materials less foods and energy		165.4	166.6	167.9	3.6	.8	.2	.2	. 8	
	1									
Crude energy materials 3/		230.9	236.0	224.9	-2.9	-4.7	13.7	1.7	-4.9	
Crude materials less energy	8/ 54.986	159.9	179.0	180.5	23.3	. 8	5.5	4.4	. 9	
Crude nonfood materials less energy 4/	18/ 21.367	252.3	283.7	285.0	19.0	.5	2.7	7.7	. 4	

^{1/} Comprehensive relative importance figures are initially computed after the publication of December indexes and are recalculated after final December indexes are available.

2/ The indexes for December 2006 have been recalculated to incorporate late reports and corrections by respondents. All indexes are subject to revision 4 months after original publication.

3/ Includes crude petroleum.

4/ Excludes crude petroleum.

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

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

Commodity code	 - - Grouping	 Unad	ljusted i	ndex	Unadjust percent change t Apr. 200	:0	 Seasona percent 		
		 Dec. 2006 1/	 Mar. 2007 1/	 Apr. 2007 1/			Jan. to Feb.		 Mar. to Apr.
	 FINISHED GOODS. FINISHED CONSUMER GOODS. FINISHED CONSUMER FOODS.	165.5	164.2 170.3 166.5	165.8 172.5 166.7	3.2 3.6 7.7	1.0 1.3 .1	1.3 1.6 1.9	1.0 1.4 1.4	0.7 .9 .4
01-11 01-13 01-71-07 02-11 02-13 02-14-02 02-21-01 02-21-04 02-22-03 02-23 02-3 02-4 02-55 02-62 02-78	Fresh fruits and melons 2/. Fresh and dry vegetables 2/. Eggs for fresh use (Dec. 1991=100). Bakery products 2/. Milled rice 2/. Pasta products (June 1985=100) 2/. Beef and veal 2/. Pork. Processed young chickens. Processed turkeys. Finfish and shellfish. Dairy products 2/. Processed fruits and vegetables. Confectionery end products 2/. Soft drinks. Roasted coffee 2/. Shortening and cooking oils 2/. FINISHED CONSUMER GOODS EXCLUDING FOODS.	159.8 123.5 211.5 150.3 129.5 136.2 126.4 105.7 233.3 152.6 154.7 202.4 164.4 156.8 193.2	124.7 194.2 124.0 214.5 152.3 134.6 152.7 133.4 140.5 251.7 159.8 156.3 204.9 161.4 199.0	121.2 211.5 106.6 214.5 153.7 135.8 156.4 130.9 141.9 105.0 249.1 162.3 156.6 207.0 166.4 163.4 199.5	24.2 26.9 17.8 4.5 18.4 6.1 11.9 9.9 35.0 6.4 -10.7 12.6 6.7 2.7 2.7 7.0 8.2	-2.8 8.9 -14.0 0 .9 .9 2.4 -1.9 1.0 1.4 -1.0 1.6 .2 1.0 .9	15.7 8.3 3.2 .5 .2 4.3 4.2 4.9 3.8 -2.7 .3 1.4 -3 .7 -5.5 .7	-7.5 13.5 -2.7 .1 .5 4.1 -1.0 1.1 3.5 -1.1 1.9 .3 -1.6 0 .9	-2.8 8.9 -2.3 0 .9 .9 2.4 2 3.0 1.4 -1.2 1.6 .3 1.0 9 .3
02-61 03-81-06 03-81-07 03-82 04-3 05-41 05-51 05-71 05-73-02-01 06-38 06-71 06-75 07-12 09-15-01 09-32-01 09-33 12-1 12-3 12-4 12-64 12-64 12-64 14-11-01 15-11 15-12 15-2 15-5 15-94-04	Alcoholic beverages. Women's, girls', & infants' apparel (12/03=100) 2/. Men's and boys' apparel (Dec. 2003=100) 2/. Textile housefurnishings 2/. Footwear 2/. Residential electric power (Dec. 1990=100). Residential gas (Dec. 1990=100). Gasoline. Home heating oil and distillates. Pharmaceutical preparations (June 2001=100) 2/. Soaps and synthetic detergents 2/. Cosmetics and other toilet preparations 2/. Tires, tubes, tread, etc 2/. Sanitary paper products 2/. Newspaper circulation. Periodical circulation. Book publishing 2/. Household furniture 2/. Floor coverings 2/. Home electronic equipment 2/. Household glassware 2/. Household flatware 2/. Lawn and garden equip. ex. tractors 2/. Passenger cars. Toys, games, and children's vehicles 2/. Sporting and athletic goods 2/. Tobacco products 2/. Mobile homes 2/. Jewelry, platinum, & karat gold 2/. Costume jewelry and novelties 2/.	100.2 98.7 124.1 150.0 132.7 225.2 172.9 198.6 125.1 145.1 146.4 117.9 160.3 242.8 229.2 281.0 173.4 155.6 103.2 59.5 166.7 166.7	161.1 101.2 98.6 124.1 151.6 135.3 226.9 199.8 207.3 127.9 145.2 146.5 117.9 160.0 243.5 (3) 283.6 173.6 153.8 105.8 159.3 127.1 131.3 127.1 131.3 128.5 486.8 211.6 150.7 156.9	161.4 101.2 98.4 124.4 151.7 135.8 226.1 228.7 221.9 127.7 145.4 146.6 117.2 160.5 243.4 (3) 283.7 174.0 153.1 104.4 59.3 177.7 188.4 135.6 130.8 125.6 130.8 125.6 130.8 125.6 130.8 125.6 130.8 125.6 130.8 125.6 130.8 125.6 130.8 125.6 130.8 125.6 130.8 125.6 130.8 125.6 130.8 125.6 130.8 125.6 130.8 125.6 130.8 125.6 130.8 125.6 130.8 125.6 130.8 125.6 130.8 130.	4 1.0 1.2 1.9 1.9 1.5 1.5 1.5 4.4 06 (3) 3.8 1.32 4.0 26.6 8 -2.8 1.8 -2.8 1.8 -2.8 1.7 2.0	.2 0 2 .2 .1 .4 4 14.5 7.0 2 .1 .1 6 .3 0 (3) 0 .2 5 -1.3 0 -1.1 2.1 .1 -1.2 4 1.3 	.6 .2 01 .1 1.1 4.1 5.3 6.0 .4 .2 0 .2 .15 (3)2 .2 .29 .876 -6.1 .1 -1.2 2.3 .1 4.1 .3 .1 0	.5 0 .2 2 1.1 0 3.3 8.7 1 .1 .3 (3) 2 2 2 8 1.1 .5 0 8 1.1 .5 0 .6 .7 .7 .7 .7 .7 .7 .7 .7 .7 .7	.2 0 -2 .2 .1 .3 .5 8.2 4.8 -2 1.1 -6 .3 0 (3) 0 .2 5 -1.3 0 1 2.1 .1 -1.0 5 -1.3 0 1 2.5 -1.1 -1.1 -1.1 -1.1 -1.1 -1.1 -1.1 -1
11-1 11-2 11-37 11-38 11-39 11-41 11-44 11-51 11-62 11-64 11-65 11-74 11-79 11-92 11-92 11-92 11-93 12-2 14-11-05 14-11-06 14-14 14-21-02 14-31 14-4	Agricultural machinery and equipment 2/ Construction machinery and equipment 2/ Metal cutting machine tools 2/. Metal forming machine tools 2/. Tools, dies, jigs, fixtures, and ind. molds 2/. Pumps, compressors, and equipment 2/. Industrial material handling equipment 2/. Electronic computers (Dec. 2004=100) 2/. Textile machinery 2/. Paper industries machinery (June 1982=100) 2/. Printing trades machinery 2/. Transformers and power regulators 2/. Communication & related equip. (Dec. 1985=100) 2/. X-ray and electromedical equipment 2/. Oil field and gas field machinery. Mining machinery and equipment 2/. Office and store machines and equipment 2/. Communication trucks 2/. Light motor trucks Heavy motor trucks 2/. Truck trailers 2/. Civilian aircraft (Dec. 1985=100). Ships (Dec. 1985=100) 2/. Railroad equipment 2/.	180.8 176.8 167.8 163.8 144.4 189.3 158.7 59.3 161.3 161.3 180.1 144.2 102.1 194.5 176.4 186.3 178.7 148.6 178.7 148.6 173.5 167.2 216.4 186.4	149.3 183.0 179.0 165.8 184.5 144.2 194.0 160.5 55.6 161.1 183.9 148.8 194.3 103.2 92.9 182.5 189.6 114.2 147.1 173.6 168.1 217.4 193.5 175.9	149.2 183.2 178.9 164.9 185.4 143.4 194.9 160.9 54.6 161.6 184.5 151.2 193.6 103.5 93.3 182.2 189.6 115.2 181.8 145.0 180.2 181.8 145.0 180.2 177.3	1.8 3.0 2.2 1.6 3 5.8 4.3 12.1 4.3 18.6 1.0 -1.7 8.8 3.4 .5 3.6 -2 2.8 3.4 5.6 5.6 5.6 5.6 5.6 6.7 6.7 6.7 6.7 6.7 6.7 6.7 6	11556511342 093 -1.41111118	.3 .4 .6 .7 0 .1 1.7 .3 1.8 0 1.8 0 .2 -2.6 1.4 .9 -3 1.7 0 0 .1 2.3 -1.2	1 .2 .2 .7 03 .2 .3 -2.618 0 2.4 0 .344 .28 -1.2 0 0 .4 03 .5	.1 .115662 -1.83344 0935 3.81238
02-12-03 02-53 02-54 02-64-01-11 02-9	INTERMEDIATE MATERIALS, SUPPLIES, AND COMPONENTS INTERMEDIATE FOODS AND FEEDS Flour 2/	140.4 151.1 151.1 141.6 135.7 189.0 129.3	166.8 150.6 151.7 136.9 152.5 192.7 141.9	169.1 151.1 156.4 134.9 152.4 196.9 140.7	3.7 13.6 9.6 -12.7 11.2 4.2 19.9	1.4 .3 3.1 -1.5 1 2.2 8 1.4	1.1 2.6 5 -3.5 .3 0 4.8	1.0 1.7 2.8 -2.1 -2.2 0 1.8	.9 .5 3.1 -1.5 .3 2.2 8
03-1 03-2 03-3 03-4 03-83-03 04-2 05-32	Synthetic fibers 2/ Processed yarns and threads 2/ Gray fabrics 2/ Finished fabrics 2/ Industrial textile products 2/ Leather 2/ Liquefied petroleum gas 2/	114.9 119.4 127.3 138.4 226.4	114.0 114.8 119.6 128.3 138.9 230.0 250.9	114.5 115.8 119.6 127.8 139.5 230.2 272.8	.2 2.2 0 1.1 1.7 2.8 1.4	.4 .9 0 4 .4 .1 8.7	6 1 3 .9 .2 6 6.7	.9 4 .3 .1 2 1.2 6.5	.4 .9 0 4 .4 .1 8.7

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

Commodity	Grouping	 Unad 	justed i	ndex	Unadjusted percent change to Apr. 2007 from:		 Seasonally adjusted percent change from:		
			 Mar. 2007 1/	 Apr. 2007 1/				Feb. to	
i	INTERMEDIATE MATERIALS LESS FOODS AND FEEDS			'		'	.'-		'
05-42	-Continued Commercial electric power		159.3	160.8	1.7	0.9	1.4	-0.4	1.0
05-43 05-52	Industrial electric power		172.9 239.9	173.7 236.8	2.4	.5 -1.3	3.3 5.0	-1.2 3.9	.5 4
05-53	Industrial natural gas (Dec. 1990=100)		251.0	247.7	2	-1.3	8.8	6.9	-1.7
05-54	Natural gas to electric utilities (Dec. 1990=100)		194.6 193.1	185.0 207.9	-5.8	-4.9 7.7	12.2	5.9 12.4	-4.0 -2.1
05-72-03 05-73-03	Jet fuels No. 2 Diesel fuel		220.2	238.0	-2.5 3.3	8.1	.3 9.2	8.8	1.7
05-74 I	Residual fuels 2/		158.2 216.0	157.2	6.9	6	9.8	8.2	6
06-1 06-21	Industrial chemicals 2/ Prepared paint		210.0	216.9 209.4	4.6 3.9	.4	1.5	.8 2.0	. 4
06-22	Paint materials 2/	202.4	202.3	207.5	3.3	2.6	-1.4	.3	2.6
06-31 06-4	Medicinal and botanical chemicals 2/		140.3	141.6 167.9	3.1	.9 4.4	.5 -9.6	0 2.4	.9 4.4
06-51 I	Mixed fertilizers	147.0	158.8	165.9	13.9	4.5	1.7	4.8	4.3
06-52-01 06-52-02	Nitrogenates Phosphates 2/		225.1 181.4	232.3 190.5	8.9 36.4	3.2 5.0	5.2 12.9	9.7 15.8	4.1 5.0
06-53 I	Other agricultural chemicals 2/		157.9	157.3	3.6	4	.1	1.2	4
06-6 I	Plastic resins and materials 2/		191.6	188.8	-2.8	-1.5	6	.6	-1.5
07-11-02 07-21	Synthetic rubber 2/ Plastic construction products 2/		167.5 177.5	167.2 178.6	4.6 -1.9	2	1.4	.1 3	2
07-22	Unsupported plastic film, sheet, & other shapes 2/	175.4	171.9	173.1	-1.4	.7	-3.0	.6	.7
07-26 08-11	Plastic parts and components for manufacturing 2/ Softwood lumber 2/		128.9 174.8	129.5 174.2	.1 -14.6	.5 3	5 .8	7 .1	.5 3
08-12 I	Hardwood lumber 2/	195.2	192.3	191.9	-2.2	2	5	4	2
08-2 08-3	MillworkPlywood 2/		201.5 170.5	202.0 172.9	1 -5.2	1.4	.1	2 1.0	0 1.4
09-11	Woodpulp 2/		158.4	158.4	11.4	0	2.5	.6	0
09-13	Paper 2/		169.7	168.8	1.9	5	1	4	5
09-14 09-15-03	Paperboard 2/ Paper boxes and containers 2/		198.4 197.2	199.2 196.6	8.1 3.8	3	1 .2	.4	3
09-2	Building paper and board 2/	155.7	153.6	156.4	-14.3	1.8	-1.7	1.1	1.8
09-37 10-15	Commercial printing (June 1982=100) 2/		164.9 168.0	166.0 170.6	.8 6.2	.7 1.5	7 .7	1.0	.7 1.5
10-17 I	Steel mill products 2/	179.0	185.3	193.4	17.1	4.4	1.4	2.3	4.4
10-22 10-25-01	Primary nonferrous metals 2/		252.6 190.5	280.0 191.0	21.2	10.8	.2	1.3	10.8
10-25-02	Copper and brass mill shapes 2/		372.9	431.9	27.4	15.8	-4.5	.3 1.7	15.8
10-26 I	Nonferrous wire and cable 2/	234.4	211.3	229.1	11.1	8.4	-4.0	-2.2	8.4
10-3 10-4	Metal containers 2/		131.8 178.8	133.6 179.5	5.4 4.2	1.4	.7	.9	1.4
10-5 I	Plumbing fixtures and brass fittings	213.6	221.0	220.8	7.9	1	2.7	.7	0
10-6 10-7	Heating equipment 2/		195.3 187.6	196.0 187.6	6.9 4.7	.4	2.2	2 .4	.4
10-88	Fabricated ferrous wire products (June 1982=100) 2/.		164.1	164.6	2.6	.3	0	1	.3
10-89 11-45	Other misc. metal products 2/		143.3 203.2	143.0 203.2	1.9 4.0	2 0	.5	1 .3	2 0
11-48	Air conditioning and refrigeration equipment 2/		156.4	156.4	5.6	0	.4	1	0
11-49-02	Metal valves, ex.fluid power (Dec. 1982=100) 2/		220.8	222.2	11.4	. 6	1.2	0	.6
11-49-05 11-71	Ball and roller bearings 2/		197.6 190.7	198.1 191.5	3.1 3.2	.3	1 .6	.2	.3
11-73	Motors, generators, motor generator sets 2/	169.0	170.1	171.4	5.5	.8	5	.3	.8
11-75 11-78	Switchgear, switchboard, etc., equipment 2/ Electronic components and accessories 2/		187.3 83.5	189.2 83.4	7.2 -5.9	1.0	.1 4	.8 -6.0	1.0
11-94	Internal combustion engines 2/	152.9	153.8	153.8	1.2	0	0	0	0
11-95 13-11	Machine shop products 2/	158.1	158.3 115.4	159.6 114.6	4.0 1.8	.8	1	2 .7	.8
13-22	Cement		206.8	209.2	5.1	1.2	8	.7	.7
13-3	Concrete products		202.9	202.8	4.6	0	.3	.8	0
13-6 13-7	Gypsum products 2/		147.0 259.1	146.9 253.7	2.7 -6.6	1 -2.1	-1.2 -2.4	.7	-2.4 -2.1
13-8	Glass containers	155.3	159.3	159.8	4.4	.3	0	6	.3
14-12 14-23	Motor vehicle parts 2/		117.4 176.8	117.7 177.9	1.5	.3	.2	.2	.3
14-25	Aircraft parts & aux.equip.,nec (June 1985=100) 2/	157.7	156.7	157.9	.9	.8	0	.2	.8
15-42 15-6	Photographic supplies 2/		122.9 163.0	122.9 162.7	1.1	0 2	1	1 .2	0 2
13-0									
 	CRUDE MATERIALS FOR FURTHER PROCESSING CRUDE FOODSTUFFS AND FEEDSTUFFS	l	206.3	203.4	11.1 26.7	1.1	8.9 7.4	3.2	-1.5 1.3
01-21 01-22-02	Wheat 2/Corn 2/		132.6 154.3	134.7 136.9	16.8 54.0	1.6 -11.3	6.5 16.2	2.2	1.6 -11.3
01-22-02	Slaughter cattle 2/	124.6	141.0	144.3	16.1	2.3	3.4	5.8	2.3
01-32	Slaughter hogs		75.5	76.4	20.3	1.2	9.6	-7.3	7.0
01-41-02 01-42	Slaughter broilers/fryers 2/	131.6	207.2 129.8	206.2 133.2	51.0 11.4	5 2.6	8.7 9.2	7.1 4.6	5 6
01-6	Fluid milk	105.7	116.1	122.9	34.6	5.9	4.3	6.4	5.3
01-83-01-31 02-52-01-03	Soybeans 2/		115.9 119.8	118.9 119.1	28.4 -5.7	2.6	13.6 0	-5.8 .4	2.6 6
i	CRUDE NONFOOD MATERIALS	I	249.2	242.0	4.1	-2.9	9.8	3.8	-3.0
01-51	Raw cotton 2/	82.1	78.6	79.3	-2.1	.9	-1.2	-3.6	.9
04-1	Hides and skins 2/	207.5	218.2	220.7	14.1	1.1	1.8	0	1.1
05-1 05-31	CoalNatural gas 2/		128.3 329.1	130.6 286.3	2.4	1.8	1.8	1 3.8	.2 -13.0
05-61	Crude petroleum 2/	162.7	154.8	167.0	-10.7	7.9	6.4	-1.3	7.9
08-5 09-12	Logs, timber, etc 2/	214.9	223.4	222.9	13.2	2	2.7	.9	2
09-12 10-11	Wastepaper Iron ore 2/		356.0 127.6	331.9 128.9	51.3 -4.9	-6.8 1.0	13.2 0	11.1	-7.2 1.0
10-12	Iron and steel scrap	325.4	457.8	445.8	29.5	-2.6	9.1	18.8	-2.3
	Nonferrous metal ores (Dec. 1983=100) 2/		221.7 454.7	227.8 500.9	11.8 31.7	2.8	1.2	.8 8.2	2.8 10.2
	Copper base scrap 2/								
10-23-01 10-23-02	Copper base scrap 2/	280.7	283.0	288.5	5	1.9	-2.0	-1.6	1.5
10-21 10-23-01 10-23-02 13-21 13-99-01		280.7							

^{1/} The indexes for December 2006 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	Dec. 2006	Mar. 2007	Apr. 2007
		·	i	·
1	Finished Goods (1967=100)		460.7 169.7	465.2 171.2
1	MAJOR COMMODITY GROUPS	 	 	
01	Farm products and processed foods and feeds		155.4	156.0
01 02	Farm products Processed foods and feeds		140.3 163.0	141.0
	Industrial commodities	 168.9	 172.1	 173.7
03	Textile products and apparel		125.2	125.4
04	Hides, skins, leather, and related products			175.5
05 06	Fuels and related products and power		169.3 210.1	174.0 210.5
06 07	Chemicals and allied products 2/ Rubber and plastic products		153.5	1 153.7
07 08	Lumber and wood products			193.2
09	Pulp, paper, and allied products		215.0	214.9
10 i	Metals and metal products		191.5	195.9
11	Machinery and equipment	127.4	127.1	127.4
12	Furniture and household durables		144.3	144.1
13	Nonmetallic mineral products		186.2	186.4
14 15	Transportation equipment		154.8 209.2	154.4 208.7
	Industrial commodities less fuels and related	 	 	
	products and power	167.9 	169.6 	170.2
İ	OTHER COMMODITY GROUPINGS	 	 -	
01-1	Fruits and melons, fresh and dry vegetables,	 	 	
i	and tree nuts	156.3	167.7	173.9
01-2	Grains		147.8	135.6
	Slaughter livestock			126.3
01-4 01-5	Slaughter poultry		189.4 79.5	189.2 80.2
	Plant and animal fibers		145.9	1 127.5
	Hay, hayseeds, and oilseeds			150.6
	Oilseeds		127.7	130.9
	Cereal and bakery products		194.0	193.5
	Meats, poultry, and fish		148.1	148.9
	Processed poultry		133.5	134.8
02-5 02-6	Sugar and confectionery Beverages and beverage materials		169.0 164.1	169.6 165.2
	Packaged beverage materials		159.7	161.4
	Fats and oils		191.1	191.7
	Apparel		126.8	126.8
	Other leather and related products		156.3	156.5
	Gas fuels		307.2	280.1
	Electric power		161.8 194.2	162.8 214.5
06-3	Refined petroleum products Drugs and pharmaceuticals		320.6	319.9
	Agricultural chemicals and products		178.9	183.8
06-7	Other chemicals and allied products		161.1	161.7
07-1	Rubber and rubber products	139.0	139.7	139.6
	Rubber, except natural rubber		166.6	166.3
	Miscellaneous rubber products		154.0	154.7
	Plastic products		163.8 177.2	164.2 176.7
	Pulp, paper, and products, excluding building	İ	Ī	1 184.3
09-15 I	paper and board		185.0 186.2	186.4
	Iron and steel		207.3	212.2
	Nonferrous metals		229.1	241.6
10-25	Nonferrous mill shapes	215.9	213.3	225.3
	Metalworking machinery and equipment		163.8	163.9
	General purpose machinery and equipment		182.1	182.6
	Special industry machinery		182.7 113.9	183.0
	Electrical machinery and equipment Miscellaneous machinery and equipment		154.4	114.1 155.4
	Other household durable goods		168.1	168.7
	Concrete ingredients		217.0	218.8
14-1	Motor vehicles and equipment	133.2	132.4	131.9
	Toys, sporting goods, small arms, etc		139.9	140.2
	Photographic equipment and supplies		109.3	109.3
15-9	Other miscellaneous products	152.3	153.9	153.6

^{1/} Data for December 2006 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

publication.

2/ Prices of some items in this grouping are lagged 1 month.

Table 4. Producer price indexes for the net output of selected industries and industry groups, not seasonally adjusted $\frac{1}{2}$

ndustry	 Industry 1/	 Index	l 	Index		Percent to_Apr2	change 2007_from
code	 		Dec.		 Apr.	 Apr.	 Mar.
	 	 	2006 2/ 	2007 2/ 	2007 2/ 	2006 	2007
	 Total mining, utilities, and manufacturing		 				
	industries	12/06	100.0	101.9	103.1	(3)	1.2
	Total mining industries			207.8	210.2	2	1.2
211	Oil and gas extraction	12/85	256.2	249.2	252.5	-1.8	1.3
212	Mining (except oil & gas)			153.1	155.3	6.3	1.4
213	Mining support activities	112/03	1/5.3	169.9	168.2	-2.6	-1.0
221	Utilities	12/03 	122.9 	124.8	124.6	2.6	2
	Total manufacturing industries			160.1	162.2	3.2	1.3
311	Food mfg			156.1	156.9	8.9	.5
312	Beverage & tobacco mfg			109.3	109.7	3.0	. 4
313	Textile mills			107.5	107.4	1.2	1
314	Textile product mills			108.5	108.5	. 6	0
315	Apparel manufacturing			101.5	101.3	.9	2
316	Leather and allied product manufacturing			149.2	149.3	2.0	.1
321	Wood product manufacturing			107.1	107.1	-2.8	0
322	Paper manufacturing			114.2	114.8	3.8	.5
323	Printing and related support activities			106.0	106.6	1.2	.6
324	Petroleum and coal products manufacturing			237.3	259.3	4.1	9.3
325	Chemical mfg			200.0	200.3	2.4	.2
326	Plastics and rubber products mfg			149.4	149.4	. 4	0
327	Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing			167.2	167.1	2.8	1
331	Primary metal mfg Fabricated metal product mfg			188.3	196.6	14.7	4.4
332				160.7	161.4	5.1	. 4
333 334	Machinery manufacturing			111.8	112.0	3.7	0.2
	Computer & electronic product mfg			94.9	94.9	-1.9	
335 336	Electrical equipment and appliance mfg			118.7	120.4	5.5	1.4
337	Transportation equipment manufacturing			104.9	104.6 165.6	1.2 2.5	3
339	Furniture & related product mfg			165.1 106.5	106.6	2.0	.3
	 Total trade industries	İ	İ	102.1	103.3	(3)	1.2
	 Total wholesale trade industries	112/06	1 100 0	102.7	103.3	(2)	.6
423	Merchant wholesalers, durable goods			110.9	112.4	(3) 8.3	1.4
424	Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods			111.6	111.1	5.2	4
425	Wholesale trade agents and brokers			103.2	103.2	1.0	0
	 Total retail trade industries	112/06	1 100 0	101.7	103.3	(3)	1.6
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers			114.7	115.1	1.7	.3
442	Furniture and home furnishings stores			115.6	115.7	.7	.1
443	Electronics and appliance stores			84.3	100.2	-5.1	18.9
444	Bldg material and garden equip and supp						
	dealers	12/03	118.1	119.7	119.3	1.8	3
445	Food and beverage stores			136.6	139.1	3.7	1.8
446	Health and personal care stores	12/03	119.5	122.8	122.2	1.7	5
447	Gasoline stations	06/01	52.5	66.5	69.0	55.4	3.8
448	Clothing and clothing accessories stores	12/03	105.8	104.0	104.6	.3	.6
451	Sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores			98.3	97.5	-1.6	8
452	General merchandise stores			105.4	108.9	1	3.3
454	Nonstore retailers	12/03 	130.2 	127.3	130.5	16.7	2.5
	Transportation and warehousing industries	12/06 	100.0	101.6	103.2	(3)	1.6
	Transportation industries	12/06	100.0	101.0	103.0	(3)	2.0
481	Air transportation			176.6	186.5	2.1	5.6
482	Rail transportation			135.3	136.5	2.4	.9
483	Water transportation	12/03	111.4	112.0	111.8	1.2	2
484	Truck transportation	12/03	113.5	114.0	115.0	2.4	.9
486110	Pipeline transportation of crude oil	106/86	137.0	133.4	133.4	1	0
486910	Refined petroleum product pipeline	1					
	transport			125.9	125.9	3.2	0
488	Transportation support activities	12/03 	106.2 	107.5	107.6	1.0	.1
	Delivery and warehouse industries	12/06	100.0	103.3	103.7	(3)	. 4
491	Postal service			164.7	164.7	0	0
492	Couriers and messengers			128.8	129.6	7.7	.6
493	Warehousing and storage				125.1	(3)	1.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Producer price indexes for the net output of selected industries and industry groups, not seasonally adjusted -- Continued

Industry	 Industry 1/	 Index	'	Index		Percent	t change 2007_fror
code			Dec.	 Mar. 2007 2/	Apr. Apr. 2007 2/	Apr. 2006	Mar. 2007
		12/06	100.0	99.6	101.4	(3)	1.8
	 Information	112/06	 100 0	100.3	100.7	(3)	. 4
511	Publishing industries, except Internet			108.5	108.4	2.9	1
515	Broadcasting, except Internet			102.8	101.1	-1.5	-1.7
517	Telecommunications			99.4	100.3	2.6	.9
5181	ISPs and Web search portals			72.7	72.7	-25.9	0
5182	Data processing and related services			100.2	100.1	1.1	1
		112/06	l l 100.0	101.4	101.6	(3)	.2
6211	Offices of physicians			122.4	122.3	4.4	1
6215	Medical and diagnostic laboratories			104.5	106.4	1.9	1.8
6216	Home health care services			122.3	122.7	.8	.3
622	Hospitals			156.7	157.3	3.4	. 4
6231	Nursing care facilities			112.2	112.4	3.4	.2
62321	Residential mental retardation facilities			110.5	110.1	1.9	4
	 Other selected traditional service	1	 				
	industries	112/06	1 100.0	98.8	101.5	(3)	2.7
5221	Depository credit intermediation			101.0	116.9	6.7	15.7
523	Security, commodity contracts and like	1	1	101.0	110.9	· ·	10.
020	activity	112/03	' 116 1	119.2	118.1	5.5	9
524	Insurance carriers and related activities	, ,		107.2	107.5	1.4	.3
53112	Lessors of nonres bldg (exc miniwarehouse)			106.3	106.0	8	3
53113	Lessors of miniwarehouse and self storage		100.0	100.5	100.0	• 0	
	units	12/03	108.9	108.5	107.6	5	8
5312	Offices of real estate agents and brokers	12/03	110.7	110.8	111.4	.1	.5
5321	Automotive equipment rental and leasing			115.5	115.9	.9	.3
532412	Other heavy machinery rental and leasing	12/03	117.8	118.2	118.2	7.7	0
5411	Legal services	12/96	146.9	152.7	153.0	5.7	.2
5413	Architectural, engineering and related	İ	ĺ				
	services	12/96	136.4	138.4	139.3	4.8	.7
5416	Management and technical consulting services	106/06	100.9	101.7	102.5	(3)	.8
54181	Advertising agencies	12/03	104.7	104.8	105.0	1.4	.2
5613	Employment services	12/96	120.7	121.1	121.3	2.0	.2
56151	Travel agencies	112/03	99.1	100.6	100.9	2.4	.3
56172	Janitorial services			105.7	105.4	2.0	3
5621	Waste collection			106.8	107.2	3.1	. 4
71311	Amusement and theme parks			103.0	103.5	(3)	.5
71391	Golf courses and country clubs			104.0	104.1	2.4	.1
71394	Fitness and recreational sports centers			100.4	100.0	.5	4
721	Accommodation			140.8	139.4	2.7	-1.0

^{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.

Note: NAICS replaced the SIC system beginning with the release of PPI data for January 2004.

^{2/} The indexes for December 2006 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)

			Inde	x 1/		
Grouping	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	
	2006	2006 _	2007 	2007 	2007 	
Finished goods	160.3	161.5	160.6	162.7	164.3	1
Finished consumer goods	165.4	167.1	165.6	168.3	170.6	1
Finished consumer foods		159.8	161.7	164.7	167.0	1
Crude		164.3	160.5	178.5	187.3	1
Processed		159.3	161.8	163.4	165.0	1
Finished consumer goods, excluding foods		169.5	166.8	169.3	171.5	1
Nondurable goods less foods		182.6	178.5	182.2	185.7	1
Durable goods		137.8	138.0	138.3	137.9	1
Capital equipment		148.3	148.7	149.2	149.1	1
Manufacturing industries		150.9	151.6	152.1	152.1	1
Nonmanufacturing industries	147.3	147.3	147.7	148.1	147.9	1
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.		165.0	163.8	165.6	167.3	1 1
Materials and components for manufacturing		157.2 148.2	157.7 151.9	158.4 154.0	159.1 156.4	1
Materials for food manufacturing		172.8	174.2	175.5	177.0	1
Materials for durable manufacturing		185.2	174.2	185.4	187.4	1
Components for manufacturing		136.3	136.3	136.4	135.7	1
Materials and components for construction		190.0	190.4	190.5	191.0	1
Processed fuels and lubricants		161.6	153.1	160.1	166.9	1
Manufacturing industries		156.2	151.5	159.3	163.2	1
Nonmanufacturing industries		165.0	154.6	161.4	169.3	1
Containers		176.9	178.5	178.4	178.8	1
Supplies	158.6	159.4	160.0	160.6	160.7	1
Manufacturing industries		162.5	162.6	161.9	161.9	1
Nonmanufacturing industries		157.3	158.1	158.9	159.1	1
Feeds	117.4	123.4	127.8	134.6	137.2	1
Other supplies	161.3	161.7	162.1	162.3	162.1	1
Crude materials for further processing	186.5	191.3	183.7	200.1	206.6	2
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs	127.2	127.1	129.9	139.5	142.9	1
Nonfood materials	227.1	235.7	218.3	239.6	248.6	2
Nonfood materials except fuel 2/		205.8	199.4	207.8	216.1	2
Manufacturing 2/		190.7	184.7	192.5	200.2	2
Construction		196.9	196.2	201.2	203.8	2
Crude fuel 3/		262.2	226.6	268.6	277.6	2
Manufacturing industries		248.5 268.3	215.4 231.8	254.2 274.8	262.5 284.1	2
 Special groupings						
Finished goods, excluding foods	160 7	161.7	160.1	161.9	163.3	1
Intermediate materials less foods and feeds		166.2	164.8	166.5	168.2	1
Intermediate foods and feeds		140.6	144.6	148.3	150.8	1
Crude materials less agricultural products 2/		242.3	224.1	246.0	255.4	2
Finished energy goods	141.5	144.9	138.2	143.0	148.1	1
Finished goods less energy		159.6	160.4	161.6	162.2	1
Finished consumer goods less energy	163.7	164.5	165.4	167.1	168.0	1
Finished goods less foods and energy	159.8	159.9	160.3	160.9	160.9	1
Finished consumer goods less foods and energy	167.6	167.8	168.1	168.9	169.0	1
Consumer nondurable goods less foods and energy	192.2	192.8	193.3	194.5	195.2	1
Intermediate energy goods		160.7	152.8	159.6	166.2	1
Intermediate materials less energy		164.0	164.5	165.1	165.6	1
Intermediate materials less foods and energy	165.4	165.5	165.8	166.1	166.5	1
Crude energy materials 2/		231.3	203.8	231.8	235.8	2.
Crude materials less energy		159.9	162.9	171.9	179.5	1
Crude nonfood materials less energy 3/	247.4	251.6	255.1	262.1	282.2	2

^{1/} All seasonally adjusted indexes are subject to change up to 5 years after original publication due to the recalculation of seasonal factors each January. The indexes for December 2006 have been recalculated to incorporate late reports and corrections by respondents.

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