

United States Department of Labor



Bureau of Labor Statistics

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Producer Price Indexes -- May 2006

The Producer Price Index for Finished Goods rose 0.2 percent in May, seasonally adjusted, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. This increase followed a 0.9-percent jump in April and a 0.5-percent advance in March. At the earlier stages of processing, prices received by manufacturers of intermediate goods climbed 1.1 percent in May after rising 0.9 percent in the preceding month, while the crude goods index moved up 2.0 percent following a 1.2-percent gain in April. (See table A.)

Month	Total	tal Foods Energ		Except foods and energy	Change in finished goods from 12 months ago (unadj.)	Inter- mediate goods	Crude goods		
2005									
May	-0.2	-0.2	-1.6	0.2	3.6	-0.3	-3.1		
June	.1	7	1.5	1	3.7	.2	-1.7		
July	.8	7	3.9	.3	4.7	1.0	5.1		
Aug.	.5	2	3.0	0	5.3	.5	3.5		
Sept.	1.4	1.2	5.4	.2	6.9	2.3	10.5		
Oct.	.8	.1	4.3	3	5.9	3.0	5.7		
Nov.	5	.6	-3.1	.1	4.4	-1.3	-1.4		
Dec.	.7	.8	2.4	0	5.4	.3	-3.5		
2006									
Jan.	.3	r2	.1	r .4	r 5.6	1.0	r8		
Feb.	r -1.3	r -2.5	r -4.8	r .4		3	r -8.1		
Mar.	.5	.5	1.8	.1	3.5	1	-2.7		
Apr.	.9	.1	4.0	.1	4.0	.9	1.2		
May	.2	5	.4	.3	4.5	1.1	2.0		

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

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

Most of the deceleration in the finished goods index can be traced to prices for energy goods, which slowed to a 0.4-percent increase in May after advancing 4.0 percent in April. Prices for finished consumer foods turned down 0.5 percent following a 0.1-percent gain in the prior month. Alternatively, the index for finished goods other than foods and energy increased 0.3 percent in May compared with a 0.1-percent rise in April.

Before seasonal adjustment, the Producer Price Index for Finished Goods advanced 0.4 percent in May to 161.2 (1982 = 100). From May 2005 to May 2006, prices for finished goods increased 4.5 percent. Over the same period, the index for finished energy goods climbed 20.6 percent, prices for finished goods other than foods and energy rose 1.5 percent, and the index for finished consumer foods fell 1.5 percent. For the 12 months ended May 2006, prices for intermediate goods increased 8.9 percent and the crude goods index moved up 8.6 percent.

Finished goods

The index for finished energy goods rose 0.4 percent in May after advancing 4.0 percent in April. Gasoline prices climbed 2.2 percent in May following a 12.3-percent jump a month earlier. The indexes for home heating oil, liquefied petroleum gas, residential electric power, diesel fuel, finished lubricants, and kerosene also increased at slower rates than they had in the preceding month. Prices for residential natural gas fell more than in April. (See table 2.)

		Interm	ediate good	S	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.)					
2005	10045	Linci Sj	ener sj	(unuuj.)	10045	(unuuji)	ener gy	(unuuj.)					
May	0.7	-0.9	-0.3	6.3	-1.2	-4.5	-2.9	5.4					
June	1	1.7	1	6.2	-2.4	5	-3.6						
July	2	4.4	.1	6.8	6	10.8	.6						
Aug.	1	3.0	1	6.3	-1.2	6.0	4.6	12.1					
Sept.	1	7.4	1.0	8.7	1.7	17.1	5.6	29.7					
Oct.	.4	8.8	1.4	10.9	1	10.9	-1.5	31.8					
Nov.	0	-6.9	.4	8.5	1.0	-3.4	2.4	21.6					
Dec.	.3	4	.4	8.6	2.5	-8.1	1.9	21.1					
2006													
Jan.	.7	r 1.6	r .9	r 9.2	-3.1	r .2	r2	r 22.1					
Feb.	r -1.3	r -2.6	r .4	8.2	-3.0	r -14.3	r 3.1	12.9					
Mar.	3	9	.1	7.0	-2.2	-4.5	.8	4.9					
Apr.	7	2.8	.4	7.3	-1.4	1.3	4.7	3.4					
May	2	1.0	1.1	8.9	-2.3	2.5	6.2	8.6					

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

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

Prices for finished consumer foods declined 0.5 percent in May compared with a 0.1-percent rise in April. The index for fresh and dry vegetables dropped 14.0 percent following an 18.1-percent increase in the preceding month. Prices for fresh fruits and melons, eggs for fresh use, and for finfish and shellfish also turned down in May after rising a month earlier. Conversely, the index for beef and veal rose 2.3 percent in May compared with a 2.7-percent decrease in April. Prices for pork, soft drinks, and bakery products also turned up in May. The indexes for dairy products and processed young chickens fell less than they had in April.

The index for finished consumer goods other than foods and energy moved up 0.2 percent in May following a 0.1-percent gain in April. In May, rising prices for pharmaceutical preparations; soaps and synthetic detergents; household furniture; pet food; mobile homes; women's, girls', and infants' apparel; tires; and sanitary paper products outweighed falling prices for alcoholic beverages and passenger cars.

The capital equipment index advanced 0.3 percent in May after moving up 0.2 percent in April. In May, higher prices for heavy motor trucks, communication and related equipment, commercial furniture, civilian aircraft, and for agricultural machinery and equipment more than offset lower prices for passenger cars, integrating and measuring instruments, and semiconductor manufacturing equipment.

Intermediate goods

The Producer Price Index for Intermediate Materials, Supplies, and Components advanced 1.1 percent in May following a 0.9-percent gain in the preceding month. Prices for materials for durable manufacturing, materials for nondurable manufacturing, and materials and components for construction rose more than they had in April. The index for intermediate foods and feeds decreased less in May than in the prior month, while prices for containers turned up after declining a month earlier. By contrast, the intermediate energy goods index increased at a slower rate in May than it had in the previous month. Prices for intermediate materials less foods and energy rose 1.1 percent compared with a 0.4-percent gain in April. (See table B.)

The index for materials for durable manufacturing moved up 4.4 percent in May after rising 1.6 percent in the prior month. Hot rolled steel sheet and strip prices jumped 7.9 percent following no change in April. The indexes for copper and brass mill shapes and for aluminum mill shapes increased more in May than they had in the preceding month. Prices for semifinished steel mill products, secondary aluminum, softwood lumber, and for hot rolled steel bars, plates, and structural shapes turned up after falling a month earlier. Alternatively, the cold rolled steel sheet and strip index climbed 1.2 percent in May following a 4.3-percent advance in the prior month. Prices for primary aluminum (except extrusion billet) also rose less than they had in April, and the index for titanium mill shapes turned down in May. (See table 2.)

Prices for materials for nondurable manufacturing increased 1.4 percent in May following a 0.1-percent rise in the preceding month. The paperboard index moved up 5.3 percent after rising 0.3 percent in the prior month. Prices for primary basic organic chemicals also increased more than they had in April. The index for plastic resins and materials fell less than it had a month earlier. Prices for inedible fats and oils and for phosphates turned up in May, while the index for stemmed and redried tobacco was unchanged after declining in the previous month. By contrast, prices for paint materials fell 2.7 percent in May compared with a 2.1-percent rise in April. The index for potassium and sodium compounds (excluding bleaches and alkalies) also decreased after advancing a month earlier. Prices for intermediate basic organic chemicals declined following no change in April.

Prices for materials and components for construction climbed 1.2 percent in May following a 0.4percent rise in the prior month. The nonferrous wire and cable index jumped 16.6 percent after moving up 5.7 percent in the previous month. Prices for steel mill products, paving mixtures and blocks, and fabricated structural metal products also increased more than they had in April. The index for softwood lumber turned up in May, while prices for plastic construction products showed no change after falling in the preceding month. Alternatively, the concrete products index advanced 0.6 percent in May following a 1.2-percent rise in the prior month. Plywood prices turned down after increasing in April.

The index for intermediate foods and feeds edged down 0.2 percent in May following a 0.7-percent decline in the previous month. Prices for fluid milk products decreased 0.4 percent after falling 2.5 percent in April. The indexes for natural, processed, and imitation cheese and for processed young chickens also fell less in May than they had a month earlier. Prices for beef and veal and for pork turned up following declines in the previous month. Conversely, the refined sugar and byproducts index moved down 0.6 percent after rising 3.5 percent in April. Prices for confectionery materials and for shortening and cooking oils also turned down in May, while the flour index increased less than it had in the previous month.

Prices for containers advanced 0.3 percent in May after declining 0.2 percent in the prior month. The aluminum cans index edged up 0.1 percent following a 1.4-percent decrease in April. Prices for steel cans also turned up after falling in the preceding month. The index for glass containers rose in May after showing no change in the previous month, and prices for paper boxes and containers increased more than they had in April. Conversely, the paper, plastic, and foil bags index fell 1.1 percent compared with a 0.4-percent decrease in the prior month.

Prices for intermediate energy goods moved up 1.0 percent in May following a 2.8-percent rise in the prior month. The jet fuels index advanced 1.6 percent after surging 18.1 percent in April. Prices for gasoline, diesel fuel, and home heating oil also increased less than they had in the preceding month. The indexes for both industrial and commercial electric power fell following gains in the prior month. By contrast, residual fuel prices moved up 10.3 percent in May after dropping 17.4 percent in the previous month. The index for natural gas to electric utilities also turned up, while prices for both industrial and commercial natural gas decreased at slower rates than they had in April.

Crude goods

The Producer Price Index for Crude Materials for Further Processing rose 2.0 percent in May following a 1.2-percent gain in April. Prices for crude energy materials and basic industrial materials increased more than they had a month earlier. Conversely, the index for crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs fell at a faster rate than it had in April. (See table B.)

The index for crude energy materials advanced 2.5 percent in May following a 1.3-percent increase in the previous month. The majority of this acceleration can be traced to prices for natural gas, which gained 2.3 percent after declining 5.5 percent in April. Alternatively, the index for crude petroleum moved up 3.8 percent in May subsequent to a 10.3-percent advance a month earlier. The coal index decreased 2.2 percent following a 1.0-percent advance in April. (See table 2.)

Prices for crude nonfood materials less energy advanced 6.2 percent in May after rising 4.7 percent in the prior month. The index for gold ores jumped 21.1 percent in May following a 10.0-percent gain in April. Prices for both copper and aluminum base scrap and for iron and steel scrap also increased more than they had a month earlier. The index for phosphates turned up in May. Conversely, prices for raw cotton decreased 13.0 percent in May following a 9.3-percent advance in the previous month. The index for wastepaper rose less than it had a month earlier, while prices for iron ore were unchanged after increasing in the prior month.

Prices for crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs fell 2.3 percent in May subsequent to a 1.4-percent decline in April. The index for slaughter cattle moved down 5.2 percent after decreasing 3.3 percent in the prior month. Prices for fresh and dry vegetables, alfalfa hay, unprocessed finfish, and for fresh fruits and melons turned down in May. The indexes for corn and wheat increased less than they had in the previous month. By contrast, prices for fluid milk fell 1.6 percent in May after decreasing 6.4 percent in April. The indexes for slaughter hogs, slaughter broilers and fryers, and soybeans turned up in May.

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

Mining. The Producer Price Index for the Net Output of Total Mining Industries advanced 3.1 percent in May following a 2.3-percent rise in April. (Net output price indexes are not seasonally adjusted.) Prices received by the industry for natural gas liquid extraction increased 2.7 percent after falling 1.9 percent in the previous month. The industry indexes for gold ore mining and for potash, soda, and borate mineral mining climbed at faster rates in May than they had a month earlier. By contrast, the index for the oil and gas well drilling industry moved up 2.4 percent in May compared with a 6.5-percent advance in the prior month. Prices received by the industry for crude petroleum and natural gas extraction also rose less than they had in April. The industry indexes for bituminous coal and lignite surface mining, bituminous coal underground mining, oil and gas operations support activities, and for crushed and broken granite mining and quarrying turned down after rising a month earlier. The Producer Price Index for Total Mining Industries was 212.0 in May (December 1984 = 100), 19.2 percent above its year-ago level.

Manufacturing. The Producer Price Index for the Net Output of Total Manufacturing Industries advanced 0.9 percent in May after increasing 1.4 percent in April. Prices received by petroleum and coal products manufacturers rose 4.3 percent following a 12.0-percent jump in the previous month. After inching up in April, prices received by producers of transportation equipment turned down in May. Alternatively, prices received by food manufacturers rose 0.6 percent following a decrease of 0.6 percent in April. The industry group index for chemical manufacturing also turned up after declining in the prior month. Prices received by manufacturers of primary metals, electrical equipment and appliances, and paper advanced at faster rates in May than they had in the preceding month. The industry group indexes for machinery manufacturing and for computer and electronic products manufacturing, which were unchanged in April, moved up in May. The Producer Price Index for Total Manufacturing Industries was 158.5 in May (December 1984 = 100), 6.1 percent above its year-ago level.

Services. Among services industries, the index for commercial banking declined 2.2 percent in May compared with a 12.5-percent gain in April. Prices received by the industries for portfolio management, cellular and other wireless carriers, lessors of nonresidential buildings (except miniwarehouses), offices of certified public accountants, and for investment banking and securities dealing also decreased after rising in the previous month. By contrast, the index for the scheduled passenger air transportation industry fell 0.4 percent in May after declining 2.3 percent in the preceding month. Prices received by the industry for engineering services climbed more in May than they had in April.

Producer Price Index data for June 2006 are scheduled to be released on Tuesday, July 18, 2006, 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. 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*.

		PPI Detailed
Title	Code	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	
New warehouse building construction	236221	July 2005
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	July 2005
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	July 2005
Wholesale trade agents and brokers	425120	July 2005
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	January 2004
Electronics and appliance stores	443	January 2004
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	January 2004

		PPI Detailed
Title	Code	Report Issue
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	January 2004
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	January 2004
General merchandise stores	452	January 2004
Miscellaneous store retailers	453	January 2004
Internet service providers	518111	July 2005
Web search portals	518112	July 2005
Commercial banking	522110	January 2005
Savings institutions	522120	January 2005
Direct health and medical insurance carriers	524114	July 2004
Construction, mining, and forestry machinery and equipment rental and leasing	532412	January 2005
Security guards and patrol services	561612	July 2005
Fitness and recreational sports centers	713940	July 2005

Weights

Weights for most traditional commodity groupings of the PPI, as well as weights for commodity-based aggregate indexes calculated using traditional commodity groupings, such as stage-of-processing indexes, currently reflect 1997 values of shipments as reported in the *Census of Manufactures* and other sources. From January 1996 through December 2001, PPI weights were derived from 1992 shipment values. Industry indexes also are now calculated with 1997 net output weights. This periodic update of the value weights used to calculate the PPI is done to more accurately reflect changes in production and marketing patterns in the economy. Net output values of shipments are used as weights for industry indexes. Net output values refer to the value of shipments from establishments within the industry to buyers outside the industry. However, weights for commodity price indexes are based on gross shipment values, including 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
Emala	0.001
Equals	0.034
Result multiplied by 100	0.034 0.034 x 100

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:
pcu325325 pcu336110336110 pcu621111621111411	Chemical manufacturing, not seasonally adjusted Automobile and light duty motor vehicle manufacturing Offices of physicians, one and two physician practices and single specialty group practices,
Ī	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 		djusted	index	Unadjus percen change May 200	nt	 Seasonally adjusted percent change from: 				
		 Jan. 2006 2/ 	 Apr. 2006 2/	 May 2006 2/ 		 Apr. 2006 	 Feb. to Mar. 	 Mar. to Apr. 	 Apr. to May 		
Finished goods		159.9	160.6	161.2	4.5	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.2		
Finished consumer goods		165.7	166.5	167.2	5.5	.4	.7	1.2	.2		
Finished consumer foods Crude		157.1 157.7	154.3 152.0	154.3 138.2	-1.5 -1.5	0 -9.1	.5 9.8	.1 10.7	5 -11.2		
Processed	•	157.0	154.4	155.6	-1.5	.8	1	8	.5		
Finished consumer goods, excluding foods	54.998	168.7	170.8	171.8	8.2	.6	.7	1.5	. 4		
Nondurable goods less foods		181.7	184.7	186.2	11.2	.8	1.0	2.0	. 4		
Durable goods Capital equipment		137.3 145.8	137.4 146.5	137.4 146.7	.4 1.4	0.1	.1	0.2	.1 .3		
Manufacturing industries		145.0	148.5	148.7	1.4	.1	.1	.2	.3		
Nonmanufacturing industries		145.1	145.7	146.0	1.2	.2	.1	.3	.3		
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.		161.6	162.6	164.4	8.9	1.1	1	.9	1.1		
Materials and components for manufacturing		151.2	153.0	155.4	7.4	1.6	1	.6	1.6		
Materials for food manufacturing Materials for nondurable manufacturing		146.0 172.2	143.5 173.7	144.5 176.1	-1.9 10.2	.7 1.4	7 6	3	.2 1.4		
Materials for durable manufacturing		167.6	172.7	180.2	14.8	4.3	0	1.6	4.4		
Components for manufacturing	•	131.4	132.7	133.0	2.5	.2	.2	.5	.2		
Materials and components for construction		184.2	186.4	188.6	7.8	1.2	.4	. 4	1.2		
Processed fuels and lubricants		167.2	165.5	166.7	19.5	.7	-1.0	2.9	.7		
Manufacturing industries		168.7 166.3	158.3 170.0	158.6 171.9	14.4 22.7	.2	-2.6 .1	3 4.9	.5		
Containers		170.5	173.1	173.6	3.8	.3	.9	2	.3		
Supplies		155.3	156.0	156.6	3.4	.4	.1	0	. 4		
Manufacturing industries		159.9	160.6	161.0	3.9	.2	.2	4	.2		
Nonmanufacturing industries		152.8	153.5	154.2	3.3	.5	.2	.1	.5		
Feeds Other supplies		110.8 158.0	109.1 158.9	107.7 159.8	3 3.5	-1.3 .6	.6	-1.4	-1.4 .6		
Crude materials for further processing	 100.000	199.0	180.9	185.2	8.6	2.4	-2.7	1.2	2.0		
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs		119.3	112.8	112.7	-10.7	1	-2.2	-1.4	-2.3		
Nonfood materials		255.7	228.9	236.6	18.2	3.4	-3.0	2.3	3.6		
Nonfood materials except fuel 3/		195.0	211.9	221.4	33.3	4.5	2.8	7.3	4.9		
Manufacturing 3/ Construction		180.5 201.6	196.4 202.3	205.3 202.5	33.8 .4	4.5	2.9	7.4 0	4.9		
Crude fuel 4/		332.9	233.7	237.6	.2	1.7	-10.1	-4.5	1.7		
Manufacturing industries		313.4	222.2	225.7	.5	1.6	-9.7	-4.4	1.6		
Nonmanufacturing industries	33.493	340.7	239.0	243.0	.2	1.7	-10.1	-4.6	1.7		
Special groupings											
Finished goods, excluding foods	5/ 79.728	160.3	161.9	162.7	6.0	.5	.5	1.1	.4		
Intermediate materials less foods and feeds		163.0	164.1	165.9	9.2	1.1	1	.9	1.1		
Intermediate foods and feeds		135.0	132.8	132.9	-1.6	.1	3	7	2		
Crude materials less agricultural products 3/ 7/.	8/ 71.305 	263.2	235.1	243.4	18.7	3.5	-3.0	2.3	3.8		
Finished energy goods		145.7	149.7	151.4	20.6	1.1	1.8	4.0	.4		
Finished goods less energy Finished consumer goods less energy		157.4 162.4	157.2 161.8	157.4 162.0	.8 .5	.1	.3	.1	.1		
	L	157.9	158.5	158.8	1.5	.2					
Finished goods less foods and energy Finished consumer goods less foods and energy		166.0	158.5	158.8	1.5	.2	.1	.1	.3		
Consumer nondurable goods less foods and energy		189.8	191.1	191.7	2.6	.3	.2	.1	.4		
Intermediate energy goods	 6/ 21.301	166.5	165.7	167.5	20.9	1.1	9	2.8	1.0		
Intermediate materials less energy		158.3	159.7	161.5	6.0	1.1	.1	. 4	1.1		
Intermediate materials less foods and energy	6/ 75.185	159.7	161.4	163.2	6.3	1.1	.1	.4	1.1		
Crude energy materials 3/	1 18/ 54 210	274.5	227.7	233.4	14.9	2.5	-4.5	1.3	2.5		
Crude materials less energy		144.7	145.4	148.7	2.9	2.3	-1.0	1.1	1.4		
Crude nonfood materials less energy 4/		216.1	236.8	249.5	26.7	5.4	.8	4.7	6.2		
	1										

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 January 2006 have been recalculated to incorporate
late reports and corrections by respondents. All indexes
are subject to revision 4 months after original publication.
2/ Teluder ender ende

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.

Commodity code	Grouping	 Unac 	ljusted i	ndex	Unadjus percen change May 20 	t	Seasonally adjusted percent change from: 			
		 Jan. 2006 1/	 Apr. / 2006 1/	 May 2006 1/ 	May 2005	 Apr. 2006 	 Feb. to Mar.		 Apr.to May	
	FINISHED GOODS FINISHED CONSUMER GOODS FINISHED CONSUMER FOODS	165.7	160.6 166.5 154.3	161.2 167.2 154.3	4.5 5.5 -1.5	0.4 .4 0	0.5 .7 .5	0.9 1.2 .1	0.2 .2 5	
01-11 01-13	Fresh fruits and melons 2/ Fresh and dry vegetables 2/	 96.8 186.7	96.4 166.7	95.6 143.4	-16.4	8 -14.0	.3 3.7	8.1 18.1	8 -14.0	
01-71-07 02-11	Eggs for fresh use (Dec. 1991=100) Bakery products 2/	96.9	90.5 205.2	65.7 206.7	-5.1	-27.4	29.2	2.4	-16.7	
02-13 02-14-02	Milled rice 2/ Pasta products (June 1985=100) 2/	129.6	132.1 128.0	130.3 128.0	8.6 3	-1.4	1.1	2	-1.4	
02-21-01 02-21-04	Beef and veal 2/	149.9	138.7	141.9	-9.4 -8.0	2.3 6.0	-1.2	-2.7 -3.9	2.3	
02-22-03	Processed young chickens	116.8	105.3	108.0	-22.8	2.6	-3.0	-4.1	.9	
02-22-06 02-23	Processed turkeys Finfish and shellfish	229.4	96.6 252.8	100.1 250.6	-1.5 12.4	3.6	2.2 11.5	0 4.6	2.3	
02-3 02-4	Dairy products Processed fruits and vegetables	144.4	144.4 147.2	143.3 148.5	-6.7 5.8	8 .9	-3.1 .8	-2.5 1.0	6 1.0	
02-55 02-62	Confectionery end products 2/ Soft drinks	162.8	201.8 161.9	203.3 163.6	-1.0 3.7	.7 1.1	.5 5	.3 5	.7 1.4	
)2-63-01)2-78	Roasted coffee 2/ Shortening and cooking oils 2/		152.6 184.6	152.8 181.4	-1.7	.1	.3	1 1.2	.1	
	FINISHED CONSUMER GOODS EXCLUDING FOODS	1	170.8	171.8	8.2	.6	.7	1.5	.4	
02-61 03-81-06	Alcoholic beverages		161.8 99.5	160.4	1.3	9	1 1	.8 -1.0	7	
03-81-07 03-82	Men's and boys' apparel (Dec. 2003=100) 2/ Textile housefurnishings 2/	97.5	97.7 123.0	97.4 122.9	-1.3	3 1	01	.1	3	
04-3	Footwear 2/	148.6	149.0	148.9	.5	1	.1	.1	1	
05-41 05-51	Residential electric power (Dec. 1990=100) Residential gas (Dec. 1990=100)	262.1	133.2 228.8	133.9 222.0	8.4 9.4	.5 -3.0	7 5	.6 -3.0	.1 -3.1	
05-71 05-73-02-01		186.4	217.7 212.3	225.2 222.3	42.4 39.4	3.4 4.7	9.1 -3.6	12.3 13.7	2.2	
06-38 06-71	Pharmaceutical preparations (June 2001=100) 2/ Soaps and synthetic detergents 2/		123.3 137.1	125.6 141.4	7.4 4.5	1.9 3.1	.2	.1 .6	1.9 3.1	
06-75 07-12	Cosmetics and other toilet preparations 2/ Tires, tubes, tread, etc 2/		144.3 112.5	144.4 113.7	.7	.1 1.1	.2	1	.1 1.1	
09-15-01 09-31-01	Sanitary paper products 2/ Newspaper circulation	156.6	160.6 244.4	161.3 244.4	4.5 1.8	.4	2.8 6	-1.2	.4	
)9-32-01)9-33	Periodical circulation 2/ Book publishing 2/	225.9	226.8	227.1	.3 3.4	.1	.1	-1.9	.1	
12-1	Household furniture 2/	170.9	171.7	172.5	4.0	.5	0	.4	.5	
12-3 12-4	Floor coverings 2/ Household appliances 2/	104.3	153.9 104.5	153.9 104.3	5.9	0	9	.1	0	
L2-5 L2-62	Home electronic equipment 2/ Household glassware	170.9	61.9 170.9	61.8 170.9	-2.2	2 0	2 2	0.2	2 1	
L2-64 L2-66	Household flatware 2/ Lawn and garden equip., ex. tractors 2/		148.8 134.1	148.8 134.2	.3 6	0.1	0	0.1	0.1	
14-11-01 15-11	Passenger cars Toys, games, and children's vehicles 2/	130.7 127.0	129.0 128.6	128.6 128.5	-3.5	3 1	.4	8	4 1	
L5-12 L5-2	Sporting and athletic goods 2/ Tobacco products 2/	124.4	125.7 458.8	125.8 458.8	.6 1	.1	.3	.8	.1	
15-5 15-94-02	Mobile homes 2/ Jewelry, platinum, & karat gold 2/	204.4	209.6	211.6	5.4 13.6	1.0 4.3	1	1.5 1.6	1.0 4.3	
5-94-04	Costume jewelry and novelties 2/		153.6	153.6	.1	0	0	0	0	
	CAPITAL EQUIPMENT	1	146.5	146.7	1.4	.1	.1	.2	.3	
11-1 11-2	Agricultural machinery and equipment 2/ Construction machinery and equipment 2/	173.0	177.8 175.2	179.1 175.5	2.5 3.8	.7	.4	1	.7	
11-37 11-38	Metal cutting machine tools 2/ Metal forming machine tools 2/	181.9	163.0 182.8	162.9 183.8	5.5 2.9	1 .5	1	.2	1 .5	
11-39 11-41	Tools, dies, jigs, fixtures, and ind. molds 2/ Pumps, compressors, and equipment	182.9	143.3 184.0	143.3 184.9	.6 4.1	0 .5	1 .4	.2 4	0.7	
11-44 11-51	Industrial material handling equipment 2/ Electronic computers (Dec. 2004=100) 2/		154.8 68.6	154.8 68.2	2.7 -21.4	0 6	.5 -2.6	.5 -3.7	0 6	
11-62 11-64	Textile machinery 2/ Paper industries machinery (June 1982=100) 2/		162.6 181.8	163.3 181.9	1.3 2.7	.4	.1	0.7	.4	
11-65 11-74	Printing trades machinery 2/ Transformers and power regulators 2/	144.4	145.1 163.3	145.8 163.4	1.0 10.1	.5	0 1.4	1 .9	.5	
11-76 11-79-05	Communication & related equip. (Dec. 1985=100) 2/ X-ray and electromedical equipment 2/	102.0	102.4 94.8	102.8 94.6	.1	.4	2	.2	.4	
11-91 11-92	Oil field and gas field machinery Mining machinery and equipment 2/	163.8	167.4 183.8	170.8 184.0	10.1	2.0	1.0	8	2.0	
11-93 12-2	Office and store machines and equipment 2/ Commercial furniture 2/	114.6	114.7 175.6	114.7 176.7	6	0.6	.1	0.1	0.6	
14-11-05	Light motor trucks	146.8	145.5	144.9	-2.2	4	.1	0	.1	
L4-11-06 L4-14	Heavy motor trucks 2/ Truck trailers 2/	159.8	166.3 162.5	168.6 163.3	4.5	1.4	.5	1.1	1.4	
14-21-02 14-31	Civilian aircraft (Dec. 1985=100) Ships (Dec. 1985=100) 2/	179.4	211.5 180.3	211.5 181.2	5.0 3.5	.5	.2	1.7 6	.2	
4-4	Railroad equipment 2/	1	169.1 162.6	169.5 164.4	5.1 8.9	.2	1.5	.7	.2	
	INTERMEDIATE FOODS AND FEEDS	1	132.8	132.9	-1.6	.1	3	7	2	
)2-12-03)2-53	Flour 2/ Refined sugar and byproducts 2/		143.2 154.6	146.0 153.6	10.0 26.7	2.0	-1.1	5.0 3.5	2.0	
02-54	Confectionery materials	132.1	137.0	135.2	8.4	-1.3	.8	4.1	-1.0	
)2-64-01-11)2-9	Soft drink beverage bases (Dec. 1985=100) 2/ Prepared animal feeds 2/		181.5 116.9	189.0 116.3	4.7	4.1 5	0.7	0 8	4.1 5	
	INTERMEDIATE MATERIALS LESS FOODS AND FEEDS	1	164.1	165.9	9.2	1.1	1	.9	1.1	
	Synthetic fibers 2/		113.6	114.2 113.7	2.1 1.7	.5	.2	-1.5 6	.5	
03-2	Processed yarns and threads 2/		113.5							
03-1 03-2 03-3 03-4	Processed yarns and threads 2/ Gray fabrics 2/ Finished fabrics 2/	119.1 125.7	119.4 126.4	120.6 127.2	5.2 2.7	1.0 .6	7 0	2	1.0 .6	
03-2 03-3	Processed yarns and threads 2/ Gray fabrics 2/	119.1 125.7 136.3 218.9	119.4	120.6	5.2	1.0	7	2	1.0	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2.	Producer price	indexes	and percer	t changes	for	selected	commodity	groupings	by	stage	of	processing	-	Continued
(1982=100	unless otherwis	se indica	ated)											

Commodity			justed i	ndex	Unadjus percen change May 20	t	 Seasonally adjusted percent change from: :			
code			 Apr. 2006 1/	 May 2006 1/	 May	 Apr.	 Feb. to Mar.			
	INTERMEDIATE MATERIALS LESS FOODS AND FEEDS		·		·	·			·	
	-Continued									
05-42 05-43	Commercial electric power Industrial electric power		158.0 169.2	158.3 169.6	8.6 12.2	0.2	-0.4	0.6	-0.8	
05-52 05-53	Commercial natural gas (Dec. 1990=100)		242.6 248.1	234.1 241.6	8.8 7.3	-3.5 -2.6	-3.3 -6.4	-4.3 -4.3	-2.1	
05-54	<pre>Industrial natural gas (Dec. 1990=100) Natural gas to electric utilities (Dec. 1990=100)</pre>		191.0	187.8	1.8	-1.7	-5.5	-3.9	1.2	
05-72-03 05-73-03	Jet fuels No. 2 Diesel fuel		213.3 230.4	218.8 239.6	51.9 40.3	2.6 4.0	.2	18.1 10.6	1.6	
05-74	Residual fuels 2/	179.1	147.1	162.2	11.8	10.3	-1.9	-17.4	10.3	
06-1 06-21	Industrial chemicals 2/ Prepared paint		208.3 201.4	212.3 202.3	17.3 7.7	1.9	-1.5	1.5	1.9	
06-22	Paint materials 2/	199.4	201.9	196.5	3.1	-2.7	-1.9	2.1	-2.7	
06-31 06-4	Medicinal and botanical chemicals 2/ Fats and oils, inedible 2/		137.5 140.0	137.3 146.3	1.1	1 4.5	1 3.8	-1.3 -3.9	1 4.5	
06-51	Mixed fertilizers	146.1	146.0	145.1	5.8	6	-1.4	1.3	1	
06-52-01 06-52-02	Nitrogenates Phosphates 2/		212.4 131.5	205.9 134.9	7.7 8.1	-3.1 2.6	-3.5 2.5	7 -1.1	-1.2 2.6	
06-53 06-6	Other agricultural chemicals 2/ Plastic resins and materials 2/		151.3 198.9	157.3 196.5	4.8 3.3	4.0 -1.2	-2.1	.5 -2.0	4.0	
07-11-02	Synthetic rubber 2/		198.9	160.4	7.4	-1.2	-1.5	-1.7	-1.2	
07-21 07-22	Plastic construction products 2/ Unsupported plastic film, sheet, & other shapes 2/		182.4 175.3	182.4 175.8	18.0 7.7	0 .3	1 2.3	-1.0 -3.3	0 .3	
07-26	Plastic parts and components for manufacturing 2/	127.8	127.9	128.0	8.0	.1	2	.1	.1	
08-11 08-12	Softwood lumber 2/ Hardwood lumber 2/		203.0 194.7	208.4 196.4	3.4	2.7	6 -1.5	-1.8	2.7	
08-2	Millwork	200.6	201.6	202.0	2.6	.2	.1	2	.1	
08-3 09-11	Plywood 2/ Woodpulp 2/		182.7 141.7	176.6 141.3	1.5 1.9	-3.3 3	.1	1.2	-3.3	
09-13	Paper 2/	163.5	166.0	166.1	5.0	.1	1.0	.4	.1	
09-14 09-15-03	Paperboard 2/ Paper boxes and containers 2/		184.8 190.5	194.6 191.0	7.6 3.7	5.3	.4 2.4	.3	5.3	
09-2	Building paper and board 2/	184.4	184.9	188.1	8.4	1.7	.3	2.4	1.7	
09-37 10-15	Commercial printing (June 1982=100) 2/ Foundry and forge shop products 2/		164.9 161.1	164.5 162.3	2.3 3.6	2	.2	.1	2	
10-17	Steel mill products 2/	163.5	162.6	167.2	3.9	2.8	.3	.9	2.8	
10-22 10-25-01	<pre>Primary nonferrous metals 2/ Aluminum mill shapes 2/</pre>		212.8 178.4	234.2 183.9	57.3 12.9	10.1 3.1	.5	5.9 1.7	10.1 3.1	
10-25-02	Copper and brass mill shapes 2/ Nonferrous wire and cable 2/	284.4	338.1 204.5	414.5	86.9	22.6 16.6	.6 3	13.1	22.6 16.6	
10-26 10-3	Metal containers 2/		126.4	238.5 127.0	46.6 2.3	.5	3	5.7 -1.0	.5	
10-4 10-5	Hardware 2/ Plumbing fixtures and brass fittings		172.2 202.9	172.2 203.6	3.1 3.2	0 .3	.3	.2	0 .3	
10-5	Heating equipment 2/		183.3	183.6	2.2	.2	2	.9	.2	
10-7 10-88	Fabricated structural metal products 2/ Fabricated ferrous wire products (June 1982=100) 2/.		178.9 160.5	179.9 161.4	3.0 3.1	.6	.4	.2	.6	
10-89	Other misc. metal products 2/	138.7	140.1	140.2	2.6	.1	.3	.7	.1	
11-45 11-48	Mechanical power transmission equipment Air conditioning and refrigeration equipment 2/		194.6 147.9	195.5 147.9	3.2	.5	.4	1	.4	
11-49-02	Metal valves, ex.fluid power (Dec. 1982=100)	193.7	199.3	201.0	6.1	.9	2	.3	.7	
11-49-05 11-71	Ball and roller bearings 2/ Wiring devices 2/		191.7 187.6	191.7 186.3	2.2	0	.3	.1	0 7	
11-73	Motors, generators, motor generator sets	161.0	162.7	162.8	3.7	.1	.1	1.0	.2	
11-75 11-78	Switchgear, switchboard, etc., equipment Electronic components and accessories 2/		176.8 85.7	176.5 86.0	4.2 -1.3	2	.5	.3	.1 .4	
11-94 11-95	Internal combustion engines 2/ Machine shop products 2/		151.8 152.4	151.8 152.6	3.3 1.0	0.1	.8	4	0.1	
13-11	Flat glass 2/	113.0	152.4	113.1	2.2	.1	1.2	4	.1	
13-22 13-3	Cement Concrete products		198.7 193.6	199.1 194.5	14.8 11.3	.2	.6 1.8	1.0 1.2	.2	
13-6	Asphalt felts and coatings	142.0	143.5	143.6	10.6	.1	1	8	6	
13-7 13-8	Gypsum products 2/ Glass containers		268.8 150.4	278.8 152.8	26.4 4.7	3.7 1.6	6	.6	3.7 1.7	
14-12	Motor vehicle parts 2/	114.2	116.2	116.5	3.2	.3	.2	1.0	.3	
14-23 14-25	Aircraft engines & engine parts (Dec. 1985=100) Aircraft parts & aux.equip.,nec (June 1985=100) 2/		171.5 155.9	171.8 156.1	3.5 .9	.2	.1 -3.2	.9 2.6	.2	
15-42	Photographic supplies 2/	121.2	121.6	121.6	2.3	0	.2	.2	0	
15-6	Medical/surgical/personal aid devices	160.9 	160.8	162.2	2.0	.9	.4	0	1.0	
	CRUDE MATERIALS FOR FURTHER PROCESSING	199.0	180.9	185.2	8.6	2.4	-2.7	1.2	2.0	
	 CRUDE FOODSTUFFS AND FEEDSTUFFS	 119.3	112.8	112.7	-10.7	1	-2.2	-1.4	-2.3	
01-21	 Wheat 2/	 103-4	115.2	116.8	16.5	1.4	.3	6.6	1.4	
01-22-02	Corn 2/	77.8	88.9	89.3	14.9	.4	2.3	9.8	.4	
01-31 01-32	Slaughter cattle 2/ Slaughter hogs		124.3 63.5	117.8 78.1	-13.5 -17.0	-5.2 23.0	-2.4	-3.3 -6.4	-5.2 1.4	
01-41-02	Slaughter broilers/fryers 2/	152.5	136.6	137.2	-25.2	.4	-4.6	-5.4	.4	
01-42 01-6	Slaughter turkeys Fluid milk	122.0 108.6	119.6 91.3	125.9 89.8	5.8 -19.0	5.3 -1.6	1.0 -7.8	.2 -6.4	2.2	
01-83-01-31	Soybeans 2/	96.3	92.6	98.1	-8.9	5.9	-1.3	-2.9	5.9	
02-52-01-03		1	126.0	128.0	9.6	1.6	-2.8	3.0	1.6	
	CRUDE NONFOOD MATERIALS	1	228.9	236.6	18.2	3.4	-3.0	2.3	3.6	
01-51	Raw cotton 2/ Hides and skins 2/		90.3	78.6	-8.5	-13.0	2.6	9.3	-13.0	
04-1 05-1	Coal 2/	125.6	193.6 130.1	196.0 127.3	5.0 9.1	1.2 -2.2	1.6 .8	1.4	1.2	
05-31 05-61	Natural gas 2/	403.4	268.4 185.7	274.7 192.7	-1.3 42.5	2.3 3.8	-11.5 5.2	-5.5 10.3	2.3	
08-5	Crude petroleum 2/ Logs, timber, etc 2/	196.8	197.3	197.9	-1.2	.3	1	3	.3	
09-12 10-11	Wastepaper Iron ore 2/	214.3	220.4 135.6	223.1 135.6	-4.0 17.4	1.2 0	5	2.6 2.0	1.5 0	
10-12	Iron and steel scrap	296.9	345.2	357.7	32.0	3.6	1.5	5.9	6.8	
10-21 10-23-01	Nonferrous metal ores (Dec. 1983=100) 2/ Copper base scrap 2/		184.7 397.3	206.5 473.9	47.5 89.0	11.8 19.3	7 2.6	7.1 11.3	11.8 19.3	
10-23-02	Aluminum base scrap	248.4	285.1	310.2	46.9	8.8	-1.6	5.7	11.5	
13-21 13-99-01	Construction sand, gravel, and crushed stone		211.0 182.5	211.7 182.6	8.7 5.1	.3		.4	.5	
	Construction sand, gravel, and crushed stone	206.7	211.0 182.5	211.7 182.6	8.7 5.1	.3	1.1 .3	1	.5 .4	

1/ The indexes for January 2006 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		Unadjusted index 1/							
code	Grouping	Jan. 2006	April 2006	May 2006					
			ii						
	Finished Goods (1967=100)		450.7	452.4					
	All commodities	164.3	163.8	165.3					
	MAJOR COMMODITY GROUPS								
	Farm products and processed foods and feeds	141.2	1 137.9	137.8					
1	Farm products		111.4	109.6					
2	Processed foods and feeds		151.7	152.5					
	Industrial commodities	168.3	168.2	170.0					
3	Textile products and apparel	123.8	123.9	124.2					
4	Hides, skins, leather, and related products		167.8	168.6					
5	Fuels and related products and power		169.8	172.4					
6	Chemicals and allied products 2/		203.7	205.8					
7	Rubber and plastic products		153.4	154.0					
8	Lumber and wood products		197.9	198.9					
9	Pulp, paper, and allied products Metals and metal products		208.2	209.0 181.6					
1	Machinery and equipment		124.7	125.0					
2	Furniture and household durables		142.3	142.7					
3	Nonmetallic mineral products		177.8	179.4					
4	Transportation equipment		152.7	152.7					
5	Miscellaneous products		205.4	206.6					
	Industrial commodities less fuels and related								
	products and power	162.5	164.3	165.8					
	OTHER COMMODITY GROUPINGS								
1-1	Fruits and melons, fresh and dry vegetables,								
	and tree nuts		137.5	127.2					
1-2	Grains		95.8	96.6					
1-3	Slaughter livestock		108.4	107.8					
1-4 1-5	Slaughter poultry		131.5 90.9	133.1 79.2					
1-7	Chicken eggs		98.0	72.9					
	Hay, hayseeds, and oilseeds		120.2	127.2					
	Oilseeds		102.2	107.6					
	Other farm products								
2-1	Cereal and bakery products	180.1	182.2	182.8					
2-2	Meats, poultry, and fish		133.6	136.5					
	Processed poultry		109.8	111.3					
	Sugar and confectionery		168.5	168.8					
	Beverages and beverage materials		161.7	162.3					
	Packaged beverage materials		151.8	152.0					
2-7 3-81	Fats and oils		174.7 125.1	171.6 125.3					
	Other leather and related products		153.4	153.4					
	Gas fuels		258.9	266.2					
	Electric power		159.2	159.8					
5-7	Refined petroleum products		207.5	215.6					
6-3	Drugs and pharmaceuticals		309.8	314.1					
6-5	Agricultural chemicals and products	165.3	157.7	160.1					
6-7	Other chemicals and allied products		156.6	157.6					
7-1	Rubber and rubber products		135.2	135.8					
7-11	Rubber, except natural rubber		159.2	159.6					
	Miscellaneous rubber products		151.8	151.9					
	Plastic products		165.4	165.9					
	Lumber Pulp, paper, and products, excluding building		197.6 	201.7					
	paper and board		175.9	177.4					
	Converted paper and paperboard products		182.8	183.0					
	Iron and steel		179.2	183.7					
	Nonferrous metals		204.7	225.0					
	Nonferrous mill shapes		194.9 160.9	209.3 161.2					
	General purpose machinery and equipment		173.4	173.6					
	Special industry machinery		176.5	175.6					
	Electrical machinery and equipment		113.1	113.4					
	Miscellaneous machinery and equipment		148.6	149.0					
	Other household durable goods		164.6	164.8					
	Concrete ingredients		202.9	203.5					
	Motor vehicles and equipment		131.6	131.5					
	Toys, sporting goods, small arms, etc		136.1	136.4					
	Photographic equipment and supplies		106.2	106.3					
5-4									

1/ Data for January 2006 have been revised to reflect the availability of late reports and corrections by respondents. All data are subject to revision 4 months after original publication. 2/ Prices of some items in this grouping are lagged 1 month.

ndustry	I Industry 1/	 Index		Index	Percent change to_May2006_from				
code		base	·	 Apr.	 May	 May	Apr.		
			2006 2/ 	2006 2/	2006 2/	2005 	2006		
			 	205 6	212.0	10.2	3.		
211	Total mining industries			205.6 251.0	212.0 259.0	19.2 15.6	з. З.		
212	Mining (except oil & gas)			141.7	146.1	17.3	3.		
212	Mining support activities			172.7	174.5	38.8	3. 1.		
	 Total manufacturing industries		 154 1	157.1	158.5	6.1			
311	Food mfg			144.0	144.8	-1.6			
312	Beverage & tobacco mfg			106.5	106.5	1.8	0.		
313	Textile mills			106.0	106.6	3.0			
314	Textile product mills			108.2	108.4	3.3			
315	Apparel Manufacturing			100.0	100.2	.4			
316	Leather & allied product mfg			146.5	146.7	1.6			
321	Wood products manufacturing			110.5	111.4	3.6	•		
322	Paper manufacturing			110.8	111.8	4.3			
323	Printing and related support activities			105.4	105.4	2.5	0		
324	Petroleum and coal products mfg	12/84	216.1	249.3	259.9	41.3	4.		
325	Chemical mfg	12/84	195.7	195.9	196.7	5.9			
326	Plastics and rubber products mfg	12/84	149.0	149.1	149.6	7.1			
327	Nonmetallic mineral product mfg			162.3	163.4	8.5			
331	Primary metal mfg			168.6	176.9	13.3	4.		
332	Fabricated metal product mfg			153.4	154.1	3.2			
333	Machinery mfg			108.0	108.3	2.8	•		
334	Computer & electronic product mfg			96.4	96.7	-1.0			
335	Electrical equip, appliance & component mfg.	12/03	111.9	114.0	116.3	8.5	2.		
336	Transportation equipment mfg	12/03	103.1	103.3	103.2	.6			
337	Furniture & related product mfg	12/84	160.7	161.3	162.3	3.0			
339	Miscellaneous mfg			104.4	105.0	2.1			
	 Wholesale trade industries								
423	Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	1	1 102 0	104 4	106.7	4.3	2.		
				104.4					
424 425	Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods Wholesale trade agents and brokers			103.5 102.0	104.9 102.2	(3) (3)	1.		
420	wholesale trade agents and brokers	100/03	101.9	102.0	102.2	(3)	•		
4.4.1	Retail trade industries			111 0	110 5	C 0	0		
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers			111.0	113.5	6.0	2.		
442	Furniture and home furnishings stores			114.9	117.9	7.3	2.		
443 444	Electronics and appliance stores Bldg material and garden equip and supp	12/03	98.7 	99.1	97.8	-1.9	-1.		
111	dealers	112/03	1 114 2	117.4	115.6	7.0	-1.		
445									
	Food and beverage stores			135.8	134.6	5.2			
446	Health and personal care stores			116.8	118.6	10.3	1.		
447	Gasoline stations			43.6	49.8	-2.7	14.		
448	Clothing and clothing accessories stores	12/03	103.3	104.6	107.0	2.6	2.		
451	Sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores	12/03	98.0	97.1	97.6	.8			
452	General merchandise stores	12/03	105.0	109.7	113.1	11.4	3.		
454	Nonstore retailers	12/03	120.5	120.3	117.8	-3.9	-2.		
	 Transportation and warehousing								
481	Air transportation	112/02	, 1 1 7 7 7	182.6	182.1	8.3			
482	Rail transportation				135.1	8.7			
	. 1			134.5			-		
483	Water transportation			109.3	109.7	4.6	•		
484	Truck transportation			112.4	114.0	5.5	1.		
486110	Pipeline transportation of crude oil	06/86	133.5	130.9	133.4	8.3	1.		
486910	Pipeline transportation of refined petroleum								
	products	06/86	121.9	122.1	122.5	2.3			
488	Transportation support activities			106.3	106.9	3.3			
491	Postal service			164.7	164.7	6.3	0		
492	Couriers and messengers			120.4	120.8	6.5	•		
	 Utilities								
221		 12/03	 131.3	121.7	120.7	8.5			
	i		I						
6211	Health care and social assistance Offices of physicians	1 112/96	। । 116 9	117.5	117.3	.9			
							0		
6215	Medical and diagnostic laboratories			104.6	104.6	. 4			
6216	Home health care services			121.4	121.5	.5			
622	Hospitals			151.6	151.9	4.3			
6231	Nursing care facilities	112/03	108.3	108.1	108.2	2.2			
0201	Residential mental retardation facilities								

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

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											

				Index		Percer	it change
Industry	Industry 1/	Index				to_May	2006_from
code		base					
			Jan.	Apr.	May	May	Apr.
			2006-27 	2006 2/	2006 2/ 	2005 	2006
		1		· · ·			
E 1 1	Other services industries	1 1 0 / 0 0		105 0	105 0	1 5	0 1
511	Publishing industries, except Internet			105.2	105.3	1.5	0.1
515	Broadcasting, except Internet			103.5	103.9	.2	. 4
517	Telecommunications	,		97.9	97.6	7	3
5182	Data processing and related services			99.1	99.8	1.1	.7
5221	Depository credit intermediation	12/03	110.0	111.6	109.7	6.8	-1.7
523	Security, commodity contracts and like						
	activity			113.2	113.0	4.1	2
524	Insurance carriers and related activities	12/03	105.6	106.0	106.2	1.9	.2
5312	Offices of real estate agents and brokers	12/03	110.3	111.4	110.6	4.5	7
5321	Automotive equipment rental and leasing	06/01	112.8	115.1	112.2	5.3	-2.5
5411	Legal services	12/96	143.6	144.8	144.8	4.7	0
541211	Offices of certified public accountants	12/03	104.4	107.8	105.3	1.6	-2.3
5413	Architectural, engineering and related		I				
	services	12/96	131.8	133.0	134.5	4.6	1.1
54181	Advertising agencies	12/03	103.2	104.5	103.7	2.4	8
5613	Employment services	12/96	117.8	119.1	118.4	2.2	6
56151	Travel agencies	12/03	98.3	98.0	97.7	1.5	3
56172	Janitorial services	12/03	102.4	103.3	103.5	1.6	.2
5621	Waste collection	12/03	103.4	104.1	104.0	1.4	1
721	Accommodation	12/96	133.8	135.5	137.1	4.3	1.2

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 January 2006 have been recalculated to incorporate late reports and corrections by respondents. All indexes are subject to revision 4 months after original publication.

3/ Not available.

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

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

	Index	ĸ 1/		
 Jan. 2006	 Feb. 2006	 Mar. 2006 	 Apr. 2006 	May 2006
9 160.3	158.2	159.0	160.5	160.8
0 166.4	163.3	164.4	166.3	166.0
9 157.6	153.6	154.4	154.6	153.9
0 156.1	128.1	140.6	155.7	138.3
8 157.7	155.8	155.6	154.4	155.
8 169.4	166.7	167.9	170.5	171.
5 183.1	178.8	180.6	184.3	185.
9 136.5	137.1	137.3	137.3	137.
0 145.5	145.9	146.1	146.4	146.
2 147.7	148.0	148.1	148.4	148.
1 144.6	145.1	145.3	145.7	146.
1 144.0	143.1	143.3	143./	140.
3 161.9	161.4	161.2	162.6	164.
0 151.2	152.2	152.0	152.9	155.
2 146.9	145.1	144.1	143.6	143.
8 172.2	174.5	173.5	173.6	176.
6 167.8	169.2	169.7	172.4	179.
9 131.4	131.6	131.9	132.6	132.
0 184.4	184.6	185.4	186.2	188.
5 168.4	162.9	161.3	166.0	167.
2 169.0	163.4	159.1	158.6	159.
8 168.0	162.6	162.7	170.6	172.
0 170.5	171.8	173.4	173.1	173.
2 155.3	155.7	155.9	155.9	156.
2 160.0	160.9	161.2	160.6	161.
7 152.8	153.0	153.3	153.4	154.
6 111.1	109.7	110.4	108.8	107.
1 158.0	158.4	158.6	158.9	159.
4 199.8	183.6	178.6	180.7	184.
9 121.0	117.4	114.8	113.2	110.
5 255.7	230.0	223.1	228.3	236.
1 195.0	191.4	196.8	211.1	221.
9 180.5	177.1	182.2	195.6	205.
0 201.5	201.6	201.9	202.0	203.
8 332.9	272.2	244.8	233.7	202.
4 313.4	257.5	232.4	222.2	225.
9 340.7	278.4	250.4	239.0	243.
1 160.7	159.1	159.9	161.7	162.
5 163.2	162.7	162.6	164.1	165.
7 135.7	134.0	133.6	132.7	132.
0 263.2	236.6	229.4	234.6	243.
7 147.9	140.8	143.3	149.1	149.
8 157.2	140.0	143.3	149.1	149.
9 162.4	161.3	161.7	161.9	161.
8 157.5	158.1	158.3	158.5	158.
8 165.6	166.3	158.5	166.7	167.
7 189.8	190.6	190.9	191.0	191.
9 167.6	163.2	161.7	166.2	167.
0 158.3	158.8	159.0	159.6	161.
4 159.8	160.4	160.6	161.3	163.
			. =	
0 274.5	235.2	224.7	227.7	233.
9 146.0	145.0	143.6	145.2	147.
6 216.1	222.7	224.4	234.9	249.
9	146.0	146.0 145.0	146.0 145.0 143.6	146.0 145.0 143.6 145.2

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

2/ Includes crude petroleum.
3/ Excludes crude petroleum.