

United States Department of Labor



# Bureau of Labor Statistics

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## Washington, D.C. 20212

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#### **Producer Price Indexes – May 2007**

The Producer Price Index for Finished Goods increased 0.9 percent in May, seasonally adjusted, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. This advance followed a 0.7-percent rise in April and a 1.0-percent increase in March. The index for finished goods excluding foods and energy moved up 0.2 percent in May after remaining unchanged in April. At the earlier stages of processing, prices received by producers of intermediate goods increased 1.1 percent in May after advancing 0.9 percent a month earlier, and the crude goods index turned up 2.0 percent following a decline of 1.5 percent in April. (See table A.)

	Finished goods						
Month	Total	Foods	Energy	Except foods and energy	Change in finished goods from 12 months ago (unadj.)	Inter- mediate goods	Crude goods
2006							
May	0.2	-0.8	1.1	0.2	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.	.7	1.1	2.4	.1	1.1	.9	2.6
2007							
Jan.	6	r 1.0	r -4.3	r .2	r .1	7	r -5.5
Feb.	1.3	r 2.0	r 3.1	.4	2.5	r 1.0	r 10.7
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
May	.9	2	4.1	.2	4.1	1.1	2.0

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

r=revised. Some of the figures shown above and elsewhere in this release may differ from those previously reported because data for January 2007 have been revised to reflect the availability of late reports and corrections by respondents.

Among finished goods, the index for consumer goods less foods and energy moved up 0.3 percent in May after inching down 0.1 percent in the previous month, while prices for energy goods gained 4.1 percent subsequent to a 3.4-percent increase in April. By contrast, slightly counteracting the overall acceleration in finished goods prices, the index for consumer foods decreased 0.2 percent in May compared with a 0.4-percent rise in the prior month. Prices for capital equipment edged up 0.1 percent for the second consecutive month.

Before seasonal adjustment, the Producer Price Index for Finished Goods advanced 1.2 percent in May to 167.8 (1982 = 100). From May 2006 to May 2007, finished goods prices rose 4.1 percent. Over the same period, the index for finished consumer foods increased 8.5 percent, prices for finished energy goods rose 7.2 percent, and the index for finished goods less foods and energy moved up 1.6 percent. For the 12 months ended in May 2007, prices received by manufacturers of intermediate goods advanced 3.7 percent, and the crude goods index climbed 11.5 percent.

#### **Finished** goods

Prices for finished consumer goods less foods and energy advanced 0.3 percent in May following a 0.1percent decline in April. The pharmaceutical preparations index increased 0.4 percent after decreasing 0.2 percent a month earlier. Prices for household appliances, floor coverings, and tires also turned up in May. The indexes for passenger cars and light motor trucks declined less than in April. Prices for cosmetics and other toilet preparations advanced more than they had in the previous month. By contrast, slightly counteracting the upturn in the finished consumer goods less foods and energy index, prices for motor homes edged down 0.1 percent compared with a 2.7-percent rise a month earlier. The indexes for soaps and synthetic detergents and for sporting and athletic goods also turned down in May after increasing in the prior month. (See table 2.)

	Intermediate goods				Crude goods			
Month	Foods	Energy	Except foods and energy	Change in intermediate goods from 12 months ago (unadj.)	Foods	Energy	Except foods and energy	Change in crude goods from 12 months ago (unadj.)
2006								
May	-0.3	1.7	1.1	9.2	-2.5	0.9	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.	1.2	3.9	.1	2.8	1	4.8	1.7	-4.7
2007								
Jan.	r 1.8	r -3.7	r 0	r 1.1	r 2.4	r -15.3	r 1.8	r -9.5
Feb.	r 3.6	r 3.1	r .4	2.5	r 7.1	r 18.4	r 2.3	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
May	.1	4.2	.4	3.7	1.1	4.3	.1	11.5

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

r=revised. Some of the figures shown above and elsewhere in this release may differ from those previously reported because data for January 2007 have been revised to reflect the availability of late reports and corrections by respondents.

The finished energy goods index rose 4.1 percent in May following a 3.4-percent advance in April. Leading this acceleration, prices for gasoline jumped 10.2 percent after rising 8.2 percent a month earlier. Similarly, the indexes for residential electric power, liquefied petroleum gas, and residential natural gas also increased more than they had in the preceding month. By contrast, prices for home heating oil rose 2.3 percent subsequent to a 4.8-percent gain in April. The diesel fuel index moved down following an increase in the prior month.

The index for finished consumer foods declined 0.2 percent in May following a 0.4-percent advance in the preceding month. Prices for fresh and dry vegetables dropped 35.0 percent following an 8.9-percent increase in April. The index for processed young chickens also turned down in May, and prices for beef and veal rose less than they had in April. By contrast, the index for fresh fruits and melons climbed 12.1 percent in May subsequent to a 2.8-percent decrease in the previous month. Prices for eggs for fresh use, pork, and for sausages and deli meats also turned up in May. The indexes for dairy products and for processed fruits and vegetables increased more than they had in April.

The capital equipment index inched up 0.1 percent in May, the same rate of advance as in the prior month. In May, rising prices for civilian aircraft, transformers and power regulators, both agricultural and mining machinery and equipment, and for welding machines and equipment slightly outweighed falling prices for electronic computers, communication and related equipment, passenger cars, x-ray and electromedical equipment, and light motor trucks.

#### **Intermediate goods**

The Producer Price Index for Intermediate Materials, Supplies, and Components rose 1.1 percent in May following a 0.9-percent increase in April. Prices for intermediate energy goods and materials for nondurable manufacturing advanced more than they had in the previous month. By contrast, partially offsetting the acceleration in intermediate goods prices, the indexes for materials for durable manufacturing, materials and components for construction, and intermediate foods and feeds rose less than they had in the prior month. Excluding foods and energy, prices for intermediate goods moved up 0.4 percent in May after rising 0.8 percent a month earlier. (See table B.)

The intermediate energy goods index climbed 4.2 percent following a 1.3-percent increase in the preceding month. Jet fuel prices rose 3.0 percent after falling 2.1 percent in April. The indexes for natural gas to electric utilities, residual fuel, and both industrial and commercial natural gas also turned up in May following decreases in the prior month. Prices for gasoline, industrial electric power, and liquefied petroleum gas rose more than they had a month earlier. By contrast, diesel fuel prices fell 1.6 percent after moving up 1.7 percent in April. The commercial electric power and home heating oil indexes advanced less in May than they had in the previous month. (See table 2.)

The index for materials for nondurable manufacturing increased 2.9 percent after edging up 0.1 percent a month earlier. Prices for basic organic chemicals rose 3.3 percent in May following a 0.3-percent gain in the preceding month. The inedible fats and oils index also advanced more than it had in the prior month. Prices for plastic resins and materials turned up after declining in April, and the woodpulp index increased after no change a month earlier. By contrast, prices for nitrogenates moved down 0.3 percent following a 4.1-percent jump in the previous month. The indexes for phosphates and paperboard also turned down in May. Prices for paper fell more than they had in the prior month, and the index for paint materials rose less than in April.

The materials for durable manufacturing index edged up 0.2 percent following a 3.7-percent increase in April. Prices for primary nonferrous metals advanced 1.5 percent after climbing 10.8 percent in the previous month. The indexes for steel mill products, copper and brass mill shapes, and building paper and board fell following advances a month earlier. Softwood lumber prices decreased more than they had in the preceding month. By contrast, prices for thermoplastic resins rose 3.8 percent in May after falling 2.2 percent in the prior month. The secondary aluminum and prepared paint indexes also turned up following declines a month earlier. Cement prices increased more than they had in April.

The index for materials and components for construction advanced 0.3 percent after rising 0.6 percent in the preceding month. The nonferrous wire and cable index climbed 3.9 percent subsequent to an 8.4-percent jump a month earlier. Prices for steel mill products and for paving mixtures and blocks turned down in May following increases in April. The millwork index decreased after no change in the previous month. Prices for gypsum products and softwood lumber fell more than they had in the prior month. By contrast, the fabricated structural metal products index advanced 0.4 percent after no change in April. Prices for concrete products also rose following no change a month earlier. Treated wood prices turned up after falling in the preceding month. The indexes for asphalt felts and coatings and for mineral wool for structural insulation declined less in May than they had a month earlier.

Prices for intermediate foods and feeds inched up 0.1 percent following a 0.5-percent increase in April. The beef and veal index advanced 1.0 percent after moving up 2.4 percent in the previous month. Flour prices also rose less in May than they had a month earlier. The index for prepared animal feeds decreased more than it had in April, and prices for processed young chickens turned down in May after advancing in the prior month. By contrast, prices for dairy products climbed 4.5 percent subsequent to a 1.6-percent increase in April. The index for shortening and cooking oils also rose more than it had in the preceding month. Prices for pork and for sausage and deli meats turned up in May after declining in the previous month.

#### Crude goods

The Producer Price Index for Crude Materials for Further Processing increased 2.0 percent in May after falling 1.5 percent in the preceding month. This reversal can be traced to the index for crude energy materials, which rose following a decline in April. By contrast, slightly counteracting the upturn in crude goods prices, the indexes for crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs and for crude nonfood materials less energy advanced less in May than they had in April. (See table B.)

Prices for crude energy materials jumped 4.3 percent in May after dropping 4.9 percent in the prior month. This upturn is attributable to the natural gas index, which climbed 6.6 percent following a 13.0-percent decrease in April. By contrast, crude petroleum prices moved up 1.9 percent in May compared with a 7.9-percent rise a month earlier. For the second consecutive month, the coal index inched up at a 0.2-percent rate. (See table 2.)

The index for crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs increased 1.1 percent in May after advancing 1.3 percent in April. In May, higher prices for fluid milk, slaughter broilers and fryers, corn, soybeans, and fresh fruits and melons outweighed lower prices for fresh and dry vegetables, slaughter hogs, and unprocessed shellfish.

The index for crude nonfood materials less energy edged up 0.1 percent in May following a 0.4-percent increase in April. In May, rising prices for copper base scrap, wastepaper, aluminum base scrap, and for construction sand, gravel, and crushed stone slightly outweighed declining prices for iron and steel scrap, raw cotton, gold ores, and for hardwood logs, bolts, and timber.

#### Net output price indexes

**Mining, Utilities, and Manufacturing Industries.** In May, the Producer Price Index for the Net Output of Total Mining, Utilities, and Manufacturing Industries advanced 1.2 percent for the second consecutive month. (Net output price indexes are not seasonally adjusted.) In May, higher prices were received by the manufacturing industry groups for petroleum and coal products, foods, chemicals, fabricated metal products, and electrical equipment and appliances. The indexes for electric power distribution and for oil and gas extraction also moved up in May. These increases outweighed lower prices received by the electric power generation industry and by the computer and electronic products industry group.

**Trade Industries.** The Producer Price Index for the Net Output of Total Trade Industries rose 2.0 percent in May compared with a 1.2-percent increase in April. (Trade indexes measure changes in margins received by wholesalers and retailers.) Margins received by gasoline stations jumped 43.3 percent in May following a 3.8-percent gain in the prior month. The margin indexes for merchant wholesalers of nondurable goods; sporting goods, hobby, and musical instrument stores; and health and personal care stores turned up in May. Margins received by building material and supplies dealers increased after no change in April. By contrast, partially offsetting the acceleration in the trade industries index, the margin index for electronics and appliance stores fell 0.9 percent in May following an 18.9-percent gain in the previous month. Margins received by department stores, shoe stores, and fuel dealers also turned down in May. The margin index for merchant wholesalers of durable goods increased less than it had in April.

**Transportation and Warehousing Industries.** The Producer Price Index for the Net Output of Transportation and Warehousing Industries edged down 0.1 percent in May after rising 1.6 percent in April. Prices received by the scheduled passenger air transportation industry fell 8.4 percent following a 7.3-percent increase in the preceding month. The industry indexes for long distance general freight trucking (by the truckload), general warehousing and storage, and long distance specialized freight trucking of new goods also turned down in May. Prices received by the line-haul railroads industry rose less than they had a month earlier. By contrast, prices received by the United States Postal Service moved up 6.5 percent in May after remaining unchanged in the preceding month. The industry index for scheduled freight air transportation also rose following no change in April. Prices received by the local general freight trucking industry increased more in May than they had a month earlier. The industry indexes for freight transportation arrangement and local specialized freight trucking of new goods turned up following declines in April.

**Traditional Service Industries.** The Producer Price Index for the Net Output of Total Traditional Service Industries declined 0.3 percent in May following a 1.8-percent increase in April. Prices received by the depository credit intermediation industry group decreased 3.8 percent after climbing 15.7 percent a month earlier. The industry index for offices of real estate agents and brokers also turned down in May. Prices received by direct health and medical insurance carriers and by portfolio managers rose less than they had in April. The indexes for general medical and surgical hospitals and for wired telecommunication carriers were unchanged following increases in the prior month. By contrast, prices received by the industry for investment banking and securities dealing advanced 1.8 percent in May after falling 4.7 percent a month earlier. The industry indexes for non-casino hotels and motels and for cable networks also turned up in May.

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Producer Price Index data for June 2007 are scheduled to be released on Tuesday, July 17, 2007 at 8:30 a.m. (EDT).

#### **Technical Note**

#### **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 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
Index percent change	
Index point change	3.5
Divided by the previous index	104.0
Equals	0.034
Result multiplied by 100 0.03	4 x 100
Equals percent change	3.4

#### 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:
pcu325325	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
	system

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	Provides data for:
ndu212231212231	Lead ore and zinc ore mining
ndu2122312122312	Lead and zinc concentrates
ndu212231212231214	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	/pub/time.series/pc
NAICS series, discontinued	/pub/time.series/nd
SIC series, discontinued	/pub/time.series/pd
Commodity series, current	/pub/time.series/wp
Commodity series, discontinued	/pub/time.series/wd
Special requests	/pub/special.requests/ppi
Latest news release	/pub/news.release/ppi.txt

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	Unadju  percen  change  May 20	t		ly adjust change fr	
		  Jan.  2007 2/ 	  Apr.  2007 2/	  May  2007 2/ 	   May   2006 	   Apr.   2007	  Feb. to   Mar.	  Mar. to   Apr.	  Apr. to   May 
Finished goods	100.000	160.1	165.8	167.8	4.1	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.9
Finished consumer goods		164.9	172.5	175.2	4.8	1.6	1.4	.9	1.2
Finished consumer foods		161.1	166.7	167.3	8.5	.4	1.4	. 4	2
Crude		164.2	181.1	160.4	15.3	-11.4	4.9	-1.4	-12.1
Processed Finished consumer goods, excluding foods		160.8 166.0	165.3 174.4	168.1 177.9	8.1 3.5	1.7 2.0	1.0	.5 1.1	1.1
Nondurable goods less foods		177.1	190.2	195.4	4.8	2.0	1.9	1.7	2.3
Durable goods		138.3	137.7	137.8	.5	.1	3	2	.1
Capital equipment		148.9	149.2	149.2	1.7	0	1	.1	.1
Manufacturing industries		151.6	152.4	152.7	2.8	.2	0	.2	.2
Nonmanufacturing industries	18.002	147.9	148.0	148.0	1.4	0	1	.1	.1
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.	100.000	163.3	169.1	171.0	3.7	1.1	1.0	.9	1.1
Materials and components for manufacturing		157.3	160.8	162.7	4.1	1.2	.4	1.0	1.2
Materials for food manufacturing		150.3	157.4	161.6	11.9	2.7	1.6	1.1	2.0
Materials for nondurable manufacturing		174.0 183.1	177.1 194.6	182.3 194.8	3.5 6.8	2.9	.9 1.1	.1 3.7	2.9
Materials for durable manufacturing Components for manufacturing		136.5	134.0	134.0	1.6	.1	5	.2	.2
Materials and components for construction		190.3	192.3	192.9	2.5	.3	.3	.6	.3
Processed fuels and lubricants		152.0	170.6	176.0	5.1	3.2	4.2	1.5	3.2
Manufacturing industries	5.032	152.5	165.4	175.2	10.1	5.9	2.4	1.5	5.5
Nonmanufacturing industries		152.4	173.6	177.0	2.5	2.0	4.9	1.5	2.2
Containers		178.1	179.4	179.4	3.5	0	.2	.3	0
Supplies		159.6 161.9	161.0	160.6 162.3	2.6	2	.1	.2	2
Manufacturing industriesNonmanufacturing industries		157.7	162.6 159.3	158.9	1.1 3.1	2 3	0	.4	2 3
Feeds		125.3	135.9	130.9	20.6	-3.9	1.9	9	-3.9
Other supplies		161.9	162.5	162.6	1.8	.1	1	.2	.1
Crude materials for further processing	   100.000	180.0	203.4	208.4	11.5	2.5	3.2	-1.5	2.0
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs	34.523	128.7	143.3	147.9	31.2	3.2	2.4	1.3	1.1
Nonfood materials	65.477	212.9	242.0	247.7	3.4	2.4	3.8	-3.0	2.7
Nonfood materials except fuel 3/		199.4	223.8	224.6	4	.4	4.0	3.1	.8
Manufacturing 3/		184.6	207.5	208.2	4	.3	4.0	3.2	.8
Construction Crude fuel 4/		198.1 212.6	205.0 246.4	205.5 260.6	1.4 9.3	.2 5.8	1.3 3.4	.4 -11.6	.3 5.9
Manufacturing industries		202.6	233.8	246.9	9.0	5.6	3.4	-11.0	5.8
Nonmanufacturing industries		217.4	252.0	266.6	9.3	5.8	3.4	-11.7	6.0
Special groupings	 								
Finished goods, excluding foods	1  5/ 78.453	159.6	165.3	167.6	3.0	1.4	.9	.8	1.3
Intermediate materials less foods and feeds		164.3	170.0	172.0	3.3	1.2	1.0	.9	1.2
Intermediate foods and feeds	6/ 4.069	142.6	151.1	151.9	14.1	.5	1.7	.5	.1
Crude materials less agricultural products 3/ 7/.	8/ 64.511	218.4	248.7	254.7	3.3	2.4	3.8	-3.0	2.7
Finished energy goods	  5/ 18.857	135.6	155.2	162.8	7.2	4.9	3.6	3.4	4.1
Finished goods less energy	5/ 81.143	160.4	162.2	162.5	3.3	.2	. 4	.1	.1
Finished consumer goods less energy	5/ 57.105	165.5	167.9	168.4	4.0	.3	.5	.1	.1
Finished goods less foods and energy	1 15/ 59.596	160.6	160.9	161.2	1.6	.2	0	0	.2
Finished consumer goods less foods and energy		168.5	168.8	169.3	1.4	.3	.1	1	.3
Consumer nondurable goods less foods and energy		193.6	195.2	196.0	2.2	.4	.4	1	.5
Intermediate energy goods	  6/ 19 208	151.8	169.5	176.5	5.0	4.1	4.1	1.3	4.2
Intermediate materials less energy		164.1	166.9	167.5	3.4	.4	4.1	.7	4.2
Intermediate materials less foods and energy		165.5	167.9	168.5	2.9	.4	.2	.8	.4
	I								
Crude energy materials 3/		195.9	224.9	234.3	.3	4.2	1.7	-4.9	4.3
Crude materials less energy		162.1	180.5	183.7	21.3	1.8	4.4 7.7	.9	.8
Crude nonfood materials less energy 4/	10/ 21./03	255.5	285.0	283.5	9.2	5	/ • /	.4	.1

Comprehensive relative importance figures are initially computed after the publication of December indexes and are recalculated after final December indexes are available.
 The indexes for January 2007 have been recalculated to incorporate late reports and corrections by respondents. All indexes are subject to revision 4 months after original publication.
 Includes crude petroleum.
 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.

Commodity code	     Grouping	   Unac 	ljusted i	ndex	Unadjus  percent  change  May 200	to	Seasonally adjusted  percent change from:   		
		  Jan.  2007 1/	  Apr.  2007 1/	  May  2007 1/	May   2006 	Apr.   2007 	  Feb. to   Mar.		
	FINISHED GOODS FINISHED CONSUMER GOODS FINISHED CONSUMER FOODS	164.9	165.8 172.5 166.7	167.8 175.2 167.3	4.1 4.8 8.5	1.2 1.6 .4	1.0 1.4 1.4	0.7 .9 .4	0.9 1.2 2
01-11 01-13 01-71-07 02-11 02-13	Fresh fruits and melons 2/         Fresh and dry vegetables 2/         Eggs for fresh use (Dec. 1991=100)         Bakery products 2/         Milled rice 2/	158.2   116.3   213.5	121.2 211.5 106.6 214.5 153.7	135.9 137.4 115.0 214.8 152.4	40.4 -4.5 75.0 3.8 17.0	12.1 -35.0 7.9 .1 8	-7.5 13.5 -2.7 .1 .1	-2.8 8.9 -2.3 0	12.1 -35.0 29.2 .1 8
02-14-02 02-21-01 02-21-04 02-22-03	Pasta products (June 1985=100) 2/ Beef and veal 2/. Pork. Processed young chickens.	140.5   124.4   129.4	135.8 156.4 130.9 141.9	134.8 158.0 144.8 146.3	5.3 11.3 15.4 35.6	7 1.0 10.6 3.1	.5 4.1 -1.0 1.1	.9 2.4 2 3.0	7 1.0 4.6 7
02-22-06 02-23 02-3 02-4 02-55	Processed turkeys.       Finfish and shellfish.       Dairy products 2/.       Processed fruits and vegetables.       Confectionery end products 2/.	249.2   154.4   156.3	105.0 249.1 162.3 156.6 207.0	109.3 237.7 169.6 159.4 207.8	9.3 -6.1 18.1 8.6 2.4	4.1 -4.6 4.5 1.8 .4	3.5 1 1.9 .3 1	1.4 -1.2 1.6 .3 1.0	3.0 -4.5 4.5 2.1 .4
02-62 02-63-01 02-78	Soft drinks. Roasted coffee 2/ Shortening and cooking oils 2/	165.7   161.3	166.4 163.4 199.5	167.6 163.5 209.0	2.4 2.8 7.0 15.1	.4 .7 .1 4.8	1 .6 0 .9	1.0 .9 1.2 .3	.4 .7 .1 4.8
	FINISHED CONSUMER GOODS EXCLUDING FOODS	i	174.4	177.9	3.5	2.0	1.3	1.1	1.7
02-61 03-81-06 03-81-07 03-82	Alcoholic beverages	101.3   98.6   124.9	161.4 101.2 98.4 124.4	161.7 101.0 98.7 125.3	.3 .7 .8 2.0	.2 2 .3 .7	.5 0 2	.2 0 2 .2	.4 2 .3 .7
04-3 05-41 05-51 05-71 05-73-02-01	Footwear 2/         Residential electric power (Dec. 1990=100)         Residential gas (Dec. 1990=100)         Gasoline         Home heating oil and distillates	134.7   220.8   162.0	151.7 135.8 226.1 228.7 221.9	151.9 137.2 226.0 256.4 227.8	1.9 2.3 1.1 13.9 2.5	.1 1.0 0 12.1 2.7	1.1 0 3.3 8.7 1.8	.1 .3 .5 8.2 4.8	.1 .7 .9 10.2 2.3
06-38 06-71 06-75 07-12	Pharmaceutical preparations (June 2001=100) 2/ Soaps and synthetic detergents 2/ Cosmetics and other toilet preparations 2/ Tires, tubes, tread, etc 2/	126.8   143.8   146.5	127.7 145.4 146.6 117.2	128.2 144.4 147.7 118.0	2.5 1.8 2.1 3.9	7 .8 .7	.5 1 1 .1	2 .1 .1 6	7 .8 .7
09-15-01 09-31-01 09-32-01 09-33	Sanitary paper products 2/ Newspaper circulation. Periodical circulation. Book publishing 2/	160.5   243.9   (3)	160.5 243.4 (3) 283.7	160.5 243.4 (3) 285.1	4 6 (3) 4.4	0 0 (3)	1 .3 (3) 2	.3 0 (3)	0 0 (3) .5
12-1 12-3 12-4 12-5	Household furniture 2/ Floor coverings 2/. Household appliances 2/. Home electronic equipment 2/	173.7   155.6   103.7	174.0 153.1 104.4 59.3	174.2 156.2 105.0 59.3	1.2 2.8 1.1 -1.2	.1 2.0 .6 0	2 8 1.1 .3	.2 5 -1.3	.1 2.0 .6 0
12-62 12-64 12-66 14-11-01	Household glassware 2/ Household flatware 2/ Lawn and garden equip., ex. tractors 2/ Passenger cars	180.1   136.8   129.0	177.7 188.4 135.4 125.6	176.6 (3) 136.4 125.3	3.3 (3) 1.6 -2.6	6 (3) .7 2	.5 0 8 .2	1 2.1 .1 -1.0	6 (3) .7 2
15-11 15-12 15-2 15-5 15-94-02	Toys, games, and children's vehicles 2/ Sporting and athletic goods 2/ Tobacco products 2/ Mobile homes 2/ Jewelry, platinum, & karat gold 2/	129.4   468.1   209.7	130.8 129.2 487.3 211.0 151.1	131.0 128.4 487.5 211.4 153.3	1.9 1.8 6.2 1.0 .7	.2 6 0 .2 1.5	-1.1 2 0 .4 3	4 .5 .1 3	.2 6 0 .2 1.5
15-94-02	Costume jewelry and novelties 2/	156.6 	156.6	156.6	1.8	0	0	2	0
11-1	CAPITAL EQUIPMENT     Agricultural machinery and equipment 2/	   182.4	149.2 183.2	149.2 183.6	1.7 2.7	0.2	1	.1	.1
11-2 11-37 11-38	Construction machinery and equipment 2/   Metal cutting machine tools 2/   Metal forming machine tools 2/	164.6   184.6	178.9 164.9 185.4	179.1 165.7 183.0	2.2 1.7 .1	.1 .5 -1.3	.2 .7 0	1 5 .5	.1 .5 -1.3
11-39 11-41 11-44	<ul> <li>Tools, dies, jigs, fixtures, and ind. molds 2/</li> <li>Pumps, compressors, and equipment 2/</li> <li>Industrial material handling equipment 2/</li> </ul>	190.1   159.5	143.4 194.9 160.9	143.6 194.8 160.9	.3 5.4 3.9	.1 1 0	3 .2 .3	6 .5 .2	.1 1 0
11-51 11-62 11-64 11-65	Electronic computers (Dec. 2004=100) 2/         Textile machinery 2/         Paper industries machinery (June 1982=100) 2/         Printing trades machinery 2/	160.9   180.4	54.6 161.6 184.5 151.2	53.5 162.4 183.9 150.6	-22.6 .2 1.7 3.6	-2.0 .5 3 4	-2.6 1 8	-1.8 .3 .3 1.6	-2.0 .5 3 4
11-74 11-76 11-79-05	Transformers and power regulators 2/ Communication & related equip. (Dec. 1985=100) 2/ X-ray and electromedical equipment 2/	185.6   102.7	193.6 103.5 93.3	195.6 103.3 92.8	19.2 .8 -2.3	1.0 2 5	2.4 0 .3	4 .3 .4	1.0 2 5
11-91 11-92 11-93	Oil field and gas field machinery   Mining machinery and equipment 2/   Office and store machines and equipment 2/	188.4   112.9	182.2 189.6 115.2	183.5 192.6 115.4	7.9 5.6 .5	.7 1.6 .2	4 4 .2	4 0 .9	.6 1.6 .2
12-2 14-11-05 14-11-06	Commercial furniture 2/ Light motor trucks Heavy motor trucks 2/	146.6   173.6	181.8 145.0 180.2	181.8 144.6 180.2	3.1 4 6.8	0 3 0	8 -1.2 0	.3 5 3.8	0 1 0
14-14 14-21-02 14-31 14-4	Truck trailers 2/. Civilian aircraft (Dec. 1985=100) Ships (Dec. 1985=100) 2/ Railroad equipment 2/	217.6   189.6	168.2 217.1 191.0 177.3	167.9 217.2 191.0 177.0	2.8 2.5 5.5 4.4	2 0 0 2	.4 0 3 .5	.1 2 -1.3 .8	2 .3 0 2
	INTERMEDIATE MATERIALS, SUPPLIES, AND COMPONENTS	1	169.1	171.0	3.7	1.1	1.0	.9	1.1
02-12-03	INTERMEDIATE FOODS AND FEEDS	   148.3	151.1 156.4	151.9 158.1	14.1 8.5	.5 1.1	1.7	.5 3.1	.1 1.1
02-53 02-54 02-64-01-11 02-9	Refined sugar and byproducts 2/           Confectionery materials.           Soft drink beverage bases (Dec. 1985=100) 2/           Prepared animal feeds 2/	150.6   192.7	134.9 152.4 196.9 140.7	133.2 152.7 196.9 136.3	-13.3 12.5 4.2 16.8	-1.3 .2 0 -3.1	-2.1 -2.2 0 1.8	-1.5 .3 2.2 8	-1.3 .4 0 -3.1
	INTERMEDIATE MATERIALS LESS FOODS AND FEEDS	1	170.0	172.0	3.3	1.2	1.0	.9	1.2
03-1 03-2 03-3 03-4	Synthetic fibers 2/ Processed yarns and threads 2/ Gray fabrics 2/ Finished fabrics 2/	115.0   119.2	114.5 115.8 119.6 127.8	114.9 115.4 119.4 127.5	1 1.8 7 1	.3 3 2 2	.9 4 .3 .1	.4 .9 0 4	.3 3 2 2
03-83-03 04-2	Industrial textile products 2/ Leather 2/. Liquefied petroleum gas 2/	138.0   228.5	139.5 230.2 272.8	139.0 230.3 300.6	1.5 2.5 9.7	4 0 10.2	2 1.2 6.5	.4 .1 8.7	4 0 10.2

See footnotes at end of table.

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

		     1150-3	justed i	ndev	Unadjus  percent			lly adjus change i	
Commodity code	Crowning	Unad	justed 1	ndex	change  May 200		percent	change 1	rom:
code	Grouping		  Apr.  2007 1/	  May  2007 1/	May   2006	   Apr.   2007	  Feb. to   Mar.	  Mar. to   Apr.	
	INTERMEDIATE MATERIALS LESS FOODS AND FEEDS -Continued	   				. '			
5-42	Commercial electric power Industrial electric power		160.8 173.7	162.3 179.1	1.8 4.9	0.9 3.1	-0.4	1.0	0.1 2.4
5-52	Commercial natural gas (Dec. 1990=100)	233.6	236.8	235.8 250.9	.4	4	3.9	4	1.0
5-53 5-54	Industrial natural gas (Dec. 1990=100) Natural gas to electric utilities (Dec. 1990=100)		247.7 185.0	250.9 187.9	3.6 -1.4	1.3	6.9 5.9	-1.7 -4.0	2.7 1.4
5-72-03	Jet fuels No. 2 Diesel fuel		207.9 238.0	205.8 226.5	-5.9	-1.0 -4.8	12.4	-2.1	3.0 -1.6
5-74	Residual fuels 2/		157.2	169.4	-5.5	-4.8	8.8	6	-1.6
6-1   6-21	Industrial chemicals 2/ Prepared paint		216.9 209.4	223.7 209.8	5.2 3.7	3.1	.8 2.0	.4 8	3.1
6-22	Paint materials 2/	205.1	207.5	207.7	6.6	.1	.3	2.6	.1
6-31   6-4	Medicinal and botanical chemicals 2/ Fats and oils, inedible 2/		141.6 167.9	141.4 180.1	2.5 23.1	1 7.3	0 2.4	.9 4.4	1 7.3
6-51	Mixed fertilizers	150.8	165.9	163.5	12.9	-1.4	4.8	4.3	9
6-52-01   6-52-02	Nitrogenates Phosphates 2/		232.3 190.5	227.5 189.3	8.9 40.3	-2.1	9.7 15.8	4.1 5.0	3 6
6-53	Other agricultural chemicals 2/	156.1	157.3	157.1	1.6	1	1.2	4	1
5-6   7-11-02	Plastic resins and materials 2/ Synthetic rubber 2/		188.8 167.2	194.4 166.7	8 4.4	3.0	.6	-1.5	3.0
7-21	Plastic construction products 2/	178.4	178.6	180.1	9	.8	3	.6	.8
7-22	Unsupported plastic film, sheet, & other shapes 2/ Plastic parts and components for manufacturing 2/		173.1 129.5	172.9 129.2	.2	1	.6 7	.7	1 2
8-11	Softwood lumber 2/	172.6	174.2	172.0	-17.0	-1.3	.1	3	-1.3
3-12   3-2	Hardwood lumber 2/ Millwork		191.9 202.0	192.4 201.0	-1.5	.3 5	4 2	2 0	.3 5
3-3   9-11	Plywood 2/		172.9	175.1	7 12.7	1.3	1.0	1.4	1.3
9-11	Woodpulp 2/ Paper 2/		158.4 168.8	160.7 167.1	.5	1.5 -1.0	.6 4	5	1.5 -1.0
9-14   9-15-03	Paperboard 2/ Paper boxes and containers 2/		199.2 196.6	198.9 196.8	2.7 3.1	2	.4	.4	2
9-13-03	Building paper and board 2/		156.4	155.3	-15.4	7	1.1	1.8	7
9-37   )-15	Commercial printing (June 1982=100) 2/ Foundry and forge shop products 2/		166.0 170.6	166.3 172.4	1.0	.2	.1	.7 1.5	.2 1.1
)-17	Steel mill products 2/	175.8	193.4	190.8	13.9	-1.3	2.3	4.4	-1.3
)-22   )-25-01	Primary nonferrous metals 2/ Aluminum mill shapes 2/		280.0 191.0	284.2 191.9	7.5 4.7	1.5	1.3	10.8	1.5
-25-02	Copper and brass mill shapes 2/	379.2	431.9	428.4	4.2	8	1.7	15.8	8
)-26   )-3	Nonferrous wire and cable 2/ Metal containers 2/		229.1 133.6	238.1 133.5	1.3 5.5	3.9 1	-2.2	8.4 1.4	3.9 1
) – 4	Hardware 2/	177.6	179.5	179.7	4.2	.1	.2	.4	.1
)-5   )-6	Plumbing fixtures and brass fittings Heating equipment 2/		220.8 196.0	222.9 195.5	8.6 6.5	1.0 3	.7	0.4	1.0
)-7	Fabricated structural metal products 2/	185.6	187.6	188.3	4.7	.4	.4	0	.4
)-88   )-89	Fabricated ferrous wire products (June 1982=100) 2/. Other misc. metal products 2/		164.6 143.0	165.7 144.4	2.1 3.0	.7	1	.3	.7 1.0
1-45	Mechanical power transmission equipment	203.1	203.2	203.9	4.3	.3	.3	0	.4
1-48 1-49-02	Air conditioning and refrigeration equipment 2/ Metal valves, ex.fluid power (Dec. 1982=100) 2/		156.4 222.2	156.8 224.4	5.0 11.8	.3 1.0	1 0	0.6	.3 1.0
1-49-05	Ball and roller bearings 2/	197.5	198.1	197.4	2.9	4	.2	.3	4
1-71   1-73	Wiring devices 2/ Motors, generators, motor generator sets 2/		191.5 171.4	193.5 171.5	4.0 5.6	1.0	2	.4	1.0
1-75 1-78	Switchgear, switchboard, etc., equipment 2/ Electronic components and accessories 2/		189.2 83.4	191.2 81.9	8.4 -7.7	1.1 -1.8	.8 -6.0	1.0	1.1 -1.8
1-94	Internal combustion engines 2/	154.5	153.8	154.5	1.6	-1.0	0	0	-1.0
1-95 3-11	Machine shop products 2/ Flat glass 2/		159.6 114.6	159.7 114.7	3.5	.1	2	.8 7	.1
3-22	Cement	207.5	209.2	211.6	6.4	1.1	.7	.7	1.7
3-3   3-6	Concrete products Asphalt felts and coatings		202.8 146.9	203.1 146.0	4.5 3.1	.1	.8	0	.2
3-7	Gypsum products 2/	265.3	253.7	239.4	-14.1	-5.6	0	-2.1	-5.6
3-8   4-12	Glass containers Motor vehicle parts 2/		159.8 117.7	160.3 118.0	4.3 1.7	.3	6	.3	.5
4-23	Aircraft engines & engine parts (Dec. 1985=100)	176.6	177.9	178.1	3.2	.1	.3	.4	.4
4-25 5-42	Aircraft parts & aux.equip.,nec (June 1985=100) 2/ Photographic supplies 2/		157.9 122.9	157.9 122.6	1.0	0	.2	.8	0 2
5-6	Medical/surgical/personal aid devices	162.4	162.7	162.4	.3	2	.2	2	2
	CRUDE MATERIALS FOR FURTHER PROCESSING	   180.0 	203.4	208.4	11.5	2.5	3.2	-1.5	2.0
	CRUDE FOODSTUFFS AND FEEDSTUFFS	1	143.3	147.9	31.2	3.2	2.4	1.3	1.1
1-21 1-22-02	Wheat 2/ Corn 2/	121.9   134.6	134.7 136.9	136.7 143.2	16.5 60.4	1.5 4.6	2.2	1.6 -11.3	1.5 4.6
1-31	Slaughter cattle 2/		144.3	144.1	22.3	1	5.8	2.3	1
1-32 1-41-02	Slaughter hogs Slaughter broilers/fryers 2/	178.0	76.4 206.2	87.1 219.7	11.5 60.1	14.0 6.5	-7.3 7.1	7.0 5	-7.7 6.5
-42	Slaughter turkeys	118.4	133.2	140.2	11.4	5.3	4.6	6	.5
L-6 L-83-01-31	Fluid milk Soybeans 2/	108.6   108.4	122.9 118.9	133.3 126.0	48.4 28.4	8.5 6.0	6.4 -5.8	5.3 2.6	8.7 6.0
2-52-01-03	Cane sugar, raw (Dec. 2003=100) 2/	117.8	119.1	121.0	-5.5	1.6	.4	6	1.6
	CRUDE NONFOOD MATERIALS	1	242.0	247.7	3.4	2.4	3.8	-3.0	2.7
-51	Raw cotton 2/ Hides and skins 2/	82.8	79.3	75.3	-3.5	-5.0	-3.6	.9	-5.0
4-1   5-1	Coal	128.9	220.7 130.6	220.9 129.6	12.8 1.6	.1 8	1	1.1	.1
5-31	Natural gas 2/	241.7	286.3	305.2	10.7	6.6	3.8	-13.0	6.6
5-61   8-5	Crude petroleum 2/ Logs, timber, etc 2/	218.3	167.0 222.9	170.1 223.0	-11.4 12.7	1.9 0	-1.3 .9	7.9	1.9 0
9-12 0-11	Wastepaper Iron ore 2/	278.9	331.9 128.9	343.2 128.9	52.7 -4.9	3.4 0	11.1	-7.2	3.4 0
0-12	Iron and steel scrap	351.1	445.8	398.8	11.8	-10.5	18.8	-2.3	-8.3
)-21 )-23-01	Nonferrous metal ores (Dec. 1983=100) 2/ Copper base scrap 2/		227.8 500.9	239.0 552.6	-3.5 9.1	4.9 10.3	.8 8.2	2.8 10.2	4.9 10.3
0-23-02	Aluminum base scrap	277.5	288.5	286.9	-6.1	6	-1.6	1.5	1.5
3-21	Construction sand, gravel, and crushed stone	1 226 3	230.4	231.5	9.0	.5	.7	.4	.5

1/ The indexes for January 2007 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	Jan. 2007	Apr. 2007	May 2007
	Finished Goods (1967=100)		465.2   171.2	470.8   173.4
		104.0	1/1.2	1/3.4
	MAJOR COMMODITY GROUPS		1	1
	Farm products and processed foods and feeds	147.5	156.0	   157.8
	Farm products		141.0	142.4
	Processed foods and feeds	158.2	163.5 	165.6 
	Industrial commodities		173.7	176.0
}	Textile products and apparel Hides, skins, leather, and related products		125.4   175.5	125.4   175.7
	Fuels and related products and power		174.0	181.8
	Chemicals and allied products 2/		210.5	213.3
	Rubber and plastic products		153.7	153.9
	Lumber and wood products		193.2	192.9
)	Pulp, paper, and allied products		214.9	215.3
	Metals and metal products		195.9   127.4	196.5   127.2
	Furniture and household durables		1 144.1	1 144.8
3	Nonmetallic mineral products		186.4	186.2
1	Transportation equipment	155.0	154.4	154.5
5	Miscellaneous products	207.7	208.7	208.9
	Industrial commodities less fuels and related		1	1
	products and power	168.2	170.2 	170.7 
	OTHER COMMODITY GROUPINGS			1
-1	Fruits and melons, fresh and dry vegetables,		1	1
	and tree nuts		173.9	147.1
-2	Grains		135.6	140.8
-3	Slaughter livestock		126.3   189.2	129.5   201.2
	Plant and animal fibers		80.2	76.3
	Chicken eggs		127.5	140.4
•	Hay, hayseeds, and oilseeds		150.6	161.0
	Oilseeds		130.9	138.0
2-1	Cereal and bakery products		193.5   148.9	193.2   152.8
	Meats, poultry, and fish		134.8	137.8
2-5	Sugar and confectionery		169.6	169.8
2-6	Beverages and beverage materials		165.2	165.9
	Packaged beverage materials		161.4	161.5
	Fats and oils		191.7	199.2
	Apparel Other leather and related products		126.8   156.5	126.9   156.6
	Gas fuels		280.1	298.8
5-4	Electric power		162.8	165.2
-7	Refined petroleum products		214.5	230.1
-3	Drugs and pharmaceuticals		319.9	320.9
5-5 5-7	Agricultural chemicals and products		183.8	181.8
-1	Other chemicals and allied products		161.7   139.6	161.4   139.8
-11	Rubber, except natural rubber		166.3	165.8
-13	Miscellaneous rubber products	153.4	154.7	154.6
	Plastic products		164.2	164.3
9-1 9-1	Lumber Pulp, paper, and products, excluding building		176.7	175.5
1	paper and board		1 184.3	184.3
	Converted paper and paperboard products	186.0	186.4	186.4
	Iron and steel		212.2	206.2
	Nonferrous metals		241.6	248.9
-25 -3	Nonferrous mill shapes Metalworking machinery and equipment		225.3   163.9	227.6   164.0
	General purpose machinery and equipment		182.6	183.0
	Special industry machinery		183.0	182.7
	Electrical machinery and equipment		114.1	113.5
-9	Miscellaneous machinery and equipment	153.4	155.4	155.9
	Other household durable goods		168.7	169.8
	Concrete ingredients		218.8	220.2
	Motor vehicles and equipment		131.9   140.2	131.9   139.8
	Photographic equipment and supplies		109.3	109.0
	Other miscellaneous products		153.6	155.7

1/ Data for January 2007 have been revised to reflect the availability of late reports and corrections by respondents. All data are subject to revision 4 months after original publication. 2/ Prices of some items in this grouping are lagged 1 month.

industry	   Industry 1/	  Index		Index		Percent	c change 2007_from
code			Jan.		  May  2007 2/	   May   2006 	Apr. 2007
	Total mining, utilities, and manufacturing	· '   	'   		. '		
	industries	12/06	99.5	103.1	104.3	(3)	1.2
	  Total mining industries	112/84	   188.2	210.2	219.3	1.8	4.3
211	Oil and gas extraction			252.5	267.4	3.1	5.9
212	Mining (except oil & gas)			155.3	156.9	1.4	1.0
213	Mining support activities	12/03	172.4	168.2	166.7	-4.4	9
221	Utilities	12/03	122.0	124.6	125.2	3.5	.5
	Total manufacturing industries	12/84	156.4	162.2	164.2	3.6	1.2
311	Food mfg			156.9	159.1	10.0	1.4
312	Beverage & tobacco mfg			109.7	110.0	3.2	.3
313	Textile mills			107.4	107.5	.7	.1
314 315	Textile product mills   Apparel manufacturing			108.5 101.3	109.7 101.4	2.0	1.1
316	Leather and allied product manufacturing			149.3	149.7	.9 2.1	.1
321	Wood product manufacturing			107.1	106.9	-3.6	2
322	Paper manufacturing			114.8	114.7	2.7	1
323	Printing and related support activities			106.6	106.7	1.2	.1
324	Petroleum and coal products manufacturing			259.3	277.3	6.7	6.9
325	Chemical mfg			200.3	201.9	2.7	.8
326	Plastics and rubber products mfg	12/84	149.9	149.4	149.5	.5	.1
327	Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	12/84	166.3	167.1	166.9	2.2	1
331	Primary metal mfg	12/84	183.6	196.6	196.8	10.3	.1
332	Fabricated metal product mfg			161.4	162.5	5.3	.7
333	Machinery manufacturing			112.0	112.2	3.6	.2
334	Computer & electronic product mfg			94.9	94.5	-2.2	4
335	Electrical equipment and appliance mfg			120.4	121.7	4.9	1.1
336	Transportation equipment manufacturing			104.6	104.6	1.2	0
337 339	<pre>  Furniture &amp; related product mfg   Miscellaneous mfg</pre>			165.6 106.6	165.8 106.9	2.2 1.9	.1
	  Total trade industries	Ì		103.3	105.4	(3)	2.0
	  Total wholesale trade industries	  12/06	   102-2	103.3	103.9	(3)	.6
423	Merchant wholesalers, durable goods			112.4	112.8	6.8	.4
424	Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods			111.1	112.1	5.7	.9
425	Wholesale trade agents and brokers			103.2	102.9	.7	3
	  Total retail trade industries	112/06	   102.3	103.3	106.5	(3)	3.1
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers			115.1	115.1	.7	0
442	Furniture and home furnishings stores			115.7	115.9	2	.2
443	Electronics and appliance stores			100.2	99.3	-4.4	9
444	Bldg material and garden equip and supp			110 0	100.0		0 5
1 4 E	dealers			119.3 139.1	122.3 141.4	5.7	2.5
445 446	<pre>  Food and beverage stores   Health and personal care stores</pre>			139.1	141.4	5.7 4.0	1.7 1.0
440	Gasoline stations			69.0	98.9	102.2	43.3
448	Clothing and clothing accessories stores			104.6	103.1	-2.3	-1.4
451	Sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores			97.5	101.2	2.3	3.8
452	General merchandise stores			108.9	109.1	-3.5	.2
454	Nonstore retailers			130.5	129.8	16.3	5
	Transportation and warehousing industries	  12/06	101.7	103.2	103.1	(3)	1
	  Transportation industries	  12/06	   101.0	103.0	101.7	(3)	-1.3
481	Air transportation			186.5	175.7	-2.2	-5.8
482	Rail transportation			136.5	136.9	1.5	.3
483	Water transportation			111.8	112.7	1.4	.8
484	Truck transportation			115.0	115.5	1.8	.4
486110	Pipeline transportation of crude oil	06/86	133.4	133.4	133.4	0	0
486910	Refined petroleum product pipeline						
488	<pre>  transport   Transportation support activities</pre>			125.9 107.6	125.9 108.2	2.9 1.5	0.6
	  Delivery and warehouse industries	112/06	   102 7	103.7	106.9	(2)	3.1
491	Postal service			164.7	175.4	(3) 6.5	3.1 6.5
	•						
492	Couriers and messengers	112/0.2	1 129.0	129.6	130.4	7.9	.6

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

See footnotes at end of table.

Industry	   Industry 1/	  Index	 	Index			t change 2007_from
code			Jan.	  Apr. / 2007 2/ 	  May  2007 2/ 	   May   2006 	   Apr.   2007 
	Total traditional service industries	12/06	100.8	101.4	101.1	(3)	-0.3
	  Information	  12/06	   99.9	100.7	101.2	(3)	.5
511	Publishing industries, except Internet			108.4	108.8	2.5	.4
515	Broadcasting, except Internet	12/03	102.7	101.1	102.0	-1.7	.9
517	Telecommunications			100.3	100.9	3.2	.6
5181	ISPs and Web search portals	106/04	1 73.2	72.7	73.1	-25.0	.6
5182	Data processing and related services	1		100.1	100.5	.9	.4
	  Selected health care industries	  12/06	   101.5	101.6	101.7	(3)	.1
6211	Offices of physicians	12/96	121.9	122.3	122.3	4.4	0
6215	Medical and diagnostic laboratories	12/03	106.7	106.4	106.7	2.2	.3
6216	Home health care services			122.7	122.9	1.0	.2
622	Hospitals	12/92	157.2	157.3	157.4	3.3	.1
62.31	Nursing care facilities			112.4	113.2	4.0	.7
62321	Residential mental retardation facilities			110.1	110.5	2.3	. 4
	  Other selected traditional service						
	industries	12/06	1 100 7	101.5	100.8	(3)	7
5221	Depository credit intermediation			116.9	112.5	3.4	-3.8
523	Security, commodity contracts and like	1 12/00		110.9	112.0	5.1	0.0
020	activity	112/03	י ו 117 פ	118.1	118.7	4.6	.5
524	Insurance carriers and related activities			107.5	107.5	1.1	0.5
53112	Lessors of nonres bldg (exc miniwarehouse)	, , , , ,		106.0	105.4	-2.0	6
53112	Lessors of miniwarehouse and self storage	112/03	1 103.7	100.0	103.4	-2.0	0
	units	12/03	109.1	107.6	109.3	.5	1.6
5312	Offices of real estate agents and brokers	12/03	110.5	111.4	110.5	1	8
5321	Automotive equipment rental and leasing	06/01	1119.7	115.9	113.0	1.3	-2.5
532412	Other heavy machinery rental and leasing	12/03	118.0	118.2	118.2	7.9	0
5411	Legal services			153.0	153.7	6.1	.5
5413	Architectural, engineering and related	1	1				
	services	112/96	138.3	139.3	139.9	4.3	. 4
5416	Management and technical consulting services			102.5	103.0	(3)	.5
54181	Advertising agencies			102.0	105.1	1.5	.1
5613	Employment services			121.3	121.1	2.3	2
56151	Travel agencies			100.9	101.2	2.3	2
56172	Janitorial services			100.9	101.2	1.9	.3
5621	Waste collection			105.4	105.6	3.1	.2
					107.2		1.1
71311	Amusement and theme parks			103.5	104.6	(3)	1.1
71391	Golf courses and country clubs			104.1			
71394	Fitness and recreational sports centers			100.0	99.9	.5	1
721	Accommodation	12/96	138.7	139.4	139.8	2.6	.3

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

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 January 2007 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.

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

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

			Inde	ex 1/		
Grouping	Dec. 2006	   Jan.   2007	Feb.   2007	   Mar.   2007	   Apr.   2007	
	1.61 5	1.00.0	1.60 7	1.64.2	1.65 5	_
Finished goods		160.6	162.7	164.3	165.5	1
Finished consumer goods		165.7	168.3	170.6	172.1	1
Finished consumer foods		161.4	164.7	167.0	167.6	1
Crude		161.6	178.5	187.3	184.7	1 1
Processed		161.4	163.4	165.0	165.9	_
Finished consumer goods, excluding foods		167.0	169.3	171.5	173.4	1
Nondurable goods less foods		179.0	182.2	185.7	188.8	1
Durable goods		137.6	138.3	137.9	137.6	1
Capital equipment		148.5	149.2	149.1	149.2	1
Manufacturing industries		151.4	152.1	152.1	152.4	1
Nonmanufacturing industries	147.3	147.4	148.1	147.9	148.0	1
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.		163.9	165.6	167.3	168.8	1
Materials and components for manufacturing		157.3	158.4	159.1	160.7	1
Materials for food manufacturing		150.9	154.0	156.4	158.1	1
Materials for nondurable manufacturing		173.9	175.5	177.0	177.1	1
Materials for durable manufacturing		183.1	185.4	187.4	194.3	1
Components for manufacturing		136.4	136.4	135.7	136.0	1
Materials and components for construction		190.5	190.5	191.0	192.1	1
Processed fuels and lubricants		155.1	160.1	166.9	169.4	1
Manufacturing industries		155.4	159.3	163.2	165.7	1
Nonmanufacturing industries		155.6	161.4	169.3	171.8	1
Containers		178.0	178.4	178.8	179.3	1
Supplies		159.5	160.6	160.7	161.0	1
Manufacturing industries		161.9	161.9	161.9	162.6	1
Nonmanufacturing industries		157.6	158.9	159.1	159.2	1
Feeds  Other supplies		125.3 161.9	134.6 162.3	137.2 162.1	135.9 162.5	1 1
Crude materials for further processing		180.8	200.1	206.6	203.6	2
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs		130.2	139.5	142.9	144.8	1
Nonfood materials		212.9	239.6	248.6	241.1	2
Nonfood materials except fuel 2/		199.6	207.8	216.1	222.9	2
Manufacturing 2/		184.9	192.5	200.2	206.7	2
Construction		198.0	201.2	203.8	204.6	2
Crude fuel 3/		212.3	268.6	277.6	245.4	2
Manufacturing industries Nonmanufacturing industries		202.2 217.1	254.2 274.8	262.5 284.1	232.7 251.0	2 2
 Special groupings						
  Finished goods, excluding foods	161.7	160.1	161.9	163.3	164.6	1
Intermediate materials less foods and feeds		165.0	166.5	168.2	169.7	1
Intermediate foods and feeds		143.1	148.3	150.8	151.5	1
Crude materials less agricultural products 2/		218.5	246.0	255.4	247.7	2
  Finished energy goods	144.9	138.7	143.0	148.1	153.1	1
Finished goods less energy	159.6	160.2	161.6	162.2	162.4	1
Finished consumer goods less energy	164.5	165.3	167.1	168.0	168.2	1
Finished goods less foods and energy		160.2	160.9	160.9	160.9	1
Finished consumer goods less foods and energy		168.0	168.9	169.0	168.8	1
Consumer nondurable goods less foods and energy	192.8	193.6	194.5	195.2	195.1	1
Intermediate energy goods		154.8	159.6	166.2	168.4	1
Intermediate materials less energy		164.1	165.1	165.6	166.8	1
Intermediate materials less foods and energy	165.5	165.5	166.1	166.5	167.8	1
Crude energy materials 2/	231.3	195.8	231.8	235.8	224.3	2
Crude materials less energy	159.9	163.3	171.9	179.5	181.2	1
Crude nonfood materials less energy 3/	251.6	256.1	262.1	282.2	283.2	28

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 January 2007 have been recalculated to incorporate late reports and corrections by respondents.

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