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Producer Price Indexes -- January 2007

The Producer Price Index for Finished Goods declined 0.6 percent in January, seasonally adjusted, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. This decrease followed a 0.9-percent advance in December and a 1.8-percent jump in November. At the earlier stages of processing, prices for intermediate goods moved down 0.7 percent compared with a 0.5-percent increase in the prior month. The crude goods index decreased 6.3 percent after rising 2.8 percent in December. (See table A.)

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

Month	Finished goods					Inter- mediate goods	Crude goods
	Total	Foods	Energy	Except foods and energy	Change in finished goods from 12 months ago (unadj.)		
2006							
Jan.	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.4	5.6	0.9	-0.6
Feb.	-1.1	-2.0	-3.9	.3	3.9	-.3	-8.4
Mar.	.4	.4	1.3	.2	3.6	.3	-2.4
Apr.	.7	.5	2.6	.1	4.1	.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.	-1.8	-.7	-6.2	-.8	-1.6	-1.0	-10.3
Nov.	1.8	.1	6.0	1.1	.9	.6	15.5
Dec.	.9	1.5	2.2	.2	1.1	.5	2.8
2007							
Jan.	-0.6	1.1	-4.6	.2	.2	-.7	-6.3

NOTE: Some of the percent changes shown here and elsewhere in this release may differ from those previously reported because seasonal adjustment factors have been recalculated to reflect developments during 2006. In addition, indexes for September 2006 have been recalculated to incorporate late reports and corrections by respondents. All indexes are subject to revision 4 months after original publication.

Among finished goods, prices for energy goods fell 4.6 percent in January following a 2.2-percent rise in the prior month. The rate of increase in the finished consumer foods index slowed to 1.1 percent in January from 1.5 percent in December. By contrast, prices for finished goods other than foods and energy advanced 0.2 percent for the second consecutive month.

Before seasonal adjustment, the Producer Price Index for Finished Goods declined 0.2 percent in January to 160.2 (1982 = 100). From January 2006 to January 2007, prices for finished goods edged up 0.2 percent. Over the same period, the finished consumer foods index advanced 2.7 percent, and prices for finished goods other than foods and energy moved up 1.8 percent. Conversely, the index for finished energy goods fell 7.3 percent. For the 12 months ended January 2007, intermediate goods prices increased 0.9 percent, while the index for crude goods decreased 8.0 percent.

Finished goods

Finished energy goods prices declined 4.6 percent in January compared with a 2.2-percent advance in December. The gasoline index dropped 13.0 percent following a 5.0-percent increase in the previous month. Prices for liquefied petroleum gas, home heating oil, residential natural gas, and diesel fuel also turned down after rising in December. Alternatively, the residential electric power index increased 0.4 percent in January following a 0.3-percent rise a month earlier. (See table 2.)

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

Month	Intermediate goods				Crude goods			
	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								
Jan.	0.7	0.9	0.8	9.2	-2.5	0.0	0.7	22.1
Feb.	-1.1	-2.2	.3	8.0	-2.7	-14.9	2.6	12.6
Mar.	.1	-.2	.4	7.2	-2.1	-4.3	1.9	4.7
Apr.	-.4	1.4	.6	7.7	-.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	-5.5	.1	.4	2.7	-22.3	-2.7	-22.0
Nov.	3.1	4.1	-.4	2.4	2.5	35.8	.4	-8.5
Dec.	1.5	2.5	0	2.8	0	5.6	.5	-2.4
2007								
Jan.	1.9	-3.8	0	.9	2.1	-16.2	1.6	-8.0

NOTE: Some of the percent changes shown here and elsewhere in this release may differ from those previously reported because seasonal adjustment factors have been recalculated to reflect developments during 2006. In addition, indexes for September 2006 have been recalculated to incorporate late reports and corrections by respondents. All indexes are subject to revision 4 months after original publication.

The increase in the index for finished consumer foods slowed to 1.1 percent in January from 1.5 percent in the previous month. The index for processed young chickens rose 4.6 percent after climbing 9.1 percent in December. Prices for processed fruits and vegetables also rose less than they had in the prior month. The indexes for fresh fruits and melons and for fresh and dry vegetables turned down in January following advances a month earlier. By contrast, beef and veal prices moved up 3.3 percent in January after falling 2.4 percent in the preceding month. The indexes for pork and bakery products also turned up in January, while prices for dairy products rose more than they had in December.

The index for finished goods other than foods and energy increased 0.2 percent in January after moving up at the same rate in December. In January, rising prices for pharmaceutical preparations; civilian aircraft; cigarettes; women's, girls', and infants' apparel; heavy motor trucks; household appliances; book publishing; and commercial furniture outweighed price declines for light motor trucks, electronic computers, and alcoholic beverages.

Intermediate goods

The Producer Price Index for Intermediate Materials, Supplies, and Components declined 0.7 percent in January following a 0.5-percent increase in December. The majority of this downturn is attributable to prices for intermediate energy goods, which fell in January after rising a month earlier. The index for materials for durable manufacturing decreased more than it had in December. Conversely, prices for materials for nondurable manufacturing declined less than they had a month earlier. The index for materials and components for construction turned up in January, and prices for intermediate foods and feeds increased more than they had in December. The index for intermediate goods other than foods and energy was unchanged for the second consecutive month. (See table B.)

Prices for intermediate energy goods declined 3.8 percent in January subsequent to a 2.5-percent advance in the prior month. The index for diesel fuel fell 13.2 percent following an 8.9-percent rise in December. Prices for gasoline, jet fuels, liquefied petroleum gas, commercial natural gas, and home heating oil also moved down in January after increasing a month earlier. The index for natural gas to electric utilities decreased more than it had in December. Alternatively, prices for commercial electric power rose 0.4 percent in January compared with a 0.7-percent decline in the previous month. The industrial electric power index also turned up after a December decline. (See table 2.)

Prices for materials for durable manufacturing moved down 0.6 percent in January following a 0.2-percent decrease in December. The index for cold rolled steel sheet and strip fell 0.4 percent after advancing 3.6 percent in the prior month. Prices for hot rolled steel sheet and strip and for prepared paint also turned down in January. The index for copper and brass mill shapes declined more than it had in December. By contrast, prices for semifinished steel mill products edged up 0.2 percent compared with a 6.5-percent decrease in the previous month. The index for softwood lumber also turned up in January. Prices for hot rolled steel bars, plates, and structural shapes and for thermoplastic resins declined less than they had a month earlier, while the index for aluminum mill shapes rose more than it had in December.

Prices for materials for nondurable manufacturing inched down 0.1 percent in January following a 0.5-percent decrease in the prior month. The index for plastic resins and materials moved down 0.4 percent subsequent to a 2.7-percent drop a month earlier. Prices for finished fabrics also declined less than they had in December. The indexes for medicinal and botanical chemicals, synthetic rubber, and paint materials turned up in January after decreasing in the previous month. Woodpulp prices rose more than they had in the prior month. By contrast, the industrial chemicals index decreased 1.1 percent after advancing 0.8 percent in December. Prices for inedible fats and oils and for paper also turned down in January.

The index for materials and components for construction edged up 0.2 percent in January following a 0.1-percent decline in the preceding month. Prices for softwood lumber turned up 5.7 percent after decreasing 0.5 percent in December. The indexes for asphalt felts and coatings and for concrete products advanced more than they had in the previous month. Prices for air conditioning and refrigeration equipment increased in January after no change a month earlier, while the index for gypsum products fell less than it had in December. Alternatively, prices for nonferrous wire and cable moved down 4.6 percent following a 2.6-percent decrease in the prior month. The index for plastic construction products also declined more than it had in December, and prices for mineral wool for structural insulation turned down in January.

The increase in the index for intermediate foods and feeds accelerated to 1.9 percent in January from 1.5 percent a month earlier. Prices for confectionery materials rose 12.5 percent compared with a 0.1-percent decline in December. Similarly, the indexes for beef and veal, pork, and for refined sugar and byproducts also turned up in January after falling a month earlier. Prices for fluid milk products advanced more than they had in the prior month. By contrast, the prepared animal feeds index moved up 1.2 percent in January following a 4.0-percent gain in the previous month. Prices for processed young chickens and for shortening and cooking oils also increased less than they had in December.

Crude goods

The Producer Price Index for Crude Materials for Further Processing declined 6.3 percent in January following a 2.8-percent advance in December. This downturn is attributable to prices for crude energy materials, which fell after rising in the previous month. Alternatively, the crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs index increased in January following no change in the preceding month, and prices for basic industrial materials rose more than they had a month earlier. (See table B.)

The crude energy materials index decreased 16.2 percent subsequent to a 5.6-percent advance in December. Prices for natural gas dropped 22.4 percent following a 6.8-percent increase in the prior month. Crude petroleum prices turned down 9.2 percent after rising 5.0 percent a month earlier. The index for coal declined 2.4 percent in January after edging up 0.4 percent in December. (See table 2.)

Prices for crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs increased 2.1 percent following no change in the preceding month. Slaughter cattle prices rose 3.5 percent after inching down 0.2 percent in December. The indexes for slaughter broilers and fryers and for slaughter turkeys also turned up in January after decreasing a month earlier. The indexes for fluid milk and unprocessed finfish advanced more than they had in the prior month. Alternatively, prices for fresh fruits and melons fell 13.4 percent following a 26.3-percent jump in December. The index for fresh vegetables (except potatoes) also turned down after increasing in the previous month. The indexes for corn and wheat declined more in January than they had a month earlier.

The basic industrial materials index moved up 1.6 percent following a 0.5-percent gain in the previous month. Price increases for iron and steel scrap accelerated to 11.8 percent in January from 3.8 percent in December. The indexes for wastepaper; construction sand, gravel, and crushed stone; and phosphates also advanced more than they had a month earlier. Iron ore prices fell less in January than in the prior month. Alternatively, aluminum base scrap prices fell 4.6 percent following a 1.5-percent rise in the prior month. The indexes for gold ores and for softwood logs, bolts, and timber also turned down after increasing in December. Copper base scrap prices decreased more in January than they had a month earlier.

Net output price indexes

Mining, Utilities, and Manufacturing Industries. The Producer Price Index for the Net Output of Total Mining, Utilities, and Manufacturing Industries decreased 0.6 percent in January. (Net output price indexes are not seasonally adjusted.) Leading this decline, prices received by petroleum and coal products manufacturers fell 6.4 percent. The industry indexes for oil and gas extraction, electric power generation, natural gas distribution, and mining support activities also moved down in January. Conversely, prices received by food producers increased 1.1 percent. The industry group indexes for transportation equipment, chemicals, and machinery manufacturing, as well as prices for electric power distribution, also rose in January.

Trade Industries. The Producer Price Index for the Net Output of Total Trade Industries advanced 1.4 percent in January. (Trade indexes measure changes in margins received by wholesalers and retailers.) Most of this increase is attributable to a 44.2-percent jump in margins received by gasoline stations. The margin indexes for merchant wholesalers of durable goods, grocery stores, health and personal care stores, automobile dealers, and for book, periodical, and music stores also rose in January. By contrast, margins received by miscellaneous general merchandise stores decreased 9.5 percent. The margin indexes for electronics and appliance stores, merchant wholesalers of nondurable goods, electronic shopping and mail order houses, and department stores also declined in January.

Transportation and Warehousing Industries. The Producer Price Index for the Net Output of Transportation and Warehousing Industries increased 2.3 percent in January. Leading this advance, prices received by the scheduled passenger air transportation industry rose 12.2 percent. The industry indexes for couriers, long-distance general freight trucking (by the truckload), local specialized freight trucking of new goods, used household and office goods moving, and local general freight trucking also moved up in January. Conversely, prices received by providers of inland water freight transportation services fell 5.0 percent. The industry indexes for pipeline transportation of crude oil, long distance general freight trucking (less than truckload), and airport space leasing for concessions also declined in January.

Traditional Services Industries. The Producer Price Index for the Net Output of Total Traditional Services Industries advanced 0.6 percent in January. Higher prices received by offices of lawyers, the commercial banking industry, general medical and surgical hospitals, offices of physicians (excluding mental health), portfolio managers, and by direct health and medical insurance carriers outweighed lower prices received by non-casino hotels and motels, wired telecommunications carriers, and the passenger car rental industry.

Producer Price Index data for February 2007 are scheduled to be released on Thursday, March 15, 2007, at 8:30 a.m. (EDT).

Recalculation of Seasonal Adjustment Factors

Effective with this release, seasonal adjustment factors have been recalculated to reflect price-movement patterns during 2006 for stage-of-processing (SOP) and commodity-grouping indexes. This routine annual recalculation may affect previously published seasonally adjusted indexes and percent changes for January 2002 through December 2006. Revised seasonally adjusted data for this period, as well as seasonal adjustment factors for commodity indexes to be used through December 2007, were released February 14, 2007. To obtain this information, contact the Division of Industrial Prices and Price Indexes, Section of Index Analysis and Public Information at ppi-info@bls.gov or (202) 691-7705, or visit the Producer Price Index homepage at www.bls.gov/ppi.

The table below provides monthly seasonally adjusted percent changes for the three major SOP categories during 2006, based on former and recalculated seasonal factors. These percent changes include final price data through August 2006 and may differ from values shown in tables A and B of this release, which include final price data through September 2006.

Over-the-month percent changes in major stage-of-processing indexes, seasonally adjusted, using former and recalculated seasonal factors for 2006

Month	Finished Goods		Intermediate Goods		Crude Goods	
	Former	Recalculated	Former	Recalculated	Former	Recalculated
January	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.9	-0.8	-0.6
February	-1.2	-1.1	-.5	-.3	-8.4	-8.4
March	.4	.4	.2	.3	-2.6	-2.4
April	.9	.7	1.0	.7	2.6	2.5
May	.1	.2	1.1	1.2	1.7	1.7
June	.6	.5	.5	.5	-2.5	-2.6
July	-.1	-.1	.3	.2	2.6	2.8
August	.4	.4	.5	.4	2.5	2.6
September	-1.4	-1.1	-1.5	-1.3	-3.1	-3.4
October	-1.6	-1.8	-1.1	-1.0	-10.5	-10.7
November	2.0	1.8	.7	.6	15.7	15.5
December	.9	.9	.5	.5	2.9	2.8

PPI Weights Updated

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has updated the value weights used to calculate Producer Price Indexes to more accurately reflect recent production and marketing patterns. The new weights, which were introduced in February 2007 with the release of January 2007 index data, are based on shipment values from the year 2002. These value weights come from the Census of Manufactures, the Census of Mining, the Census of Services, and the Census of Agriculture. PPI weights had been based on 1997 census shipment values since January 2002.

All indexes were affected by this weight update, including all industry net output indexes, as well as indexes calculated for traditional commodity groupings. In addition, weights were updated from the 1997 to the 2002 census for all stage-of-processing indexes, durability of product indexes, and special commodity-grouping indexes. This weight revision does not change the arithmetic reference base, in most cases 1982 = 100, of the PPI index system.

The PPI classification system and aggregation structure did not change due to these weight revisions. The weight update, however, did result in significant shifts in the relative importance of some industries and products, and these shifts will impact future aggregate indexes in a manner commensurate with the relative gains and losses in value weights from 1997 to 2002.

Relative importance figures as of December 2006, based on the 1997 and 2002 weighting schemes, were made available on February 14, 2007, two business days prior to the release of January 2007 PPI data. To obtain this information, contact the Division of Industrial Prices and Price Indexes, Section of Index Analysis and Public Information at ppi-info@bls.gov or (202) 691-7705, or visit the Producer Price Index homepage at www.bls.gov/ppi.

Introduction of Industries

Effective with this release, the Producer Price Index (PPI) includes data for 3 newly introduced industries classified according to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). For further discussion of these newly introduced PPIs, or for information regarding specific index additions, deletions, and recodes that are effective with the January 2007 data release, see the January 2007 issue of the *PPI Detailed Report*, visit www.bls.gov/ppi, or contact the PPI's Section of Index Analysis and Public Information at ppi-info@bls.gov or (202) 691-7705.

NAICS

<i>Code</i>	<i>Industry</i>
236223	New office building construction
541610	Management consulting services
621991	Blood and organ banks

New Aggregate Net Output Indexes Available

Effective with this release, a new set of industry-based net output aggregate indexes are available. As with all net output aggregate indexes, component indexes are assigned weights which exclude shipments to other industries within the same aggregation. The new indexes, which appear in Table 4 of the PPI News Release and the *PPI Detailed Report*, are as follows:

- Total mining, utilities, and manufacturing industries
- Total trade industries
- Total wholesale trade industries
- Total retail trade industries
- Transportation and warehousing industries
- Transportation industries
- Delivery and warehouse industries
- Total traditional service industries
- Selected healthcare industries
- Information
- Other selected traditional service industries

To obtain information about these indexes, contact the Division of Industrial Prices and Price Indexes, Section of Index Analysis and Public Information at ppi-info@bls.gov or (202) 691-7705, or visit the Producer Price Index homepage at www.bls.gov/ppi.

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	<i>PPI Detailed Report Issue</i>
	<i>SIC</i>	
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
	<i>NAICS</i>	
New warehouse building construction	236221	July 2005
New school construction	236222	July 2006
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	July 2005
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	July 2005
Wholesale trade agents and brokers	425120	July 2005
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	January 2004
Electronics and appliance stores	443	January 2004

Title	Code	<i>PPI Detailed Report Issue</i>
	NAICS	
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
Security guards and patrol services	561612	July 2005
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 1997 values of shipments as reported in the *Census of Manufactures* and other sources. From January 1996 through December 2001, PPI weights were derived from 1992 shipment values. Industry indexes also are now calculated with 1997 net output weights. This periodic update of the value weights used to calculate the PPI is done to more accurately reflect changes in production and marketing patterns in the economy. Net output values of shipments are used as weights for industry indexes. Net output values refer to the value of shipments from establishments 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

Index percent change

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

Seasonally Adjusted and Unadjusted Data

Because price data are used for different purposes by different groups, 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 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**

pdu28_#
pdu331_#
pdu3711#111

Provides data for:

Chemicals and allied products, not seasonally adjusted
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling and finishing mills, not seasonally adjusted
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**

ndu212231212231
ndu2122312122312
ndu212231212231214

Provides data for:

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:

NAICS series, current
NAICS series, discontinued
SIC series, discontinued
Commodity series, current
Commodity series, discontinued
Special requests
Latest news release

Directory:

/pub/time.series/pc
/pub/time.series/nd
/pub/time.series/pd
/pub/time.series/wp
/pub/time.series/wd
/pub/special.requests/ppi
/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	Unadjusted index				Unadjusted percent change to Jan. 2007 from:		Seasonally adjusted percent change from:		
		Dec. 2006 1/	Sept. 2006 2/	Dec. 2006 2/	Jan. 2007 2/	Jan. 2006	Dec. 2006	Oct. to Nov.	Nov. to Dec.	Dec. to Jan.
Finished goods.....	100.000	160.3	160.5	160.2	0.2	-0.2	1.8	0.9	-0.6	
Finished consumer goods.....	75.947	165.9	165.5	164.9	-.5	-.4	2.0	1.1	-.9	
Finished consumer foods.....	21.573	159.2	160.4	161.4	2.7	.6	.1	1.5	1.1	
Crude.....	2.145	166.0	171.4	163.1	3.4	-4.8	-8.6	15.8	-2.4	
Processed.....	19.428	158.6	159.3	161.3	2.7	1.3	.8	.4	1.4	
Finished consumer goods, excluding foods.....	54.375	168.2	167.1	165.8	-1.7	-.8	2.8	.9	-1.5	
Nondurable goods less foods.....	38.441	181.7	178.6	176.7	-2.8	-1.1	2.9	1.2	-2.1	
Durable goods.....	15.933	135.6	138.8	138.7	1.0	-.1	2.5	.1	-.1	
Capital equipment.....	24.053	146.7	148.7	149.1	2.3	.3	1.4	.1	.2	
Manufacturing industries.....	6.038	150.0	151.1	151.7	2.6	.4	.6	.2	.3	
Nonmanufacturing industries.....	18.015	145.4	147.8	148.2	2.1	.3	1.7	.1	.2	
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.....	100.000	165.4	164.0	163.1	.9	-.5	.6	.5	-.7	
Materials and components for manufacturing.....	44.621	158.4	157.7	157.7	4.3	0	-.2	-.2	-.1	
Materials for food manufacturing.....	2.811	148.1	148.6	151.3	3.6	1.8	.7	.2	2.0	
Materials for nondurable manufacturing.....	15.071	176.3	174.4	174.3	1.2	-.1	-.4	-.5	-.1	
Materials for durable manufacturing.....	10.085	186.9	185.9	184.9	10.3	-.5	-.7	-.2	-.6	
Components for manufacturing.....	16.654	136.0	136.1	136.3	3.7	.1	.1	.1	.1	
Materials and components for construction.....	13.954	191.0	189.6	190.2	3.3	.3	-.5	-.1	.2	
Processed fuels and lubricants.....	18.506	161.6	155.7	149.9	-10.3	-3.7	4.0	3.1	-4.2	
Manufacturing industries.....	5.001	157.2	152.0	148.6	-11.9	-2.2	3.3	2.1	-.9	
Nonmanufacturing industries.....	13.505	164.4	158.0	151.3	-9.0	-4.2	4.5	3.6	-5.8	
Containers.....	2.762	178.0	177.3	178.6	4.8	.7	-.1	.1	.6	
Supplies.....	20.157	157.5	159.4	160.1	3.1	.4	.4	.3	.4	
Manufacturing industries.....	4.090	161.4	162.0	162.6	1.7	.4	-.1	-.2	.3	
Nonmanufacturing industries.....	16.067	155.2	157.4	158.1	3.5	.4	.4	.4	.4	
Feeds.....	1.302	107.3	125.8	127.8	15.3	1.6	9.5	4.9	1.6	
Other supplies.....	14.765	161.1	161.6	162.2	2.7	.4	-.2	.1	.3	
Crude materials for further processing.....	100.000	183.8	195.8	183.0	-8.0	-6.5	15.5	2.8	-6.3	
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs.....	33.721	121.3	127.0	128.5	7.7	1.2	2.5	0	2.1	
Nonfood materials.....	66.279	227.1	243.8	218.3	-14.6	-10.5	22.4	4.0	-10.5	
Nonfood materials except fuel 3/.....	37.436	212.0	205.7	199.1	2.1	-3.2	-.3	2.4	-2.9	
Manufacturing 3/.....	36.903	196.5	190.6	184.4	2.2	-3.3	-.3	2.5	-2.9	
Construction.....	0.534	200.9	196.0	196.4	-2.6	.2	-1.0	.2	-.4	
Crude fuel 4/.....	28.843	228.9	283.6	226.9	-31.8	-20.0	73.0	6.0	-20.3	
Manufacturing industries.....	2.567	217.6	267.9	215.7	-31.2	-19.5	69.7	5.9	-19.9	
Nonmanufacturing industries.....	26.276	234.1	290.2	232.1	-31.9	-20.0	73.3	6.1	-20.3	
Special groupings										
Finished goods, excluding foods.....	5/ 78.427	160.3	160.3	159.5	-.5	-.5	2.3	.7	-1.0	
Intermediate materials less foods and feeds.....	6/ 95.889	166.9	165.2	164.1	.7	-.7	.6	.5	-.8	
Intermediate foods and feeds.....	6/ 4.111	135.2	141.7	144.2	6.8	1.8	3.1	1.5	1.9	
Crude materials less agricultural products 3/ 7/.....	8/ 65.353	233.5	250.8	224.0	-14.9	-10.7	22.6	4.0	-10.6	
Finished energy goods.....	5/ 18.825	144.3	139.0	135.1	-7.3	-2.8	6.0	2.2	-4.6	
Finished goods less energy.....	5/ 81.175	158.2	160.0	160.6	2.0	.4	.9	.5	.4	
Finished consumer goods less energy.....	5/ 57.122	163.3	164.9	165.6	2.0	.4	.7	.6	.5	
Finished goods less foods and energy.....	5/ 59.602	158.3	160.3	160.7	1.8	.2	1.1	.2	.2	
Finished consumer goods less foods and energy....	5/ 35.550	166.1	168.1	168.5	1.5	.2	1.0	.1	.2	
Consumer nondurable goods less foods and energy..	5/ 19.617	191.8	192.3	193.3	1.8	.5	-.1	.2	.5	
Intermediate energy goods.....	6/ 19.053	161.3	155.0	149.8	-10.0	-3.4	4.1	2.5	-3.8	
Intermediate materials less energy.....	6/ 80.947	164.3	164.3	164.5	3.9	.1	-.2	.1	.1	
Intermediate materials less foods and energy.....	6/ 76.836	166.1	165.7	165.8	3.8	.1	-.4	0	0	
Crude energy materials 3/.....	8/ 44.912	218.1	242.8	203.9	-25.7	-16.0	35.8	5.6	-16.2	
Crude materials less energy.....	8/ 54.986	156.2	159.8	161.6	11.7	1.1	1.6	.3	1.9	
Crude nonfood materials less energy 4/.....	8/ 21.367	253.8	251.7	254.5	17.8	1.1	.4	.5	1.6	

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

Commodity code	Grouping	Unadjusted index 1/		
		Sept. 2006	Dec. 2006	Jan. 2007
	Finished Goods (1967=100).....	449.8	450.5	449.5
	All commodities.....	165.4	166.0	164.2
	MAJOR COMMODITY GROUPS			
	Farm products and processed foods and feeds....	142.8	146.5	147.8
01	Farm products.....	120.3	127.1	126.7
02	Processed foods and feeds.....	154.6	156.6	158.8
	Industrial commodities.....	169.2	169.4	167.0
03	Textile products and apparel.....	124.8	124.7	125.0
04	Hides, skins, leather, and related products..	169.0	171.2	173.2
05	Fuels and related products and power.....	163.8	163.0	152.6
06	Chemicals and allied products 2/.....	207.6	206.7	206.6
07	Rubber and plastic products.....	154.3	154.3	154.0
08	Lumber and wood products.....	191.8	189.5	191.9
09	Pulp, paper, and allied products.....	211.8	212.4	213.8
10	Metals and metal products.....	187.7	186.9	186.5
11	Machinery and equipment.....	127.4	127.6	128.0
12	Furniture and household durables.....	143.2	143.3	144.1
13	Nonmetallic mineral products.....	183.0	182.6	184.8
14	Transportation equipment.....	151.4	155.1	154.9
15	Miscellaneous products.....	206.1	206.9	207.0
	Industrial commodities less fuels and related products and power.....	167.6	168.1	168.4
	OTHER COMMODITY GROUPINGS			
01-1	Fruits and melons, fresh and dry vegetables, and tree nuts.....	160.6	156.6	146.9
01-2	Grains.....	92.1	133.9	131.3
01-3	Slaughter livestock.....	118.5	111.4	113.2
01-4	Slaughter poultry.....	164.0	154.1	163.9
01-5	Plant and animal fibers.....	79.6	80.5	83.2
01-7	Chicken eggs.....	92.6	134.5	127.3
01-8	Hay, hayseeds, and oilseeds.....	116.5	136.3	137.0
01-83	Oilseeds.....	97.5	119.7	119.6
02-1	Cereal and bakery products.....	184.9	189.8	191.2
02-2	Meats, poultry, and fish.....	141.1	137.2	140.8
02-22	Processed poultry.....	124.7	124.2	127.1
02-5	Sugar and confectionery.....	167.3	166.1	170.3
02-6	Beverages and beverage materials.....	160.8	162.4	163.8
02-63	Packaged beverage materials.....	151.8	156.1	158.7
02-7	Fats and oils.....	179.6	187.2	189.2
03-81	Apparel.....	125.9	125.8	126.6
04-4	Other leather and related products.....	154.1	154.8	155.4
05-3	Gas fuels.....	255.9	312.4	249.3
05-4	Electric power.....	167.9	158.2	160.1
05-7	Refined petroleum products.....	185.1	175.5	163.3
06-3	Drugs and pharmaceuticals.....	313.4	314.2	317.9
06-5	Agricultural chemicals and products.....	154.5	156.1	159.4
06-7	Other chemicals and allied products.....	158.0	159.9	159.7
07-1	Rubber and rubber products.....	137.6	138.6	138.8
07-11	Rubber, except natural rubber.....	161.8	162.1	164.2
07-13	Miscellaneous rubber products.....	152.3	152.9	153.1
07-2	Plastic products.....	165.8	165.3	164.8
08-1	Lumber.....	182.2	170.7	176.8
09-1	Pulp, paper, and products, excluding building paper and board.....	181.4	182.3	182.8
09-15	Converted paper and paperboard products.....	186.2	186.2	186.4
10-1	Iron and steel.....	195.3	189.3	191.5
10-2	Nonferrous metals.....	230.7	232.1	226.7
10-25	Nonferrous mill shapes.....	213.6	218.9	215.2
11-3	Metalworking machinery and equipment.....	162.0	162.6	163.3
11-4	General purpose machinery and equipment.....	177.5	179.0	180.5
11-6	Special industry machinery.....	178.9	180.7	182.0
11-7	Electrical machinery and equipment.....	116.4	116.4	116.3
11-9	Miscellaneous machinery and equipment.....	151.7	152.1	153.1
12-6	Other household durable goods.....	166.1	167.6	168.7
13-2	Concrete ingredients.....	208.2	208.8	213.7
14-1	Motor vehicles and equipment.....	129.1	133.4	132.7
15-1	Toys, sporting goods, small arms, etc.....	136.8	139.2	139.4
15-4	Photographic equipment and supplies.....	106.3	107.1	108.2
15-9	Other miscellaneous products.....	151.4	152.7	153.1

1/ Data for September 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.

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

Industry code	Industry 1/	Index base	Index			Percent change to Jan. 2007 from:	
			Sept. 2006	Dec. 2006	Jan. 2007	Jan. 2006	Dec. 2006
			2/	2/	2/	2006	2006
	Total mining, utilities, and manufacturing industries.....	12/06	(3)	100.0	99.4	(3)	-0.6
	Total mining industries.....	12/84	204.8	219.0	183.8	-21.6	-16.1
211	Oil and gas extraction.....	12/85	242.1	269.3	212.0	-31.4	-21.3
212	Mining (except oil & gas).....	12/03	152.9	150.1	149.7	9.4	-.3
213	Mining support activities.....	12/03	173.2	174.0	168.7	5.3	-3.0
221	Utilities.....	12/03	123.3	121.2	119.6	-8.9	-1.3
	Total manufacturing industries.....	12/84	156.8	157.0	156.5	1.6	-.3
311	Food mfg.....	12/84	147.9	150.3	152.0	3.8	1.1
312	Beverage & tobacco mfg.....	12/03	105.9	106.5	107.5	1.4	.9
313	Textile mills.....	12/03	106.9	106.7	106.9	1.2	.2
314	Textile product mills.....	12/03	109.4	109.0	109.5	1.5	.5
315	Apparel manufacturing.....	12/03	100.6	100.4	101.0	.9	.6
316	Leather and allied product manufacturing....	12/84	147.0	147.7	148.2	2.3	.3
321	Wood product manufacturing.....	12/03	107.5	105.7	106.7	-2.6	.9
322	Paper manufacturing.....	12/03	114.1	114.6	114.5	5.8	-.1
323	Printing and related support activities.....	12/03	105.9	106.1	106.4	1.8	.3
324	Petroleum and coal products manufacturing...	12/84	227.1	216.9	203.0	-6.1	-6.4
325	Chemical mfg.....	12/84	197.9	197.0	197.7	1.0	.4
326	Plastics and rubber products mfg.....	12/84	150.6	150.6	150.1	.7	-.3
327	Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing...	12/84	165.0	164.8	166.1	3.9	.8
331	Primary metal mfg.....	12/84	188.1	187.3	185.3	13.1	-1.1
332	Fabricated metal product mfg.....	12/84	157.7	158.5	159.4	4.9	.6
333	Machinery manufacturing.....	12/03	109.4	110.3	110.9	3.3	.5
334	Computer & electronic product mfg.....	12/03	96.6	96.6	96.5	0	-.1
335	Electrical equipment and appliance mfg.....	12/03	119.5	119.3	119.6	6.9	.3
336	Transportation equipment manufacturing.....	12/03	102.2	104.8	105.1	1.9	.3
337	Furniture & related product mfg.....	12/84	163.1	163.8	164.6	2.4	.5
339	Miscellaneous mfg.....	12/03	104.9	105.4	105.9	1.8	.5
	Total trade industries.....	12/06	(3)	100.0	101.4	(3)	1.4
	Total wholesale trade industries.....	12/06	(3)	100.0	100.8	(3)	.8
423	Merchant wholesalers, durable goods.....	06/04	107.3	107.4	109.4	5.4	1.9
424	Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods.....	06/05	108.9	109.1	108.1	7.8	-.9
425	Wholesale trade agents and brokers.....	06/05	102.3	102.9	103.0	1.1	.1
	Total retail trade industries.....	12/06	(3)	100.0	101.8	(3)	1.8
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers.....	12/03	113.3	112.1	112.5	3.0	.4
442	Furniture and home furnishings stores.....	12/03	118.8	115.0	114.7	-1.0	-.3
443	Electronics and appliance stores.....	12/03	100.5	103.4	86.0	-12.9	-16.8
444	Bldg material and garden equip and supp dealers.....	12/03	125.0	118.0	118.0	3.3	0
445	Food and beverage stores.....	12/99	136.0	134.1	135.6	.9	1.1
446	Health and personal care stores.....	12/03	120.3	119.5	120.8	4.5	1.1
447	Gasoline stations.....	06/01	63.6	51.8	74.7	63.8	44.2
448	Clothing and clothing accessories stores...	12/03	106.5	106.2	106.6	3.2	.4
451	Sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores	12/03	96.5	98.0	101.5	3.6	3.6
452	General merchandise stores.....	12/03	107.2	105.9	101.3	-3.5	-4.3
454	Nonstore retailers.....	12/03	134.1	128.2	127.2	5.6	-.8
	Transportation and warehousing industries....	12/06	(3)	100.0	102.3	(3)	2.3
	Transportation industries.....	12/06	(3)	100.0	101.9	(3)	1.9
481	Air transportation.....	12/92	176.4	167.1	183.0	3.0	9.5
482	Rail transportation.....	12/96	139.5	135.7	135.8	3.0	.1
483	Water transportation.....	12/03	112.2	111.2	110.5	1.0	-.6
484	Truck transportation.....	12/03	114.6	113.3	114.0	2.4	.6
486110	Pipeline transportation of crude oil.....	06/86	137.0	137.0	133.4	-1.1	-2.6
486910	Refined petroleum product pipeline transport.....	06/86	125.7	125.9	125.9	3.3	0
488	Transportation support activities.....	12/03	106.8	106.1	106.7	.5	.6
	Delivery and warehouse industries.....	12/06	(3)	100.0	103.5	(3)	3.5
491	Postal service.....	06/89	164.7	164.7	164.7	0	0
492	Couriers and messengers.....	12/03	123.2	120.1	129.3	7.6	7.7
493	Warehousing and storage.....	06/93	122.4	122.5	123.4	1.8	.7

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 code	Industry 1/	Index base	Index			Percent change to Jan. 2007 from:	
			Sep. 2006 2/	Dec. 2006 2/	Jan. 2007 2/	Jan. 2006	Dec. 2006
	Total traditional service industries.....	12/06	(3)	100.0	100.6	(3)	0.6
	Information.....	12/06	(3)	100.0	100.3	(3)	.3
511	Publishing industries, except Internet.....	12/03	106.7	107.0	107.6	2.1	.6
515	Broadcasting, except Internet.....	12/03	102.7	105.7	103.0	2.4	-2.6
517	Telecommunications.....	12/03	99.0	99.5	99.8	2.7	.3
5181	ISPs and Web search portals.....	06/04	74.7	72.6	73.5	-22.7	1.2
5182	Data processing and related services.....	12/03	100.2	99.9	100.2	1.2	.3
	Selected health care industries.....	12/06	(3)	100.0	100.7	(3)	.7
6211	Offices of physicians.....	12/96	117.7	118.2	119.7	2.4	1.3
6215	Medical and diagnostic laboratories.....	12/03	104.5	104.7	104.5	.4	-.2
6216	Home health care services.....	12/96	121.8	122.3	122.5	.9	.2
622	Hospitals.....	12/92	153.8	155.6	156.9	3.7	.8
6231	Nursing care facilities.....	12/03	110.4	110.7	111.8	3.2	1.0
62321	Residential mental retardation facilities...	12/03	109.2	109.3	111.1	3.5	1.6
	Other selected traditional service industries.....	12/06	(3)	100.0	100.6	(3)	.6
5221	Depository credit intermediation.....	12/03	117.0	111.7	113.8	3.5	1.9
523	Security, commodity contracts and like activity.....	12/03	114.6	116.1	117.5	5.7	1.2
524	Insurance carriers and related activities...	12/03	106.6	106.8	107.1	1.4	.3
53112	Lessors of nonres bldg (exc miniwarehouse)...	12/03	110.4	107.1	108.8	3.0	1.6
53113	Lessors of miniwarehouse and self storage units.....	12/03	110.4	110.4	110.4	2.4	0
5312	Offices of real estate agents and brokers...	12/03	110.7	110.7	110.7	.4	0
5321	Automotive equipment rental and leasing....	06/01	113.5	117.8	114.4	1.4	-2.9
532412	Other heavy machinery rental and leasing....	12/03	115.6	116.7	116.5	7.0	-.2
5411	Legal services.....	12/96	146.3	146.3	150.3	4.7	2.7
5413	Architectural, engineering and related services.....	12/96	135.5	136.2	137.9	4.6	1.2
5416	Management and technical consulting services	06/06	100.4	101.2	101.0	(3)	-.2
54181	Advertising agencies.....	12/03	104.7	104.7	104.9	1.6	.2
5613	Employment services.....	12/96	119.9	120.5	120.7	2.5	.2
56151	Travel agencies.....	12/03	98.3	100.7	99.3	1.0	-1.4
56172	Janitorial services.....	12/03	104.3	104.8	105.2	2.7	.4
5621	Waste collection.....	12/03	104.5	105.2	105.2	1.7	0
71311	Amusement and theme parks.....	06/06	101.5	101.9	102.9	(3)	1.0
71391	Golf courses and country clubs.....	12/05	102.6	102.5	104.2	3.0	1.7
71394	Fitness and recreational sports centers.....	12/04	98.2	98.3	98.5	-1.1	.2
721	Accommodation.....	12/96	138.1	139.5	137.5	2.8	-1.4

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 September 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.

Note: NAICS 2002 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)

Grouping	Index 1/					
	Aug. 2006	Sep. 2006	Oct. 2006	Nov. 2006	Dec. 2006	Jan. 2007
Finished goods.....	161.9	160.2	157.3	160.2	161.6	160.6
Finished consumer goods.....	168.0	165.6	162.0	165.3	167.1	165.6
Finished consumer foods.....	157.9	158.6	157.5	157.7	160.0	161.7
Crude.....	162.5	163.1	155.5	142.1	164.5	160.5
Processed.....	157.4	158.1	157.6	158.9	159.6	161.8
Finished consumer goods, excluding foods.....	171.5	167.9	163.4	167.9	169.4	166.8
Nondurable goods less foods.....	186.2	180.6	175.2	180.2	182.3	178.5
Durable goods.....	136.5	137.2	134.6	138.0	138.2	138.0
Capital equipment.....	147.0	147.4	146.2	148.2	148.4	148.7
Manufacturing industries.....	150.0	150.2	149.9	150.8	151.1	151.6
Nonmanufacturing industries.....	145.9	146.3	144.8	147.2	147.4	147.7
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.....	166.8	164.6	163.0	164.0	164.9	163.8
Materials and components for manufacturing.....	158.6	158.4	158.4	158.1	157.8	157.7
Materials for food manufacturing.....	146.2	147.7	147.6	148.6	148.9	151.9
Materials for nondurable manufacturing.....	178.2	176.4	176.0	175.3	174.4	174.2
Materials for durable manufacturing.....	186.7	187.1	187.7	186.4	186.0	184.9
Components for manufacturing.....	135.7	136.1	136.0	136.1	136.2	136.3
Materials and components for construction.....	190.6	191.0	191.0	190.1	190.0	190.4
Processed fuels and lubricants.....	168.2	157.8	149.0	155.0	159.8	153.1
Manufacturing industries.....	160.7	154.2	145.0	149.8	152.9	151.5
Nonmanufacturing industries.....	173.0	160.1	151.6	158.4	164.1	154.6
Containers.....	177.2	178.1	177.4	177.3	177.4	178.5
Supplies.....	157.6	157.6	158.4	159.0	159.4	160.0
Manufacturing industries.....	161.3	161.4	162.5	162.4	162.1	162.6
Nonmanufacturing industries.....	155.3	155.3	156.1	156.8	157.4	158.1
Feeds.....	108.1	107.3	109.5	119.9	125.8	127.8
Other supplies.....	161.1	161.1	161.8	161.5	161.6	162.1
Crude materials for further processing.....	191.2	183.9	165.0	190.6	196.0	183.7
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs.....	118.7	120.8	124.1	127.2	127.2	129.9
Nonfood materials.....	242.3	227.8	191.6	234.5	243.9	218.3
Nonfood materials except fuel 2/.....	225.9	212.8	201.1	200.5	205.4	199.4
Manufacturing 2/.....	209.5	197.2	186.2	185.7	190.3	184.7
Construction.....	202.5	200.9	198.5	196.5	196.9	196.2
Crude fuel 3/.....	244.7	229.2	155.0	268.1	284.3	226.6
Manufacturing industries.....	232.3	218.0	149.6	253.8	268.8	215.4
Nonmanufacturing industries.....	250.3	234.4	158.3	274.3	290.9	231.8
Special groupings						
Finished goods, excluding foods.....	162.6	160.4	157.0	160.6	161.7	160.1
Intermediate materials less foods and feeds.....	168.4	166.1	164.3	165.3	166.1	164.8
Intermediate foods and feeds.....	134.2	135.0	135.6	139.8	141.9	144.6
Crude materials less agricultural products 2/.....	249.4	234.2	196.7	241.1	250.8	224.1
Finished energy goods.....	151.4	142.5	133.7	141.7	144.8	138.2
Finished goods less energy.....	158.2	158.7	157.5	158.9	159.7	160.4
Finished consumer goods less energy.....	163.1	163.6	162.4	163.6	164.6	165.4
Finished goods less foods and energy.....	158.7	159.1	157.9	159.7	160.0	160.3
Finished consumer goods less foods and energy....	166.6	167.0	165.8	167.5	167.7	168.1
Consumer nondurable goods less foods and energy..	191.7	191.9	192.1	192.0	192.4	193.3
Intermediate energy goods.....	167.7	157.6	148.9	155.0	158.9	152.8
Intermediate materials less energy.....	164.4	164.3	164.6	164.3	164.4	164.5
Intermediate materials less foods and energy.....	166.2	166.2	166.4	165.8	165.8	165.8
Crude energy materials 2/.....	240.5	218.3	169.6	230.3	243.2	203.8
Crude materials less energy.....	153.9	156.3	156.9	159.4	159.8	162.9
Crude nonfood materials less energy 3/.....	252.1	255.6	248.8	249.7	251.0	255.1

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

2/ Includes crude petroleum.

3/ Excludes crude petroleum.