

United States Department of Labor



Bureau of Labor Statistics

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Producer Price Indexes -- June 2004

The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today that the Producer Price Index for Finished Goods decreased 0.3 percent in June. This decline followed a 0.8-percent rise in May and a 0.7-percent increase in April. Prices for finished goods other than foods and energy went up 0.2 percent in June, as opposed to a 0.3-percent increase in the prior month. At the earlier stages of processing, prices received by manufacturers of intermediate goods rose 0.5 percent, compared with a 1.1-percent jump in the preceding month. The index for crude materials advanced 1.6 percent in June, after posting a 2.8-percent rate of increase a month earlier. (See table A.)

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			Finished	l goods			
Month	Total	Foods	Energy	Except foods and energy	Change in finished goods from 12 months ago (unadj.)	Inter- mediate goods	Crude goods
2003							
June	0.6	0.4	2.9	0.0	2.9	0.6	4.3
July	.1	3	.5	.1	3.0	.2	-2.8
Aug.	.5	.8	1.4	.1	3.5	.6	-1.0
Sept.	.2	1.2	1	0	3.5	1	2.7
Oct.	.6	2.0	4	.5	3.4	.3	2.8
Nov.	1	3	7	0	3.4	0	0
Dec.	.2	.2	1.4	1	4.0	.4	3.4
2004							
Jan.	.6	-1.3	4.7	.3	3.3	.9	4.1
Feb.	.1	r .4	.3	r1	2.1	r 1.0	r 1.5
Mar.	.5	r 1.2	.6	r .3	1.4	r .6	r5
Apr.	.7	1.4	1.6	.2 .3	3.7	1.4	3.0
May	.8	1.5	1.6		5.0	1.1	2.8
June	3	6	-1.6	.2	4.0	.5	1.6

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

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

Among finished goods, the index for finished energy goods turned down 1.6 percent in June, following a 1.6-percent increase in May. Prices for finished consumer foods fell 0.6 percent, after gaining 1.5 percent in the prior month. The rate of increase in the index for finished consumer goods other than foods and energy slowed to 0.1 percent in June from a 0.4-percent rate in May, and the index for capital equipment moved up at nearly the same pace in June as it did in the previous month.

During the first 6 months of 2004, the finished goods index moved up at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 5.0 percent, compared with a 3.0-percent rate of advance during the latter half of 2003. Within the finished goods category, following a 4.2-percent rate of increase during the second half of 2003, the index for finished energy goods rose at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 14.9 percent in the first half of 2004. Prices for finished goods other than foods and energy moved up at a 2.5-percent seasonally adjusted annual rate during the first half of 2004, after rising at a 1.2-percent rate in the latter half of 2003. On the other hand, prices for finished consumer foods went up at a 5.3-percent seasonally adjusted annual rate from December 2003 to June 2004, after increasing at a 7.4-percent rate from June 2003 to December 2003. Among crude and partially processed goods, the index for intermediate materials, supplies, and components climbed at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of increase in the previous 6-month period. After rising at a 10.4-percent rate in the second half of 2003, prices for crude materials rose at a 27.9-percent seasonally adjusted annual rate during the first half of 2003, prices for seasonally adjusted annual rate during the first half of 2003, prices for crude materials rose at a 27.9-percent seasonally adjusted annual rate during the first half of 2004. (See summary below.)

		tage char ths ender	•	Seaso	nally adjus	ted annual r	ate for
Grouping		ecembe		6 months	3 months	3 months	3 months
Grouping				ended	ended	ended	ended
	2001	2002	2003	June	Dec.	March	June
				2004	2003	2004	2004
Finished goods	-1.6	1.2	4.0	5.0	2.8	5.1	5.0
Finished consumer foods	1.8	6	7.7	5.3	8.1	1.1	9.6
Finished energy goods	-17.1	12.3	11.4	14.9	1.2	24.0	6.4
Finished goods less foods and energy	.9	5	1.0	2.5	1.3	2.1	2.9
Finished consumer goods, excluding							
foods and energy	1.5	5	1.1	2.4	2.0	1.5	3.3
Capital equipment	0	6	.8	2.4	.9	2.9	2.0
Intermediate materials, supplies, and							
components	-4.0	3.2	3.9	11.4	2.7	10.1	12.7
Intermediate foods and feeds	.3	4.2	12.9	16.2	21.9	7.7	25.5
Intermediate energy goods	-16.9	12.0	10.9	17.5	7	16.3	18.7
Intermediate materials less foods and energy	-1.6	1.5	2.1	9.8	2.6	8.9	10.8
Materials for nondurable manufacturing	-5.5	4.2	4.9	11.2	4.8	10.5	11.8
Materials for durable manufacturing	-4.0	3.1	4.0	26.5	9.3	28.9	24.2
Materials and components for construction	0	.8	3.0	14.7	2.9	12.6	16.9
Crude materials for further processing	-32.5	24.7	19.5	27.9	27.9	22.1	34.1
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs	-7.6	4.5	24.1	13.1	36.8	13.5	12.7
Crude energy materials	-52.9	61.5	14.4	57.6	10.8	15.8	114.4
Crude nonfood materials less energy	-9.9	12.6	21.6	4.7	50.0	53.3	-28.5

Summary of December-to-December, 6-month, and 3-month seasonally adjusted annual rates for selected stages of processing

NOTE: Late reports and corrections by respondents may cause some indexes to change 4 months after original publication. In addition, seasonally adjusted indexes may be revised for 5 years due to the recalculation of seasonal factors each January.

Before seasonal adjustment, the Producer Price Index for Finished Goods declined 0.3 percent in June to 148.7 (1982 = 100). From June 2003 to June 2004, the finished goods index moved up 4.0 percent. During the same period, prices for finished energy goods increased 9.4 percent, the index for finished consumer foods rose 6.4 percent, and prices for finished goods other than foods and energy gained 1.8 percent. The index for intermediate goods rose 6.9 percent, while prices received by crude goods producers jumped 18.9 percent during the 12 months ended June 2004.

Finished goods

A 1.6-percent decrease in the index for finished energy goods followed 6 consecutive monthly increases. Gasoline prices moved in similar fashion, falling 5.2 percent in June after 6 months of rising prices, and led the reversal in the finished energy goods index. Residential electric power prices declined in June, after showing no change in the prior month, and the liquefied petroleum gas index remained unchanged, after rising in May. By contrast, residential natural gas prices moved up 3.1 percent in June, compared with a 0.1-percent increase in the previous month. The home heating oil index advanced, following a decrease in May.

		Interm	ediate good	s		Cr	ude 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.)
2003								
June	1.8	3.1	0.0	4.5	-0.8	10.5	0.2	29.1
July	9	1.5	1	4.4	-2.5	-4.8	1.9	24.2
Aug.	.2	2.4	.1	4.4	3.7	-6.1	2.0	
Sept.	2.7	-2.0	.2 .3	3.7	7.0	-1.1		21.5
Oct.	2.7	2		3.4	8.5	-2.8		
Nov.	2.6	-1.3	.1	3.4	6	-1.3		
Dec.	3	1.4	.2	3.9	.3	7.0	3.0	19.5
2004								
Jan.	-1.3	2.9	.6	3.9	-6.8	15.3	3.7	16.1
Feb.	r 1.3	r .7	.9	r 2.8	r 4.3	r -2.8	r 6.1	r 12.0
Mar.	r 1.9	r .2	.6	1.2	r 6.1	r -7.4	r 1.2	-1.6
Apr.	5.0	1.8	1.1	5.1	3.7	6.3	-3.9	20.4
May	3.0	1.8	.9	7.1	3.2	5.8	-3.8	21.9
June	-2.2	.7	.5	6.9	-3.6	7.7	5	18.9

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

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

Subsequent to a 1.5-percent increase in May, finished consumer food prices turned down 0.6 percent in June. The dairy products index fell 3.3 percent in June, following a 6.0-percent gain in May. Dairy product prices were 17.7 percent higher in June than they were in December 2003. The indexes for fresh fruits and melons and processed young chickens also turned down, after rising in the prior month. Prices for fresh and dry vegetables and eggs for fresh use decreased more in June than they did in May, and the indexes for beef and veal and pork rose less than they did in May. By contrast, soft drink prices rebounded 2.5 percent, following a 1.3-percent decrease in the previous month. The index for processed fruits and vegetables moved up at a faster pace in June than it did in May.

Prices for finished consumer goods other than foods and energy inched up 0.1 percent in June, following a 0.4-percent advance in May. The rate of increase in the pet food index slowed from 3.4 percent in May to 0.6 percent in June. The index for sanitary papers and health products also rose less in June than it did in the prior month. Prices for alcoholic beverages; men's and boys' apparel; and women's, girls', and infants' apparel fell in June, after increasing in the prior month. By contrast, prices for cigarettes turned up 0.3 percent, compared with a 0.7-percent decline in May. The index for tires rose, after showing no change in the previous month. During the first 6 months of 2004, prices for finished consumer goods other than foods and energy advanced at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 2.4 percent, following a 1.4-percent rate of increase during the second half of 2003.

The capital equipment index moved up 0.2 percent in June, following a 0.3-percent advance in May. In June, rising prices for civilian aircraft, motor vehicles, commercial furniture, and integrating and measuring instruments outweighed falling prices for communication and related equipment, x-ray and electromedical equipment, transformers and power regulators, and electronic computers. From December 2003 to June 2004, the capital equipment index rose at a 2.4-percent seasonally adjusted annual rate, after a 1.0-percent seasonally adjusted annual rate of increase from June 2003 to December 2003.

Intermediate goods

The Producer Price Index for Intermediate Materials, Supplies, and Components advanced 0.5 percent in June, after posting a 1.1-percent gain in May. Rising prices for intermediate energy goods, materials for both durable and nondurable manufacturing, and materials and components for construction outweighed price declines for intermediate foods and feeds. The index for intermediate goods other than foods and energy increased 0.5 percent in June, compared with a 0.9-percent rise in May. (See table B.)

Prices for intermediate energy goods moved up 0.7 percent in June, after advancing 1.8 percent in both May and April. The indexes for industrial natural gas, natural gas to electric utilities, commercial natural gas, residual fuels, and home heating oil posted gains in June. These increases were partially offset by falling prices for jet fuels, gasoline, commercial electric power, and diesel fuel. The index for intermediate energy goods advanced at a 17.5-percent seasonally adjusted annual rate during the first half of 2004, after rising at a 3.5-percent rate during the second half of 2003.

Price increases slowed from May to June for materials for durable manufacturing, climbing 2.0 percent and 1.1 percent, respectively. In June, the index for aluminum mill shapes rose 1.3 percent, compared with a 3.7-percent advance in the previous month. Prices turned down for hot rolled steel bars, plates, and structural shapes; plywood; and building paper and board. The indexes for semifinished steel mill products and hot rolled steel sheet and strip rose less rapidly in June than they did a month earlier. Alternatively, prices received by manufacturers of cold rolled steel sheet and strip advanced 4.2 percent, following a 0.2-percent dip in May. The indexes for primary nonferrous metals, copper and brass mill shapes, and flat glass declined at a slower rate in June than they did in the prior month. From December 2003 to June 2004, prices for materials for durable manufacturing advanced at a 26.5-percent seasonally adjusted annual rate, after registering a 7.6-percent rate of increase during the June 2003 to December 2003 period.

The index for materials for nondurable manufacturing rose 0.7 percent in June, after moving up 1.0 percent in May. Price increases for primary basic organic chemicals, paperboard, plastic resins and materials, nitrogenates, and gray fabrics more than offset falling prices for inedible fats and oils, phosphates, intermediate basic organic chemicals, leather, synthetic fibers, and paint materials. The index for materials for nondurable manufacturing advanced at an 11.2-percent seasonally adjusted annual rate from December 2003 to June 2004, after posting a 1.2-percent rate of increase from June 2003 to December 2003.

Subsequent to a 1.5-percent gain in May, the materials and components for construction index rose 0.7 percent in June. Price increases slowed from May to June for fabricated structural metal products, advancing 2.5 percent and 1.4 percent, respectively. The indexes for softwood lumber and plywood turned down, after moving up in the previous month. June prices for wiring devices and plastic construction products showed no change, following increases a month earlier. On the other hand, the index for nonferrous wire and cable turned up 0.3 percent, after falling 1.7 percent in May. Prices received by producers of concrete products, steel mill products, and gypsum products rose more quickly than they did in the prior month. The index for prefabricated wood buildings and components increased in June, following no change in May. Prices for materials and components for construction moved up at a 14.7-percent seasonally adjusted annual rate during the first half of 2004, after advancing at a 4.4-percent rate during the latter half of 2003.

Following a 3.0-percent increase in May, the index for intermediate foods and feeds declined 2.2 percent in June. Prices for prepared animal feeds fell 5.7 percent, after rising 2.3 percent in May. The indexes for dairy products and processed young chickens also turned down in June. Prices for beef and veal and pork moved up at a slower rate in June than they did in May. By contrast, the flour index turned up 5.5 percent in June, following a 2.2-percent drop in the previous month. The refined sugar and byproducts index also increased, after falling in the prior month. Subsequent to declines in May, prices remained unchanged for liquid beverage bases (used for soft drinks), malt and malt byproducts, and dry mix preparations. The intermediate foods and feeds index rose at a 16.2-percent seasonally adjusted annual rate during the December 2003 to June 2004 period, following a 15.1-percent rate of increase during the prior 6-month period.

Crude goods

The Producer Price Index for Crude Materials for Further Processing advanced 1.6 percent in June, following a 2.8-percent rise in May. This slower rate of increase can be traced to prices for crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs, which moved down in June after climbing a month earlier. On the other hand, the index for crude energy materials advanced at a faster rate than it did in the previous month, while prices for basic industrial materials fell less in June than in May. (See table B.)

The index for crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs declined 3.6 percent in June, compared with a 3.2-percent gain in May. Fluid milk prices decreased 10.1 percent, after jumping 12.1 percent in the preceding month. The indexes for soybeans, slaughter hogs, fresh fruits and melons, and wheat also fell in June, following increases in May. Prices for fresh and dry vegetables and corn declined at a quicker pace, while the indexes for alfalfa hay and slaughter cattle advanced less in June than they did a month earlier. By contrast, prices for slaughter broilers and fryers rose 4.1 percent, after moving down at a 0.5-percent rate in May. The index for crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs increased at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 13.1 percent from December 2003 to June 2004, compared with a 36.9-percent rate of advance during the previous 6-month period.

The index for crude energy materials climbed 7.7 percent in June, following a 5.8-percent gain in May. This acceleration is attributable to natural gas prices, which jumped 17.0 percent in June after rising 6.4 percent a month earlier. By contrast, the crude petroleum index turned down 5.5 percent, compared with a 6.7-percent increase in May. Coal prices inched up 0.1 percent in June, following a 0.4-percent rise in the prior month. The index for crude energy materials moved up at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 57.6 percent from December 2003 to June 2004, after falling at a 17.6-percent annual rate during the latter half of 2003.

Prices for crude nonfood materials less energy declined at a slower rate in June than they did in May -falling 0.5 and 3.8 percent, respectively. The index for iron and steel scrap turned up 0.6 percent in June, compared with a 15.7-percent drop in the prior month. Prices for gold ores; softwood logs, bolts, and timber; and hardwood logs, bolts, and timber also turned up in June, after declining in May. The indexes for aluminum base scrap and pulpwood fell less than they did in the previous month. Prices for metal ores (other than copper and gold ores) rose more in June than they did a month earlier. On the other hand, the raw cotton index decreased 13.6 percent, following a 15.0-percent gain in May. Prices for construction sand, gravel, and crushed stone rose less, while the indexes for phosphates and copper base scrap declined more in June than they did in May. The index for iron ores showed no change, after rising in May. During the first half of 2004, the index for crude nonfood materials less energy went up at a 4.7-percent seasonally adjusted annual rate. This index rose at a 39.3-percent annual rate during the second half of 2003.

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

Mining. The Producer Price Index for the Net Output of Total Mining Industries rose 6.1 percent in June, following a 4.7-percent gain in the previous month. (Net output price indexes are not seasonally adjusted.) Prices received by the natural gas liquid extraction industry jumped 16.6 percent in June, after advancing 6.1 percent in the prior month. The industry indexes for oil and gas well drilling; oil and gas operations support activities; and potash, soda, and borate mineral mining also increased at a faster pace in June than they did a month earlier. Prices received by the gold ore mining industry turned up, following a decline in May. By contrast, the rate of increase in the industry index for crude petroleum and natural gas extraction slowed from 7.1 percent in May to 4.2 percent in June. Prices received by the industries for bituminous coal and lignite surface mining and support activities for coal mining turned down, following gains in the preceding month. The industry index for iron ore mining showed no change, after rising in May. During the first half of 2004, the Producer Price Index for the Net Output of Total Mining Industries advanced at an annual rate of 42.1 percent, compared with an 11.5-percent rate of decline in the second half of 2003. In June 2004, this index was 153.8 (December 1984=100), 12.2 percent above its year-ago level.

Manufacturing. The Producer Price Index for the Net Output of Total Manufacturing Industries fell 0.3 percent in June, compared with a 1.1-percent increase in the prior month. Prices received by the petroleum and coal products manufacturing industry group dropped 5.5 percent, after posting a 7.6-percent gain in May. The industry group index for food manufacturing also turned down in June. Prices received by the industry groups for electrical equipment, appliances, and components and primary metal manufacturing rose less than they did in the previous month, while the industry group index for computers and electronic products fell more in June than it did in May. On the other hand, prices received by manufacturers of chemicals went up 0.9 percent in June, following a 0.5-percent increase a month earlier. The industry group indexes for furniture and related products manufacturing and textile mills also advanced at a quicker pace than they did in the preceding month. Prices received by the industry groups for beverage and tobacco manufacturing and printing and related support activities inched up, following declines in May. From December 2003 to June 2004, the Producer Price Index for the Net Output of Total Manufacturing Industries rose at an annual rate of 7.8 percent, following a 2.1-percent rate of increase from June 2003 to December 2003. In June 2004, this index was 143.0 (December 1984=100), 4.9 percent above its year-ago level.

Services. Among services industries in June, rising prices were received by the industries for direct life insurance carriers, investment banking and securities dealing, long distance general freight trucking (less than truckload), direct property and casualty insurance carriers, temporary help services, television broadcasting, and general medical and surgical hospitals. Alternatively, the industry indexes for nonresidential property managers, casino hotels, lessors of nonresidential buildings (except miniwarehouse), data processing and related services, and used household goods moving fell in June.

Producer Price Index data for July 2004 are scheduled to be released on Friday, August 13, 2004, at 8:30 a.m. (EDT).

Technical Note

Brief Explanation of Producer Prices Indexes

The Producer Price Index (PPI) of the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) is a family of indexes that measure the average change over time in the prices received by domestic producers of goods and services. PPIs measure price change from the perspective of the seller. This contrasts with other measures, such as the Consumer Price Index (CPI). CPIs measure price change from the purchaser's perspective. Sellers' and purchasers' prices can differ due to government subsidies, sales and excise taxes, and distribution costs.

More than 8,000 PPIs for individual products and groups of products are released each month. PPIs are available for the products of virtually every industry in the mining and manufacturing sectors of the U.S. economy. New PPIs are gradually being introduced for the products of industries in the trade, finance, and services sectors of the economy.

More than 100,000 price quotations per month are organized into three sets of PPIs: (1) Stage-of-processing indexes; (2) commodity indexes; and (3) indexes for the net output of industries and their products. The stage-of-processing structure organizes products by class of buyer and degree of fabrication. The commodity structure organizes products by similarity of end use or material composition. The entire output of various industries is sampled to derive price indexes for the net output of industries and their products.

Stage-of-Processing Indexes

Within the stage-of-processing system, finished goods are commodities that will not undergo further processing and are ready for sale to the final-demand user, either an individual consumer or business firm. Consumer foods include unprocessed foods such as eggs and fresh vegetables, as well as processed foods such as bakery products and meats. Other finished consumer goods include durable goods such as automobiles, household furniture, and appliances, as well as nondurable goods such as apparel and home heating oil. Capital equipment includes producer durable goods such as heavy motor trucks, tractors, and machine tools.

The stage-of-processing category for intermediate materials, supplies, and components consists partly of commodities that have been processed but require further processing. Examples of such semifinished goods include flour, cotton yarn, steel mill products, and lumber. The intermediate goods category also encompasses nondurable, physically complete items purchased by business firms as inputs for their operations. Examples include diesel fuel, belts and belting, paper boxes, and fertilizers.

Crude materials for further processing are products entering the market for the first time that have not been manufactured or fabricated and that are not sold directly to consumers. Crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs include items such as grains and livestock. Examples of crude nonfood materials include raw cotton, crude petroleum, coal, hides and skins, and iron and steel scrap.

Commodity Indexes

The commodity classification structure of the PPI organizes products by similarity of end use or material composition, disregarding industry of origin. Fifteen major commodity groupings (2-digit commodity codes) make up the All Commodities Index. Each major commodity grouping includes (in descending order of aggregation) subgroups (3-digit), product classes (4-digit), subproduct classes (6-digit), and individual items (8 digit). Nearly all 8-digit commodities under the traditional commodity coding system are now derived from corresponding industry-classified product indexes. In such instances, movements in the traditional commodity price indexes and corresponding percent changes will be virtually identical to their industry-based counterparts, even if their index levels differ.

Industry Net-Output Price Indexes

PPIs for the net output of industries and their products are grouped according to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Prior to the release of January 2004, industry-based PPIs were published according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. Industry price indexes are compatible with other economic time series organized by industry, such as data on employment, wages, and productivity. Table 5 of the *PPI Detailed Report* includes data for NAICS industries and industry groups (3-, 4-, 5-, and 6-digit codes); indexes for Census product classes (7- and 8-digits), products (9-digits), and more detailed subproducts (11-digits); and, for some industries, indexes for other sources of revenue.

Indexes may represent one of three kinds of product indexes. Every industry has primary product indexes to show changes in prices received by establishments classified in the industry for products made primarily, but not necessarily exclusively, by that industry. The industry classification of an establishment is determined by which products comprise a plurality of its total shipment value. In addition, most industries have secondary product indexes that show changes in prices received by establishments classified in the industry. Finally, some industries have miscellaneous receipts indexes to show price changes in other sources of revenue received by establishments within the industry that are not derived from sales of their products, for example, resales of purchased materials, or revenues from parking lots owned by a manufacturing plant.

Data Collection

PPIs are based on selling prices reported by establishments of all sizes selected by probability sampling, with the probability of selection proportionate to size. Individual items and transaction terms from these firms are also chosen by probability proportionate to size. The BLS strongly encourages cooperating companies to supply actual transaction prices at the time of shipment to minimize the use of list prices. Prices submitted by survey respondents are effective on the Tuesday of the week containing the 13th day of the month. This survey is conducted primarily through the mail.

Price data are provided on a voluntary and confidential basis; only sworn BLS employees are allowed access to individual company price reports. BLS publishes price indexes instead of unit dollar prices. All PPIs are subject to revision 4 months after original publication to reflect the availability of late reports and corrections by respondents.

BLS periodically updates the PPI sample of survey respondents to better reflect current conditions when the structure, membership, technology, or product mix of an industry shifts significantly and to spread reporting burden among smaller firms. Results of these resampling efforts are incorporated into the PPI with the release of data for January and July.

As part of an ongoing effort to expand coverage to sectors of the economy other than mining and manufacturing, an increasing number of service sector industries have been introduced into the PPI. The following list of recently introduced industries includes the month and year in which an article describing the industry's content appeared in the *PPI Detailed Report*.

TitleCodeReport IssueSICWireless telecommunicationsTelephone communications, except radio telephone4813July 1995Television broadcastingGrocery stores5411July 2000
Wireless telecommunications4812July 1999Telephone communications, except radio telephone4813July 1995Television broadcasting4833July 2002
Telephone communications, except radio telephone4813July 1995Television broadcasting4833July 2002
Television broadcasting4833July 2002
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Grocery stores 5411 July 2000
5111 541y 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 bakeries5461July 2000
Miscellaneous food stores 5499 July 2000
New car dealers5511July 2000
Gasoline service stations5541January 2002
Boat dealers5551January 2002
Recreational vehicle dealers5561January 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 managers6531January 1996
Prepackaged software 7372 January 1998
Data processing services7374January 2002
Home health care services8082January 1997
Legal services8111January 1997
Engineering design, analysis, and consulting services 8711 January 1997
Architectural design, analysis, and consulting services 8712 January 1997
Premiums for property and casualty insurance 9331 July 1998
NAICS
Furniture and home furnishings stores 442 January 2004
Electronics and appliance stores 443 January 2004
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers 444 January 2004
Clothing and clothing accessories stores 448 January 2004
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores 451 January 2004
General merchandise stores 452 January 2004
Miscellaneous store retailers 453 January 2004

Weights

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

Price Index Reference Base

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

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

Calculating Index Changes

Each PPI measures price changes from a reference period which equals 100.0. An increase of 5.5 percent from the reference period in the Finished Goods Price Index, for example, is shown as 105.5. This change can also 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	34

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 in escalating long-term contracts such as purchasing agreements or real estate leases. (See *Escalation and Producer Price Indexes: A Guide for Contracting Parties*, BLS Report 807, September 1991, available on request from the BLS.)

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

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

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

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

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

Producer Price Index Data Via the Internet

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

Retrieving PPI data from the PPI Website

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

• *Most Requested Series* is a form-based application that allows the user to quickly obtain PPI time series data by selecting from two separate lists (commodity and industry) of the most commonly requested time series, including the All Commodities Index and the stage-of-processing indexes (for example, Finished Goods). Within each list, any one—or all—of the time series shown can be selected. A user can modify the date range and output options after executing the query, using the reformat button above the data output table.

• *Create Customized Tables* is a form-based query application designed for users unfamiliar with the PPI coding structure. It guides a user through the PPI classification system by listing index titles and does not require knowledge of commodity or industry codes. Data retrieved are based on a query formulated by selecting data characteristics from lists provided. Two options are available to create customized tables, depending on a user's browser capability. The one-screen option is a JavaScript application that uses a single screen to guide a user through the available time series data. The second option is a multiple screen, nonJava-based application. Both methods allow a user to browse the PPI coding structure and select multiple series codes. Using the one-screen option, users can modify the date range and output options after executing the query using the reformat button above the data output table.

• **Series Report** is a form-based application that uses formatted PPI time series identifiers (commodity or industry codes) as input in extracting data according to a specified set of date ranges and output options. This application provides the most efficient path for those users who are familiar with the format of PPI time series identifiers. Up to 300 indexes can be extracted at one time.

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

Commodity code	Will provide data for:
wps063	Drugs and pharmaceuticals, seasonally adjusted
wpu063803	Pharmaceutical preparations, cardiovascular system
wpusop3000	Finished goods, not seasonally adjusted

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

Industry-product code, Current NAICS series	Will provide data for:
pcu325325 pcu336110336110 pcu621111621111411	Chemical manufacturing, not seasonally adjusted Automobile and light duty motor vehicle manufacturing Offices of physicians, one and two physician practices and single specialty group practices, general/family practice

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

Industry-product code,	Will provide data for:
Discontinued SIC series	
pdu28#	Chemicals and allied products, not seasonally adjusted
pdu331_#	Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling and finishing mills, not seasonally adjusted
pdu3711#111	Passenger cars

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

		Directory:
•	NAICS Current Series	/pub/time.series/pc
•	SIC Discontinued Series	/pub/time.series/pd
•	Commodity Series	/pub/time.series/wp
•	Special Requests	/pub/special.requests/ppi

Latest News Release /pub/news.release/ppi.txt

The FTP site maintains files to help with searches and downloads. These files are centrally located in the **/pub/doc** directory. Within this directory, go to the **overview.txt** file for an overview relating to all BLS data available through the FTP site. For commodity-based PPI data (which appear in tables 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, and 8 of the PPI monthly detailed report and tables 1, 2, 3, and 5 of the monthly news release), the program help file is **wp.txt**. For *current* industry-based PPI data based on the NAICS (which appear in tables 4, 5, and 9 of the monthly PPI report and table 4 of the monthly news release), the file is **pc.txt**. For industry-based SIC time series that have been *discontinued*, go to **pd.txt**. (These and other help files are also maintained within each of the five directories listed above.)

Other Sources of PPI Data

PPI data can also be accessed via the BLS homepage (http://www.bls.gov). After clicking the "Get Detailed Statistics" link at the top of the homepage a chart appears listing all of the available BLS programs. The following four methods are available for PPI data: Most requested statistics, create customized tables (one screen or multiple screens), and flat files. Additional sources of BLS data are also accessible from this page including: Economic news releases, series report, and economy at a glance.

Additional information

The PPI homepage (http://www.bls.gov/ppi) contains additional information regarding PPI data and methodology. The top section of the homepage provides PPI news releases, both current and archived, as well as general PPI information. The "Tables Created by BLS" section found beneath the statistics section provides relative importance and seasonal factor tables. The remaining sections offer special notices and publications pertaining to PPI methodology and applications.

For questions or comments regarding PPI data classification, methodology, or data availability on the Internet, call or e-mail the Section of Index Analysis and Public Information directly at (202) 691-7705 or *ppi-info@bls.gov*. Data also can be obtained by calling the national fax-on-demand service at (202) 691-6325. This service enables customers to request faxes of BLS data 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

Table 1. Producer price indexes and percent changes by stage of processing (1982=100)

Grouping	Relative importance		djusted	index	Unadjus perce change June 20	nt	percent	lly adjust change fr	
	Dec. 2003 1/	Feb.	 May 2004 2/	 June 2004 2/	 June 2003	 May 2004	Mar. to Apr.	 Apr. to May	 May to June
Finished goods	100.000	145.3	149.1	148.7	4.0	-0.3	0.7	0.8	-0.3
Finished consumer goods	74.422	147.8	152.6	152.0	4.8	4	.9	1.0	5
Finished consumer foodsCrude	21.487 1.731	148.4 134.8	155.3 131.0	154.5 116.3	6.4 -4.3	5 -11.2	1.4 -9.4	1.5 .4	6 -10.9
Processed	19.756	149.5	151.0	157.7	7.1	-11.2	2.3	1.6	.1
Finished consumer goods, excluding foods	52.934	147.3	151.1	150.7	4.2	3	.7	.8	4
Nondurable goods less foods	36.883	151.6	157.0	156.3	5.0	4	1.1	. 8	8
Durable goods	16.051	134.2	134.8	135.0	2.4	.1	3	.7	.5
Capital equipment Manufacturing industries	25.578 7.016	140.2 140.8	141.1 142.0	141.3 142.5	1.7 2.0	.1 .4	0.3	.3 .3	.2
Nonmanufacturing industries	18.562	139.9	140.7	140.8	1.7	.1	1	.2	. 2
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components. Materials and components for manufacturing	100.000 46.892	137.3 133.2	141.9 137.3	142.7 138.0	6.9 6.5	.6	1.4 1.3	1.1 1.0	.5
Materials for food manufacturing	2.948	139.3	151.6	151.9	13.2	.2	3.4	3.6	1
Materials for nondurable manufacturing	14.491	141.0	144.5	145.7	6.0	.8	1.1	1.0	.7
Materials for durable manufacturing	9.515	137.3	146.2	147.9	16.6	1.2	2.4	2.0	1.1
Components for manufacturing	19.939	126.2	127.4	127.6	1.3	.2	.6	.3	.2
Materials and components for construction Processed fuels and lubricants	12.827 16.978	159.0 116.8	166.2 122.1	167.3 123.7	9.3 10.3	.7 1.3	1.7 1.8	1.5 1.7	.7 .7
Manufacturing industries	6.840	119.7	122.6	125.8	7.5	2.6	1.5	.8	2.6
Nonmanufacturing industries	10.138	115.0	121.8	122.4	12.2	.5	2.1	2.1	3
Containers	3.164	153.7	156.8	158.0	2.5	. 8	.1	1.6	. 8
Supplies Manufacturing industries	20.138 4.389	143.8 147.1	147.2 148.1	147.3 148.9	4.1 1.5	.1	1.1	.5	.1 .5
Nonmanufacturing industries	15.750	141.8	145.8	145.7	4.8	1	1.4	.6	1
Feeds	1.238	120.1	137.2	127.8	22.3	-6.9	8.7	1.8	-6.8
Other supplies	14.512	144.8	147.5	148.3	3.5	.5	.8	.5	.5
Crude materials for further processing	100.000	150.1	159.6	162.3	18.9	1.7	3.0	2.8	1.6
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs	39.856	122.2	142.1	137.4	24.5	-3.3	3.7	3.2	-3.6
Nonfood materials Nonfood materials except fuel 3/	60.144 33.348	167.3 137.7	168.3 141.0	176.6 137.1	15.6 20.5	4.9 -2.8	2.6 5	2.6	5.1 -2.5
Manufacturing 3/	32.735	126.9	130.0	126.3	20.5	-2.8	5	.4	-2.5
Construction	0.613	187.4	190.8	192.6	7.6	.9	.6	2	1.4
Crude fuel 4/	26.796	200.2	197.1	225.8	11.2	14.6	6.9	5.5	14.6
Manufacturing industriesNonmanufacturing industries	2.406 24.390	190.2 204.7	187.4 201.5	213.9 231.0	11.2 11.3	14.1 14.6	6.7	5.3 5.5	14.1 14.6
Nonmanulacturing industries	24.390	204.7	201.5	231.0	11.3	14.0	6.9	5.5	14.0
Special groupings									
Finished goods, excluding foods	5/ 78.513	144.3	147.2	147.0	3.4	1	.5	.6	2
Intermediate materials less foods and feeds		137.6	141.7	142.8	6.6	.8	1.2	1.0	.6
Intermediate foods and feeds		133.7	147.6	144.6	15.6	-2.0	5.0	3.0	-2.2
Crude materials less agricultural products 3/ 7/.	0/ 50.184	169.8	171.9	181.0	16.2	5.3	3.4	2.4	5.4
Finished energy goods		105.7	113.7	112.8	9.4	8	1.6	1.6	-1.6
Finished goods less energy		150.5	152.9	152.7	3.0	1	.5	.7	0
Finished consumer goods less energy	5/ 58.554	155.0	158.1	157.8	3.5	2	.7	. 8	2
Finished goods less foods and energy		151.7	152.5	152.5	1.8	0	.2	.3	.2
Finished consumer goods less foods and energy		159.4	160.1	160.1	1.9	0	. 3	.4	.1
Consumer nondurable goods less foods and energy	5/ 21.015 	179.8	180.6	180.3	1.5	2	.7	. 2	2
Intermediate energy goods	6/ 17.379	115.8	121.1	122.7	10.2	1.3	1.8	1.8	.7
Intermediate materials less energy		141.1	145.5	146.1	6.2	.4	1.3	1.0	.5
Intermediate materials less foods and energy	6/ 78.435	141.7	145.5	146.4	5.8	.6	1.1	.9	.5
Crude energy materials 3/	8/ 39 752	158.9	165.3	178 0	14.0	7.7	6.3	5.8	7.7
Crude materials less energy		139.8	151.0	178.0 147.1	23.2	-2.6	1.0	5.8	-2.6
Crude nonfood materials less energy 4/		189.9	178.3	176.7	20.8	9	-3.9	-3.8	5

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

arcor one publication of December indexes and are recalculated after final December indexes are available. 2/ The indexes for February 2004 have been recalculated to incorporate late reports and corrections by respondents. All indexes are subject to revision 4 months after original publication. 3/ Includes crude petroleum.

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

Commodity code	Grouping		justed i	ndex	Unadjus percen change June 20	t	Seasonally adjusted percent change from:		
			May 2004 1/	June 2004 1/	June 2003	May 2004	Mar. to Apr.	Apr. to May	May to June
	FINISHED GOODS. FINISHED CONSUMER GOODS. FINISHED CONSUMER FOODS.	145.3 147.8 148.4	149.1 152.6 155.3	148.7 152.0 154.5	4.0 4.8 6.4	-0.3 4 5	0.7 .9 1.4	0.8 1.0 1.5	-0.3 5 6
01-11 01-13 01-71-07 02-11 02-13 02-14-02 02-21-01 02-22-03 02-22-06 02-23 02-3 02-4 02-55 02-62 02-63-01 02-78	<pre>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 jung chickens. Processed turkeys. Finfish and shellfish. Dairy products. Processed fruits and vegetables 2/ Confectionery end products 2/ Roasted coffee 2/ Shortening and cooking oils 2/</pre>	114.7 130.4 194.8 132.8 126.7 130.0 119.6 142.4 100.7 207.2 143.2 134.4 186.2 135.1 127.8 190.8	104.1 120.1 90.2 195.8 146.3 126.1 152.3 134.2 152.5 109.8 195.6 173.4 133.8 187.4 155.2 131.7 201.8	95.7 91.3 94.6 195.6 147.7 126.1 155.4 135.6 151.3 110.5 183.8 169.8 134.3 187.2 159.1 131.3 200.2	20.7 -27.3 -1.0 .3 5 11.7 8.9 27.2 22.5 -6.2 26.4 .5 2.1 4.1 2.8 25.9	-8.1 -24.0 4.9 1 1.0 8 .6.0 -2.1 .4 2.5 3 8	-1.0 -5.9 -22.9 5 6.5 2.5 .9 .4 -12.1 10.4 .1 2.6 2.0 3.3	17.9 -1.6 -1.6 3 7.0 0 5.4 3.2 2.9 4.8 -1.5 6.0 .1 2 -1.3 .9 .2	$\begin{array}{c} -8.1\\ -24.0\\ -8.6\\1\\ 1.0\\ 0\\ 2.0\\ .9\\ -1.4\\7\\ -5.5\\ -3.3\\ .4\\1\\ 2.5\\3\\8\end{array}$
	FINISHED CONSUMER GOODS EXCLUDING FOODS	i	151.1	150.7	4.2	3	.7	.8	4
02-61 03-81-06 03-81-07 03-82-07 03-82 05-41 05-51 05-71 05-73-02-01 06-38 06-75 07-12 09-31-01 09-33 12-1 12-3 12-4 12-5 12-62 12-64 12-62 12-64 12-61 15-11 15-12 15-94-02 15-94-04	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. Book publishing. Household furniture. Floar coverings 2/. Household furniture. Floar coverings 2/. Household flatware 2/. Household flatware 2/. Lawn and garden equip., ex. tractors 2/. Passenger cars Toys, games, and children's vehicles 2/. Sporting and athletic goods 2/. Mobile homes Jewelry, platinum, & karat gold 2/. Costume jewelry and novelties 2/. CAPITAL EQUIPMENT.	9 99.9 100.0 123.5 146.3 149.0 177.7 111.1 97.7 110.1 132.5 140.6 102.5 140.6 102.5 147.0 232.8 223.3 249.5 158.8 133.5 101.5 67.7 171.5 145.2 134.0 123.4 134.8 123.6 123.7 134.8 123.6 123.7 134.8 134.8 145.4 145	155.4 100.3 100.2 123.1 145.8 121.0 177.7 140.5 110.1 112.0 132.4 140.6 147.8 223.6 223.6 223.6 223.6 223.6 232.8 2159.7 134.8 101.7 (65.5 171.6 6.5 5 171.6 5.5 171.6 (5.5 171.6 145.4 133.5 132.2 2 124.7 123.2 (3) 134.1 145.4	151.3 99.9 123.1 145.6 122.6 183.7 129.1 108.5 112.5 132.4 140.6 124.6 122.6 132.4 140.8 124.5 132.4 140.8 122.9 222.9 265.4 160.5 (3) 134.2 132.4 124.7 122.8 (3) 134.2 132.4 124.7 122.8 (3) 134.2 132.4 124.3 (3) 135.00 147.5	1.6 (3) (3) .6 -1.6 5.2 5.9 28.6 5.0 2.2 7.3 -1.5 1.0 3.3 1.0 3.3 1.6 1.8 -1.1 -3.3 (3) .3 9 2 -1.7 (3) 2.4 1.9 1.7	-2.6 4 -1.0 0 1 1.3 3.4 -8.1 -1.5 4 0 0 3 .2 .7 1.6 5 2 (3) .5 2 (3) .3 (3) 7 1.4 .1	3.5 .3 -1 -1.8 .4 2.5 3.4 -1.3 1.8 1.1 -1.1 -1.1 1 0 6 9 9 1 4.2 .2 -3.2 3.8 1 1 1 3 2 3.8 1 1 4.2 .5 2 3 2 3.8 1 1 1 8 1 1 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	.1 .1 0 0 .1 5.7 -1.7 .3 .2 0 1 1.0 0 1 1.1 .4 1.1 2 0 .3 0 4 1.1 2 .3 0 .3 .3	-2.6 4 -1.0 0 1 -2.9 3.1 -5.2 3.7 .0 0 1.9 .1 0 0 .3 .6 1.6 1.6 5 2 2 (3) .51 1.1 0 3 .3 (3) 7 .51 1.4
$\begin{array}{c} 11-1\\ 11-2\\ 11-37\\ 11-38\\ 11-39\\ 11-41\\ 11-41\\ 11-44\\ 11-51\\ 11-62\\ 11-76\\ 11-76\\ 11-76\\ 11-79-05\\ 11-91\\ 11-92\\ 11-93\\ 12-2\\ 14-11-05\\ 14-11-05\\ 14-14\\ 14-21-02\\ 14-31\\ 14-4\\ \end{array}$	Agricultural machinery and equipment 2/ Construction machinery and equipment 2/ Metal cutting machine tools 2/ Metal forming machine tools 2/ Tools, dies, jigs, fixtures, and ind. molds 2/ Pumps, compressors, and equipment. 2/ Electronic computers (Dec. 1998=100) 2/ Paper industries machinery 2/ Transformers and power regulators 2/ Communication & related equip. (Dec. 1985=100) 2/ X-ray and electromedical equipment 2/ Office and store machines and equipment 2/ Office and store machines and equipment 2/ Light motor trucks 2/ Light motor trucks 2/ Truck trailers 2/ Civilian aircraft (Dec. 1985=100) Ships (Dec. 1985=100) 2/ Railroad equipment 2/ Railroad equipment 2/	155.5 150.2 169.6 139.7 139.7 31.4 158.0 172.8 143.2 141.3 158.6 162.8 152.0 154.3 141.9 185.3 169.0	165.4 157.0 150.8 171.4 139.0 166.1 143.3 30.7 157.8 143.5 135.9 104.8 98.7 143.6 163.1 112.7 164.0 150.4 154.7 9 147.9 185.1 171.2 2 142.3	$\begin{array}{c} 166.1\\ 157.0\\ 151.2\\ 172.3\\ 139.1\\ 166.9\\ 143.9\\ 30.3\\ 157.9\\ 174.0\\ 143.3\\ 135.0\\ 103.4\\ 97.8\\ 143.7\\ 163.4\\ 113.0\\ 163.4\\ 113.0\\ 163.4\\ 113.0\\ 163.4\\ 113.0\\ 163.4\\ 113.0\\ 163.4\\ 113.0\\ 163.4\\ 113.0\\ 163.4\\ 113.0\\ 163.4\\ 113.0\\ 163.4\\ 123.2\\ 100.6\\ 155.3\\ 188.2\\ 170.8\\ 142.$	$\begin{array}{c} 3.6\\ 2.3\\ .4\\ 3.0\\1\\ 2.5\\ 4.2\\ -12.2\\ 0\\ 2.2\\ .3\\ 2.7\\ -2.2\\ -3.2\\ 2.7\\ -3.2\\ 2.7\\ 5.6\\ 1.0\\ 2.3\\ 3.9\\ .1\\ 6.4\\ 5.2\\ 8.0\\ 0\\ 4.8 \end{array}$.4 0 .3 .5 .4 -1.3 .1 1 7 7 .3 .2 .3 1.4 .4 .4 1.7 2 .4	.3 .8 .9 4 .1 .1 .3 .3 .3 .4 .4 .2 .3 .3 .3 .3 .3 .3 .3 .1 .0 .10 .10 .13 .10 .10 .11 .10 .10 .10 .10 .10 .10 .10	.1 1 0 .4 1 .9 1.0 3 1 .1 1.6 .2 .6 .6 .6 .6 .9 0 .2 1.1 -2.0 .5 1 0 .2	.4 0 .3 .5 .4 -1.3 1 .1 .1 .1 .1 .1 .1 .2 .3 .1 .4 .9 .4 .4 1.6 .2 .4
	INTERMEDIATE MATERIALS, SUPPLIES, AND COMPONENTS	137.3	141.9	142.7	6.9	.6	1.4	1.1	.5
20.10.07	INTERMEDIATE FOODS AND FEEDS	133.7	147.6	144.6	15.6	-2.0	5.0	3.0	-2.2
02-12-03 02-53 02-54 02-72 02-9	Flour 2/. Refined sugar and byproducts 2/ Confectionery materials 2/. Crude vegetable oils 2/. Prepared animal feeds 2/.	119.5 125.8 (3) 124.6	123.5 119.8 125.2 (3) 140.6	130.3 120.1 125.1 (3) 132.6	4.7 -2.1 .6 (3) 19.4	5.5 .3 1 (3) -5.7	-2.3 1 1.6 (3) 6.8	-2.2 2 .6 (3) 2.3	5.5 .3 1 (3) -5.7
03-1	INTERMEDIATE MATERIALS LESS FOODS AND FEEDS Synthetic fibers 2/	i	141.7 106.3	142.8	6.6 8	.8 3	1.2	1.0	.6 3
03-1 03-2 03-3 03-4 03-83-03 04-2 05-32	Processed yarns and threads 2/ Gray fabrics 2/ Finished fabrics 2/ Industrial textile products 2/. Leather 2/. Liquefied petroleum gas 2/	107.1 112.2 120.0 131.1 222.3	100.3 107.8 112.6 120.5 131.5 222.6 178.5	108.0 108.3 114.6 120.6 132.0 220.1 178.5	8 4.5 4.0 0 .8 3.5 22.6	3 .5 1.8 .1 .4 -1.1 0	.5 .3 .2 .7 2 .5	.6 .1 .8 .1 0 .5 10.2	3 .5 1.8 .1 .4 -1.1 0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2.	Producer price indexes	and percent	changes i	for s	selected	commodity	groupings	by s	stage	of p	processing	- C	ontinued	
(1982=100) unless otherwise indic	ated)												

					Unadjus percen		 Seasona	lly adjus	sted
Commodity	Grouping	Unad	justed i	ndex	change		percent	change f	
		Feb. 2004 1/	 May 2004 1/	June 2004 1/	June 2003	May 2004	Mar. to Apr.	Apr. to May	May to June
I	INTERMEDIATE MATERIALS LESS FOODS AND FEEDS		1	I	I				
05-42	-Continued Commercial electric power		139.5	146.9	2.6	5.3	0.4	0.1	-1.1
05-43	Industrial electric power	143.1	144.3	149.4	.7	3.5	.7	-1.0	.1
)5-52)5-53	Commercial natural gas (Dec. 1990=100) Industrial natural gas (Dec. 1990=100)		188.5 195.9	196.4 204.1	10.8 10.0	4.2 4.2	3.9 2.4	2.0 2.0	4.9 6.7
05-54	Natural gas to electric utilities (Dec. 1990=100)	178.5	165.4	177.2	16.3	7.1	6.4	.7	14.1
05-72-03 05-73-03	Jet fuels No. 2 Diesel fuel		107.5 121.1	96.4 114.2	19.8 27.2	-10.3 -5.7	-2.4 7.6	11.6 -3.1	-9.8 -3.7
05-74 06-1	Residual fuels 2/ Industrial chemicals 2/		91.6 154.3	96.8 156.4	6.5 10.1	5.7 1.4	-5.9 1.9	-1.6 .7	5.7 1.4
)6-21	Prepared paint	173.2	174.6	174.7	2.3	.1	2	.3	.1
)6-22)6-31	Paint materials 2/ Medicinal and botanical chemicals 2/		178.4 136.1	177.9 136.5	2.2	3	2 7	1	3
06-4	Fats and oils, inedible	162.3	171.4	149.4	23.6	-12.8	2.5	1.3	-17.9
)6-51)6-52-01	Mixed fertilizers Nitrogenates		127.3 160.3	126.4 163.3	5.4 10.9	7 1.9	.5 1.3	6 -1.1	6 4.5
)6-52-02	Phosphates 2/	118.9	122.4	119.3	9.7	-2.5	6	-1.0	-2.5
)6-53)6-6	Other agricultural chemicals 2/ Plastic resins and materials 2/		149.4 157.0	149.8 159.6	.9 7.0	.3 1.7	1 .8	.1 1.7	.3 1.7
)7-11-02)7-21	Synthetic rubber 2/ Plastic construction products		130.1 144.4	131.0 144.8	3.8 3.8	.7 .3	4 1.3	1.9	.7
07-22	Unsupported plastic film, sheet, & other shapes 2/	144.9	144.9	147.5	3.4	1.8	8	.5	1.8
)7-26)8-11	Plastic parts and components for manufacturing 2/ Softwood lumber 2/		116.8 226.8	116.5 220.2	.3 33.5	3 -2.9	.3 5.2	0 5.5	3 -2.9
08-12	Hardwood lumber 2/	196.8	199.5	200.0	5.3	. 3	8	.4	.3
)8-2)8-3	Millwork Plywood 2/		192.0 224.4	193.7 200.8	6.8 34.9	.9 -10.5	2.2	1.1	.8 -10.5
)9-11	Woodpulp 2/	125.5	128.4	132.5	5.8	3.2	6	2.2	3.2
)9-13)9-14	Paper 2/ Paperboard 2/		147.6 166.3	148.3 171.3	1.2 4.8	.5 3.0	.8 2.9	.4 2.5	.5 3.0
09-15-03	Paper boxes and containers 2/	170.9	173.7	175.0	1.0	.7	3	1.6	.7
)9-2)9-37	Building paper and board 2/ Commercial printing (June 1982=100) 2/		221.5 159.3	202.5 159.1	38.4 .4	-8.6	2.8	1.0	-8.6 1
L0-15	Foundry and forge shop products	139.5	142.3	143.2	4.2	.6	2.4	.1	.6
LO-17 LO-22	Steel mill products Primary nonferrous metals 2/		142.8 129.8	152.4 128.6	40.1 27.2	6.7 9	6.3 1.3	5.4 -3.3	6.2 9
0-25-01	Aluminum mill shapes 2/ Copper and brass mill shapes 2/		151.8 201.1	153.8 199.1	7.1 33.4	1.3 -1.0	1.2 3.0	3.7 -2.7	1.3 -1.0
0-26	Nonferrous wire and cable 2/	147.1	151.5	151.9	12.4	. 3	1.2	-1.7	.3
LO-3 LO-4	Metal containers 2/ Hardware 2/		115.8 160.5	117.0 160.7	7.3 2.7	1.0	1.5	2.4	1.0
L0-5	Plumbing fixtures and brass fittings	184.6	186.2	187.7	2.2	.8	.9	.4	.7
10-6 10-7	Heating equipment 2/ Fabricated structural metal products 2/		169.1 162.6	169.2 164.8	3.5 13.3	.1 1.4	0 3.1	1.6 2.5	.1 1.4
10-88	Fabricated ferrous wire products (June 1982=100) 2/.	137.8	148.5	151.8	16.4	2.2	4.0	2.8	2.2
10-89 11-45	Other misc. metal products 2/ Mechanical power transmission equipment		130.9 177.8	132.6 179.6	4.1 4.8	1.3	1.1 .9	1.0	1.3
11-48	Air conditioning and refrigeration equipment 2/	137.7	138.8	138.7	1.0 4.3	1	.1	.7	1
11-49-02 11-49-05	Metal valves, ex.fluid power (Dec. 1982=100) Ball and roller bearings 2/		176.2 177.0	176.9 179.1	4.2	.4 1.2	1.5 2.4	1.0	.4 1.2
11-71 11-73	Wiring devices 2/ Motors, generators, motor generator sets		173.3 149.1	173.3 150.8	14.0 2.4	0 1.1	5.6 1.0	3.2	0 1.2
11-75	Switchgear, switchboard, etc., equipment	160.4	162.6	163.6	2.1	.6	1.1	.4	.4
11-78 11-94	Electronic components and accessories 2/ Internal combustion engines 2/		89.9 145.8	89.6 145.8	-1.6 1.2	3 0	.9 1	4	3 0
11-95	Machine shop products 2/	142.8	143.3	143.8 108.0	2.3	.3	.3	.6	.3
13-11 13-22	Flat glass 2/ Cement		108.3 155.4	155.4	-3.1 1.8	3 0	.3	9 1.0	3 1
13-3 13-6	Concrete products Asphalt felts and coatings		158.6 118.5	159.5	4.1 -2.3	.6 -1.6	.4	.3 1.7	.8 -1.9
13-7	Gypsum products 2/	182.2	190.9	116.6 199.2	21.3	4.3	1.2	2.6	4.3
13-8 14-12	Glass containers 2/ Motor vehicle parts 2/		144.2 112.1	144.0 112.0	2.9 0	1 1	2 2	.3	1 1
14-23	Aircraft engines & engine parts (Dec. 1985=100)	161.3	161.6	161.5	4.9	1	2.0	.2	.1
14-25 15-42	Aircraft parts & aux.equip.,nec (June 1985=100) 2/ Photographic supplies 2/		150.9 116.9	150.4 115.3	1	3 -1.4	.7 8	1 0	3 -1.4
15-6	Medical/surgical/personal aid devices 2/		157.9	157.8	2.2	1	.1	1	1
	CRUDE MATERIALS FOR FURTHER PROCESSING	150.1	159.6	162.3	18.9	1.7	3.0	2.8	1.6
	CRUDE FOODSTUFFS AND FEEDSTUFFS	122.2	142.1	137.4	24.5	-3.3	3.7	3.2	-3.6
01-21	Wheat 2/		110.9	106.3	8.2	-4.1	5.1	.4	-4.1
)1-22-02)1-31	Corn 2/ Slaughter cattle 2/		116.7 130.9	110.4 131.2	13.5 15.3	-5.4 .2	4.9 .2	-4.0 .5	-5.4 .2
)1-32 İ	Slaughter hogs	78.4	101.7	97.5	18.6	-4.1	б	12.5	-4.7
)1-41-02)1-42	Slaughter broilers/fryers Slaughter turkeys		204.0 116.5	218.9 122.5	49.6 21.9	7.3 5.2	5.5 2.4	5 3.5	4.1 2.6
)1-6)1-83-01-31	Fluid milk Soybeans 2/		152.3 178.6	137.7 154.4	65.9 43.0	-9.6 -13.5	23.2 1.7	12.1 7.5	-10.1 -13.5
02-52-01-03			100.5	96.8	(3)	-3.7	9	.2	-3.7
	CRUDE NONFOOD MATERIALS	167.3	168.3	176.6	15.6	4.9	2.6	2.6	5.1
)1-51)1-92	Raw cotton 2/ Leaf tobacco 2/		101.7 (3)	87.9 (3)	5.1 (3)	-13.6 (3)	-9.7 -60.5	15.0 (3)	-13.6 (3)
04-1	Hides and skins (June 2001=100) 2/	192.1	179.6	179.9	1.8	. 2	-4.б	.8	. 2
05-1 05-31	Coal 2/ Natural gas 2/		109.6 226.4	109.7 265.0	9.3 11.6	.1 17.0	1.4 7.9	.4 6.4	.1 17.0
05-61 08-5	Crude petroleum 2/ Logs, timber, etc	89.9	105.3	99.5	20.9	-5.5	5.2	6.7	-5.5
09-12	Wastepaper 2/	219.9	191.2 231.2	194.9 232.4	9.1 14.9	1.9	.4 1.1	4 .4	.5
10-11 10-12	Iron ore 2/ Iron and steel scrap		100.0 256.9	100.0 253.1	4.3 54.6	0 -1.5	0 -10.1	3.2 -15.7	0 .6
10-21	Nonferrous metal ores (Dec. 1983=100) 2/	102.5	105.8	106.6	38.4	.8	8.3	-1.9	.8
10-23-01 10-23-02	Copper base scrap 2/ Aluminum base scrap		187.9 189.8	177.5 186.0	43.4 11.8	-5.5 -2.0	2.5 2.7	-5.2 -6.3	-5.5 6
		180.5				0	.3		

1/ The indexes for February 2004 have been recalculated to incorporate late reports and corrections by respondents. All indexes are subject to revision 4 months after original publication.

Not seasonally adjusted.
 Not available.

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

Commodity		Unadjusted index 1/						
code	Grouping	Feb. 2004	May 2004	June 2004				
	Finished Goods (1967=100)	407.9	418.3	417.3				
	All commodities	142.1	146.6	147.1 				
	MAJOR COMMODITY GROUPS							
	Farm products and processed foods and feeds	138.4	149.7	146.9				
1	Farm products	120.4	135.7	129.3				
2	Processed foods and feeds	147.3	156.3	155.5				
	Industrial commodities	142.8	146.2	147.2				
3 4	Textile products and apparel Hides, skins, leather, and related products	120.1 165.1	120.7 163.4	120.7 162.7				
5	Fuels and related products and power	118.0	124.9	127.1				
6	Chemicals and allied products 2/	167.5	170.5	171.4				
7	Rubber and plastic products	131.4	132.6	133.2				
8	Lumber and wood products	189.0	201.6	199.1				
9	Pulp, paper, and allied products	192.2	194.7	195.2				
0	Metals and metal products Machinery and equipment	140.2 121.4	146.3 122.6	148.7 122.4				
2	Furniture and household durables	133.9	134.4	135.3				
3	Nonmetallic mineral products	150.5	151.8	152.4				
4	Transportation equipment	147.7	147.9	148.2				
5	Miscellaneous products	181.4	181.9	182.3 				
	Industrial commodities less fuels and related products and power	148.2	150.4	 151.0				
	products and power	140.2	150.4	151.0				
	OTHER COMMODITY GROUPINGS			 				
1-1	Fruits and melons, fresh and dry vegetables, and tree nuts	112.0	118.4	 101.6				
1-2	Grains	108.1	113.9	101.0				
1-3	Slaughter livestock	107.2	124.0	123.1				
1-4	Slaughter poultry	173.4	183.7	196.5				
1-5	Plant and animal fibers	101.1	102.7	88.9				
1-7 1-8	Chicken eggs Hay, hayseeds, and oilseeds	172.0 160.8	111.9 198.4	116.0 174.6				
1-83	Oilseeds	155.1	190.0	165.5				
1-9	Other farm products	169.6	'N.A.'	'N.A.'				
2-1	Cereal and bakery products	173.1	174.1	174.9				
2-2	Meats, poultry, and fish	132.9	145.6	146.4				
2-22 2-5	Processed poultry	130.9 149.3	138.2 150.0	137.6 149.7				
2-5	Sugar and confectionery Beverages and beverage materials	153.4	154.2	154.3				
2-63	Packaged beverage materials	129.6	132.9	132.6				
2-7	Fats and oils	184.4	191.6	188.2				
3-81	Apparel	125.3	125.7	125.1				
4-4 5-3	Other leather and related products	148.3	148.9	148.5 242.8				
5-3	Gas fuels	212.3 139.5	211.8 141.3	145.6				
5-7	Refined petroleum products	103.7	123.7	115.6				
6-3	Drugs and pharmaceuticals	280.6	284.1	285.0				
6-5	Agricultural chemicals and products	142.2	142.8	142.4				
6-7	Other chemicals and allied products	142.7	142.8	142.8				
7-1 7-11	Rubber and rubber products Rubber, except natural rubber	121.7 126.7	122.6 129.4	123.6 130.3				
7-11	Miscellaneous rubber products	141.3	142.4	142.2				
7-2	Plastic products	139.3	140.6	141.1				
8-1	Lumber	190.7	215.1	210.8				
9-1	Pulp, paper, and products, excluding building paper and board	156.6	159.7	161.4				
9-15	Converted paper and paperboard products	163.8	165.8	166.8				
)-1)-2	Iron and steel Nonferrous metals	143.6 139.2	152.8 143.4	159.1 143.6				
)-25	Nonferrous metals Nonferrous mill shapes	144.2	143.4 151.8	143.6				
1-3	Metalworking machinery and equipment	150.7	151.8	153.3				
1-4	General purpose machinery and equipment	157.3	159.5	160.2				
1-6	Special industry machinery	168.5	170.2	170.4				
1-7	Electrical machinery and equipment	113.3	114.6	114.0				
1-9 2-6	Miscellaneous machinery and equipment Other household durable goods	139.3 159.0	139.9 159.5	140.2 159.6				
3-2	Concrete ingredients	166.6	169.5	169.5				
4-1	Motor vehicles and equipment	130.6	130.8	131.0				
5-1	Toys, sporting goods, small arms, etc	132.6	132.3	132.0				
5-4	Photographic equipment and supplies	103.7	103.8	102.6				
5-9	Other miscellaneous products	141.7	142.1	142.7				

1/ Data for February 2004 have been revised to reflect the availability of late reports and corrections by respondents. All data are subject to revision 4 months after original publication.

2/ $\,$ Prices of some items in this grouping are lagged 1 month.

Industry	Industry 1/	 Index	 	Index		Percent to_June_2	t chang 2004_fr
code		base 	 Feb. 2004 2/	 May 2004 2/	 June 2004 2/ 	 June 2003 	May 2004
	Total mining industries	12/84	140.3	145.0	153.8	12.2	6.
211	Oil and gas extraction	12/85	1	180.1	195.3	15.4	8.
212	Mining (except oil & gas)	12/03	1	107.5	107.8	(3)	
213	Mining support activities	12/03	1	100.5	102.2	(3)	1.
	 Total manufacturing industries	12/84	 139.3	143.4	143.0	4.9	
311	Food mfg	12/84	140.4	148.9	148.3	8.2	
312	Beverage & tobacco mfg	12/03	101.2	101.2	101.3	(3)	
313	Textile mills	12/03	100.3	100.8	101.4	(3)	
314	Textile product mills	12/03	100.1	100.9	101.6	(3)	
315	Apparel Manufacturing	12/03	1	100.0	99.8	(3)	-
316	Leather & allied product mfg	12/84	1	143.6	143.1	.3	
321	Wood products manufacturing	12/03	1	110.2	108.4	(3)	-1
322	Paper manufacturing	12/03	1	100.9	102.1	(3)	1.
		1	1				
323	Printing and related support activities	12/03	1	100.9	101.0	(3)	-
324	Petroleum and coal products mfg	12/84	1	152.3	143.9	24.1	-5
325	Chemical mfg	12/84	1	170.1	171.7	4.1	
326	Plastics and rubber products mfg	12/84	1	130.6	131.1	1.8	
327	Nonmetallic mineral product mfg	12/84	140.3	141.5	142.1	3.2	
331	Primary metal mfg	12/84	128.5	141.3	145.1	23.2	2
332	Fabricated metal product mfg	12/84	135.7	140.7	142.0	7.0	
333	Machinery mfg	12/03	100.6	101.6	101.7	(3)	
334	Computer & electronic product mfg	12/03	99.5	99.9	99.3	(3)	-
335	Electrical equip, appliance & component mfg.	12/03	100.7	103.5	103.6	(3)	
336	Transportation equipment mfg	12/03	1	100.4	100.6	(3)	
337	Furniture & related product mfg	12/84	1	150.9	152.9	3.7	1
339	Miscellaneous mfg	12/03	1	100.9	101.0	(3)	-
	Retail trade industries						
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers	12/03	101.7	103.3	104.3	(3)	1.
442	Furniture and home furnishings stores	12/03	1	101.1	102.8	(3)	1.
443	Electronics and appliance stores	12/03	1	95.8	98.9	(3)	3
444	Bldg material and garden equip and supp	112/03	55.7	95.0	90.9	(3)	J
444		112/02	102 6	100 0	100 F	(2)	
445	dealers	12/03	1	109.8	109.5	(3)	
445	Food and beverage stores	12/99	1	120.2	121.7	3.2	1
446	Health and personal care stores	12/03	1	98.3	97.5	(3)	-
447	Gasoline stations	06/01	1	50.3	59.0	3.5	17
448	Clothing and clothing accessories stores	12/03	99.6	101.7	97.9	(3)	-3
451	Sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores	12/03	98.9	102.0	98.7	(3)	- 3
452	General merchandise stores	12/03	100.9	102.4	102.4	(3)	0
454	Nonstore retailers	12/03	105.4	106.3	106.8	(3)	
	Transportation and warehousing						
481	Air transportation	12/92	163.6	162.2	163.1	.5	
482	Rail transportation			112.4	112.7	3.2	
483	Water transportation	12/03	1	100.3	100.3	(3)	0
484	Truck transportation	12/03	1	102.2	102.7	(3)	
486110	Pipeline transportation of crude oil	06/86		113.1	113.7	2.1	
486910	Pipeline transportation of refined petroleum			110.1	110.7	2.1	
488	products Transportation support activities	06/86	1	114.5 100.6	114.5 101.0	1.4 (3)	0
400	Postal service	06/89	1	155.0	155.0	0.0	0
492	Couriers and messengers	12/03	1	105.4	105.6	(3)	
	Utilities						
221	Utilities	12/03	102.5	103.3	106.7	(3)	3.
	 Health care and social assistance						
6211	Offices of physicians	12/96	114.3	114.2	114.4	2.0	
6215	Medical and diagnostic laboratories	12/03	1	99.8	100.2	(3)	
6216	Home health care services	12/03	1	119.7	119.7	3.0	0
		1	1				
622	Hospitals	12/92	1	140.7	140.8	4.8	
6231	Nursing care facilities	12/03	1	101.6	101.3	(3)	
62321	Residential mental retardation facilities	112/03	99.9	100.6	99.9	(3)	

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

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Industry	Industry 1/			Index	Percent to_June_2	change 2004 from	
code		Index base					
			Feb.	May	June	June	May
			2004 2/	2004 2/	2004 2/	2003	2004
	 Other services industries						
511	Publishing industries, except Internet	12/03	101.3	101.4	101.3	(3)	1
515	Broadcasting, except Internet	12/03	99.1	102.4	103.6	(3)	1.2
517	Telecommunications	12/03	100.0	99.9	100.0	(3)	.1
5182	Data processing and related services	12/03	98.9	100.7	99.3	(3)	-1.4
523	Security, commodity contracts and like	İ	ĺ				
	activity	12/03	102.0	102.3	102.9	(3)	.6
53112	Lessors of nonres bldg (exc miniwarehouse)	12/03	99.4	102.3	101.5	(3)	8
5312	Offices of real estate agents and brokers	12/03	100.2	100.9	100.9	(3)	0
5321	Automotive equipment rental and leasing	06/01	109.8	104.4	105.2	б	.8
5411	Legal services	12/96	131.7	131.8	131.8	5.2	0
541211	Offices of certified public accountants	12/03	100.7	101.3	101.1	(3)	2
5413	Architectural, engineering and related						
	services	12/96	125.9	126.3	126.4	1.9	.1
54181	Advertising agencies	12/03	99.6	100.1	100.1	(3)	0
5613	Employment services	12/96	112.5	113.4	114.1	2.6	.6
56151	Travel agencies	12/03	98.7	98.3	96.9	(3)	-1.4
56172	Janitorial services	12/03	100.3	100.5	101.1	(3)	.6
5621	Waste collection	12/03	101.3	101.9	101.8	(3)	1
721	Accommodation	12/96	123.6	125.0	124.0	1.2	8

1/ Indexes in this table are derived from the net-output-weighted industry price indexes. Because of differences in coverage and aggregation methodology, they will generally not match the movements of similarly titled indexes which are derived from traditional commodity groupings.

2/ The indexes for February 2004 have been recalculated to incorporate late reports and corrections by respondents. All indexes are subject to revision 4 months after original publication.

3/ Not available.

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

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

			Index	Apr. May 2004 2004 147.6 148.8 150.7 152.2 152.9 155.2 131.1 131.6 154.7 157.2 149.4 150.6 154.8 156.1 134.2 135.1 140.9 141.3 141.7 142.1 140.6 140.9 143.2 135.1 140.6 140.9 141.7 142.1 140.6 140.9 141.7 142.1 140.6 140.9 141.7 142.1 140.6 140.9 143.2 144.6 143.2 144.6 143.4 146.2 127.0 127.4 163.5 165.9 19.4 121.4 120.6 121.6 18.7 122.1 146.7 147.5 154.4 158.7 136.2 140.5 163.7 167.9 139.9 <th></th>		
Grouping	Jan. 2004	Feb. 2004	Mar. 2004	-	-	
						_
Finished goods	145.7	145.8	146.6			
Finished consumer goods	148.4	148.6	149.3			
Finished consumer foods	148.4	149.0	150.8			
Crude	138.4	135.3	144.7			
Processed	149.2	150.1	151.2			
Finished consumer goods, excluding foods	148.0	148.1	148.4			
Nondurable goods less foods	152.9	153.1	153.1			
Durable goods	133.8	133.7	134.6			
Capital equipment	140.2	139.9	140.9			
Manufacturing industries	140.5	140.7	141.3			
Nonmanufacturing industries	140.1	139.5	140.7	140.6	140.9	
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.	136.1	137.4	138.2			
Materials and components for manufacturing	131.9	133.2	134.1			
Materials for food manufacturing	139.0	140.2	141.9			
Materials for nondurable manufacturing	140.1	140.9	141.6			
Materials for durable manufacturing	133.1	137.4	140.0			
Components for manufacturing	125.8	126.2	126.2			
Materials and components for construction	156.5	159.2	160.7			
Processed fuels and lubricants	116.2	117.0	117.3			
Manufacturing industries	117.7	119.1	118.8			
Nonmanufacturing industries	115.2	115.7	116.3			
Containers	153.9	153.7	154.1			
Supplies	143.2	143.8	144.8			
Manufacturing industries	147.0	147.2	147.6			
Nonmanufacturing industries	141.1	141.8	142.9			
Feeds	117.5	120.1	124.5			
Other supplies	144.3	144.8	145.6	146.7	147.5	
Crude materials for further processing	148.4	150.7	149.9	154.4	158.7	
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs	118.7	123.8	131.4	136.2	140.5	
Nonfood materials	167.1	167.1	159.6	163.7	167.9	
Nonfood materials except fuel 2/	133.0	137.4	140.6	139.9	140.4	
Manufacturing 2/	122.5	126.7	129.6	129.0	129.5	
Construction	186.4	187.2	189.2	190.4	190.1	
Crude fuel 3/	207.9	200.2	174.8	186.8	197.1	
Manufacturing industries	197.2	190.2	166.8	177.9	187.4	
Nonmanufacturing industries	212.7	204.7	178.7	191.0	201.5	
Special groupings						
Finished goods, excluding foods	144.8	144.8	145.3	146.0	146.9	
Intermediate materials less foods and feeds	136.4	137.6	138.4	140.1	141.5	
Intermediate foods and feeds	132.5	134.2	136.8			
Crude materials less agricultural products 2/	169.3	169.6	162.0	167.5	171.6	
Finished energy goods	107.9	108.2	108.8	110.5	112.3	
Finished goods less energy	150.4	150.5	151.3			
Finished consumer goods less energy	154.9	155.1	155.8	156.9	158.2	
Finished goods less foods and energy	151.5	151.4	151.8			
Finished consumer goods less foods and energy $\left \right.$	159.1	159.1	159.2			
Consumer nondurable goods less foods and energy	179.6	179.8	178.9	180.2	180.6	
Intermediate energy goods	115.2	116.0	116.2	118.3	120.4	
Intermediate materials less energy	139.8	141.2	142.1	144.0	145.4	
Intermediate materials less foods and energy	140.4	141.7	142.6	144.2	145.5	
Crude energy materials 2/	163.5	158.9	147.1	156.3	165.3	
Crude materials less energy	134.2	140.8	146.8	148.3	149.5	
Crude nonfood materials less energy 3/	178.5	189.3	191.6	184.1	177.1	

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 February 2004 have been recalculated to incorporate late reports and corrections by respondents.

Includes crude petroleum.
 Excludes crude petroleum.