

# News

United States  
Department  
of Labor



Bureau of Labor Statistics

Washington, D.C. 20212

FOR DATA ONLY: (202) 691-5200

USDL 06-2099

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TRANSMISSION OF MATERIAL IN  
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UNTIL 8:30 A.M. (EST), TUESDAY,  
December 19, 2006

<http://www.bls.gov/ppi>

## Producer Price Indexes — November 2006

The Producer Price Index for Finished Goods advanced 2.0 percent in November, seasonally adjusted, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. This gain followed declines of 1.6 percent in October and 1.3 percent in September. The index for finished goods other than foods and energy rose 1.3 percent in November compared with a 0.9-percent decrease in the previous month. At the earlier stages of processing, prices for intermediate goods moved up 0.7 percent after falling 1.1 percent in the prior month, and the crude goods index increased 15.7 percent following a 10.5-percent decline in October. (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.)		
2005							
Nov.	-0.5	0.6	-3.1	0.1	4.4	-1.3	-1.4
Dec.	.7	.8	2.4	0	5.4	.3	-3.5
2006							
Jan.	.3	-.2	.1	.4	5.6	1.0	-.8
Feb.	-1.2	-2.2	-4.5	.3	3.9	-.5	-8.4
Mar.	.4	.4	1.5	.2	3.6	.2	-2.6
Apr.	.9	.3	4.0	.1	4.1	1.0	2.6
May	.1	-.8	.8	.3	4.5	1.1	1.7
June	.6	1.3	1.2	.1	4.9	.5	-2.5
July	r -1	r .1	r .7	r -.6	r 4.0	r .3	r 2.6
Aug.	r .2	r 1.2	r .1	r .1	3.7	r .5	r 2.7
Sept.	-1.3	.7	-8.4	.6	.9	-1.4	-3.4
Oct.	-1.6	-.8	-5.0	-.9	-1.6	-1.1	-10.5
Nov.	2.0	.1	6.1	1.3	.9	.7	15.7

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

The upturn in the finished goods index was broad-based and led by prices for energy goods, which climbed 6.1 percent in November after declining 5.0 percent in October. The index for finished consumer goods excluding foods and energy rose 1.1 percent following a 0.8-percent decline in the previous month. Prices for capital equipment turned up 1.4 percent after falling 0.9 percent in October. The index for finished consumer foods increased 0.1 percent in November compared with a 0.8-percent decrease a month earlier.

Before seasonal adjustment, the Producer Price Index for Finished Goods advanced 0.8 percent in November to 159.7 (1982 = 100). From November 2005 to November 2006, prices for finished goods rose 0.9 percent. Over the same period, prices for finished goods other than foods and energy moved up 1.8 percent, the finished consumer foods index increased 0.8 percent, and prices for finished energy goods moved down 2.1 percent. For the 12 months ended November 2006, prices for intermediate goods rose 2.4 percent, while the crude goods index declined 8.5 percent.

### **Finished goods**

Prices for finished energy goods increased 6.1 percent in November following a 5.0-percent decline in the prior month. The gasoline index jumped 17.9 percent after falling 7.9 percent in the preceding month. Prices for residential natural gas, diesel fuel, and lubricating grease also turned up in November. The index for home heating oil rose more than in the prior month, while prices for residential electric power and liquefied petroleum gas decreased less than they had in October. By contrast, the index for lubricating and similar oils advanced 1.0 percent in November following a 1.4-percent rise in the previous month. (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 (unadj.)	Except foods and energy	Change in crude goods from 12 months ago (unadj.)
2005								
Nov.	0.0	-6.9	0.4	8.5	1.0	-3.4	2.4	21.6
Dec.	.3	-.4	.4	8.6	2.5	-8.1	1.9	21.1
2006								
Jan.	.7	1.6	.9	9.2	-3.1	.2	-.2	22.1
Feb.	-1.1	-3.2	.3	8.0	-3.0	-14.9	3.1	12.6
Mar.	-.1	-.4	.4	7.2	-2.4	-4.3	1.3	4.7
Apr.	-.7	3.0	.6	7.7	-1.0	3.6	5.3	4.6
May	-.3	1.3	1.1	9.2	-2.5	.8	9.2	9.6
June	.7	.3	.7	9.5	4.5	-7.1	-.8	8.7
July	r .7	r -.7	.5	r 8.7	r 1.9	r 3.6	r 1.3	r 6.2
Aug.	r -.4	r 1.0	.4	8.8	r .2	r 7.5	r -4.1	5.3
Sept.	.8	-7.5	.1	4.7	2.3	-8.4	1.0	-7.8
Oct.	.4	-5.5	0	.4	3.1	-23.5	-1.3	-22.0
Nov.	3.4	4.2	-.3	2.4	2.8	35.8	.5	-8.5

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

The index for finished consumer goods excluding foods and energy climbed 1.1 percent in November following a 0.8-percent decrease in October. Accounting for the majority of this upturn, prices for light motor trucks increased 13.7 percent after moving down 9.7 percent in the previous month. The indexes for passenger cars and alcoholic beverages also turned up after October declines. By contrast, the index for pharmaceutical preparations declined 0.4 percent following a 0.5-percent advance in October. Prices for household appliances, sporting and athletic goods, and tires also moved down in November after rising in the prior month. The index for mobile homes fell after no change in October.

The capital equipment index moved up 1.4 percent in November following a 0.9-percent decrease in the preceding month. Prices for passenger cars rose 2.2 percent subsequent to a 2.3-percent decline a month earlier. The indexes for light motor trucks, communication and related equipment, and for x-ray and electromedical equipment also turned up in November. Prices for civilian aircraft advanced after no change in October. The index for heavy motor trucks advanced more than it had in the previous month. By contrast, prices for integrating and measuring devices fell 1.1 percent after edging up 0.1 percent a month earlier. The index for commercial furniture increased less than it had in October.

The finished consumer foods index inched up 0.1 percent in November subsequent to a 0.8-percent decline in the prior month. Prices for pork increased 1.2 percent after declining 10.2 percent in October. The indexes for soft drinks, processed young chickens, and beef and veal also turned up in November. Prices for dairy products and eggs for fresh use rose more than they had a month earlier. Alternatively, prices for fresh fruits and melons fell 20.3 percent in November compared with a 3.9-percent increase in the preceding month.

### **Intermediate goods**

The Producer Price Index for Intermediate Materials, Supplies, and Components advanced 0.7 percent in November following a 1.1-percent decline in October. Most of this upturn can be traced to prices for intermediate energy goods, which increased after falling in the previous month. The index for intermediate foods and feeds rose more in November than it had a month earlier. Conversely, prices for materials for nondurable manufacturing turned down following advances in the prior month. The indexes for materials for durable manufacturing and for materials and components for construction decreased more than they had in the preceding month. Prices for containers were unchanged in November after rising a month earlier. Excluding foods and energy, prices for intermediate goods fell 0.3 percent after no change in October. (See table B.)

The intermediate energy goods index increased 4.2 percent in November after declining 5.5 percent a month earlier. Industrial natural gas prices rose 4.5 percent following a 12.3-percent drop in the previous month. The indexes for gasoline, diesel fuel, commercial natural gas, natural gas to electric utilities, and residual fuel also turned up after declining in October. Prices for jet fuel fell less in November compared with a month earlier, and home heating oil prices increased more than they had in the prior month. By contrast, the index for commercial electric power edged up 0.2 percent following a 1.2-percent advance in October. (See table 2.)

Prices for intermediate foods and feeds rose 3.4 percent subsequent to a 0.4-percent gain in the preceding month. The prepared animal feeds index increased 7.4 percent after rising 2.2 percent in October. The indexes for pork; natural, processed, and imitation cheese; shortening and cooking oils; beef and veal; and processed young chickens turned up in November following declines in the previous month. By contrast, flour prices edged down 0.1 percent after rising 5.7 percent in October. The index for confectionery materials also turned down following an increase in the prior month, and prices for fluid milk products rose less than they had a month earlier.

The index for materials for nondurable manufacturing moved down 0.4 percent following a 0.2-percent advance in October. Prices for plastic resins and materials fell 2.4 percent in November after rising 0.2 percent in the preceding month. The indexes for basic inorganic chemicals and for processed yarns and threads also turned down following increases in the prior month. Prices for both primary and intermediate basic organic chemicals, as well as nitrogenates, fell more than they had a month earlier. The index for paperboard declined after no change in October. Conversely, prices for inedible fats and oils jumped 17.7 percent in November after declining 3.2 percent in the preceding month. Ethanol prices also turned up following decreases in the previous month, and the paper index moved up after no change in October.

Prices for materials for durable manufacturing fell 0.5 percent in November after moving down 0.1 percent in the previous month. Hot rolled steel sheet and strip prices dropped 14.8 percent following a 2.2-percent decrease a month earlier. The indexes for cold rolled steel sheet and strip; thermoplastic resins; hot rolled steel bars, plates, and structural shapes; and prepared paint turned down after advancing in October. The primary aluminum (except extrusion billet) index rose less than it had in the previous month. Alternatively, prices for aluminum mill shapes increased 2.5 percent following a 0.9-percent decrease in the preceding month. The index for secondary aluminum also turned up after falling in October, and prices for softwood lumber declined less in November compared with a month earlier.

The index for materials and components for construction fell 0.5 percent in November following a 0.2-percent decline in the previous month. Prices for steel mill products decreased 4.4 percent after advancing 0.5 percent in the prior month. The indexes for asphalt felts and coatings and for nonferrous wire and cable also turned down following increases in October. Prices for plastic construction products declined more than they had in the preceding month. By contrast, softwood lumber prices fell 1.6 percent after decreasing 6.8 percent a month earlier. The indexes for treated wood and for plywood turned up in November following declines in October. Millwork prices were unchanged after falling in the previous month.

Prices for containers were unchanged subsequent to a 0.3-percent advance in the preceding month. The index for paper, plastic, and foil bags turned down 0.5 percent after rising 1.1 percent a month earlier. Prices for paper boxes and containers were unchanged following increases in October. Conversely, the glass containers index rose 0.8 percent after declining 0.1 percent in the previous month.

### **Crude goods**

The Producer Price Index for Crude Materials for Further Processing climbed 15.7 percent in November following a 10.5-percent decrease in October. Nearly all of this upturn can be traced to prices for crude energy materials, which advanced in November after dropping a month earlier. The index for basic industrial materials also turned up following a decline in October. Alternatively, prices for crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs rose less in November than they had in the prior month. (See table B.)

The index for crude energy materials increased 35.8 percent in November after falling 23.5 percent in the previous month. Accounting for most of this upturn, natural gas prices surged 92.8 percent following a 39.6-percent drop in October. The crude petroleum index decreased less in November than it had in the preceding month—1.2 percent and 9.4 percent, respectively. By contrast, coal prices declined 0.2 percent after inching up 0.1 percent in October. (See table 2.)

The index for crude nonfood materials less energy advanced 0.5 percent in November following a 1.3-percent decline in the prior month. Gold ore prices moved up 12.0 percent after falling 6.6 percent in October. The indexes for both aluminum and copper base scrap and for raw cotton also turned up in November. Prices for miscellaneous roundwood products and wastepaper rose more than they had in October. Conversely, the iron and steel scrap index decreased 5.6 percent in November after declining 2.7 percent a month earlier. Prices for softwood logs, bolts, and timber also fell more than they had in October. The indexes for pulpwood and industrial sand moved down in November after increasing in the previous month.

The index for crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs climbed 2.8 percent in November following a 3.1-percent gain in the preceding month. Corn prices jumped 24.9 percent after surging 32.7 percent in October. The indexes for wheat and slaughter turkeys also moved up at slower rates in November than they had a month earlier. Prices for slaughter cattle, slaughter hogs, and fresh vegetables (except potatoes) fell more than they had in October. The indexes for fresh fruits and melons and for unprocessed shellfish turned down in November. By contrast, soybean prices advanced 18.8 percent following a 5.5-percent increase in October. The fluid milk index also rose more in November than it had in the previous month. Prices for slaughter broilers and fryers turned up after declining in October.

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

***Mining.*** The Producer Price Index for the Net Output of Total Mining Industries advanced 22.8 percent in November following a 16.4-percent drop in October. (Net output price indexes are not seasonally adjusted.) Prices received by the oil and gas extraction industry group jumped 37.8 percent after falling 24.7 percent a month earlier. The industry indexes for gold ore mining, oil and gas well drilling, crushed and broken limestone mining and quarrying, and for construction sand and gravel mining also turned up after declining in October. By contrast, price increases received by the industry for oil and gas operations support activities slowed from 0.6 percent in October to 0.1 percent in November. The industry index for crushed and broken granite mining and quarrying turned down following an increase in the prior month. The index for the bituminous coal and lignite surface mining industry fell more in November than it had a month earlier. In November, the Producer Price Index for Total Mining Industries was 211.9 (December 1984 = 100), 14.3 percent below its year-ago level.

***Manufacturing.*** The Producer Price Index for the Net Output of Total Manufacturing Industries rose 0.4 percent in November following a 0.6-percent decline in October. Prices paid to manufacturers of transportation equipment advanced 2.7 percent after increasing 0.3 percent in the previous month. The industry group indexes for petroleum and coal products and for wood products fell less than they had in October. Prices received by food manufacturers and by beverage and tobacco manufacturers turned up in November following declines a month earlier. Conversely, the industry group index for chemical manufacturing decreased 0.4 percent after rising 0.2 percent in October. Prices paid to manufacturers of plastics and rubber products also turned down following increases in the prior month, and the industry group index for machinery manufacturing rose less than in October. In November, the Producer Price Index for Total Manufacturing Industries was 156.5 (December 1984 = 100), 2.5 percent above its year-ago level.

***Services.*** Among services industries in November, higher prices were received by the industries for commercial banking, securities brokerage, savings institutions, and television broadcasting. By contrast, lower prices were paid to the industries for lessors of nonresidential buildings (except miniwarehouses), couriers, investment banking and securities dealing, wired telecommunications carriers, general medical and surgical hospitals, and line-haul railroads.

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Producer Price Index data for December 2006 are scheduled to be released on Wednesday, January 17, 2007, at 8:30 a.m. (EST).

### **PPI Weights to be Updated**

The Bureau of Labor Statistics will soon update the value weights used to calculate Producer Price Indexes to more accurately reflect recent production and marketing patterns. The new weights, which will be introduced in February 2007 with the release of January 2007 index data, will be 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 have been based on 1997 census shipment values since January 2002.

All indexes will be affected by this weight update, including all the industry net output indexes, as well as those calculated for traditional commodity groupings. In addition, weights will be 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 will not change the arithmetic reference base, in most cases 1982 = 100, of the PPI index system.

It is important to note that the PPI classification system and aggregation structure will not change as a result of these weight revisions. The weight update, however, will result in significant shifts in the relative importance of various 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, will be available on February 14, 2007, two business days prior to the release of January 2007 PPI data. This information will be available on the PPI website at [www.bls.gov/ppi](http://www.bls.gov/ppi) or by calling the Division of Industrial Prices and Price Indexes, Section of Index Analysis and Public Information at 202-691-7705.

## 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>
	<b><i>SIC</i></b>	
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
	<b><i>NAICS</i></b>	
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>
	<b>NAICS</b>	
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](http://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](http://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](http://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.

<b>Commodity code</b>	<b>Provides data for:</b>
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.

<b>Commodity code</b>	<b>Provides data for:</b>
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.

<b>Industry-product code, current NAICS series</b>	<b>Provides data for:</b>
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](http://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](http://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](mailto: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 Nov. 2006 from:		Seasonally adjusted percent change from:		
		Dec. 2005 1/	July 2006 2/	Oct. 2006 2/	Nov. 2006 2/	Nov. 2005	Oct. 2006	Aug. to Sept.	Sept. to Oct.	Oct. to Nov.
Finished goods.....	100.000	161.7	158.4	159.7	0.9	0.8	-1.3	-1.6	2.0	
Finished consumer goods.....	75.270	168.3	163.3	164.4	.4	.7	-2.0	-1.9	2.2	
Finished consumer foods.....	20.272	156.4	158.1	157.6	.8	-.3	.7	-.8	.1	
Crude.....	1.688	139.1	160.3	144.7	-1.6	-9.7	.6	-3.6	-9.7	
Processed.....	18.583	157.9	157.8	158.6	1.0	.5	.7	-.6	1.0	
Finished consumer goods, excluding foods.....	54.998	172.5	165.0	166.7	.4	1.0	-2.9	-2.3	2.9	
Nondurable goods less foods.....	40.114	188.8	176.8	177.8	-.1	.6	-4.3	-2.4	2.9	
Durable goods.....	14.884	134.1	135.9	139.0	1.4	2.3	1.2	-2.0	2.8	
Capital equipment.....	24.730	145.8	146.8	148.7	2.2	1.3	.6	-.9	1.4	
Manufacturing industries.....	6.662	149.1	150.1	150.9	2.6	.5	.3	-.1	.7	
Nonmanufacturing industries.....	18.068	144.5	145.6	147.8	2.1	1.5	.7	-1.2	1.8	
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.....	100.000	166.6	163.2	163.8	2.4	.4	-1.4	-1.1	.7	
Materials and components for manufacturing.....	45.283	158.2	158.4	158.0	5.8	-.3	-.1	0	-.2	
Materials for food manufacturing.....	2.584	147.5	147.7	148.2	1.1	.3	1.2	-.4	.9	
Materials for nondurable manufacturing.....	15.086	177.7	175.9	175.2	2.5	-.4	-1.5	.2	-.4	
Materials for durable manufacturing.....	9.920	186.4	187.5	186.3	14.9	-.6	.5	-.1	-.5	
Components for manufacturing.....	17.693	135.0	136.0	136.1	4.1	.1	.5	0	0	
Materials and components for construction.....	12.604	190.2	190.8	189.8	5.0	-.5	.2	-.2	-.5	
Processed fuels and lubricants.....	20.719	169.2	150.5	154.1	-7.4	2.4	-7.2	-6.0	4.1	
Manufacturing industries.....	8.064	160.5	145.0	152.1	-11.4	4.9	-4.0	-6.7	3.6	
Nonmanufacturing industries.....	12.655	174.8	154.0	155.4	-4.9	.9	-9.1	-5.5	4.4	
Containers.....	3.015	176.6	177.3	177.2	5.3	-.1	.2	.3	0	
Supplies.....	18.379	157.2	158.4	159.0	3.4	.4	.1	.4	.4	
Manufacturing industries.....	4.016	160.9	162.5	162.4	2.3	-.1	.1	.6	-.1	
Nonmanufacturing industries.....	14.363	155.0	156.1	156.8	3.7	.4	.1	.4	.5	
Feeds.....	0.931	108.6	109.5	119.9	13.8	9.5	-.2	2.9	9.9	
Other supplies.....	13.432	160.6	161.8	161.5	3.0	-.2	.2	.2	-.1	
Crude materials for further processing.....	100.000	186.2	165.1	190.8	-8.5	15.6	-3.4	-10.5	15.7	
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs.....	28.028	118.8	124.9	127.4	5.4	2.0	2.3	3.1	2.8	
Nonfood materials.....	71.972	233.4	191.2	234.6	-13.5	22.7	-5.6	-16.3	22.4	
Nonfood materials except fuel 3/.....	35.218	230.9	200.6	200.8	9.4	.1	-6.0	-4.9	-.2	
Manufacturing 3/.....	34.753	214.2	185.8	186.0	9.6	.1	-6.0	-4.9	-.2	
Construction.....	0.466	203.8	198.2	195.8	-1.9	-1.2	-.8	-.6	-1.1	
Crude fuel 4/.....	36.754	212.7	154.7	267.7	-32.0	73.0	-4.8	-34.1	73.0	
Manufacturing industries.....	3.261	202.7	149.2	253.3	-31.3	69.8	-4.7	-33.1	69.8	
Nonmanufacturing industries.....	33.493	217.5	158.0	273.9	-32.0	73.4	-4.8	-34.2	73.4	
Special groupings										
Finished goods, excluding foods.....	5/ 79.728	162.8	158.2	160.0	.9	1.1	-1.8	-1.9	2.4	
Intermediate materials less foods and feeds.....	6/ 96.486	168.2	164.6	165.0	2.4	.2	-1.6	-1.1	.6	
Intermediate foods and feeds.....	6/ 3.514	135.2	135.7	139.5	4.4	2.8	.8	.4	3.4	
Crude materials less agricultural products 3/ 7/.....	8/ 71.305	240.0	196.2	241.2	-13.6	22.9	-5.6	-16.6	22.7	
Finished energy goods.....	5/ 20.140	155.4	136.4	138.0	-2.1	1.2	-8.4	-5.0	6.1	
Finished goods less energy.....	5/ 79.860	156.9	158.1	159.3	1.7	.8	.6	-.8	1.0	
Finished consumer goods less energy.....	5/ 55.130	161.8	163.0	163.8	1.4	.5	.6	-.8	.7	
Finished goods less foods and energy.....	5/ 59.588	157.5	158.5	160.2	1.8	1.1	.6	-.9	1.3	
Finished consumer goods less foods and energy....	5/ 34.858	165.4	166.4	168.0	1.6	1.0	.5	-.8	1.1	
Consumer nondurable goods less foods and energy..	5/ 19.974	191.9	192.1	192.0	1.9	-.1	.1	.1	-.1	
Intermediate energy goods.....	6/ 21.301	169.3	150.3	154.1	-7.1	2.5	-7.5	-5.5	4.2	
Intermediate materials less energy.....	6/ 78.699	163.8	164.5	164.2	5.1	-.2	.2	0	-.2	
Intermediate materials less foods and energy.....	6/ 75.185	165.6	166.3	165.8	5.1	-.3	.1	0	-.3	
Crude energy materials 3/.....	8/ 54.210	224.7	169.4	230.1	-22.8	35.8	-8.4	-23.5	35.8	
Crude materials less energy.....	8/ 45.790	155.8	157.2	159.8	10.2	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.8	
Crude nonfood materials less energy 4/.....	8/ 17.762	259.3	247.9	250.5	17.7	1.0	1.0	-1.3	.5	

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 July 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/		
		July 2006	Oct. 2006	Nov. 2006
	Finished Goods (1967=100).....	453.9	444.5	448.2
	All commodities.....	166.8	162.0	165.1
	MAJOR COMMODITY GROUPS			
	Farm products and processed foods and feeds....	141.1	143.5	144.8
01	Farm products.....	115.5	123.1	124.3
02	Processed foods and feeds.....	154.4	154.1	155.5
	Industrial commodities.....	171.3	165.2	168.6
	Textile products and apparel.....	124.6	125.0	125.0
03	Hides, skins, leather, and related products..	169.0	169.4	170.2
04	Fuels and related products and power.....	173.4	147.7	160.1
05	Chemicals and allied products 2/.....	208.3	208.1	206.2
06	Rubber and plastic products.....	153.8	155.7	154.8
07	Lumber and wood products.....	193.9	188.1	189.1
08	Pulp, paper, and allied products.....	210.8	212.1	212.3
09	Metals and metal products.....	187.5	187.4	187.0
10	Machinery and equipment.....	126.5	127.4	127.5
11	Furniture and household durables.....	142.5	143.3	143.3
12	Nonmetallic mineral products.....	181.8	182.9	182.6
13	Transportation equipment.....	149.9	151.6	155.3
14	Miscellaneous products.....	206.3	206.2	206.7
15	Industrial commodities less fuels and related products and power.....	167.1	167.7	168.0
	OTHER COMMODITY GROUPINGS			
01-1	Fruits and melons, fresh and dry vegetables, and tree nuts.....	134.8	153.5	129.1
01-2	Grains.....	102.9	114.6	134.5
01-3	Slaughter livestock.....	113.1	117.1	111.9
01-4	Slaughter poultry.....	158.5	162.7	167.4
01-5	Plant and animal fibers.....	79.1	77.1	78.5
01-7	Chicken eggs.....	74.2	93.7	136.0
01-8	Hay, hayseeds, and oilseeds.....	126.5	121.1	135.4
01-83	Oilseeds.....	108.4	102.6	119.5
02-1	Cereal and bakery products.....	184.7	187.5	189.5
02-2	Meats, poultry, and fish.....	141.4	137.2	136.0
02-22	Processed poultry.....	120.6	119.6	117.9
02-5	Sugar and confectionery.....	170.9	166.0	166.3
02-6	Beverages and beverage materials.....	161.8	161.4	163.3
02-63	Packaged beverage materials.....	152.4	156.4	156.2
02-7	Fats and oils.....	175.4	177.8	182.4
03-81	Apparel.....	125.7	126.0	125.8
04-4	Other leather and related products.....	153.0	153.7	154.1
05-3	Gas fuels.....	246.0	172.6	293.5
05-4	Electric power.....	167.6	161.5	158.7
05-7	Refined petroleum products.....	219.7	172.5	172.5
06-3	Drugs and pharmaceuticals.....	313.9	313.6	313.1
06-5	Agricultural chemicals and products.....	156.5	154.6	154.1
06-7	Other chemicals and allied products.....	157.4	159.4	159.3
07-1	Rubber and rubber products.....	136.9	138.7	138.7
07-11	Rubber, except natural rubber.....	159.9	163.4	164.0
07-13	Miscellaneous rubber products.....	152.2	152.9	152.8
07-2	Plastic products.....	165.3	167.3	166.0
08-1	Lumber.....	187.3	173.6	171.7
09-1	Pulp, paper, and products, excluding building paper and board.....	180.0	181.3	181.7
09-15	Converted paper and paperboard products.....	185.4	186.1	186.0
10-1	Iron and steel.....	193.9	195.1	189.1
10-2	Nonferrous metals.....	234.1	229.5	233.7
10-25	Nonferrous mill shapes.....	215.4	214.0	218.3
11-3	Metalworking machinery and equipment.....	161.5	162.7	162.6
11-4	General purpose machinery and equipment.....	176.5	178.5	178.9
11-6	Special industry machinery.....	177.5	179.1	179.9
11-7	Electrical machinery and equipment.....	115.3	116.3	116.2
11-9	Miscellaneous machinery and equipment.....	150.7	151.4	152.1
12-6	Other household durable goods.....	166.1	166.5	166.8
13-2	Concrete ingredients.....	206.8	209.3	209.3
14-1	Motor vehicles and equipment.....	127.4	129.3	133.7
15-1	Toys, sporting goods, small arms, etc.....	137.4	138.9	139.2
15-4	Photographic equipment and supplies.....	106.3	106.0	107.2
15-9	Other miscellaneous products.....	151.2	151.7	152.3

1/ Data for July 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 Nov. 2006 from:	
			July	Oct.	Nov.	Nov.	Oct.
			2006 2/	2006 2/	2006 2/	2005	2006
	Total mining industries.....	12/84	211.3	172.6	211.9	-14.3	22.8
211	Oil and gas extraction.....	12/85	252.6	185.0	255.0	-24.2	37.8
212	Mining (except oil & gas).....	12/03	154.0	151.8	152.1	15.4	.2
213	Mining support activities.....	12/03	174.1	173.2	173.8	12.3	.3
	Total manufacturing industries.....	12/84	159.4	155.8	156.5	2.5	.4
311	Food mfg.....	12/84	147.4	147.3	148.8	1.8	1.0
312	Beverage & tobacco mfg.....	12/03	106.2	105.9	107.0	1.4	1.0
313	Textile mills.....	12/03	106.8	107.2	107.4	2.4	.2
314	Textile product mills.....	12/03	107.8	108.7	108.6	1.4	-1.1
315	Apparel manufacturing.....	12/03	100.4	100.7	100.5	.6	-2.2
316	Leather & allied product mfg.....	12/84	146.6	146.8	147.2	1.7	.3
321	Wood products manufacturing.....	12/03	108.7	105.8	105.7	-1.9	-1.1
322	Paper manufacturing.....	12/03	113.3	114.1	114.3	6.4	.2
323	Printing and related support activities.....	12/03	105.6	106.5	106.3	2.5	-2.2
324	Petroleum and coal products mfg.....	12/84	267.4	213.1	211.9	1.8	-6.6
325	Chemical mfg.....	12/84	197.6	198.8	198.0	2.3	-4.4
326	Plastics and rubber products mfg.....	12/84	149.5	151.6	150.9	2.5	-5.5
327	Nonmetallic mineral product mfg.....	12/84	164.8	164.7	164.7	5.8	0
331	Primary metal mfg.....	12/84	186.7	189.5	187.1	17.5	-1.3
332	Fabricated metal product mfg.....	12/84	156.4	157.7	158.1	4.9	.3
333	Machinery mfg.....	12/03	108.9	109.9	110.1	3.4	.2
334	Computer & electronic product mfg.....	12/03	96.5	96.5	96.3	-.5	-2.2
335	Electrical equip, appliance & component mfg.....	12/03	117.8	119.9	119.6	8.4	-3.3
336	Transportation equipment mfg.....	12/03	101.1	102.3	105.1	2.1	2.7
337	Furniture & related product mfg.....	12/84	162.9	163.4	163.7	2.7	.2
339	Miscellaneous mfg.....	12/03	105.1	104.8	105.3	1.9	.5
	Wholesale trade industries						
423	Merchant wholesalers, durable goods.....	06/04	107.2	109.9	110.8	8.4	.8
424	Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods.....	06/05	106.5	108.2	108.9	8.5	.6
425	Wholesale trade agents and brokers.....	06/05	102.1	102.8	103.0	1.3	.2
	Retail trade industries						
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers.....	12/03	113.8	112.7	112.9	5.4	.2
442	Furniture and home furnishings stores.....	12/03	117.0	120.0	121.2	5.8	1.0
443	Electronics and appliance stores.....	12/03	97.0	100.5	97.0	-2.9	-3.5
444	Bldg material and garden equip and supp dealers.....	12/03	121.0	119.7	115.3	3.4	-3.7
445	Food and beverage stores.....	12/99	134.6	132.8	136.3	-.3	2.6
446	Health and personal care stores.....	12/03	118.6	119.2	119.4	7.9	.2
447	Gasoline stations.....	06/01	49.3	52.7	48.9	-21.0	-7.2
448	Clothing and clothing accessories stores....	12/03	106.5	108.8	107.4	3.8	-1.3
451	Sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores	12/03	98.5	98.9	99.2	4.3	.3
452	General merchandise stores.....	12/03	106.9	104.8	102.7	-3.6	-2.0
454	Nonstore retailers.....	12/03	108.1	118.4	125.0	5.7	5.6
	Transportation and warehousing						
481	Air transportation.....	12/92	186.9	175.6	175.8	-1.7	.1
482	Rail transportation.....	12/96	138.9	140.4	137.9	3.7	-1.8
483	Water transportation.....	12/03	111.5	113.1	111.4	2.7	-1.5
484	Truck transportation.....	12/03	114.0	113.7	113.6	1.5	-1.1
486110	Pipeline transportation of crude oil.....	06/86	137.0	137.0	137.0	7.1	0
486910	Pipeline transportation of refined petroleum products.....	06/86	125.0	125.7	125.7	3.3	0
488	Transportation support activities.....	12/03	106.8	106.7	106.3	.2	-4.4
491	Postal service.....	06/89	164.7	164.7	164.7	6.3	0
492	Couriers and messengers.....	12/03	122.8	123.3	121.1	3.8	-1.8
	Utilities						
221	Utilities.....	12/03	122.3	116.7	121.6	-6.5	4.2
	Health care and social assistance						
6211	Offices of physicians.....	12/96	117.8	117.9	118.1	1.2	.2
6215	Medical and diagnostic laboratories.....	12/03	104.5	104.4	104.4	0	0
6216	Home health care services.....	12/96	121.8	122.1	122.2	.4	.1
622	Hospitals.....	12/92	153.3	155.3	154.9	3.3	-3.3
6231	Nursing care facilities.....	12/03	110.1	110.6	110.5	2.6	-1.1
62321	Residential mental retardation facilities...	12/03	108.4	109.0	109.3	3.1	.3

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 Nov. 2006 from:	
			July 2006 2/	Oct. 2006 2/	Nov. 2006 2/	Nov. 2005	Oct. 2006
	Other services industries						
511	Publishing industries, except Internet.....	12/03	106.4	107.1	107.0	1.9	-0.1
515	Broadcasting, except Internet.....	12/03	100.9	102.4	105.1	-1	2.6
517	Telecommunications.....	12/03	98.4	99.4	98.8	1.4	-.6
5182	Data processing and related services.....	12/03	99.8	100.1	100.0	1.1	-.1
5221	Depository credit intermediation.....	12/03	111.4	114.5	115.7	6.8	1.0
523	Security, commodity contracts and like activity.....	12/03	114.5	115.1	115.6	5.2	.4
524	Insurance carriers and related activities...	12/03	106.4	106.5	106.7	1.5	.2
5312	Offices of real estate agents and brokers...	12/03	111.8	110.8	110.8	.4	0
5321	Automotive equipment rental and leasing.....	06/01	116.4	112.5	115.1	2.6	2.3
5411	Legal services.....	12/96	144.9	145.6	146.0	4.4	.3
541211	Offices of certified public accountants.....	12/03	106.7	107.3	107.2	2.0	-.1
5413	Architectural, engineering and related services.....	12/96	134.7	136.1	136.2	4.4	.1
54181	Advertising agencies.....	12/03	104.7	104.9	104.7	2.8	-.2
5613	Employment services.....	12/96	119.2	119.7	120.4	2.3	.6
56151	Travel agencies.....	12/03	99.4	101.4	101.5	5.3	.1
56172	Janitorial services.....	12/03	103.8	104.5	104.5	2.5	0
5621	Waste collection.....	12/03	104.2	104.8	105.3	1.8	.5
721	Accommodation.....	12/96	138.1	136.2	135.4	1.7	-.6

1/ Indexes in this table are derived from the net-output-weighted industry price indexes. Because of differences in coverage and aggregation methodology, they will generally not match the movements of similarly titled indexes which are derived from traditional commodity groupings.

2/ The indexes for July 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/					
	June 2006	July 2006	Aug. 2006	Sep. 2006	Oct. 2006	Nov. 2006
Finished goods.....	161.7	161.5	161.9	159.8	157.2	160.3
Finished consumer goods.....	167.8	167.7	168.3	165.0	161.9	165.4
Finished consumer foods.....	155.8	156.0	157.9	159.0	157.7	157.9
Crude.....	146.3	141.9	161.7	162.7	156.9	141.7
Processed.....	156.5	157.2	157.5	158.6	157.7	159.2
Finished consumer goods, excluding foods.....	172.1	171.9	171.9	167.0	163.1	167.9
Nondurable goods less foods.....	186.5	187.4	187.3	179.3	175.0	180.1
Durable goods.....	137.5	135.2	135.4	137.0	134.3	138.0
Capital equipment.....	147.1	146.3	146.5	147.4	146.1	148.2
Manufacturing industries.....	149.0	149.2	149.6	150.0	149.8	150.8
Nonmanufacturing industries.....	146.4	145.2	145.3	146.3	144.6	147.2
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.....	165.8	166.3	167.1	164.7	162.9	164.0
Materials and components for manufacturing.....	157.3	158.2	158.5	158.4	158.4	158.1
Materials for food manufacturing.....	145.2	146.6	146.3	148.1	147.5	148.9
Materials for nondurable manufacturing.....	178.0	177.8	178.3	175.7	176.0	175.3
Materials for durable manufacturing.....	183.3	186.5	186.7	187.6	187.5	186.5
Components for manufacturing.....	134.4	135.0	135.4	136.1	136.1	136.1
Materials and components for construction.....	189.1	190.1	190.9	191.3	190.9	190.0
Processed fuels and lubricants.....	168.4	167.8	170.2	157.9	148.5	154.6
Manufacturing industries.....	158.7	159.2	161.8	155.4	145.0	150.2
Nonmanufacturing industries.....	174.5	173.2	175.5	159.5	150.8	157.5
Containers.....	176.3	176.6	176.5	176.8	177.3	177.3
Supplies.....	156.8	157.2	157.6	157.8	158.5	159.1
Manufacturing industries.....	160.7	160.9	161.5	161.6	162.5	162.4
Nonmanufacturing industries.....	154.5	154.9	155.3	155.5	156.1	156.9
Feeds.....	108.0	108.1	106.7	106.5	109.6	120.5
Other supplies.....	160.2	160.7	161.2	161.5	161.8	161.6
Crude materials for further processing.....	181.3	186.0	191.0	184.6	165.2	191.1
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs.....	115.7	117.9	118.1	120.8	124.6	128.1
Nonfood materials.....	227.3	233.8	242.5	229.0	191.6	234.6
Nonfood materials except fuel 2/.....	221.9	231.5	225.1	211.6	201.2	200.8
Manufacturing 2/.....	205.7	214.7	208.7	196.1	186.4	186.0
Construction.....	202.4	203.6	201.3	199.7	198.5	196.3
Crude fuel 3/.....	212.4	212.7	246.6	234.7	154.7	267.7
Manufacturing industries.....	202.5	202.7	233.9	223.0	149.2	253.3
Nonmanufacturing industries.....	217.2	217.5	252.2	240.1	158.0	273.9
Special groupings						
Finished goods, excluding foods.....	163.0	162.6	162.7	159.8	156.8	160.6
Intermediate materials less foods and feeds.....	167.4	167.9	168.8	166.1	164.2	165.2
Intermediate foods and feeds.....	133.5	134.5	133.9	135.0	135.6	140.2
Crude materials less agricultural products 2/.....	233.7	240.4	249.5	235.6	196.6	241.2
Finished energy goods.....	152.0	153.1	153.2	140.4	133.4	141.6
Finished goods less energy.....	157.9	157.3	157.8	158.7	157.4	159.0
Finished consumer goods less energy.....	162.6	162.0	162.8	163.7	162.4	163.6
Finished goods less foods and energy.....	159.0	158.1	158.2	159.1	157.7	159.7
Finished consumer goods less foods and energy.....	167.1	166.0	166.1	167.0	165.6	167.5
Consumer nondurable goods less foods and energy..	191.7	192.0	191.8	192.0	192.1	192.0
Intermediate energy goods.....	169.0	167.9	169.6	156.9	148.3	154.6
Intermediate materials less energy.....	162.8	163.7	164.3	164.6	164.6	164.3
Intermediate materials less foods and energy.....	164.7	165.6	166.2	166.4	166.4	165.9
Crude energy materials 2/.....	216.9	224.7	241.6	221.4	169.4	230.1
Crude materials less energy.....	153.0	155.5	152.8	155.4	157.4	160.3
Crude nonfood materials less energy 3/.....	257.3	260.6	249.9	252.4	249.2	250.5

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 July 2006 have been recalculated to incorporate late reports and corrections by respondents.

2/ Includes crude petroleum.

3/ Excludes crude petroleum.