News

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Producer Price Indexes -- March 2005

The Producer Price Index for Finished Goods advanced 0.7 percent in March, seasonally adjusted, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. This increase followed a 0.4-percent rise in February and a 0.3-percent gain in January. As they did in February, prices for finished goods other than foods and energy edged up 0.1 percent in March. At the earlier stages of processing, the intermediate goods index rose 1.0 percent, after climbing 0.7 percent in the prior month, and prices for crude goods turned up 4.3 percent in March, after declining 1.6 percent a month earlier. (See table A.)

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

Month	Finished goods					Inter-mediate goods	Crude goods
	Total	Foods	Energy	Except foods and energy	Change in finished goods from 12 months ago (unadj.)		
2004							
Mar.	0.5	1.4	0.3	0.3	1.5	0.7	1.7
Apr.	.7	1.3	1.8	.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.	r .7	r .3	r 2.7	r .3	5.0	r .8	r 7.6
Dec.	r -.4	r -.1	r -2.4	r .1	4.1	-.1	r -2.7
2005							
Jan.	.3	-.2	-1.0	.8	4.2	.4	-2.0
Feb.	.4	.8	1.4	.1	4.7	.7	-1.6
Mar.	.7	.3	3.3	.1	4.9	1.0	4.3

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

The faster rate of increase for the finished goods index was primarily due to energy prices, which advanced 3.3 percent in March after rising 1.4 percent in February, though an upturn in capital equipment prices also contributed to the acceleration in finished goods prices. By contrast, price increases for consumer foods slowed to 0.3 percent in March from 0.8 percent in February. The index for consumer goods other than foods and energy also advanced less than it did in the previous month -- posting a 0.1-percent increase following a 0.2-percent rise in February.

During the first quarter of 2005, prices for finished goods advanced at a seasonally adjusted annual rate (SAAR) of 5.7 percent, after rising at a 7.2-percent SAAR during the final 3 months of 2004. Excluding prices for foods and energy, the finished goods index increased at a 3.7-percent SAAR for the 3 months ended March 2005, after rising at a 2.6-percent SAAR in the last quarter of 2004. Among prices for raw and partially processed goods, the SAAR for intermediate goods accelerated from 6.8 percent to 8.7 percent from the final quarter of 2004 to the first quarter of 2005. The crude goods index moved up at a 2.4-percent SAAR during the first quarter of 2005, after advancing at a 41.9-percent SAAR in the last 3 months of 2004. (See summary below.)

Summary of December-to-December and 3-month seasonally adjusted annual rates for selected stages of processing

Grouping	Percentage change 12 months ended December			Seasonally adjusted annual rate for 3 months ended			
	2002	2003	2004	June 2004	Sept. 2004	Dec. 2004	Mar. 2005
Finished goods	1.2	4.0	4.1	5.0	1.9	7.2	5.7
Finished consumer foods	-.6	7.7	2.8	9.6	-4.6	7.0	3.7
Finished energy goods	12.3	11.4	13.4	9.6	10.9	25.4	15.9
Finished goods less foods and energy	-.5	1.0	2.2	2.7	1.6	2.6	3.7
Finished consumer goods, excluding foods and energy	-.5	1.1	2.0	2.0	1.3	2.5	4.5
Capital equipment	-.6	.8	2.4	2.9	2.0	3.1	2.8
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components	3.2	3.9	9.1	11.4	8.4	6.8	8.7
Intermediate foods and feeds	4.2	12.9	-1.9	21.7	-24.8	-6.1	4.6
Intermediate energy goods	12.0	10.9	14.7	17.5	12.4	20.3	16.5
Intermediate materials less foods and energy	1.5	2.1	8.3	9.6	9.6	4.6	6.8
Materials for nondurable manufacturing	4.2	4.9	13.7	14.0	19.7	11.5	9.8
Materials for durable manufacturing	3.1	4.0	18.0	15.0	19.1	8.7	8.8
Materials and components for construction	.8	3.0	10.0	12.7	9.9	1.6	8.9
Crude materials for further processing	24.7	19.5	18.0	26.0	-17.7	41.9	2.4
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs	4.5	24.1	-2.5	9.1	-34.2	8.1	13.9
Crude energy materials	61.5	14.4	37.3	91.6	-26.6	86.5	3.7
Crude nonfood materials less energy	12.6	21.6	20.1	-30.4	58.2	25.2	-17.0

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 finished goods index rose 0.9 percent in March to 153.5 (1982=100). From March 2004 to March 2005, prices for finished goods increased 4.9 percent. Among finished goods, the index for energy goods advanced 15.3 percent, prices for consumer foods climbed 3.6 percent, and the index for goods other than foods and energy moved up 2.6 percent. At the earlier stages of processing, intermediate goods prices advanced 8.7 percent, and the crude goods index rose 10.8 percent for the 12 months ended March 2005.

Finished goods

Prices for finished energy goods advanced 3.3 percent in March, compared with a 1.4-percent increase in February. The index for residential natural gas turned up 2.3 percent, after slipping 0.4 percent in the prior month. The residential electric power index also turned up in March, following a decline in February. Prices for home heating oil, liquefied petroleum gas, diesel fuel, kerosene, and gasoline rose more in March than they did in February. (See table 2.) The index for finished energy goods advanced at a 15.9-percent SAAR in the first quarter of 2005, compared with a 25.4-percent SAAR of increase in the last 3 months of 2004.

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

	Intermediate goods				Crude goods			
Month	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								
Mar.	2.4	-0.2	0.8	1.5	7.3	-3.7	2.6	0.5
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.	r -.5	2.8	r .3	r 9.9	r 1.1	r 14.6	r 3.1	r 25.2
Dec.	.8	-2.2	r .3	9.1	r 2.4	r -6.5	r -1.6	18.0
2005								
Jan.	.9	-1.3	.8	8.7	1.9	-4.5	-2.5	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

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Capital equipment prices rose 0.3 percent in March, after falling 0.2 percent in the prior month. The index for civilian aircraft climbed 0.9 percent, following a 0.1-percent gain in February. Prices for light motor trucks, passenger cars, and communication and related equipment fell less in March than they did a month earlier. The index for tools, dies, jigs, fixtures, and industrial molds turned up, after falling in the previous month. Alternatively, prices received by producers of office and store machines and equipment edged up 0.1 percent in March, following a 4.0-percent rise in February. The rate of increase in prices for pumps, compressors, and equipment also slowed from February to March. The indexes for electronic computers, commercial furniture, and welding machines and equipment turned down, following increases in the preceding month. During the first 3 months of 2005, the capital equipment index rose at a 2.8-percent SAAR, after increasing at a 3.1-percent SAAR in the fourth quarter of 2004.

Price increases for finished consumer foods slowed from 0.8 percent in February to 0.3 percent in March. Fresh and dry vegetable prices advanced 10.1 percent in March, subsequent to an 18.7-percent jump in February. The indexes for beef and veal, finfish and shellfish, and bakery products also rose less in March than they did a month earlier. Prices for eggs for fresh use turned down, after increasing in February. By contrast, the dairy products index declined 0.3 percent in March, following a 2.5-percent drop in the prior month. Prices for shortening and cooking oils and for roasted coffee turned up in February. The indexes for soft drinks and for processed fruits and vegetables rose more in March than they did in February. The index for finished consumer foods increased at a 3.7-percent SAAR in the first quarter of 2005, after advancing at a 7.0-percent SAAR in the last 3 months of 2004.

The index for finished consumer goods other than foods and energy inched up 0.1 percent in March, after rising 0.2 percent in the previous month. Rising prices for sanitary paper products, pharmaceutical preparations, men's and boys' apparel, mobile homes, floor coverings, and household appliances outweighed price declines for book publishing; passenger cars; women's, girls', and infants' apparel; light motor trucks; and periodical circulation. Prices for finished consumer goods excluding foods and energy advanced at a 4.5-percent SAAR in the first quarter of 2005, after increasing at a 2.5-percent SAAR in the last quarter of 2004.

Intermediate goods

The index for Intermediate Materials, Supplies, and Components advanced 1.0 percent in March, after posting a 0.7-percent gain in the previous month. Prices for intermediate energy goods and materials for nondurable manufacturing rose more than they did in February, while the intermediate foods and feeds index turned up in March. By contrast, the durable manufacturing materials index declined, following an increase in the prior month, and prices for materials and components for construction advanced less in March than they did in the preceding month. The index for intermediate goods other than foods and energy increased 0.3 percent, compared with a 0.5-percent rise in February. (See table B.)

Prices for intermediate energy goods climbed 3.7 percent in March, after rising 1.5 percent in the prior month. In March, price increases were reported for diesel fuel, jet fuels, gasoline, natural gas to electric utilities, home heating oil, commercial electric power, liquefied petroleum gas, and industrial natural gas. (See table 2.) The intermediate energy goods index advanced at a 16.5-percent SAAR from December 2004 to March 2005, after rising at a 20.3-percent SAAR during the final quarter of 2004.

The index for materials for nondurable manufacturing increased 1.6 percent in March, following a 0.2-percent rise in the preceding month. Leading this acceleration, prices for basic organic chemicals went up 5.2 percent, after advancing 1.2 percent in February. The index for paper also increased at a faster rate than it did in the prior month. Prices for inedible fats and oils and for paperboard turned up in March, while the nitrogenates index fell less than it did in February. By contrast, basic inorganic chemicals prices rose 0.2 percent in March, following a 1.2-percent gain in the previous month. The indexes for phosphates, paint materials, and gray fabrics turned down, after increasing in February. From December 2004 to March 2005, prices for nondurable manufacturing materials advanced at a 9.8-percent SAAR, after rising at an 11.5-percent SAAR in the prior quarter.

The intermediate foods and feeds index moved up 0.8 percent in March, following a 0.6-percent decline in the previous month. Prices for prepared animal feeds rose 2.1 percent, compared with a 1.3-percent decrease in the preceding month. The indexes for fluid milk products; shortening and cooking oils; and dry, condensed, and evaporated milk products also turned up in March, after falling in the prior month. Alternatively, prices for refined sugar and byproducts decreased 4.0 percent in March, following a 0.2-percent decline in the previous month. The indexes for natural, processed, and imitation cheese and for pork also fell more than they did in February. Beef and veal prices increased less in March than they did in the preceding month, and the index for confectionery materials turned down. Intermediate foods and feeds prices rose at a 4.6-percent SAAR for the first quarter of 2005, after declining at a 6.1-percent SAAR in the final quarter of 2004.

Prices for materials for durable manufacturing turned down 0.6 percent in March, following a 0.9-percent gain in the prior month. The cold rolled steel sheet and strip index moved down 3.0 percent, after rising 4.0 percent in February. Prices for hot rolled steel bars, plates, and structural shapes; cement; semifinished steel mill products; plywood; and titanium mill shapes also fell in March, after increasing a month earlier. The aluminum mill shapes index decreased more than it did in the previous month. Conversely, prices for primary aluminum (except extrusion billet) advanced 5.0 percent in March, compared with a 2.4-percent rise in the preceding month. The indexes for copper and brass mill shapes, unprocessed filament yarns, and flat glass also increased more in March than they did in February, while prices for cold finished steel bars and hardwood lumber fell less than they did in the prior month. The index for materials for durable manufacturing advanced at an 8.8-percent SAAR for the 3 months ended March 2005, after moving up at an 8.7-percent SAAR in the preceding quarter.

Subsequent to a 0.9-percent increase in February, prices for materials and components for construction climbed 0.2 percent in March. The index for softwood lumber rose 1.1 percent, after advancing 6.1 percent in the prior month. Prices for asphalt felts and coatings also increased less than they did in the previous month. The index for steel mill products fell more in March than it did in the preceding month. Prices for air conditioning and refrigeration equipment, plywood, and mineral wool for structural insulation turned down in March, while the index for architectural coatings showed no change, after increasing in February. By contrast, millwork prices turned up 0.3 percent in March, following a 0.2-percent decline in the preceding month. The indexes for fabricated structural metal products, plastic construction products, and switchgear and switchboard equipment increased more than they did in the prior month, and the index for hardwood lumber fell less than it did in February. Prices for materials and components for construction advanced at an 8.9-percent SAAR in the first quarter of 2005, after moving up at a 1.6-percent SAAR in the prior quarter.

Crude goods

The Producer Price Index for Crude Materials for Further Processing increased 4.3 percent in March, following a 1.6-percent decrease in February. Prices for crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs and basic industrial materials moved up in March, after falling in the preceding month, while the index for crude energy materials rose at a faster rate than it did in February. (See table B.)

Prices for crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs climbed 4.7 percent in March, compared with a 3.2-percent drop in the prior month. The slaughter cattle index advanced 3.7 percent, subsequent to a 1.9-percent decline in February. Prices for slaughter hogs, slaughter broilers and fryers, soybeans, corn, wheat, fluid milk, Irish potatoes for processing, and raw cane sugar and byproducts also turned up in March, after falling a month earlier. By contrast, the index for fresh vegetables (except potatoes) increased 9.7 percent, following a 25.3-percent gain in February. Prices for unprocessed finfish also went up less than they did in the previous month. (See table 2.) During the first quarter of 2005, the index for crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs rose at a 13.9-percent SAAR, after moving up at an 8.1-percent SAAR in the preceding quarter.

The index for crude energy materials advanced 5.5 percent in March, following a 0.2-percent increase in February. Most of this acceleration can be attributed to prices for crude petroleum, which jumped 17.8 percent after rising 3.3 percent in the preceding month. The index for natural gas fell 1.4-percent, compared with a 1.9-percent decrease in February. Alternatively, prices for coal went up 0.8 percent in March, following a 1.4-percent rise a month earlier. For the quarter ended March 2005, the index for crude energy materials increased at a 3.7-percent SAAR, after surging at an 86.5-percent SAAR in the prior quarter.

The index for crude nonfood materials less energy advanced 1.0 percent in March, following a 3.0-percent decline in February. Copper ore prices climbed 4.9 percent in March, compared with a 9.9-percent drop a month earlier. The indexes for gold ores; aluminum base scrap; raw cotton; leaf tobacco; and softwood logs, bolts, and timber also turned up, after falling in February. Prices for iron and steel scrap decreased less in March than they did in the preceding month. By contrast, the wastepaper index went down 3.7 percent in March, after showing no change in February. Prices for construction sand, gravel, and crushed stone and for pulpwood rose less than they did in the prior month. During the first quarter of 2005, the index for crude nonfood materials less energy moved down at a 17.0-percent SAAR, after increasing at a 25.2-percent SAAR in the previous quarter.

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

Mining. The Producer Price Index for the Net Output of Total Mining Industries gained 4.5 percent in March, following a 1.3-percent rise in February. (Net output price indexes are not seasonally adjusted.) Much of this acceleration can be attributed to prices received by the oil and gas extraction industry group, which rose 5.9 percent in March after increasing 0.4 percent in February. The industry indexes for copper ore and nickel ore mining, gold ore mining, and support activities for metal mining turned up, after falling a month earlier. By contrast, the industry index for oil and gas operations support activities declined 1.8 percent in March, compared with an 8.8-percent climb in February. Prices received by the bituminous coal underground mining industry and the kaolin and ball clay industry also turned down in March, after rising in the previous month. The industry indexes for potash, soda, and borate mineral mining; support activities for coal mining; and oil and gas well drilling rose at slower rates than they did in February. For the 3 months ended in March 2005, the Producer Price Index for the Net Output of Total Mining Industries advanced at an 8.2-percent annualized rate, compared with a 66.8-percent annualized rate of increase in the preceding quarter. In March, the Producer Price Index for Total Mining Industries was 173.4 (December 1984=100), 26.9 percent above its year-ago level.

Manufacturing. The Producer Price Index for the Net Output of Total Manufacturing Industries advanced 1.2 percent in March, following a 0.7-percent gain in February. The greater part of this acceleration was due to prices received by the petroleum and coal products manufacturing industry group, which climbed 11.6 percent in March after gaining 6.5 percent in February. The industry group indexes for food manufacturing, chemical manufacturing, and paper manufacturing also rose more in March than in the previous month. Prices received by the transportation equipment industry group fell less in March than they did in February. By contrast, the industry group index for plastics and rubber products manufacturing gained 0.2 percent, after rising 1.2 percent in the previous month. The industry group indexes for fabricated metal products, wood products, machinery, and nonmetallic mineral products also advanced at slower rates in March than they did in the prior month. Prices received by beverage and tobacco manufacturers were unchanged in March, compared with advances in the preceding month, while prices received by the industry groups for printing and related support activities and for primary metal manufacturing industries turned down in March. For the 3 months ended in March 2005, the Producer Price Index for the Net Output of Total Manufacturing Industries advanced at an annualized rate of 12.1 percent, compared with a 1.4-percent annualized rate of increase in the prior quarter. In March, the Producer Price Index for Total Manufacturing Industries was 148.9 (December 1984=100), 6.1 percent above its year-ago level.

Services. Among services industries in March, prices received by commercial bankers decreased 6.1 percent, after declining 3.3 percent in February. The industry indexes for investment banking and securities dealing; general medical and surgical hospitals; hotels (excluding casino hotels) and motels; offices of physicians; temporary help services; and securities brokerages turned down, following increases in the preceding month. Prices received by nonresidential property managers fell more in March than they did in February. Alternatively, prices received by the scheduled passenger air transportation industry rose 3.3 percent, following a 0.9-percent gain in February. Prices received by the direct health and medical insurance carriers industry also increased at a faster rate in March. The industry indexes for wired telecommunication carriers; television broadcasting; offices of lawyers; less-than-truckload, long-distance general freight trucking; and casino hotels turned up in March, after decreasing in the prior month. The industry index for savings institutions fell less than it did in February.

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Producer Price Index data for April 2005 are scheduled to be released on Tuesday, May 17, 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*.

Title	*Code*	*PPI Detailed Report Issue*
	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
Premiums for property and casualty insurance	9331	July 1998
	NAICS	
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

Title	*Code*	*PPI Detailed Report Issue*
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.

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. (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 Dec. 2004 1/	Unadjusted index Nov. 2004 2/	Feb. 2005 2/	Mar. 2005 2/	Unadjusted percent change to Mar. 2005 from: Mar. 2004	Feb. 2005	Seasonally adjusted percent change from: Dec. to Jan.	Jan. to Feb.	Feb. to Mar.
Finished goods	100.000	151.7	152.2	153.5	4.9	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.7
Finished consumer goods	74.061	155.4	155.8	157.5	5.7	1.1	.2	.6	.9
Finished consumer foods	20.897	154.7	155.6	156.2	3.6	.4	-.2	.8	.3
Crude	1.578	159.0	141.3	144.2	-1.1	2.1	-9.9	11.0	2.0
Processed	19.319	154.2	156.8	157.2	4.1	.3	.6	.1	.2
Finished consumer goods, excluding foods	53.164	155.3	155.5	157.7	6.6	1.4	.3	.6	1.2
Nondurable goods less foods	37.330	161.8	162.2	165.5	8.6	2.0	.1	1.0	1.6
Durable goods	15.834	137.4	137.3	137.0	1.7	-.2	.7	-.5	-.1
Capital equipment	25.939	143.4	144.0	144.3	2.7	.2	.6	-.2	.3
Manufacturing industries	6.913	143.7	145.2	145.6	3.0	.3	.5	.3	.3
Nonmanufacturing industries	19.026	143.2	143.6	143.8	2.6	.1	.6	-.3	.2
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components	100.000	147.4	148.9	150.4	8.7	1.0	.4	.7	1.0
Materials and components for manufacturing	46.915	142.0	144.5	145.2	8.1	.5	.8	.4	.3
Materials for food manufacturing	2.791	143.9	146.0	146.6	3.5	.4	.5	-.2	.3
Materials for nondurable manufacturing	15.116	155.5	158.1	160.7	13.6	1.6	.6	.2	1.6
Materials for durable manufacturing	10.229	153.6	159.3	158.7	12.8	-.4	1.8	.9	-.6
Components for manufacturing	18.780	128.3	129.6	129.5	2.4	-.1	.4	.4	-.1
Materials and components for construction	12.980	170.7	174.7	175.2	8.2	.3	1.0	.9	.2
Processed fuels and lubricants	17.709	134.0	130.7	135.8	16.6	3.9	-1.4	1.8	3.9
Manufacturing industries	6.984	133.8	130.3	132.5	11.3	1.7	-1.5	-.5	1.8
Nonmanufacturing industries	10.725	134.2	131.0	137.9	19.8	5.3	-1.3	3.3	5.1
Containers	3.195	164.9	166.8	166.8	8.2	0	.7	.1	.1
Supplies	19.201	148.1	150.0	150.6	4.0	.4	.7	.2	.4
Manufacturing industries	4.190	151.6	154.1	154.5	4.7	.3	.7	.5	.3
Nonmanufacturing industries	15.011	146.0	147.8	148.4	3.8	.4	.8	.1	.3
Feeds	0.963	102.2	102.0	104.7	-16.5	2.6	2.1	-1.7	2.3
Other supplies	14.048	151.3	153.3	153.8	5.6	.3	.7	.3	.3
Crude materials for further processing	100.000	171.5	162.2	169.4	10.8	4.4	-2.0	-1.6	4.3
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs	32.851	119.5	121.3	127.6	-3.1	5.2	1.9	-3.2	4.7
Nonfood materials	67.149	207.1	189.3	197.0	19.5	4.1	-3.9	-.8	4.1
Nonfood materials except fuel 3/	35.005	165.2	160.9	174.0	21.0	8.1	2.4	-.2	8.1
Manufacturing 3/	34.462	152.7	148.6	160.8	21.3	8.2	2.4	-.3	8.3
Construction	0.543	195.3	199.0	199.8	5.5	.4	2.7	-.1	.4
Crude fuel 4/	32.144	256.8	217.4	215.0	17.6	-1.1	-10.9	-1.5	-1.1
Manufacturing industries	2.866	242.4	206.2	204.1	17.2	-1.0	-10.6	-1.4	-1.0
Nonmanufacturing industries	29.278	262.8	222.4	220.0	17.6	-1.1	-10.9	-1.5	-1.1
Special groupings									
Finished goods, excluding foods	5/ 79.103	150.7	151.0	152.6	5.3	1.1	.4	.3	.8
Intermediate materials less foods and feeds	6/ 96.246	148.3	149.7	151.3	9.3	1.1	.3	.7	1.0
Intermediate foods and feeds	6/ 3.754	130.7	132.1	133.3	-2.7	.9	.9	-.6	.8
Crude materials less agricultural products 3/ 7/	8/ 65.780	212.2	193.6	201.3	20.3	4.0	-4.0	-.8	4.0
Finished energy goods	5/ 17.097	120.1	118.2	123.4	15.3	4.4	-1.0	1.4	3.3
Finished goods less energy	5/ 82.903	154.4	155.5	155.7	2.9	.1	.6	.2	.2
Finished consumer goods less energy	5/ 56.964	159.2	160.6	160.7	2.9	.1	.4	.4	.1
Finished goods less foods and energy	5/ 62.006	154.7	155.9	156.0	2.6	.1	.8	.1	.1
Finished consumer goods less foods and energy	5/ 36.067	162.3	163.9	163.8	2.6	-.1	.9	.2	.1
Consumer nondurable goods less foods and energy	5/ 20.233	182.2	185.6	185.7	3.3	.1	1.1	.7	.1
Intermediate energy goods	6/ 18.203	132.7	129.8	134.7	16.5	3.8	-1.3	1.5	3.7
Intermediate materials less energy	6/ 81.797	149.4	151.9	152.5	7.1	.4	.8	.5	.3
Intermediate materials less foods and energy	6/ 78.043	150.6	153.2	153.8	7.6	.4	.8	.5	.3
Crude energy materials 3/	8/ 46.358	208.3	186.3	196.5	28.4	5.5	-4.5	.2	5.5
Crude materials less energy	8/ 53.642	142.7	141.7	146.8	-.8	3.6	.2	-3.1	3.3
Crude nonfood materials less energy 4/	8/ 20.791	207.9	199.4	201.6	3.3	1.1	-2.5	-3.0	1.0

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 November 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 2. Producer price indexes and percent changes for selected commodity groupings by stage of processing
(1982=100 unless otherwise indicated)

Commodity code	Grouping	Unadjusted index			Unadjusted percent change to Mar. 2005 from:		Seasonally adjusted percent change from:		
		Nov. 2004 1/	Feb. 2005 1/	Mar. 2005 1/	Mar. 2004	Feb. 2005	Dec. to Jan.	Jan. to Feb.	Feb. to Mar.
	FINISHED GOODS	151.7	152.2	153.5	4.9	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.7
	FINISHED CONSUMER GOODS	155.4	155.8	157.5	5.7	1.1	.2	.6	.9
	FINISHED CONSUMER FOODS	154.7	155.6	156.2	3.6	.4	-.2	.8	.3
01-11	Fresh fruits and melons 2/	109.1	103.3	96.9	.4	-6.2	-5.3	-5.8	-6.2
01-13	Fresh and dry vegetables 2/	183.6	141.2	155.4	19.6	10.1	-12.0	18.7	10.1
01-71-07	Eggs for fresh use (Dec. 1991=100)	80.1	82.8	79.6	-47.2	-3.9	-23.5	24.4	-12.8
02-11	Bakery products 2/	198.7	199.2	199.6	2.6	.2	.2	.7	.2
02-13	Milled rice 2/	124.4	120.2	120.4	-10.7	.2	-2.0	-.5	.2
02-14-02	Pasta products (June 1985=100) 2/	127.2	127.9	127.3	.4	-.5	0	.5	-.5
02-21-01	Beef and veal 2/	139.4	151.1	153.8	13.5	1.8	1.8	3.0	1.8
02-21-04	Pork	137.6	135.6	131.5	7.1	-3.0	-.1	-3.1	-4.0
02-22-03	Processed young chickens	123.9	135.7	138.5	-4.4	2.1	-1.1	2.2	2.1
02-22-06	Processed turkeys	111.2	108.0	107.7	4.2	-.3	3.6	-.2	-1.3
02-23	Finfish and shellfish	219.2	223.9	233.8	8.3	4.4	-4.9	7.1	4.2
02-3	Dairy products	154.9	154.8	155.1	4.2	.2	.9	-2.5	-.3
02-4	Processed fruits and vegetables	138.0	138.8	139.2	3.7	.3	.2	.3	.6
02-55	Confectionery end products 2/	196.0	203.5	203.5	9.1	0	3.5	0	0
02-62	Soft drinks	156.6	158.7	159.0	3.8	.2	-1.1	.3	.6
02-63-01	Roasted coffee 2/	130.7	141.4	143.5	12.1	1.5	10.8	-1.7	1.5
02-78	Shortening and cooking oils 2/	183.8	172.2	178.6	-8.0	3.7	-1.8	-2.4	3.7
	FINISHED CONSUMER GOODS EXCLUDING FOODS	155.3	155.5	157.7	6.6	1.4	.3	.6	1.2
02-61	Alcoholic beverages	153.0	159.9	159.7	3.1	-.1	2.8	1.3	0
03-81-06	Women's, girls', & infants' apparel (12/03=100) 2/	100.9	100.8	100.3	.4	-.5	.6	-.1	-.5
03-81-07	Men's and boys' apparel (Dec. 2003=100) 2/	100.6	99.8	100.4	.3	.6	.1	-.1	.6
03-82	Textile housefurnishings 2/	123.5	123.3	123.3	-.1	0	0	0	0
04-3	Footwear 2/	146.4	147.6	148.2	1.3	.4	.2	.5	.4
05-41	Residential electric power (Dec. 1990=100)	121.1	122.1	122.8	3.1	.6	1.2	-.3	.2
05-51	Residential gas (Dec. 1990=100)	199.0	195.0	194.1	11.0	-.5	-1.8	-.4	2.3
05-71	Gasoline	140.3	137.4	154.3	31.9	12.3	-4.2	5.2	5.3
05-73-02-01	Home heating oil and distillates	146.7	142.6	165.6	55.8	16.1	8.0	3.8	15.7
06-38	Pharmaceutical preparations (June 2001=100) 2/	113.1	114.2	114.4	3.6	.2	.6	-.1	.2
06-71	Soaps and synthetic detergents 2/	133.9	134.5	134.7	1.7	.1	.1	.2	.1
06-75	Cosmetics and other toilet preparations 2/	141.1	142.4	142.2	1.0	-.1	-.2	1.1	-.1
07-12	Tires, tubes, tread, etc 2/	103.6	106.4	106.4	4.4	0	1.7	.9	0
09-15-01	Sanitary paper products 2/	150.8	151.5	153.8	4.7	1.5	.1	.3	1.5
09-31-01	Newspaper circulation	238.0	239.0	239.0	2.7	0	1.2	.2	.1
09-32-01	Periodical circulation	223.2	226.6	225.5	.8	-.5	-.1	.2	-.5
09-33	Book publishing 2/	259.2	263.8	261.4	4.5	-.9	.9	.9	-.9
12-1	Household furniture	163.3	164.3	164.4	3.5	.1	.4	.1	.1
12-3	Floor coverings 2/	143.0	142.6	143.7	10.3	.8	-.6	.4	.8
12-4	Household appliances 2/	101.8	103.0	103.3	1.8	.3	.3	1.1	.3
12-5	Home electronic equipment 2/	64.0	64.1	64.0	-4.0	-.2	.8	.2	-.2
12-62	Household glassware	172.1	172.6	173.2	1.3	.3	-.1	.6	.2
12-64	Household flatware 2/	145.4	(3)	145.7	.2	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
12-66	Lawn and garden equip., ex. tractors 2/	135.4	135.5	136.1	1.3	.4	-.1	0	.4
14-11-01	Passenger cars	134.4	133.8	133.2	1.1	-.4	1.2	-.9	-.2
15-11	Toys, games, and children's vehicles 2/	125.9	126.5	126.5	1.5	0	.6	-.1	0
15-12	Sporting and athletic goods 2/	123.5	124.4	124.7	1.1	.2	.9	-.5	.2
15-2	Tobacco products 2/	434.9	450.8	451.1	4.2	.1	3.1	.5	.1
15-5	Mobile homes 2/	195.5	199.3	200.5	(3)	.6	1.0	.7	.6
15-94-02	Jewelry, platinum, & karat gold 2/	136.7	136.7	136.9	1.6	.1	-.5	-.1	.1
15-94-04	Costume jewelry and novelties 2/	150.0	150.0	150.0	1.7	0	1.5	0	0
	CAPITAL EQUIPMENT	143.4	144.0	144.3	2.7	.2	.6	-.2	.3
11-1	Agricultural machinery and equipment 2/	169.6	173.5	174.2	6.0	.4	.8	.8	.4
11-2	Construction machinery and equipment 2/	162.7	164.7	166.0	6.6	.8	.9	.3	.8
11-37	Metal cutting machine tools 2/	152.2	154.6	154.4	2.5	-.1	-.7	.5	-.1
11-38	Metal forming machine tools 2/	172.5	179.2	179.0	4.9	-.1	0	3.5	-.1
11-39	Tools, dies, jigs, fixtures, and ind. molds 2/	139.5	140.3	143.1	2.8	2.0	.4	-.2	2.0
11-41	Pumps, compressors, and equipment	170.6	175.7	176.9	7.3	.7	.6	2.0	.7
11-44	Industrial material handling equipment 2/	145.9	147.7	147.9	5.0	.1	.6	.1	.1
11-51	Electronic computers (Dec. 1998=100) 2/	28.0	26.3	25.4	-18.3	-3.4	-6.1	.4	-3.4
11-62	Textile machinery 2/	158.6	159.5	159.1	.7	-.3	.4	.1	-.3
11-64	Paper industries machinery (June 1982=100) 2/	174.7	176.9	177.0	2.4	.1	.7	.3	.1
11-65	Printing trades machinery 2/	143.7	144.3	144.1	.7	-.1	.5	-.2	-.1
11-74	Transformers and power regulators 2/	140.8	146.3	149.5	13.7	2.2	-.6	.8	2.2
11-76	Communication & related equip. (Dec. 1985=100) 2/	103.1	102.7	102.4	-1.0	-.3	.5	-.6	-.3
11-79-05	X-ray and electromedical equipment 2/	97.0	96.7	96.9	-1.7	.2	-.5	-.1	.2
11-91	Oil field and gas field machinery	144.9	150.5	153.4	8.0	1.9	1.4	1.4	1.9
11-92	Mining machinery and equipment 2/	168.0	172.1	175.7	10.6	2.1	1.2	.2	2.1
11-93	Office and store machines and equipment 2/	112.7	118.7	118.8	5.7	.1	-.7	4.0	.1
12-2	Commercial furniture 2/	168.1	170.8	170.7	4.1	-.1	.7	.4	-.1
14-11-05	Light motor trucks	156.0	151.4	150.8	-1.2	-.4	.9	-2.8	-.2
14-11-06	Heavy motor trucks 2/	157.1	158.7	159.4	3.2	.4	1.6	.3	.4
14-14	Truck trailers 2/	153.4	153.8	155.1	7.3	.8	.3	.1	.8
14-21-02	Civilian aircraft (Dec. 1985=100)	196.9	198.4	199.9	7.8	.8	.4	.1	.9
14-31	Ships (Dec. 1985=100) 2/	172.5	173.2	174.5	2.8	.8	0	.1	.8
14-4	Railroad equipment 2/	147.0	154.9	157.2	10.5	1.5	1.8	1.0	1.5
	INTERMEDIATE MATERIALS, SUPPLIES, AND COMPONENTS	147.4	148.9	150.4	8.7	1.0	.4	.7	1.0
	INTERMEDIATE FOODS AND FEEDS	130.7	132.1	133.3	-2.7	.9	.9	-.6	.8
02-12-03	Flour 2/	133.4	133.1	134.3	5.8	.9	0	1.1	.9
02-53	Refined sugar and byproducts 2/	120.5	121.1	116.3	-3.2	-4.0	.7	-.2	-4.0
02-54	Confectionery materials 2/	125.4	126.9	126.7	1.1	-.2	.1	1.0	-.2
02-64-01-11	Soft drink beverage bases (Dec. 1985=100) 2/	176.8	178.3	178.3	2.2	0	.8	0	0
02-9	Prepared animal feeds 2/	111.0	110.8	113.1	-12.6	2.1	1.4	-1.3	2.1
	INTERMEDIATE MATERIALS LESS FOODS AND FEEDS	148.3	149.7	151.3	9.3	1.1	.3	.7	1.0
03-1	Synthetic fibers 2/	107.8	109.0	110.9	4.7	1.7	.3	.7	1.7
03-2	Processed yarns and threads 2/	110.1	110.0	111.2	3.4	1.1	.3	.5	1.1
03-3	Gray fabrics 2/	112.6	114.2	114.0	2.2	-.2	1.4	.3	-.2
03-4	Finished fabrics 2/	121.8	123.1	123.5	3.0	.3	.5	.5	.3
03-83-03	Industrial textile products 2/	132.7	133.7	134.6	2.5	.7	-.2	.6	.7
04-2	Leather 2/	219.9	220.5	220.6	-.9	0	.5	-.7	0
05-32	Liquefied petroleum gas 2/	237.9	198.6	220.3	38.1	10.9	-6.8	3.2	10.9

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)

Commodity code	Grouping	Unadjusted index			Unadjusted percent change to Mar. 2005 from:		Seasonally adjusted percent change from:		
		Nov. 2004 1/	Feb. 2005 1/	Mar. 2005 1/	Mar. 2004	Feb. 2005	Dec. to Jan.	Jan. to Feb.	Feb. to Mar.
	INTERMEDIATE MATERIALS LESS FOODS AND FEEDS -Continued								
05-42	Commercial electric power	141.8	141.3	143.1	3.5	1.3	0.8	-1.1	1.0
05-43	Industrial electric power	144.9	148.0	148.6	3.8	.4	1.9	-1.5	0
05-52	Commercial natural gas (Dec. 1990=100)	212.4	206.3	204.6	10.8	-.8	-4.3	-.7	0
05-53	Industrial natural gas (Dec. 1990=100)	227.6	213.1	211.0	10.5	-1.0	-4.5	-2.1	1.0
05-54	Natural gas to electric utilities (Dec. 1990=100)	178.2	182.8	188.6	15.5	3.2	-6.1	-1.3	10.1
05-72-03	Jet fuels	141.5	132.9	144.4	53.1	8.7	-1.9	28.7	12.4
05-73-03	No. 2 Diesel fuel	159.7	149.5	173.3	58.0	15.9	4.3	4.5	14.4
05-74	Residual fuels 2/	108.8	108.4	115.6	16.9	6.6	-3.3	6.5	6.6
06-1	Industrial chemicals 2/	178.5	179.2	186.6	24.4	4.1	-.1	1.2	4.1
06-21	Prepared paint	179.0	185.0	185.7	6.9	.4	1.0	1.8	.4
06-22	Paint materials 2/	183.5	189.4	187.4	5.3	-1.1	-.6	1.1	-1.1
06-31	Medicinal and botanical chemicals 2/	134.0	133.3	133.3	-2.7	0	-.7	0	0
06-4	Fats and oils, inedible	129.2	133.0	148.0	-14.8	11.3	12.5	-3.8	8.5
06-51	Mixed fertilizers	132.7	135.4	136.1	7.3	.5	1.6	-.9	-.7
06-52-01	Nitrogenates	180.2	181.9	183.6	11.4	.9	-3.6	-3.0	-.5
06-52-02	Phosphates 2/	125.6	127.1	124.3	.8	-2.2	.4	.2	-2.2
06-53	Other agricultural chemicals 2/	148.9	148.9	148.8	-.5	-.1	-.1	-.3	-.1
06-6	Plastic resins and materials 2/	181.4	191.0	191.7	26.6	.4	2.3	.3	.4
07-11-02	Synthetic rubber 2/	139.1	146.2	148.2	15.9	1.4	2.7	.6	1.4
07-21	Plastic construction products 2/	148.4	151.4	153.3	9.3	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.3
07-22	Unsupported plastic film, sheet, & other shapes 2/	155.8	160.5	162.3	11.7	1.1	2.3	.4	1.1
07-26	Plastic parts and components for manufacturing 2/	117.4	118.0	118.2	1.7	.2	-.2	.3	.2
08-11	Softwood lumber 2/	194.1	212.4	214.7	4.9	1.1	2.4	6.1	1.1
08-12	Hardwood lumber 2/	200.8	196.7	196.2	-.8	-.3	.4	-1.5	-.3
08-2	Millwork	195.9	195.3	195.9	4.7	.3	-.2	-.2	.3
08-3	Plywood 2/	173.9	191.6	188.2	-13.9	-1.8	.8	2.5	-1.8
09-11	Woodpulp 2/	135.4	135.2	137.9	9.6	2.0	-.1	.9	2.0
09-13	Paper 2/	153.8	155.4	156.6	7.5	.8	-.5	.1	.8
09-14	Paperboard 2/	180.1	180.0	180.3	14.5	.2	.6	-.2	.2
09-15-03	Paper boxes and containers 2/	184.0	184.4	184.5	7.8	.1	.2	0	.1
09-2	Building paper and board 2/	164.4	198.1	203.8	-4.0	2.9	6.9	5.9	2.9
09-37	Commercial printing (June 1982=100) 2/	160.3	160.8	160.8	1.1	0	.1	.2	0
10-15	Foundry and forge shop products	149.6	154.8	155.1	11.4	.2	2.2	.9	.2
10-17	Steel mill products	165.7	168.7	165.0	27.3	-2.2	1.1	-.5	-3.2
10-22	Primary nonferrous metals 2/	141.6	153.0	156.0	17.8	2.0	1.7	4.5	2.0
10-25-01	Aluminum mill shapes 2/	153.9	162.5	160.1	10.0	-1.5	4.0	-.6	-1.5
10-25-02	Copper and brass mill shapes 2/	207.4	217.9	222.0	10.5	1.9	1.6	1.1	1.9
10-26	Nonferrous wire and cable 2/	158.5	162.3	164.5	8.0	1.4	.8	1.4	1.4
10-3	Metal containers 2/	120.5	123.2	122.4	9.5	-.6	2.3	.1	-.6
10-4	Hardware 2/	163.5	165.7	166.3	4.1	.4	1.0	.4	.4
10-5	Plumbing fixtures and brass fittings	192.0	197.4	197.8	6.7	.2	.8	1.8	.2
10-6	Heating equipment 2/	172.7	180.5	179.8	7.7	-.4	2.8	1.2	-.4
10-7	Fabricated structural metal products 2/	171.7	174.2	174.6	12.0	.2	1.1	.1	.2
10-88	Fabricated ferrous wire products (June 1982=100) 2/	155.9	156.9	157.1	11.9	.1	.4	.1	.1
10-89	Other misc. metal products 2/	134.2	136.1	135.8	4.8	-.2	.4	.4	-.2
11-45	Mechanical power transmission equipment	182.2	186.8	189.5	7.9	1.4	1.4	.6	1.7
11-48	Air conditioning and refrigeration equipment 2/	141.0	145.0	144.6	4.9	-.3	.4	1.8	-.3
11-49-02	Metal valves, ex.fluid power (Dec. 1982=100)	179.6	182.2	182.5	6.0	.2	-.2	1.7	-.2
11-49-05	Ball and roller bearings 2/	178.9	178.9	184.0	4.6	2.9	-.8	.5	2.9
11-71	Wiring devices 2/	171.8	174.5	174.7	8.0	.1	.6	.8	.1
11-73	Motors, generators, motor generator sets	151.0	157.0	157.2	6.1	.1	1.9	.8	.1
11-75	Switchgear, switchboard, etc., equipment	164.8	167.5	169.1	4.4	1.0	.8	.1	1.0
11-78	Electronic components and accessories 2/	88.2	88.4	88.2	-1.1	-.2	-.1	.2	-.2
11-94	Internal combustion engines 2/	146.5	148.3	147.0	.9	-.9	.9	.5	-.9
11-95	Machine shop products 2/	147.5	149.8	149.5	4.5	-.2	.6	1.6	-.2
13-11	Flat glass 2/	108.1	109.2	109.9	.1	.6	.4	.1	.6
13-22	Cement	162.5	169.0	166.9	9.9	-1.2	2.0	2.5	-1.2
13-3	Concrete products	166.2	172.8	174.2	10.5	.8	2.2	1.1	.9
13-6	Asphalt felts and coatings	122.3	122.3	123.0	7.8	.6	-3.5	3.3	.6
13-7	Gypsum products 2/	211.5	215.9	217.7	18.5	.8	.9	.8	.8
13-8	Glass containers	144.9	145.5	146.3	2.0	.5	-1.2	.1	.6
14-12	Motor vehicle parts 2/	112.4	113.0	112.5	.9	-.4	.3	.1	-.4
14-23	Aircraft engines & engine parts (Dec. 1985=100)	163.6	166.0	165.3	2.4	-.4	.2	-.7	-.3
14-25	Aircraft parts & aux.equip.,nec (June 1985=100) 2/	152.2	154.3	153.0	.7	-.8	1.1	.4	-.8
15-42	Photographic supplies 2/	114.7	(3)	120.2	2.8	(3)	.2	(3)	(3)
15-6	Medical/surgical/personal aid devices 2/	157.3	158.9	159.1	1.1	.1	.4	-.8	.1
	CRUDE MATERIALS FOR FURTHER PROCESSING	171.5	162.2	169.4	10.8	4.4	-2.0	-1.6	4.3
	CRUDE FOODSTUFFS AND FEEDSTUFFS	119.5	121.3	127.6	-3.1	5.2	1.9	-3.2	4.7
01-21	Wheat 2/	108.8	101.0	108.5	2.8	7.4	.4	-4.4	7.4
01-22-02	Corn 2/	69.6	75.6	84.1	-27.6	11.2	2.1	-2.1	11.2
01-31	Slaughter cattle 2/	122.8	131.8	136.7	5.1	3.7	6.5	-1.9	3.7
01-32	Slaughter hogs	91.2	81.2	85.4	6.9	5.2	-4.5	-17.4	.6
01-41-02	Slaughter broilers/fryers 2/	167.9	180.7	190.0	-2.2	5.1	8.3	-1.3	5.1
01-42	Slaughter turkeys	141.7	110.3	110.3	5.1	0	-4.2	-1.9	-2.6
01-6	Fluid milk	120.6	115.3	116.7	1.1	1.2	-2.6	-1.0	1.5
01-83-01-31	Soybeans 2/	85.7	91.7	112.4	-30.9	22.6	-1.8	-1.0	22.6
02-52-01-03	Cane sugar, raw (Dec. 2003=100) 2/	99.0	100.2	114.6	13.4	14.4	2.2	-1.0	14.4
	CRUDE NONFOOD MATERIALS	207.1	189.3	197.0	19.5	4.1	-3.9	-.8	4.1
01-51	Raw cotton 2/	70.7	72.0	82.6	-15.6	14.7	4.8	-.1	14.7
01-92	Leaf tobacco 2/	116.7	114.3	117.0	13.0	2.4	-3.7	-1.6	2.4
04-1	Hides and skins (June 2001=100) 2/	191.4	193.2	192.2	2.0	-.5	.6	.2	-.5
05-1	Coal 2/	110.3	112.5	113.4	5.7	.8	.2	1.4	.8
05-31	Natural gas 2/	306.7	253.4	249.9	20.1	-1.4	-12.3	-1.9	-1.4
05-61	Crude petroleum 2/	125.0	123.7	145.7	50.8	17.8	10.4	3.3	17.8
08-5	Logs, timber, etc	195.7	199.7	199.8	4.6	.1	2.3	-.1	.7
09-12	Wastepaper	237.3	240.4	237.8	4.3	-1.1	1.3	0	-3.7
10-11	Iron ore 2/	98.3	115.8	115.1	18.8	-.6	7.5	-.1	-.6
10-12	Iron and steel scrap	386.7	306.3	293.5	-13.1	-4.2	-11.7	-12.0	-3.1
10-21	Nonferrous metal ores (Dec. 1983=100) 2/	126.4	133.2	140.7	34.1	5.6	.7	-2.6	5.6
10-23-01	Copper base scrap 2/	198.6	216.2	226.2	15.9	4.6	-.2	4.8	4.6
10-23-02	Aluminum base scrap	199.3	205.8	217.0	8.9	5.4	-1.1	-.4	3.8
13-21	Construction sand, gravel, and crushed stone	185.4	190.7	191.9	6.0	.6	1.1	1.0	.6

1/ The indexes for November 2004 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.

3/ Not available.

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

Commodity code	Grouping	Unadjusted index 1/		
		Nov. 2004	Feb. 2005	March 2005
	Finished Goods (1967=100)	425.7	427.0	430.8
	All commodities	151.4	151.6	153.6
	MAJOR COMMODITY GROUPS			
	Farm products and processed foods and feeds	139.5	140.6	143.2
01	Farm products	118.0	117.3	123.3
02	Processed foods and feeds	150.1	152.8	153.5
	Industrial commodities	153.5	153.6	155.4
03	Textile products and apparel	121.8	122.2	122.6
04	Hides, skins, leather, and related products	165.0	165.8	165.9
05	Fuels and related products and power	139.7	133.9	140.1
06	Chemicals and allied products 2/	183.0	186.3	189.2
07	Rubber and plastic products	137.3	141.0	141.6
08	Lumber and wood products	191.9	198.0	198.6
09	Pulp, paper, and allied products	198.7	201.6	202.0
10	Metals and metal products	158.6	160.5	160.2
11	Machinery and equipment	122.5	123.6	123.6
12	Furniture and household durables	137.0	138.1	138.4
13	Nonmetallic mineral products	156.3	160.2	160.8
14	Transportation equipment	151.1	151.1	150.9
15	Miscellaneous products	185.4	191.2	192.2
	Industrial commodities less fuels and related products and power	155.0	157.0	157.4
	OTHER COMMODITY GROUPINGS			
01-1	Fruits and melons, fresh and dry vegetables, and tree nuts	149.7	129.3	131.2
01-2	Grains	80.6	82.6	90.4
01-3	Slaughter livestock	115.2	119.1	123.9
01-4	Slaughter poultry	160.2	164.2	171.6
01-5	Plant and animal fibers	71.8	73.0	83.5
01-7	Chicken eggs	88.6	94.0	89.8
01-8	Hay, hayseeds, and oilseeds	111.0	116.1	136.3
01-83	Oilseeds	96.6	102.9	124.3
01-9	Other farm products	174.0	170.5	174.5
02-1	Cereal and bakery products	175.9	175.9	176.4
02-2	Meats, poultry, and fish	139.3	145.3	146.3
02-22	Processed poultry	123.1	129.2	130.4
02-5	Sugar and confectionery	154.2	158.4	158.3
02-6	Beverages and beverage materials	153.8	158.5	158.7
02-63	Packaged beverage materials	132.1	141.5	143.3
02-7	Fats and oils	178.3	173.1	177.3
03-81	Apparel	126.2	126.0	125.9
04-4	Other leather and related products	150.4	150.8	151.0
05-3	Gas fuels	286.3	236.9	237.8
05-4	Electric power	142.2	143.3	144.4
05-7	Refined petroleum products	136.6	133.0	148.6
06-3	Drugs and pharmaceuticals	286.8	289.2	289.8
06-5	Agricultural chemicals and products	147.7	148.8	148.2
06-7	Other chemicals and allied products	145.5	149.6	149.3
07-1	Rubber and rubber products	124.7	128.0	128.4
07-11	Rubber, except natural rubber	138.4	145.4	147.5
07-13	Miscellaneous rubber products	143.3	145.7	145.9
07-2	Plastic products	146.6	150.5	151.2
08-1	Lumber	193.6	204.6	205.9
09-1	Pulp, paper, and products, excluding building paper and board	167.3	168.9	169.7
09-15	Converted paper and paperboard products	173.1	175.0	175.8
10-1	Iron and steel	182.4	178.6	175.0
10-2	Nonferrous metals	151.6	158.5	161.1
10-25	Nonferrous mill shapes	156.3	165.0	164.2
11-3	Metalworking machinery and equipment	153.8	156.6	157.0
11-4	General purpose machinery and equipment	162.5	165.6	166.2
11-6	Special industry machinery	171.4	172.9	173.2
11-7	Electrical machinery and equipment	113.3	113.6	113.5
11-9	Miscellaneous machinery and equipment	142.3	145.0	145.0
12-6	Other household durable goods	161.2	162.1	162.9
13-2	Concrete ingredients	173.8	179.5	179.4
14-1	Motor vehicles and equipment	133.3	132.5	132.0
15-1	Toys, sporting goods, small arms, etc	133.1	134.1	134.2
15-4	Photographic equipment and supplies	102.5	102.8	105.7
15-9	Other miscellaneous products	143.8	146.1	146.5

1/ Data for November 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 Mar. 2005 from:	
			Nov. 2004 2/	Feb. 2005 2/	Mar. 2005 2/	Mar. 2004	Feb. 2005
	Total mining industries	12/84	179.1	165.9	173.4	26.9	4.5
211	Oil and gas extraction	12/85	234.8	205.3	217.4	31.4	5.9
212	Mining (except oil & gas)	12/03	114.0	120.2	121.8	15.0	1.3
213	Mining support activities	12/03	111.4	123.5	125.2	24.2	1.4
	Total manufacturing industries	12/84	146.1	147.2	148.9	6.1	1.2
311	Food mfg	12/84	143.3	145.2	146.0	2.5	.6
312	Beverage & tobacco mfg	12/03	101.2	104.7	104.7	4.0	0
313	Textile mills	12/03	101.7	102.5	103.0	2.8	.5
314	Textile product mills	12/03	103.6	103.9	104.4	5.3	.5
315	Apparel manufacturing	12/03	100.4	100.3	100.3	.5	0
316	Leather & allied product mfg	12/84	143.8	144.3	144.6	.6	.2
321	Wood products manufacturing	12/03	105.1	108.8	109.5	3.4	.6
322	Paper manufacturing	12/03	105.7	106.4	106.8	7.3	.4
323	Printing and related support activities	12/03	102.0	102.8	102.7	2.3	-.1
324	Petroleum and coal products mfg	12/84	170.4	163.6	182.5	35.9	11.6
325	Chemical mfg	12/84	179.3	184.0	185.2	9.7	.7
326	Plastics and rubber products mfg	12/84	135.3	138.7	139.0	7.3	.2
327	Nonmetallic mineral product mfg	12/84	145.5	149.2	149.7	6.8	.3
331	Primary metal mfg	12/84	154.2	159.2	158.1	19.5	-.7
332	Fabricated metal product mfg	12/84	145.4	147.7	147.9	7.6	.1
333	Machinery mfg	12/03	103.2	104.8	105.1	4.2	.3
334	Computer & electronic product mfg	12/03	98.4	98.3	98.1	-1.2	-.2
335	Electrical equip, appliance & component mfg.	12/03	104.6	106.6	107.0	5.1	.4
336	Transportation equipment mfg	12/03	102.7	102.6	102.5	2.1	-.1
337	Furniture & related product mfg	12/84	154.6	156.0	155.9	4.6	-.1
339	Miscellaneous mfg	12/03	101.3	102.5	102.7	1.9	.2
	Retail trade industries						
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers	12/03	104.2	104.3	105.7	2.4	1.3
442	Furniture and home furnishings stores	12/03	103.7	106.8	106.9	5.0	.1
443	Electronics and appliance stores	12/03	97.9	96.9	102.3	2.4	5.6
444	Bldg material and garden equip and supp dealers	12/03	108.6	112.4	111.0	6.0	-1.2
445	Food and beverage stores	12/99	124.9	127.1	128.5	3.3	1.1
446	Health and personal care stores	12/03	106.8	105.1	107.9	11.4	2.7
447	Gasoline stations	06/01	53.3	46.4	48.3	-12.8	4.1
448	Clothing and clothing accessories stores	12/03	101.7	101.7	101.7	2.2	0
451	Sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores	12/03	94.5	93.8	97.9	-1.0	4.4
452	General merchandise stores	12/03	102.9	107.1	101.5	-1.1	-5.2
454	Nonstore retailers	12/03	111.5	121.9	119.6	5.7	-1.9
	Transportation and warehousing						
481	Air transportation	12/92	162.2	166.5	171.1	5.6	2.8
482	Rail transportation	12/96	116.4	118.8	120.2	7.8	1.2
483	Water transportation	12/03	103.7	104.1	104.4	5.0	.3
484	Truck transportation	12/03	105.6	106.2	106.9	5.5	.7
486110	Pipeline transportation of crude oil	06/86	116.6	123.4	123.4	9.5	0
486910	Pipeline transportation of refined petroleum products	06/86	117.5	118.0	118.5	3.2	.4
488	Transportation support activities	12/03	102.4	102.5	103.0	2.5	.5
491	Postal service	06/89	155.0	155.0	155.0	0.0	0.0
492	Couriers and messengers	12/03	107.6	112.1	112.3	6.4	.2
	Utilities						
221	Utilities	12/03	108.8	107.0	107.9	6.6	.8
	Health care and social assistance						
6211	Offices of physicians	12/96	114.4	115.3	115.1	.7	-.2
6215	Medical and diagnostic laboratories	12/03	100.1	100.5	104.4	4.6	3.9
6216	Home health care services	12/96	120.2	120.6	120.6	.8	0
622	Hospitals	12/92	143.5	145.3	145.3	3.6	0
6231	Nursing care facilities	12/03	103.9	104.5	104.9	3.2	.4
62321	Residential mental retardation facilities	12/03	102.5	103.4	103.7	3.8	.3

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Industry code	Industry 1/	Index base	Index			Percent change to Mar. 2005 from:	
			Nov. 2004 2/	Feb. 2005 2/	Mar. 2005 2/	Mar. 2004	Feb. 2005
	Other services industries						
511	Publishing industries, except Internet.....	12/03	102.1	103.4	103.2	1.9	-0.2
515	Broadcasting, except Internet.....	12/03	103.2	100.0	100.8	.5	.8
517	Telecommunications.....	12/03	99.2	98.1	97.8	-2.4	-.3
5182	Data processing and related services.....	12/03	98.6	98.8	98.6	.2	-.2
5221	Depository credit intermediation.....	12/03	101.5	101.3	95.7	-5.8	-5.5
523	Security, commodity contracts and like activity.....	12/03	105.8	111.8	109.8	8.0	-1.8
524	Insurance carriers and related activities...	12/03	102.7	103.3	103.7	2.6	.4
5312	Offices of real estate agents and brokers...	12/03	103.1	106.0	106.0	5.3	0
5321	Automotive equipment rental and leasing.....	06/01	107.7	107.9	109.1	1.6	1.1
5411	Legal services.....	12/96	132.0	136.7	136.9	3.9	.1
541211	Offices of certified public accountants.....	12/03	101.7	101.9	102.0	1.2	.1
5413	Architectural, engineering and related services.....	12/96	127.3	128.7	128.8	1.8	.1
54181	Advertising agencies.....	12/03	100.5	101.0	101.0	1.2	0
5613	Employment services.....	12/96	115.2	115.7	115.2	1.8	-.4
56151	Travel agencies.....	12/03	95.2	95.0	96.2	-2.5	1.3
56172	Janitorial services.....	12/03	101.4	101.7	101.9	1.5	.2
5621	Waste collection.....	12/03	101.5	101.5	101.5	.7	0
721	Accommodation	12/96	125.1	128.2	127.9	2.4	-.2

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 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/					
	Oct. 2004	Nov. 2004	Dec. 2004	Jan. 2005	Feb. 2005	Mar. 2005
Finished goods	151.1	152.1	151.5	151.9	152.5	153.6
Finished consumer goods	154.8	156.1	155.1	155.4	156.4	157.8
Finished consumer foods	154.8	155.2	155.1	154.8	156.0	156.5
Crude	158.9	157.4	142.7	128.6	142.8	145.7
Processed	154.4	154.9	156.1	157.0	157.1	157.4
Finished consumer goods, excluding foods	154.4	156.0	154.8	155.2	156.1	157.9
Nondurable goods less foods	161.3	163.5	161.6	161.8	163.4	166.0
Durable goods	135.9	136.2	136.5	137.4	136.7	136.6
Capital equipment	142.5	142.8	143.2	144.1	143.8	144.2
Manufacturing industries	143.5	143.6	144.0	144.7	145.1	145.5
Nonmanufacturing industries	142.1	142.4	142.9	143.8	143.3	143.6
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components	146.6	147.7	147.5	148.1	149.1	150.6
Materials and components for manufacturing	141.5	142.1	142.9	144.0	144.6	145.1
Materials for food manufacturing	144.1	144.5	146.2	147.0	146.7	147.1
Materials for nondurable manufacturing	154.6	155.6	156.8	157.7	158.0	160.5
Materials for durable manufacturing	153.0	153.9	155.3	158.1	159.5	158.6
Components for manufacturing	128.2	128.4	128.6	129.1	129.6	129.5
Materials and components for construction	170.9	170.8	171.5	173.3	174.9	175.2
Processed fuels and lubricants	130.9	135.0	131.3	129.5	131.8	136.9
Manufacturing industries	128.0	134.7	133.6	131.6	130.9	133.3
Nonmanufacturing industries	132.8	135.3	129.9	128.2	132.4	139.2
Containers	164.7	165.0	165.3	166.5	166.7	166.8
Supplies	148.0	148.2	148.6	149.7	150.0	150.6
Manufacturing industries	151.3	151.7	152.2	153.3	154.1	154.5
Nonmanufacturing industries	146.0	146.1	146.5	147.6	147.8	148.3
Feeds	105.4	102.5	101.9	104.0	102.2	104.6
Other supplies	151.0	151.4	151.9	152.9	153.3	153.7
Crude materials for further processing	160.8	173.0	168.3	165.0	162.3	169.3
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs	119.9	121.2	124.1	126.4	122.4	128.2
Nonfood materials	188.0	208.4	197.9	190.2	188.6	196.3
Nonfood materials except fuel 2/	172.5	167.3	156.6	160.4	160.0	173.0
Manufacturing 2/	159.4	154.6	144.6	148.1	147.7	159.9
Construction	195.2	195.6	193.7	199.0	198.9	199.7
Crude fuel 3/	194.1	256.8	247.7	220.7	217.4	215.0
Manufacturing industries	184.7	242.4	234.1	209.2	206.2	204.1
Nonmanufacturing industries	198.5	262.8	253.5	225.8	222.4	220.0
Special groupings						
Finished goods, excluding foods	149.8	151.0	150.3	150.9	151.4	152.6
Intermediate materials less foods and feeds	147.4	148.6	148.4	148.9	150.0	151.5
Intermediate foods and feeds	131.9	131.2	132.2	133.4	132.6	133.7
Crude materials less agricultural products 2/	192.3	213.6	202.5	194.5	192.9	200.6
Finished energy goods	119.6	122.8	119.8	118.6	120.3	124.3
Finished goods less energy	153.7	154.1	154.2	155.1	155.4	155.7
Finished consumer goods less energy	158.6	159.0	159.1	159.8	160.5	160.7
Finished goods less foods and energy	153.7	154.1	154.3	155.5	155.6	155.7
Finished consumer goods less foods and energy	161.3	161.7	161.8	163.2	163.5	163.6
Consumer nondurable goods less foods and energy	181.8	182.3	182.2	184.2	185.4	185.6
Intermediate energy goods	130.0	133.7	130.7	129.0	130.9	135.8
Intermediate materials less energy	149.0	149.5	150.0	151.2	152.0	152.5
Intermediate materials less foods and energy	150.2	150.7	151.2	152.4	153.2	153.7
Crude energy materials 2/	181.8	208.3	194.7	186.0	186.3	196.5
Crude materials less energy	142.4	145.1	146.2	146.5	141.9	146.6
Crude nonfood materials less energy 3/	205.9	212.3	208.8	203.5	197.3	199.3

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 2004 have been recalculated to incorporate late reports and corrections by respondents.
2/ Includes crude petroleum.
3/ Excludes crude petroleum.