News

United States Department of Labor



Bureau of Labor Statistics

Washington, D.C. 20212

FOR DATA ONLY: (202) 691-5200 FOR TECHNICAL INFORMATION: (202) 691-7705

MEDIA CONTACT: (202) 691-5902

http://www.bls.gov/ppi

USDL 05-266 TRANSMISSION OF MATERIAL IN THIS RELEASE IS EMBARGOED UNTIL 8:30 A.M. (EST), FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 2005

Producer Price Indexes -- January 2005

The Producer Price Index for Finished Goods advanced 0.3 percent in January, seasonally adjusted, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. This increase followed a 0.3-percent decline in December and a 0.7-percent rise in November. At the earlier stages of processing, prices received by manufacturers of intermediate goods moved up 0.4 percent in January, after inching down 0.1 percent in December. The crude goods index fell 2.0 percent, following a 3.0-percent drop in December. (See table A.)

Table A. Monthly and annual percent changes in selected stage-of-processing price

indexes, seasonally adjusted

	Finished goods						
Month	Total	Foods	Energy	Except foods and energy	Change in finished goods from 12 months ago (unadj.)	Inter- mediate goods	Crude goods
2004	Total	roous	Energy	chergy	ago (unauj.)	50043	goods
Jan.	0.3	-1.5	2.6	0.3	3.3	0.7	4.6
Feb.	1	.1	4	1	2.1	.9	.9
Mar.	.5	1.4	.3	.3	1.5	.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	.8
July	.1	-1.5	2.5	1	3.8		.1
Aug.	.1	2	.3	.3	3.3	1.0	3
Sept.	.3	.5	2	.3	3.3	.3	-4.5
Oct.	1.3	1.2	5.6	.3	4.4	.8	3.8
Nov.	.7	.4	2.8	.2	5.0	.9	8.4
Dec.	3	.1	-2.5	.2	4.1	1	-3.0
2005							
Jan.	.3	2	-1.0	.8	4.2	.4	-2.0

NOTE: Some of the percent changes shown here and elsewhere in this release may differ from those previously reported because seasonal adjustment factors have been recalculated to reflect developments during 2004. In addition, indexes for September 2004 have been recalculated to incorporate late reports and corrections by respondents. All indexes are subject to revision 4 months after original publication.

Among finished goods in January, prices for finished goods other than foods and energy climbed 0.8 percent, compared with a 0.2-percent gain in December. The index for finished energy goods decreased at a slower rate in January than it did in December. By contrast, prices for finished consumer foods turned down in January, after edging up in December.

Before seasonal adjustment, the Producer Price Index for Finished Goods advanced 0.7 percent in January to 151.5 (1982=100). From January 2004 to January 2005, finished goods prices increased 4.2 percent. During the same period, the finished energy goods index jumped 9.8 percent, prices for finished goods other than foods and energy rose 2.7 percent, and the index for finished consumer foods went up 4.1 percent. At the earlier stages of processing, prices for intermediate goods moved up 8.7 percent during the 12 months ended January 2005, while the crude goods index gained 10.8 percent.

Table B. Monthly and annual percent changes in selected price indexes for intermediate goods

and crude goods, seasonally adjusted

	Intermediate goods					Crude goods						
	Except foods and		Change in intermediate goods from 12 months ago		Energy	Except foods and	Change in crude goods from 12 months ago					
Month	Foods	Energy	energy	(unadj.)	Foods	(unadj.)	energy	(unadj.)				
2004												
Jan.	-1.3	2.2	0.6	3.9	-5.8	15.3	3.9	16.1				
Feb.	.9	.3	.9	2.8	3.4	-2.8	4.4	12.0				
Mar.	2.4	2	.8	1.5	7.3	-3.7	2.6	.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.	-2.4	3.9	.3	9.0	-1.7	7.7	4.9	15.7				
Nov.	0	3.0	.4	9.8	1.2	17.0	2.2	25.5				
Dec.	.8	-2.2	.5	9.1	2.6	-7.3	-1.3	18.0				
2005												
Jan.	.9	-1.3	.8	8.7	1.9	-4.5	-2.5	10.8				

NOTE: Some of the percent changes shown here and elsewhere in this release may differ from those previously reported because seasonal adjustment factors have been recalculated to reflect developments during 2004. In addition, indexes for September 2004 have been recalculated to incorporate late reports and corrections by respondents. All indexes are subject to revision 4 months after original publication.

Finished goods

Prices for finished consumer goods other than foods and energy climbed 0.9 percent in January, after inching up 0.1 percent in December. The cigarettes index rose 3.4 percent in January, compared with a 0.1-percent increase a month earlier. Prices for light motor trucks and pharmaceutical preparations also went up faster than they did in December. The indexes for alcoholic beverages, passenger cars, and sporting and athletic goods turned up in January, following declines in the preceding month. Prices for women's, girls', and infants' apparel, as well as household furniture, advanced after showing no change in the previous month. Alternatively, the index for cosmetics and other toilet preparations decreased 0.2 percent in January, following a 0.5-percent gain in December. Prices for platinum and karat gold jewelry also turned down, while the pet food index fell, after remaining unchanged in December. (See table 2.)

The finished energy goods index moved down 1.0 percent in January, following a 2.5-percent decline in December. In January, falling prices for gasoline, residential natural gas, and liquefied petroleum gas outweighed increasing prices for residential electric power and home heating oil.

The capital equipment index advanced 0.6 percent in January, after posting a 0.2-percent gain in the preceding month. Prices for communication and related equipment turned up 0.5 percent, following a 0.9-percent decrease in December. The indexes for passenger cars and truck trailers also increased, after falling a month earlier. Prices for heavy motor trucks, light motor trucks, and printed circuit board manufacturing machinery moved up more in January than they did in December. The index for construction machinery and equipment rose 0.9 percent, following no change in December, while prices for integrating and measuring instruments were unchanged in January, after declining in the prior month. By contrast, the index for electronic computers dropped 6.1 percent, compared with a 0.4-percent dip in December. Price increases slowed from December to January for railroad equipment, while the indexes for transformers and power regulators, x-ray and electromedical equipment, and metal cutting machine tools turned down.

Prices for finished consumer foods went down 0.2 percent in January, after edging up 0.1 percent in the previous month. The eggs for fresh use index fell 23.5 percent, following a 22.9-percent upsurge in December. Prices for fresh fruits and melons, soft drinks, and processed young chickens also moved down, after rising a month earlier. The indexes for beef and veal and dairy products advanced less in January than they did in December. By contrast, price decreases for fresh and dry vegetables slowed from 26.4 percent in December to 12.0 percent in January. The roasted coffee index jumped 10.8 percent, following no change in the prior month. Prices for confectionery end products and processed turkeys increased more in January than they did in December.

Intermediate goods

The Producer Price Index for Intermediate Materials, Supplies, and Components increased 0.4 percent in January, after inching down 0.1 percent in the previous month. Prices for materials for durable manufacturing, materials and components for construction, materials for nondurable manufacturing, and intermediate foods and feeds rose in January, while the intermediate energy goods index declined in January. Excluding foods and energy prices, the index for intermediate goods advanced 0.8 percent, following a 0.5-percent gain in December. (See table B.)

Prices for materials for durable manufacturing increased 1.8 percent in January, compared with a 1.1-percent rise in the preceding month. The aluminum mill shapes index advanced 4.0 percent, following a 2.1-percent gain in the previous month. The indexes for cold rolled steel sheet and strip, cement, and prepared paint also increased more than they did in December. Prices for adhesives and sealants and hardwood lumber turned up, after falling a month earlier. Alternatively, the hot rolled steel bars, plates, and structural shapes index declined 0.5 percent in January, after moving up 2.1 percent in the previous month. Prices for plywood, copper cathode and refined copper, copper and brass mill shapes, and cold finished steel bars rose less than they did in December, while the semifinished steel mill products index decreased in January, after showing no change in the prior month. (See table 2.)

Subsequent to a 0.5-percent rise in December, prices for materials and components for construction went up 1.0 percent in January. The concrete products index advanced 2.2 percent in January, following a 0.6-percent gain in the preceding month. Prices for fabricated structural metal products, softwood lumber, heating equipment, and paving mixtures and blocks also increased more than they did in December, while the indexes for plastic construction products and treated wood turned up in January. By contrast, prices for asphalt felts and coatings turned down 3.5 percent in January, after posting a 1.5-percent gain in the previous month. The indexes for millwork and metal valves (except fluid power) also declined, following increases a month earlier. Prices for plywood, steel mill products, and nonferrous wire and cable rose less than they did in the December.

The rate of increase in the index for materials for nondurable manufacturing slowed from 1.2 percent in December to 0.6 percent in January. Plastic resins and materials prices rose 2.3 percent, after increasing 4.5 percent in December. The indexes for intermediate basic organic chemicals, paper, fertilizer materials, paint materials, and medicinal and botanical chemicals turned down in January. Alternatively, the fats and oils (inedible) index jumped 12.5 percent in January, following a 1.2-percent decline in the preceding month. Prices for gray fabrics, finished fabrics, and paperboard also turned up, after decreasing a month earlier. The index for primary basic organic chemicals fell less than it did in December, and prices for basic inorganic chemicals rose more in January than they did in the prior month.

The intermediate foods and feeds index advanced 0.9 percent in January, after increasing 0.8 percent in the previous month. In January, rising prices for prepared animal feeds, fluid milk products, beef and veal, dry milk products, refined sugar and byproducts, and liquid beverage bases (used for soft drinks) outweighed falling prices for natural, processed, and imitation cheese; shortening and cooking oils; processed young chickens, and liquid milk products.

The rate of decrease in the intermediate energy goods index slowed from 2.2 percent in December to 1.3 percent in January. Prices for jet fuels fell 1.9 percent in January, compared with a 21.9-percent drop in the preceding month. The indexes for gasoline and liquefied petroleum gas also fell less in January than they did in December. Prices for diesel fuel and home heating oil turned up in January, while the industrial electric power index increased at a quicker pace than it did a month earlier. By contrast, industrial natural gas prices moved down 4.5 percent in January, after posting a 1.9-percent gain in the prior month. The commercial natural gas index declined, following no change in December, and prices for natural gas to electric utilities fell more than they did in the preceding month.

Crude goods

The Producer Price Index for Crude Materials for Further Processing declined 2.0 percent in January, following a 3.0-percent fall in December. Prices for crude energy materials decreased less in January than they did in December. By contrast, the index for basic industrial materials fell at a faster pace in January than it did in the prior month, and the crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs index posted a smaller increase in January than it did in December. (See table B.)

The crude energy materials index decreased 4.5 percent in January, after declining 7.3 percent in December. Natural gas prices dropped 12.3 percent in January, while coal prices inched up 0.2 percent. By contrast, crude petroleum prices climbed 10.4 percent in January. (See table 2.)

Prices for basic industrial materials decreased 2.5 percent in January, after falling 1.3 percent in December. In January, declining prices for iron and steel scrap, gold ores, leaf tobacco, aluminum base scrap, and copper ores outweighed rising prices for construction sand, gravel, and crushed stone; iron ore; raw cotton; and softwood logs, bolts, and timber.

The crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs index gained 1.9 percent in January, following a 2.6-percent advance in December. A 6.5-percent increase in prices for slaughter cattle led the increase in the crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs index in January. Rising prices for slaughter broilers and fryers, corn, wheat, and raw cane sugar and byproducts also were registered in January. By contrast, the indexes for fluid milk, slaughter hogs, fresh and dry vegetables, fresh fruits and melons, and soybeans declined in January.

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

Mining. The Producer Price Index for the Net Output of Total Mining Industries declined 3.6 percent in January, following a 5.8-percent drop in the prior month. (Net output price indexes are not seasonally adjusted.) Prices received by the natural gas liquid extraction industry fell 7.4 percent in January, compared with a 12.7-percent decline in December. The crude petroleum and natural gas extraction industry index also decreased less in January, while prices received by the industries for bituminous coal underground mining and for crushed and broken limestone mining and quarrying rose more than they did in the preceding month. Alternatively, the industry index for copper ore and nickel ore mining slipped 0.6 percent, compared with a 15.6-percent increase in December. Prices received by the industries for gold ore mining, bituminous coal and lignite surface mining, and for potash, soda, and borate mineral mining also turned down, after rising a month earlier. The index for the oil and gas well drilling industry increased less than it did in December. In January, the Producer Price Index for the Net Output of Total Mining Industries was 163.8 (December 1984=100), 13.3 percent above its year-ago level.

Manufacturing. The Producer Price Index for the Net Output of Total Manufacturing Industries increased 1.0 percent in January, following a 0.9-percent decrease in the previous month. Prices received by manufacturers of petroleum and coal products turned up 3.4 percent, after falling 13.0 percent in December. The industry group indexes for transportation equipment, beverages and tobacco, chemicals, machinery, fabricated metal products, nonmetallic mineral products, and primary metals rose more in January than they did in the preceding month. By contrast, prices received by food manufacturers increased 0.6 percent in January, following a 0.8-percent gain in December. The industry group indexes for wood product manufacturing and paper manufacturing also rose less than they did in the prior month. In January, the Producer Price Index for the Net Output of Total Manufacturing Industries was 146.2 (December 1984=100), 5.3 percent above its year-ago level.

Services. Among services industries in January, prices received by commercial bankers advanced 4.9 percent, after edging down 0.2 percent in the preceding month. The industry indexes for offices of lawyers, hotels (except casino hotels) and motels, investment banking and securities dealing, and saving institutions also turned up, following declines in December. Prices for direct health and medical insurance carriers, offices of real estate agents and brokers, and general medical and surgical hospitals rose more quickly than they did in the previous month. By contrast, the industry index for scheduled freight air transportation declined 3.2 percent in January, following a 3.4-percent increase a month earlier. Prices received by the industries for passenger car rental, radio stations, cable networks, and residential property managers also turned down, after moving up in December

Producer Price Index data for February 2005 are scheduled to be released on Tuesday, March 22, 2005, at 8:30 a.m. (EST).

Recalculation of Seasonal Adjustment Factors

Effective with this release, seasonal adjustment factors have been recalculated to reflect price-movement patterns during 2004 for stage-of-processing (SOP) and commodity-grouping indexes. This routine annual recalculation may affect previously published seasonally adjusted indexes and percent changes for January 2000 through December 2004. Revised seasonally adjusted data for this period, as well as seasonal factors for commodity indexes to be used through December 2005, were released February 16, 2005. To request this information, contact the Division of Industrial Prices and Price Indexes, Section of Index Analysis and Public Information at *ppi-info@bls.gov* or (202) 691-7705.

The table below provides monthly seasonally adjusted percent changes for the three major SOP categories during 2004, based on former and recalculated seasonal factors. These percent changes include final price data through August 2004 and may differ from values shown in tables A and B of this release, which include final price data through September 2004.

Over-the-month percent changes in major stage-of-processing indexes, seasonally adjusted, using former and recalculated seasonal factors for 2004

	Fini	shed Goods	Interm	nediate Goods	Cru	de Goods
Month	Former	Recalculated	Former Recalculated		Former	Recalculated
January	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.7	4.1	4.6
February	.1	1	1.0	.9	1.5	.9
March	.6	.5	.8	.7	1.6	1.7
April	.7	.7	1.4	1.4	1.8	1.7
May	.6	.6	1.0	1.0	3.2	3.3
June	2	1	.5	. 4	.7	.8
July	0	.1	.5	.6	4	.1
August	0	.1	1.1	1.0	1	3
September	.1	. 2	.2	. 4	-5.1	-4.9
October	1.7	1.4	.9	.8	4.3	4.2
November	.5	. 7	.8	.9	8.7	8.4
December	7	3	3	1	-2.9	-3.0

Resampling of Industries

Effective with this release, the Producer Price Index (PPI) includes data for 58 resampled and 3 newly introduced industries classified according to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). The Bureau of Labor Statistics periodically updates the sample of producers providing data for the PPI to reflect current conditions more accurately when the structure, membership, technology, or product mix of an industry shifts. The first results of this systematic process were published in July 1986. Subsequent efforts have been completed at 6-month intervals.

For information on specific index additions, deletions, and recodes that are effective with this semiannual update, see the upcoming issue of the *PPI Detailed Report* for January 2005 or contact the Division of Industrial Prices and Price Indexes, Section of Index Analysis and Public Information at *ppi-info@bls.gov* or (202) 691-7705.

NAICS	
Code	Industry
Coue	mausii y
113310	Logging
212113	Anthracite mining
212392	Phosphate rock
311119	Other animal food manufacturing
311211	Flour milling
311223	Other oilseed processing
311311	Sugarcane mills
311513	Cheese manufacturing
312221	Cigarettes
313210	Broadwoven fabric mills
315993	Men's and boys' neckwear manufacturing
316999	All other leather good manufacturing
322212	Folding paperboard boxes
322224	Uncoated paper and multiwall bag manufacturing
324121	Asphalt paving mixture and block manufacturing
324191	Petroleum lubricating oils and greases
325191	Gum and wood chemical manufacturing
325414	Biological products (except diagnostic) manufacturing
326191	Plastics plumbing fixture manufacturing
326220	Rubber and plastics hose and belting
326291	Rubber product manufacturing for mechanical use
327121	Brick and structural clay tile
327122	Ceramic wall and floor tile
327123	Structural clay products, not elsewhere classified
327124	Clay refractories
327125	Nonclay refractory manufacturing
327212	Other pressed and blown glass and glassware
327215	Glass products made of purchased glass
327410	Lime
327991	Cut stone and stone products
327992	Minerals and earths ground or otherwise treated
331111	Iron and steel mills
331210	Iron and steel pipe and tube manufacturing from purchased steel
331221	Rolled steel shape manufacturing
331222	Steel wire drawing
331315	Aluminum sheet, plate, and foil manufacturing
331316	Aluminum extruded products
332994	Small arms, 30 mm and under
333132	Oil and gas field machinery and equipment manufacturing
	5 - J - T - T - T - T - T - T - T - T - T

Resampling of Industries—Continued							
333210	Sawmill and woodworking machinery manufacturing						
333291	Paper industries machinery manufacturing						
333292	Textile machinery						
333991	Power-driven hand tool manufacturing						
333994	Industrial process furnace and oven manufacturing						
334111	Electronic computer manufacturing						
334512	Automatic environmental control manufacturing						
335110	Electric lamp bulb and part manufacturing						
335122	Commercial electric lighting fixture manufacturing						
335314	Relay and industrial control manufacturing						
335932	Noncurrent-carrying wiring device manufacturing						
336411	Aircraft manufacturing						
336412	Aircraft engine and engine parts manufacturing						
336611	Ship building and repairing						
337122	Wood household furniture, except upholstered						
337214	Nonwood office furniture						
339995	Burial caskets						
488320	Marine cargo handling						
522110	Commercial banking*						
522120	Savings institutions*						
532412	Construction, mining, and forestry machinery and equipment rental and leasing*						
541110	Offices of lawyers						

^{*} For further discussion of these newly introduced PPIs, see "New Producer Price Indexes for Commercial Banking—NAICS 522110—and Savings Institutions—NAICS 522120" and "New Producer Price Index for the Construction, Mining, and Forestry Machinery and Equipment Rental and Leasing Industry" in the forthcoming January 2005 issue of the *PPI Detailed Report*, or call the Section of Index Analysis and Public Information at (202) 691-7705.

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*.

PPI Detailed

		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	
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
Direct Health and Medical Insurance Carriers	524114	July 2004
		,

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 wps063 wpu063803

wpusop3000

Will provide data for:
Drugs and pharmaceut

Drugs and pharmaceuticals, seasonally adjusted Pharmaceutical preparations, cardiovascular system 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,	Will provide data for:
Current NAICS series	
pcu325325	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,	Will provide data for:
Discontinued SIC series	
pdu28#	Chemicals and allied products, not seasonally adjusted
pdu331_#	Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling and finishing mills, not seasonally adjusted
ndu3711#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
SIC Discontinued Series
Commodity Series
pub/time.series/pd
pub/time.series/wp
pub/time.series/wp
pub/special.requests/ppi
Latest News Release
pirectory:
pub/time.series/pd
pub/time.series/wp
pub/special.requests/ppi
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)

!		lative Unadjusted			Unadjusted percent change to Jan. 2005 from:		 Seasonally adjusted percent change from: 			
	Dec. 2004 1/	 Sept. 2004 2/	 Dec. 2004 2/	 Jan. 2005 2/	Jan. 2004	Dec.	Oct. to	 Nov. to Dec.	Dec. to	
Finished goodsFinished consumer goods	100.000 74.061	148.7 152.1	150.4 153.5	151.5 154.7	4.2 4.7	0.7	0.7	-0.3 6	0.3	
Finished consumer foods	20.897	152.7	154.5	154.2	4.1	2	. 4	.1	2	
Crude Processed	1.578 19.319	140.2 153.7	145.6 155.2	130.6 156.1	-7.7 5.0	-10.3	4	-9.0	-9.9	
Finished consumer goods, excluding foods	53.164	153.7	152.8	154.5	4.8	.6 1.1	.5 1.1	.8 8	.6 .3	
Nondurable goods less foods	37.330	158.2	158.2	160.5	5.8	1.5	1.4	-1.2	.1	
Durable goods	15.834	133.5	137.3	138.0	2.8	. 5	. 3	. 2	. 7	
Capital equipment Manufacturing industries	25.939 6.913	141.2 142.8	143.6 144.0	144.4 144.7	2.8 3.0	.6 .5	.2	.2	.6 .5	
Nonmanufacturing industries	19.026	142.8	143.4	144.7	2.7	.6	.1	.3	.6	
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components. Materials and components for manufacturing	100.000 46.915	145.3 140.6	146.7 142.8	148.0 143.9	8.7 9.1	.9	.9	1 .7	. 4	
Materials for food manufacturing	2.791	144.3	145.1	145.7	5.3	.4	. 4	1.0	.5	
Materials for nondurable manufacturing	15.116	152.6	156.8	157.8	12.6	.6	.9	1.2	.6	
Materials for durable manufacturing	10.229 18.780	152.1	154.8	157.8	18.7	1.9	. 5	1.1	1.8	
Components for manufacturing Materials and components for construction	18.780	128.0 170.9	128.6 171.2	129.1 173.1	2.5 10.8	.4 1.1	.2	.1 .5	.4 1.0	
Processed fuels and lubricants	17.709	126.9	127.7	129.0	10.4	1.0	3.4	-2.7	-1.4	
Manufacturing industries	6.984	125.7	130.9	131.2	9.8	.2	4.4	.1	-1.5	
Nonmanufacturing industries	10.725 3.195	127.7 163.5	125.6 165.2	127.6 166.5	10.9 8.2	1.6	2.6	-4.3	-1.3 .7	
Containers Supplies	19.201	163.5	148.6	149.7	4.5	. 8 . 7	.2	.5 .4	. 7	
Manufacturing industries	4.190	150.3	152.2	153.2	4.4	.7	.1	.5	.7	
Nonmanufacturing industries	15.011	146.2	146.5	147.6	4.6	.8	.1	. 4	.8	
Feeds Other supplies	0.963 14.048	112.5 150.5	102.0 151.9	104.1 152.9	-11.6 6.0	2.1	-1.2 .2	0 . 4	2.1	
Crude materials for further processing	100.000	154.4	166.5	163.7	10.8	-1.7	8.4	-3.0	-2.0	
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs	32.851 67.149	122.0 174.9	121.6 196.6	123.8 189.9	5.7 13.5	1.8 -3.4	1.2 12.1	2.6 -5.5	1.9 -3.9	
Nonfood materials except fuel 3/	35.005	156.8	154.6	160.0	20.0	3.5	-3.7	-5.7	2.4	
Manufacturing 3/	34.462	144.8	142.7	147.8	20.4	3.6	-3.8	-5.7	2.4	
Construction	0.543	194.2	193.3	199.0	6.9	2.9	1	8	2.7	
Crude fuel 4/ Manufacturing industries	32.144 2.866	186.9 178.0	247.7 234.1	220.7 209.2	6.2 6.1	-10.9 -10.6	37.2 36.1	-5.3 -5.1	-10.9 -10.6	
Nonmanufacturing industries	29.278	191.1	253.5	225.8	6.2	-10.0	37.4	-5.3	-10.0	
Special groupings										
Finished goods, excluding foods		147.5	149.1	150.5	4.2	. 9	.8	5	. 4	
Intermediate materials less foods and feeds Intermediate foods and feeds	6/ 96.246	145.9 134.4	147.5 131.5	148.8 132.6	9.0	. 9 . 8	.9	0	.3 .9	
Crude materials less agricultural products 3/ 7/.	- ,	178.4	201.1	194.2	14.5	-3.4	12.4	-5.6	-4.0	
Finished energy goods		115.1	114.5	116.4	9.8	1.7	2.8	-2.5	-1.0	
Finished goods less energy Finished consumer goods less energy		152.1 156.9	154.4 159.1	155.2 159.8	3.1 3.2	.5 .4	.3	.1	. 6 . 4	
Finished goods less foods and energy		152.3	154.7	155.9	2.7	.8	. 2	. 2	. 8	
Finished consumer goods less foods and energy Consumer nondurable goods less foods and energy		159.7 181.2	162.2 182.2	163.6 184.3	2.6 2.6	.9 1.2	.2	.1 .1	.9 1.1	
Intermediate energy goods		125.8	127.2	128.5	11.0	1.0	3.0	-2.2	-1.3	
Intermediate materials less energy Intermediate materials less foods and energy		148.5 149.5	149.9 151.1	151.2 152.4	8.2 8.5	.9 .9	.3	.5 .5	.8	
Crude energy materials 3/		166.6	194.7	186.0	13.8	-4.5	17.0	-7.3	-4.5	
Crude materials less energy Crude nonfood materials less energy 4/		141.6 197.4	143.2 204.3	144.3 202.6	8.3 13.0	. 8 8	1.5 2.2	1.0 -1.3	.2 -2.5	
erade nontrood materials tess energy 1/	0, 20.191	±2/.4	201.3	202.0	13.0	.0	۷.۷	1.3	۷. ی	

^{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 September 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.
Percent of total finished goods. 5/

Percent of total intermediate materials. 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		ljusted i	ndex	Unadjus percen change Jan. 20	t	 Seasonally adjusted percent change from:		
	Grouping	 Sept. 2004 1/	 Dec. / 2004 1/	 Jan. 2005 1/	Jan. 2004	Dec.	Oct. to	 Nov. to Dec.	Dec. to
	FINISHED GOODS. FINISHED CONSUMER GOODS. FINISHED CONSUMER FOODS.	152.1	150.4 153.5 154.5	151.5 154.7 154.2	4.2 4.7 4.1	0.7 .8 2	0.7 .9 .4	-0.3 6	0.3
01-11 01-13 01-71-07 02-11 02-13 02-14-02 02-21-01 02-22-03 02-22-06 02-23 02-3 02-4 02-55 02-62 02-63-01 02-78	Fresh fruits and melons 2/. Fresh and dry vegetables 2/. Eggs for fresh use (Dec. 1991=100). Bakery products 2/. Milled rice 2/. Pasta products (June 1985=100) 2/. Beef and veal 2/. Pork. Processed young chickens. Processed turkeys. Finfish and shellfish Dairy products. Processed fruits and vegetables. Confectionery end products 2/. Soft drinks. Roasted coffee 2/. Shortening and cooking oils 2/.	131.5 77.5 196.6 129.6 128.5 136.4 135.4 135.4 135.6 154.7 135.2 194.3 156.3 129.6	115.9 135.2 96.3 197.4 123.3 127.3 144.1 137.3 126.2 110.5 219.2 157.4 138.1 196.6 158.7 129.9	109.7 119.0 71.7 197.8 120.8 127.3 146.7 135.9 127.6 108.3 209.0 157.7 138.2 203.4 4159.1 143.9	8.8 -7.1 -44.8 1.6 -8.4 -3.3 9.8 .2 10.8 3.0 9.5 1.7 12.5 -7.9	-5.3 -12.0 -25.5 -2.0 0 1.8 -1.0 1.1 -2.0 -4.7 .2 .1 3.5 .3 10.8 -1.8	-17.0 4.4 -6.2 .6 -8 .2 -1.6 2.8 2.2 .5 8.2 2.1 1.6 .1 .7	8.0 -26.4 22.9 -1.1 3.9 0 1.8 .8 5 2.4 .4 2.2 .6 0 -2.4	-5.3 -12.0 -23.5 -2.0 0 1.81 -1.1 3.6 -4.9 .2 3.5 -1.1 10.8 -1.8
	FINISHED CONSUMER GOODS EXCLUDING FOODS	j	152.8	154.5	4.8	1.1	1.1	8	.3
02-61 03-81-06 03-81-07 03-82 04-3 05-41 05-71 05-73-02-01 06-75 07-12 09-15-01 09-31-01 09-32-01 09-33 12-1 12-3 12-4 12-5 12-64 12-66 14-11-01 15-11	Alcoholic beverages Women's, girls', & infants' apparel (12/03=100) 2/. Men's and boys' apparel (Dec. 2003=100) 2/ Textile housefurnishings 2/. Footwear 2/. Residential electric power (Dec. 1990=100) Residential gas (Dec. 1990=100) Gasoline Home heating oil and distillates Pharmaceutical preparations (June 2001=100) 2/. Soaps and synthetic detergents 2/. Cosmetics and other toilet preparations 2/. Tires, tubes, tread, etc 2/. Sanitary paper products 2/. Newspaper circulation Periodical circulation Book publishing 2/. Household furniture Floor coverings 2/. Household appliances 2/ Home electronic equipment 2/. Household flatware 2/. Lawn and garden equip., ex. tractors 2/. Passenger cars Toys, games, and children's vehicles 2/. Sporting and athletic goods 2/. Tobacco products 2/.	100.8 99.8 123.4 146.2 124.0 181.0 130.9 132.5 112.7 133.6 140.2 102.9 149.3 236.9 223.1 101.3 64.1 172.1 145.4 134.9 128.6 125.9	153.0 100.3 99.8 123.3 146.6 121.6 198.3 120.1 132.1 141.2 103.6 150.9 235.2 222.2 259.2 163.5 171.0 (3) 135.7 171.0	157.9 100.9 99.9 123.3 146.9 122.7 198.3 127.9 136.3 114.3 134.2 140.9 105.4 151.1 238.2 226.1 101.9 64.0 171.0 171.0 175.9 135.5 135.2 126.6	2.2 1.0 -2 -2 .7 3.1 11.9 18.3 30.6 3.7 1.3 6.0 2.9 2.3 1.3 4.7 3.8 6.8 .1 -4.8 .9 .5 1.3 2.7	3.2 .6 .1 0 .2 .9 0 6.5 3.2 .6 .1 2 1.3 1.8 .9 .3 6 .3 .8 .9 .9 .9 .9 .9 .9 .9 .9 .9 .9 .9 .9 .9	1 1 0 0 .2 .7 5.8 4.9 9 -2.5 .3 0 0 0 .7 -1.1 .1.4 1.14 1.18 .2 0 0 0 0 .5 .5 .7 .7 .7 .7 .7 .7 .7 .7 .7 .7 .7 .7 .7	2 03 1 0 .2 -1.4 -5.4 -6.1 .3 .1 .5 .3 0 .6 1 .9 0 .2 1 .5 2 (3) .2 2	2.8 .6 .1 0 .2 1.2 -1.8 -4.2 8.0 .6 .1 -2 1.7 .1 1.2 -1 .9 .4 -6 .3 .8 -1 (3) -1 1.2 .6 .9
15-2 15-5 15-94-02 15-94-04	Mobile homes 2/	193.4 135.1	435.2 196.0 137.5 147.8	448.6 197.9 136.8 150.0	3.2 (3) 1.4 3.2	3.1 1.0 5 1.5	.3 .6 .4	.1 .3 .6	3.1 1.0 5 1.5
11-1	CAPITAL EQUIPMENTAgricultural machinery and equipment 2/		143.6 170.8	144.4 172.1	2.8 5.9	.6	.2	1.2	.6
11-2 11-37 11-38 11-39 11-41 11-44 11-51 11-62 11-64 11-65 11-74 11-76 11-79-05 11-91 11-92 11-93 12-2 14-11-05 14-11-06 14-14 14-21-02 14-31 14-4	Construction machinery and equipment 2/. Metal cutting machine tools 2/. Metal forming machine tools 2/. Tools, dies, jigs, fixtures, and ind. molds 2/. Pumps, compressors, and equipment. Industrial material handling equipment 2/. Electronic computers (Dec. 1998=100) 2/. Textile machinery 2/. Paper industries machinery (June 1982=100) 2/. Printing trades machinery (June 1982=100) 2/. Transformers and power regulators 2/. Communication & related equip. (Dec. 1985=100) 2/. X-ray and electromedical equipment 2/. Oil field and gas field machinery Mining machinery and equipment 2/. Commercial furniture 2/. Light motor trucks Heavy motor trucks 2/. Truck trailers 2/. Civilian aircraft (Dec. 1985=100). Ships (Dec. 1985=100) 2/. Railroad equipment 2/.	152.1 172.7 139.3 169.3 145.2 29.0 158.6 174.1 143.7 136.8 103.1 96.7 144.0 167.3 143.9 157.1 150.0 194.9	162.8 155.0 173.1 140.0 171.1 146.6 27.9 158.6 175.1 143.9 146.0 102.8 97.3 146.1 169.7 114.9 168.9 155.4 155.7	164.2 153.9 173.1 140.6 172.5 26.2 159.3 176.3 144.6 145.1 103.3 948.4 171.7 1170.1 155.8 158.2 153.7 198.4 173.0 153.4	5.9 2.3 3.1 .6 4.8 6.3 -16.8 3.5 .9 9.8 -1.6 -2.4 5.1 8.7 1.0 4.7 1.6 2.7 7.1 3.0 11.2	.9 7 0 .4 .8 .6 -6.1 .7 .5 6 .5 5 1.6 1.2 7 .7 .3 1.6 .3 .3	5 .5 0 2 .8 .1 -3.1 1 0 .8 0 2 1.0 .2 .1 .6 4 4 2.0 .6	0 1.9 .6 .2 .4 4 3 .2 .1 3.5 9 .6 6 1.7 5 .5 .5	.9 7 0 .4 .6 .6 -6.1 .7 .5 6 .5 5 1.4 1.2 7 .9 1.6 .3 .4 0
	INTERMEDIATE MATERIALS, SUPPLIES, AND COMPONENTS	145.3	146.7	148.0	8.7	.9	.9	1	. 4
02-12-03 02-53 02-54 02-64-01-11 02-9	INTERMEDIATE FOODS AND FEEDS Flour 2/ Refined sugar and byproducts 2/ Confectionery materials 2/ Soft drink beverage bases (Dec. 1985=100) 2/ Prepared animal feeds 2/	 131.6 121.3 125.2 176.8	131.5 131.6 120.6 125.5 176.8 110.8	132.6 131.6 121.4 125.6 178.3 112.3	4.0 1.6 1.0 2.2 -8.6	.8 0 .7 .1 .8 1.4	0 3.3 4 1.1 0 -1.0	.8 -1.9 6 2 0	.9 0 .7 .1 .8 1.4
	INTERMEDIATE MATERIALS LESS FOODS AND FEEDS	145.9	147.5	148.8	9.0	.9	.9	0	.3
03-1 03-2 03-3 03-4 03-83-03 04-2 05-32	Synthetic fibers 2/. Processed yarns and threads 2/. Gray fabrics 2/. Finished fabrics 2/. Industrial textile products 2/. Leather 2/. Liquefied petroleum gas 2/.	109.5 112.6 121.2 132.1 219.1	107.9 109.2 112.3 121.9 133.1 221.1 206.5	108.2 109.5 113.9 122.5 132.9 222.1 192.5	2.7 2.7 1.6 1.6 1.6 .1	.3 1.4 .5 2 .5	0 3 9 1.5 .2 .3 4.2	.4 5 4 8 .5 .4	.3 1.4 .5 2 .5

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

Commodity	Grouping	Unadjusted index			Unadjus percen change Jan. 20	t	 Seasonally adjusted percent change from:			
Code	Grouping	 Sept. 2004 1/	 Dec. 2004 1/	 Jan. 2005 1/	Jan. 2004	Dec.	Oct. to	 Nov. to Dec.	Dec. to	
	INTERMEDIATE MATERIALS LESS FOODS AND FEEDS							,	,	
05-42	-Continued Commercial electric power		143.0	143.6	4.1	0.4	2.2	0.7	0.8	
05-43 05-52	Industrial electric power		147.9 212.4	150.6 211.5	5.2 12.6	1.8	2.6 3.0	.9 0	1.9 -4.3	
05-53	Industrial natural gas (Dec. 1990=100)	191.7	222.6	218.5	12.9	-1.8	7.0	1.9	-4.5	
05-54 05-72-03	Natural gas to electric utilities (Dec. 1990=100) Jet fuels		174.2 110.1	185.9 108.2	9.6 11.2	6.7 -1.7	1.5 6.2	-5.5 -21.9	-6.1 -1.9	
05-73-03 05-74	No. 2 Diesel fuel		135.3 105.3	141.1 101.8	29.1 -1.6	4.3	-1.5 7.4	-6.3 -3.2	4.3	
06-1	Industrial chemicals 2/	173.6	177.3	177.1	18.0	1	1.9	3	1	
06-21 06-22	Prepared paint		179.5 188.6	181.6 187.4	4.9 7.3	1.2	.5 1.0	.2 1.7	1.0 6	
06-31 06-4	Medicinal and botanical chemicals 2/		134.2 128.6	133.3 145.5	-2.3 -11.3	7 13.1	.1 -8.6	.1 -1.2	7 12.5	
06-51	Mixed fertilizers	128.9	133.3	135.6	11.0	1.7	.8	.9	1.6	
06-52-01 06-52-02	Nitrogenates Phosphates 2/		182.6 126.4	183.1 126.9	14.4 10.7	. 3	2.1 3.1	.4 .6	-3.6 .4	
06-53 06-6	Other agricultural chemicals 2/	149.5	149.4 186.2	149.3 190.4	.3	1 2.3	1 4.1	.3 4.5	1 2.3	
07-11-02	Synthetic rubber 2/	135.8	141.6	145.4	14.7	2.7	1.7	2.0	2.7	
07-21 07-22	Plastic construction products 2/		148.1 156.3	149.8 159.9	7.6 11.6	1.1	.3 -1.6	8 2.3	1.1	
07-26 08-11	Plastic parts and components for manufacturing 2/ Softwood lumber 2/	116.5	117.9 195.6	117.7	1.0	2 2.4	.9 -8.0	.5 .7	2 2.4	
08-12	Hardwood lumber 2/	201.3	199.0	199.7	1.8	. 4	1	8	. 4	
08-2 08-3	MillworkPlywood 2/		195.9 185.5	195.1 187.0	5.9 7.2	4 .8	.5 -8.0	.2 6.5	2 .8	
09-11 09-13	Woodpulp 2/ Paper 2/		134.1 156.0	134.0 155.2	6.1 7.4	1 5	-2.9 .7	-1.0 1.6	1 5	
09-14	Paperboard 2/	179.2	179.4	180.4	14.3	.6	. 2	3	.6	
09-15-03 09-2	Paper boxes and containers 2/		184.0 175.1	184.4 187.1	7.5 15.0	.2 6.9	1 -8.3	2 7.3	.2 6.9	
09-37 10-15	Commercial printing (June 1982=100) 2/		160.4 150.1	160.5 153.3	1.2	.1 2.1	.1 1.4	1 .2	.1 2.2	
10-17	Steel mill products	161.1	166.1	169.1	46.5	1.8	2.3	1.7	1.1	
10-22 10-25-01	Primary nonferrous metals 2/	133.6 153.3	144.0 157.2	146.4 163.5	20.8 14.6	1.7 4.0	8 .2	1.6 2.1	1.7 4.0	
10-25-02 10-26	Copper and brass mill shapes 2/ Nonferrous wire and cable 2/		212.1 158.7	215.5 160.0	22.1 12.4	1.6	-1.6 1.0	2.5 1.5	1.6	
10-3 10-4	Metal containers 2/	117.8	120.3 163.5	123.1 165.1	10.5	2.3	.3	1.7	2.3	
10-4	Hardware 2/ Plumbing fixtures and brass fittings	190.4	192.0	193.1	5.1	.6	.8	.2	.8	
10-6 10-7	Heating equipment 2/ Fabricated structural metal products 2/		173.5 172.1	178.3 174.0	8.3 17.5	2.8	1 .6	.5 .2	2.8 1.1	
10-88	Fabricated ferrous wire products (June 1982=100) 2/.	156.2	156.1	156.7	17.0	. 4	3	.6	. 4	
10-89 11-45	Other misc. metal products 2/		134.9 182.3	135.5 185.7	5.9 6.5	.4 1.9	0.3	.1	.4 1.4	
11-48 11-49-02	Air conditioning and refrigeration equipment 2/ Metal valves, ex.fluid power (Dec. 1982=100)		141.9 179.5	142.5 179.3	4.2 5.2	.4 1	.6	.4	.4	
11-49-05 11-71	Ball and roller bearings 2/	178.3	179.5 172.0	178.0 173.1	3.5 12.5	8	.3 -1.9	.3	8	
11-73	Wiring devices 2/ Motors, generators, motor generator sets	150.7	152.9	155.8	5.7	.6 1.9	.5	.7	.6 1.9	
11-75 11-78	Switchgear, switchboard, etc., equipment Electronic components and accessories 2/		165.5 88.3	167.5 88.2	4.0	1.2	6 2	.9 2	.8 1	
11-94 11-95	Internal combustion engines 2/		146.2 146.6	147.5 147.5	1.2 4.7	.9 .6	.2	.1	.9 .6	
13-11	Flat glass 2/	108.0	108.7	109.1	9	. 4	. 2	. 5	. 4	
13-22 13-3	Cement		162.1 166.8	165.2 171.1	9.5 9.3	1.9 2.6	.5 .6	.7 .6	2.0	
13-6 13-7	Asphalt felts and coatings	119.4	123.5 212.2	118.5 214.1	2.7 21.0	-4.0 .9	2.9 4	1.5	-3.5 .9	
13-8	Glass containers	145.0	145.2	145.5	1.5	. 2	. 2	.3	-1.2	
14-12 14-23	Motor vehicle parts 2/	163.6	112.6 163.7	112.9 166.7	1.3	.3 1.8	.1	.3	.3	
14-25 15-42	Aircraft parts & aux.equip.,nec (June 1985=100) 2/ Photographic supplies 2/		152.0 114.8	153.7 115.0	1.4 -1.5	1.1	1 0	0	1.1	
15-6	Medical/surgical/personal aid devices 2/		159.6	160.2	1.9	. 4	. 2	.8	. 4	
	CRUDE MATERIALS FOR FURTHER PROCESSING	154.4	166.5	163.7	10.8	-1.7	8.4	-3.0	-2.0	
	CRUDE FOODSTUFFS AND FEEDSTUFFS	ĺ	121.6	123.8	5.7	1.8	1.2	2.6	1.9	
01-21 01-22-02	Wheat 2/ Corn 2/		105.2 75.6	105.6 77.2	-4.4 -26.0	.4	7.0 -3.1	-3.3 8.6	.4 2.1	
01-31	Slaughter cattle 2/	127.9	126.1	134.3	15.0	6.5	-2.8	2.7	6.5	
01-32 01-41-02	Slaughter hogs	173.2	90.1 169.0	88.5 183.1	40.9 9.0	-1.8 8.3	12.6 5	. 4 . 7	-4.5 8.3	
01-42 01-6	Slaughter turkeys		134.8 123.6	113.5 118.9	12.3	-15.8 -3.8	8 4.0	2.1 5.6	-4.2 -2.6	
01-83-01-31	Soybeans 2/	96.0	94.3	92.6	-34.7	-1.8	1.8	10.0	-1.8	
02-52-01-03	Cane sugar, raw (Dec. 2003=100) 2/	1 101.0	99.0	101.2	1.7	2.2	.5	U	2.2	
	CRUDE NONFOOD MATERIALS	174.9	196.6	189.9	13.5	-3.4	12.1	-5.5	-3.9	
01-51 01-92	Raw cotton 2/Leaf tobacco 2/		68.8 120.5	72.1 116.1	-36.6 .5	4.8	.1 3.9	-2.7 3.5	4.8	
04-1	Hides and skins (June 2001=100) 2/	194.3	191.7	192.8	-1.9	. 6	-1.2	2	.6	
05-1 05-31	Coal 2/ Natural gas 2/	212.8	110.8 294.4	111.0 258.2	5.2 6.6	.2 -12.3	43.7	.8 -6.0	.2 -12.3	
05-61 08-5	Crude petroleum 2/		108.4 194.4	119.7 198.8	31.7 5.0	10.4	-11.1 0	-12.4 6	10.4	
09-12 10-11	Wastepaper. Iron ore 2/	236.5	239.7	239.2 115.9	15.2 19.6	2 7.5	.6	2.7	1.3	
10-12	Iron and steel scrap	338.5	349.4	329.7	23.3	-5.6	6.6	-9.2	-11.7	
10-21 10-23-01	Nonferrous metal ores (Dec. 1983=100) 2/	183.6	135.7 206.7	136.7 206.2	42.0 24.3	.7 2	1.5	10.0 3.6	.7 2	
10-23-02 13-21	Aluminum base scrap		200.2 185.6	201.1 188.5	8.4 4.7	.4 1.6	.5 .4	.7	-1.1 1.1	

^{1/} The indexes for September 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		Unadjusted index 1/					
	Grouping		Dec. 2004	Jan. 2005			
	Finished Goods (1967=100)	417.4	422.1	425.1			
	All commodities	147.7	150.1	150.9			
	MAJOR COMMODITY GROUPS	 	 	 			
	Farm products and processed foods and feeds	139.9	140.2	140.6			
01 02	Farm products Processed foods and feeds		118.5 151.0	118.7 152.0			
	Industrial commodities		151.8	152.8			
03	Textile products and apparel Hides, skins, leather, and related products		121.4 165.5	121.9 165.9			
05	Fuels and related products and power		132.5	132.4			
06	Chemicals and allied products 2/	179.4	183.6	185.3			
07	Rubber and plastic products		137.8	139.1			
08 09	Lumber and wood products Pulp, paper, and allied products		193.0 199.2	194.6 200.9			
10	Metals and metal products		158.6	160.3			
11	Machinery and equipment	!	122.7	123.2			
12	Furniture and household durables		137.1	137.6			
13 14	Nonmetallic mineral products Transportation equipment		156.8 151.1	158.8 152.1			
15	Miscellaneous products		186.5	189.1			
	Industrial commodities less fuels and related	 	 	 			
	products and power	153.3 	155.3 	156.5 			
	OTHER COMMODITY GROUPINGS	 	 	 			
01-1	Fruits and melons, fresh and dry vegetables,	120.6	122.2	102.4			
01-2	and tree nutsGrains		133.3	123.4 85.0			
01-3	Slaughter livestock		117.2	122.8			
01-4	Slaughter poultry		159.8	166.7			
01-5	Plant and animal fibers		69.8	73.2			
01-7 01-8	Chicken eggs		103.3 118.6	80.0 116.7			
01-83	Oilseeds	!	105.6	103.9			
01-9	Other farm products	165.7	179.7	173.1			
02-1	Cereal and bakery products		175.1	175.5			
02-2	Meats, poultry, and fish	!	141.2 124.4	141.6 124.8			
02-22	Sugar and confectionery		154.6	158.3			
02-6	Beverages and beverage materials		154.6	158.0			
02-63	Packaged beverage materials		131.4	143.6			
02-7	Fats and oils		176.8 125.6	173.2 126.0			
04-4	Apparel Other leather and related products		150.9	150.4			
05-3	Gas fuels		271.1	239.7			
05-4	Electric power		143.5	144.9			
05-7	Refined petroleum products	125.2 286.0	119.0 287.8	124.0 289.3			
06-5	Drugs and pharmaceuticals		148.7	149.1			
06-7	Other chemicals and allied products		145.7	148.6			
07-1	Rubber and rubber products		125.7	127.2			
07-11	Rubber, except natural rubber		140.9	144.6			
07-13 07-2	Miscellaneous rubber products Plastic products		145.0 146.8	145.2 148.1			
08-1	Lumber		194.0	197.3			
09-1	Pulp, paper, and products, excluding building paper and board	 166.0	 168.0	 168.4			
09-15	Converted paper and paperboard products	171.9	173.5	174.3			
10-1	Iron and steel		179.4	180.6			
10-2	Nonferrous metals		154.0 158.8	156.8 164.4			
11-3	Metalworking machinery and equipment		154.6	155.3			
11-4	General purpose machinery and equipment	161.7	163.2	164.1			
11-6	Special industry machinery		171.4	172.6			
11-7	Electrical machinery and equipment Miscellaneous machinery and equipment		113.4 142.2	113.6 143.1			
11-9 12-6	Other household durable goods		142.2	143.1			
13-2	Concrete ingredients		173.8	176.7			
14-1	Motor vehicles and equipment	128.6	133.1	133.8			
15-1	Toys, sporting goods, small arms, etc		133.3	134.5			
15-4 15-9	Photographic equipment and supplies Other miscellaneous products		102.6 144.9	102.8 145.6			
100	ocher miscerianeous products	1 743.4	± = = = = >	1 740.0			

^{1/} Data for September 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	Industry 1/		 	Index		Percent change to_Jan2005_from:		
code		base 	 Sep. 2004 2	 Dec. 2004 2/	 Jan. 2005 2/ 	Jan. 2004	 Dec. 2004 	
	Total mining industries	12/84	149.6	170.0	163.8	13.3	-3.6	
211	Oil and gas extraction			216.7	204.4	12.9	-5.7	
212	Mining (except oil & gas)	12/03	112.3	116.1	118.4	14.6	2.0	
213	Mining support activities	12/03	106.4	113.1	114.2	12.8	1.0	
211	Total manufacturing industries	1	!	144.7	146.2	5.3	1.0	
311 312	Food mfg	12/84		144.0 101.7	144.9 104.1	4.0 2.7	.6 2.4	
313	Textile mills	1		101.7	102.2	1.8	.6	
314	· ·	12/03	!	103.6	103.4	3.5	2	
315	Apparel manufacturing	1	1	100.1	100.4	.5	.3	
316	Leather & allied product mfg	12/84	!	144.1	144.2	.6	.1	
321	Wood products manufacturing			106.0	106.9	7.7	.8	
322	Paper manufacturing		!	106.0	106.2	6.9	.2	
323	Printing and related support activities			102.0	102.3	2.1	.3	
324	Petroleum and coal products mfg	12/84	!	148.5	153.6	16.8	3.4	
325	Chemical mfg	12/84	!	180.2	183.1	9.6	1.6	
326	Plastics and rubber products mfg	12/84	!	135.9	137.1	6.4	.9	
327	Nonmetallic mineral product mfg	12/84	!	145.9	147.9	6.3	1.4	
331	Primary metal mfg	12/84	!	154.9	158.3	27.7	2.2	
332	Fabricated metal product mfg	12/84	!	145.5	146.7	9.0	.8	
333	Machinery mfg	12/03	!	103.5	104.3	4.0	.8	
334	Computer & electronic product mfg	12/03	1		98.4	-1.4	0	
335	Electrical equip, appliance & component mfg.	12/03			106.1	5.9	1.0	
336	Transportation equipment mfg	12/03	!		103.5	3.3	.7	
337	Furniture & related product mfg	12/84	!		155.6	5.6	. 4	
339	Miscellaneous mfg	12/03	:	102.1	102.8	2.3	.7	
	 Retail trade industries		 					
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers	12/03	104.4	104.3	104.9	3.2	.6	
442	Furniture and home furnishings stores	12/03	103.4	104.1	105.8	6.3	1.6	
443	Electronics and appliance stores	12/03	99.2	93.8	98.5	-2.9	5.0	
444	Bldg material and garden equip and supp	İ	İ					
	dealers	12/03	114.0	108.9	108.9	6.5	0	
445	Food and beverage stores	12/99	121.3	127.7	126.9	5.0	6	
446	Health and personal care stores	12/03	105.1	107.7	103.3	3.7	-4.1	
447	Gasoline stations	06/01	46.3	62.5	47.1	3.5	-24.6	
448	Clothing and clothing accessories stores	12/03	101.8	99.7	102.2	1.2	2.5	
451	Sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores	12/03	93.6	95.0	94.7	-5.0	3	
452	General merchandise stores	12/03	104.5	101.8	101.9	. 4	.1	
454	Nonstore retailers	12/03	105.6	117.5	119.1	15.7	1.4	
	Transportation and warehousing							
481	Air transportation			163.0	165.4	1.3	1.5	
482	Rail transportation			117.2	119.5	8.1	2.0	
483		12/03		103.5	103.9	4.9	. 4	
484	Truck transportation	1	1	105.3	106.1	5.7	.8	
486110	Pipeline transportation of crude oil	06/86	116.6	116.6	123.6	7.7	6.0	
486910	Pipeline transportation of refined petroleum						_	
400	products	06/86	!	117.4	117.8	2.7	.3	
488	Transportation support activities	12/03		102.4	102.4	2.7	0	
491	Postal service	06/89		155.0	155.0	0	0	
492	Couriers and messengers	12/03	106.5	107.2	112.9	7.7	5.3	
221	Utilities		105.0	100 5	100 6	6.0	1	
221	Utilities	12/03	105.2	108.5	108.6	6.8	.1	
6211	Health care and social assistance Offices of physicians	112/06	 114.4	114.4	114.7	.5	.3	
6215	Medical and diagnostic laboratories			100.1	100.1	2	0	
6216	Home health care services			120.1	120.5	.8	.3	
622	Hospitals			143.6	144.7	3.7	.8	
6231	Nursing care facilities	1	1	103.3	104.4	3.7	1.1	
62321	Residential mental retardation facilities			101.9	103.4	3.3	1.5	
V = J = 1	1 Mediatricial Memear recardation ractificies	1 = 2 / 0 3	1 102.0	101.7	100.1	٠. ٥	1.5	

See footnotes at end of table.

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

	Industry 1/	Index	Index			Percent change		
Industry code						to_Jan2005_from		
code		base	 Sep.	Dec.	Jan.	 Jan.	Dec.	
			2004 2/	2004 2/	2005 2/	2004	2004	
	Other services industries		<u> </u> 					
511	Publishing industries, except Internet	12/03	101.4	101.7	103.1	2.2	1.4	
515	Broadcasting, except Internet	12/03	100.8	104.9	102.1	4.4	-2.7	
517	Telecommunications	12/03	99.6	98.9	99.2	-1.2	.3	
5182	Data processing and related services	12/03	98.7	98.5	98.7	-1.2	.2	
5221	Depository credit intermediation	12/03	102.6	100.5	105.1	-2.6	4.6	
523	Security, commodity contracts and like							
	activity	12/03	104.5	106.0	108.7	6.8	2.5	
524	Insurance carriers and related activities	12/03		102.7	103.1	2.4	. 4	
53112	Lessors of nonres bldg (exc miniwarehouse)	12/03		103.1	103.8	4.7	.7	
5312	Offices of real estate agents and brokers	12/03		100.1	106.0	6.0	5.9	
5321	Automotive equipment rental and leasing	06/01		108.5	105.0	-2.7	-3.2	
5411	Legal services	12/96		132.0	137.4	4.6	4.1	
541211	Offices of certified public accountants	12/03	101.4	102.1	102.8	2.0	. 7	
5413	Architectural, engineering and related	ļ						
	services	12/96		127.4	128.1	1.9	. 5	
54181	Advertising agencies	12/03		100.6	101.6	2.0	1.0	
5613	Employment services	12/96		114.1	115.2	2.8	1.0	
56151	Travel agencies	12/03		96.1	96.5	-2.5	. 4	
56172	Janitorial services	12/03		101.1	101.3	1.0	. 2	
5621	Waste collection	12/03	1	101.5	101.5	. 7	0	
721	Accommodation	12/96	127.2	122.6	126.8	3.8	3.4	

^{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.

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

^{2/} The indexes for September 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.

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

	Index 1/							
Grouping	Aug.	Sep.	 Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	į		
	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004			
Finished goods	148.5	148.9	150.9	152.0	151.5			
Finished consumer goods	151.5	151.9	154.6	156.0	155.1			
Finished consumer foods	151.7	152.5	154.4	155.0	155.1			
Crude	128.3	138.7	157.5 154.1	156.8	142.7			
Processed Finished consumer goods, excluding foods	153.6 151.1	153.7 151.3	154.1	154.8 156.0	156.1 154.8			
Nondurable goods less foods	156.9	157.0	161.2	163.5	161.6			
Durable goods	135.1	135.4	135.8	136.2	136.5			
Capital equipment	141.8	142.1	142.6	142.9	143.2			
Manufacturing industries	142.9	143.1	143.4	143.6	144.0			
Nonmanufacturing industries	141.4	141.7	142.3	142.5	142.9			
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.	144.6	145.1	146.3	147.6	147.5	1		
Materials and components for manufacturing	139.3 144.1	140.7 144.1	$141.2 \\ 144.1$	141.9 144.7	142.9 146.2			
Materials for nondurable manufacturing	144.1	152.6	153.6	155.0	156.8			
Materials for durable manufacturing	150.1	152.1	152.8	153.6	155.3			
Components for manufacturing	127.7	128.0	128.3	128.5	128.6			
Materials and components for construction	169.7	170.8	170.7	170.7	171.5			
Processed fuels and lubricants	127.6	125.9	130.5	134.9	131.3			
Manufacturing industries	127.5	125.6	127.9	133.5	133.6			
Nonmanufacturing industries	127.7	126.1	132.3	135.8	129.9	:		
Containers	162.0 147.6	163.6 148.0	164.1 147.9	164.4 148.0	165.3 148.6			
Manufacturing industries	147.6	150.3	151.2	151.4	152.2			
Nonmanufacturing industries	145.9	146.2	145.8	145.9	146.5			
Feeds	116.9	112.4	103.1	101.9	101.9			
Other supplies	149.7	150.5	151.0	151.3	151.9			
Crude materials for further processing	161.5	154.2	160.0	173.5	168.3			
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs	123.4	121.7	119.6	121.0	124.1			
Nonfood materials	186.4 158.5	174.9 156.8	186.8 172.5	209.4 166.1	197.9 156.6	-		
Manufacturing 2/	146.4	144.8	159.5	153.4	144.6			
Construction	194.0	194.2	195.5	195.3	193.7			
Crude fuel 3/	214.0	186.9	190.6	261.5	247.7			
Manufacturing industries	202.9	178.0	181.4	246.8	234.1	:		
Nonmanufacturing industries	218.9	191.1	194.9	267.7	253.5	:		
Special groupings								
Finished goods, excluding foods	147.5	147.7	149.8	151.0	150.3	:		
Intermediate materials less foods and feeds	145.1	145.7	147.1	148.4	148.4	:		
Intermediate foods and feeds	135.8	134.3	131.1	131.1	132.2			
Crude materials less agricultural products 2/	190.7	178.4	191.0	214.6	202.5			
Finished energy goods	113.4	113.2	119.5	122.9	119.8			
Finished goods less energy	152.3	152.8	153.6	154.0	154.2	-		
Finished consumer goods less energy	156.9	157.5	158.4	158.9	159.1	-		
Finished goods less foods and energy	152.9	153.3	153.7	154.0	154.3	-		
Finished consumer goods less foods and energy Consumer nondurable goods less foods and energy	160.4 180.8	160.8 181.3	161.2 181.7	161.6 182.0	161.8 182.2	:		
Intermediate energy goods	126.2	124.8	129.7	133.6	130.7			
Intermediate materials less energy	147.5	148.5	148.8	149.3	150.0	-		
Intermediate materials less foods and energy	148.3	149.5	149.9	150.5	151.2			
Crude energy materials 2/	181.9	166.6	179.5	210.1	194.7			
Crude materials less energy	143.3	141.4	142.5	144.7	146.2			
Crude nonfood materials less energy 3/	199.9	197.4	207.0	211.5	208.8	:		

^{1/} All seasonally adjusted indexes are subject to change up to 5 years after original publication due to the recalculation of seasonal factors each January. The indexes for September 2004 have been recalculated to incorporate late reports and corrections by respondents.

^{2/} Includes crude petroleum. 3/ Excludes crude petroleum.