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PRODUCER PRICE INDEXES –FEBRUARY 2015

The Producer Price Index for final demand fell 0.5 percent in February, seasonally adjusted, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Final demand prices moved down 0.8 percent in January and 0.2 percent in December. On an unadjusted basis, the index for final demand decreased 0.6 percent for the 12 months ended in February. (See table A.)

In February, about 70 percent of the decline in final demand prices can be attributed to a 0.5-percent decrease in the index for final demand services. Prices for final demand goods moved down 0.4 percent.

Within intermediate demand, the index for processed goods fell 0.6 percent, the index for unprocessed goods dropped 3.9 percent, and prices for services edged up 0.1 percent. (See tables B and C.)

Chart 1. One-month percent changes in selected PPI final demand price indexes, seasonally adjusted

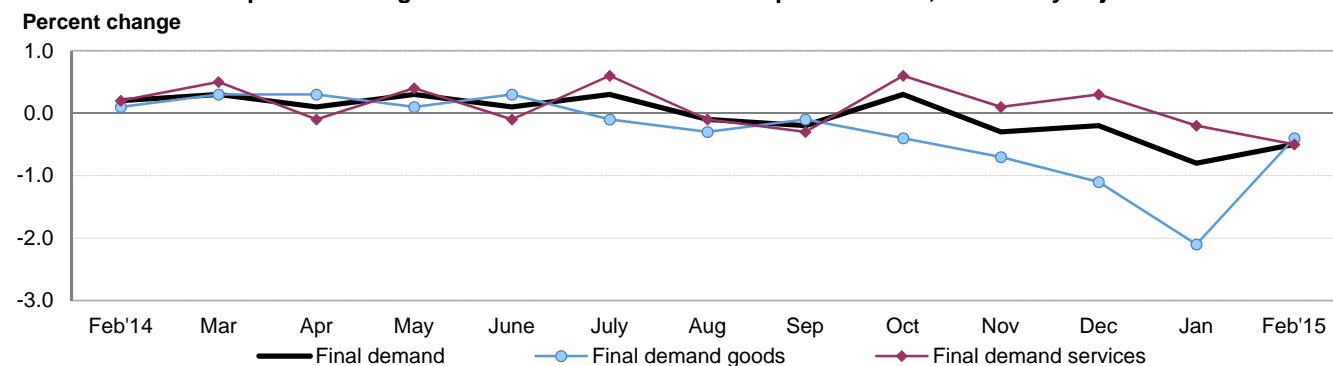
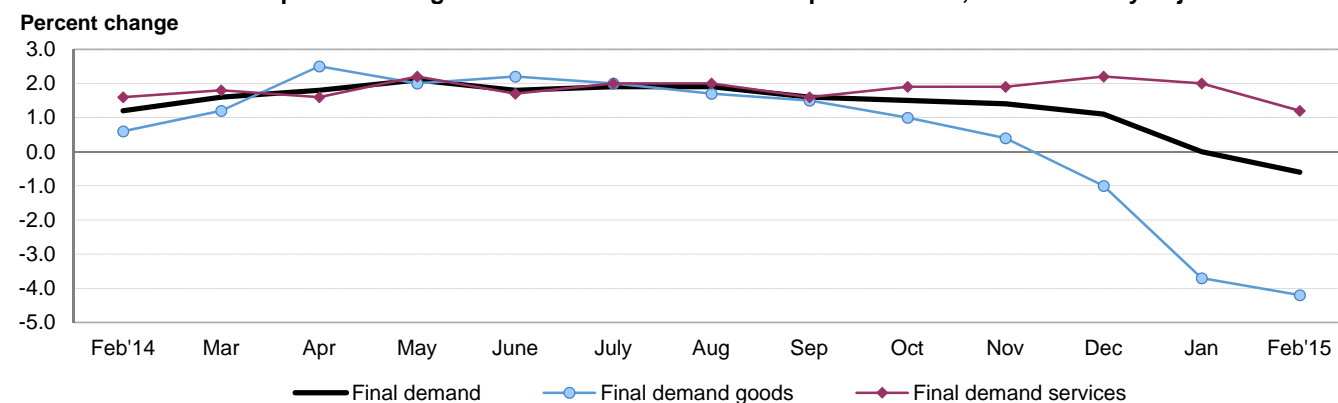


Chart 2. Twelve-month percent changes in selected PPI final demand price indexes, not seasonally adjusted



Final Demand

Final demand services: Prices for final demand services fell 0.5 percent in February, the largest decline since the inception of the index in December 2009. Leading the decrease, margins for final demand trade services dropped 1.5 percent. (Trade indexes measure changes in margins received by wholesalers and retailers.) The index for final demand transportation and warehousing services also moved down 1.5 percent. In contrast, prices for final demand services less trade, transportation, and warehousing rose 0.3 percent.

Product detail: In February, nearly 30 percent of the decline in the index for final demand services can be traced to margins for fuels and lubricants retailing, which fell 13.4 percent. The indexes for machinery, equipment, parts, and supplies wholesaling; food and alcohol retailing; apparel, jewelry, footwear, and accessories retailing; truck transportation of freight; and wireless telecommunication services also moved lower. Conversely, prices for inpatient care advanced 0.6 percent. The indexes for outpatient care (partial) and for TV, video, and photographic equipment and supplies wholesaling also increased. (See table 4.)

Final demand goods: The index for final demand goods moved down 0.4 percent in February, the eighth consecutive decrease. Over two-thirds of the decline in February can be attributed to prices for final demand foods, which fell 1.6 percent. The index for final demand goods less foods and energy inched down 0.1 percent, and prices for final demand energy were unchanged.

Product detail: About a quarter of the decline in prices for final demand goods can be traced to the index for fresh and dry vegetables, which dropped 17.1 percent. Prices for iron and steel scrap, meats, jet fuel, industrial chemicals, and processed poultry also moved lower. In contrast, the index for gasoline rose 1.5 percent. Prices for light motor trucks and chicken eggs also moved up.

Table A. Monthly and 12-month percent changes in selected final demand price indexes, seasonally adjusted

Month	Total final demand	Final demand goods				Final demand services				Change in final demand from 12 months ago (unadj.)
		Total	Foods	Energy	Less foods and energy	Total	Trade	Transportation and warehousing	Other	
2014										
Feb.....	0.2	0.1	0.5	-0.5	0.1	0.2	0.6	-0.3	0.2	1.2
Mar.....	0.3	0.3	1.2	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.2	1.6
Apr.....	0.1	0.3	1.8	-0.5	0.2	-0.1	-0.5	0.5	0.1	1.8
May.....	0.3	0.1	-0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	1.1	0.3	-0.1	2.1
June.....	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.1	-0.1	-0.5	0.4	0.3	1.8
July.....	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-0.8	0.2	0.6	1.6	0.2	0.1	1.9
Aug.....	-0.1	-0.3	-0.2	-1.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.6	0.2	0.3	1.9
Sept.....	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.9	0.2	-0.3	-0.8	-0.2	0.0	1.6
Oct. ¹	0.3	-0.4	0.6	-2.6	-0.1	0.6	2.0	-0.4	0.0	1.5
Nov. ¹	-0.3	-0.7	0.2	-3.7	0.0	0.1	-0.2	0.3	0.2	1.4
Dec.....	-0.2	-1.1	-0.1	-6.2	0.1	0.3	0.5	-0.2	0.1	1.1
2015										
Jan.....	-0.8	-2.1	-1.1	-10.3	-0.2	-0.2	0.5	-0.8	-0.4	0.0
Feb.....	-0.5	-0.4	-1.6	0.0	-0.1	-0.5	-1.5	-1.5	0.3	-0.6

¹ Some of the figures shown above and elsewhere in this release may differ from those previously reported because data for October 2014 have been revised to reflect the availability of late reports and corrections by respondents.

Special grouping, Final demand less foods, energy, and trade: The index for final demand less foods, energy, and trade services was unchanged after falling 0.3 percent in January. For the 12 months ended in February, prices for final demand less foods, energy, and trade services rose 0.7 percent.

Intermediate Demand by Commodity Type

Processed goods for intermediate demand: The index for processed goods for intermediate demand fell 0.6 percent in February, the seventh straight decline. Half of the February decrease is attributable to prices for processed materials less foods and energy, which moved down 0.4 percent. In addition, the index for processed foods and feeds dropped 1.9 percent, and prices for processed energy goods fell 0.6 percent. For the 12 months ended in February, the index for processed goods for intermediate demand decreased 6.4 percent, the largest 12-month decline since a 7.7-percent drop in October 2009. (See table B.)

Product detail: Over 20 percent of the decrease in prices for processed goods for intermediate demand can be traced to the index for industrial chemicals, which declined 1.9 percent. Prices for steel mill products, plastic resins and materials, meats, prepared animal feeds, and jet fuel also moved lower. Conversely, the index for gasoline rose 1.5 percent. The indexes for lubricating oil base stocks and paint colors also advanced. (See table 5.)

Unprocessed goods for intermediate demand: The index for unprocessed goods for intermediate demand fell 3.9 percent in February, the fifth straight decrease. Three-quarters of the decline in February can be attributed to prices for unprocessed foodstuffs and feedstuffs, which dropped 6.7 percent. The index for unprocessed nonfood materials less energy fell 5.2 percent. In contrast, prices for unprocessed energy materials advanced 0.9 percent. For the 12 months ended in February, the index for unprocessed goods for intermediate demand decreased 25.0 percent, the largest 12-month drop since a 31.7-percent decline in September 2009.

Product detail: A major factor in the February decline in prices for unprocessed goods for intermediate demand was the index for slaughter poultry, which fell 14.7 percent. The indexes for natural gas; iron and steel scrap; raw milk; slaughter livestock; and hay, hayseeds, and oilseeds also decreased. Conversely, the index for crude petroleum moved up 12.3 percent. Prices for ungraded chicken eggs and gold ores also rose.

Table B. Monthly and 12-month percent changes in selected intermediate demand price indexes for goods by commodity type, seasonally adjusted

Month	Processed goods for intermediate demand					Unprocessed goods for intermediate demand				
	Total	Foods and feeds	Energy goods	Less foods and energy	Total, change from 12 months ago (unadj.)	Total	Food-stuffs and feed-stuffs	Energy materials	Nonfood materials less energy	Total, change from 12 months ago (unadj.)
2014										
Feb.....	0.2	0.7	-0.4	0.4	-0.2	4.6	0.0	13.0	-1.1	5.1
Mar.....	0.0	0.7	0.6	-0.2	0.7	0.4	5.3	-3.6	-0.5	5.3
Apr.....	0.0	2.3	-1.7	0.2	1.5	1.1	2.9	-1.0	1.4	6.5
May.....	0.1	0.0	0.8	-0.1	1.4	-1.1	-1.9	-0.8	-0.3	4.2
June.....	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.1	1.5	-1.1	-2.1	0.1	-1.6	3.7
July.....	0.1	-0.7	-0.4	0.4	1.6	-1.7	-0.9	-3.5	0.3	0.9
Aug.....	-0.1	-0.3	-1.0	0.2	1.4	-3.0	-2.1	-5.3	-0.8	-0.5
Sept.....	-0.2	0.8	-1.1	-0.1	1.1	0.1	2.3	-1.9	0.1	-0.2
Oct. ¹	-1.0	-1.7	-2.8	-0.3	0.2	-3.3	0.0	-7.0	-2.5	-2.1
Nov. ¹	-0.8	0.2	-3.6	-0.2	-0.3	-1.3	1.9	-4.8	-1.6	-1.6
Dec.....	-1.6	-0.3	-5.6	-0.6	-2.2	-4.6	-5.7	-5.1	-0.4	-8.1
2015										
Jan.....	-2.8	-2.5	-8.3	-1.3	-5.5	-9.4	-1.8	-23.6	-0.7	-18.4
Feb.....	-0.6	-1.9	-0.6	-0.4	-6.4	-3.9	-6.7	0.9	-5.2	-25.0

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Services for intermediate demand: The index for services for intermediate demand advanced 0.1 percent in February following a 0.2-percent decrease in January. Leading the increase, prices for services less trade, transportation, and warehousing for intermediate demand rose 0.2 percent. The index for trade services for intermediate demand inched up 0.1 percent. In contrast, prices for transportation and warehousing services for intermediate demand fell 0.8 percent. For the 12 months ended in February, the index for services for intermediate demand moved up 1.2 percent, the smallest advance since a 1.0-percent increase in April 2014. (See table C.)

Product detail: In February, a 1.3-percent rise in the index for securities brokerage, dealing, investment advice, and related services led the advance in prices for services for intermediate demand. The indexes for legal services; metals, minerals, and ores wholesaling; management consulting services; and hardware, building material, and related supplies retailing also moved higher. Conversely, prices for truck transportation of freight fell 1.3 percent. The indexes for co-employment staffing services, wireless telecommunication services, and fuels and lubricants retailing also decreased.

Table C. Monthly and 12-month percent changes in selected intermediate demand price indexes for services by commodity type, seasonally adjusted

Month	Services for intermediate demand				Total, change from 12 months ago (unadj.)
	Total	Trade	Transportation and warehousing	Other	
2014					
Feb.....	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.0	1.4
Mar.....	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.4	1.7
Apr.....	-0.2	-1.2	0.3	-0.1	1.0
May.....	0.0	1.0	0.3	-0.3	1.5
June.....	0.1	-0.4	0.3	0.2	1.3
July.....	0.6	1.4	0.3	0.5	1.9
Aug.....	0.0	-0.3	0.2	0.0	1.7
Sept.....	-0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	1.5
Oct. ¹	0.4	1.4	-0.2	0.3	1.8
Nov. ¹	0.0	-1.1	0.1	0.4	1.5
Dec.....	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.7
2015					
Jan.....	-0.2	0.7	-0.3	-0.4	1.3
Feb.....	0.1	0.1	-0.8	0.2	1.2

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Intermediate Demand by Production Flow

Stage 4 intermediate demand: The index for stage 4 intermediate demand edged down 0.1 percent in February, the fourth consecutive decline. In February, prices for total goods inputs to stage 4 intermediate demand fell 0.4 percent. In contrast, the index for total services inputs increased 0.2 percent. (See table D.) Lower prices for meats, co-employment staffing services, truck transportation of freight, unprocessed and packaged fish, and industrial chemicals outweighed advances in the indexes for legal services; management consulting services; securities brokerage, dealing, investment advice, and related services; and plastic construction products. (See table 6.) For the 12 months ended in February, prices for stage 4 intermediate demand decreased 0.7 percent.

Stage 3 intermediate demand: Prices for stage 3 intermediate demand dropped 1.4 percent in February, the fifth straight decrease. In February, the index for total goods inputs to stage 3 intermediate demand fell 2.7 percent. Conversely, prices for total services inputs edged up 0.1 percent. Declines in the indexes for slaughter poultry, raw milk, slaughter livestock, jet fuel, industrial chemicals, and passenger car rental outweighed advances in the indexes for metals, minerals, and ores wholesaling; ungraded chicken eggs; and gasoline. For the 12 months ended in February, prices for stage 3 intermediate demand moved down 5.0 percent.

Stage 2 intermediate demand: The index for stage 2 intermediate demand decreased 0.2 percent in February after dropping 5.0 percent in January. In February, prices for total goods inputs to stage 2 intermediate demand fell 0.6 percent. In contrast, the index for total services inputs moved up 0.2 percent. Lower prices for natural gas, plastic resins and materials, prepared animal feeds, steel mill products, co-employment staffing services, and iron and steel scrap outweighed higher prices for legal services; crude petroleum; and securities brokerage, dealing, investment advice, and related services. For the 12 months ended in February, the index for stage 2 intermediate demand dropped 14.2 percent.

Stage 1 intermediate demand: Prices for stage 1 intermediate demand fell 1.4 percent in February, the sixth straight decline. In February, the index for total goods inputs to stage 1 intermediate demand decreased 2.2 percent, and prices for total services inputs moved down 0.3 percent. Lower prices for iron and steel scrap, industrial chemicals, nonferrous scrap, wireless telecommunication services, natural gas, and diesel fuel outweighed advances in the indexes for metals, minerals, and ores wholesaling; crude petroleum; and securities brokerage, dealing, investment advice, and related services. For the 12 months ended in February, prices for stage 1 intermediate demand fell 7.5 percent.

Table D. Monthly percent changes in selected intermediate demand price indexes by production flow, seasonally adjusted

Month	Stage 4 intermediate demand			Stage 3 intermediate demand			Stage 2 intermediate demand			Stage 1 intermediate demand		
	Total	Goods inputs	Services inputs	Total	Goods inputs	Services inputs	Total	Goods inputs	Services inputs	Total	Goods inputs	Services inputs
2014												
Feb.....	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	3.5	5.9	0.3	0.0	-0.3	0.3
Mar.....	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.5	0.3	-1.2	-2.1	0.0	-0.3	-0.8	0.5
Apr.....	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	-0.1	0.1	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1	-0.4
May.....	0.1	0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.5	0.0	-0.3	-0.4	0.0	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2
June.....	0.1	0.1	0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	-0.2	-0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
July.....	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	-0.9	-1.9	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.9
Aug.....	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.3	-0.7	0.2	-1.6	-2.7	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Sept.....	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.3	0.7	-0.2	-0.6	-1.0	-0.1	-0.4	-0.8	0.1
Oct. ¹	0.0	-0.5	0.4	-0.3	-0.8	0.2	-2.3	-4.5	0.6	-0.9	-1.8	0.4
Nov. ¹	-0.4	-0.5	-0.2	-0.3	-0.7	0.3	-1.0	-2.1	0.3	-0.9	-1.5	-0.3
Dec.....	-0.3	-0.9	0.4	-1.9	-3.2	-0.2	-2.0	-3.4	-0.4	-1.5	-3.1	0.8
2015												
Jan.....	-0.7	-1.3	0.0	-2.4	-4.2	-0.1	-5.0	-9.8	-0.5	-3.3	-5.7	0.0
Feb.....	-0.1	-0.4	0.2	-1.4	-2.7	0.1	-0.2	-0.6	0.2	-1.4	-2.2	-0.3

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The Producer Price Index for March 2015 is scheduled to be released on Tuesday, April 14, 2015 at 8:30 a.m. (EDT).

PPI to Update Samples More Frequently

The Producer Price Index (PPI) periodically updates the sample of producers providing index data in order to reflect current conditions more accurately when the structure, membership, technology, or product mix of an industry shifts. Since 1986, these sample changes have occurred at semi-annual intervals, with the release of data for January and July. Effective with the release of PPI data for June 2015 on July 15, 2015, PPI will update samples on a tri-annual basis, coinciding with the release of data for February, June, and October (in March, July, and November, respectively). This accelerated approach to replacing industry samples will result in indexes that better represent current industry production and will improve data quality.

With each sample update, PPI will continue to publish a notice listing the impacted industries in both the PPI News Release and *PPI Detailed Report*. In addition, PPI will continue to publish information on specific index additions, deletions, and recodes associated with the updated samples in the *PPI Detailed Report*.

For further information, contact the PPI Section of Index Analysis and Public Information, at ppi-info@bls.gov or (202) 691-7705.

Technical Note

Brief Explanation of Producer Price Indexes

The Producer Price Index (PPI) of the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) is a family of indexes that measures the average change over time in prices received (price changes) by producers for domestically produced goods, services, and construction. 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.

More than 10,000 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. Over time, new PPIs have been introduced for products of industries in the services and construction sectors of the U.S. economy. As of January 2013, the PPI covered about 70 percent of services as measured by 2007 Census revenue, and 34 percent of construction.

More than 100,000 price quotations per month are organized into three sets of PPIs: (1) Final demand-Intermediate demand (FD-ID) indexes, (2) commodity indexes, and (3) indexes for the net output of industries and their products. The FD-ID structure organizes products by class of buyer and degree of fabrication as well as by stage of production. The commodity structure organizes products by similarity of end use or product type. The entire output of various industries is sampled to derive price indexes for the net output of industries and their products.

Final Demand–Intermediate Demand Indexes

The PPI FD-ID structure measures price change for goods, services, and construction sold to final demand and to intermediate demand. The FD-ID system replaced the PPI stage-of-processing (SOP) system as PPI's primary aggregation model with the release of data for January 2014. The FD-ID model expands coverage beyond that of the SOP system through the addition of services, construction, exports, and government purchases.

Compared with finished goods under the SOP system, the PPI for final demand goods includes nearly a 50 percent expansion of coverage. This increase can be traced to the addition of government purchases and exports. For overall final demand, expansion to include final demand services represents an even larger increase in coverage. In December 2012, final demand goods were about 34.5 percent of overall final demand, final demand services were roughly 63.5 percent, and final demand construction was about 2.0 percent of final demand. Within intermediate demand, coverage of services for intermediate demand resulted in about a 45 percent increase in coverage of the intermediate demand portion of the economy.

FD-ID indexes are constructed from commodity-based producer output price indexes. Commodities are allocated to aggregate indexes primarily based on the type of buyer. The main source of data used to determine the type of buyer is the "Use of commodities by industries, before redefinition," table

from the Benchmark Input-Output Accounts of the U.S. In many cases, the same commodity is purchased by different types of buyers. As a result, commodities are often included in several FD-ID indexes. For example, regular gasoline is purchased for personal consumption, export, government use, and business use. The PPI program publishes only one commodity index for regular gasoline (wpu057104), reflecting sales to all types of buyers, and this index is used in all aggregations regardless of whether the gasoline is sold for personal consumption, as an export, to government, or to businesses. Proportions based on BEA "Use of Commodities" data are used to allocate the correct portion of the total weight of gasoline to each use category. In cases when buyer type is an important price determining characteristic, indexes are created based on specific buyer type. For example, within the PPI category for loan services, separate indexes for consumer loans and business loans were constructed. For more information relating to the FD-ID structure, see "A new, experimental system of indexes from the PPI program" in the February 2011 *Monthly Labor Review*.

Final Demand: The final demand portion of the FD-ID structure measures price change for commodities sold for personal consumption, capital investment, government, and export. The system is composed of six main price indexes: final demand goods; final demand trade services; final demand transportation and warehousing services; final demand services less trade, transportation, and warehousing; final demand construction; and overall final demand.

The final demand goods index measures price change for both unprocessed and processed goods sold to final demand. Fresh fruits sold to consumers and computers sold for capital investment are examples of transactions included in the final demand goods price index. The final demand trade services index measures price change for the retailing and wholesaling of merchandise sold to final demand, generally without transformation. (Trade indexes measure changes in margins received by wholesalers and retailers.) The final demand transportation and warehousing services index tracks price change for transportation of passengers, as well as, transportation of cargo sold to final demand, and also includes prices for warehousing and storage of goods sold to final demand. The final demand services less trade, transportation, and warehousing index measures price change for all services other than trade and transportation sold to final demand. Publishing, banking, lodging, and health care are examples of these services. The final demand construction index tracks price change for new construction, as well as maintenance and repair construction sold to final demand. Construction of office buildings is an example of a commodity that would be included in the final demand construction index. Lastly, the overall final demand index tracks price change for all types of commodities sold to final demand by combining the five final demand component indexes described above.

Intermediate Demand: The intermediate demand portion of the FD-ID system tracks price change for goods, services, and construction products sold to businesses as inputs to

production, excluding capital investment. The system includes two parallel treatments of intermediate demand. The first treatment organizes intermediate demand commodities by type. The second organizes intermediate demand commodities into production stages, with the explicit goal of developing a forward-flow model of production and price change.

The intermediate demand by commodity type portion of the system organizes commodities by similarity of product. The system is composed of six main price indexes: unprocessed goods for intermediate demand; processed goods for intermediate demand; intermediate demand trade services; intermediate demand transportation and warehousing services; intermediate demand services less trade, transportation, and warehousing; and intermediate demand construction.

The unprocessed goods for intermediate demand price index measures price change for goods sold to businesses as inputs to production that have undergone no fabrication. Crude petroleum sold to refineries is an example of an unprocessed good sold to intermediate demand. The processed goods for intermediate demand index tracks price change for fabricated goods sold as business inputs. Examples include car parts sold to car manufacturers and gasoline sold to trucking companies. The index for trade services for intermediate demand measures price change for the services of retailing and wholesaling goods purchased by businesses as inputs to production. The intermediate demand transportation and warehousing services index measures price change for business travel, as well as, transportation and warehousing of cargo sold to intermediate demand. The intermediate demand services less trade, transportation, and warehousing index measures price change for services other than trade, transportation, and warehousing sold as inputs to production. Legal and accounting services purchased by businesses are examples of intermediate demand services excluding trade, transportation, and warehousing. Finally, the construction for intermediate demand index measures price change for construction purchased by firms as inputs to production. The index for construction for intermediate demand tracks price change for maintenance and repair construction purchased by firms.

The production flow treatment of intermediate demand is a stage-based system of price indexes. These indexes can be used to study price transmission across stages of production and final demand. This system is constructed in a manner that maximizes forward flow of production between stages, while minimizing back-flow of production. The production flow treatment contains four main indexes: intermediate demand stage 1, intermediate demand stage 2, intermediate demand stage 3, and intermediate demand stage 4.

Indexes for the four stages were developed by first assigning each industry in the economy to one of four stages of production, where industries assigned to the fourth stage primarily produce output consumed as final demand, industries in the third stage primarily produce output consumed by stage 4 industries, industries assigned to the second stage primarily produce output consumed by stage 3 industries, and industries assigned to the first stage produce output primarily consumed by stage 2 industries. The four indexes then track prices for the net inputs consumed by

industries in each of the four stages of production. The stage 4 intermediate demand index, for example, tracks price change for inputs consumed, but not produced, by industries included in the fourth stage of production. Hence, the index tracks price change in inputs to industries that primarily produce final demand commodities (stage 4 producers primarily produce commodities sold to final demand).

Examples of heavily weighted goods-producing industries in stage 4 include the manufacture of light trucks and utility vehicles, automobiles, and pharmaceuticals. Retail trade, food service and drinking places, and hospitals are examples of heavily weighted service industries included in stage 4. Stage 4 also includes all new construction industries. Examples of goods consumed by stage 4 industries include motor vehicle parts, commercial electric power, plastic construction products, biological products, and beef and veal. Engineering services, machinery and equipment wholesaling, long distance motor carrying, and legal services constitute examples of services consumed by stage 4 industries.

Examples of highly weighted goods-producing industries included in stage 3 are motor vehicle parts manufacturing, animal (except poultry) slaughtering and processing, and semiconductor manufacturing. Services industries classified in stage 3 include wholesale trade; insurance carriers; architecture, engineering, and related services; and hotels and motels. Examples of goods consumed by stage 3 industries include slaughter steers and heifers, industrial electric power, and hot rolled steel bars, plates, and structural shapes. Services commonly consumed by stage 3 industries include commissions from sales of property and casualty insurance, business loans, temporary help services, and administrative and general management consulting services.

Petroleum refineries; electricity generation, transmission, and distribution; natural gas distribution; cattle ranching and farming; and plastic materials and resin manufacturing are among the goods-based industries assigned to stage 2. Services industries that are heavily weighted in stage 2 include management of companies and enterprises; non-depository credit intermediation; insurance agencies and brokerages; and services to buildings and dwellings. Goods commonly purchased by stage 2 industries include crude oil, natural gas, formula feeds, and primary basic organic chemicals. Services that are heavily weighted in the intermediate demand stage 2 index are legal services, business loans, and cellular phone and other wireless telecommunication.

Goods producing industries in stage 1 include oil and gas extraction, paper mills, and grain farming. Real estate, legal services, and advertising services are examples of highly weighted services industries included in stage 1. Examples of goods consumed by stage 1 industries are commercial and industrial electric power and gasoline. Services commonly consumed by stage 1 industries include solid waste collection, chemicals and allied products wholesaling, and guestroom or unit rental. It should be noted that all inputs purchased by stage 1 industries are by definition produced either within stage 1 or by latter stages of processing, leaving stage 1 less useful for price transmission analysis. For additional information on industry stage assignments, see <http://www.bls.gov/ppi/industryflowstage.htm>.

Comparing the PPI with CPI

Although some data users utilize the PPI as a potential indicator of the Consumer Price Index (CPI), there are many reasons why the PPI and the CPI may diverge. The scope of the personal consumption portion of the PPI includes all marketable output sold by domestic producers for households. The scope of the CPI includes goods and services provided by business or government, where explicit user charges are paid by consumers. For example, the most heavily weighted item in the CPI, owners' equivalent rent, is excluded from the PPI. The scope of the CPI includes imports. The PPI excludes imports. The CPI only includes components of personal consumption directly paid for by the consumers, while the PPI includes components of personal consumption that may not be paid for by consumers. For example, the PPI includes medical services paid for by third parties. In contrast to CPI, PPI does not completely cover services. PPIs exclude taxes, since they do not represent producer revenue. Conversely, sales and other taxes paid by consumers are part of household expenditure and are included in the CPI. Additional technical differences between PPI and CPI also exist. For more information see "Comparing new final demand producer price indexes with other Government price indexes," *Monthly Labor Review*, January 2014, at <http://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/>.

Commodity Indexes

The commodity classification of the PPI organizes goods, services, and construction by similarity of product or end use, disregarding industry of origin. With the release of data for July 2009, PPI expanded its commodity structure to include indexes for services and construction products. Prior to this date, the PPI commodity structure only included products from goods producing sectors. Table 9 of the *PPI Detailed Report* includes data for commodity indexes, organized in a hierarchal structure, including major groupings, subgroups, product classes, sub-product classes, and individual items.

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 11 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-digit codes), products (9-digit codes), more detailed sub-products (11-digit codes), and, for some industries, indexes for other sources of revenue.

Indexes may represent one of three kinds of product categories. Every industry has primary product indexes that 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 make up a plurality of its total shipment value. In

addition, most industries have secondary product indexes that show changes in prices received by establishments for products chiefly made in some other industry. Some industries have miscellaneous receipts indexes that track price changes for 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 constructed using 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 also are chosen by probability proportionate to size. 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. The survey is conducted via Internet, mail, and fax.

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 actual 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 and construction sector industries have been introduced into the PPI. The following list of industries introduced since the mid-1990s includes the month and year in which an article describing the industry's content appeared in the *PPI Detailed Report*.

Service and construction sector industries introduced into the Producer Price Index, by SIC or NAICS code and the *PPI Detailed Report* that announces their introduction

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

Title	Code	PPI Detailed Report Issue
SIC		
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 Industrial building construction	236211	January 2008
New warehouse building construction ..	236221	July 2005
New school construction	236222	July 2006
New office construction	236223	January 2007
New health care building construction...	236224	January 2013
Concrete contractors, nonresidential building work	23811X	July 2008
Roofing contractors, nonresidential building work	23816X	July 2008
Electrical contractors, nonresidential building work	23821X	July 2008
Plumbing / HVAC contractors, nonresidential building work	23822X	July 2008
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods ..	423	July 2005
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	July 2005
Wholesale trade agents and brokers ...	425120	July 2005
Electronics and appliance stores	443	January 2004
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers.....	444	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
Internet publishing and web search portals	519130	January 2010
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
Management consulting services	541610	January 2007

Title	Code	PPI Detailed Report Issue
NAICS		
Security guards and patrol services	561612	July 2005
Computer training	611420	July 2007
Offices of dentists	621210	January 2011
Blood and organ banks	621991	January 2007
Amusement and theme parks	713110	July 2006
Golf courses and country clubs	713910	July 2006
Fitness and recreational sports centers .	713940	July 2005
Commercial machinery repair and maintenance.....	811310	July 2007

Weights

Weights for most commodity groupings of the PPI, as well as, weights for commodity-based aggregate indexes calculated from commodity groupings, such as FD-ID indexes, currently reflect 2007 values of shipments as reported in the *Census of Manufactures* and other sources. From January 2007 to December 2011, PPI weights were derived from 2002 shipment values. Industry indexes now are calculated under the 2012 NAICS structure utilizing 2007 value of shipment weights and 2002 net output ratios. The 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 indexes are based on gross shipment values, including values of shipments between establishments within the same industry. As a result, broad commodity grouping indexes, such as the PPI for All Commodities (which is composed of major commodity groupings 01 through 15), are affected by the multiple counting of price change at successive stages of processing, which can lead to exaggerated or misleading signals about inflation. The intermediate demand by commodity type FD-ID indexes partially correct for this defect, but industry indexes, final demand FD-ID indexes, and intermediate demand by production flow FD-ID indexes consistently correct for this at all levels of aggregation. Therefore, industry and FD-ID indexes are more appropriate than broad commodity groupings for analysis of general price trends.

Price Index Reference Base

Effective with publication of January 1988 data, many important PPI series (including 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. The FD-ID indexes typically have a reference base of November 2009 = 100.

For further information on the underlying concepts and methodology of the Producer Price Index, see chapter 14, “Producer Prices,” in the *BLS Handbook of Methods*. This chapter can be downloaded from the BLS Web site at www.bls.gov/opus/hom/homch14.htm.

Calculating Index Changes

Each PPI measures price changes from a reference period that equals 100.0. An increase of 5.5 percent from the reference period in the Final Demand 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 final demand goods have risen from \$100 in November 2009 to \$105.50. Likewise, a current index of 90.0 would indicate that prices received by producers of final demand goods are 10 percent lower than they were in November 2009.

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

Final Demand 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 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. For more information, see *Escalation Guide for Contracting Parties*, on the Web at www.bls.gov/ppi/ppiescalation.htm.

In 1998, the PPI implemented the X-12-ARIMA Seasonal Adjustment Method; prior to that year, PPI employed the X-11 method. Each year, the seasonal status of most commodity indexes is reevaluated 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 from the prior 5 years. 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 an aggregative method. Generally, commodity indexes are seasonally adjusted using direct seasonal adjustment, which produces a more complete elimination of seasonal movements than does 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 FD-ID indexes are derived indirectly through an aggregative method that combines movements of a wide variety of subproduct class (six-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; if the pattern keeps 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 almost 300 seasonally adjusted series, only 31 were subject to intervention in 2013.

For more information relating to seasonal adjustment methods, see “Summary of Changes to the PPI’s Seasonal Adjustment Methodology” in the January 1995 issue of *Producer Price Indexes*, and “PPI and CPI Seasonal Adjustment: an Update” in the July 2010 *Monthly Labor Review*.

Producer Price Index Data on 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, use of these sites eclipsed more traditional methods of data dissemination, such as subscriptions to the *PPI Detailed Report*. There were more than 5 million instances of PPI data

and tables being downloaded from the Internet during the 12 months ended December 31, 2012.

Retrieving PPI data from the PPI Web site

PPI data can be obtained from the WWW address (www.bls.gov/ppi). On this page, under the tab labeled “Featured PPI databases” links provide the following methods of data retrieval:

- **Top Picks** is a form-based application for both Industry Data and Commodity Data that allows the user to quickly obtain PPI time series data by selecting the high-level aggregate and other commonly requested time series, including the All Commodities Index and the FD-ID indexes (for example, Final Demand). 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.
- **One-Screen Data Search and Multi-Screen Data Search** are form-based query applications for both Industry Data and Commodity Data designed for users unfamiliar with the PPI coding structure. These applications guide a user through the PPI classification by listing index titles and do 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, non-Java-based application. Both methods allow a user to browse the PPI coding structure and select multiple series. 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 allows users to input multiple, formatted PPI time series identifiers (commodity or industry codes) as inputs in extracting data according to a specified set of date ranges and output options. This application provides the most efficient path for users who are familiar with the format of PPI time series identifiers. There are five alphabetic prefixes used to create unique PPI time series identifiers: WP, WD, PC, PD, and ND. Each provides the user access to a different PPI database. Adding either a “u” (not seasonally adjusted) or an “s” (seasonally adjusted) to the end of these prefixes further specifies the type of data needed.

EXAMPLES

For commodity and FD-ID indexes, series identifiers combine a “wpu” prefix (not seasonally adjusted) or a

“wps” prefix (seasonally adjusted) with a commodity code.

<u>Commodity code</u>	<u>Provides data for:</u>
wps141101	Passenger cars, seasonally adjusted
wpu141101	Passenger cars, not seasonally adjusted
wpufd4	Final demand, not seasonally adjusted
wpsid63	Services for intermediate demand, seasonally adjusted

For discontinued commodity indexes, series identifiers combine a “wdu” prefix (not seasonally adjusted) or a “wds” prefix (seasonally adjusted) with a commodity code.

<u>Commodity code</u>	<u>Provides data for:</u>
wds019	Other farm products, seasonally adjusted
wdu0635	Preparations, ethical (prescription), not seasonally adjusted
wdusi138011	Stainless steel mill products, not seasonally adjusted

Current price indexes grouped by industry according to NAICS have series identifiers that begin with the prefix “pcu.” After the prefix, there are 12 digits (the 6-digit industry code is listed twice) followed by up to 7 alphanumeric characters identifying product detail. Dashes are used as placeholders for higher-level industry group codes.

<u>Industry-product code, current NAICS series</u>	<u>Provides data for:</u>
pcu325---325---	Chemical manufacturing
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

Discontinued industry-product codes based on SIC combine a “pdu” prefix and “#” between the fourth and fifth characters of the product code. Series identifiers for the discontinued dataset use underscores as placeholders to complete a reference to an SIC industry group code of fewer than four digits. (All PPI industry-based indexes organized by SIC were discontinued with the introduction of NAICS in 2004.)

<u>Industry-product code, discontinued SIC series</u>	<u>Provides data for:</u>
pdu28_#	Chemicals and allied products
pdu331_#	Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling and finishing mills
pdu3711#111	Passenger cars

Price indexes for discontinued series grouped by industry according to NAICS have identifiers that begin with the prefix “ndu.” After the prefix, there are 12 numeric digits (the 6-digit industry code is listed twice), and up to 7 additional alphanumeric characters that identify product detail. Dashes are used as placeholders for higher-level group codes.

*Industry-product code,
discontinued NAICS series*

ndu212231212231
ndu2122312122312
ndu212231212231214

Provides data for

Lead and zinc ore mining
Lead, zinc concentrates
Lead concentrates

- **Text Files** are best suited for users requiring access to either a large volume of time series data or other PPI-related documentation, such as seasonal factor tables and relative importance tables. The text files can be accessed at <http://download.bls.gov/> or directly from links on the “PPI Databases” page or the PPI homepage. Data and documentation available for download include the following:

Industry Data	<u>Directory:</u> /pub/time.series/pc
Industry Data - Discontinued (NAICS basis)	/pub/time.series/nd
(SIC basis)	/pub/time.series/pd
Commodity Data (incl. FD-ID)	/pub/time.series/wp
Commodity Data – Discontinued	/pub/time.series/wd
Special requests	/pub/special.requests/ppi

Additional information

The PPI homepage (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 “PPI Tables” 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 at (202) 691-7705 or ppi-info@bls.gov.

Table 2. Producer price indexes and percent changes for intermediate demand by commodity type¹ — Continued

[Nov. 2009=100, unless otherwise indicated]

Grouping	Other index base	Relative Importance Dec. 2014 ²	Unadjusted index			Unadjusted percent change to Feb. 2015 from:		Seasonally adjusted percent change from:		
			Oct. 2014 ³	Jan. 2015 ³	Feb. 2015 ³	Feb. 2014	Jan. 2015	Nov. to Dec.	Dec. to Jan.	Jan. to Feb.
Unprocessed energy materials ⁶	00/82	35.851	208.1	145.0	145.9	-44.9	0.6	-5.1	-23.6	0.9
Unprocessed materials less energy.....	00/82	64.149	241.3	228.1	216.0	-9.9	-5.3	-3.9	-1.4	-6.2
Unprocessed nonfood materials less energy ⁷	00/82	22.711	335.2	327.0	311.0	-11.5	-4.9	-0.4	-0.7	-5.2

¹ Further information about the Final Demand-Intermediate Demand Aggregation system is available online at <http://www.bls.gov/ppi/fdidaggregation.htm>

² Comprehensive relative importance figures are initially computed after the publication of December indexes and are recalculated after final December indexes are available. Individual items and subtotals may not add exactly to totals because of rounding differences.

³ The indexes for October 2014 have been recalculated to incorporate late reports and corrections by respondents. All indexes are subject to revision 4 months after original publication.

⁴ Trade indexes measure changes in margins received by wholesalers and retailers.

⁵ Includes intermediate trade, transportation, and warehousing services.

⁶ Includes crude petroleum.

⁷ Excludes crude petroleum.

"-" Data not available.

Table 3. Producer price indexes and percent changes for intermediate demand by production flow¹ — Continued

[Nov. 2009=100, unless otherwise indicated]

Grouping	Other index base	Relative Importance Dec. 2014 ²	Unadjusted index			Unadjusted percent change to Feb. 2015 from:		Seasonally adjusted percent change from:		
			Oct. 2014 ³	Jan. 2015 ³	Feb. 2015 ³	Feb. 2014	Jan. 2015	Nov. to Dec.	Dec. to Jan.	Jan. to Feb.
Total services inputs to stage 4 intermediate demand.....	04/10	45.917	108.7	109.0	109.3	1.9	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.2
Total construction inputs to stage 4 intermediate demand.....	04/10	0.131	107.8	108.1	108.3	1.9	0.2	0.1	-0.5	0.2
Total foods inputs to stage 4 intermediate demand.....	04/10	5.808	122.7	118.0	115.4	-2.0	-2.2	-0.7	-2.1	-2.3
Total energy goods inputs to stage 4 intermediate demand.....	04/10	6.211	110.3	90.6	91.4	-20.3	0.9	-5.8	-7.8	-0.5
Total goods less foods and energy inputs to stage 4 intermediate demand. ...	04/10	41.933	108.7	108.7	108.6	0.5	-0.1	0.1	-0.2	-0.1
Total goods inputs to stage 3 intermediate demand.....	04/10	55.847	116.2	105.8	103.7	-9.6	-2.0	-3.2	-4.2	-2.7
Total services inputs to stage 3 intermediate demand.....	04/10	43.210	108.0	108.2	108.3	0.8	0.1	-0.2	-0.1	0.1
Total construction inputs to stage 3 intermediate demand.....	04/10	0.945	107.8	108.1	108.3	1.9	0.2	0.1	-0.5	0.2
Total foods inputs to stage 3 intermediate demand.....	04/10	14.549	149.2	131.2	122.4	-9.9	-6.7	-8.1	-2.3	-8.0
Total energy goods inputs to stage 3 intermediate demand.....	04/10	12.099	108.8	83.5	83.4	-28.0	-0.1	-5.7	-13.4	-2.0
Total goods less foods and energy inputs to stage 3 intermediate demand. ...	04/10	29.199	108.1	106.1	105.8	-1.6	-0.3	-0.2	-1.5	-0.4
Total goods inputs to stage 2 intermediate demand.....	04/10	46.686	103.0	87.8	87.4	-25.6	-0.5	-3.4	-9.8	-0.6
Total services inputs to stage 2 intermediate demand.....	04/10	51.658	107.7	107.0	107.2	0.6	0.2	-0.4	-0.5	0.2
Total construction inputs to stage 2 intermediate demand.....	04/10	1.656	107.8	108.1	108.3	1.9	0.2	0.1	-0.5	0.2
Total foods inputs to stage 2 intermediate demand.....	04/10	4.162	118.1	122.8	120.8	-9.9	-1.6	2.6	-1.6	-2.1
Total energy goods inputs to stage 2 intermediate demand.....	04/10	16.382	96.2	63.3	64.0	-48.9	1.1	-7.8	-24.8	1.1
Total goods less foods and energy inputs to stage 2 intermediate demand. ...	04/10	26.142	107.4	104.7	103.6	-5.2	-1.1	-0.6	-2.0	-1.1
Total goods inputs to stage 1 intermediate demand.....	04/10	58.944	104.7	94.1	92.5	-14.1	-1.7	-3.1	-5.7	-2.2
Total services inputs to stage 1 intermediate demand.....	04/10	41.046	112.3	112.7	112.6	2.1	-0.1	0.8	0.0	-0.3
Total construction inputs to stage 1 intermediate demand.....	04/10	0.009	107.8	108.1	108.3	1.9	0.2	0.1	-0.5	0.2
Total foods inputs to stage 1 intermediate demand.....	04/10	2.398	121.4	111.6	110.6	-7.4	-0.9	-3.9	-5.5	-1.6
Total energy goods inputs to stage 1 intermediate demand.....	04/10	13.871	109.6	91.2	91.9	-17.4	0.8	-2.9	-11.2	-0.9
Total goods less foods and energy inputs to stage 1 intermediate demand. ...	04/10	42.675	100.3	92.6	90.3	-13.3	-2.5	-3.4	-3.5	-2.7

¹ Further information about the Final Demand-Intermediate Demand Aggregation system is available online at <http://www.bls.gov/ppi/fdidaggregation.htm>

² Comprehensive relative importance figures are initially computed after the publication of December indexes and are recalculated after final December indexes are available. Individual items and subtotals may not add exactly to totals because of rounding differences.

³ The indexes for October 2014 have been recalculated to incorporate late reports and corrections by respondents. All indexes are subject to revision 4 months after original publication.

"-" Data not available.

Table 4. Producer price indexes and percent changes for selected commodity groupings by final demand category¹ — Continued
 [1982=100, unless otherwise indicated]

Grouping	Commodity code	Other index base	Unadjusted index			Unadjusted percent change to Feb. 2015 from:		Seasonally adjusted percent change from:		
			Oct. 2014 ²	Jan. 2015 ²	Feb. 2015 ²	Feb. 2014	Jan. 2015	Nov. to Dec.	Dec. to Jan.	Jan. to Feb.
Life insurance.....	41-11-01	03/09	103.8	103.7	103.8	0.0	0.1	-0.5	-0.1	-0.1
Disability insurance, including accidental death.....	41-11-02	03/09	103.8	104.0	104.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.1
Health and medical insurance.....	41-11-03	03/09	116.7	116.5	116.8	0.3	0.3	0.1	-0.9	0.5
Property and casualty insurance.....	41-11-04	03/09	110.6	110.7	110.7	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0
Annuities ³	41-2	03/09	110.8	109.6	109.7	0.0	0.1	-1.5	0.3	0.1
Residential property sales and leases, brokerage fees and commissions.....	43-21	12/08	113.4	114.9	115.0	3.9	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2
Passenger car rental.....	44-1	03/09	91.7	95.8	92.2	-6.1	-3.8	-1.1	5.0	-9.8
Legal services.....	45-1	03/09	117.1	118.3	119.9	3.1	1.4	0.3	-0.6	1.4
Tax preparation and planning ³	45-21-02	04/09	108.8	110.3	112.9	7.1	2.4	0.2	1.9	2.4
Architectural and engineering services.....	45-3	06/09	106.7	107.0	107.4	2.3	0.4	-0.1	0.7	0.4
Management, scientific, and technical consulting services ³	45-4	06/09	104.8	104.0	105.8	2.0	1.7	-0.7	-1.0	1.7
Arrangement of flights (partial) ³	47-1	06/09	110.3	106.9	107.0	-2.6	0.1	-3.8	-3.8	0.1
Arrangement of vehicle rentals and lodging.....	47-2	12/08	85.2	81.0	85.9	8.5	6.0	-5.0	3.0	7.8
Arrangement of cruises and tours ³	47-3	12/08	104.0	102.1	97.9	-4.8	-4.1	0.8	-1.1	-4.1
Physician care.....	51-11-01	03/09	107.0	106.8	107.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	-0.6	0.2
Medical laboratory and diagnostic imaging care ³	51-11-02	03/09	97.6	97.2	97.1	-0.7	-0.1	0.1	-0.6	-0.1
Home health and hospice care ³	51-11-03	12/08	103.7	103.3	103.8	1.6	0.5	0.5	-0.9	0.5
Hospital outpatient care.....	51-11-04	12/08	121.3	120.3	120.8	0.3	0.4	0.1	-1.3	0.5
Dental care ³	51-11-05	06/10	107.5	108.6	109.1	2.1	0.5	0.2	0.8	0.5
Hospital inpatient care.....	51-21-01	12/08	117.2	117.1	117.9	1.0	0.7	-0.3	-0.6	0.9
Nursing home care.....	51-21-02	12/08	111.6	112.3	112.6	2.6	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.4
Computer training school services ³	52-1	12/08	102.4	103.3	103.3	1.7	0.0	0.7	-0.3	0.0
Traveler accommodation services.....	53-11	06/09	113.5	105.7	109.6	4.3	3.7	-0.7	0.8	0.5
Food and beverages for immediate consumption services (partial).....	54-1	06/09	112.0	113.1	112.9	2.6	-0.2	0.3	0.3	-0.4
Motor vehicle repair and maintenance (partial).....	55-2	12/08	123.4	123.5	123.5	1.6	0.0	0.2	-1.0	0.0
Membership dues and admissions and recreation facility use fees (partial).....	56-1	06/09	110.1	112.5	112.4	3.5	-0.1	0.6	-0.1	0.3
Recreational activity instruction fees (partial).....	56-2	12/08	114.1	118.0	117.7	3.1	-0.3	2.1	0.7	-0.8
Gaming receipts (partial) ³	56-3	12/08	109.1	106.9	105.8	0.1	-1.0	-0.1	0.8	-1.0
Mining services ³	60-1	06/85	260.7	254.1	256.8	-2.2	1.1	-0.2	-3.2	1.1
Final demand construction.....		11/09	111.4	111.9	112.1	2.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.1
New warehouse building construction ³	80-11-01	12/04	138.9	139.8	139.7	2.2	-0.1	0.4	0.2	-0.1
New school building construction ³	80-11-02	12/05	147.7	148.1	148.2	1.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
New office building construction ³	80-11-03	06/06	124.2	125.0	125.2	2.5	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.2
New industrial building construction ³	80-11-04	06/07	117.2	117.8	118.0	2.1	0.2	-0.2	0.6	0.2
New health care building construction ³	80-11-05	06/12	104.9	104.9	105.0	1.0	0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.1

¹ Further information about the Final Demand-Intermediate Demand Aggregation system is available online at <http://www.bls.gov/ppi/fdidaggregation.htm>

² The indexes for October 2014 have been recalculated to incorporate late reports and corrections by respondents. All indexes are subject to revision 4 months after original publication.

³ Not seasonally adjusted.

⁴ Trade indexes measure changes in margins received by wholesalers and retailers.

"-" Data not available.

NOTE: The term "(partial)" denotes incomplete coverage of the index category.

Table 6. Producer price indexes and percent changes for selected commodity groupings of intermediate demand by production flow category¹ — Continued
 [1982=100, unless otherwise indicated]

Grouping	Commodity code	Other index base	Unadjusted index			Unadjusted percent change to Feb. 2015 from:		Seasonally adjusted percent change from:		
			Oct. 2014 ²	Jan. 2015 ²	Feb. 2015 ²	Feb. 2014	Jan. 2015	Nov. to Dec.	Dec. to Jan.	Jan. to Feb.
Gasoline.....	05-71		257.0	150.8	158.8	-42.7	5.3	-13.5	-24.0	1.5
No. 2 diesel fuel.....	05-73-03		283.4	183.9	189.9	-41.0	3.3	-15.4	-19.2	-1.5
Lubricating oil base stocks ³	05-78	06/09	149.5	93.7	98.7	-45.7	5.3	-17.0	-19.1	5.3
Industrial chemicals ³	06-1		284.6	246.4	241.8	-19.0	-1.9	-4.4	-9.1	-1.9
Plastic construction products ³	07-21		212.6	210.2	212.3	1.1	1.0	-1.0	-0.1	1.0
Wastepaper.....	09-12		327.7	316.6	306.1	-15.9	-3.3	-0.4	-3.1	-7.4
Commercial printing ³	09-47	06/82	169.8	170.0	170.0	0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.1	0.0
Iron and steel scrap ³	10-12		518.2	475.0	383.5	-33.8	-19.3	-1.3	0.3	-19.3
Steel mill products ³	10-17		201.6	195.5	191.9	-3.6	-1.8	-1.3	-1.2	-1.8
Primary nonferrous metals ³	10-22		189.8	184.3	183.1	-3.5	-0.7	-0.4	-3.3	-0.7
Nonferrous scrap.....	10-23		381.6	374.7	358.6	-4.0	-4.3	-0.9	-1.6	-5.0
Nonferrous wire and cable ³	10-26		254.0	241.6	243.5	-4.4	0.8	-1.6	-3.3	0.8
Fabricated structural metal products.....	10-7		215.8	216.2	216.5	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
General purpose machinery and equipment ³	11-4		223.7	224.7	225.5	1.7	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4
Construction sand, gravel, and crushed stone.....	13-21		290.8	294.0	294.4	2.6	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0
Stage 1 intermediate demand services.....		04/10	112.3	112.7	112.6	2.1	-0.1	0.8	0.0	-0.3
Rail transportation of freight and mail.....	30-11	12/08	121.0	120.1	118.4	-1.8	-1.4	-0.1	-0.7	-1.4
Truck transportation of freight.....	30-12	06/09	115.4	114.3	112.9	-1.1	-1.2	-0.2	-0.7	-1.3
Courier, messenger, and U.S. postal services.....	30-16	06/09	128.9	131.8	131.4	1.7	-0.3	0.2	0.0	-1.1
Book, periodical, and newspaper publishing sales and subscriptions ³	33-1	06/09	111.5	112.5	112.5	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Advertising space sales in periodicals, newspapers, directories, and mailing lists.....	36-1	06/09	105.5	105.7	106.0	0.8	0.3	0.2	-0.8	0.3
Business wired telecommunication services ³	37-12	06/09	95.8	95.9	95.9	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.3	0.0
Wireless telecommunication services.....	37-2	06/09	86.4	83.9	79.8	-10.0	-4.9	-0.3	-2.0	-5.0
Data processing and related services ³	38-1	06/09	100.7	100.7	100.7	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Securities brokerage, dealing, investment advice, and related services ³	40-11	06/09	102.9	101.4	102.7	1.1	1.3	5.0	-4.5	1.3
Portfolio management ³	40-2	12/08	176.0	180.4	181.3	7.7	0.5	1.5	-0.6	0.5
Investment banking ³	40-3	12/08	142.2	143.2	144.8	7.1	1.1	0.0	-0.7	1.1
Insurance.....	41-11	06/09	111.2	111.2	111.3	0.5	0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.1
Architectural and engineering services.....	45-3	06/09	106.7	107.0	107.4	2.3	0.4	-0.1	0.7	0.4
Janitorial services ³	49-1	03/09	107.3	107.2	107.5	2.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3
Waste collection.....	50-1	12/08	115.8	115.6	115.7	2.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Traveler accommodation services.....	53-11	06/09	113.5	105.7	109.6	4.3	3.7	-0.7	0.8	0.5
Commercial and industrial machinery and equipment repair and maintenance ³	55-1	03/09	116.3	116.6	116.6	2.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
Machinery and equipment parts and supplies wholesaling ³	57-11-02	03/09	111.9	111.8	111.7	5.3	-0.1	2.3	1.0	-0.1
Building materials, paint, and hardware wholesaling ³	57-3	03/09	89.7	89.9	89.9	1.4	0.0	-0.6	1.7	0.0
Metals, minerals, and ores wholesaling ³	57-4	03/09	134.8	133.5	138.2	-0.4	3.5	-2.6	0.5	3.5
Chemicals and allied products wholesaling ³	57-5	03/09	115.9	113.3	112.9	-2.5	-0.4	-0.1	1.4	-0.4
Paper and plastics products wholesaling ³	57-6	03/09	113.9	115.0	116.0	3.6	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.9
Mining services ³	60-1	06/85	260.7	254.1	256.8	-2.2	1.1	-0.2	-3.2	1.1

¹ Further information about the Final Demand-Intermediate Demand Aggregation system is available online at <http://www.bls.gov/ppi/fdidaggregation.htm>

² The indexes for October 2014 have been recalculated to incorporate late reports and corrections by respondents. All indexes are subject to revision 4 months after original publication.

³ Not seasonally adjusted.

"-" Data not available.

NOTE: The term "(partial)" denotes incomplete coverage of the index category.

Table 7. Producer price indexes for selected final demand and intermediate demand categories, seasonally adjusted

[Nov 2009=100, unless otherwise indicated]

Grouping	Other index base	Index ¹					
		Sept. 2014	Oct. 2014	Nov. 2014	Dec. 2014	Jan. 2015	Feb. 2015
Final demand.....		111.1	111.4	111.1	110.9	110.0	109.5
Final demand goods.....		114.4	113.9	113.1	111.8	109.4	109.0
Final demand foods.....		121.8	122.5	122.7	122.6	121.3	119.4
Final demand energy.....		124.7	121.5	117.0	109.7	98.4	98.4
Final demand goods less foods and energy.....		109.9	109.8	109.8	109.9	109.7	109.6
Final demand services.....		109.1	109.8	109.9	110.2	110.0	109.5
Final demand trade services.....		109.7	111.9	111.7	112.3	112.9	111.2
Final demand transportation and warehousing services.....		118.4	117.9	118.2	118.0	117.1	115.4
Final demand services less trade, transportation, and warehousing.....		107.9	107.9	108.1	108.2	107.8	108.1
Intermediate demand by commodity type							
Processed goods for intermediate demand.....	00/82	203.0	201.0	199.4	196.2	190.8	189.7
Materials and components for manufacturing.....	00/82	189.9	188.4	187.5	185.0	180.8	179.5
Materials and components for construction.....	00/82	228.6	228.9	229.1	228.8	229.0	228.9
Processed fuels and lubricants for intermediate demand.....	00/82	208.6	203.9	196.8	186.7	171.1	169.9
Containers for intermediate demand.....	00/82	219.5	218.7	220.7	220.8	220.5	220.2
Supplies for intermediate demand.....	00/82	195.3	194.1	194.3	194.3	193.2	192.5
Unprocessed goods for intermediate demand.....	00/82	245.9	237.7	234.6	223.8	202.7	194.8
Unprocessed foodstuffs and feedstuffs.....	00/82	210.0	209.9	213.9	201.7	198.0	184.8
Unprocessed nonfood materials except fuel.....	00/82	311.3	288.9	279.7	253.9	221.2	222.3
Unprocessed fuel.....	00/82	170.3	169.5	161.7	180.9	146.0	136.3
Services for intermediate demand.....		109.1	109.5	109.5	109.6	109.4	109.5
Trade services for intermediate demand.....		110.8	112.4	111.2	111.4	112.2	112.3
Transportation and warehousing services for intermediate demand.....		120.1	119.9	120.0	120.0	119.7	118.8
Services less trade, transportation, and warehousing for intermediate demand.....		106.5	106.8	107.2	107.2	106.8	107.0
Intermediate demand by production flow							
Stage 4 intermediate demand.....		111.5	111.5	111.1	110.8	110.0	109.9
Inputs to stage 4 goods producers.....		110.0	110.1	109.7	110.0	109.7	109.4
Inputs to stage 4 services producers.....		111.9	111.8	111.4	111.2	110.6	110.6
Inputs to stage 4 construction producers.....		112.6	112.3	111.9	110.5	108.7	108.7
Stage 3 intermediate demand.....		117.7	117.3	117.0	114.8	112.1	110.5
Inputs to stage 3 goods producers.....		126.6	126.1	125.7	122.3	120.0	116.8
Inputs to stage 3 services producers.....		110.3	110.0	109.8	108.6	105.8	105.5
Inputs to stage 3 construction producers.....		120.5	119.2	116.6	110.5	99.1	98.8
Stage 2 intermediate demand.....		111.2	108.6	107.5	105.4	100.1	99.9
Inputs to stage 2 goods producers.....		113.5	109.4	107.3	104.3	94.5	93.9
Inputs to stage 2 services producers.....		106.4	106.8	107.3	106.7	106.0	106.1
Stage 1 intermediate demand.....		116.8	115.8	114.7	113.0	109.3	107.8
Inputs to stage 1 goods producers.....		120.2	118.1	116.4	112.9	107.6	104.9
Inputs to stage 1 services producers.....		113.9	113.8	113.2	113.4	110.9	110.5
Inputs to stage 1 construction producers.....		114.3	114.2	113.6	111.7	110.3	110.3
Special groupings							
Final demand less foods and energy.....	04/10	108.2	108.7	108.7	109.0	108.9	108.4
Final demand less foods.....	04/10	108.9	109.1	108.9	108.6	107.8	107.4
Final demand less energy.....	04/10	108.8	109.2	109.3	109.5	109.3	108.8
Total finished ²	01/10	109.9	110.3	110.1	110.0	109.2	108.8
Total exports.....	04/10	109.3	108.9	108.8	108.4	107.2	106.3
Total Government purchases.....	04/10	109.1	109.0	108.5	107.6	105.8	105.4
Total private capital investment (goods, services, and construction).....	04/10	107.0	107.4	107.7	107.7	107.8	107.5
Finished goods ²	00/82	201.4	200.9	199.2	197.0	192.8	192.6
Processed materials less foods and feeds.....	00/82	202.2	200.4	198.6	195.2	189.8	188.9
Processed foods and feeds.....	00/82	213.5	209.9	210.3	209.6	204.3	200.5
Processed energy goods.....	00/82	212.0	206.1	198.6	187.4	171.8	170.7
Processed materials less foods and energy.....	00/82	196.3	195.7	195.4	194.3	191.8	191.0
Unprocessed materials less agricultural products.....	00/82	265.1	250.2	240.6	231.4	195.6	191.8
Unprocessed energy materials.....	00/82	224.7	208.9	198.9	188.8	144.3	145.6
Unprocessed nonfood materials less energy.....	00/82	345.8	337.1	331.7	330.5	328.1	310.9
Total goods inputs to stage 4 intermediate demand.....	04/10	110.8	110.3	109.7	108.7	107.3	106.9
Total services inputs to stage 4 intermediate demand.....	04/10	108.4	108.8	108.6	109.0	109.0	109.2
Total goods inputs to stage 3 intermediate demand.....	04/10	117.4	116.5	115.7	112.0	107.3	104.4
Total services inputs to stage 3 intermediate demand.....	04/10	107.9	108.1	108.4	108.2	108.1	108.2
Total goods inputs to stage 2 intermediate demand.....	04/10	108.2	103.3	101.1	97.7	88.1	87.6
Total services inputs to stage 2 intermediate demand.....	04/10	106.9	107.5	107.8	107.4	106.9	107.1
Total goods inputs to stage 1 intermediate demand.....	04/10	107.2	105.3	103.7	100.5	94.8	92.7
Total services inputs to stage 1 intermediate demand.....	04/10	111.8	112.3	112.0	112.9	112.9	112.6

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 October 2014 have been recalculated to incorporate late reports and corrections by respondents.

² PPI defines Total finished as including only the personal consumption and private capital investment portions of final demand.

Table 8. Producer price indexes for selected commodity groupings, not seasonally adjusted
 [1982=100, unless otherwise indicated]

Grouping	Commodity code	Other index base	Index			Percent change to Feb. 2015 from:	
			Oct. 2014 ¹	Jan. 2015 ¹	Feb. 2015 ¹	Feb. 2014	Jan. 2015
Goods							
All commodities.....			203.4	192.1	191.1	-7.1	-0.5
Farm products, processed foods and feeds.....			209.4	202.6	198.0	-2.8	-2.3
Farm products.....	01		191.5	182.9	173.9	-9.2	-4.9
Processed foods and feeds.....	02		218.6	212.7	210.0	0.0	-1.3
Industrial commodities.....			201.9	189.8	189.5	-7.9	-0.2
Textile products and apparel.....	03		145.4	144.5	144.3	-0.8	-0.1
Hides, skins, leather, and related products.....	04		232.5	227.9	224.7	1.7	-1.4
Fuels and related products and power.....	05		199.7	158.9	160.1	-26.0	0.8
Chemicals and allied products.....	06		281.2	268.0	266.5	-5.6	-0.6
Rubber and plastic products.....	07		190.5	189.4	188.8	-0.6	-0.3
Lumber and wood products.....	08		225.6	225.4	224.6	1.1	-0.4
Pulp, paper, and allied products.....	09		249.9	250.3	250.3	0.0	0.0
Metals and metal products.....	10		214.8	211.2	207.1	-3.7	-1.9
Machinery and equipment.....	11		136.5	136.9	136.9	0.7	0.0
Furniture and household durables.....	12		164.0	163.8	164.1	1.1	0.2
Nonmetallic mineral products.....	13		225.6	228.0	227.8	2.9	-0.1
Transportation equipment.....	14		175.6	175.7	175.8	0.7	0.1
Miscellaneous products.....	15		243.3	245.6	246.1	1.4	0.2
Industrial commodities less fuels.....			198.2	196.1	195.3	-1.2	-0.4
Other commodity groupings							
Petroleum products, refined.....	057		260.2	163.3	168.5	-41.3	3.2
Industrial chemicals.....	061		284.6	246.4	241.8	-19.0	-1.9
Rubber and rubber products.....	071		178.9	176.3	174.2	-4.0	-1.2
Lumber.....	081		214.0	209.5	207.4	-3.4	-1.0
Iron and steel.....	101		230.5	222.1	210.0	-10.6	-5.4
Nonferrous metals.....	102		241.4	235.4	231.4	-3.3	-1.7
General purpose machinery and equipment.....	114		223.7	224.7	225.5	1.7	0.4
Electrical machinery and equipment.....	117		113.8	114.1	113.9	0.1	-0.2
Electronic components and accessories.....	1178		68.6	68.6	68.6	0.0	0.0
Aircraft and aircraft equipment.....	142		263.6	265.3	265.9	1.6	0.2
Services and construction							
Transportation services.....	30	06/09	122.7	122.7	121.3	-0.2	-1.1
Services related to transportation activities.....	31	06/09	110.7	110.1	109.2	-0.2	-0.8
Warehousing, storage, and related activities.....	32	12/08	97.6	98.1	97.9	0.7	-0.2
Publishing sales, excluding software.....	33	06/09	110.1	110.9	110.9	1.7	0.0
Software publishing.....	34	06/09	90.4	89.7	90.7	-0.5	1.1
Network compensation from broadcast and cable television and radio.....	35	06/09	115.1	117.7	117.7	6.8	0.0
Advertising space and time sales.....	36	06/09	106.1	102.4	102.5	-1.7	0.1
Telecommunication, cable, and internet user services.....	37	06/09	101.5	101.3	100.1	-1.7	-1.2
Data processing and related services.....	38	06/09	100.7	100.7	100.7	-0.1	0.0
Credit intermediation services (partial).....	39	06/09	86.9	87.7	86.8	-3.6	-1.0
Investment services.....	40	06/09	127.0	127.2	128.5	4.0	1.0
Insurance and annuities.....	41	06/09	110.7	110.5	110.7	0.5	0.2
Commissions and fees from sales and administration of insurance policies (partial).....	42	06/09	102.6	102.8	102.9	0.8	0.1
Real estate services (partial).....	43	06/09	108.8	109.2	109.3	2.5	0.1
Rental and leasing of goods (partial).....	44	06/09	97.9	99.4	97.4	-2.5	-2.0
Professional services (partial).....	45	06/09	110.0	110.4	111.6	2.8	1.1
Employment services.....	46	06/09	106.9	107.6	106.8	1.0	-0.7
Travel arrangement services.....	47	06/09	104.5	101.7	102.2	1.2	0.5
Selected security services (partial).....	48	03/09	104.1	104.6	105.2	2.4	0.6
Cleaning and building maintenance services (partial).....	49	03/09	107.3	107.2	107.5	2.0	0.3
Waste collection and remediation services (partial).....	50	12/08	115.8	115.6	115.7	2.0	0.1
Health care services.....	51	06/09	112.4	112.3	112.8	0.9	0.4
Education services (partial).....	52	12/08	102.4	103.3	103.3	1.7	0.0
Accommodation services.....	53	06/09	113.5	105.7	109.6	4.3	3.7
Food and beverages for immediate consumption services (partial).....	54	06/09	112.0	113.1	112.9	2.6	-0.2
Repair and maintenance services (partial).....	55	06/09	117.6	118.2	118.3	2.2	0.1
Entertainment services (partial).....	56	06/09	108.9	109.3	108.7	2.0	-0.5
Wholesale trade services.....	57	06/09	110.6	111.1	110.4	2.0	-0.6
Retail trade services.....	58	06/09	115.0	113.3	112.3	2.5	-0.9
Metal treatment services.....	59	12/84	180.4	180.8	181.2	1.5	0.2
Mining services.....	60	06/85	260.7	254.1	256.8	-2.2	1.1
Contract work on textile products, apparel, and leather.....	61	06/10	105.5	105.7	106.6	2.5	0.9
Construction (partial).....	80	06/09	108.2	108.7	108.8	2.0	0.1

¹ The indexes for October 2014 have been recalculated to incorporate late reports and corrections by respondents. All indexes are subject to revision 4 months after original publication.
 "—" Data not available.

NOTE: The term "(partial)" denotes incomplete coverage of the index category.