## FEDERAL RESERVE statistical release



G.3 (402)

For Immediate release

CAPACITY UTILIZATION

Manufacturing, Mining, Utilities, and Industrial Materials

November 17, 1987

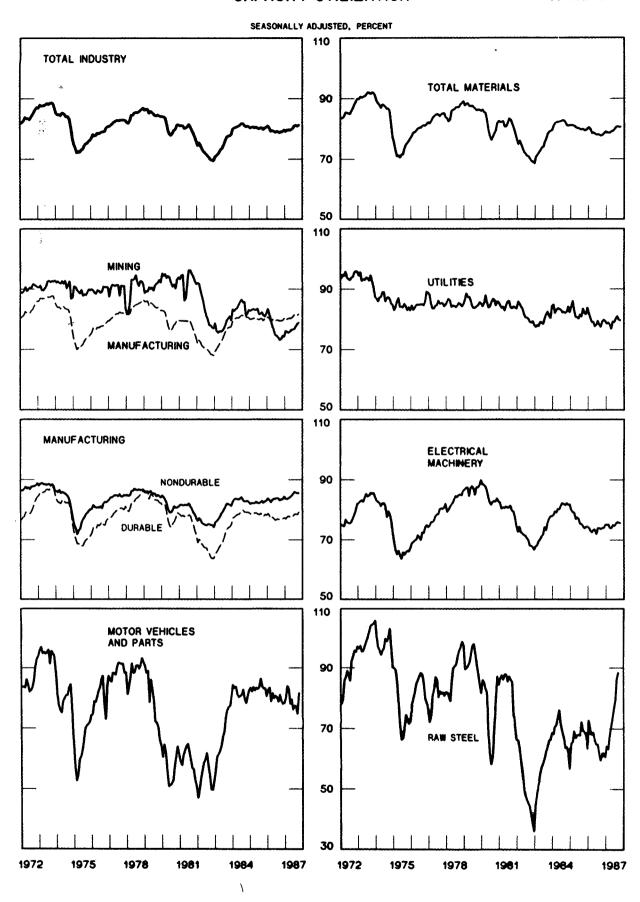
Capacity utilization in manufacturing, mining, and utilities rose 0.3 percentage point in October, with gains coming at both factories and mines. Operating rates for manufacturing have been relatively high since midyear in comparison with the rest of the 1980s, with the October value the highest since March 1980. In contrast, operating rates at mines and utilities are currently below their levels during most of this decade and far below their 1967-86 averages.

Within manufacturing, much of the strength during October came from the motor vehicles and parts industry, where utilization moved above eighty percent for the first time since March. Both auto and truck assemblies grew during October, as did parts production. Utilization at primary metals producers also rose 0.7 percentage point in October. Most other manufacturing industries showed relatively little change in their operating rates.

Industrial materials producers continued operating at 80.6 percent of capacity in October. Despite a decline in October, utilization at producers of nondurable goods materials remained above 88 percent for the fourth consecutive month. While this level of utilization was last achieved briefly in the late 1970s, it has not been sustained for longer than a month in over a decade. Utilization at durable goods materials facilities rose 0.4 percentage point in October, reversing a fall in September.

Capacity Utilization: Summary

Series	1973 High	1975 Low	1978 -80 High	1982 Low	1967 -86 Avg.	1987					
						JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT		
Total Industry	88.6	72.1	86.9	69.5	81.5	81. 1	81.2	81.0	81.3		
Manufacturing	87.7	69.9	86.5	68.0	80.6	81.5	81.4	81.2	81.7		
Durable	87.4	67.9	86.3	63.7	78.7	78.6	78.5	78.4	79.2		
Nondurable	88.8	71_8	87.0	74.2	83.5	85. 9	85.7	85.5	85.5		
Mining	92.8	87.8	95.2	76.9	87.2	76.8	77.7	78.4	78.9		
Utilities	95.6	82.9	88.5	78_0	87.3	80.2	81-0	79.8	79.6		
Industrial Meterials	92.0	70.5	89.1	68.5	82.3	80. 6	80.8	80.6	80.6		



## MANUFACTURING, MINING AND UTILITIES

Table 1

Mining

Flectric utilities

**Capacity Utilization** 

Monthly, seasonally adjusted, percent of capacity 1973 1975 1982 1978 1967 1986 High -86 Low -80 Low OCT 1987 HAR | APR | MAY | JUN | JUL | AUG | SEP | OCT **Total Industry** 88.6 72.1 86.9 69.5 81.5 79. 1 79.7 79.7 79.6 79.9 80.3 81.1 81.2 81.0 81.3 87.7 69.9 86.5 68-0 80.6 79.5 80.0 80.3 80.2 80.4 80.8 81.5 81\_4 81.2 A1.7 Manufacturing 89\_1 Primary processing 79.0 79.1 79.2 71.1 85.11 78.51 78.7 79.2 80.1 Advanced processing 76. 91 81. 91 69. 31 63. 41 78.5 79.9 82.7 87-4 67.9 78.7 77.6 77.6 80.8 79.2 Durable manufacturing 78.11 79.61 78.61 62.91 45.81 37.61 82.5 72.2 66.4 80.7 83.0 74.2 70.1 83.3 73.6 69.9 81.5 79.2 77.4 67. 11 79.6 Stone, clay and glass products 89.31 86-61 81.1 67.01 66.61 62.11 64.71 68.21 63.71 101.91 74.5 71.0 82.6 97. 11 83.3 **Primary metals** 74.2 79.5 78.4 iron and steel, subtotal Nonferrous metals, subtotal 100.31 82.8 82-6 91.11 87.41 86.01 89.91 81.6 78.2 75.8 75.4 77.5 81.21 77.71 95-61 85-01 60.81 78. 01 77. 91 80.2 78.3 78.7 77.8 82.5 77.2 82.6 77.3 77.8 Fabricated metal products Nonelectrical machinery 76.9 76.7 62-91 66-91 47-01 36-61 70-71 72.21 74.01 79.01 76.81 71.8 75.2 83.9 80.8 73.8 73.9 78.1 70.3 76.0 75.7 74.8 78.21 73.0 74.0 73.3 75.0 76.3 75.7 89.0 75.0 76.0 Electrical machinery Motor vehicles and parts 85.71 97.11 76.2 67.4 52.7 83.0 78.8 79.6 71.6 93.3 78.01 81.7 93.31 59.0 60.7 72.5 Automobiles 89. 61 78. 21 89.5 78.2 81.7 77.0 69.61 87.11 88.91 77.11 83.21 90.0 78.9 90.0 77.7 89.2 78.8 88.9 79.3 88.7 78.7 88.7 89.2 79.3 Aerospace and misc. trans. eqp. Instruments 87.7 69.01 81.0 69. 1 81.61 81.54 81.4 81.9 82.0 81.0 80.9 Other durables Nondurable manufacturing 88\_8 71.8 87\_0 74.2 83.51 83.5 85.9 83.6 83.9 84.2 84.6 85.2 85.7 85.5 85-5 74.21 76.51 70.61 80.21 67.61 68.81 71.21 83.51 82.31 84.71 88.21 78.71 87.01 84.71 77-61 58-91 67-71 79.4 80.5 94.5 96.1 83.8 84.5 80.4 89.8 92.3 80.3 93.9 97.1 80.3 94.7 85.81 80.1 80.1 Food and kindred products 88.5 92.6 80.9 Textile mill products 92.1 88.31 88.41 92.1 93.1 92. 81 80. 01 Paper and products 88.61 99.61 97.51 69. 21 83. 71 59. 51 Chemicals and products
Petroleum products 82.91 91.71 80.5 82.4 83.7 81.5 81.9 83.2 83.7 84. 61 85. 31 84.3 87.7 85.5 84.8 85.0 87.0 88.4 Rubber and plastics products 89.41 85.9 86.5 89.0 86.6 Other nondurables 72.31 92.4 78.9 85.91 85.91 85.2 85.7 85.8 87.4 86.2 86.1

Table 2
Output, Capacity, and Capacity Utilization

92.8

98.7

87.81

83.01

95. 2

87.61

76.9

78.01 78.21 87-21

88.34

73.4

82.81

75.8

78.8 81.1 75.5

75.9

76-5

76-6

76.8

85.9

77.7

78.4

78-9

		•	CAPACITY						UTILIZATION						
Series	1986		1987			1986		1987		- 1	1986		1987		
	03	Q4	<u>ų1</u>	02	<u> 63 i</u>	<u>Q3</u>	Q4	01	02	03	Q3	04	Q1	Q2	Q3
Total Industry	124.8	125.9	126.9	128.2	130.8	157.9	158.7	159.5	160.4	161.3	79.0	79. 4	79.5	79.9	81.1
Aanufacturing	129.2	130.4	131.6	133.2	135. 6	162.4	163.4	164.5	165.6	166.7	79.5	79.8	80.0	80.5	81.4
Primary processing	111.5	113.4	114.3	116.1	119. 21					139.81	81.4			83.5	
Advanced processing	139.9	140.5	142.0	143.5	145. 7	177.8	179. 1	180.3	181.6	182.9	78.6	78.5	78 <b>. 7</b>	79.0	79.7
Durable manufacturing	128.2	129.1	130.5	131.4	133.61	166.8	167.6	168.4	169.3	170.2	76.8	77-0		77.6	78.5
Stone, clay and glass products	117.5	118.5	120.2	118.6	117. 41	143.0	143. 3	144.0	145.1	146_11	82.2	82.71	83.4	81.7	80.3
Primary metals	73.0	74.0	75.0	77.3	83.61	106-5	105. 1	104.0	103.3	102.61	68.6	70.41	72.1	74.8	81.5
iron and steel, subtotal	61.0	61.9	62.4	66.3	73.81	97.7	95.6	93.8	92.5	91.11	62.5	64.8	66.5	71.7	80.9
Nonferrous metals, subtotal	95.6	96.7	98.7	98.0	102. 1					124-11	77.7	78.6	80.1	79.2	82.3
Fabricated metal products	107.1				110.4	139.3	140.0	140.8	141.5	142.31	76.9	77.8	77.5	77.6	77.6
Nonelectrical machinery					155. 34	199-9	201.4	202.8	204.1	205.41	72.6	71.91	71.9	73.8	75.6
Electrical machinery					173.31	225.5	226.5	227.4	228.1	228.91	73.8	74.41	74.7	74.5	75.7
Motor vehicles and parts	111.4	109.7	115.4	109.7	108. 14	139.2	139.7	140.2	140.7	141-21	80.0	78.51	82.3	78.0	76.5
Automobiles					92.21					148.61	74.6	75.01	77.3	69.7	62.0
Aerospace and misc. trans. eqp.					153.01					172.14	89.2	89.21	89.9	89.2	88.9
Instruments					144.91					183.31	78.7	78.21			79.1
Other durables					133.41					164.0	81.3	82.71		81.5	81.3
Other durables			1		1							i			
Nondurable manufacturing	130_7	132.1	133.1	135.7	138.5	156.4	157.6	158.9	160.3	161.7	83.6	83.81	83.7	84.7	85.7
Food and kindred products					138.91					172.81	80.2		79.9	79.9	80.4
Textile mili products					119.01					126.11	88.4		88.5	92.7	94.4
Paper and products					148.61					153.61	92.8		92.5	92.8	96.7
Chemicals and products					141.71					169.61	79.8		80.9	81.9	83.6
Petroleum products					93.51					110.51		84.91		84.4	84.7
Rubber and plastics products					165.71					188.81	85.3		85.2	87.3	87.8
Other nondurables					140.4					161.8	85.5	85.91		86.7	86.8
Other Holicianies	1		1											,	
Mining	96.8	96.9	98.8	99.0	100. 2	131.2	130.8	130.4	129.7	129.0	73.8	74.1	75.8	76.3	77.6
Utilities	107-3	109.1	1 108. 1	108.3	111.5	137.0	137. 3	137.7	138.3	138.8	76.3	79.4	78.5	78.3	80.3

Note. 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** 

Monthly, seasonally adjusted, percent of capacity 1975 1978 1973 1982 1986 1967 High FER I MAR I APR I MAY I JUN I JUL I AUG I SEP I OCT 79.8 78.7 79.1 79.3 80.6 80.8 80.6 80.6 70.5 89.1 68.5 77.91 78.7 industrial Materials 92.0 82.3 64.4 89.8 60.9 79-1 74. 2 75.2 75.0 75.1 75.9 76 - 5 76-5 76.1 76.5 Durable goods materials Metal materials 99.2 67.1 93.6 45. 77\_8 65. 9 67.8 68.7 68 - A 69.7 71.5 71.9 77.3 77.1 78.0 67.8 70-6 73.4 76.7 79.5 86 88. 87.4 70. 8 80.8 84.7 89 95.7 80.3 Aluminum 88.7 Nondurable goods materials 91.1 66.7 88.1 70.7 83.2 84. 11 84.6 84.8 86.5 86.2 86.1 88.4 88.5 88.2 89.4 83.6 85.8 87-5 90.0 90.5 Textile, paper, and chemical materials 92.8 64.8 68\_81 84. 7 85.4 87.1 87.1 90.4 89.9 Pulp and paper materials Chemical materials 70.6 97.3 96.3 100.5 99.9 99.1 87.9 82 83.9 86.9 94.01 82.3 89.31 80. 44 81.9 80.8 81.3 82.1 82.8 82.4 83.2 83.0 82.7 **Energy materials** 

Table 4
Output, Capacity, and Capacity Utilization

Series	OUTPUT					4000	!	UTILIZATION 1986 1987							
	1986 03	04	1987 01	02	03	1986 03	Q4	1987 01	02	Q3	03	Q4	01	Q2	Q3
ndustrial Materials	113.0	114.3	   115.0 	116.5	116.8	145.1	145.6	   146.1 	146.7	147.2	77.9	78.5	78.7	79-4	80.7
Ourable goods materials	119.0	120.7	121.4	122.9	125. 1	161.0	161.6	162.3	163.1	163.9	73.9	74.7	74.8	75.4	76-3
Metal materials	73.2	75.4	74.7	77.0	83. 2	112.5	111.5	110.6	110.0	109.4	65.0	67.7	67.5	70.0	76.1
Raw steel Aluminum	60.3 68.3				77.01 83.31					90-81 94-41			65.1 78.5		
iondurable goods materials	118.3	120.3	121.2	124.0	128. 1	141.4	142.1	i   142.9	143.8	144.7	83.6	84.7	84.8	86.2	88.5
Textile, paper and chemical materials	118.9	120.9	122.3	125.1	130.3	140.8	141.6	142.4	143.4	144-4	84.4	85.4	85.9	87.2	90.3
Pulp and paper materials Chemical materials					144-91 129-71						95.3 80.3				
Energy materials	98.1	97.8	98.3	98.7	99-5	120.5	120.4	120.3	120.2	120.1	81.5	81.2	81.7	82.1	82.9

## **Explanatory Notes**

Definition. This release contains estimates of output, capacity, and capacity utilization for the nation's factories, mines, and electric and gas utilities. Output data are the Federal Reserve's seasonally adjusted indexes of industrial production, which express output as percentages of 1977 output as relic. 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 mill 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 toiletries, leather and products, furniture and fixtures, machinery, transportation equipment, instruments, miscellaneous manufactures, and government-owned-and-operated ordnance facilities, industrial materials are items 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—such as iron ore, crude oil, semiconductors, and electricity sold to industry.

Perspective. The historical highs and lows in capacity utilization shown in the tables above are 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 aggregates has ever reached 100 percent. For mining, manufacturing, and utilities as a whole, and for total 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 total 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. Raddock, "Revised Federal Reserve Rates of Capacity Utilization," Federal Reserve Bulletin, Vol. 71 (October 1985), pp. 754-66. Revised data for 1984-85 as well as historical utilization rates since 1967 (1948 in the case of manufacturing) are included in the statistical supplement to the September 1986 capacity utilization release. Copies may be obtained from Publications Services. 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 1987. Approximately 11 a.m. on January 20, February 17, March 16, April 16, May 18, June 17, July 16, August 17, September 16, October 19, November 16, and December 16.