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Producer Price Indexes -- April 2005

The Producer Price Index for Finished Goods advanced 0.6 percent in April, seasonally adjusted, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. This increase followed a 0.7-percent rise in March and a 0.4-percent gain in February. At the earlier stages of processing, prices received by manufacturers of intermediate goods climbed 0.8 percent, after advancing 1.0 percent in the previous month, while the crude goods index moved up 2.7 percent, following a 4.3-percent rise in March. (See table A.)

Among finished goods, much of April's increase was due to a 2.1-percent advance in the energy goods index. Excluding prices for energy goods, the finished goods index inched up 0.1 percent. The indexes for finished consumer goods other than foods and energy, capital equipment, and finished consumer foods also increased in April--rising 0.2, 0.2, and 0.1 percent, respectively. Excluding prices for foods and energy, the index for finished goods increased 0.3 percent in April, compared with a 0.1-percent gain in the prior month.

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

Month	Finished goods					Inter- mediate goods	Crude goods
	Total	Foods	Energy	Except foods and energy	Change in finished goods from 12 months ago (unadj.)		
2004							
Apr.	0.7	1.3	1.8	0.3	3.7	1.4	1.7
May	.6	1.4	1.4	.1	4.9	1.0	3.3
June	-.1	-.4	-.8	.3	4.0	.4	.8
July	.1	-1.5	2.5	-.1	3.8	.6	.1
Aug.	.1	-.2	.3	.3	3.3	1.0	-.3
Sept.	.3	.5	-.2	.3	3.3	.3	-4.5
Oct.	1.5	1.5	5.7	.3	4.5	1.0	4.3
Nov.	.7	.3	2.7	.3	5.0	.8	7.6
Dec.	r -.3	r .2	-2.4	r .2	r 4.2	.1	r -3.1
2005							
Jan.	r .1	r -.5	-1.0	r .7	4.2	r .2	r -1.6
Feb.	.4	.8	1.4	.1	4.7	.7	-1.6
Mar.	.7	.3	3.3	.1	4.9	1.0	4.3
Apr.	.6	.1	2.1	.3	4.8	.8	2.7

r=revised. Some of the figures shown above and elsewhere in this release may differ from those previously reported because data for December 2004 have been revised to reflect the availability of late reports and corrections by respondents.

Before seasonal adjustment, the Producer Price Index for Finished Goods increased 0.6 percent in April to 154.4 (1982=100). From April 2004 to April 2005, prices for finished goods rose 4.8 percent. Over the same period, prices for finished energy goods jumped 15.9 percent, the index for finished goods other than foods and energy moved up 2.6 percent, and prices for finished consumer foods advanced 2.5 percent. For the 12 months ended April 2005, the intermediate goods index increased 8.2 percent and prices for crude goods went up 11.8 percent.

Finished goods

The index for finished energy goods advanced 2.1 percent in April, following a 3.3-percent gain in the preceding month. Gasoline prices increased 2.6 percent, compared with a 5.3-percent rise in March. The index for liquefied petroleum gas also rose less in April than it did in the prior month. Prices for diesel fuel, home heating oil, and residential electric power turned down, after increasing in March. By contrast, prices for residential natural gas rose 6.6 percent, following a 2.3-percent increase in March. (See table 2.)

The index for finished consumer goods other than foods and energy increased 0.2 percent in April, after inching up 0.1 percent in the prior month. Cigarette prices advanced 1.2 percent, following no change in March. Higher prices were also reported in April for pharmaceutical preparations; light motor trucks; passenger cars; women's, girls', and infants' apparel; and cosmetics and other toilet preparations. Alternatively, the indexes for alcoholic beverages, men's and boys' apparel, textile housefurnishings, mobile homes, and home electronic equipment declined in April.

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

Month	Intermediate goods				Crude goods			
	Foods	Energy	Except foods and energy	Change in intermediate goods from 12 months ago (unadj.)	Foods	Energy (unadj.)	Except foods and energy	Change in crude goods from 12 months ago (unadj.)
2004								
Apr.	4.3	1.5	1.2	5.4	2.6	3.8	-3.8	21.6
May	2.7	1.5	.8	7.2	2.3	8.4	-4.6	23.6
June	-2.0	1.0	.3	7.0	-2.7	4.6	-.4	19.4
July	-1.8	1.8	.5	7.3	-3.8	-1.2	10.9	22.5
Aug.	-4.1	2.3	1.0	8.0	-5.0	2.2	2.5	23.5
Sept.	-1.1	-1.1	.8	8.4	-1.4	-8.4	-1.3	14.6
Oct.	-1.8	4.2	.5	9.2	-1.5	9.1	4.3	16.3
Nov.	-.5	2.8	.3	9.9	1.1	14.6	3.1	25.2
Dec.	r 4	r -1.4	r .4	r 9.2	r 2.2	r -7.5	r -1.4	r 17.4
2005								
Jan.	r 1.3	r -2.1	r .7	8.7	r 2.0	r -3.5	r -2.8	10.8
Feb.	-.6	1.5	.5	8.4	-3.2	.2	-3.0	8.1
Mar.	.8	3.7	.3	8.7	4.7	5.5	1.0	10.8
Apr.	.4	3.4	.2	8.2	-2.3	7.2	.8	11.8

r=revised. Some of the figures shown above and elsewhere in this release may differ from those previously reported because data for December 2004 have been revised to reflect the availability of late reports and corrections by respondents.

The capital equipment index moved up 0.2 percent in April, compared with a 0.3-percent gain in March. In April, rising prices for industrial material handling equipment, light motor trucks, passenger cars, commercial furniture, civilian aircraft, and heavy motor trucks outweighed falling prices for x-ray and electromedical equipment; tools, dies, jigs, fixtures, and industrial molds; and electronic computers.

The index for finished consumer foods edged up 0.1 percent in April, following a 0.3-percent rise in the preceding month. In April, price increases for fresh fruits and melons, pork, roasted coffee, beef and veal, confectionery end products, and fresh and dry vegetables prevailed over price decreases for dairy products, soft drinks, finfish and shellfish, processed young chickens, and eggs for fresh use.

Intermediate goods

The Producer Price Index for Intermediate Materials, Supplies, and Components advanced 0.8 percent in April, after registering a 1.0-percent increase in March. In April, rising prices for energy goods and for foods and feeds outweighed falling prices for materials for nondurable manufacturing and for materials and components for construction. The index for materials for durable manufacturing was unchanged in April. Excluding foods and energy, prices for intermediate goods moved up 0.2 percent, following a 0.3-percent advance in March. (See table B.)

The index for intermediate energy goods increased 3.4 percent in April, compared with a 3.7-percent jump in March. Nearly three fourths of April's rise can be attributed to higher prices for industrial natural gas, commercial natural gas, and natural gas to electric utilities -- climbing 8.4, 8.0, and 4.5 percent, respectively. The indexes for jet fuels, gasoline, residual fuels, and industrial electric power also went up in April, while prices for diesel fuel, home heating oil, and kerosene declined for the month. (See table 2.)

Prices for intermediate foods and feeds advanced 0.4 percent in April, after posting a 0.8-percent rise in March. In April, increasing prices for prepared animal feeds; refined sugar and byproducts; beef and veal; pork; soft drink beverage bases; and dry, condensed, and evaporated milk products outweighed decreasing prices for fluid milk products; flour; confectionery materials; processed young chickens; and natural, processed, and imitation cheese.

The index for materials for nondurable manufacturing edged down 0.1 percent in April, compared with a 1.6-percent jump in March. Prices for liquid refinery gases fell 3.6 percent in April, following a 5.8-percent gain in the prior month. The indexes for plastic resins and materials, processed yarns and threads, alkalies and chlorine, and finished fabrics also turned down, after rising in March. Prices for intermediate basic organic chemicals, inedible fats and oils, and paper advanced less in April than they did in the preceding month. By contrast, the fertilizer materials index moved up 2.2 percent, after declining 2.0 percent in March. Prices for gray fabrics and paint materials also turned up in April.

The index for materials and components for construction inched down 0.1 percent, following a 0.2-percent increase in March. Prices for building paper and board dropped 6.8 percent in April, after rising 2.9 percent a month earlier. The indexes for fabricated structural metal products, asphalt felts and coatings, softwood lumber, and millwork also moved down, following advances in March. Prices for plastic construction products, concrete products, and nonferrous wire and cable climbed at slower rates than they did in the prior month. Conversely, the steel mill products index declined 1.8 percent in April, compared with a 3.2-percent decrease in March. Prices for metal valves (except fluid power), paving mixtures and blocks, and cement moved up, after falling in the preceding month. The wiring devices index went up more in April than it did a month earlier.

Prices for materials for durable manufacturing were unchanged in April, after moving down 0.6 percent in March. The index for aluminum mill shapes rose 1.7 percent, following a 1.5-percent decline in the previous month. Prices for cold rolled steel sheet and strip and cement also turned up, after falling a month earlier. The indexes for titanium mill shapes and for hot rolled steel bars, plates, and structural shapes decreased less in April than they did in March, while flat glass prices increased more than they did in the preceding month. By contrast, the index for semifinished steel mill products dropped 10.3 percent, following a 1.7-percent decline in March. Prices for cold finished steel bars also fell more in April than they did in the prior month. The indexes for primary aluminum (except extrusion billet), building paper and board, and for copper and brass mill shapes moved down, after advancing in March.

Crude goods

The Producer Price Index for Crude Materials for Further Processing gained 2.7 percent in April, following a 4.3-percent increase in March. April price increases for crude energy materials and basic industrial materials more than offset price decreases for crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs. (See table B.)

The index for crude energy materials rose 7.2 percent in April, following a 5.5-percent increase in March. The majority of this acceleration was due to natural gas prices, which jumped 18.1 percent after declining 1.4 percent in March. The coal index increased 2.8 percent, after posting a 0.8-percent rise a month earlier. By contrast, the index for crude petroleum fell 6.3 percent in April, subsequent to a 17.8-percent gain in March. (See table 2.)

Prices for crude nonfood materials less energy advanced 0.8 percent in April, after rising 1.0 percent in March. In April, the index for iron and steel scrap climbed 8.0 percent. Prices for copper ores; aluminum base scrap; copper base scrap; construction sand, gravel, and crushed stone; and softwood logs, bolts, and timber also increased in April. Conversely, prices for wastepaper, gold ores, hides and skins, pulpwood, and raw cotton decreased in April.

Prices for crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs fell 2.3 percent in April, after rising 4.7 percent in March. The soybean index declined 8.5 percent, following a 22.6-percent gain in March. Prices for corn, fluid milk, slaughter broilers and fryers, slaughter hogs, and wheat also turned down in April, after rising a month earlier. The slaughter cattle, fresh and dry vegetables, raw cane sugar and byproducts, alfalfa hay, and unprocessed shellfish indexes increased less in April compared to the prior month. By contrast, the index for fresh fruits and melons gained 5.7 percent, following a 6.2-percent decline in March. Prices for slaughter turkeys fell less in April than they did in the previous month.

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

Mining. The Producer Price Index for the Net Output of Total Mining Industries rose 5.5 percent in April, following a 4.5-percent gain in March. (Net output price indexes are not seasonally adjusted.) Much of this acceleration can be attributed to prices received by the natural gas liquid extraction industry, which increased 9.5 percent after posting a 4.0-percent rise in the previous month. The industry indexes for bituminous coal underground mining, oil and gas operations support activities, and iron ore mining turned up in April, following declines a month earlier. Prices received by the crushed and broken limestone mining and quarrying industry rose, after showing no change in the prior month. By contrast, the index for the gold ore mining industry fell 3.4 percent in April, compared with a 5.2-percent advance in March. Prices paid to the industries for oil and gas well drilling, crude petroleum and natural gas extraction, bituminous coal and lignite surface mining, and for copper ore and nickel ore mining rose less in April than they did in the preceding month. In April, the Producer Price Index for Total Mining Industries was 183.0 (December 1984=100), 29.9 percent above its year-ago level.

Manufacturing. The Producer Price Index for the Net Output of Total Manufacturing Industries gained 0.5 percent in April, following a 1.2-percent advance in March. This deceleration was primarily due to prices received by the petroleum and coal products manufacturing industry group, which rose 3.7 percent after jumping 11.6 percent in the prior month. The industry group index for wood products manufacturing turned down, compared with an increase in March. Prices received by the industry groups for food manufacturing and machinery manufacturing advanced less in April than they did a month earlier. Alternatively, the industry group index for transportation equipment inched up 0.1 percent, after dipping 0.1 percent in the previous month. The industry group indexes for fabricated metal products and nonmetallic mineral products increased more in April than they did in the prior month. Prices received by furniture and related products manufacturers turned up, compared with decreases in the preceding month, while the industry group index for primary metal manufacturing declined less than it did in March. In April, the Producer Price Index for Total Manufacturing Industries was 149.7 (December 1984=100), 5.6 percent above its year-ago level.

Services. Among services industries in April, prices received by commercial bankers advanced 9.3 percent, after declining 6.1 percent in March. The industry indexes for investment banking and securities dealing, savings institutions, cellular and other wireless carriers, and hotels (excluding casino hotels) and motels also turned up, following decreases in the preceding month. Prices received by direct life insurance carriers increased, after showing no change in March. By contrast, prices received by the scheduled passenger air transportation industry fell 1.1 percent in April, following a 3.3-percent gain a month earlier. Prices received by direct health and medical insurance carriers and the local general freight trucking industry increased at slower rates in April than they did in March. The industry indexes for casino hotels, passenger car rental, and medical laboratories turned down in April, after increasing in the prior month. The industry index for portfolio management fell, compared with no change in March.

Producer Price Index data for May 2005 are scheduled to be released on Tuesday, June 14, 2005, at 8:30 a.m. (EDT).

Technical Note

Brief Explanation of Producer Prices Indexes

The Producer Price Index (PPI) of the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) is a family of indexes that measure the average change over time in the prices received by domestic producers of goods and services. PPIs measure price change from the perspective of the seller. This contrasts with other measures, such as the Consumer Price Index (CPI). CPIs measure price change from the purchaser's perspective. Sellers' and purchasers' prices can differ due to government subsidies, sales and excise taxes, and distribution costs.

More than 8,000 PPIs for individual products and groups of products are released each month. PPIs are available for the products of virtually every industry in the mining and manufacturing sectors of the U.S. economy. New PPIs are gradually being introduced for the products of industries in the 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 producer 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 (2-digit commodity codes) make up the All Commodities Index. Each major commodity grouping includes (in descending order of aggregation) subgroups (3-digit), product classes (4-digit), subproduct classes (6-digit), and individual items (8-digit). Nearly all 8-digit commodities under the traditional commodity coding system are now derived from corresponding industry-classified product indexes. In such instances, movements in the traditional commodity price indexes and corresponding percent changes will be virtually identical to their industry-based counterparts, even if their index levels differ.

Industry Net-Output Price Indexes

PPIs for the net output of industries and their products are grouped according to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Prior to the release of January 2004, industry-based PPIs were published according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. Industry price indexes are compatible with other economic time series organized by industry, such as data on employment, wages, and productivity. Table 5 of the *PPI Detailed Report* includes data for NAICS industries and industry groups (3-, 4-, 5-, and 6-digit codes); Census product classes (7- and 8-digits), products (9-digits), and more detailed subproducts (11-digits); and, for some industries, indexes for other sources of revenue.

Indexes may represent one of three kinds of product indexes. 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 comprise 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 are also chosen by probability proportionate to size. The 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 unit dollar 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*.

<i>Title</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>PPI Detailed Report Issue</i>
	<i>SIC</i>	
Wireless telecommunications	4812	July 1999
Telephone communications, except radio telephone	4813	July 1995
Television broadcasting	4833	July 2002
Grocery stores	5411	July 2000
Meat and fish (seafood) markets	5421	July 2000
Fruit and vegetable markets	5431	July 2000
Candy, nut, and confectionery stores	5441	July 2000
Retail bakeries	5461	July 2000
Miscellaneous food stores	5499	July 2000
New car dealers	5511	July 2000
Gasoline service stations	5541	January 2002
Boat dealers	5551	January 2002
Recreational vehicle dealers	5561	January 2002
Miscellaneous retail	59	January 2001
Security brokers, dealers, and investment bankers	6211	January 2001
Investment advice	6282	January 2003
Life insurance carriers	6311	January 1999
Property and casualty insurance	6331	July 1998
Insurance agencies and brokerages	6412	January 2003
Operators and lessors of nonresidential buildings	6512	January 1996
Real estate agents and managers	6531	January 1996
Prepackaged software	7372	January 1998
Data processing services	7374	January 2002
Home health care services	8082	January 1997
Legal services	8111	January 1997
Engineering design, analysis, and consulting services	8711	January 1997
Architectural design, analysis, and consulting services	8712	January 1997
Premiums for property and casualty insurance	9331	July 1998
	<i>NAICS</i>	
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
Commercial banking	522110	January 2005

<i>Title</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>PPI Detailed Report Issue</i>
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

Weights

Weights for most traditional commodity groupings of the PPI, as well as weights for commodity-based aggregate indexes calculated using traditional commodity groupings, such as stage-of-processing indexes, currently reflect 1997 values of shipments as reported in the *Census of Manufactures* and other sources. From January 1996 through December 2001, PPI weights were derived from 1992 shipment values. Industry indexes also are now calculated with 1997 net output weights. This periodic update of the value weights used to calculate the PPI is done to more accurately reflect changes in production and marketing patterns in the economy. Net output values of shipments are used as weights for industry indexes. Net output values refer to the value of shipments from establishments within the industry to buyers outside the industry. However, weights for commodity price indexes are based on gross shipment values, including shipment values 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 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 (http://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/homch14_itc.htm), and reprints are available on request.

Calculating Index Changes

Each PPI measures price changes from a reference period which 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.

<i>Index point change</i>	
Finished Goods Price Index	107.5
Less previous index	104.0
Equals index point change	3.5
<i>Index percent change</i>	
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. (See *Escalation and Producer Price Indexes: A Guide for Contracting Parties*, BLS Report 807, September 1991, available on request from the BLS.)

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 re-evaluated 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 aggregative method. Generally, commodity indexes are seasonally adjusted using direct seasonal adjustment, which produces a more complete elimination of seasonal movements than 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 (6-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 these patterns keep shifting, however, seasonally adjusted data will become chronically troublesome. This problem occurs relatively infrequently for farm and food-related products but has more often affected manufactured products such as automobiles and steel.

Since January 1988, the PPI has used Intervention Analysis Seasonal Adjustment methods to enhance the calculation of seasonal factors. With this technique, outlier values that may distort the seasonal pattern are removed from the data prior to applying the standard seasonal factor estimation procedure. For example, a possible economic cause for large price movements for petroleum-based products might have been the Persian Gulf War. In this case, intervention techniques allowed for better estimates of seasonally adjusted data. On the whole, very few series have required intervention. Out of nearly 900 seasonally adjusted series, only 16 interventions were performed in 1997.

For more information relating to seasonal adjustment methods, see (1) “Appendix A: Seasonal Adjustment Methodology at BLS,” in the *BLS Handbook of Methods* (April 1997), Bulletin 2490 and (2) “Summary of Changes to the PPI’s Seasonal Adjustment Methodology” in the January 1995 issue of *Producer Price Indexes*.

Producer Price Index Data Via 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, usage of these sites eclipsed more traditional methods of data dissemination, such as subscriptions to the *PPI Detailed Report*. There were more than 1.6 million accesses of PPI series over the Internet during the 12 months ended December 31, 2003.

Retrieving PPI data from the PPI Website

PPI data can be obtained from the WWW address (<http://www.bls.gov/ppi>). Scrolling down the page to the “Get Detailed Statistics” header reveals the following 5 methods of data retrieval:

- **Most Requested Series** is a form-based application that allows the user to quickly obtain PPI time series data by selecting from two separate lists (commodity and industry) of the most commonly requested time series, including the All Commodities Index and the stage-of-processing indexes (for example, Finished Goods). Within each list, any one—or all—of the time series shown can be selected. A user can modify the date range and output options after executing the query, using the reformat button above the data output table.
- **Create Customized Tables** is a form-based query application designed for users unfamiliar with the PPI coding structure. It guides a user through the PPI classification system by listing index titles and does not require knowledge of commodity or industry codes. Data retrieved are based on a query formulated by selecting data characteristics from lists provided. Two options are available to create customized tables, depending on a user’s browser capability. The one-screen option is a JavaScript application that uses a single screen to guide a user through the available time series data. The second option is a multiple screen, nonJava-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 those users who are familiar with the format of PPI time series identifiers. Up to 300 indexes can be extracted at one time.

There are three basic formats for creating a unique PPI time series identifier. For commodity and stage-of-processing indexes, enter a “wpu” prefix (not seasonally adjusted) or a “wps” prefix (seasonally adjusted) in combination with a commodity-based code to create a series identifier.

Commodity code	Will provide data for:
wps063	Drugs and pharmaceuticals, seasonally adjusted
wpu063803	Pharmaceutical preparations, cardiovascular system
wpusop3000	Finished goods, not seasonally adjusted

For a current industry-based price index organized according to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), enter the prefix “pcu” followed by the industry-product code. The series identifier for products primary to an industry include 12 numeric digits, the six-digit industry code is repeated, and up to seven additional digits of product detail. Dashes are used as place holders for higher-level industry group codes.

Industry-product code, Current NAICS series	Will provide data for:
pcu325---325---	Chemical manufacturing, not seasonally adjusted
pcu336110336110	Automobile and light duty motor vehicle manufacturing
pcu621111621111411	Offices of physicians, one and two physician practices and single specialty group practices, general/family practice

To identify a discontinued industry-product code based on the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC), enter a “pdu” prefix and “#” between the fourth and fifth characters of the product code. A series identifier for the discontinued dataset uses underscores as placeholders to complete a reference to an SIC industry group code of less than four digits. (All PPI industry-based indexes organized by SIC were discontinued with the introduction of the NAICS.) *In all cases, no spaces are permitted.*

Industry-product code, Discontinued SIC series	Will provide data for:
pdu28_#	Chemicals and allied products, not seasonally adjusted
pdu331_#	Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling and finishing mills, not seasonally adjusted
pdu3711#111	Passenger cars

- **Flat Files** and the FTP server are best suited for those users requiring access to either a large volume of time series data or other PPI-related documentation (such as, seasonal factor and relative importance tables). The FTP site can be accessed at (<ftp://ftp.bls.gov>) or directly from the links on the “Get Detailed Statistics” page or the PPI homepage. Data and documentation available for download include:

	Directory:
• NAICS Current Series	/pub/time.series/pc
• SIC Discontinued Series	/pub/time.series/pd
• Commodity Series	/pub/time.series/wp
• Special Requests	/pub/special.requests/ppi
• Latest News Release	/pub/news.release/ppi.txt

The FTP site maintains files to help with searches and downloads. These files are centrally located in the **/pub/doc** directory. Within this directory, go to the **overview.txt** file for an overview relating to all BLS data available through the FTP site. For commodity-based PPI data (which appear in tables 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, and 8 of the PPI monthly detailed report and tables 1, 2, 3, and 5 of the monthly news release), the program help file is **wp.txt**. For *current* industry-based PPI data based on the NAICS (which appear in tables 4, 5, and 9 of the monthly PPI report and table 4 of the monthly news release), the file is **pc.txt**. For industry-based SIC time series that have been *discontinued*, go to **pd.txt**. (These and other help files are also maintained within each of the five directories listed above.)

Other Sources of PPI Data

PPI data can also be accessed via the BLS homepage (<http://www.bls.gov>). After clicking the “Get Detailed Statistics” link at the top of the homepage a chart appears listing all of the available BLS programs. The following four methods are available for PPI data: Most requested statistics, create customized tables (one screen or multiple screens), and flat files. Additional sources of BLS data also are accessible from this page including: Economic news releases, series report, and economy at a glance.

Additional information

The PPI homepage (<http://www.bls.gov/ppi>) contains additional information regarding PPI data and methodology. The top section of the homepage provides PPI news releases, both current and archived, as well as general PPI information. The “Tables Created by BLS” section found beneath the statistics section provides relative importance and seasonal factor tables. The remaining sections offer special notices and publications pertaining to PPI methodology and applications.

For questions or comments regarding PPI data classification, methodology, or data availability on the Internet, call or e-mail the Section of Index Analysis and Public Information directly at (202) 691-7705 or ppi-info@bls.gov. Data also can be obtained by calling the national fax-on-demand service at (202) 691-6325. This service enables customers to request faxes of BLS data 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

Table 1. Producer price indexes and percent changes by stage of processing (1982=100)

Grouping	Relative importance	Unadjusted index			Unadjusted percent change to Apr. 2005 from:		Seasonally adjusted percent change from:			
		Dec.	Dec.	Mar.	Apr.	Apr.	Mar.	Jan. to Feb.	Feb. to Mar.	Mar. to Apr.
		2004 1/	2004 2/	2005 2/	2005 2/	2004	2005			
Finished goods.....	100.000	150.6	153.5	154.4	4.8	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.6	
Finished consumer goods.....	74.061	153.8	157.5	158.7	5.5	.8	.6	.9	.6	
Finished consumer foods.....	20.897	154.9	156.2	156.5	2.5	.2	.8	.3	.1	
Crude.....	1.578	146.4	144.2	143.6	9.8	-.4	11.0	2.0	.3	
Processed.....	19.319	155.5	157.2	157.5	1.9	.2	.1	.2	0	
Finished consumer goods, excluding foods....	53.164	153.0	157.7	159.3	6.8	1.0	.6	1.2	.9	
Nondurable goods less foods.....	37.330	158.5	165.5	167.9	8.8	1.5	1.0	1.6	1.1	
Durable goods.....	15.834	137.2	137.0	137.0	1.9	0	-.5	-.1	.3	
Capital equipment.....	25.939	143.6	144.3	144.5	2.8	.1	-.2	.3	.2	
Manufacturing industries.....	6.913	144.0	145.6	146.0	2.9	.3	.3	.3	.3	
Nonmanufacturing industries.....	19.026	143.4	143.8	143.8	2.6	0	-.3	.2	.2	
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.	100.000	146.9	150.4	151.7	8.2	.9	.7	1.0	.8	
Materials and components for manufacturing.....	46.915	142.8	145.2	145.3	6.7	.1	.4	.3	.1	
Materials for food manufacturing.....	2.791	145.2	146.6	146.6	0	0	-.2	.3	-.3	
Materials for nondurable manufacturing.....	15.116	156.8	160.7	160.4	11.8	-.2	.2	1.6	-.1	
Materials for durable manufacturing.....	10.229	155.2	158.7	158.9	10.1	.1	.9	-.6	0	
Components for manufacturing.....	18.780	128.5	129.5	129.9	2.2	.3	.4	-.1	.3	
Materials and components for construction.....	12.980	171.3	175.2	175.3	6.4	.1	.9	.2	-.1	
Processed fuels and lubricants.....	17.709	128.9	135.8	141.1	19.2	3.9	1.8	3.9	3.8	
Manufacturing industries.....	6.984	130.3	132.5	138.1	15.1	4.2	-.5	1.8	4.3	
Nonmanufacturing industries.....	10.725	128.0	137.9	143.0	21.8	3.7	3.3	5.1	3.5	
Containers.....	3.195	165.2	166.8	167.0	7.8	.1	.1	.1	.1	
Supplies.....	19.201	148.5	150.6	151.2	3.3	.4	.2	.4	.3	
Manufacturing industries.....	4.190	152.3	154.5	154.8	4.7	.2	.5	.3	.1	
Nonmanufacturing industries.....	15.011	146.3	148.4	149.1	3.0	.5	.1	.3	.5	
Feeds.....	0.963	100.4	104.7	107.2	-20.2	2.4	-1.7	2.3	2.5	
Other supplies.....	14.048	151.8	153.8	154.2	5.1	.3	.3	.3	.3	
Crude materials for further processing.....	100.000	165.7	169.4	174.1	11.8	2.8	-1.6	4.3	2.7	
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs.....	32.851	121.5	127.6	125.0	-7.7	-2.0	-3.2	4.7	-2.3	
Nonfood materials.....	67.149	195.3	197.0	207.3	24.4	5.2	-.8	4.1	5.2	
Nonfood materials except fuel 3/.....	35.005	155.0	174.0	169.6	19.9	-2.5	-.2	8.1	-2.6	
Manufacturing 3/.....	34.462	143.1	160.8	156.7	20.3	-2.5	-.3	8.3	-2.6	
Construction.....	0.543	193.5	199.8	201.7	6.1	1.0	-.1	.4	.9	
Crude fuel 4/.....	32.144	243.8	215.0	249.8	30.2	16.2	-1.5	-1.1	16.2	
Manufacturing industries.....	2.866	230.4	204.1	236.3	29.4	15.8	-1.4	-1.0	15.8	
Nonmanufacturing industries.....	29.278	249.5	220.0	255.6	30.3	16.2	-1.5	-1.1	16.2	
Special groupings										
Finished goods, excluding foods.....	5/ 79.103	149.2	152.6	153.7	5.5	.7	.3	.8	.7	
Intermediate materials less foods and feeds.....	6/ 96.246	147.8	151.3	152.6	8.8	.9	.7	1.0	.8	
Intermediate foods and feeds.....	6/ 3.754	131.0	133.3	134.2	-6.3	.7	-.6	.8	.4	
Crude materials less agricultural products 3/ 7/..	8/ 65.780	199.9	201.3	212.6	24.8	5.6	-.8	4.0	5.6	
Finished energy goods.....	5/ 17.097	114.5	123.4	126.9	15.9	2.8	1.4	3.3	2.1	
Finished goods less energy.....	5/ 82.903	154.6	155.7	155.9	2.6	.1	.2	.2	.1	
Finished consumer goods less energy.....	5/ 56.964	159.4	160.7	160.9	2.5	.1	.4	.1	.2	
Finished goods less foods and energy.....	5/ 62.006	154.9	156.0	156.1	2.6	.1	.1	.1	.3	
Finished consumer goods less foods and energy....	5/ 36.067	162.5	163.8	164.0	2.6	.1	.2	.1	.2	
Consumer nondurable goods less foods and energy..	5/ 20.233	182.8	185.7	186.1	3.1	.2	.7	.1	.2	
Intermediate energy goods.....	6/ 18.203	128.4	134.7	139.4	18.8	3.5	1.5	3.7	3.4	
Intermediate materials less energy.....	6/ 81.797	149.9	152.5	152.9	5.9	.3	.5	.3	.2	
Intermediate materials less foods and energy.....	6/ 78.043	151.1	153.8	154.1	6.6	.2	.5	.3	.2	
Crude energy materials 3/.....	8/ 46.358	192.7	196.5	210.6	32.6	7.2	.2	5.5	7.2	
Crude materials less energy.....	8/ 53.642	143.3	146.8	145.3	-2.3	-1.0	-3.1	3.3	-1.2	
Crude nonfood materials less energy 4/.....	8/ 20.791	204.9	201.6	203.1	8.3	.7	-3.0	1.0	.8	

1/ Comprehensive relative importance figures are initially computed after the publication of December indexes and are recalculated after final December indexes are available.
2/ The indexes for December 2004 have been recalculated to incorporate late reports and corrections by respondents. All indexes are subject to revision 4 months after original publication.
3/ Includes crude petroleum.

4/ Excludes crude petroleum.
5/ Percent of total finished goods.
6/ Percent of total intermediate materials.
7/ Formerly titled "Crude materials for further processing, excluding crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs, plant and animal fibers, oilseeds, and leaf tobacco."
8/ Percent of total crude materials.

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

Commodity code	Grouping	Unadjusted index 1/		
		Dec. 2004	March 2005	April 2005
	Finished Goods (1967=100).....	422.6	430.8	433.4
	All commodities.....	150.2	153.6	155.0
	MAJOR COMMODITY GROUPS			
	Farm products and processed foods and feeds....	140.2	143.2	142.3
01	Farm products.....	118.4	123.3	120.5
02	Processed foods and feeds.....	151.1	153.5	153.7
	Industrial commodities.....	152.0	155.4	157.2
03	Textile products and apparel.....	121.6	122.6	122.6
04	Hides, skins, leather, and related products..	165.1	165.9	165.2
05	Fuels and related products and power.....	132.7	140.1	146.0
06	Chemicals and allied products 2/.....	183.9	189.2	189.9
07	Rubber and plastic products.....	138.3	141.6	141.9
08	Lumber and wood products.....	193.0	198.6	198.2
09	Pulp, paper, and allied products.....	199.1	202.0	201.9
10	Metals and metal products.....	159.0	160.2	161.4
11	Machinery and equipment.....	122.6	123.6	123.8
12	Furniture and household durables.....	137.2	138.4	138.8
13	Nonmetallic mineral products.....	156.6	160.8	161.7
14	Transportation equipment.....	151.3	150.9	151.0
15	Miscellaneous products.....	186.8	192.2	193.1
	Industrial commodities less fuels and related products and power.....	155.4	157.4	157.8
	OTHER COMMODITY GROUPINGS			
01-1	Fruits and melons, fresh and dry vegetables, and tree nuts.....	134.3	131.2	134.9
01-2	Grains.....	83.8	90.4	82.6
01-3	Slaughter livestock.....	117.2	123.9	123.4
01-4	Slaughter poultry.....	159.8	171.6	168.5
01-5	Plant and animal fibers.....	69.9	83.5	82.2
01-7	Chicken eggs.....	103.3	89.8	76.7
01-8	Hay, hayseeds, and oilseeds.....	118.5	136.3	129.7
01-83	Oilseeds.....	105.4	124.3	115.0
01-9	Other farm products.....	173.6	174.5	'N.A.'
02-1	Cereal and bakery products.....	175.8	176.4	175.6
02-2	Meats, poultry, and fish.....	141.5	146.3	146.1
02-22	Processed poultry.....	124.1	130.4	129.5
02-5	Sugar and confectionery.....	155.8	158.3	159.5
02-6	Beverages and beverage materials.....	154.7	158.7	158.0
02-63	Packaged beverage materials.....	140.2	143.3	148.6
02-7	Fats and oils.....	176.1	177.3	176.4
03-81	Apparel.....	126.3	125.9	125.9
04-4	Other leather and related products.....	150.6	151.0	151.0
05-3	Gas fuels.....	267.3	237.8	274.8
05-4	Electric power.....	142.9	144.4	144.5
05-7	Refined petroleum products.....	120.8	148.6	155.1
06-3	Drugs and pharmaceuticals.....	288.3	289.8	291.7
06-5	Agricultural chemicals and products.....	148.4	148.2	150.0
06-7	Other chemicals and allied products.....	146.3	149.3	149.7
07-1	Rubber and rubber products.....	125.8	128.4	128.7
07-11	Rubber, except natural rubber.....	140.8	147.5	149.6
07-13	Miscellaneous rubber products.....	145.1	145.9	146.7
07-2	Plastic products.....	147.6	151.2	151.5
08-1	Lumber.....	194.5	205.9	204.8
09-1	Pulp, paper, and products, excluding building paper and board.....	167.6	169.7	169.9
09-15	Converted paper and paperboard products.....	173.4	175.8	175.7
10-1	Iron and steel.....	180.6	175.0	176.3
10-2	Nonferrous metals.....	154.4	161.1	162.0
10-25	Nonferrous mill shapes.....	159.4	164.2	166.0
11-3	Metalworking machinery and equipment.....	154.1	157.0	156.8
11-4	General purpose machinery and equipment.....	163.1	166.2	167.9
11-6	Special industry machinery.....	171.5	173.2	173.6
11-7	Electrical machinery and equipment.....	113.3	113.5	113.5
11-9	Miscellaneous machinery and equipment.....	142.2	145.0	144.8
12-6	Other household durable goods.....	160.9	162.9	162.3
13-2	Concrete ingredients.....	174.2	179.4	181.6
14-1	Motor vehicles and equipment.....	133.2	132.0	132.0
15-1	Toys, sporting goods, small arms, etc.....	133.4	134.2	134.7
15-4	Photographic equipment and supplies.....	102.1	105.7	105.0
15-9	Other miscellaneous products.....	144.8	146.5	147.0

1/ Data for December 2004 have been revised to reflect the availability of late reports and corrections by respondents. All data are subject to revision 4 months after original publication.

2/ Prices of some items in this grouping are lagged 1 month.

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

Industry code	Industry 1/	Index base	Index			Percent change to Apr., 2005 from:	
			Dec.	Mar.	Apr.	Apr.	Mar.
			2004 2/	2005 2/	2005 2/	2004	2005
	Total mining industries.....	12/84	169.2	173.4	183.0	29.9	5.5
211	Oil and gas extraction.....	12/85	214.7	217.4	234.0	36.3	7.6
212	Mining (except oil & gas).....	12/03	116.4	121.8	122.3	12.7	.4
213	Mining support activities.....	12/03	114.9	125.2	126.9	25.6	1.4
	Total manufacturing industries.....	12/84	145.0	148.9	149.7	5.6	.5
311	Food mfg.....	12/84	144.2	146.0	146.6	.3	.4
312	Beverage & tobacco mfg.....	12/03	101.5	104.7	104.4	2.9	-.3
313	Textile mills.....	12/03	101.5	103.0	103.2	2.5	.2
314	Textile product mills.....	12/03	103.7	104.4	104.8	4.6	.4
315	Apparel manufacturing.....	12/03	100.5	100.3	100.2	.3	-.1
316	Leather & allied product mfg.....	12/84	143.9	144.6	144.5	.7	-.1
321	Wood products manufacturing.....	12/03	105.9	109.5	108.8	.6	-.6
322	Paper manufacturing.....	12/03	105.8	106.8	107.1	7.0	.3
323	Printing and related support activities.....	12/03	102.0	102.7	102.5	1.7	-.2
324	Petroleum and coal products mfg.....	12/84	150.3	182.5	189.3	33.4	3.7
325	Chemical mfg.....	12/84	180.5	185.2	186.5	9.9	.7
326	Plastics and rubber products mfg.....	12/84	136.1	139.0	139.4	7.2	.3
327	Nonmetallic mineral product mfg.....	12/84	145.8	149.7	150.4	6.7	.5
331	Primary metal mfg.....	12/84	155.5	158.1	157.9	14.1	-.1
332	Fabricated metal product mfg.....	12/84	145.7	147.9	148.9	6.8	.7
333	Machinery mfg.....	12/03	103.4	105.1	105.2	3.8	.1
334	Computer & electronic product mfg.....	12/03	98.5	98.1	97.9	-1.6	-.2
335	Electrical equip, appliance & component mfg.	12/03	104.9	107.0	107.5	4.7	.5
336	Transportation equipment mfg.....	12/03	102.9	102.5	102.6	2.4	.1
337	Furniture & related product mfg.....	12/84	155.1	155.9	156.8	4.7	.6
339	Miscellaneous mfg.....	12/03	101.6	102.7	102.7	1.7	0
	Retail trade industries						
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers.....	12/03	104.2	105.7	107.2	3.3	1.4
442	Furniture and home furnishings stores.....	12/03	104.6	106.9	107.0	4.9	.1
443	Electronics and appliance stores.....	12/03	93.6	102.3	101.1	-.1	-1.2
444	Bldg material and garden equip and supp dealers.....	12/03	108.8	111.0	110.8	2.9	-.2
445	Food and beverage stores.....	12/99	127.4	128.5	127.1	3.7	-1.1
446	Health and personal care stores.....	12/03	107.2	107.9	106.2	9.0	-1.6
447	Gasoline stations.....	06/01	59.8	48.3	49.5	-12.5	2.5
448	Clothing and clothing accessories stores....	12/03	100.7	101.7	101.0	1.8	-.7
451	Sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores	12/03	92.6	97.9	96.9	-1.8	-1.0
452	General merchandise stores.....	12/03	101.2	101.5	104.5	1.2	3.0
454	Nonstore retailers.....	12/03	117.4	119.6	121.6	12.0	1.7
	Transportation and warehousing						
481	Air transportation.....	12/92	161.4	171.1	169.6	4.5	-.9
482	Rail transportation.....	12/96	117.6	120.2	121.2	8.4	.8
483	Water transportation.....	12/03	103.5	104.4	105.0	4.9	.6
484	Truck transportation.....	12/03	105.5	106.9	107.7	6.0	.7
486110	Pipeline transportation of crude oil.....	06/86	116.5	123.4	123.2	8.9	-.2
486910	Pipeline transportation of refined petroleum products.....	06/86	117.6	118.5	118.7	3.8	.2
488	Transportation support activities.....	12/03	102.4	103.0	102.8	2.3	-.2
491	Postal service.....	06/89	155.0	155.0	155.0	0.0	0
492	Couriers and messengers.....	12/03	108.5	112.3	112.4	6.8	.1
	Utilities						
221	Utilities.....	12/03	108.9	107.9	110.2	8.3	2.1
	Health care and social assistance						
6211	Offices of physicians.....	12/96	114.5	115.1	115.2	.7	.1
6215	Medical and diagnostic laboratories.....	12/03	100.1	104.4	104.3	4.5	-.1
6216	Home health care services.....	12/96	120.3	120.6	120.9	1.0	.2
622	Hospitals.....	12/92	143.8	145.3	145.5	3.4	.1
6231	Nursing care facilities.....	12/03	103.9	104.9	105.1	3.1	.2
62321	Residential mental retardation facilities...	12/03	102.5	103.7	103.7	3.8	0

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Industry code	Industry 1/	Index base	Index			Percent change to Apr., 2005 from:	
			Dec.	Mar.	Apr.	Apr.	Mar.
			2004 2/	2005 2/	2005 2/	2004	2005
	Other services industries						
511	Publishing industries, except Internet.....	12/03	101.9	103.2	103.6	2.2	0.4
515	Broadcasting, except Internet.....	12/03	100.8	100.8	102.4	.8	1.6
517	Telecommunications.....	12/03	99.0	97.8	98.4	-1.7	.6
5182	Data processing and related services.....	12/03	98.6	98.6	98.7	.2	.1
5221	Depository credit intermediation.....	12/03	100.7	95.7	104.1	-2.3	8.8
523	Security, commodity contracts and like activity.....	12/03	106.0	109.8	110.1	7.6	.3
524	Insurance carriers and related activities...	12/03	102.9	103.7	103.9	2.3	.2
5312	Offices of real estate agents and brokers...	12/03	105.9	106.0	106.0	5.2	0
5321	Automotive equipment rental and leasing.....	06/01	108.1	109.1	104.8	-1.1	-3.9
5411	Legal services.....	12/96	132.0	136.9	137.3	4.2	.3
541211	Offices of certified public accountants.....	12/03	101.3	102.0	101.9	.8	-.1
5413	Architectural, engineering and related services.....	12/96	127.7	128.8	129.2	2.1	.3
54181	Advertising agencies.....	12/03	100.5	101.0	101.1	1.2	.1
5613	Employment services.....	12/96	114.4	115.2	114.9	1.6	-.3
56151	Travel agencies.....	12/03	96.1	96.2	97.1	-1.6	.9
56172	Janitorial services.....	12/03	101.4	101.9	102.0	1.5	.1
5621	Waste collection.....	12/03	101.5	101.5	103.8	2.5	2.3
721	Accommodation	12/96	123.8	127.9	127.8	2.4	-.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 December 2004 have been recalculated to incorporate late reports and corrections by respondents. All indexes are subject to revision 4 months after original publication.
- 3/ Not available.

Note: NAICS 2002 replaced the SIC system beginning with the release of PPI data for January 2004.

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

Grouping	Index 1/					
	Nov. 2004	Dec. 2004	Jan. 2005	Feb. 2005	Mar. 2005	Apr. 2005
Finished goods.....	152.1	151.7	151.9	152.5	153.6	154.5
Finished consumer goods.....	156.1	155.4	155.4	156.4	157.8	158.8
Finished consumer foods.....	155.2	155.5	154.8	156.0	156.5	156.6
Crude.....	157.4	143.5	128.6	142.8	145.7	146.1
Processed.....	154.9	156.5	157.0	157.1	157.4	157.4
Finished consumer goods, excluding foods....	156.0	154.9	155.2	156.1	157.9	159.3
Nondurable goods less foods.....	163.5	161.9	161.8	163.4	166.0	167.9
Durable goods.....	136.2	136.4	137.4	136.7	136.6	137.0
Capital equipment.....	142.8	143.2	144.1	143.8	144.2	144.5
Manufacturing industries.....	143.6	143.9	144.7	145.1	145.5	146.0
Nonmanufacturing industries.....	142.4	142.9	143.8	143.3	143.6	143.9
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.	147.7	147.8	148.1	149.1	150.6	151.8
Materials and components for manufacturing....	142.1	143.0	144.0	144.6	145.1	145.2
Materials for food manufacturing.....	144.5	146.2	147.0	146.7	147.1	146.6
Materials for nondurable manufacturing.....	155.6	156.8	157.7	158.0	160.5	160.3
Materials for durable manufacturing.....	153.9	155.7	158.1	159.5	158.6	158.6
Components for manufacturing.....	128.4	128.6	129.1	129.6	129.5	129.9
Materials and components for construction....	170.8	171.5	173.3	174.9	175.2	175.1
Processed fuels and lubricants.....	135.0	132.5	129.5	131.8	136.9	142.1
Manufacturing industries	134.7	133.0	131.6	130.9	133.3	139.0
Nonmanufacturing industries.....	135.3	132.2	128.2	132.4	139.2	144.1
Containers.....	165.0	165.3	166.5	166.7	166.8	166.9
Supplies.....	148.2	148.5	149.7	150.0	150.6	151.1
Manufacturing industries.....	151.7	152.3	153.3	154.1	154.5	154.7
Nonmanufacturing industries.....	146.1	146.3	147.6	147.8	148.3	149.0
Feeds.....	102.5	100.3	104.0	102.2	104.6	107.2
Other supplies.....	151.4	151.9	152.9	153.3	153.7	154.2
Crude materials for further processing.....	173.0	167.6	165.0	162.3	169.3	173.8
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs.....	121.2	123.9	126.4	122.4	128.2	125.2
Nonfood materials.....	208.4	196.7	190.2	188.6	196.3	206.6
Nonfood materials except fuel 2/.....	167.3	157.0	160.4	160.0	173.0	168.5
Manufacturing 2/.....	154.6	145.0	148.1	147.7	159.9	155.7
Construction.....	195.6	193.9	199.0	198.9	199.7	201.4
Crude fuel 3/.....	256.8	243.8	220.7	217.4	215.0	249.8
Manufacturing industries.....	242.4	230.4	209.2	206.2	204.1	236.3
Nonmanufacturing industries.....	262.8	249.5	225.8	222.4	220.0	255.6
Special groupings						
Finished goods, excluding foods.....	151.0	150.4	150.9	151.4	152.6	153.7
Intermediate materials less foods and feeds.....	148.6	148.6	148.9	150.0	151.5	152.7
Intermediate foods and feeds.....	131.2	131.7	133.4	132.6	133.7	134.2
Crude materials less agricultural products 2/....	213.6	201.3	194.5	192.9	200.6	211.9
Finished energy goods.....	122.8	119.8	118.6	120.3	124.3	126.9
Finished goods less energy.....	154.1	154.4	155.1	155.4	155.7	155.9
Finished consumer goods less energy.....	159.0	159.4	159.8	160.5	160.7	161.0
Finished goods less foods and energy.....	154.1	154.4	155.5	155.6	155.7	156.1
Finished consumer goods less foods and energy....	161.7	162.0	163.2	163.5	163.6	164.0
Consumer nondurable goods less foods and energy..	182.3	182.8	184.2	185.4	185.6	186.0
Intermediate energy goods.....	133.7	131.8	129.0	130.9	135.8	140.4
Intermediate materials less energy.....	149.5	150.1	151.2	152.0	152.5	152.8
Intermediate materials less foods and energy....	150.7	151.3	152.4	153.2	153.7	154.0
Crude energy materials 2/.....	208.3	192.7	186.0	186.3	196.5	210.6
Crude materials less energy.....	145.1	146.3	146.5	141.9	146.6	144.8
Crude nonfood materials less energy 3/.....	212.3	209.4	203.5	197.3	199.3	200.8

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 December 2004 have been recalculated to incorporate late reports and corrections by respondents.

2/ Includes crude petroleum.

3/ Excludes crude petroleum.