

# News Release

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## S&P Global PMI™ Commodity Price & Supply Indicators

### Commodity prices and supply chains remain under pressure in April

#### Key findings

Global supply shortages unchanged at highest since last November

Reports of price pressure remain historically high

Food shortages surge to joint-record level

Data were collected 11-25 April.

Latest data from the Global PMI™ Commodity Price & Supply Indicators by S&P Global showed that manufacturers worldwide reported sustained price and supply pressures during April. The Global Supply Shortages Index signalled that shortages were just under seven times higher than the normal level, unchanged from March's four-month high. Freight capacity remained the most affected, with reports of shortages at the highest since last December, while food shortages surged to a joint-record high.

Reports of global price pressures were also unchanged from March at the start of the second quarter. Reports of higher prices for electrical items reached the highest level since May 2021, while food price inflation eased from March's record high but was still the second-highest ever.

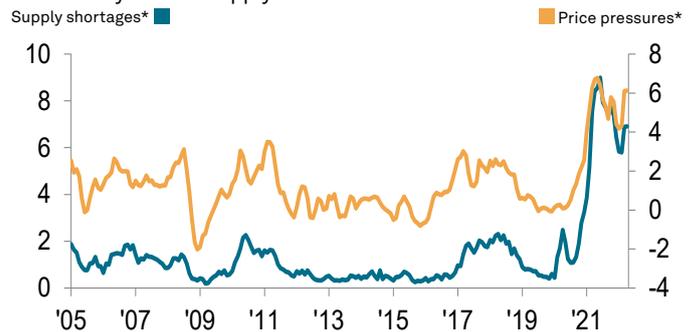
Commenting on the latest results, Usamah Bhatti at S&P Global said:

"April data indicated that global commodity prices and supply shortages remained elevated, as reports of price increases and shortages were unchanged from the recent peaks recorded in March. As the war in Ukraine continued and China imposed some of the most stringent restrictions since the initial onset of the pandemic, risks to the short-term price and supply outlook remain skewed to the downside.

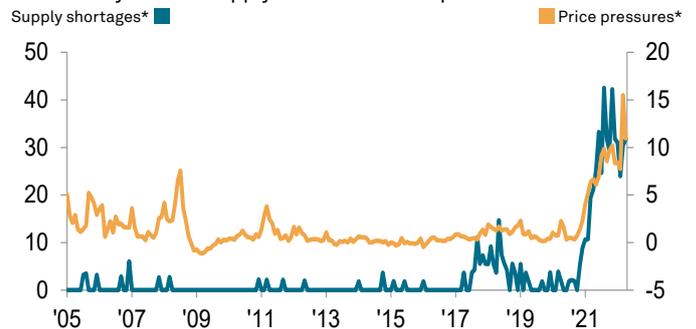
"Transport capacity remains the most severely affected, with reports of a lack of logistical capacity nearly 32 times above the normal level, as vessel shortages and port congestion continue to disrupt the supply of materials. At the same time, while price pressures eased, firms reported that freight costs were rising at 11 times the normal speed.

"Food markets also saw a sharp uptick in reported disruptions. Supply shortages surged in April to reach a joint-record level as the war in Ukraine continued to hit global food exports. Reports of increased food prices were meanwhile at the second-highest on record."

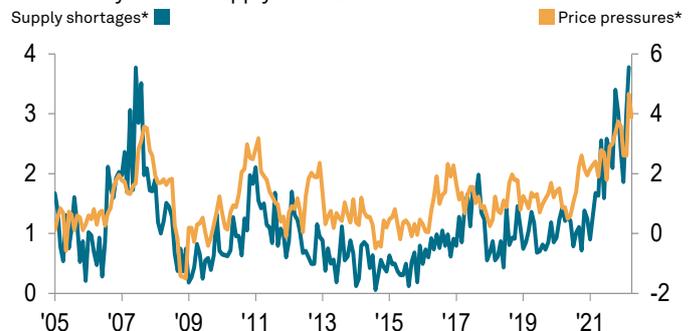
Commodity Price & Supply Pressures: All Items



Commodity Price & Supply Pressures: Transport



Commodity Price & Supply Pressures: Food



PMI™

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## Methodology

S&P Global PMI™ Commodity Price & Supply Indicators are derived from S&P Global's monthly Purchasing Managers' Index™ (PMI) business surveys. These surveys are highly regarded worldwide for providing accurate and timely data on economic trends.

The manufacturing PMI survey covers variables such as output, order books, employment, purchase prices, and suppliers' delivery times, with monthly data collected from approximately 10,000 companies worldwide.

When questioned about suppliers' delivery times, companies are also asked to list any specific items that have been in short supply each month. These lists of items are transformed into Supply Shortage Indicators (SSIs), which show the development of supply pressures relative to long-run trends.

When questioned about purchase prices, companies are also asked to list any specific items that have increased or decreased in price each month. These lists of items are transformed into Price Pressure Indicators (PPIs), which show the development of price pressures relative to long-run trends.

### Coverage

Historical data for the S&P Global PMI™ Commodity Price & Supply Indicators extend to January 2005.

Indices are calculated from responses to the following 15 manufacturing PMI surveys: Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Russia, South Korea, Spain, Taiwan, UK, US.

Each month's results are adjusted by survey response numbers, which accounts for different start dates across the national PMI surveys that feed into the global supply shortages dataset and any other variations in response rates.

Figures are published at the global level.

### Supply Shortage Indicators (SSIs)

SSIs are calculated from the number of purchasing managers that report a specific item to have been in short supply during the survey month. An adjustment is made each month to allow for any month-to-month variation in the total number of survey respondents. Indices are presented as a multiple of the long-run average since 2005.

The index is based such that a value of 1.0 means that supply shortages are in line with the long-run average.

Any figure above 1.0 indicates that supply shortages are above the long-run trend, and the higher the figure the greater the number of shortages relative to the average. For example, an index value of 3.0 would signal that reports of supply shortages in the reference month are three times the normal amount.

Any figure below 1.0 therefore indicates that supply shortages are below the long-run trend, and the lower the figure the fewer the number of shortages relative to the average. For example, an index value of 0.2 would signal that reports of supply shortages in the reference month are one-fifth of the normal amount.

Data are not revised after first publication.

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No significant seasonality has been detected in the main SSIs hence the SSIs are not seasonally adjusted.

### Items covered: Supply Shortage Indicators (SSIs)

The headline index is the 'All Items Index'. In addition, individual indices are published for the following 20 items and groupings: Semiconductors, Electrical Items, Oil, Transport, Chemicals, Polymers, Polyethylene, Polypropylene, PVC, Rubber, Timber, Paper, Packaging, Food, Textiles, Aluminium, Copper, Iron, Steel, Stainless Steel.

### Price Pressure Indicators (PPIs)

PPIs are calculated from the number of purchasing managers that report a specific item to have been up in price during the survey month (less the number reporting an item down in price). An adjustment is made each month to allow for any month-to-month variation in the total number of survey respondents. Indices are presented as a multiple of the long-run average since 2005.

The index is based such that a value of 1.0 means that price pressure is in line with the long-run average.

Any figure above 1.0 indicates that price pressure is above the long-run trend, and the higher the figure the faster the rate of increase relative to the average. For example, an index value of 3.0 would signal that reports of price increases in the reference month are three times the normal amount.

Any figure above 0.0 but lower than 1.0 indicates that price pressure is below the long-run trend, and the lower the figure the slower the rate of increase relative to the average. For example, an index value of 0.2 would signal that reports of price increases in the reference month are one-fifth of the normal amount.

A value of 0.0 means that prices are stable during the reference month.

Any figure below 0.0 indicates that reports of price declines exceed reports of rising prices, and the lower the figure the greater the degree of negative price pressure. For example, an index value of -3.0 would signal that reports of price declines in the reference month are three times the normal amount of price pressure.

Data are not revised after first publication.

No significant seasonality has been detected in the main PPIs hence the PPIs are not seasonally adjusted.

### Items covered: Price Pressure Indicators (PPIs)

The headline index is the 'All Items Index'. In addition, individual indices are published for the following 25 items and groupings: Semiconductors, Electrical Items, Oil, Transport, Chemicals, Polymers, Polyethylene, Polypropylene, PVC, Rubber, Timber, Paper, Packaging, Food, Textiles, Aluminium, Copper, Iron, Steel, Stainless Steel, Electricity, Energy, Gas, Cartons, Polystyrene.

For further information on the PMI survey methodology, please contact [economics@ihsmarkit.com](mailto:economics@ihsmarkit.com).

### About PMI

Purchasing Managers' Index™ (PMI™) surveys are now available for over 40 countries and also for key regions including the eurozone. They are the most closely watched business surveys in the world, favoured by central banks, financial markets and business decision makers for their ability to provide up-to-date, accurate and often unique monthly indicators of economic trends. [ihsmarkit.com/products/pmi.html](http://ihsmarkit.com/products/pmi.html).