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Producer Price Indexes – March 2009

The Producer Price Index for Finished Goods decreased 1.2 percent in March, seasonally adjusted, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. This decline followed a 0.1-percent advance in February and a 0.8-percent increase in January. At the earlier stages of processing, prices received by producers of intermediate goods fell 1.5 percent after decreasing 0.9 percent a month earlier, and the crude goods index declined 0.3 percent following a 4.5-percent drop in February. (See table A.)

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

Month	Finished goods					Intermediate goods	Crude goods
	Total	Foods	Energy	Except foods and energy	Change in finished goods from 12 months ago (unadj.)		
2008							
Mar.....	0.9	1.2	2.4	0.1	6.7	2.2	6.6
Apr.....	0.2	0.2	-0.4	0.5	6.4	1.0	4.7
May.....	1.5	0.7	5.2	0.3	7.3	2.5	6.0
June.....	1.3	1.2	4.3	0.2	9.1	2.0	2.7
July.....	1.3	0.6	3.8	0.6	9.9	2.8	3.9
Aug.....	-0.5	0.2	-3.4	0.5	9.7	-1.3	-12.0
Sept.....	-0.1	0.0	-1.3	0.4	8.8	-0.6	-7.3
Oct.....	-2.6	0.1	-12.8	0.5	5.2	-4.2	-16.1
Nov. ¹	-2.7	-0.5	-12.4	0.0	0.4	-4.8	-13.1
Dec. ¹	-1.8	-0.8	-9.1	0.1	-0.9	-3.4	-6.1
2009							
Jan.....	0.8	-0.4	3.7	0.4	-1.0	-0.7	-2.9
Feb.....	0.1	-1.6	1.3	0.2	-1.3	-0.9	-4.5
Mar.....	-1.2	-0.7	-5.5	0.0	-3.5	-1.5	-0.3

¹ Some of the figures shown above and elsewhere in this release may differ from those previously reported because data for November 2008 have been revised to reflect the availability of late reports and corrections by respondents.

Among finished goods, the index for energy goods turned down 5.5 percent in March after rising 1.3 percent in the preceding month. Prices for finished consumer goods less foods and energy inched up 0.1 percent following a 0.4-percent advance in February. The capital equipment index fell 0.2 percent in March after moving up 0.1 percent in the prior month. By contrast, partially offsetting the downturn in finished goods prices, the decline in the index for finished consumer foods slowed to 0.7 percent in March from 1.6 percent in the previous month. Excluding foods and energy, finished goods prices were unchanged following a 0.2-percent rise in February.

During the first quarter of 2009, the finished goods index declined at a 0.9-percent seasonally adjusted annual rate (SAAR), after falling at a 24.9-percent SAAR during the fourth quarter of 2008. This slower rate of decrease can be traced to prices for finished energy goods, which moved down at a 2.7-percent SAAR for the 3 months ended in March after dropping at a 76.7-percent SAAR for the 3 months ended in December. Conversely, the index for finished consumer foods decreased at a 10.1-percent SAAR for the 3 months ended in March after falling at a 4.8-percent SAAR for the 3 months ended in December. Prices for finished goods less foods and energy increased at a 2.6-percent SAAR during the first quarter of 2009 after rising at the same rate in the fourth quarter of 2008. At the earlier stages of processing, the intermediate goods index moved down at an 11.7-percent SAAR during the first quarter of 2009 after falling at a 39.7-percent SAAR during the fourth quarter of 2008, and prices for crude goods decreased at a 27.2-percent SAAR for the 3 months ended in March after dropping at a 78.0-percent SAAR for the 3 months ended in December. (See summary table.)

Summary of December-to-December and 3-month seasonally adjusted annual rates of change in price indexes at selected stages of process

Grouping	Percentage change 12 months ended December			Seasonally adjusted annual rate for 3 months ended			
	2006	2007	2008	June 2008	Sept. 2008	Dec. 2008	Mar. 2009
Finished goods.....	1.1	6.2	-0.9	12.9	2.9	-24.9	-0.9
Finished consumer foods.....	1.7	7.6	3.7	8.9	3.2	-4.8	-10.1
Finished energy goods.....	-2.0	17.8	-20.3	42.3	-4.2	-76.7	-2.7
Finished goods less foods and energy.....	2.0	2.0	4.3	3.9	6.1	2.6	2.6
Finished consumer goods less foods and energy.....	1.8	2.4	4.5	4.2	6.3	2.7	3.4
Capital equipment.....	2.3	1.4	4.0	4.3	5.3	2.6	1.5
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.....	2.8	7.1	-1.7	24.7	3.3	-39.7	-11.7
Intermediate foods and feeds.....	4.7	17.2	3.4	13.5	7.7	-33.8	-15.4
Intermediate energy goods.....	-3.3	19.8	-19.8	46.0	-18.4	-75.5	-24.8
Intermediate materials less foods and energy.....	4.5	3.3	3.2	19.2	11.6	-23.6	-7.7
Materials for nondurable manufacturing.....	1.2	12.8	-3.6	36.8	24.0	-58.8	-7.0
Materials for durable manufacturing.....	12.5	1.7	-5.5	32.9	-1.5	-52.6	-24.0
Materials and components for construction.....	4.3	2.0	7.3	20.0	14.9	-10.9	-6.4
Crude materials for further processing.....	-4.7	19.8	-25.0	68.5	-48.4	-78.0	-27.2
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs.....	2.8	24.9	-14.3	8.5	-18.0	-51.2	-17.8
Crude energy materials.....	-15.7	16.2	-33.5	130.2	-66.7	-87.9	-46.9
Crude nonfood materials less energy.....	17.0	15.6	-24.3	61.3	-32.0	-81.7	-0.4

NOTE: Late reports and corrections by respondents may cause some indexes to change 4 months after original publication. In addition, seasonally adjusted indexes may be revised for 5 years, due to the recalculation of seasonal factors each January.

Before seasonal adjustment, the Producer Price Index for Finished Goods declined 0.7 percent in March to 168.9 (1982 = 100). From March 2008 to March 2009, finished goods prices fell 3.5 percent. Over the same period, the index for finished energy goods decreased 25.4 percent and prices for finished consumer foods moved down 1.1 percent. By contrast, the index for finished goods less foods and energy advanced 3.8 percent. For the 12 months ended in March, prices received by manufacturers of intermediate goods fell 8.9 percent, and the crude goods index dropped 39.0 percent.

Finished goods

The finished energy goods index declined 5.5 percent following a 1.3-percent increase in February. Most of this downturn can be attributed to gasoline prices, which fell 13.1 percent in March after rising 8.7 percent a month earlier. The index for residential electric power also turned down following an increase in February. Prices for liquefied petroleum gas, home heating oil, diesel fuel, kerosene, and lubricating and similar oils decreased more than they had in the preceding month. By contrast, partially offsetting the downturn in finished energy goods prices, the decline in the index for residential natural gas slowed to 2.4 percent from 3.6 percent in February. Prices for lubricating grease turned up in March. (See table 2.)

The index for finished consumer goods less foods and energy edged up 0.1 percent after rising 0.4 percent in February. The increase in prices for sanitary paper products slowed to 0.1 percent in March from 1.6 percent in the prior month. The indexes for light motor trucks; alcoholic beverages; women's, girls', and infants' apparel; and periodical circulation turned down after increasing in February. Conversely, prices for toys, sporting goods, and small arms rose 0.3 percent following a 2.6-percent decline in February. The indexes for motor homes built on purchased chassis and for surgical appliances and supplies also turned up in March. Prices for consumer plastic products fell less than they had in the preceding month. During the first quarter of 2009, the index for finished consumer goods less foods and energy increased at a 3.4-percent SAAR after rising at a 2.7-percent SAAR in the fourth quarter of 2008.

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.)
2008								
Mar.....	3.0	5.3	1.2	10.7	2.2	11.5	3.8	29.7
Apr.....	0.1	0.0	1.4	10.8	-0.6	6.3	10.2	34.5
May.....	1.9	5.6	1.6	12.7	0.5	11.6	1.7	40.9
June.....	1.1	4.1	1.4	14.7	2.2	3.8	0.5	43.6
July.....	4.7	4.9	2.0	17.0	0.1	6.6	3.4	49.0
Aug.....	-0.6	-7.1	0.6	16.3	-3.6	-20.4	-2.8	35.4
Sept.....	-2.1	-2.4	0.1	15.3	-1.3	-10.4	-9.7	24.2
Oct.....	-5.1	-10.7	-2.1	9.8	-10.5	-19.4	-17.9	0.1
Nov. ¹	-2.6	-13.4	-2.4	1.7	-1.3	-20.1	-18.8	-18.8
Dec. ¹	-2.5	-9.0	-2.1	-1.7	-5.3	-8.3	-1.8	-25.0
2009								
Jan.....	-2.2	1.5	-1.1	-3.5	1.0	-8.1	0.1	-29.1
Feb.....	-1.4	-2.0	-0.6	-5.2	-3.9	-8.5	1.5	-34.7
Mar.....	-0.5	-6.3	-0.3	-8.9	-1.9	1.6	-1.6	-39.0

¹ Some of the figures shown above and elsewhere in this release may differ from those previously reported because data for November 2008 have been revised to reflect the availability of late reports and corrections by respondents.

Capital equipment prices decreased 0.2 percent in March after edging up 0.1 percent a month earlier. The civilian aircraft index fell 1.4 percent following a 0.5-percent advance in February. Prices also turned down in March for light motor trucks, turbine and turbine generator sets, heavy motor trucks, and x-ray and electromedical equipment. The index for non-lithographic printing presses was unchanged after rising in the previous month. Conversely, prices for communication and related equipment were unchanged in March compared with a 0.8-percent decline a month earlier. The index for signs and advertising displays also was unchanged following a decrease in February.

Prices for electronic computers fell less than they had in February. The indexes for nonwood furniture and store fixtures and for construction wheel and crawler tractors turned up after falling in the prior month. Prices for capital equipment increased at a 1.5-percent SAAR in the 3 months ended March 2009 after rising at a 2.6-percent SAAR in the 3 months ended December 2008.

Price declines for finished consumer foods slowed to 0.7 percent in March from 1.6 percent in February. The index for fluid milk products fell 2.8 percent in March after dropping 9.7 percent in the previous month. The index for eggs for fresh use also decreased less than in February. Prices for fresh vegetables (except potatoes), strawberries, shortening and cooking oils, and tree nuts turned up in March after falling a month earlier. By contrast, beef and veal prices dropped 3.9 percent after declining 0.3 percent in the preceding month. The pork index also decreased more than it had in February. Prices for bread rolls, muffins, bagels, and croissants were unchanged in March after rising in the prior month.

Intermediate goods

The Producer Price Index for Intermediate Materials, Supplies, and Components fell 1.5 percent in March subsequent to a 0.9-percent decrease in the prior month. Prices for intermediate energy goods and for materials for nondurable manufacturing decreased more than they had a month earlier. By contrast, partially offsetting the faster rate of decline in intermediate goods prices, the indexes for materials for durable manufacturing, intermediate foods and feeds, and materials and components for construction fell less than they had in February. Prices for intermediate materials less foods and energy moved down 0.3 percent in March after declining 0.6 percent in the prior month. (See table B.)

The intermediate energy goods index fell 6.3 percent in March following a 2.0-percent decrease in the previous month. The electric power index moved down 0.3 percent after rising 0.8 percent in February. Gasoline prices also turned down in March. The indexes for diesel fuel, jet fuel, liquefied petroleum gas, and heating oil decreased more than they had a month earlier. By contrast, prices for natural gas to electric utilities declined 1.8 percent compared with a 6.4-percent drop in February. The index for industrial natural gas also decreased less than it had in the prior month, and prices for residual fuels turned up in March. (See table 2.) The intermediate energy goods index declined at a 24.8-percent SAAR from December 2008 to March 2009 after decreasing at a 75.5-percent SAAR during the final quarter of 2008.

The index for materials for nondurable manufacturing decreased 1.0 percent following a 0.8-percent decline in February. Prices for basic inorganic chemicals moved down 4.6 percent after rising 6.4 percent a month earlier. The index for rubber and rubber products also turned down in March. Prices for phosphates and for thermoplastic resins and plastic materials increased less than they had in February. By contrast, the basic organic chemicals index increased 1.5 percent compared with a 3.2-percent decline in the preceding month. Prices for nitrogenates, medicinal and botanical chemicals, and water treating compounds also turned up in March. The inedible fats and oils index declined less than it had a month earlier. The index for materials for nondurable manufacturing moved down at a 7.0-percent SAAR for the 3 months ended March 2009 after dropping at a 58.8-percent SAAR in the previous 3 month period.

Prices for materials for durable manufacturing moved down 0.7 percent in March subsequent to a 2.6-percent decrease in the preceding month. The cold rolled steel sheet and strip index fell 0.6 percent following a 5.8-percent decline a month earlier. Prices for primary nonferrous metals also fell at slower rates compared with February. The indexes for hot rolled steel sheet and strip and for semifinished steel mill products turned up in March. Conversely, the index for basic inorganic chemicals decreased 4.6 percent after rising 6.4 percent in February. Prices for synthetic rubber also turned down in March. The indexes for hot rolled steel bars, plates, and structural shapes and for steel pipe and tube decreased more than they had a month earlier. From December 2008 to March 2009, prices for materials for durable manufacturing declined at a 24.0-percent SAAR after falling at a 52.6-percent SAAR from September to December 2008.

Prices for intermediate foods and feeds moved down 0.5 percent in March following a 1.4-percent decrease in February. The index for corn, cottonseed, and soybean cake and meal fell 1.9 percent subsequent to a 3.9-percent drop in the preceding month. The fluid milk products index also declined less than a month earlier. The indexes for shortening and cooking oils, processed eggs, and sugar and confectionary materials turned up in March. By contrast, the beef and veal index fell 3.9 percent after edging down 0.3 percent in the previous month. Prices for pork products also declined more than they had in February. The index for formula feeds moved down in March after rising a month earlier. The index for intermediate foods and feeds decreased at a 15.4-percent SAAR in the first quarter of 2009 after falling at a 33.8-percent SAAR in the final quarter of 2008.

Prices for materials and components for construction fell 0.3 percent in March following a 0.6-percent decline in the prior month. The plastic products index inched down 0.1 percent subsequent to a 0.9-percent decline in February. Prices for roofing asphalts, pitches, coatings, and cement also fell less than in the prior month. The indexes for prefabricated metal buildings, metal doors and frames (except storm doors), and prefabricated structural wood members turned up in March. By contrast, the index for prepared asphalt and tar roofing and siding products advanced 7.3 percent following a 10.5-percent gain a month earlier. Prices for paving mixtures and blocks and for softwood lumber decreased more than they had in February. The index for basic inorganic chemicals turned down in March. The index for materials and components for construction declined at a 6.4-percent SAAR in the first quarter of 2009 after moving down at a 10.9-percent SAAR in the prior quarter.

Crude goods

The Producer Price Index for Crude Materials for Further Processing fell 0.3 percent in March subsequent to a 4.5-percent decrease in February. The index for crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs declined less than in the previous month. Prices for crude energy materials turned up after falling in February. Conversely, slightly counteracting the slower rate of decline in the crude goods index, prices for crude nonfood materials less energy turned down after rising a month earlier. (See table B.)

The index for crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs moved down 1.9 percent following a 3.9-percent decrease in February. In March, falling prices for slaughter poultry; hay, hayseeds, and oilseeds; slaughter cattle; and rough rice more than offset rising prices for slaughter barrows and gilts, corn, strawberries, tree nuts, and milk eligible for fluid use. (See table 2.) The index for crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs declined at a 17.8-percent SAAR during the first quarter of 2009 after dropping at a 51.2-percent SAAR in the fourth quarter of 2008.

Prices for crude energy materials advanced 1.6 percent in March compared with an 8.5-percent decrease in the prior month. Leading this upturn, the increase in the index for crude petroleum accelerated to 30.0 percent from 2.5 percent in February. Price declines for natural gas slowed to 15.6 percent in March from 17.8 percent in the previous month. By contrast, coal prices rose 0.5 percent following a 2.2-percent gain a month earlier. During the first 3 months of 2009, the crude energy materials index fell at a 46.9-percent SAAR after plunging at an 87.9-percent SAAR in the last 3 months of 2008.

Prices for crude nonfood materials less energy turned down 1.6 percent in March subsequent to a 1.5-percent advance in February. The index for iron and steel scrap decreased 8.3 percent compared with a 2.6-percent decline in the previous month. Price increases decelerated in March for gold ores, phosphates, grains, and for construction sand, gravel, and crushed stone. The indexes for nonferrous scrap, ground or treated minerals and earths, and soybeans turned down after increasing in the preceding month. By contrast, prices for high-grade wastepaper decreased 4.2 percent in March following an 11.1-percent drop in the previous month. Prices for strawberries turned up after falling in February. For the 3 months ended March 2009, the crude nonfood materials less energy index moved down at a 0.4-percent SAAR after dropping at an 81.7-percent SAAR in the 3 months ended December 2008.

Net output price indexes

Mining, Utilities, and Manufacturing Industries. The Producer Price Index for the Net Output of Total Mining, Utilities, and Manufacturing Industries fell 0.9 percent in March following a 0.4-percent decrease in February. (Net output price indexes are not seasonally adjusted.) This faster rate of decline can be traced primarily to prices received by petroleum refineries, which dropped 6.8 percent in March after moving down 1.6 percent in the prior month. The indexes for both electric power generation and distribution; automobile, light truck, and utility vehicle manufacturing; and aircraft manufacturing turned down after rising in February. Prices received by phosphatic fertilizer manufacturers increased less than they had in the previous month. By contrast, partially offsetting the faster rate of decline in the index for total mining, utilities, and manufacturing industries, the index for petrochemical manufacturing rose 11.5 percent in March following an 18.3-percent decrease a month earlier. Prices received by the industries for crude oil and natural gas extraction and for oil and gas well drilling services also moved up after falling in February. For the first 3 months of 2009, the total mining, utilities, and manufacturing industries index declined at a 4.5-percent annualized rate compared with a 33.8-percent annualized rate of decrease in the final quarter of 2008. In March, the index for total mining, utilities, and manufacturing industries was 103.9 (December 2006 = 100), 5.9 percent below its year-ago level.

Trade Industries. The Producer Price Index for the Net Output of Total Trade Industries moved up 0.2 percent in March following a 0.9-percent advance in February. (Trade indexes measure changes in margins received by wholesalers and retailers.) Margins received by women's clothing stores rose 0.9 percent in March after jumping 9.5 percent a month earlier. The margin index for pharmacies and drug stores also increased less than it had in February. Margins received by merchant wholesalers of nondurable goods and gasoline stations with convenience stores turned down in March. Conversely, the margin index for supermarkets climbed 5.1 percent after declining 1.7 percent in February. Margins received by merchant wholesalers of durable goods, automotive parts and accessories stores, and family clothing stores also moved up in March following decreases in the preceding month. The margin index for gasoline service stations fell less than it had in February. During the first quarter of 2009, the index for total trade industries rose at a 3.3-percent annualized rate, the same rate of increase as in the final quarter of 2008. In March, the index for total trade industries was 112.0 (December 2006 = 100), 6.5 percent higher than its year-ago level.

Transportation and Warehousing Industries. The Producer Price Index for the Net Output of Total Transportation and Warehousing Industries declined 1.3 percent in March after falling 0.5 percent in February. Prices received by the truck transportation industry group decreased 1.4 percent following a 0.2-percent advance in the prior month. The index for Coastal and Great Lakes freight transportation also turned down in March. Prices received by the couriers and messengers industry group increased less than they had in February. Prices received by the inland water freight transportation industry fell more in March than they had a month earlier, while the index for the U.S. Postal Service was unchanged after rising in the prior month. By contrast, the index for the scheduled air transportation industry group decreased 2.6 percent in March following a 4.4-percent drop in February. Prices received by line-haul railroads also declined less than in the preceding month. Prices received by the deep sea freight transportation industry were unchanged after falling in February, while the index for the nonscheduled air passenger chartering industry turned up in March. For the first 3 months of 2009, the total transportation and warehousing industries index decreased at a 9.8-percent annualized rate after dropping at an 18.1-percent annualized rate in the final 3 months of 2008. In March, the total transportation and warehousing industries index was 106.7 (December 2006 = 100), 2.8 percent lower than its year-ago level.

Total Traditional Service Industries. The Producer Price Index for the Net Output of Total Traditional Service Industries moved down 0.5 percent in March following a 0.3-percent decline in February. Prices received by the industry group for depository credit intermediation fell 5.7 percent compared with a 3.1-percent decline in the preceding month. The industry group index for securities, commodity contracts, and other financial investments and related activities also fell more than it had in February. Prices received by general medical and surgical hospitals and by offices of physicians (excluding mental health) increased less in March than in the prior month. The index for real estate agents and brokers was unchanged after rising in February. Conversely, prices received by direct health and medical insurance carriers advanced 1.4 percent in March following no change in the previous month. The indexes for lessors of nonresidential buildings and for non-casino hotels and motels turned up after falling in February. For the first 3 months of 2009, the total traditional service industries index decreased at a 1.6-percent annualized rate, the same rate of decline as in the final 3 months of 2008. In March, the index for total traditional service industries was 101.5 (December 2006 = 100), unchanged from its year-ago level.

Producer Price Index data for April 2009 are scheduled to be released on Thursday, May 14, 2009 at 8:30 a.m. (EDT).

Technical Note

Brief Explanation of Producer Price 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), item groupings (seven-digit codes) and individual items (eight-digit codes).

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*.

Service sector industries introduced into the Producer Price Index, by SIC or NAICS code and the *PPI Detailed Report* that announces their introduction

<i>Title</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>PPI Detailed Report Issue</i>
SIC		
Wireless telecommunications	4812	July 1999
Telephone communications, except radio telephone	4813	July 1995
Television broadcasting	4833	July 2002
Grocery stores	5411	July 2000
Meat and fish (seafood) markets	5421	July 2000
Fruit and vegetable markets	5431	July 2000
Candy, nut, and confectionery stores ...	5441	July 2000
Retail bakeries	5461	July 2000
Miscellaneous food stores	5499	July 2000
New car dealers	5511	July 2000
Gasoline service stations	5541	January 2002
Boat dealers	5551	January 2002
Recreational vehicle dealers	5561	January 2002
Miscellaneous retail	59	January 2001
Security brokers, dealers, and investment bankers	6211	January 2001
Investment advice	6282	January 2003
Life insurance carriers	6311	January 1999
Property and casualty insurance	6331	July 1998
Insurance agencies and brokerages	6412	January 2003
Operators and lessors of nonresidential buildings	6512	January 1996
Real estate agents and managers	6531	January 1996
Prepackaged software	7372	January 1998
Data processing services	7374	January 2002
Home health care services	8082	January 1997
Legal services	8111	January 1997
Engineering design, analysis, and consulting services	8711	January 1997
Architectural design, analysis, and consulting services	8712	January 1997

<i>Title</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>PPI Detailed Report Issue</i>
SIC		
Premiums for property and casualty insurance	9331	July 1998
NAICS		
New Industrial building construction	236211	January 2008
New warehouse building construction ..	236221	July 2005
New school construction	236222	July 2006
New office construction	236223	January 2007
Concrete contractors, nonresidential building work	23811X	July 2008
Roofing contractors, nonresidential building work	23816X	July 2008
Electrical contractors, nonresidential building work	23821X	July 2008
Plumbing / HVAC contractors, nonresidential building work	23822X	July 2008
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
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	January 2004
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	January 2004
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	January 2004
General merchandise stores	452	January 2004
Miscellaneous store retailers	453	January 2004
Internet service providers	518111	July 2005
Web search portals	518112	July 2005
Commercial banking	522110	January 2005
Savings institutions	522120	January 2005
Direct health and medical insurance carriers	524114	July 2004
Construction, mining, and forestry machinery and equipment rental and leasing	532412	January 2005
Management consulting services	541610	January 2007
Security guards and patrol services	561612	July 2005
Computer training	611420	July 2007
Blood and organ banks	621991	January 2007
Amusement and theme parks	713110	July 2006
Golf courses and country clubs	713910	July 2006
Fitness and recreational sports centers .	713940	July 2005
Commercial machinery repair and maintenance.....	811310	July 2007

Weights

Weights for most traditional commodity groupings of the PPI, as well as weights for commodity-based aggregate indexes calculated using traditional commodity groupings, such as stage-of-processing indexes, currently reflect 2002 values of shipments as reported in the *Census of Manufactures* and other sources. From January 2002 through December

2006, PPI weights were derived from 1997 shipment values. Industry indexes now are calculated with 2002 weights and 1997 net output ratios. This periodic update of the value weights used to calculate the PPI is done to more accurately reflect changes in production and marketing patterns in the economy. Net output values of shipments are used as weights for industry indexes. Net output values refer to the value of shipments from establishments within the industry to buyers outside the industry. However, weights for commodity price indexes are based on gross shipment values, including values of shipments between establishments within the same industry. As a result, broad commodity grouping indexes, such as the PPI for All Commodities, are affected by the multiple counting of price change at successive stages of processing, which can lead to exaggerated or misleading signals about inflation. Stage-of-processing indexes partially correct for this defect, but industry indexes consistently correct for this at all levels of aggregation. Therefore, industry and stage-of-processing indexes are more appropriate than broad commodity groupings for economic analysis of general price trends.

Price Index Reference Base

Effective with publication of January 1988 data, many important PPI series (including stage-of-processing groupings and most commodity groups and individual items) were placed on a new reference base, 1982 = 100. From 1971 through 1987, the standard reference base for most PPI series was 1967 = 100. Except for rounding differences, the shift to the new reference base did not alter any previously published percent changes for affected PPI series. (See “Calculating Index Changes,” below.) The 1982 reference base is not used for commodity indexes with a base later than December 1981 or for industry net output indexes and their products.

For further information on the underlying concepts and methodology of the Producer Price Index, see chapter 14, “Producer Prices,” in *BLS Handbook of Methods* (April 1997), Bulletin 2490. This document can be downloaded from the BLS Web site at www.bls.gov/opub/hom/homch14_its.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 800 seasonally adjusted series, only 16 were subject to intervention in 2008.

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 2.1 million instances of PPI series being downloaded from the Internet during the 12 months ended December 31, 2007.

Retrieving PPI data from the PPI Web site

PPI data can be obtained from the WWW address (www.bls.gov/ppi). Clicking on the "PPI Databases" link reveals the following methods of data retrieval:

- **Top Picks** is a form-based application for both Industry Data and Commodity Data that allows the user to quickly obtain PPI time series data by selecting 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.
- **One-Screen Data Search and Multi-Screen Data Search** are form-based query applications for both Industry Data and Commodity Data designed for users unfamiliar with the PPI coding structure. These

applications guide a user through the PPI classification system by listing index titles and do 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.

EXAMPLES

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.

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

<u>Commodity code</u>	<u>Provides data for:</u>
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

pcu325---325---

pcu336110336110

pcu621111621111411

pcu325412325412A

Provides data for:

Chemical manufacturing, not seasonally adjusted
Automobile and light duty motor vehicle manufacturing
Offices of physicians, one- and two-physician practices and single-specialty group practices, general/family practice
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

- **Text Files (FTP)** 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 sites can be accessed at **ftp://ftp.bls.gov** or directly from the links on the “PPI Databases” page or the PPI homepage. Data and documentation available for download include the following:

Directory:

Industry Data	/pub/time.series/pc
Industry Data - Discontinued (NAICS basis)	/pub/time.series/nd
(SIC basis)	/pub/time.series/pd
Commodity Data	/pub/time.series/wp
Commodity Data - Discontinued Series	/pub/time.series/wd
Special requests	/pub/special.requests/ppi

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 “Databases & Tables” tab at the top of the homepage calls up a listing all available BLS programs.

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 Dec. 2008 ¹	Unadjusted index			Unadjusted percent change to Mar. 2009 from:		Seasonally adjusted percent change from:		
		Nov. 2008 ²	Feb. 2009 ²	Mar. 2009 ²	Mar. 2008	Feb. 2009	Dec. to Jan.	Jan. to Feb.	Feb. to Mar.
Finished goods.....	100.000	172.0	170.1	168.9	-3.5	-0.7	0.8	0.1	-1.2
Finished consumer goods.....	73.502	178.2	175.4	173.9	-5.6	-0.9	1.0	0.1	-1.5
Finished consumer foods.....	18.710	179.8	174.9	174.0	-1.1	-0.5	-0.4	-1.6	-0.7
Crude.....	1.752	175.2	154.7	155.1	-20.2	0.3	7.6	-8.2	0.0
Processed.....	16.958	180.3	177.0	175.9	1.0	-0.6	-1.2	-0.8	-0.7
Finished consumer goods, excluding foods.....	54.793	177.0	174.7	173.1	-7.5	-0.9	1.4	0.7	-1.8
Nondurable goods less foods.....	38.764	190.6	186.9	184.6	-11.3	-1.2	2.0	0.8	-2.4
Durable goods.....	16.028	144.2	144.4	144.2	3.1	-0.1	0.4	0.2	0.0
Capital equipment.....	26.498	156.9	157.4	157.0	3.4	-0.3	0.5	0.1	-0.2
Manufacturing industries.....	5.927	159.7	159.8	159.6	2.9	-0.1	0.3	-0.2	-0.1
Nonmanufacturing industries.....	20.571	155.8	156.5	155.9	3.5	-0.4	0.6	0.2	-0.3
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.....	100.000	179.2	169.8	168.1	-8.9	-1.0	-0.7	-0.9	-1.5
Materials and components for manufacturing.....	44.001	171.1	161.2	160.2	-7.5	-0.6	-1.1	-1.1	-0.6
Materials for food manufacturing.....	3.557	175.5	164.1	163.6	-9.1	-0.3	-3.1	-2.1	-0.4
Materials for nondurable manufacturing.....	13.580	200.6	186.7	184.8	-10.3	-1.0	0.1	-0.8	-1.0
Materials for durable manufacturing.....	9.831	190.0	167.1	166.0	-17.1	-0.7	-3.5	-2.6	-0.7
Components for manufacturing.....	17.034	142.3	141.6	141.2	2.4	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2
Materials and components for construction.....	10.183	210.2	204.9	204.2	3.5	-0.3	-0.7	-0.6	-0.3
Processed fuels and lubricants.....	17.746	168.7	150.1	145.0	-29.6	-3.4	0.0	-1.9	-5.7
Manufacturing industries.....	4.984	169.2	157.5	153.7	-22.3	-2.4	0.6	-0.3	-4.1
Nonmanufacturing industries.....	12.763	169.1	147.7	142.1	-32.4	-3.8	-0.3	-2.5	-6.3
Containers.....	2.762	199.0	199.3	198.4	6.7	-0.5	-0.1	0.8	-0.4
Supplies.....	25.308	175.3	172.5	172.0	1.2	-0.3	-0.5	-0.4	-0.3
Manufacturing industries.....	3.128	173.3	169.1	168.3	0.5	-0.5	-1.4	-0.9	-0.4
Nonmanufacturing industries.....	22.179	174.4	171.7	171.1	1.1	-0.3	-0.4	-0.3	-0.3
Feeds.....	1.584	171.6	167.0	165.9	-7.5	-0.7	0.2	0.7	-0.7
Other supplies.....	20.596	175.9	173.6	173.1	2.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.3	-0.3
Crude materials for further processing.....	100.000	183.3	160.3	159.9	-39.0	-0.2	-2.9	-4.5	-0.3
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs.....	40.785	144.2	133.1	130.5	-22.9	-2.0	1.0	-3.9	-1.9
Nonfood materials.....	59.215	203.2	170.9	172.7	-47.3	1.1	-5.7	-5.0	0.9
Nonfood materials except fuel ³	31.609	192.4	159.4	174.7	-46.2	9.6	-4.6	1.8	9.7
Manufacturing ³	29.914	178.1	146.7	161.7	-46.5	10.2	-4.9	1.9	10.2
Construction.....	1.695	195.6	198.0	197.9	-1.4	-0.1	0.2	0.9	0.1
Crude fuel ⁴	27.606	205.7	179.1	159.6	-48.0	-10.9	-6.8	-13.3	-11.3
Manufacturing industries.....	0.867	198.6	191.6	181.2	-37.6	-5.4	-4.9	-6.7	-6.3
Nonmanufacturing industries.....	26.739	210.1	182.3	162.1	-48.4	-11.1	-6.9	-13.5	-11.5
Special groupings									
Finished goods, excluding foods.....	81.290 ⁵	169.6	168.2	167.0	-4.4	-0.7	1.1	0.5	-1.3
Intermediate materials less foods and feeds.....	91.982 ⁶	179.4	170.1	168.4	-8.8	-1.0	-0.5	-0.9	-1.5
Intermediate foods and feeds.....	8.018 ⁶	174.7	164.7	164.0	-9.0	-0.4	-2.2	-1.4	-0.5
Crude materials less agricultural products ^{3, 7}	56.641 ⁸	208.7	174.1	175.6	-47.9	0.9	-6.1	-5.5	0.7
Finished energy goods.....	17.777 ⁵	144.1	136.4	132.4	-25.4	-2.9	3.7	1.3	-5.5
Finished goods less energy.....	82.223 ⁵	172.7	172.3	171.9	2.6	-0.2	0.2	-0.2	-0.1
Finished consumer goods less energy.....	55.725 ⁵	179.7	178.7	178.5	2.2	-0.1	0.1	-0.3	-0.1
Finished goods less foods and energy.....	63.513 ⁵	170.6	171.6	171.4	3.8	-0.1	0.4	0.2	0.0
Finished consumer goods less foods and energy.....	37.015 ⁵	180.0	181.2	181.4	4.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.1
Consumer nondurable goods less foods and energy.....	20.987 ⁵	210.9	213.3	213.8	5.0	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3
Intermediate energy goods.....	17.911 ⁶	167.3	148.7	142.6	-31.6	-4.1	1.5	-2.0	-6.3
Intermediate materials less energy.....	82.089 ⁶	179.8	172.8	172.3	-2.1	-0.3	-1.2	-0.7	-0.3
Intermediate materials less foods and energy.....	74.072 ⁶	180.2	173.6	173.0	-1.6	-0.3	-1.1	-0.6	-0.3
Crude energy materials ³	40.962 ⁸	194.9	151.0	153.8	-52.7	1.9	-8.1	-8.5	1.6
Crude materials less energy.....	59.038 ⁸	167.6	158.6	155.7	-26.5	-1.8	0.7	-2.3	-1.9
Crude nonfood materials less energy ⁴	18.253 ⁸	224.8	225.3	221.7	-33.2	-1.6	0.1	1.5	-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. Individual items and subtotals may not add exactly to totals because of rounding differences.

2 The indexes for November 2008 have been recalculated to incorporate late reports and corrections by respondents. All indexes are subject to revision 4 months after original publication.

3 Includes crude petroleum.

4 Excludes crude petroleum.

5 Percent of total finished goods.

6 Percent of total intermediate materials.

7 Formerly titled "Crude materials for further processing, excluding crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs, plant and animal fibers, oilseeds, and leaf tobacco."

8 Percent of total crude materials.

Table 2. Producer price indexes and percent changes for selected commodity groupings by stage of processing

[1982=100, unless otherwise indicated]

Grouping	Commodity code	Unadjusted index			Unadjusted percent change to Mar. 2009 from:		Seasonally adjusted percent change from:		
		Nov. 2008 ¹	Feb. 2009 ¹	Mar. 2009 ¹	Mar. 2008	Feb. 2009	Dec. to Jan.	Jan. to Feb.	Feb. to Mar.
Finished goods.....		172.0	170.1	168.9	-3.5	-0.7	0.8	0.1	-1.2
Finished consumer goods.....		178.2	175.4	173.9	-5.6	-0.9	1.0	0.1	-1.5
Finished consumer foods.....		179.8	174.9	174.0	-1.1	-0.5	-0.4	-1.6	-0.7
Fresh fruits and melons ²	01-11	107.4	103.7	104.2	-22.1	0.5	-1.4	-7.4	0.5
Fresh and dry vegetables ²	01-13	189.4	164.9	166.9	-8.6	1.2	6.6	-4.1	1.2
Eggs for fresh use (Dec 1991=100).....	01-71-07	149.4	123.9	118.2	-39.0	-4.6	10.3	-15.2	-9.5
Bakery products ²	02-11	243.9	246.8	247.1	6.8	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.1
Milled rice ²	02-13	260.6	229.1	219.6	7.1	-4.1	-6.0	-2.9	-4.1
Pasta products (June 1985=100) ²	02-14-02	188.4	184.3	185.2	5.4	0.5	-1.9	-0.5	0.5
Beef and veal ²	02-21-01	149.8	139.9	134.4	-11.1	-3.9	-10.5	-0.3	-3.9
Pork.....	02-21-04	122.1	115.1	113.4	-5.7	-1.5	-8.2	-0.6	-3.0
Processed young chickens.....	02-22-03	140.8	145.9	146.2	3.5	0.2	4.0	-1.3	-0.8
Processed turkeys.....	02-22-06	125.8	118.9	120.1	4.3	1.0	0.8	2.7	-0.4
Finfish and shellfish ²	02-23	247.1	260.3	260.1	-1.1	-0.1	4.8	-0.8	-0.1
Dairy products ²	02-3	178.3	155.1	153.1	-15.1	-1.3	-7.0	-4.3	-1.3
Processed fruits and vegetables.....	02-4	172.8	175.1	174.8	7.7	-0.2	-0.1	0.4	-0.1
Confectionery end products ²	02-55	230.2	229.6	229.9	9.0	0.1	-0.2	-0.4	0.1
Soft drinks ²	02-62	178.5	183.5	182.2	6.2	-0.7	3.9	-0.1	-0.7
Roasted coffee ²	02-63-01	181.5	176.7	175.7	-4.0	-0.6	-2.7	0.4	-0.6
Shortening and cooking oils ²	02-78	263.9	224.4	229.7	-20.5	2.4	-3.2	-7.4	2.4
Finished consumer goods excluding foods.....		177.0	174.7	173.1	-7.5	-0.9	1.4	0.7	-1.8
Alcoholic beverages.....	02-61	167.8	172.6	171.8	3.8	-0.5	0.8	1.2	-0.3
Pet food ²	02-94-02	220.5	222.3	224.8	12.8	1.1	-0.8	1.5	1.1
Women's, girls', & infants' apparel (Dec 2003=100) ²	03-81-06	102.1	102.9	102.8	2.1	-0.1	0.2	1.5	-0.1
Men's and boys' apparel (Dec 2003=100) ²	03-81-07	100.4	101.1	101.3	2.2	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.2
Textile housefurnishings.....	03-82	128.0	129.0	129.5	2.5	0.4	0.8	-0.4	0.5
Footwear ²	04-3	158.2	159.7	160.9	3.6	0.8	0.1	-0.1	0.8
Residential electric power (Dec 1990=100).....	05-41	147.2	150.0	149.0	5.8	-0.7	0.3	0.8	-0.5
Residential gas (Dec 1990=100).....	05-51	242.0	223.9	215.8	-8.2	-3.6	-2.2	-3.6	-2.4
Gasoline.....	05-71	154.0	140.4	134.4	-50.7	-4.3	15.0	8.7	-13.1
Home heating oil and distillates.....	05-73-02	208.7	144.0	134.4	-57.0	-6.7	5.4	-7.2	-13.2
Pharmaceutical preparations (June 2001=100) ²	06-38	140.1	143.5	143.7	5.8	0.1	1.1	0.2	0.1
Soaps and synthetic detergents ²	06-71	161.5	162.8	163.0	8.1	0.1	-2.8	0.7	0.1
Cosmetics and other toilet preparations ²	06-75	148.9	149.4	149.5	1.6	0.1	0.5	-0.1	0.1
Tires, tubes, tread, etc ²	07-12	134.9	133.8	131.3	5.1	-1.9	0.1	-0.3	-1.9
Sanitary paper products ²	09-15-01	178.6	178.9	179.1	6.9	0.1	-0.1	1.6	0.1
Newspaper circulation.....	09-31-01	253.2	258.5	259.0	4.6	0.2	0.5	1.2	0.4
Periodical circulation (June 2007=100) ²	09-32-04	102.2	103.0	102.5	0.9	-0.5	0.6	0.3	-0.5
Book publishing ²	09-33	299.7	302.8	304.5	3.5	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.6
Household furniture ²	12-1	185.5	186.7	187.2	6.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3
Floor coverings ²	12-3	164.4	163.6	163.6	2.9	0.0	0.5	-0.7	0.0
Household appliances ²	12-4	109.4	111.7	111.6	5.2	-0.1	0.5	1.5	-0.1
Home electronic equipment ²	12-5	56.0	56.0	55.3	-2.8	-1.3	-2.4	0.0	-1.3
Household glassware ²	12-62	195.6	-	197.8	5.3	-	-	-	-
Household flatware ²	12-64	194.4	-	191.9	-1.9	-	-	-	-
Lawn and garden equip, ex tractors ²	12-66	142.2	142.5	143.1	2.3	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.4
Passenger cars.....	14-11-01	131.4	131.2	130.5	2.4	-0.5	0.3	0.0	-0.2
Toys, games, and children's vehicles ²	15-11	136.0	143.6	142.3	7.6	-0.9	7.2	-1.7	-0.9
Sporting and athletic goods ²	15-12	132.1	131.8	132.6	3.5	0.6	4.2	-3.5	0.6
Tobacco products ²	15-2	514.6	532.2	545.3	9.1	2.5	0.6	2.7	2.5
Mobile homes ²	15-5	224.6	222.5	222.5	4.2	0.0	0.1	-0.5	0.0
Jewelry, platinum, & karat gold ²	15-94-02	161.9	163.6	167.7	0.0	2.5	0.7	0.8	2.5
Costume jewelry and novelties ²	15-94-04	159.8	159.5	159.3	-0.5	-0.1	0.3	-0.5	-0.1
Capital equipment.....		156.9	157.4	157.0	3.4	-0.3	0.5	0.1	-0.2
Agricultural machinery and equipment ²	11-1	199.1	198.0	199.4	6.2	0.7	-0.3	0.6	0.7
Construction machinery and equipment.....	11-2	189.9	191.5	192.3	5.1	0.4	-0.2	0.3	0.5
Metal cutting machine tools ²	11-37	173.2	173.8	173.5	3.5	-0.2	-0.1	0.3	-0.2
Metal forming machine tools ²	11-38	197.8	197.4	197.1	5.4	-0.2	0.3	-1.5	-0.2
Tools, dies, jigs, fixtures, and ind. molds ²	11-39	146.4	146.0	146.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	-0.3	0.0
Pumps, compressors, and equipment ²	11-41	209.5	212.8	212.3	4.7	-0.2	0.7	0.0	-0.2
Industrial material handling equipment ²	11-44	181.6	182.2	182.2	8.8	0.0	-0.4	0.0	0.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Producer price indexes and percent changes for selected commodity groupings by stage of processing — Continued
[1982=100, unless otherwise indicated]

Grouping	Commodity code	Unadjusted index			Unadjusted percent change to Mar. 2009 from:		Seasonally adjusted percent change from:		
		Nov. 2008 ¹	Feb. 2009 ¹	Mar. 2009 ¹	Mar. 2008	Feb. 2009	Dec. to Jan.	Jan. to Feb.	Feb. to Mar.
Capital equipment - Continued									
Electronic computers (Dec 2004=100) ²	11-51	38.3	36.1	35.9	-13.9	-0.6	-0.8	-4.5	-0.6
Textile machinery ²	11-62	165.9	167.1	166.7	2.0	-0.2	-0.1	0.4	-0.2
Paper industries machinery (June 1982=100) ²	11-64	191.4	192.8	192.9	4.0	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.1
Printing trades machinery ²	11-65	154.4	157.7	155.2	3.1	-1.6	-0.1	3.3	-1.6
Transformers and power regulators ²	11-74	212.7	205.9	204.5	-3.4	-0.7	-1.9	1.7	-0.7
Communication & related equip (Dec 1985=100) ²	11-76	105.1	105.6	105.6	1.0	0.0	1.3	-0.8	0.0
X-ray and electromedical equipment ²	11-79-05	91.4	91.8	90.7	-1.0	-1.2	-0.1	0.4	-1.2
Oil field and gas field machinery	11-91	204.5	204.0	203.8	3.4	-0.1	-0.3	-1.2	-0.3
Mining machinery and equipment	11-92	215.3	216.9	216.8	8.9	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.1
Office and store machines and equipment ²	11-93	129.1	128.6	128.7	10.5	0.1	8.7	-2.5	0.1
Commercial furniture ²	12-2	196.0	195.5	196.1	6.5	0.3	0.8	-0.5	0.3
Light motor trucks	14-11-05	152.9	152.4	151.2	3.6	-0.8	0.5	1.3	-0.4
Heavy motor trucks ²	14-11-06	184.8	189.0	188.7	4.4	-0.2	0.8	1.4	-0.2
Truck trailers ²	14-14	180.4	177.2	177.2	2.5	0.0	-0.6	-0.5	0.0
Civilian aircraft (Dec 1985=100)	14-21-02	237.6	242.1	238.6	6.2	-1.4	1.0	0.5	-1.4
Ships (Dec 1985=100) ²	14-31	202.8	206.9	208.1	6.0	0.6	1.6	0.2	0.6
Railroad equipment ²	14-4	181.6	182.2	181.8	2.4	-0.2	0.1	0.8	-0.2
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components		179.2	169.8	168.1	-8.9	-1.0	-0.7	-0.9	-1.5
Intermediate foods and feeds		174.7	164.7	164.0	-9.0	-0.4	-2.2	-1.4	-0.5
Flour ²	02-12-03	195.5	191.3	190.9	-36.5	-0.2	4.6	-0.7	-0.2
Refined sugar and byproducts ²	02-53	152.6	154.7	157.8	24.6	2.0	0.7	0.3	2.0
Confectionery materials	02-54	177.2	184.8	185.0	5.9	0.1	-1.9	-1.9	1.0
Soft drink beverage bases (Dec 1985=100) ²	02-64-01-11	217.0	226.9	225.9	10.2	-0.4	4.2	0.4	-0.4
Processed eggs ²	02-83	197.8	116.2	121.9	-36.6	4.9	-10.2	-20.4	4.9
Prepared animal feeds ²	02-9	175.3	172.2	171.7	-3.8	-0.3	0.0	0.8	-0.3
Intermediate materials less foods and feeds		179.4	170.1	168.4	-8.8	-1.0	-0.5	-0.9	-1.5
Synthetic fibers ²	03-1	116.0	112.9	108.7	-4.5	-3.7	0.8	-2.2	-3.7
Processed yarns and threads ²	03-2	126.0	119.3	117.7	-2.7	-1.3	-0.2	-1.4	-1.3
Gray fabrics ²	03-3	128.5	128.5	127.7	4.7	-0.6	2.1	0.0	-0.6
Finished fabrics ²	03-4	136.4	135.0	134.5	3.0	-0.4	1.0	-0.8	-0.4
Industrial textile products ²	03-83-03	145.8	146.6	146.3	3.3	-0.2	0.9	-0.1	-0.2
Leather ²	04-2	234.4	229.4	228.0	-3.5	-0.6	-2.6	0.0	-0.6
Liquefied petroleum gas ²	05-32	186.7	164.6	152.3	-62.2	-7.5	20.2	-1.8	-7.5
Commercial electric power	05-42	172.9	174.9	174.7	6.1	-0.1	-1.9	0.8	-0.2
Industrial electric power	05-43	187.7	189.7	188.5	2.9	-0.6	-1.7	0.8	-0.3
Commercial natural gas (Dec 1990=100)	05-52	258.0	233.3	224.3	-10.6	-3.9	-2.8	-4.1	-4.2
Industrial natural gas (Dec 1990=100)	05-53	263.7	235.3	228.8	-14.7	-2.8	-0.9	-7.4	-2.4
Natural gas to electric utilities (Dec 1990=100)	05-54	183.2	177.9	169.0	-17.5	-5.0	-3.0	-6.4	-1.8
Jet fuels	05-72-03	223.5	139.1	121.5	-59.9	-12.7	-7.6	-11.2	-17.5
No 2 Diesel fuel	05-73-03	224.1	145.6	132.6	-62.5	-8.9	-2.8	-11.1	-17.2
Residual fuels ²	05-74	148.0	110.2	124.9	-48.5	13.3	6.2	-8.1	13.3
Basic inorganic chemicals ²	06-13	290.4	314.0	299.7	31.4	-4.6	-0.6	6.4	-4.6
Basic organic chemicals ²	06-14	236.1	203.4	206.5	-23.3	1.5	0.7	-3.2	1.5
Prepared paint	06-21	236.1	236.6	237.0	9.7	0.2	0.3	-0.1	-0.4
Paint materials ²	06-22	231.4	220.7	218.2	-1.8	-1.1	-2.7	0.6	-1.1
Medicinal and botanical chemicals ²	06-31	163.5	168.4	172.1	21.6	2.2	3.8	-0.6	2.2
Fats and oils, inedible ²	06-4	216.5	199.7	190.6	-38.3	-4.6	-1.3	-9.1	-4.6
Mixed fertilizers	06-51	281.9	231.6	211.2	2.1	-8.8	-6.0	-0.1	-8.0
Nitrogenates	06-52-01	378.1	247.5	262.0	-14.3	5.9	-18.9	-18.0	5.0
Phosphates ²	06-52-02	469.3	330.4	333.5	28.4	0.9	-26.6	21.4	0.9
Other agricultural chemicals ²	06-53	177.9	181.1	189.9	16.1	4.9	-1.3	3.1	4.9
Plastic resins and materials ²	06-6	200.3	191.7	193.7	-8.1	1.0	-4.4	2.5	1.0
Synthetic rubber ²	07-11-02	241.2	194.9	169.9	-5.2	-12.8	-16.8	4.9	-12.8
Plastic construction products ²	07-21	190.0	186.8	186.9	3.6	0.1	0.3	-0.1	0.1
Unsupported plastic film, sheet, & other shapes ²	07-22	197.0	190.5	189.7	0.8	-0.4	-2.9	-0.8	-0.4
Plastic parts and components for manufacturing ²	07-26	137.3	135.0	134.6	3.4	-0.3	-0.7	0.3	-0.3
Softwood lumber ²	08-11	147.9	139.8	134.9	-11.3	-3.5	-3.4	-0.6	-3.5
Hardwood lumber ²	08-12	180.3	173.1	168.5	-10.6	-2.7	-1.2	-1.2	-2.7
Millwork	08-2	205.8	205.6	206.5	1.4	0.4	-0.2	-0.3	0.4
Plywood ²	08-3	172.5	164.8	163.1	-5.9	-1.0	-1.7	-0.4	-1.0
Treated wood (June 1985=100)	08-71-01	160.4	158.0	160.6	-0.6	1.6	-3.8	0.4	-0.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Producer price indexes and percent changes for selected commodity groupings by stage of processing — Continued
 [1982=100, unless otherwise indicated]

Grouping	Commodity code	Unadjusted index			Unadjusted percent change to Mar. 2009 from:		Seasonally adjusted percent change from:		
		Nov. 2008 ¹	Feb. 2009 ¹	Mar. 2009 ¹	Mar. 2008	Feb. 2009	Dec. to Jan.	Jan. to Feb.	Feb. to Mar.
Intermediate materials less foods and feeds - Continued									
Woodpulp ²	09-11	166.7	161.4	155.8	-8.7	-3.5	-0.9	-0.9	-3.5
Paper ²	09-13	190.9	186.6	185.5	4.0	-0.6	-1.0	-0.7	-0.6
Paperboard ²	09-14	229.6	221.6	217.0	3.5	-2.1	-1.7	-1.4	-2.1
Paper boxes and containers	09-15-03	216.9	216.0	215.1	6.1	-0.4	0.3	0.0	-0.3
Building paper and board ²	09-2	166.0	162.9	156.9	0.8	-3.7	-1.0	1.9	-3.7
Commercial printing (June 1982=100) ²	09-37	169.5	168.2	167.7	-0.2	-0.3	0.1	-0.8	-0.3
Foundry and forge shop products ²	10-15	194.0	190.5	187.0	5.8	-1.8	-0.1	0.5	-1.8
Steel mill products ²	10-17	213.6	168.3	168.1	-14.6	-0.1	-5.8	-6.1	-0.1
Primary nonferrous metals ²	10-22	197.1	161.4	159.9	-48.3	-0.9	-6.1	-3.8	-0.9
Aluminum mill shapes ²	10-25-01	181.4	152.4	148.0	-22.3	-2.9	-7.6	-4.2	-2.9
Copper and brass mill shapes ²	10-25-02	318.1	278.0	280.1	-37.0	0.8	-4.1	-1.8	0.8
Titanium mill shapes ²	10-25-05	241.4	241.0	219.2	-15.5	-9.0	0.3	3.2	-9.0
Nonferrous wire and cable ²	10-26	215.7	198.0	200.1	-23.5	1.1	-4.0	-0.6	1.1
Metal containers ²	10-3	148.2	157.7	157.0	13.4	-0.4	1.4	4.7	-0.4
Hardware ²	10-4	196.1	194.5	194.0	5.6	-0.3	0.0	-1.1	-0.3
Plumbing fixtures and brass fittings ²	10-5	228.0	227.6	228.2	1.8	0.3	0.5	-0.6	0.3
Heating equipment	10-6	218.2	218.0	218.6	8.5	0.3	0.0	-0.6	0.8
Fabricated structural metal products ²	10-7	215.4	206.1	204.4	4.6	-0.8	-1.4	-2.0	-0.8
Fabricated ferrous wire products (June 1982=100) ²	10-88	211.0	203.6	201.3	11.2	-1.1	-0.8	-1.5	-1.1
Other misc metal products ²	10-89	156.1	154.5	155.4	5.6	0.6	-0.6	-0.1	0.6
Mechanical power transmission equipment	11-45	228.6	232.3	233.3	10.4	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.7
Air conditioning and refrigeration equipment	11-48	165.7	166.3	166.5	5.0	0.1	1.0	-0.6	0.4
Metal valves, ex.fluid power (Dec. 1982=100) ²	11-49-02	242.8	245.4	245.7	4.3	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.1
Ball and roller bearings ²	11-49-05	218.5	220.8	220.5	7.5	-0.1	-0.9	0.7	-0.1
Wiring devices ²	11-71	210.1	210.5	207.4	3.3	-1.5	0.3	0.2	-1.5
Motors, generators, motor generator sets ²	11-73	185.6	186.2	187.6	5.6	0.8	1.4	0.1	0.8
Switchgear, switchboard, etc, equipment ²	11-75	199.2	198.8	200.6	4.1	0.9	0.4	-1.1	0.9
Electronic components and accessories ²	11-78	76.3	76.0	75.4	-2.8	-0.8	-0.7	0.1	-0.8
Internal combustion engines ²	11-94	159.3	161.7	161.4	3.7	-0.2	1.2	0.1	-0.2
Machine shop products ²	11-95	171.1	174.3	174.6	3.6	0.2	0.5	1.6	0.2
Flat glass ²	13-11	119.9	117.4	116.5	0.9	-0.8	-1.7	0.2	-0.8
Cement ²	13-22	209.1	209.4	209.6	-0.4	0.1	1.2	-1.1	0.1
Concrete products	13-3	213.7	217.2	215.3	3.6	-0.9	0.7	-0.1	-0.9
Asphalt felts and coatings	13-6	228.8	226.8	236.8	60.3	4.4	-0.8	6.2	6.6
Gypsum products ²	13-7	222.1	222.1	222.2	9.0	0.0	1.0	-1.1	0.0
Glass containers	13-8	174.3	177.1	178.0	5.5	0.5	0.0	-0.7	0.7
Motor vehicle parts ²	14-12	121.3	121.3	121.4	2.8	0.1	0.0	-0.5	0.1
Aircraft engines & engine parts (Dec 1985=100)	14-23	187.6	192.8	192.7	4.0	-0.1	-0.1	1.3	-0.1
Aircraft parts & aux. equip.,nec (June 1985=100) ²	14-25	165.7	168.0	167.2	2.3	-0.5	1.0	0.5	-0.5
Photographic supplies ²	15-42	124.2	127.2	131.7	6.0	3.5	0.0	1.4	3.5
Medical/surgical/personal aid devices	15-6	165.4	165.7	167.3	0.8	1.0	-0.1	-0.6	0.8
Crude materials for further processing		183.3	160.3	159.9	-39.0	-0.2	-2.9	-4.5	-0.3
Crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs		144.2	133.1	130.5	-22.9	-2.0	1.0	-3.9	-1.9
Wheat ²	01-21	155.7	158.7	157.5	-54.7	-0.8	9.6	-0.3	-0.8
Corn ²	01-22-02	144.9	146.0	147.9	-32.1	1.3	11.0	4.4	1.3
Slaughter cattle ²	01-31	133.1	120.8	118.4	-11.6	-2.0	1.1	-1.5	-2.0
Slaughter hogs	01-32	62.7	69.2	73.7	15.7	6.5	11.1	-13.0	10.8
Slaughter broilers/fryers	01-41-02	204.9	213.2	195.4	-7.1	-8.3	-7.2	-3.2	-10.2
Slaughter turkeys	01-42	168.8	131.4	138.7	-8.9	5.6	9.5	3.1	-0.2
Fluid milk	01-6	128.1	86.3	86.1	-36.2	-0.2	-12.0	-14.0	0.3
Soybeans ²	01-83-01-31	147.2	164.7	150.9	-34.0	-8.4	19.8	1.7	-8.4
Cane sugar, raw (Dec 2003=100) ²	02-52-01-03	120.6	119.6	117.6	-0.3	-1.7	2.6	-4.0	-1.7
Crude nonfood materials		203.2	170.9	172.7	-47.3	1.1	-5.7	-5.0	0.9
Raw cotton ²	01-51	88.5	72.6	68.1	-32.4	-6.2	-12.0	-8.1	-6.2
Hides and skins ²	04-1	173.2	115.4	115.4	-39.2	0.0	-36.0	-0.6	0.0
Coal	05-1	171.3	177.5	180.5	25.9	1.7	-2.0	2.2	0.5
Natural gas ²	05-31	217.2	178.7	150.9	-58.4	-15.6	-7.8	-17.8	-15.6
Crude petroleum ²	05-61	150.9	93.2	121.2	-59.3	30.0	-12.5	2.5	30.0
Logs, timber, etc ²	08-5	211.5	185.2	180.3	-16.6	-2.6	-4.9	-6.5	-2.6
Wastepaper ²	09-12	209.7	190.4	194.1	-56.3	1.9	-3.0	2.6	1.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Producer price indexes and percent changes for selected commodity groupings by stage of processing — Continued

[1982=100, unless otherwise indicated]

Grouping	Commodity code	Unadjusted index			Unadjusted percent change to Mar. 2009 from:		Seasonally adjusted percent change from:		
		Nov. 2008 ¹	Feb. 2009 ¹	Mar. 2009 ¹	Mar. 2008	Feb. 2009	Dec. to Jan.	Jan. to Feb.	Feb. to Mar.
Crude nonfood materials - Continued									
Iron ore ²	10-11	145.2	153.1	153.1	14.0	0.0	3.5	1.9	0.0
Iron and steel scrap ²	10-12	234.2	296.6	271.9	-48.7	-8.3	21.9	-2.6	-8.3
Nonferrous metal ores (Dec 1983=100) ²	10-21	179.2	174.3	177.5	-37.6	1.8	-10.6	5.6	1.8
Copper base scrap ²	10-23-01	264.1	247.5	265.8	-54.0	7.4	-2.5	11.3	7.4
Aluminum base scrap	10-23-02	189.8	136.7	130.1	-57.6	-4.8	-17.7	-3.0	-6.7
Construction sand, gravel, and crushed stone	13-21	252.3	258.4	258.4	6.1	0.0	-0.2	0.8	0.2
Industrial sand	13-99-01	228.8	235.6	239.7	16.0	1.7	0.0	-0.3	2.4

1 The indexes for November 2008 have been recalculated to incorporate late reports and corrections by respondents. All indexes are subject to revision 4 months after original publication.

2 Not seasonally adjusted.

"-" Data not available.

Table 3. Producer price indexes for selected commodity groupings
[1982=100, unless otherwise indicated]

Grouping	Commodity code	Unadjusted index ¹		
		Nov. 2008	Feb. 2009	Mar. 2009
All commodities.....		176.8	169.5	168.1
Major commodity groups				
Farm products and processed foods and feeds.....		166.9	160.3	158.9
Farm products.....	01	143.1	132.6	130.2
Processed foods and feeds.....	02	180.0	175.6	174.7
Industrial commodities.....		178.4	170.9	169.5
Textile products and apparel.....	03	130.7	129.7	129.1
Hides, skins, leather, and related products.....	04	169.6	156.8	156.6
Fuels and related products and power.....	05	162.6	143.6	139.4
Chemicals and allied products.....	06	239.3	228.4	228.6
Rubber and plastic products.....	07	172.1	165.8	164.2
Lumber and wood products.....	08	188.9	182.7	181.1
Pulp, paper, and allied products.....	09	228.8	227.3	226.5
Metals and metal products.....	10	195.9	182.5	181.3
Machinery and equipment.....	11	131.1	131.7	131.4
Furniture and household durables.....	12	152.1	153.0	153.1
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	13	205.3	204.7	204.2
Transportation equipment.....	14	162.4	163.2	162.4
Miscellaneous products.....	15	218.1	217.5	219.8
Industrial commodities less fuels and related products and power.....		179.9	176.3	175.8
Other commodity groupings				
Fruits and melons, fresh and dry vegetables, and tree nuts.....	01-1	159.1	143.0	145.1
Grains.....	01-2	150.6	150.9	151.3
Slaughter livestock.....	01-3	116.4	109.7	109.5
Slaughter poultry.....	01-4	194.9	194.5	181.8
Plant and animal fibers.....	01-5	89.4	73.5	69.0
Chicken eggs.....	01-7	184.2	139.2	133.4
Hay, hayseeds, and oilseeds.....	01-8	186.6	196.6	182.4
Oilseeds.....	01-83	164.8	181.9	167.6
Cereal and bakery products.....	02-1	227.7	226.4	224.7
Meats, poultry, and fish.....	02-2	148.7	145.3	143.7
Processed poultry.....	02-22	138.4	140.9	141.5
Sugar and confectionery.....	02-5	189.9	191.4	192.1
Beverages and beverage materials.....	02-6	176.0	180.4	179.5
Packaged beverage materials.....	02-63	178.6	174.6	174.0
Fats and oils.....	02-7	259.8	223.4	226.0
Apparel.....	03-81	129.0	129.6	129.8
Other leather and related products.....	04-4	159.6	160.8	160.7
Gas fuels.....	05-3	206.8	173.0	149.1
Electric power.....	05-4	175.7	178.3	177.4
Refined petroleum products.....	05-7	175.1	139.3	129.7
Drugs and pharmaceuticals.....	06-3	349.9	358.3	359.5
Agricultural chemicals and products.....	06-5	313.6	242.4	246.3
Other chemicals and allied products.....	06-7	178.5	177.7	176.7
Rubber and rubber products.....	07-1	165.0	157.3	151.8
Rubber, except natural rubber.....	07-11	240.0	193.9	169.0
Miscellaneous rubber products.....	07-13	169.7	169.6	168.3
Plastic products.....	07-2	180.7	174.7	174.5
Lumber.....	08-1	156.7	149.0	144.3
Pulp, paper, and products, excluding building paper and board.....	09-1	202.1	198.1	196.8
Converted paper and paperboard products.....	09-15	207.5	204.9	204.3
Iron and steel.....	10-1	209.4	183.0	180.0
Nonferrous metals.....	10-2	198.6	176.5	175.8
Nonferrous mill shapes.....	10-25	187.4	162.5	160.7
Metalworking machinery and equipment.....	11-3	171.7	172.0	171.9
General purpose machinery and equipment.....	11-4	197.8	199.7	199.7
Special industry machinery.....	11-6	189.9	191.3	190.2
Electrical machinery and equipment.....	11-7	113.6	113.8	113.4
Miscellaneous machinery and equipment.....	11-9	168.4	170.8	170.7
Other household durable goods.....	12-6	175.8	178.5	178.9
Concrete ingredients.....	13-2	232.3	236.2	236.3
Motor vehicles and equipment.....	14-1	137.5	137.4	136.9
Toys, sporting goods, small arms, etc.....	15-1	146.7	148.3	148.7
Photographic equipment and supplies.....	15-4	110.9	113.1	116.2
Other miscellaneous products.....	15-9	158.6	159.1	159.9

¹ Data for November 2008 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.

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

Industry ¹	Industry code	Index base	Index			Percent change to Mar. 2009 from:	
			Nov. 2008 ²	Feb. 2009 ²	Mar. 2009 ²	Mar. 2008	Feb. 2009
Total mining, utilities, and manufacturing industries.		12/06	107.9	104.8	103.9	-5.9	-0.9
Total mining industries.		12/84	184.9	155.0	157.2	-45.3	1.4
Oil and gas extraction	211	12/85	199.5	150.3	152.9	-58.9	1.7
Mining (except oil & gas)	212	12/03	174.7	179.9	181.6	3.9	0.9
Mining support activities	213	12/03	179.9	167.9	168.2	-0.9	0.2
Utilities.	221	12/03	133.4	132.6	130.2	-0.7	-1.8
Total manufacturing industries.		12/84	169.4	164.2	163.0	-6.0	-0.7
Food mfg.	311	12/84	173.4	168.7	167.7	-1.2	-0.6
Beverage & tobacco mfg.	312	12/03	116.0	119.4	120.3	6.7	0.8
Textile mills	313	12/84	114.7	113.0	112.7	2.1	-0.3
Textile product mills	314	12/03	114.5	114.2	114.5	3.2	0.3
Apparel manufacturing	315	12/03	103.2	103.8	103.8	1.8	0.0
Leather and allied product manufacturing	316	12/84	154.3	155.1	155.0	1.6	-0.1
Wood product manufacturing	321	12/03	106.7	104.0	103.0	-2.7	-1.0
Paper manufacturing	322	12/03	127.2	126.2	125.6	5.0	-0.5
Printing and related support activities	323	12/03	110.2	109.6	109.4	1.1	-0.2
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	324	12/84	221.4	177.9	166.6	-50.6	-6.4
Chemical mfg.	325	12/84	234.5	227.1	226.9	3.9	-0.1
Plastics and rubber products mfg.	326	12/84	166.9	161.3	160.6	2.7	-0.4
Nonmetallic mineral product mfg.	327	12/84	173.9	176.1	175.3	4.0	-0.5
Primary metal mfg.	331	12/84	199.9	170.5	169.1	-16.5	-0.8
Fabricated metal product mfg.	332	12/84	179.3	177.5	176.6	4.9	-0.5
Machinery mfg.	333	12/03	119.9	120.6	120.5	5.1	-0.1
Computer & electronic product mfg.	334	12/03	92.6	92.7	92.3	-0.4	-0.4
Electrical equipment, appliance & component mfg.	335	12/03	127.3	126.8	126.9	-0.2	0.1
Transportation equipment mfg.	336	12/03	110.0	110.2	109.5	3.2	-0.6
Furniture & related product mfg.	337	12/84	175.3	176.3	176.9	5.1	0.3
Miscellaneous mfg.	339	12/03	110.4	111.5	111.6	2.2	0.1
Total trade industries.		12/06	110.7	111.8	112.0	6.5	0.2
Total wholesale trade industries.		12/06	112.4	117.3	116.9	11.1	-0.3
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	06/04	118.6	119.2	120.2	6.1	0.8
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	06/05	126.0	137.7	135.4	18.4	-1.7
Wholesale trade agents and brokers	425	06/05	111.4	111.6	111.0	1.5	-0.5
Total retail trade industries.		12/06	109.6	108.1	108.7	3.3	0.6
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	12/03	118.5	116.4	117.2	-0.6	0.7
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	12/03	120.8	121.0	120.7	0.5	-0.2
Electronics and appliance stores	443	12/03	108.1	107.1	102.4	-9.7	-4.4
Bldg material and garden equip and supp dealers	444	12/03	118.6	120.2	119.2	0.6	-0.8
Food and beverage stores	445	12/99	154.6	152.0	158.6	9.9	4.3
Health and personal care stores	446	12/03	136.4	137.5	137.9	9.9	0.3
Gasoline stations	447	06/01	76.3	71.0	62.4	3.0	-12.1
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	12/03	109.3	112.2	114.9	7.1	2.4
Sporting goods hobby, book and music stores	451	12/03	113.8	112.9	111.9	0.5	-0.9
General merchandise stores	452	12/03	111.4	104.6	106.9	-5.1	2.2
Nonstore retailers	454	12/03	154.1	152.7	159.0	19.5	4.1
Transportation and warehousing industries.		12/06	112.3	108.1	106.7	-2.8	-1.3
Transportation industries.		12/06	111.7	106.4	104.6	-4.6	-1.7
Air transportation	481	12/92	203.8	189.3	184.9	-6.9	-2.3
Rail transportation	482	12/96	157.8	145.1	143.3	-5.7	-1.2
Water transportation	483	12/03	130.6	120.6	117.5	-2.6	-2.6
Truck transportation	484	12/03	121.4	118.0	116.3	-3.9	-1.4
Pipeline transportation of crude oil	486110	06/86	156.8	158.9	157.8	8.8	-0.7
Refined petroleum product pipeline transport	486910	06/86	142.7	143.1	143.1	5.1	0.0
Transportation support activities	488	12/03	110.5	109.6	108.8	-2.3	-0.7
Delivery and warehousing industries.		12/06	113.9	112.7	112.8	2.6	0.1
Postal service	491	06/89	180.5	181.6	181.6	3.5	0.0
Couriers and messengers	492	12/03	143.8	140.1	140.3	2.1	0.1
Warehousing and storage	493	12/06	107.2	107.2	107.2	1.6	0.0
Total traditional service industries.		12/06	102.8	102.0	101.5	0.0	-0.5
Information.		12/06	102.7	102.6	102.4	0.7	-0.2
Publishing industries, except Internet	511	12/03	111.1	111.9	111.4	0.9	-0.4
Broadcasting, except Internet	515	12/03	111.5	108.6	109.3	3.9	0.6
Telecommunications	517	12/03	101.2	101.1	101.0	0.4	-0.1
ISPs and Web search portals	5181	06/04	73.0	73.0	72.4	-1.6	-0.8
Data processing and related services	5182	12/03	101.3	100.7	100.8	0.3	0.1

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 ¹	Industry code	Index base	Index			Percent change to Mar. 2009 from:	
			Nov. 2008 ²	Feb. 2009 ²	Mar. 2009 ²	Mar. 2008	Feb. 2009
Selected health care industries.....		12/06	105.8	106.7	106.8	2.2	0.1
Offices of physicians.....	6211	12/96	124.3	125.5	125.7	1.9	0.2
Medical and diagnostic laboratories.....	6215	12/03	107.7	108.3	108.4	1.0	0.1
Home health care services.....	6216	12/96	127.3	127.6	127.4	1.5	-0.2
Blood and organ banks.....	621991	06/06	108.6	110.6	110.9	5.1	0.3
Hospitals.....	622	12/92	164.9	166.2	166.4	2.1	0.1
Nursing care facilities.....	6231	12/03	120.6	122.1	121.7	2.9	-0.3
Residential mental retardation facilities.....	62321	12/03	119.2	119.8	120.4	2.3	0.5
Other selected traditional service industries.....		12/06	101.7	100.3	99.5	-0.9	-0.8
Depository credit intermediation.....	5221	12/03	104.1	96.1	90.6	-8.1	-5.7
Security, commodity contracts and like activity.....	523	12/03	115.8	112.4	108.4	-10.4	-3.6
Insurance carriers and related activities.....	524	12/03	111.1	111.5	112.2	2.6	0.6
Lessors of nonres bldg (exc miniwarehouse).....	53112	12/03	111.7	108.5	110.1	0.4	1.5
Lessors of miniwarehouse and self storage units.....	53113	12/03	114.9	113.3	113.4	1.9	0.1
Offices of real estate agents and brokers.....	5312	12/03	103.0	101.6	101.6	-7.6	0.0
Automotive equipment rental and leasing.....	5321	06/01	126.9	133.1	133.0	6.3	-0.1
Other heavy machinery rental and leasing.....	532412	12/03	117.5	117.3	117.7	-1.2	0.3
Legal services.....	5411	12/96	163.2	164.6	166.0	3.3	0.9
Architectural, engineering and related services.....	5413	12/96	141.8	142.3	142.3	1.4	0.0
Management and technical consulting services.....	5416	06/06	106.5	107.5	107.2	2.0	-0.3
Advertising agencies.....	54181	12/03	106.3	105.2	105.3	0.0	0.1
Employment services.....	5613	12/96	124.1	124.1	123.2	0.2	-0.7
Travel agencies.....	56151	12/03	101.4	101.4	102.6	3.8	1.2
Janitorial services.....	56172	12/03	109.4	109.7	109.5	0.6	-0.2
Waste collection.....	5621	12/03	113.3	114.3	116.4	3.9	1.8
Computer training.....	61142	06/06	112.1	112.1	111.5	2.9	-0.5
Amusement and theme parks.....	71311	06/06	111.1	109.2	109.5	1.2	0.3
Golf courses and country clubs.....	71391	12/05	107.1	107.2	108.3	2.8	1.0
Fitness and recreational sports centers.....	71394	12/04	99.1	99.2	99.2	-1.4	0.0
Accommodation.....	721	12/96	144.3	139.7	142.3	-2.1	1.9
Commercial machinery repair and maintenance.....	8113	06/06	106.3	106.1	106.0	1.9	-0.1

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 November 2008 have been recalculated to incorporate late reports and corrections by respondents. All indexes are subject to revision 4 months after original publication.

"-" Data not available.

NOTE: NAICS replaced the SIC system beginning with the release of PPI data for January 2004. See <http://www.bls.gov/ppi/ppinaics.htm> for details.

Table 5. Producer price indexes by stage of processing, seasonally adjusted
 [1982=100]

Grouping	Index ¹					
	Oct. 2008	Nov. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009	Feb. 2009	Mar. 2009
Finished goods.....	177.6	172.8	169.7	171.1	171.3	169.3
Finished consumer goods.....	185.9	179.4	175.1	176.8	177.0	174.4
Finished consumer foods.....	181.3	180.4	179.0	178.3	175.5	174.3
Crude.....	177.5	177.4	158.1	170.1	156.1	156.1
Processed.....	181.4	180.5	180.8	178.7	177.2	175.9
Finished consumer goods, excluding foods.....	187.2	178.4	173.0	175.5	176.7	173.6
Nondurable goods less foods.....	205.9	192.8	184.5	188.1	189.6	185.0
Durable goods.....	143.3	143.0	143.1	143.7	144.0	144.0
Capital equipment.....	156.3	156.3	156.4	157.2	157.3	157.0
Manufacturing industries.....	159.8	159.6	159.7	160.2	159.9	159.7
Nonmanufacturing industries.....	154.9	155.1	155.1	156.0	156.3	155.9
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.....	188.9	179.9	173.7	172.5	170.9	168.4
Materials and components for manufacturing.....	180.5	171.4	164.9	163.1	161.3	160.3
Materials for food manufacturing.....	179.4	176.2	173.0	167.7	164.2	163.5
Materials for nondurable manufacturing.....	222.9	201.0	188.4	188.5	186.9	185.0
Materials for durable manufacturing.....	202.4	190.3	178.1	171.9	167.5	166.3
Components for manufacturing.....	142.5	142.3	142.0	141.7	141.5	141.2
Materials and components for construction.....	212.3	210.3	207.8	206.3	205.1	204.4
Processed fuels and lubricants.....	192.2	170.9	157.8	157.8	154.8	146.0
Manufacturing industries.....	189.5	169.3	159.2	160.1	159.6	153.0
Nonmanufacturing industries.....	194.1	172.4	158.0	157.6	153.6	144.0
Containers.....	198.7	198.7	198.0	197.8	199.4	198.7
Supplies.....	176.9	175.4	174.1	173.3	172.6	172.0
Manufacturing industries.....	173.5	173.3	173.1	170.7	169.1	168.4
Nonmanufacturing industries.....	176.2	174.5	173.0	172.3	171.7	171.2
Feeds.....	179.1	171.6	165.5	165.9	167.0	165.9
Other supplies.....	177.1	175.9	174.9	174.2	173.6	173.0
Crude materials for further processing.....	212.3	184.5	173.3	168.2	160.6	160.1
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs.....	148.2	146.2	138.4	139.8	134.3	131.8
Nonfood materials.....	254.7	203.9	190.4	179.6	170.6	172.1
Nonfood materials except fuel ²	253.6	193.0	164.1	156.5	159.3	174.7
Manufacturing ²	235.5	178.5	151.4	144.0	146.7	161.7
Construction.....	200.2	196.2	193.6	194.0	195.8	196.0
Crude fuel ³	236.3	206.7	220.8	205.8	178.5	158.3
Manufacturing industries.....	226.9	199.6	212.7	202.2	188.6	176.8
Nonmanufacturing industries.....	241.4	211.0	225.5	210.0	181.7	160.8
Special groupings						
Finished goods, excluding foods.....	176.2	170.4	166.9	168.8	169.6	167.4
Intermediate materials less foods and feeds.....	189.4	180.2	173.9	173.0	171.4	168.8
Intermediate foods and feeds.....	180.0	175.3	171.0	167.3	164.9	164.0
Crude materials less agricultural products ²	261.6	209.4	195.9	183.9	173.7	174.9
Finished energy goods.....	168.7	147.7	134.3	139.3	141.1	133.4
Finished goods less energy.....	172.7	172.5	172.2	172.5	172.2	172.0
Finished consumer goods less energy.....	180.0	179.7	179.2	179.4	178.8	178.6
Finished goods less foods and energy.....	170.1	170.1	170.3	171.0	171.4	171.4
Finished consumer goods less foods and energy.....	179.6	179.6	179.8	180.4	181.1	181.3
Consumer nondurable goods less foods and energy.....	210.8	211.1	211.3	212.1	213.1	213.7
Intermediate energy goods.....	195.7	169.4	154.2	156.5	153.3	143.6
Intermediate materials less energy.....	184.6	180.0	176.2	174.1	172.9	172.4
Intermediate materials less foods and energy.....	184.9	180.4	176.6	174.7	173.7	173.1
Crude energy materials ²	244.8	195.5	179.2	164.6	150.6	153.0
Crude materials less energy.....	182.9	169.7	162.5	163.7	159.9	156.9
Crude nonfood materials less energy ³	278.6	226.2	222.1	222.3	225.6	221.9

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 November 2008 have been recalculated to incorporate late reports and corrections by respondents.

2 Includes crude petroleum.

3 Excludes crude petroleum.