News

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Producer Price Indexes -- October 2005

The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today that the seasonally adjusted Producer Price Index for Finished Goods advanced 0.7 percent in October. This gain followed a 1.9-percent jump in September and a 0.6-percent rise in August. At the earlier stages of processing, prices received by manufacturers of intermediate goods moved up 3.0 percent, after increasing 2.5 percent in the preceding month. The index for crude materials rose 6.7 percent in October, compared with a 10.2-percent gain in September. (See table A.)

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

			Finished	d goods			
Month	Total	Foods	Energy	Except foods and energy	Change in finished goods from 12 months ago (unadj.)	Inter- mediate goods	Crude goods
2004					g. (* j .)	<u> </u>	U
Oct.	1.5	1.5	5.7	0.3	4.5	1.0	4.3
Nov.	.7	.3	2.7	.3	5.0	.8	7.6
Dec.	3	.2	-2.4	.2	4.2	.1	-3.1
2005							
Jan.	.1	5	-1.0	.7	4.1	.3	-2.0
Feb.	.4	.6	1.8	1	4.7	.6	-1.0
Mar.	.8	.6	3.3	.2	5.0		4.7
Apr.	.5	2	1.8	.3	4.8	.7	2.6
May	5	2	-3.3	.3	3.6	7	-3.1
June	r 0	r8	r 1.8	r2	r 3.7	r .3	r -1.9
July	r .9	r5	r 4.3	r .3	4.6	r .9	r 5.9
Aug.	.6	3	3.7	0	5.1	.7	2.3
Sept.	1.9	1.4	7.1	.3	6.9		10.2
Oct.	.7	1	4.1	3		3.0	6.7

r=revised. Some of the figures shown above and elsewhere in this release may differ from those previously reported because data for June 2005 have been revised to reflect the availability of late reports and corrections by respondents.

Among finished goods, prices for energy goods climbed 4.1 percent in October, following a 7.1-percent increase in September. The finished consumer foods index declined 0.1 percent, compared with a 1.4-percent advance in the prior month. Prices for finished goods other than foods and energy fell 0.3 percent in October, after rising at the same rate in September.

Before seasonal adjustment, the Producer Price Index for Finished Goods increased 1.3 percent in October to 161.0 (1982 = 100). From October 2004 to October 2005, prices for finished goods advanced 5.9 percent. Over the same period, prices for finished energy goods jumped 26.1 percent, the index for finished goods other than foods and energy rose 1.9 percent, and the index for finished consumer foods advanced 0.3 percent. Prices for intermediate goods increased 10.5 percent during the 12-month period ended October 2005, and the crude goods index moved up 31.5 percent.

Finished goods

The rate of increase in the index for finished energy goods slowed from 7.1 percent in September to 4.1 percent in October. Prices for liquefied petroleum gas climbed 1.4 percent, following a 24.7-percent jump in September. The gasoline index turned down 3.3 percent, after increasing 12.7 percent a month earlier. By contrast, prices for residential electric power rose 2.9 percent, following no change in the prior month. The indexes for residential natural gas, home heating oil, diesel fuel, kerosene, and finished lubricants advanced at faster rates in October than they had in the previous month. (See table 2.)

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

and crude goods, seasonally adjusted

		Interm	ediate good	ls	Crude goods							
Month	Foods	Energy	Except foods and energy	Change in intermediate goods from 12 months ago (unadj.)	Foods	Energy (unadj.)	Except foods and energy	Change in crude goods from 12 months ago (unadj.)				
2004												
Oct.	-1.8	4.2	0.5	9.2	-1.5	9.1	4.3	16.3				
Nov.	5	2.8	.3	9.9	1.1	14.6	3.1	25.2				
Dec.	.4	-1.4	.4	9.2	2.2	-7.5	-1.4	17.4				
2005												
Jan.	.8	-1.7	.7	8.7	2.1	-4.6	-2.5	10.3				
Feb.	4	1.2	.5	8.4	-3.1	1.5	-2.9	8.3				
Mar.	1.0	3.7	.3	8.7	4.6	7.0	3	11.4				
Apr.	0	3.5	.1	8.1	-2.5	6.5	2.1	12.4				
May	.6	-2.6	3	6.3	-1.0	-4.5	-3.0	5.4				
June	r1	r 2.0	1	6.2	-3.0	r5	r -3.7	r 2.5				
July	r .4	r 4.9	1	6.5	0	r 11.7	r 1.3	8.4				
Aug.	4	3.3	1	6.1	-1.4	3.8	4.6	11.3				
Sept.	6	8.3	1.2	8.4	1.5	16.9	5.3	28.5				
Oct.	.7	9.3	1.2	10.5	.2	12.4	-1.2	31.5				

r=revised. Some of the figures shown above and elsewhere in this release may differ from those previously reported because data for June 2005 have been revised to reflect the availability of late reports and corrections by respondents.

Prices for finished consumer foods declined 0.1 percent in October, compared with a 1.4-percent gain a month earlier. Subsequent to a 49.3-percent jump in September, the index for eggs for fresh use fell 25.2 percent in October. Prices for fresh and dry vegetables, pork, fresh fruits and melons, and soft drinks also turned down, following increases in the prior month. The index for dairy products rose less than it had a month earlier. Alternatively, price increases for beef and veal accelerated from 1.1 percent in September to 3.2 percent in October. The index for finfish and shellfish also rose more in October than it had in the previous month.

The index for finished consumer goods other than foods and energy declined 0.2 percent in October, after rising 0.2 percent in the previous month. Passenger car prices decreased 3.0 percent, compared with a 0.9-percent gain in September. For the 12 months ended October 2005, the index for passenger cars fell 2.1 percent. Prices for light motor trucks fell 2.2 percent, after rising 0.5 percent in September. From October 2004 to October 2005, the index for light motor trucks fell 3.9 percent. In accordance with usual practice, most new model year passenger cars and light motor trucks were introduced into the PPI in October. (See *Report on Quality Changes for 2006 Model Vehicles*, USDL 05-2199.) Prices for apparel, floor coverings, and newspaper circulation turned down in October. The pharmaceutical preparations index moved up at a slower pace in October than it had in the prior month. By contrast, prices for soaps and synthetic detergents edged up 0.1 percent, after falling 1.5 percent in September. The index for sanitary papers and health products also turned up, after declining in September. Book publishing prices rose in October, following no change a month earlier. The index for mobile homes increased more than it had in the prior month.

The capital equipment index moved down 0.2 percent in October, after rising 0.3 percent a month earlier. Prices for light motor trucks, passenger cars, agricultural machinery and equipment, and railroad equipment turned down, following increases in September. The index for heavy motor trucks rose less in October than it had a month earlier. Conversely, prices for civilian aircraft moved up 0.6 percent, following a 0.2-percent gain in the prior month. The indexes for industrial material handling equipment and for construction machinery and equipment turned up, after decreasing in September. Prices for communication and related equipment edged up in October, following no change in the preceding month.

Intermediate goods

The index for Intermediate Materials, Supplies, and Components advanced 3.0 percent in October, after rising 2.5 percent in September. Prices for intermediate energy goods and for materials and components for construction increased more than they had in September. The intermediate foods and feeds index moved up in October, after falling a month earlier. By contrast, the indexes for materials for both durable and nondurable manufacturing increased at slower rates, compared with September. (See table B.)

Prices for intermediate energy goods climbed 9.3 percent in October, after rising 8.3 percent in the prior month. The diesel fuel index moved up 22.7 percent, after advancing 1.5 percent in September. Prices for commercial natural gas, commercial electric power, residual fuel, and jet fuel also increased at faster rates in October, compared with a month earlier. By contrast, the gasoline index fell 3.3 percent, following a 12.7-percent gain in September. Prices for liquefied petroleum gas and natural gas to electric utilities advanced less than they had in the previous month. (See table 2.)

The intermediate foods and feeds index moved up 0.7 percent in October, following a 0.6-percent decrease in September. Prices for prepared animal feeds edged up 0.3 percent, following a 3.7-percent decline in the preceding month. The index for fluid milk products also turned up, after decreasing in September. Prices for beef and veal and for refined sugar and byproducts increased at faster rates in October, compared with the previous month. Alternatively, prices for pork decreased 4.2 percent in October, following a 4.7-percent advance in September. The indexes for natural, processed, and imitation cheese and for processed young chickens also turned down after rising in October. Prices for soft drink beverage bases were unchanged, after increasing in the previous month.

Prices for materials and components for construction rose 1.4 percent in October, subsequent to a 1.1-percent increase in September. The plastic construction products index rose 7.4 percent, after advancing 1.6 percent a month earlier. Prices for nonferrous wire and cable also increased more than they had in September. The wiring devices index turned up in October, while the fabricated structural metal products index rose, after showing no change in the previous month. By contrast, the plywood index increased 5.1 percent, following a 14.4-percent jump in September. Prices for paving mixtures and blocks also advanced less in October than they had in the prior month, while the softwood lumber index turned down, after rising in September.

The materials for nondurable manufacturing index advanced 2.8 percent in October, following a 3.4-percent rise in the preceding month. Prices for primary basic organic chemicals went up 7.7 percent, after climbing 17.5 percent in September. The processed yarns and threads index also increased at a slower rate than it had a month earlier. Prices for paper and finished fabrics turned down in October. By contrast, the plastic resins and materials index increased 6.6 percent, following a 3.9-percent gain in September. Prices for inedible fats and oils, paperboard, and synthetic rubber turned up in October, after declining in the previous month.

Prices for materials for durable manufacturing advanced 2.0 percent in October, following a 2.6-percent gain a month earlier. The hot rolled steel sheet and strip index increased 4.0 percent, after rising 9.4 percent in September. Prices for aluminum mill shapes, semifinished steel mill products, plywood, and cold finished steel bars also rose less in October than they had in the preceding month. The index for titanium mill shapes turned down, after increasing in the previous month. Conversely, prices for primary nonferrous metals advanced 6.6 percent in October, subsequent to a 1.8-percent rise in the prior month. The index for cold rolled steel sheet and strip turned up, after declining a month earlier.

Crude goods

The Producer Price Index for Crude Materials for Further Processing advanced 6.7 percent in October, following a 10.2-percent gain in September. This slower rate of increase can be primarily attributed to prices for crude energy materials, which rose less in October than they had a month earlier. The index for crude nonfood materials less energy turned down, after advancing in September, while prices for crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs moved up less in October than they had in the previous month. (See table B.)

The index for crude energy materials climbed 12.4 percent in October, subsequent to a 16.9-percent jump in September. Leading this deceleration, natural gas prices rose 20.3 percent, after surging 30.7 percent in the preceding month. The coal index inched down 0.2 percent in October, following a 0.7-percent increase a month earlier. Crude petroleum prices increased 0.6 percent, compared with a 0.8-percent gain in September. (See table 2.)

The index for crude nonfood materials less energy declined 1.2 percent in October, after rising 5.3 percent in the prior month. Prices for iron and steel scrap fell 7.8 percent, following a 22.8-percent advance in September. The index for aluminum base scrap also moved down in October, after increasing in the previous month. Prices for phosphates, miscellaneous roundwood products, and raw cotton climbed less than they had in September. By contrast, the index for copper base scrap jumped 11.9 percent in October, following a 0.2-percent gain a month earlier. Prices for gold ores and pulpwood also moved up more than they had in the prior month

The index for crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs edged up 0.2 percent in October, after increasing 1.5 percent in September. Slaughter cattle prices rose 1.7 percent, compared with a 6.7-percent advance in the preceding month. The indexes for slaughter turkeys and wheat also moved up at slower rates in October than they had a month earlier. Prices for slaughter broilers and fryers fell more than in September. The index for fresh and dry vegetables (excluding potatoes), as well as prices for fresh fruits and melons, turned down in October. Alternatively, the soybeans index declined 5.0 percent in October, following a 14.7-percent drop in September. Corn prices also decreased at slower rates than they had in the previous month. The indexes for slaughter hogs and unprocessed finfish increased more in October than in September.

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

Mining. The Producer Price Index for the Net Output of Total Mining Industries advanced 9.8 percent in October, after increasing 14.9 percent in the previous month. (Net output price indexes are not seasonally adjusted.) Prices received by the industry for natural gas liquid extraction moved up 13.0 percent, following a 24.7-percent rise in September. The industry indexes for crude petroleum and natural gas extraction and for oil and gas operations support activities also increased less in October than they had a month earlier. Prices received by the industries for bituminous coal underground mining and for crushed and broken limestone mining and quarrying turned down, compared with gains in the preceding month. By contrast, the oil and gas wells drilling industry index climbed 8.9 percent in October, following a 1.0-percent increase in the prior month. Prices received by the industries for gold ore mining and for bituminous coal and lignite surface mining also advanced more than they had in September. The industry index for phosphate rock mining fell less than it had in the preceding month. In October, the Producer Price Index for Total Mining Industries was 253.8 (December 1984 = 100), 58.0 percent above its year-ago level.

Manufacturing. The Producer Price Index for the Net Output of Total Manufacturing Industries went up 1.6 percent in October, after increasing at the same rate in the previous month. In October, rising prices received by manufacturers of petroleum and coal products, transportation equipment, chemicals, plastics and rubber products, machinery, and food outweighed falling prices received by the industry groups for computer and electronic product manufacturing, printing and related support activities, apparel manufacturing, paper manufacturing, and leather and allied product manufacturing. In October, the Producer Price Index for Total Manufacturing Industries was 156.5 (December 1984 = 100), 6.8 percent above its year-ago level.

Services. Among services industries in October, the industry index for commercial banking turned down 3.5 percent, following a 4.0-percent gain in the prior month. Prices received by the industries for savings institutions, hotels and motels (excluding casino hotels), cellular and other wireless carriers, inland water freight transportation, passenger car rental, and direct life insurance carriers also fell, after advancing in September. By contrast, the scheduled passenger air transportation industry index increased 3.6 percent in October, following a 3.6-percent decline in the preceding month. Prices received by the television broadcasting industry also turned up, after decreasing in the prior month. The industry index for investment banking and securities dealing fell less than it had in September, while prices received by the industries for direct health and medical insurance carriers and for offices of real estate agents and brokers advanced in October, following no change a month earlier.

Producer Price Index data for November 2005 are scheduled to be released on Tuesday, December 20, 2005, at 8:30 a.m. (EST).

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 Detailea
Title	Code	Report Issue
	SIC	_
Wireless telecommunications	4812	July 1999
Telephone communications, except radio telephone	4813	July 1995
Television broadcasting	4833	July 2002
Grocery stores	5411	July 2000
Meat and fish (seafood) markets	5421	July 2000
Fruit and vegetable markets	5431	July 2000
Candy, nut, and confectionery stores	5441	July 2000
Retail bakeries	5461	July 2000
Miscellaneous food stores	5499	July 2000
New car dealers	5511	July 2000
Gasoline service stations	5541	January 2002
Boat dealers	5551	January 2002
Recreational vehicle dealers	5561	January 2002
Miscellaneous retail	59	January 2001
Security brokers, dealers, and investment bankers	6211	January 2001
Investment advice	6282	January 2003
Life insurance carriers	6311	January 1999
Property and casualty insurance	6331	July 1998
Insurance agencies and brokerages	6412	January 2003
Operators and lessors of nonresidential buildings	6512	January 1996
Real estate agents and managers	6531	January 1996
Prepackaged software	7372	January 1998
Data processing services	7374	January 2002
Home health care services	8082	January 1997
Legal services	8111	January 1997
Engineering design, analysis, and consulting services	8711	January 1997
Architectural design, analysis, and consulting services	8712	January 1997
Premiums for property and casualty insurance	9331	July 1998
	NAICS	
New warehouse building construction	236221	July 2005
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	July 2005
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	July 2005
Wholesale trade agents and brokers	425120	July 2005
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	January 2004
Electronics and appliance stores	443	January 2004
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	January 2004

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

Weights

DDI Datailad

Weights for most traditional commodity groupings of the PPI, as well as weights for commodity-based aggregate indexes calculated using traditional commodity groupings, such as stage-of-processing indexes, currently reflect 1997 values of shipments as reported in the *Census of Manufactures* and other sources. From January 1996 through December 2001, PPI weights were derived from 1992 shipment values. Industry indexes also are now calculated with 1997 net output weights. This periodic update of the value weights used to calculate the PPI is done to more accurately reflect changes in production and marketing patterns in the economy. Net output values of shipments are used as weights for industry indexes. Net output values refer to the value of shipments from establishments within the industry to buyers outside the industry. However, weights for commodity price indexes are based on gross shipment values, including shipment values between establishments within the same industry. As a result, broad commodity grouping indexes, such as the PPI for All Commodities, are affected by the multiple counting of price change at successive stages of processing, which can lead to exaggerated or misleading signals about inflation. Stage-of-processing indexes partially correct this defect, but industry indexes consistently correct for this at all levels of aggregation. Therefore, industry and stage-of-processing indexes are more appropriate than broad commodity groupings for economic analysis of general price trends.

Price Index Reference Base

Effective with publication of January 1988 data, many important PPI series (including stage-of-processing groupings and most commodity groups and individual items) were placed on a new reference base, 1982=100. From 1971 through 1987, the standard reference base for most PPI series was 1967=100. Except for rounding differences, the shift to the new reference base did not alter any previously published percent changes for affected PPI series. (See "Calculating Index Changes," below.) The 1982 reference base is not used for commodity indexes with a base later than December 1981 or for industry net output indexes and their products.

For further information on the underlying concepts and methodology of the Producer Price Index, see chapter 14, "Producer Prices," in *BLS Handbook of Methods* (April 1997), Bulletin 2490. This document can be downloaded from the BLS Web site at (http://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/homch14_itc.htm), and reprints are available on request.

Calculating Index Changes

Each PPI measures price changes from a reference period which equals 100.0. An increase of 5.5 percent from the reference period in the Finished Goods Price Index, for example, is shown as 105.5. This change also can be expressed in dollars, as follows: Prices received by domestic producers of a sample of finished goods have risen from \$100 in 1982 to \$105.50. Likewise, a current index of 90.0 would indicate that prices received by producers of finished goods are 10 percent lower than they were in 1982.

Movements of price indexes from one month to another are usually expressed as percent changes, rather than as changes in index points. Index point changes are affected by the level of the index in relation to its base period, whereas percent changes are not. The following example shows the computation of index point and percent changes.

Index point change	
Finished Goods Price Index	107.5
Less previous index	104.0
Equals index point change	3.5
Index percent change	
Index point change	3.5
Divided by the previous index	104.0
Equals	0.034
Result multiplied by 100	0.034 x 100
Equals percent change	3.4

Seasonally Adjusted and Unadjusted Data

Because price data are used for different purposes by different groups, BLS publishes seasonally adjusted and unadjusted changes each month. Seasonally adjusted data are preferred for analyzing general price trends in the economy, because these data eliminate the effect of changes that normally occur at about the same time, and in about the same magnitude, every year—such as price movements resulting from normal weather patterns, regular production and marketing cycles, model changeovers, seasonal discounts, and holidays. For these reasons, seasonally adjusted data more clearly reveal underlying cyclical trends. Unadjusted data are of primary interest to users who need information that can be related to actual dollar values of transactions. Individuals requiring this information include marketing specialists, purchasing agents, budget and cost analysts, contract specialists, and commodity traders. It is the unadjusted data that are generally cited when escalating long-term contracts such as purchasing agreements or real estate leases. (See *Escalation and Producer Price Indexes: A Guide for Contracting Parties*, BLS Report 807, September 1991, available on request from the BLS.)

In 1998, the PPI implemented the X-12-ARIMA Seasonal Adjustment Method; prior to that year the PPI employed the X-11 method. Each year, the seasonal status of most commodity indexes is re-evaluated to reflect more recent price behavior. Industry net output indexes are not seasonally adjusted. For time series that exhibit seasonal pricing patterns, new seasonal factors are estimated and applied to the unadjusted data for the previous 5 years. These updated seasonally adjusted indexes replace the most recent 5 years of seasonal data.

Seasonal factors may be applied to series using either a direct or aggregative method. Generally, commodity indexes are seasonally adjusted using direct seasonal adjustment, which produces a more complete elimination of seasonal movements than the aggregative method. However, the direct seasonal adjustment process may not yield figures that possess additive consistency. Thus, a seasonally adjusted index for a broad category that is directly adjusted may not be logically consistent with all seasonally adjusted indexes for its components. Seasonal movements for stage-of-processing indexes are derived indirectly through an aggregative method that combines movements of a wide variety of subproduct class (6-digit) series.

Seasonally adjusted indexes can become problematic when previously stable and predictable price patterns abruptly change. If the new pattern persists, the seasonal adjustment method will eventually reflect it adequately; if these patterns keep shifting, however, seasonally adjusted data will become chronically troublesome. This problem occurs relatively infrequently for farm and food-related products but has more often affected manufactured products such as automobiles and steel.

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

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

Producer Price Index Data Via the Internet

In 1995, the BLS began posting PPI series, news releases, and technical information to both a World Wide Web (WWW) site and a file transfer protocol (FTP) site. During the years following the introduction of PPI Internet services, usage of these sites eclipsed more traditional methods of data dissemination, such as subscriptions to the *PPI Detailed Report*. There were more than 1.6 million accesses of PPI series over the Internet during the 12 months ended December 31, 2003.

Retrieving PPI data from the PPI Website

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

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

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

Commodity code Will provide data for:

wps063 Drugs and pharmaceuticals, seasonally adjusted wpu063803 Pharmaceutical preparations, cardiovascular system

wpusop3000 Finished goods, not seasonally adjusted

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

Industry-product code,
Current NAICS series

pcu325---325--pcu336110336110

pcu621111621111411

Will provide data for:

Chemical manufacturing, not seasonally adjusted
Automobile and light duty motor vehicle manufacturing
Offices of physicians, one and two physician practices and single specialty group practices,
general/family practice

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

Industry-product code, Discontinued SIC series pdu28__# Chemicals and allied products, not seasonally adjusted pdu331_# Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling and finishing mills, not seasonally adjusted pdu3711#111 Passenger cars

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

Directory:

NAICS Current Series
SIC Discontinued Series
Commodity Series
Special Requests
Latest News Release
Directory:
/pub/time.series/pc
/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)

 Grouping 	Relative importance		djusted	index	Unadjust percer change t Oct. 200	nt co	percent	lly adjust change fr	
		 June 2005 2/		 Oct. 2005 2/	Oct. 2004	 Sept. 2005	 July to Aug.	 Aug. to Sept. 	 Sept. to Oct.
Finished goods	100.000	154.2	158.9	161.0	5.9	1.3	0.6	1.9	0.7
Finished consumer goods	74.093	158.6	164.9	167.2	7.4	1.4	.8	2.3	1.0
Finished consumer foods	20.929	155.5	155.9	155.6	.3	2	3	1.4	1
Crude	1.586	137.0	141.0	135.7	-16.7	-3.8	-5.0	12.5	-4.7
Processed	19.343	157.1	157.1	157.2	1.9	.1	0	.6	. 2
Finished consumer goods, excluding foods	53.164	159.3	168.0	171.3	10.1	2.0	1.2	2.7	1.4
Nondurable goods less foods	37.360	168.7	181.4	185.1	14.2	2.0	1.8	3.5	2.2
Durable goods	15.804	135.6	135.5	138.0	.1	1.8	1	. 4	9
Capital equipment	25.907	144.2	144.5	145.9	1.7	1.0	1	.3	2
Manufacturing industries	6.901	145.9	146.6	147.3	2.5	.5	.1	.3	. 2
Nonmanufacturing industries	19.006	143.5	143.8	145.4	1.5	1.1	1	.3	3
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.	100.000	151.7	157.5	161.9	10.5	2.8	.7	2.5	3.0
Materials and components for manufacturing	46.855	144.3	146.5	148.6	5.0	1.4	1	1.7	1.5
Materials for food manufacturing	2.787	145.6	145.6	146.7	1.7	.8	0	. 9	. 9
Materials for nondurable manufacturing	15.091	159.4	165.6	170.0	10.1	2.7	.2	3.4	2.8
Materials for durable manufacturing	10.242	156.2	156.8	159.9	4.5	2.0	8	2.6	2.0
Components for manufacturing	18.734	129.7	130.2	130.5	1.8	.2	. 2	.2	.2
Materials and components for construction	12.962	175.5	177.0	179.3	5.0	1.3	0	1.1	1.4
Processed fuels and lubricants	17.846	142.9	165.2	179.7	37.4	8.8	3.3	8.1	9.4
Manufacturing industries	6.942	140.6	160.7	174.7	37.9	8.7	4.3	8.4	9.7
Nonmanufacturing industries	10.904	144.4	168.0	182.8	37.0	8.8	2.7	7.9	9.2
Containers	3.190	167.4	165.7	166.2	1.0	.3	2	7	. 4
Supplies	19.147	151.7	152.3	153.4	3.7	.7	.1	.1	. 7
Manufacturing industries	4.186	155.2	156.2	158.0	4.5	1.2	.3	. 4	1.1
Nonmanufacturing industries	14.961	149.6	150.1	151.0	3.5	.6	0	.1	. 7
Feeds	0.946 14.015	111.1 154.4	107.4 155.4	107.5 156.4	2.1 3.6	.1	-1.7 .1	-4.5 .4	.3
Crude materials for further processing	100.000	167.0	198.4	211.1	31.5	6.4	2.3	10.2	6.7
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs	32.959	122.0	120.6	120.6	. 4	0	-1.4	1.5	. 2
Nonfood materials	67.041	197.1	253.5	275.9	47.3	8.8	4.0	13.8	9.1
Nonfood materials except fuel 3/	35.258	169.3	191.8	190.3	11.0	8	4.1	3.0	3
Manufacturing 3/	34.712	156.5	177.5	176.2	11.2	7	4.0	3.1	3
Construction	0.546	198.9	198.2	197.6	1.3	3	.2	5	3
Crude fuel 4/	31.782	223.5	332.8	394.1	103.0	18.4	3.9	27.3	18.4
Manufacturing industries	2.834	212.0	312.7	369.3	99.9	18.1	3.8	26.7	18.1
Nonmanufacturing industries	28.948	228.7	340.7	403.6	103.3	18.5	4.0	27.4	18.5
Special groupings									
Finished goods, excluding foods	5/ 79 071	153.6	159.4	162.1	7.4	1.7	.8	1.9	. 9
Intermediate materials less foods and feeds		152.6	158.7	163.3	10.9	2.9	.7	2.7	3.0
Intermediate foods and feeds		134.8	133.6	134.4	1.9	.6	4	6	.7
Crude materials less agricultural products 3/ 7/.	.,	202.1	261.0	284.2	48.3	8.9	4.1	14.0	9.2
T	E / 17 000	107.4	1 47 1	150 7	06.1	2.0	2 7	7 1	4 1
Finished energy goods		127.4	147.1	152.7	26.1	3.8	3.7	7.1	4.1
Finished goods less energy		155.5	155.8	156.8	1.5	.6	1	. 6	3
Finished consumer goods less energy	5/ 5/.011	160.5	160.7	161.5	1.4	.5	2	.7	2
Finished goods less foods and energy	5/ 61.989	155.9	156.2	157.6	1.9	.9	0	.3	3
Finished consumer goods less foods and energy		163.8	164.0	165.5	2.0	.9	1	.2	2
Consumer nondurable goods less foods and energy		187.2	187.6	188.0	3.5	.2	.1	.2	.2
Tatawa di ata anama anda	6/10 220	140 0	164.0	170 0	20.0	0 7	2 2	0 0	0 2
Intermediate energy goods		142.3	164.9	179.3	38.0	8.7	3.3	8.3	9.3
Intermediate materials less energy		152.2	153.5	155.3	4.2	1.2	1	1.1	1.2
Intermediate materials less foods and energy	0/ //.928	153.3	154.8	156.6	4.3	1.2	1	1.2	1.2
Crudo operar materials 2/	0 / 16 005	202 1	272 0	207 0	60 4	10 4	2 0	1.0	10 4
Crude energy materials 3/		202.1	273.9	307.9	69.4	12.4	3.8	16.9	12.4
Crude materials less energy		139.3 188.9	144.1 210.3	142.9 205.7	.7 1.1	8 -2.2	.8 4.6	3.1 5.3	4 -1.2

^{1/} Comprehensive relative importance figures are initially computed after the publication of December indexes and are recalculated

after the publication of December Indexes and are recalculated after final December indexes are available.

2/ The indexes for June 2005 have been recalculated to incorporate late reports and corrections by respondents. All indexes are subject to revision 4 months after original publication.

3/ Includes crude petroleum.

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

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

Commodity	Grouping	 Unadjusted index			Unadjusted percent change to Oct. 2005 from:		 Seasonally adjusted percent change from: 		
	 	 June 2005 1/	 Sept. 2005 1/				 July to Aug.		
	FINISHED GOODS. FINISHED CONSUMER GOODS. FINISHED CONSUMER FOODS.	158.6	158.9 164.9 155.9	161.0 167.2 155.6	5.9 7.4 .3	1.3 1.4 2	0.6 .8 3	1.9 2.3 1.4	0.7 1.0 1
01-11 01-13 01-71-07 02-11 02-13 02-14-02 02-21-04 02-22-03 02-22-06 02-23 02-3 02-4 02-55 02-62 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/.	143.5 66.4 200.7 119.1 128.6 149.0 131.5 101.3 200.3 152.6 140.6 206.3 159.0 155.3 177.0	99.1 142.5 95.2 201.5 118.6 127.8 140.1 133.5 144.1 103.7 219.4 155.3 140.5 206.5 160.1 156.6 179.4	93.8 135.2 74.5 202.3 120.6 127.9 144.6 130.7 139.0 105.5 240.0 155.7 140.9 206.7 159.7 152.2 180.7	-28.4 -23.1 1.1 1.9 -3.8 .7 -6.4 10.8 -4.4 15.8 1.4 2.8 6.0 1.2 17.3 -2.4	-5.3 -5.1 -21.7 .4 1.7 .1 3.2 2-2.1 -3.5 1.7 9.4 .3 .3 .3 .1 -2.2 -2.8 .7	-4.6 2.0 -24.0 0 -4 -6.6 -2.7 4.8 2.3 .6 1.1 -1.7 .1 .1 .4 -1.5 .9	6.4 16.0 49.3 .4 1 0 1.1 4.7 2.3 4 3.2 1.6 2 2 1.0 .1	-5.3 -5.1 -25.2 .4 1.7 .1 3.2 -4.25 1.4 9.7 .5 0 .1 -1.0 -2.8 .7
02-61 03-81-06 03-81-07 03-82 04-3 05-41 05-51 05-73-02-01 06-78 06-71 09-31-01 09-31-01 09-33 12-1 12-3 12-4 12-5 12-62 12-66 14-11-01 15-11 15-12 15-2 15-9	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/. Home electronic equipment 2/. Household glassware. 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/. Mobile homes 2/. Jewelry, platinum, & karat gold 2/. Costume jewelry and novelties 2/.	100.2 99.1 123.4 148.3 127.1 199.3 159.5 143.5 143.5 143.5 143.5 143.5 143.5 143.5 143.5 143.5 143.5 143.5 143.5 143.5 143.5 144.4 143.5 144.3	158.6 101.2 98.9 91.22.9 122.9 129.1 225.7 214.2 208.2 118.7 133.4 143.2 109.5 155.3 242.7 225.6 264.3 166.7 148.5 103.3 (3) 133.8 129.2 127.0 1	159.2 100.5 98.0 123.0 123.0 129.5 256.2 209.2 235.5 118.9 133.6 242.9 226.6 242.9 226.6 3167.0 147.7 103.3 48.3 1	4.4 4 -2.0 3 1.6 5.0 38.9 40.3 50.4 5.5 1 1.5 5.7 4.1 2.1 1.6 4.1 3.7 6.1 1.7 -2.0 1.3 2.0 5 -2.1 98.6 6 7 7 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	.4 7 9 .1 0 .3 13.5 -2.3 13.11 .2 .1 .1 .2 .1 .4 .8 .2 .5 .0 6 0 (3) .1 2.5 0 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2 .14 .1553 .3 0 .17 033 .413 .8 0 01 -1.3 0 0 .2 .2 .9 0	.3 1.1 .2 0 .3 0 9.0 12.7 4.8 .4 -1.5 .1 0 .3 .6 .3 0 .2 1.2 0 0 .2 (3) 0 .9 -1 .1 .1 .8 0	.3 -7 -9 .1 0 2.9 12.7 -3.3 12.3 2.1 1 0 1 .2 3 .7 .8 0 5 0 1 (3) .1 1-3.0 0 0 1 .3 .5 .5 .5 .6 .6 .7 .7 .7 .8 .7 .8 .7 .8 .7 .8 .7 .8 .7 .8 .7 .8 .7 .8 .7 .8 .7 .8 .7 .8 .7 .8 .8 .8 .8 .8 .8 .8 .8 .8 .8 .8 .8 .8
11-1 11-2 11-37 11-38 11-39 11-41 11-61 11-62 11-65 11-74 11-76 11-79-05 11-91 11-92 11-93 12-2 14-11-05 14-11-06 14-11-06 14-11-01 14-11-01 14-11-01 14-21-02 14-31 14-4	Agricultural machinery and equipment 2/	174.5 169.1 158.4 178.7 142.4 178.7 142.4 150.9 85.4 160.2 178.9 144.3 150.2 102.6 95.7 155.9 176.1 115.4 172.9 144.2 160.2	144.5 175.8 170.1 157.3 180.5 142.5 180.0 151.3 81.1 160.6 179.8 144.8 153.0 102.1 95.3 157.2 176.6 115.8 173.3 144.7 159.0 103.6 179.8 143.9 164.7 159.0 179.	145.9 175.4 170.5 157.9 181.0 143.1 180.6 151.9 79.9 145.6 152.9 145.6 152.9 145.8 158.1 174.4 153.3 165.4 155.4 159.4 169.6 179.9 180.6 180	1.7 4.2 5.0 4.2 4.8 2.6 6.5 4.2 -23.0 3.5 3.0 1.3 9.1 4 9.6 5.8 1.0 4.1 -3.9 4.8 5.4 4.2 -2.4 9.6 5.5 4.2 -2.4 9.6 5.6 4.2 -2.4 9.6 5.6 4.2 -2.4 9.6 5.6 5.6 4.7 -2.4 9.6 5.6 6.7 6.7 6.7 6.7 6.7 6.7 6.7 6	1.02 .4 .3 .4 .3 .4 -1.5 .615 .6 6.5 .4 .2 .6 1.2 .6 1.2 .6 1.2	1 .3 .3 .1 .61 .7 .4 .9 .54 .9 .5 .13 .3 .1 .4 .94 .5 .2 1.4 0	.3 .2 -13 .1 0 .4 -11 -2.52 .3 -1 1.5 07 .4 22 .5 1.07 .9	22 .4 .3 .4 .4 .4 -1.5 .5 .5 0 .6 -2.2 .4 .2 .6 1.2 .6 1.2 .6 1.2 .6 1.2
02-12-03 02-53 02-54 02-64-01-11 02-9	Prepared animal feeds 2/	134.8 134.0 122.4 125.0 180.6 118.9	157.5 133.6 133.7 122.8 124.6 182.9 115.4	161.9 134.4 134.6 130.3 124.7 182.9 115.7	10.5 1.9 3.3 7.8 .1 3.5 1.8	2.8 .6 .7 6.1 .1 0	.7 4 5 .3 4 0	2.5 6 .8 .2 .2 1.3 -3.7	3.0 .7 .7 6.1 .1 0
03-1 03-2 03-3 03-4 03-83-03 04-2 05-32	INTERMEDIATE MATERIALS LESS FOODS AND FEEDS. Synthetic fibers 2/. Processed yarns and threads 2/. Gray fabrics 2/. Finished fabrics 2/. Industrial textile products 2/. Leather 2/. Liquefied petroleum gas 2/.	112.8 111.9 114.5 123.9 134.1 220.3	158.7 112.7 113.5 115.0 125.0 135.2 218.9 301.7	163.3 112.9 113.8 115.8 124.9 136.1 218.4 305.9	10.9 4.9 3.4 2.8 2.9 2.9 2 29.5	2.9 .2 .3 .7 1 .7 2	.7 .5 5 0 0 .1 .3 10.7	2.72 2.61 .7 .44 24.7	3.0 .2 .3 .7 1 .7 2

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

Commodity code	Country	 Unad	justed i	ndex	Unadjusted percent change to Oct. 2005 from:		 Seasonally adjusted percent change from: 			
code 	Grouping			 Oct. 2005 1/				Aug. to Sept.		
i	INTERMEDIATE MATERIALS LESS FOODS AND FEEDS	i I						'	'	
05-42	-Continued Commercial electric power		156.8	152.3	6.7	-2.9	-0.6	0.4	2.7	
05-43 I	Industrial electric power	159.7	162.6	158.3	8.6	-2.6	. 4	.2	1.0	
05-52 05-53	Commercial natural gas (Dec. 1990=100)		240.1 267.9	281.4 312.7	43.9 59.0	17.2 16.7	4.0 7.4	10.4 14.6	16.9 16.1	
05-54 I	Natural gas to electric utilities (Dec. 1990=100)	177.6	217.1	245.7	50.3	13.2	10.6	15.7	8.2	
05-72-03 05-73-03	Jet fuels		205.7 212.6	258.4 264.9	86.8 59.0	25.6 24.6	-3.5 3.1	16.3 1.5	21.0 22.7	
05-74	Residual fuels 2/	144.1	157.3	203.5	100.9	29.4	.6	10.9	29.4	
06-1 06-21	Industrial chemicals 2/ Prepared paint		192.4 188.6	199.7 188.9	13.6 6.1	3.8	.5	6.8 2	3.8	
06-22	Paint materials 2/	188.6	189.6	189.9	3.5	.2	1.1	5	.2	
06-31 06-4	Medicinal and botanical chemicals 2/ Fats and oils, inedible		138.1 142.1	138.0 149.8	2.8	1 5.4	1 2.3	1.1	1 14.1	
06-51	Mixed fertilizers	135.6	141.6	142.9	8.8	.9	0	2.0	.8	
06-52-01 06-52-02	Nitrogenates Phosphates 2/		195.0 133.2	203.7 133.5	15.0 9.6	4.5	3 1.6	3.7 1.7	4.1	
06-53 I	Other agricultural chemicals 2/		153.2	152.9	2.7	1	.9	.9	1	
06-6	Plastic resins and materials 2/	186.3	191.4	204.1	16.2	6.6	3	3.9	6.6	
07-11-02 07-21	Synthetic rubber 2/		152.1 155.1	155.7 166.6	13.7 12.6	2.4 7.4	.3	3 1.6	2.4 7.4	
07-22	Unsupported plastic film, sheet, & other shapes 2/	163.9	163.9	175.1	13.1	6.8	1.1	.2	6.8	
07-26 08-11	Plastic parts and components for manufacturing 2/ Softwood lumber 2/		119.8 201.3	120.5 198.8	3.3 -5.8	.6 -1.2	0 -3.4	1.1	.6 -1.2	
08-12	Hardwood lumber 2/	195.5	194.9	196.3	-2.2	. 7	.3	1	.7	
08-2 08-3	MillworkPlywood 2/		198.0 202.0	198.5 212.4	1.5 12.4	.3 5.1	1 -3.0	.6 14.4	.6 5.1	
09-11	Woodpulp 2/		137.4	138.1	1.1	.5	.3	-1.5	.5	
09-13	Paper 2/		162.3	161.3	5.1	6	0	1.6	6	
09-14 09-15-03	Paper boxes and containers 2/		166.9 181.0	167.2 180.8	-6.8 -1.8	1	-3.6 0	-1.1 -1.5	.2 1	
09-2	Building paper and board 2/	185.9	186.0	206.5	14.8	11.0	-4.1	13.2	11.0	
09-37 10-15	Commercial printing (June 1982=100) 2/		163.4 156.2	163.0 155.4	1.7 4.8	2 5	.3 2	.6 .5	2 6	
10-17	Steel mill products	156.2	152.3	155.8	-4.6	2.3	-2.7	3.7	3.0	
10-22 10-25-01	Primary nonferrous metals 2/		156.7 161.9	167.1 162.2	17.4 5.5	6.6	1.3	1.8	6.6 .2	
10-25-02	Copper and brass mill shapes 2/	228.1	240.6	253.4	20.7	5.3	1.9	2.8	5.3	
10-26 10-3	Nonferrous wire and cable 2/ Metal containers 2/	164.1	169.9 125.0	174.7 125.1	12.2	2.8	2.1	.7	2.8	
10-4	Hardware 2/		167.7	167.8	2.9	.1	2	.2	.1	
10-5	Plumbing fixtures and brass fittings		197.6	197.6	2.9	0	1	.1	.1	
10-6 10-7	Heating equipment 2/		180.6 174.8	180.1 175.9	4.3 2.7	3 .6	.2 1	0	3 .6	
10-88	Fabricated ferrous wire products (June 1982=100) 2/.	156.1	157.2	156.6	1.0	4	. 4	. 4	4	
10-89 11-45	Other misc. metal products 2/		137.5 190.4	137.8 191.6	2.8 5.4	.2	1	.3	.2	
11-48	Air conditioning and refrigeration equipment 2/	146.7	147.3	148.8	5.9	1.0	1	1.5	1.0	
11-49-02 11-49-05	Metal valves, ex.fluid power (Dec. 1982=100) Ball and roller bearings 2/		191.0 189.8	191.9 189.8	7.1 6.3	.5	0.3	.5	.5	
11-71	Wiring devices 2/		174.9	179.0	2.1	2.3	.1	1	2.3	
11-73 11-75	Motors, generators, motor generator sets Switchgear, switchboard, etc., equipment		157.5 173.5	158.8 173.5	5.4 4.6	.8	2	.1 2.3	1.1	
11-78	Electronic components and accessories 2/		87.3	87.3	-1.2	0	.1	6	0	
11-94	Internal combustion engines 2/	147.2	147.7	148.4	1.7	.5	.3	0	.5	
11-95 13-11	Machine shop products 2/	1110.7	151.2 111.1	151.3 111.1	3.5 3.2	.1	.1 6	1 2	.1	
13-22	Cement	173.8	180.4	182.4	12.9	1.1	.5	.7	1.2	
13-3 13-6	Concrete products		180.7 135.2	181.5 136.4	9.7 14.9	. 4	.6 8.5	.8 1.1	.6 1.3	
13-7	Gypsum products 2/	224.7	240.6	243.3	14.8	1.1	3.9	1.5	1.1	
13-8 14-12	Glass containers		145.9 113.1	145.4 113.4	.3 1.0	3 .3	.1	.1	2	
14-23	Aircraft engines & engine parts (Dec. 1985=100)	165.9	165.9	166.5	1.8	. 4	. 4	.2	.6	
14-25 15-42	Aircraft parts & aux.equip.,nec (June 1985=100) 2/ Photographic supplies 2/		157.1 121.0	157.0 120.8	3.3 5.3	1 2	2.7	6 .1	1 2	
15-6	Medical/surgical/personal aid devices 2/		159.5	159.7	1.7	.1	.1	.1	.1	
1	CRUDE MATERIALS FOR FURTHER PROCESSING	1	198.4	211.1	31.5	6.4	2.3	10.2	6.7	
į Į	CRUDE FOODSTUFFS AND FEEDSTUFFS	1	120.6	120.6	. 4	0	-1.4	1.5	.2	
01-21	Wheat 2/	I I 100.2	103.6	109.2	7.2	5.4	-1.0	6.9	5.4	
01-22-02	Corn 2/	80.6	67.8	62.6	-12.8	-7.7	-8.4	-12.7	-7.7	
01-31 01-32	Slaughter cattle 2/		128.5 79.7	130.7 84.0	2.9 -5.6	1.7 5.4	-2.2 6.7	6.7 4.9	1.7 8.6	
01-41-02	Slaughter broilers/fryers 2/	186.7	186.9	171.9	1.9	-8.0	4.7	-4.0	-8.0	
01-42 01-6	Slaughter turkeys		145.9 113.0	152.9 115.3	10.6	4.8	2.2 -3.5	5.0	1.0	
01-83-01-31	Soybeans 2/		93.2	88.5	5.1	-5.0	-7.7	-14.7	-5.0	
02-52-01-03	Cane sugar, raw (Dec. 2003=100) 2/	118.3	117.8	119.2	20.4	1.2	2	9	1.2	
į	CRUDE NONFOOD MATERIALS	197.1	253.5	275.9	47.3	8.8	4.0	13.8	9.1	
01-51 i	Raw cotton 2/		80.4	87.1	23.4	8.3	-5.9	8.9	8.3	
01-92 04-1	Leaf tobacco 2/		(3) 189.3	(3) 188.6	(3) -2.8	(3) 4	(3) -1.1	(3) 5	(3) 4	
05-1	Coal 2/	115.6	116.0	115.8	4.2	2	8	.7	2	
05-31 05-61	Natural gas 2/ Crude petroleum 2/		406.9 171.1	489.4 172.2	120.4 23.1	20.3	4.6 3.7	30.7	20.3	
08-5 I	Logs, timber, etc	196.0	195.3	195.6	.5	.2	.1	1	.1	
09-12	Wastepaper	232.4	225.6	223.4	-6.6	-1.0	0	.1	.1	
10-11 10-12	Iron ore 2/ Iron and steel scrap		118.7 324.9	118.7 287.8	20.8 -22.5	0 -11.4	0 19.7	0 22.8	0 -7.8	
10-21	Nonferrous metal ores (Dec. 1983=100) 2/	151.0	155.7	155.3	28.2	3	2	1.6	3	
									11.9	
10-23-01 10-23-02	Copper base scrap 2/	254.2	271.3 207.9	303.6 205.1	55.1 4.5	11.9 -1.3	5.1 3.0	.2 1.3	-1.6	

^{1/} The indexes for June 2005 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	 	Un	adjusted ind	ex 1/
	Grouping	June 2005	Sept. 2005	Oct. 200
	Finished Goods (1967=100)	422.0	1 446 0	1 451 7
	All commodities	432.8 154.3	446.0 161.9	451.7 166.0
	MAJOR COMMODITY GROUPS		1	
į	Farm products and processed foods and feeds		140.5	140.6
1	Farm products		116.4 153.1	115.4 153.8
	Industrial commodities	156.6	165.5	 170.3
3	Textile products and apparel			123.3
4	Hides, skins, leather, and related products	165.7	165.2	165.1
5	Fuels and related products and power		176.2	190.4
6	Chemicals and allied products 2/		193.6	198.7
7	Rubber and plastic products		143.3	147.1
8 9	Lumber and wood products		197.4	1 198.0 1 203.2
.0	Pulp, paper, and allied products		1 161.0	161.8
1	Machinery and equipment		1 124.0	124.2
2	Furniture and household durables		139.9	140.1
3	Nonmetallic mineral products	163.1	166.7	167.5
4	Transportation equipment	149.7	150.1	152.9
.5 [Miscellaneous products	194.4	198.2	200.1
	Industrial commodities less fuels and related	157.0	150.7	160.0
	products and power	157.0	158.7 	160.2
	OTHER COMMODITY GROUPINGS			
1-1	Fruits and melons, fresh and dry vegetables,	121 4	106.0	1047
1-2	and tree nuts		126.9	124.7 76.1
1-3		116.4	1 116.1	118.8
1-4			176.0	165.6
1-5	Plant and animal fibers		81.2	87.7
1-7	Chicken eggs	73.1	110.9	87.1
1-8	Hay, hayseeds, and oilseeds		120.6	115.5
1-83			103.5	98.1
)1-9)2-1	Other farm products		'N.A.' 176.8	'N.A.' 177.5
	Cereal and bakery products		1 141.7	143.2
)2-22			1 132.7	130.1
	Sugar and confectionery		160.9	162.7
)2-6 i			160.0	159.7
)2-63	Packaged beverage materials	153.8	154.9	151.1
)2-7		177.7	179.4	179.2
	Apparel		125.9	125.4
)4-4	Other leather and related products	151.0	151.5	151.8
)5-3)5-4	Gas fuels		377.5 1 155.3	444.4 153.0
)5-4	Electric power		200.5	215.6
06-3	Drugs and pharmaceuticals		300.6	300.7
)6-5	Agricultural chemicals and products		155.4	157.2
06-7	Other chemicals and allied products		150.6	153.3
7-1	Rubber and rubber products		131.1	131.6
7-11	Rubber, except natural rubber		151.3	154.9
7-13	Miscellaneous rubber products		147.8	147.8
7-2 8-1	Plastic products		152.6	157.8
9-1	LumberPulp, paper, and products, excluding building		196.6 	195.3
0.15	paper and board		168.6	168.7
	Converted paper and paperboard products		175.0	175.7
0-1	Iron and steel		169.4	167.9
	Nonferrous metals		167.4	171.2 171.6
	Metalworking machinery and equipment		158.2	158.9
	General purpose machinery and equipment		169.8	170.7
	Special industry machinery		175.0	175.4
	Electrical machinery and equipment		113.2	113.3
	Miscellaneous machinery and equipment		145.7	145.9
	Other household durable goods		162.7	163.2
	Concrete ingredients		188.5	189.3
4-1			129.8	133.2
	Toys, sporting goods, small arms, etc		135.2	135.1
J=4	Photographic equipment and supplies	106.0	106.1	107.2

^{1/} Data for June 2005 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 $\frac{1}{2}$

ndustry	 Industry 1/	 Index	l 	Index		Percent to_Oct2	change 2005_from
code			June	-	 Oct. 2005 2/	Oct. Oct. 2004	Sep. 2005
		·					
	 Total mining industries	12/84	 178.1	231.1	253.8	58.0	9.8
211	Oil and gas extraction	12/85	222.2	312.5	351.7	73.3	12.5
212	Mining (except oil & gas)	12/03	127.0	128.5	128.4	13.8	1
213	Mining support activities	12/03	129.1	144.7	151.5	38.7	4.7
	Total manufacturing industries	12/84	149.6	154.1	156.5	6.8	1.6
311	Food mfg			146.3	146.6	2.2	.2
312	Beverage & tobacco mfg	12/03	104.8	105.2	105.3	4.1	.1
313	Textile mills	12/03	103.4	104.1	104.6	3.0	.5
314	Textile product mills	12/03	105.1	106.1	106.3	3.7	.2
315	Apparel manufacturing			100.1	99.9	4	2
316	Leather & allied product mfg	12/84	144.5	144.7	144.6	.8	1
321	Wood products manufacturing	12/03	109.5	109.6	110.7	2.9	1.0
322	Paper manufacturing	112/03	107.2	106.2	106.1	.6	1
323	Printing and related support activities	12/03	102.9	104.1	103.8	2.0	3
324	Petroleum and coal products mfg			241.6	260.2	47.3	7.7
325	Chemical mfg	12/84	185.3	187.5	190.1	7.3	1.4
326	Plastics and rubber products mfg	112/84	140.1	141.0	143.8	7.1	2.0
327	Nonmetallic mineral product mfg			153.8	154.4	6.3	. 4
331	Primary metal mfg			152.7	155.4	1.6	1.8
332	Fabricated metal product mfg			149.7	150.3	3.7	. 4
333	Machinery mfg			106.1	106.5	3.5	. 4
334	Computer & electronic product mfg			97.3	97.1	-1.5	2
335	Electrical equip, appliance & component mfg.			108.2	109.1	4.2	.8
336	Transportation equipment mfg			101.7	103.9	.7	2.2
337	Furniture & related product mfg			158.5	159.1	3.7	. 4
339	Miscellaneous mfg			103.1	103.5	2.2	. 4
	 Wholesale trade industries						
423	Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	106/04	 101 /	100.4	102.2	1.7	1.8
424	Merchant wholesalers, durable goods			100.4	(3)	(3)	(3)
425	Wholesale trade agents and brokers			99.2	(3)	(3)	(3)
	 Retail trade industries						
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers	112/03	I I 106 9	107.0	106.6	2.3	4
442	Furniture and home furnishings stores			112.6	113.8	9.6	1.1
443	Electronics and appliance stores			92.1	101.7	3.4	10.4
444	Bldg material and garden equip and supp	1 1 2 / 0 3	1 22.4	22.1	101.7	3.4	10.1
444	dealers	112/03	I I 1∩7 5	112.0	112.2	1.6	.2
445	Food and beverage stores			130.6	131.0	6.6	.3
446	Health and personal care stores			108.2	107.0	2.8	-1.1
447	Gasoline stations			57.5	65.3	51.5	13.6
448	Clothing and clothing accessories stores			104.3	103.9	1.6	4
451	Sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores			98.1	97.1	2.3	-1.0
452	General merchandise stores			101.8	108.7	5.6	6.8
454	Nonstore retailers			132.1	126.0	20.3	-4.6
454	Nonstore retailers	112/03	120.2	132.1	120.0	20.3	-4.0
400	Transportation and warehousing			1.00 :	150 -		
481	Air transportation			168.4	173.8	8.0	3.2
482 483	Rail transportation			128.0 108.7	130.5 109.8	12.9 5.8	2.0
	i	İ					
484	Truck transportation			111.0	112.2	6.9	1.1
486110	Pipeline transportation of crude oil		123.2	127.9	127.9	9.7	0
486910	Pipeline transportation of refined petroleum						
	products			122.1	121.7	3.6	3
488	Transportation support activities			104.0	105.6	3.2	1.5
491 492	Postal service			155.0 114.2	155.0 114.9	0 7.5	0 .6
	i					,	.0
221	Utilities Utilities	112/03	 112.2	123.5	129.4	24.1	4.8
	i		, 				1.0
6011	Health care and social assistance	110/00	116 =	110 4	1100	1 ^	_
6211	Offices of physicians			116.4	116.6	1.9	.2
6215	Medical and diagnostic laboratories			104.5	104.4	4.3	1
6216	Home health care services			120.9	121.0	.7	.1
622	Hospitals			147.0	147.8	3.1	.5
	Nursing care facilities	112/03	1 106.0	106.6	107.2	3.4	. 6
6231 62321	Residential mental retardation facilities			104.5	104.2	1.7	3

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

ndustry code	Industry 1/						change
code		Index	l			to_Oct2	2005_fror
coac		base	l		I		
			June	, I -	Oct.	Oct.	Sep.
			2005 2/	2005 2/	2005 2/	2004	2005
		!	!		l	l	
	 Other services industries		 				
511	Publishing industries, except Internet	12/03	103.9	104.6	104.9	3.0	0.3
515	Broadcasting, except Internet	12/03	103.0	98.7	103.6	7	5.0
517	Telecommunications	12/03	98.2	98.0	97.6	-1.8	4
5182	Data processing and related services	12/03	99.0	99.0	99.1	. 4	.1
5221	Depository credit intermediation	12/03	105.1	108.5	105.0	3.8	-3.2
523	Security, commodity contracts and like						
	activity	12/03	109.1	110.4	110.9	6.3	.5
524	Insurance carriers and related activities	12/03	104.5	104.5	104.8	2.1	.3
5312	Offices of real estate agents and brokers	12/03	108.9	105.8	110.6	7.3	4.5
5321	Automotive equipment rental and leasing	06/01	108.0	112.7	112.4	4.3	3
5411	Legal services	12/96	138.3	138.8	139.4	5.6	. 4
541211	Offices of certified public accountants	12/03	102.9	104.2	105.8	4.1	1.5
5413	Architectural, engineering and related		l				
	services	12/96	128.9	129.3	129.9	2.0	.5
54181	Advertising agencies	12/03	101.5	101.8	101.8	1.5	0
5613	Employment services	12/96	115.6	117.7	117.1	1.6	5
56151	Travel agencies	12/03	95.5	96.6	95.8	0	8
56172	Janitorial services	12/03	101.9	102.4	101.9	.5	5
5621	Waste collection	12/03	102.6	102.7	103.6	2.1	.9
721	Accommodation	12/96	132.9	135.2	133.5	5.1	-1.3

^{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 June 2005 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 -	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	
	2005	2005	2005	2005	2005	
Finished goods	153.7	153.7	155.1	156.0	158.9	
Finished consumer goods	157.5	157.8	159.5	160.8	164.5	
Finished consumer foods	156.1	154.9	154.1	153.6	155.8	
Crude	139.7	138.0	131.8	125.2	140.8	
Processed	157.4 157.7	156.3 158.5	156.0 161.2	156.0 163.2	157.0 167.6	
Nondurable goods less foods	165.6	167.2	170.7	173.8	179.9	
Durable goods	137.0	136.2	137.1	136.9	137.4	
Capital equipment	144.9	144.5	145.0	144.9	145.4	
Manufacturing industries	146.0	146.0	146.2	146.4	146.8	
Nonmanufacturing industries	144.4	143.9	144.4	144.3	144.8	
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.	150.6	151.1	152.4	153.4	157.3	
Materials and components for manufacturing	144.6 146.6	144.2 144.6	144.1 144.1	144.0 144.1	146.5 145.4	
Materials for nondurable manufacturing	159.8	159.4	159.9	160.2	165.6	
Materials for durable manufacturing	156.7	156.0	154.2	152.9	156.8	
Components for manufacturing	129.6	129.6	129.9	130.1	130.3	
Materials and components for construction	174.8	175.4	175.0	175.0	176.9	
Processed fuels and lubricants	138.1	140.3	147.1	151.9	164.2	
Manufacturing industries	137.4	137.2	142.6	148.7	161.2	
Nonmanufacturing industries	138.5	142.4	149.9	154.0	166.1	
Containers	167.3 151.3	167.4 151.7	167.2 152.1	166.9 152.2	165.7 152.4	
Manufacturing industries	154.8	155.2	155.3	155.7	156.3	
Nonmanufacturing industries	149.2	149.6	150.0	150.0	150.1	
Feeds	107.9	111.3	114.2	112.3	107.3	
Other supplies	154.3	154.4	154.6	154.8	155.4	
Crude materials for further processing	169.3	166.0	175.8	179.9	198.2	
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs	123.8	120.1	120.1	118.4	120.2	
Nonfood materials	199.8	197.0 169.2	214.2 179.0	222.8 186.3	253.5 191.8	
Nonfood materials except fuel 2/	165.6 152.9	156.3	165.6	172.3	191.8	
Construction	201.4	198.7	199.0	199.3	198.3	
Crude fuel 3/	237.1	223.5	251.5	261.4	332.8	
Manufacturing industries	224.6	212.0	237.8	246.9	312.7	
Nonmanufacturing industries	242.6	228.7	257.3	267.5	340.7	
Special groupings						
Finished goods, excluding foods	152.8	153.2	155.1	156.4	159.4	
Intermediate materials less foods and feeds	151.5 134.4	152.0 134.2	153.3 134.8	154.3 134.2	158.5 133.4	
Crude materials less agricultural products 2/	204.7	202.0	219.9	229.0	261.0	
Finished energy goods	122.7	124.9	130.3	135.1	144.7	
Finished goods less energy	156.1	155.6	155.8	155.6	156.5	
Finished consumer goods less energy	161.0	160.4	160.5	160.2	161.3	
Finished goods less foods and energy	156.5	156.2	156.7	156.7	157.1	
Finished consumer goods less foods and energy	164.4	164.2	164.7	164.6	165.0	
Consumer nondurable goods less foods and energy	186.8	187.2	187.3	187.4	187.8	
Intermediate energy goods	137.1	139.8	146.6	151.5	164.0	
Intermediate materials less energy	152.3	152.1	151.9	151.8	153.5	
Intermediate materials less foods and energy	153.4	153.2	153.1	153.0	154.8	
Crude energy materials 2/	203.1	202.1	225.8	234.3	273.9	
Crude materials less energy	142.5	137.8	138.5	139.6	143.9	
Crude nonfood materials less energy 3/	195.7	188.5	190.9	199.7	210.3	

^{1/} All seasonally adjusted indexes are subject to change up to 5 years after original publication due to the recalculation of seasonal factors each January. The indexes for June 2005 have been recalculated to incorporate late reports and corrections by respondents.

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