FEDERAL RESERVE statistical release



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CAPACITY UTILIZATION Manufacturing, Mining, Utilities, and Industrial Materials

September 15, 1988

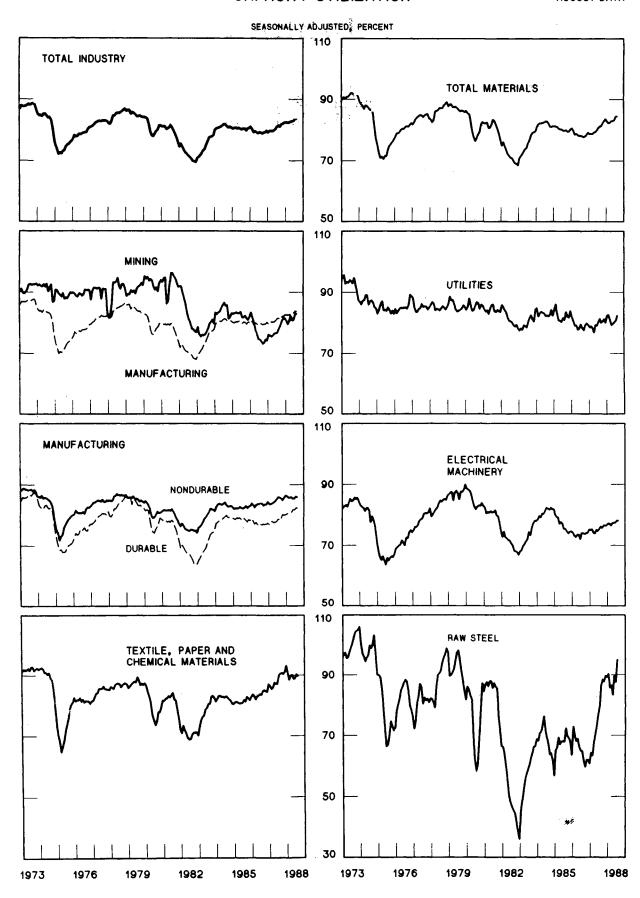
Capacity utilization in manufacturing, mining, and utilities edged up 0.1 percentage point in August to 83.7 percent. The small increase in the overall operating rate resulted from a substantial rise in the rate for utilities; rates in both manufacturing and mining eased slightly. The increase in the operating rate at utilities reflected the continuing effects of the unusually hot summer. The rate for electric utilities in August, 86.9 percent, was last exceeded in 1979.

Within manufacturing, neither advanced nor primary processing industries showed any change in operating rates in August. The primary processing rate during July and August, 87.8 percent, was slightly higher than at the end of last year and at its highest level since December 1978. Increases in primary metals industries have been a significant contributor to the high operating rates at primary processing industries in recent months. Another source of recent strength in primary processing (as well as in advanced processing) has been the chemical industry. Its utilization rate during July, 88.0 percent, was well above its level at the end of last year and near its high during 1973. Although utilization for advanced processing industries held steady in August, it has risen more than 2 percentage points in the past year. A principal contributor to this increase has been nonelectrical machinery, where utilization slipped back slightly in August, but has climbed nearly 7 percentage points since August 1987.

Utilization at producers of industrial materials edged up 0.1 percentage point in August as a decline at producers of nondurable goods almost offset gains elsewhere. Utilization for energy materials, dominated by the utilities, rose substantially for the third consecutive month.

Capacity Utilization: Summary Percent of capacity, seasonally adjusted

1973 High	1975 Low	1978	1982 Low	1967 -87	1988					
		Hlgh	ļ	Avg.	HAY	JUN	JUL	AUG		
88.6	72.1	86.9	69.5	81.5	82.9	83.0	83.6	83.7		
87.7	69.9	86.5	68.0	80.6	83.3	83.3	83.9	83.8		
67.4	67.9	86.3	63.7	78.7	81.8	81.7	82.3	82.3		
88.8	71.8	87.0	74.2	83.5	85.4	85.5	86.1	85.9		
92.8	87.8	95.2	76.9	86.7	80.8	81.0	83.0	82.9		
95.6	82.9	88.5	78.0	86.9	79.7	80.2	80.7	82.4		
92.0	70.5	89.1	68.5	82.2	83.0	83.2	84.4	84.5		
	87.7 67.4 88.8 92.8 95.6	88.6 72.1 87.7 69.9 87.4 67.9 88.8 71.8 92.8 87.8 95.6 82.9	88.6 72.1 86.9 87.7 69.9 86.5 87.4 67.9 86.3 88.8 71.8 87.0 92.8 87.8 95.2 95.6 82.9 88.5	88.6 72.1 86.9 69.5 87.7 69.9 86.5 68.0 67.4 67.9 86.3 63.7 88.8 71.8 87.0 74.2 92.8 87.8 95.2 76.9 95.6 82.9 88.5 78.0	88.6 72.1 86.9 69.5 81.5 87.7 69.9 86.5 68.0 80.6 57.4 67.9 86.3 63.7 78.7 88.8 71.8 87.0 74.2 83.5 92.8 87.8 95.2 76.9 86.7 95.6 82.9 88.5 78.0 86.9	High Avg. HAY 88.6 72.1 86.9 69.5 81.5 82.9 87.7 69.9 86.5 68.0 80.6 83.3 63.7 78.7 81.8 88.8 71.8 87.0 74.2 83.5 85.4 92.8 87.8 95.2 76.9 86.7 80.8 79.7	H1gh Avg. HAY JUB 88.6 72.1 86.9 69.5 81.5 82.9 83.0 87.7 69.9 86.5 68.0 80.6 83.3 83.3 67.4 67.9 86.3 63.7 78.7 81.8 81.7 88.8 71.8 87.0 74.2 83.5 85.4 85.5 92.8 87.8 95.2 76.9 86.7 80.8 81.0 95.6 82.9 88.5 78.0 86.9 79.7 80.2	H194 Avg. HAY JUB JUL 88.6 72.1 86.9 69.5 81.5 82.9 83.0 83.6 87.7 69.9 86.5 68.0 80.6 83.3 83.3 83.9 83.9 83.6 87.8 67.9 86.3 63.7 78.7 81.8 81.7 82.3 83.6 87.0 74.2 83.5 85.4 85.5 86.1 92.8 87.8 95.2 76.9 86.7 80.8 81.0 83.0 83.0 85.6 82.9 88.5 78.0 86.9 79.7 80.2 80.7		



MANUFACTURING, MINING AND UTILITIES

Capacity Utilization

Monthly, seasonally adjusted, percent	of capacity														
Series	1973				1967	1987									
Series	REG #	FOA	-90 1	LOW	-87	AUG	1-1987	1988	-====				JON 1	JUL I	AUG
	 !	<u> </u>	لفعدا		AVG		DEC	JAN	PEB	MAB	W B I	MAY	JUNI	201 1	AUG
Total Industry	38.0	1 72.1		69.5	81.5	81.4	1 2 4	82.5	82.4	82.4	82.7	82.9	83.0	83.ó	83.7
rotal industry	30.0	1 /2 1	00.7	07.3	01.3	01.4	02.4	92.5	02.4	02.4	02.7	02.,	03.0	03.0	0307
Manufacturing	87.7	69.9	80.5	68.0	80.6	81.5	82.61	82.7	82.0	84.7	82.9	63.3	83.3	83.9	83.8
		i													
Primary processing	91.9			ο 5. 0	81.7				86.6	80.9	80.9	87.U	86.6	87.5	87.8
Advanced processing	80.01	71.1	65.11	09.5	80.1	79.9	80.3	80.7	80.7	80.7	01.2	81.7	81.7	82.1	82.1
Durable manufacturing	1				70.7	73.4]	00.3	00 6			ں و ر	04 7	02.3	82.3
Durable manufacturing	87.41							80.3	80.5	80.0 82.7	80.9 81.9	61.8 61.8	81.7 83.0	82.3 83.2	02.3
Stone, clay and glass products	89.41							81.5	82.2		83.7		85.8	89.5	91.0
Primary metals	101.9							85.2	85.1	33.1		87.5			71.0
Iron and steel, subtotal	105.81							87.3	86.0	83.2	43.5	48.0	83.0	89.5	
Nonferrous metals, subtotal	95.61							82.4	82.7	d + . 3	d4.1	46.8	89.4	89.5	
Fabricated metal products	85-01							81.6	81.8	82.4	82.3	82.9	83.2	84.J	84.4
Nonelectrical machinery	89.01							78.5	78.7	79.0	80.1	81.4	81.7	82.1	82.0
Electrical machinery	85.71							77.1	77.1	70.5	17.3	77.4	77.4	78.1	78. 1
Motor vehicles and parts	97.11	52.7						77.2	76.8	79.3	80.5	8.18	83.3	81.3	81.6
Automobiles	1	ا	1 23-71			59.01		59.0	60.6	65.8	69.3	75.3	75.3	71.4	70.4
Aerospace and misc. trans. eqp.	77.0							88.7	88.7	d7.6	80.6	46.4	86.1	87.5	86.9
Instruments	89.21							79.7	80.0	80.0	B0.2	40.3	80.9	82.2	82.6
Other durables	87.71	65.0	81.01	69.11	81.61	81.2	81.81	82.0	82.5	82.4	82.2	04-4	81.3	81.0	80.5
	[[1								
Nondurable manufacturing	98.81			74.21				86.2	85.7	85.8	85.9	85.4	85.5	86.1	85.9
Food and kindred products	85.81			70.51				80.7	80.9	80.2	79.6	79.7	79.8	80.3	
Textile mill products	94.11			70.61				91.5	90.4	91.4	91.3	88. 9	89.7	89.6	
Paper and products	95.61							96.3	94.7	95.1	94.9	94.8	93.8	95.3	
Chemicals and products	56.01							86.3	84.7	85.0	86.2	86.1	86.6	68.0	
Petroleum products	99.61			od. 81				86.7	86.3	88.5	88.5	85.5	84.4	84.5	84.9
Rubber and plastics products	97.51			71.21				88.3	88.8	86.4	88.0	88.1	88.2	88.7	
Other nondurables	86.41	72.3	92.41	78.91	80.01	87. 2	86.21	86.U	86.0	86.2	86.3	85.4	85.5	85.3	85.1
Aining	92.81	87.8	95.21	76.91	86.7	78.2	81.5	80.7	79.5	80.6	82.3	8.08	81.0	83.0	82.9
Milleton	1	· _ [1	1										
Itilities	95.61							82.4	82.6	81.0	79.3	79.7	80.2	80.7	82.4
Electric utilities	98.71	83.01	87.01	78.21	88.01	86.31	81.41	84.3	84.4	83.2	82.2	83.5	84.4	85.0	86.9

Table 2 Output, Capacity, and Capacity Utilization

Quarterly, seasonally adjusted	JUTPUT						UTILIZATION								
Series	1987			1988	i	1987			1988	i	1987			1988	
	02	Q3	04	01	<u>92</u> i	02	Ω3	04	01	92	02	03	04	01	02
otal Industry	128.2	131.0	133.2	134.5	136.0	160.4	161.3	162.2	163.1	164.2	79.9	81.2	82.1	82.4	82.8
lanufacturing	133.4	135.7	138.1	139.6	141.6	165.6	166.7	167.7	168.9	170.2	80.5	81.4	82.3	82.7	83.2
Primary processing	116.1	119.2	122.2	123.0	123.9					142.7		85.3		86.9	86.8
Advanced processing	143.5	145.8	147.6	149.7	152.3	181.6	182.9	184.1	185.4	180.7	79.U	79.7	80.1	80.7	81.5
Durable manufacturing	131.4	133.7	136.9	138.4	141.0	169.3	170.2	171.1	172.0	173.0	77.6	78.5	80.01	80.4	81.5
Stone, clay and glass products	118.6	118.0	119.8	121.5	122. 11	145.1	146.1	147.2	147.9	148.41				82.1	82.2
Primary metals	77.3	83.7	90.5	86.0	87.3					102.01				84.7	85.7
Iron and steel, subtotal	66.3	73.8	81.2	76.5	75.81	92.5	91.1	89.8	89.2	89.31	71.7	81.0	90.41	85.8	84.8
Nonferrous metals, subtotal	98.0	102.2	108.0	104.1	109. 1	123.7	124.1	124.6	125.1	125.81	79.2	82.4	86.71	83.2	86.8
Fabricated metal products	109.9	110.8	114.3	117.8	119.7	141.5	142.3	143.0	143.8	144.61	77.0	77.8	79.91	81.9	82.8
Nonelectrical machinery	150.6	155.4	158.7	163.7	169.61	204.1	205.4	206.7	208.0	209.31	73.8	75.7	76.81	78.7	61.0
Electrical machinery	170.0	173.4	175.7	177. 2	179.1	228.1	226.9	229.6	230.5	231.5	74.5	75.7	76.51	76.9	77.4
Motor vehicles and parts	109.7	108.0	113.4	1110.6	117.9	140.7	141.2	141.7	142.3	142.81	78.0	76.5	80.01	77.8	82.5
Automobiles	103.1	92.2	102.8	92.6	109.9	147.8	148.6	149.3	149.8	149.91	69.7	62.0	68.91	61.8	73.3
Aerospace and misc. trans. eqp.	152. 6	152.9	152.9	i 153. 9	151.4	171.1	172.1	173.2	174.2	175.31	89.2	88.8	88.31	88.3	86.4
instruments					151.5					188.31	78.8	79.2	79.31	79.9	80.5
Other durables					138. 1					168.61	81.5	81.2		82.3	81.9
Other ourables										i					
Nondurable manufacturing	135.7	138.6	139.7	. 141. 4	142. 4	160.3	161.7	163.1	164.6	166.3	84.7	85.7	85.61	85.9	85.6
Food and kindred products					140.91					176.81	79.9	80.4		80.6	79.7
					116.0					128.91	92.7	94.2		91.1	90.0
Textile mill products					149.1					157.71	92.8	96.6	95.71		94.5
Paper and products					149.5					173.21	81.9	83.6		85.3	86.3
Chemicals and products					95.91					111.41		84.6		87.2	86.1
Petroleum products					173.4					196.81		87.8		88.5	88.1
Rubber and plastics products										168.61	86.7	87.0			85.7
Other nondurables	1 138.4	140.7	141.4	1 193.0	144.5	133.0	101.0	103.7	1 100.2	109.01	00.7	07.0	00.3	86.1	03.7
Mining	99.0	100.7	104.3	1 102.5	103.3	129.7	129.0	128.4	127.7	127.0	76.3	78.0	81.21	80.3	81.4
	1			l	ŧ				l	1			i		
Utilities	108.3	111.8	112.3	114.7	111.71	138.3	138.8	139.4	139.8	140.11		80.5	80.61	82.0	79.7
					129.54					155. 41	83.4	85.1	82.21		83.3

Nete. Data for output are percentages of 1977 output as shown in the Federal Reserve's seasonally adjusted indexes of industrial production. Capacity is also expressed as a percentage of

1977 actual output. Capacity utilization percentages are calculated as ratios of production to capacity.

INDUSTRIAL MATERIALS

Table 3
Capacity Utilization

Capacity UtilizationMonthly seescraft adjusted percent of second

Series	1973 High		1978 -80 Bigh	1982 Low	1967 -87 ATG. 1	1987 AUG	1987 DEC	1988 JAW 1	PEB I	HAR I	APH	HAY 1	JUN 1	Jül j	ĀŪĢ
ustrial Materials	92.0	70.5	89.11	68.5 	82.21	81.1	83.6	83.0	82.3	82.4	d2.9	83.0	83.2	84.4	84.5
rable goods materials	91.8	64.4	89.8	60.9	79-0	76.6	80.0	79.7	79.3	79.1	79.7	80.8	80.7	81.7	81.8
Motal materials	99.2	67.1	93.6	45.7	77.7	77. 5	86.3	80.1	79.3	78.3	79.3	82.1	80.8	84.2	85.5
Rew steel Aluminum	106.0 95.7							90.3 97.1							
ondurable goods materials	91.1	66.7	88.1	70.7	83.4	88. 6j	90.8	88.8	87.3	88.3	88.7	87.7	87.6	89.0	88.6
Textile, paper, and chemical materials	92.8	64.8	89.4	68.8	83.8	90. 5	93.1	90.8	88.5	89.9	90.1	88.8	88.9	90.3	89.7
Pulp and paper materials Chamical materials	98.4 92.5					99. 9 86. 4	101.6 90.9						97.2 87.0		
inergy materials	94.6	86.9	94.01	82.3	89.0	84.01	84.8	84.7	84.1	84.1	84.5	83.3	84.4	86.2	86.9

Table 4

Output, Capacity, and Capacity Utilization
Output:

Courterly, Seasonary adjusted			DUTPUT				C.	PACIT			UTILIZATION					
Surface	1987 02	Ω3	Q4	1988 ଦ୍ରୀ	02	1987 Ω2	Q3	Q4	1988 Q1	02	1987 02	ų3	04	1988 01	02	
ndustrial Materials	116.5	119.2	122.5	122.5	124.0	146.7	147.2	147.8	 148.5 	149.3	79.4	81.0	82.9	82.5	83.0	
Durubio geods materials :	122.9	125.7	130.3	131.5	134.2	163.1	163.9	164.7	165.7	166.8	75.4	76.7	79. 1	79.4	80.4	
Motel materials	77.0	63.8	91.4	86.2	88. 1	110.0	109.4	108.9	108.8	109.1	70.0	76.5	84.0	79.2	80.8	
Rew stool Aluminum					77. 1 94. 8	92.2 94.9					73.6 81.9					
lendurable goods materials	124.0	128.2	130.1	129.4	130.5	143.8	144.7	145.6	146.8	148.3	86.2	88.6	89.3	89.1	88.0	
Textile, paper and chamical materials	125. 1	130.5	133.0	131.6	132.6	143.4	144.4	145.4	146.7	148.5	87.2	90.4	91.5	89.7	89.3	
Pulp and paper materials Chemical materials					145.9 135.7	143.9 149.8					95.7 83.6					
Boorgy materials	98.7	100.0	102.1	100.9	100.4	120.2	120. 1	119.9	119.7	119.4	82.1	83.3	85.21	84.3	84.1	

Explanatory Notes

Definition. This release contains estimates of output, capacity, and capacity utilization for the nation's factories, mines, and electric and ges utilities. Output data are the Federal Reservés easonally adjusted indexes of industrial production, which express output as percentages of 1977 output. The capacity estimates are expressed as percentages of 1977 output as well. Capacity utilization percentages are calculated as ratios of production to capacity. The capacity indexes are based on a variety of data, including capacity data in physical units compiled by trade associations, private and government surveys of capacity growth and utilization rates, and estimates of capital stock growth. The concept of practical capacity is applied, which is defined as the greatest level of output that a plant can maintain within the framework of a realistic work pattern, taking account of normal downtime, and assuming sufficient availability of inputs to operate machinery and equipment in place. When the capacity indexes for individual industries are aggregated—for example to total manufacturing—no explicit account is taken of possible general equilibrium constraints such as emerging industry bottlenecks. Because of the large and heterogeneous database, changes in utilization rates may be more meaningful in the analysis of business conditions than any particular level of these rates.

Groupings. Estimates of capacity and industrial production for manufacturing industries are aggregated to primary processing and advanced processing industries, to durable and nondurable manufacturing industries, and to total manufacturing. The mining, manufacturing, and utilities estimates aggregate to the total index. Primary processing includes textile milli products, paper and products, industrial chemicals, petroleum products, rubber and plastics products, lumber and products, primary metals, fabricated metal products, and stone, clay, and glass products. Advanced processing includes foods, tobacco products, apparel products, printing and publishing, chemical products such as drugs and tolletries, leather and products, fumiture and fixtures, machinery, transportation equipment, instruments, miscellaneous manufactures, and used as inputs by manufacturing plants, mines, and utilities, industrial materials are lems produced and used as inputs by manufacturing plants, mines, and utilities, industrial materials include many of the items included in the primary processing grouping of manufacturing, as well as some of the output of the advanced processing industries, mines, and utilities—auch as iron ore, crude oil, semiconductors, and electricity sold to industry.

Perspective. The historical highe and lows in capacity utilization shown in the tables above an specific to each series and did not all occur in the same month. Industrial plants usually operate at capacity utilization rates that are well below 100 percent: none of the broad aggregate has ever reached 100 percent. For mining, manufacturing, and utilities as a whole, and for tot manufacturing, utilization rates as high as 90 percent have been exceeded only in wartime

Revisions. The first estimates for a month are published about the 17th of the following month. These estimates may revise in each of the next three months as new data become available. After the fourth month no further revisions are undertaken until an annual or benchmark revision. The median of the revisions in the lotal manufacturing utilization rate between the first and fourth estimate is 0.3 of a percentage point; that is, in about half of the cases, the absolute value of the revision from the first to the fourth estimate is less than 0.3 of a percentage point

Sources. The basic methodology used to estimate the series is discussed in Richard D. Rad dock, "Revised Federal Reserve Rates of Capacity Utilization," Federal Reserve Bulletin, Vo' 71 (October 1985), pp. 754-88. Revised data for 1984-85 as well as historical utilization rate since 1987 (1948 in the case of manufacturing) are included in the statistical supplement to th September 1986 capacity utilization release. Copies may be obtained from Publications Sen ices, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington, D.C. 20551

Rounding, Utilization rates are calculated from unrounded capacity and production indexes Aggregates are derived from unrounded detailed components.

Release schedule for 1988. Approximately 11 a.m. on January 19, February 18, March 17 April 17, May 18, June 16, July 18, August 16, September 15, October 17, November 16, and December 16.