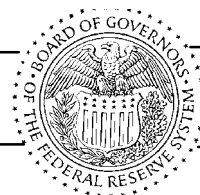


FEDERAL RESERVE statistical release



G.17 (419)

For release at 9:15 a.m. (EDT)
March 15, 2010

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION AND CAPACITY UTILIZATION

Industrial production edged up 0.1 percent in February following a gain of 0.9 percent in January. Production was likely held down somewhat by winter storms in the Northeast. Manufacturing decreased 0.2 percent in February, with mixed results among its major industries. The output of mines rose 2.0 percent,

(over)

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION AND CAPACITY UTILIZATION: SUMMARY

Seasonally adjusted

Industrial production	2002=100						Percent change						
	2009 Sept. ^r	Oct. ^r	Nov. ^r	Dec. ^r	2010 Jan. ^r	Feb. ^p	2009 Sept. ^r	Oct. ^r	Nov. ^r	Dec. ^r	2010 Jan. ^r	Feb. ^p	Feb. '09 to Feb. '10
Total index	98.7	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.9	101.0	.6	.2	.7	.5	.9	.1	1.7
<i>Previous estimates</i>	98.7	98.9	99.5	100.1	101.1		.6	.2	.6	.7	.9		
Major market groups													
Final Products	102.1	102.9	102.8	103.3	104.5	104.4	.8	.8	-.1	.4	1.1	-.1	1.7
Consumer goods	99.4	100.3	100.2	100.4	101.3	100.9	1.0	.8	-.1	.2	.9	-.4	2.2
Business equipment	108.8	109.6	109.4	110.6	112.3	112.8	-.1	.8	-.2	1.1	1.6	.4	-.7
Nonindustrial supplies	90.7	90.4	90.9	91.3	91.7	91.8	-.3	-.4	.6	.4	.5	.0	-1.5
Construction	81.7	80.2	81.4	79.6	80.5	80.8	-1.5	-1.7	1.4	-2.2	1.1	.3	-4.5
Materials	98.5	98.3	99.8	100.3	101.1	101.4	.7	-.2	1.5	.5	.8	.3	2.9
Major industry groups													
Manufacturing (see note below)	97.7	97.6	98.6	98.4	99.3	99.1	.7	-.1	1.0	-.2	.9	-.2	1.5
<i>Previous estimates</i>	97.7	97.6	98.5	98.5	99.4		.6	-.1	1.0	-.1	1.0		
Mining	96.8	96.8	98.9	98.5	99.5	101.5	-.2	.0	2.2	-.4	1.1	2.0	.2
Utilities	103.9	106.7	104.1	109.8	110.5	111.1	.5	2.6	-2.5	5.5	.6	.5	4.4
Capacity utilization													Capacity growth
	Percent of capacity												
	Average 1972- 2009	1988- 89 high	1990- 91 low	1994- 95 high	2001- 02 low	2009 Feb.	2009 Sept. ^r	Oct. ^r	Nov. ^r	Dec. ^r	2010 Jan. ^r	Feb. ^p	Feb. '09 to Feb. '10
Total industry	80.6	85.1	78.7	84.9	73.5	70.6	70.6	70.8	71.4	71.8	72.5	72.7	-1.2
<i>Previous estimates</i>							70.6	70.9	71.3	71.9	72.6		
Manufacturing (see note below)	79.2	85.4	77.2	84.5	71.4	67.1	67.6	67.6	68.4	68.4	69.1	69.0	-1.4
<i>Previous estimates</i>							67.6	67.6	68.4	68.4	69.2		
Mining	87.5	86.5	83.8	89.1	84.9	87.1	83.8	83.8	85.8	85.5	86.4	88.2	-1.0
Utilities	86.6	92.8	84.2	93.3	84.2	81.1	78.4	80.4	78.3	82.5	82.8	83.1	1.9
Stage-of-process groups													
Crude	86.5	88.3	84.7	89.9	81.7	81.7	83.6	83.1	84.5	84.8	85.3	86.2	-1.5
Primary and semifinished	81.6	86.5	77.9	87.9	74.3	68.5	67.5	67.8	68.2	69.0	69.4	69.6	-1.2
Finished	77.5	83.0	77.2	80.3	70.0	68.6	69.2	69.4	69.9	70.0	71.0	70.8	-.8

r Revised. p Preliminary.

Note. The statistics in this release cover output, capacity, and capacity utilization in the U.S. industrial sector, which is defined by the Federal Reserve to comprise manufacturing, mining, and electric and gas utilities. Mining is defined as all industries in sector 21 of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS); electric and gas utilities are those in NAICS sectors 2211 and 2212. Manufacturing comprises NAICS manufacturing industries (sector 31-33) plus the logging industry and the newspaper, periodical, book, and directory publishing industries. Logging and publishing are classified elsewhere in NAICS (under agriculture and information respectively), but historically they were considered to be manufacturing and were included in the industrial sector under the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. In December 2002 the Federal Reserve reclassified all its industrial output data from the SIC system to NAICS.

while the index for utilities rose 0.5 percent. At 101.0 percent of its 2002 average, industrial output in February was 1.7 percent above its year-earlier level. Capacity utilization for total industry moved up 0.2 percentage point to 72.7 percent, a rate 7.9 percentage points below its average from 1972 to 2009.

Market Groups

The production of consumer goods fell 0.4 percent in February. The index for consumer durables fell 2.3 percent, while the index for consumer nondurables edged up 0.1 percent. The decline in consumer durables was led by a drop of 4.4 percent in automotive products; other major components registered small declines. Despite the decrease in February, the output of consumer durables was up 9.2 percent from its year-earlier level as a result of an increase of 27.0 percent in automotive products; the indexes for the other major components of consumer durables were below their year-earlier levels. Among consumer nondurables in February, the output of non-energy goods fell 0.3 percent, with declines in all of the index's major components, while the output of energy goods increased 1.1 percent. The gain for consumer energy goods largely reflected a rebound in the production of refined petroleum products, which had decreased in the previous two months.

The output of business equipment rose 0.4 percent in February but remained 0.7 percent below its year-earlier level. Information processing equipment advanced 1.2 percent, about its average rate of increase over the previous three months. Industrial and other equipment moved up 0.3 percent. Transit equipment fell 0.9 percent, the fifth consecutive monthly decline for this index.

The production of defense and space equipment rose 1.3 percent in February and was 5.7 percent above its year-earlier level.

Within nonindustrial supplies, the output of construction supplies moved up 0.3 percent in February but was 4.5 percent below its year-earlier level. The production of business supplies edged down 0.1 percent after having risen for eight consecutive months.

The production of materials increased 0.3 percent in February. The index for non-energy materials edged down 0.1 percent; the output of durables was unchanged while nondurables fell 0.2 percent. Among the indexes for durable materials, consumer parts declined 0.8 percent, while equipment parts moved up 0.2 percent and other durable materials edged up 0.1 percent. Among major indexes for nondurable materials, textile materials advanced 1.5 percent, paper materials rose 0.4 percent, and chemical materials fell 0.7 percent. The index for energy materials rose 1.1 percent for its eighth consecutive monthly gain, with increases in coal mining and in support activities for oil and gas operations contributing significantly to the advance.

Industry Groups

In February, manufacturing output fell 0.2 percent after having risen 0.9 percent in January; the level of output in February was 1.5 percent above its year-earlier level. Capacity utilization for manufacturing edged down 0.1 percentage point in February to 69.0 percent, a rate 3.9 percentage points above its trough in June 2009 but 10.2 percentage points below its average for the period from 1972 to 2009.

The output of durable goods fell 0.3 percent in February, after having risen 1.7 percent in January, and was 2.1 percent above its year-earlier level. In February, motor vehicles and parts fell 4.4 percent and nonmetallic mineral products declined 1.6 percent; computer and electronic products rose 1.0 percent and electrical equipment, appliances, and components increased 0.9 percent. The indexes for primary metals, furniture and related products, and miscellaneous manufacturing fell slightly, while the indexes for wood products, fabricated metal products, machinery, and aerospace and miscellaneous transportation equipment rose slightly.

Nondurable manufacturing edged down 0.1 percent in February, after having risen 0.4 percent in January, and was 1.9 percent above its year-earlier level. The largest change in February was an increase of 2.2 percent for petroleum and coal products; results were mixed among other major components of nondurables.

In February, mining output gained 2.0 percent, and capacity utilization rose to 88.2 percent, a rate 0.7 percentage point above its average for the period from 1972 to 2009. The output of utilities rose 0.5 percent, as an increase in electric utilities more than offset a decline in natural gas utilities. Capacity utilization for utilities rose 0.3 percentage point to 83.1 percent, a rate 3.5 percentage points below its average for the period from 1972 to 2009.

Capacity utilization rates in February at industries grouped by stage of process were as follows: At the crude stage, utilization increased 0.9 percentage point to 86.2 percent, a rate 0.3 percentage point below its average for the period from 1972 to 2009; at the primary and semifinished stages, utilization rose 0.2 percentage point to 69.6 percent, a rate 12.0 percentage points below its long-run average; while at the finished stage, utilization edged down 0.2 percentage point to 70.8 percent, a rate 6.7 percentage points below its long-run average.

Tables

1. Industrial Production: Market and Industry Group Summary; percent change
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13. Historical Statistics: Total Industry Excluding Selected High-Technology Industries
14. Historical Statistics: Manufacturing Excluding Selected High-Technology Industries

Further detail is available on the Board's website (www.federalreserve.gov/releases/G17/).

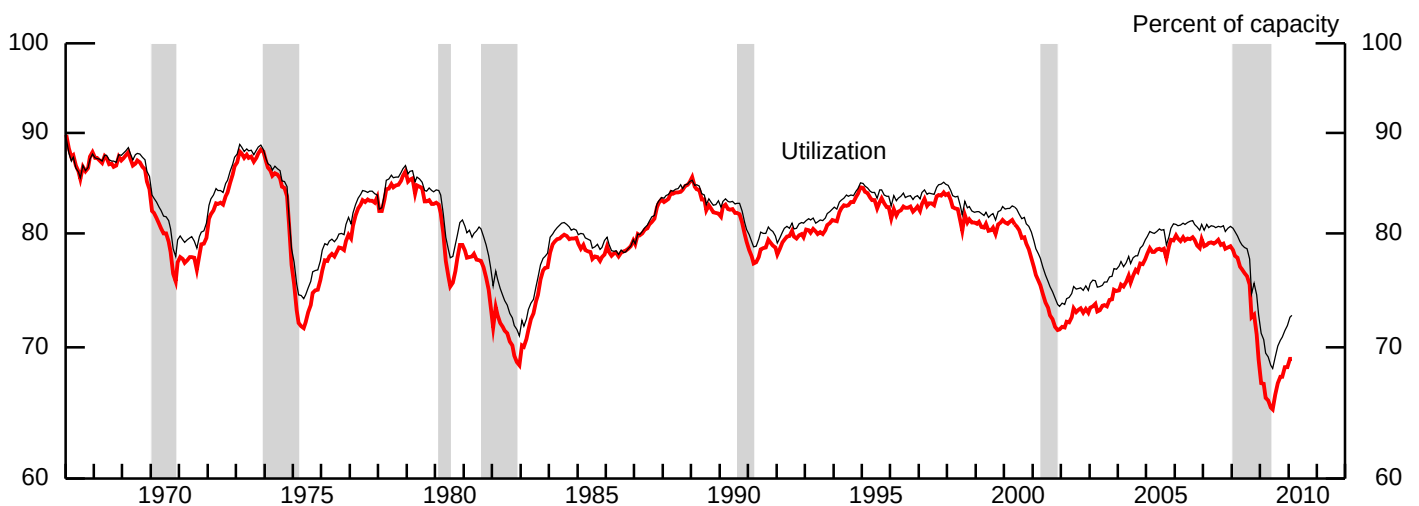
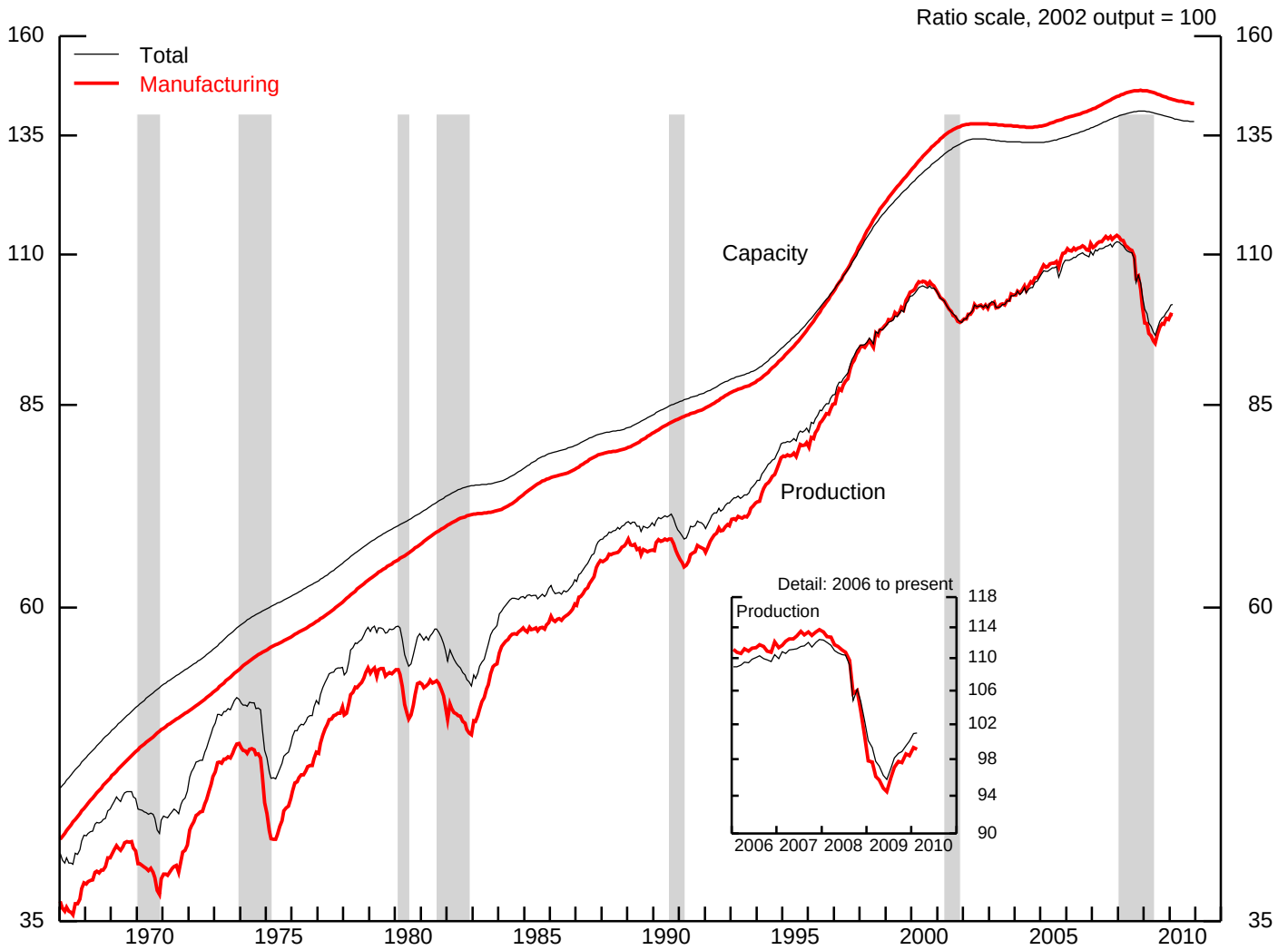
Revision of Industrial Production and Capacity Utilization

The Federal Reserve Board plans to issue in late June 2010 its annual revision to the index of industrial production (IP) and the related measures of capacity utilization. The revised IP indexes will incorporate detailed data from the 2007 Economic Census and the 2008 Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM), both conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau. Data from selected editions of the Census Bureau's 2008 Current Industrial Reports will also be incorporated, as will annual data from the U.S. Geological Survey regarding metallic and nonmetallic minerals (except fuels) for 2008. The updating will include revisions to the monthly indicator (either product data or input data) and to seasonal factors for each industry. The annual revision will also introduce changes in the estimation methods for some series. Any changes to the methods for estimating the output of an industry will affect the index from 1972 to the present.

Capacity and capacity utilization will be revised to incorporate data from the Census Bureau's Quarterly Survey of Plant Capacity, which covers manufacturing, along with new data on capacity from the U.S. Geological Survey, the Department of Energy, and other organizations.

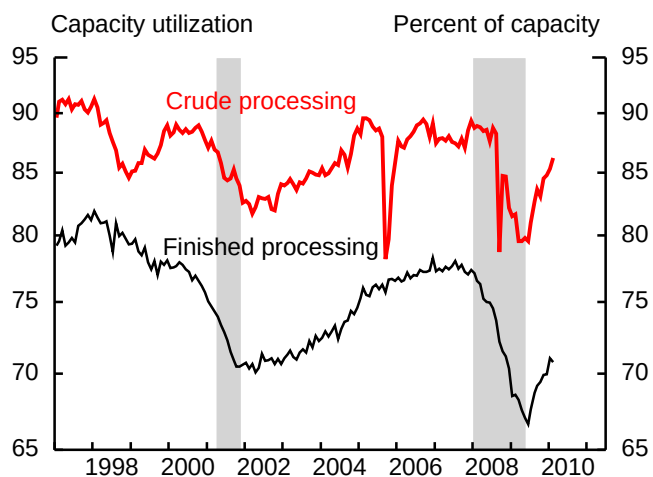
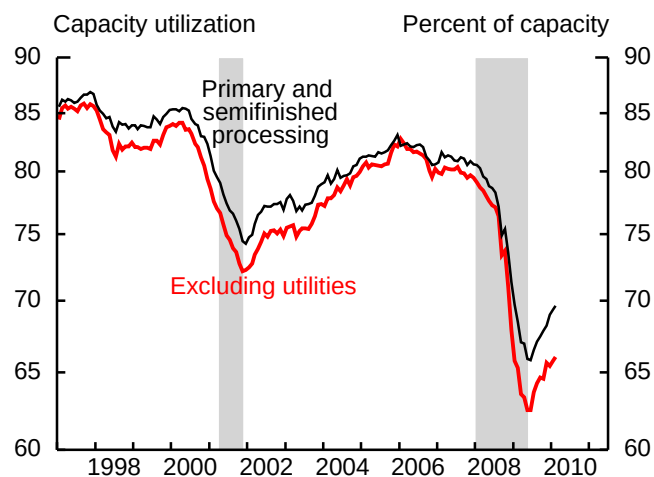
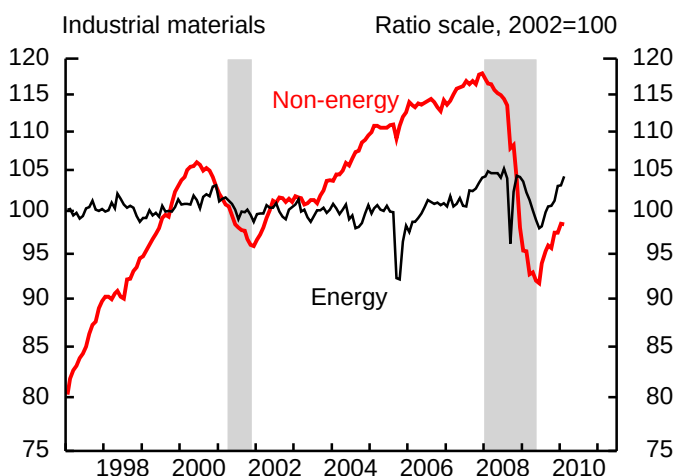
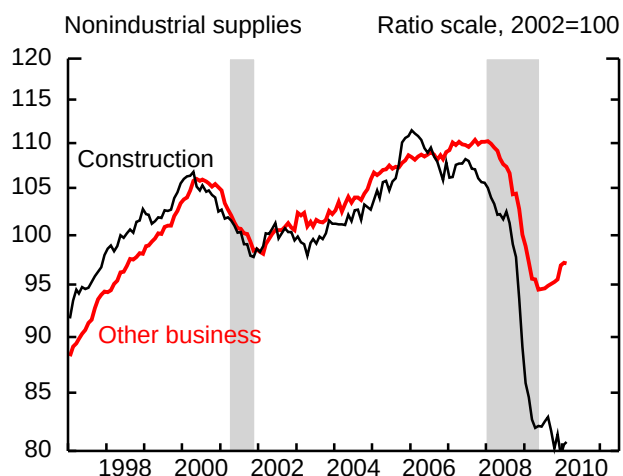
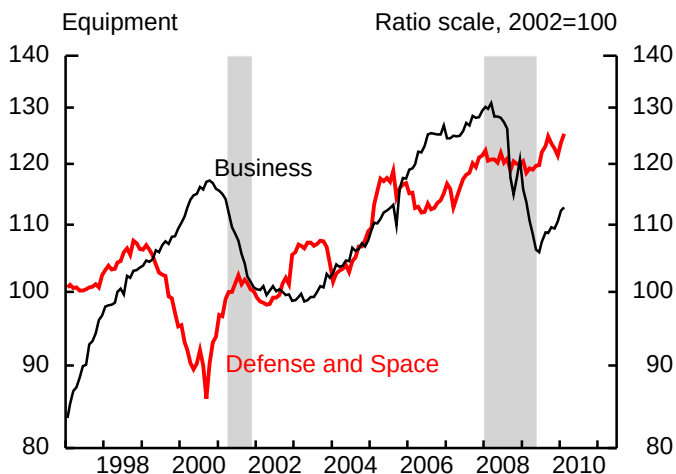
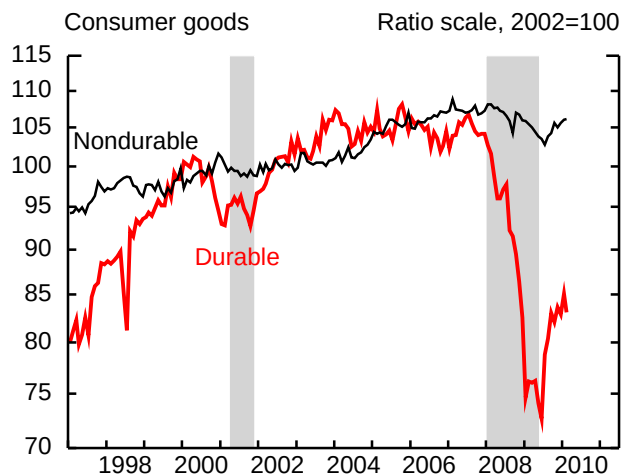
Once the revision is published, it will be available on the Board's website at www.federalreserve.gov/releases/G17. The revised data will also be available through the website of the Department of Commerce. Further information on the revision can be obtained from the Board's Industrial Output Section (telephone number 202-452-3197).

1. Industrial production, capacity, and utilization



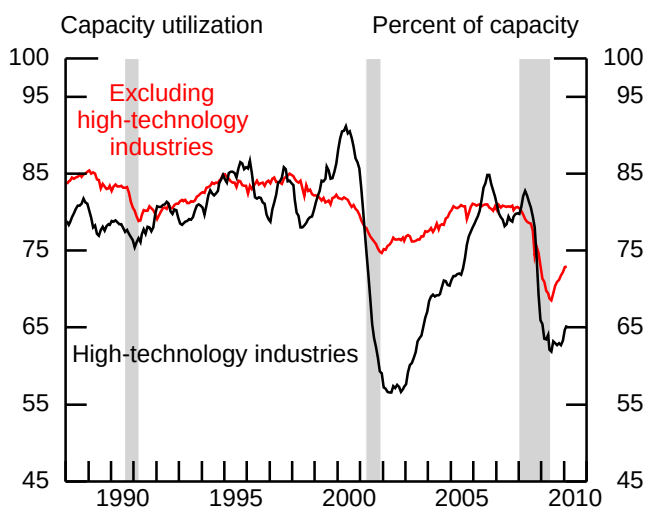
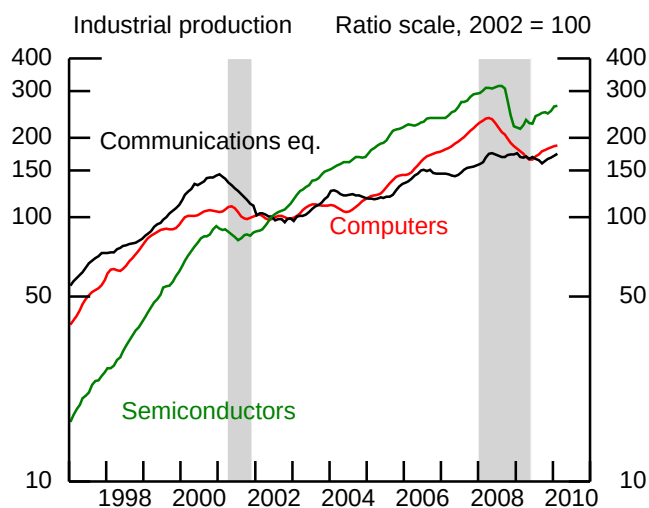
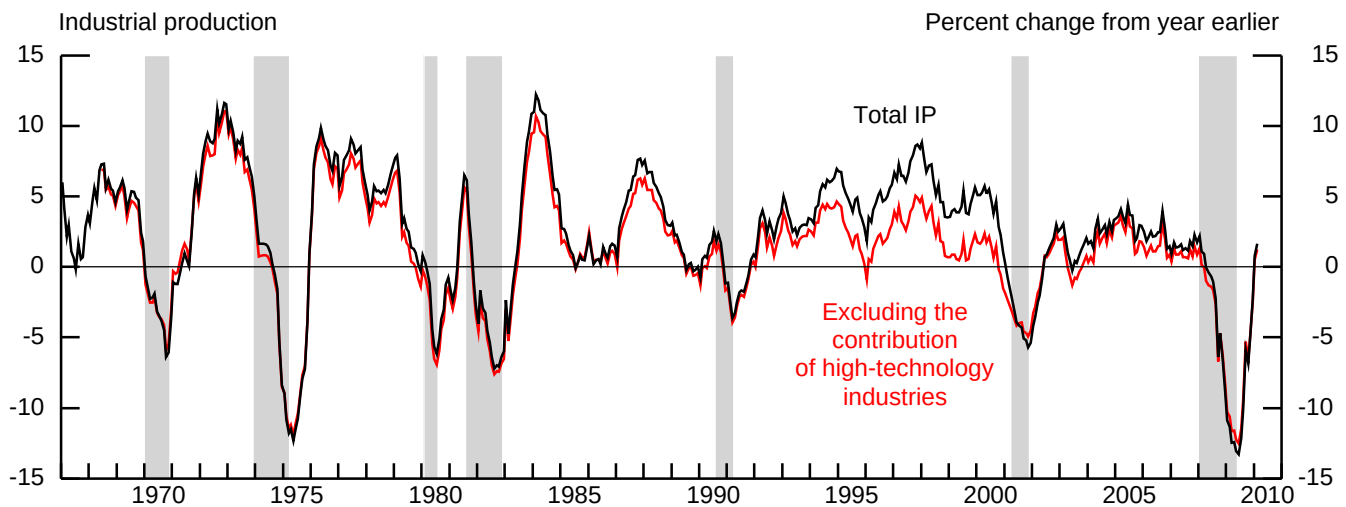
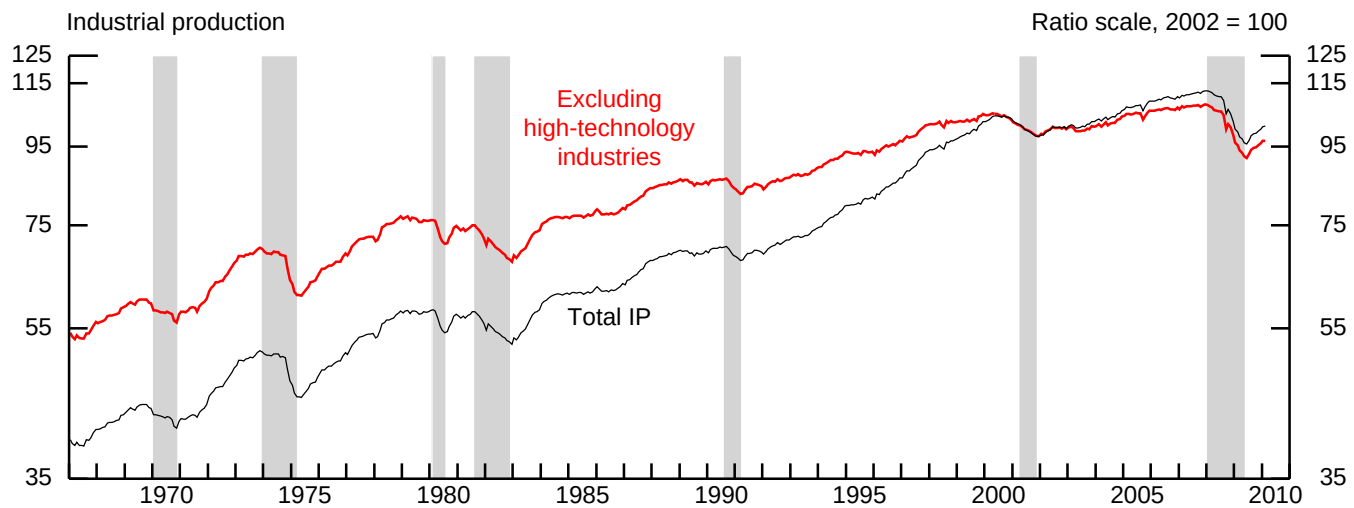
Notes: The shaded areas are periods of business recession as defined by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER). The last shaded area begins with the peak as defined by the NBER and ends at the trough of a 3 month moving average of manufacturing IP.

2. Industrial production and capacity utilization



Notes: The shaded areas are periods of business recession as defined by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER). The last shaded area begins with the peak as defined by the NBER and ends at the trough of a 3 month moving average of manufacturing IP.

3. Industrial production and capacity utilization, high-technology industries



Notes: High-technology industries are defined as semiconductors and related electronic components (NAICS 334412-9), computers (NAICS 3341), and communications equipment (NAICS 3342).

The shaded areas are periods of business recession as defined by the NBER. The last shaded area begins with the peak as defined by the NBER and ends at the trough of a 3 month moving average of manufacturing IP.

Table 1
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION: MARKET AND INDUSTRY GROUP SUMMARY

Percent change, seasonally adjusted

Item	2009 proportion ¹	Fourth quarter to fourth quarter			Annual rate			Monthly rate						Feb. '09 to Feb. '10
		2007	2008	2009	2009 Q2	Q3 ^r	Q4 ^r	2009 Sept. ^r	Oct. ^r	Nov. ^r	Dec. ^r	2010 Jan. ^r	Feb. ^p	
Total IP	100.00	1.8	-6.7	-4.7	-10.4	6.4	6.6	.6	.2	.7	.5	.9	.1	1.7
MARKET GROUPS														
Final products and nonindustrial supplies	59.42	.8	-5.8	-4.8	-10.4	4.4	5.6	.5	.5	.1	.4	1.0	-.1	.8
Consumer goods	31.72	.2	-4.2	-1.5	-5.9	5.7	8.0	1.0	.8	-.1	.2	.9	-.4	2.2
Durable	6.05	1.1	-17.2	-3.8	-6.6	39.4	11.1	3.2	-1.1	1.9	-.9	2.7	-2.3	9.2
Automotive products	2.67	3.2	-22.4	3.3	4.4	113.9	21.6	6.3	-2.5	2.8	-1.0	5.2	-4.4	27.0
Home electronics	.32	15.3	1.6	-10.3	-27.2	-18.1	17.3	1.7	2.4	1.3	.1	-.6	-.2	-9.2
Appliances, furniture, carpeting	.95	-5.1	-20.4	-9.8	-10.3	-8.0	1.4	1.7	.1	1.3	-3.0	.1	-.4	-6.2
Miscellaneous goods	2.11	-1.0	-10.9	-9.1	-12.7	5.8	.9	-.1	-.2	.9	.2	.5	-.4	-.9
Nondurable	25.67	-.1	-.4	-1.1	-5.7	-1.1	7.2	.4	1.3	-.6	.5	.4	.1	.6
Non-energy	19.53	-.9	-1.8	-.9	-3.3	1.0	4.7	.3	.4	.4	-.4	.8	-.3	.6
Foods and tobacco	10.79	1.1	-1.2	-.2	-.6	.9	4.3	.1	.7	-.5	-.3	.7	-.1	1.0
Clothing	.43	-.5	-6.7	-9.1	-13.0	2.0	.8	.5	-2.2	1.1	2.1	5.3	-.2	4.9
Chemical products	5.90	-4.2	-2.2	-.3	-3.5	.4	4.5	.2	.3	1.3	-.6	1.5	-.6	1.4
Paper products	1.81	-1.8	-4.1	-5.8	-16.0	2.0	6.2	1.5	-.7	1.6	-1.0	-1.5	-.3	-6.0
Energy	6.14	1.9	3.6	-1.8	-12.4	-7.9	16.3	1.0	4.7	-3.6	3.7	-.9	1.1	.6
Business equipment	9.51	2.3	-8.4	-6.7	-20.9	5.6	5.8	-.1	.8	-.2	1.1	1.6	.4	-.7
Transit	1.58	-1.4	-29.0	11.7	-23.8	34.9	1.6	2.8	-.6	-1.5	-1.3	-.3	-.9	-2.6
Information processing	3.00	6.6	2.0	-2.9	-7.0	3.5	6.6	-.2	.1	1.7	.9	1.8	1.2	5.5
Industrial and other	4.93	1.1	-7.4	-13.6	-27.7	-1.2	6.8	-1.0	1.7	-1.0	2.0	2.0	.3	-3.8
Defense and space equipment	1.98	5.7	-.5	2.0	.4	13.4	-2.4	1.4	-1.0	-.8	-.9	1.8	1.3	5.7
Construction supplies	4.73	-1.0	-11.6	-14.0	-10.5	1.4	-9.0	-1.5	-1.7	1.4	-2.2	1.1	.3	-4.5
Business supplies	10.94	1.3	-6.9	-6.3	-9.4	.0	4.5	.2	.2	.3	1.5	.2	-.1	-.2
Materials	40.58	3.2	-7.9	-4.5	-10.3	9.6	8.0	.7	-.2	1.5	.5	.8	.3	2.9
Non-energy	27.81	3.5	-12.0	-6.3	-9.2	12.9	7.7	.6	-.3	1.9	.0	1.1	-.1	3.3
Durable	14.89	4.7	-12.0	-12.4	-21.4	15.3	8.9	1.1	-.1	1.4	.6	1.9	.0	1.9
Consumer parts	2.12	-2.2	-20.3	-17.1	-24.7	51.8	13.4	3.9	.0	1.5	-.8	1.4	-.8	6.0
Equipment parts	5.47	10.3	-6.5	-10.8	-18.6	5.3	5.2	1.3	-.2	.0	1.2	2.5	.2	.8
Other	7.30	3.2	-12.9	-12.0	-22.6	14.0	10.6	.2	-.1	2.4	.6	1.5	.1	1.6
Nondurable	12.92	1.8	-12.0	2.0	8.1	10.3	6.3	.0	-.5	2.5	-.7	.2	-.2	5.0
Textile	.49	-6.9	-13.7	-3.4	-7.0	-7.8	50.4	-1.8	6.9	6.3	-1.2	-.7	1.5	10.0
Paper	2.38	-1.4	-10.8	-4.6	-5.0	13.1	3.4	-.4	-1.2	3.4	-1.1	-2.1	.4	-1.1
Chemical	6.29	4.3	-15.8	8.2	22.8	17.3	5.2	.8	-1.3	2.2	-.1	.8	-.7	9.7
Energy	12.77	2.5	.2	-1.9	-12.6	2.1	8.7	.7	.1	.5	1.8	.1	1.1	2.0
INDUSTRY GROUPS														
Manufacturing	79.76	1.9	-8.7	-5.1	-8.8	8.4	5.4	.7	-.1	1.0	-.2	.9	-.2	1.5
Manufacturing (NAICS)	31-33	76.15	2.0	-8.7	-4.6	-8.1	9.0	5.5	.7	-.1	1.0	-.2	1.0	2.0
Durable manufacturing	36.39	3.2	-11.1	-8.5	-16.1	14.8	6.4	1.0	-.2	1.0	.1	1.7	-.3	2.1
Wood products	321	.89	-7.5	-20.7	-11.8	-9.1	9.2	-.4	-.7	-.8	-.9	-.6	1.7	-.2
Nonmetallic mineral products	327	2.21	-1.2	-10.3	-14.5	-9.6	14.8	-17.1	-1.2	-3.7	2.6	-4.8	2.6	-1.6
Primary metal	331	1.73	4.3	-26.8	-5.1	-22.7	93.8	45.5	2.3	1.0	5.8	4.3	1.0	27.7
Fabricated metal products	332	5.67	3.3	-7.0	-15.2	-26.3	-1.8	7.2	.7	.1	1.3	.4	.7	-.4
Machinery	333	4.53	-1.0	-10.6	-17.5	-32.9	-5.0	10.8	-1.2	2.5	-1.1	3.4	2.0	-.3
Computer and electronic products	334	6.68	11.0	-2.6	-2.3	-.4	8.4	7.9	.4	.4	.9	1.2	2.0	1.0
Electrical equip., appliances, and components	335	2.05	3.3	-2.9	-10.6	-18.0	-1.6	1.7	-.3	.6	.6	-2.7	3.4	.9
Motor vehicles and parts	3361-3	3.72	-1.9	-23.3	-7.3	-12.2	122.4	24.2	8.0	-2.3	2.3	-.2	4.7	-4.4
Aerospace and miscellaneous transportation equipment	3364-9	4.02	11.1	-12.7	2.5	-12.6	8.0	-9.6	.7	-1.6	-1.4	-1.7	.5	.2
Furniture and related products	337	1.24	-2.6	-17.8	-16.3	-24.3	-9.5	-6.1	1.0	-.9	-.1	-.3	-1.8	-.3
Miscellaneous	339	3.66	2.9	-2.3	-.1	-1.2	5.8	6.9	-.3	.5	2.1	-1.7	.6	-.2
Nondurable manufacturing	39.76	.8	-6.3	-.9	.0	3.8	4.6	.4	.0	.9	-.4	.4	-.1	1.9
Food, beverage, and tobacco products	311,2	13.11	1.9	-1.6	.1	-.2	-.2	5.3	-.2	.9	-.2	-.4	.7	-.1
Textile and product mills	313,4	.87	-7.3	-13.8	-7.0	-12.9	-4.2	28.0	-.3	3.6	3.5	-.5	.0	.7
Apparel and leather	315,6	.56	-.8	-8.2	-10.6	-17.1	-3.4	5.7	-.5	-.3	1.1	2.8	4.8	-.7
Paper	322	2.76	-2.1	-10.9	-2.2	-.3	16.0	.9	-.8	-2.4	4.9	-2.1	-2.1	.9
Printing and support	323	1.77	-1.5	-9.6	-12.1	-14.8	-1.0	-3.2	-1.1	.2	-.6	.2	-.3	-.8
Petroleum and coal products	324	4.22	.3	.5	-3.6	1.2	-.3	-7.3	1.5	-1.6	-.4	-2.7	-3.0	2.2
Chemical	325	13.48	.7	-9.8	3.3	7.6	7.7	6.2	1.0	-.6	1.6	.2	1.3	-.7
Plastics and rubber products	326	3.00	4.5	-11.9	-7.3	-15.1	6.7	12.1	.7	1.3	.9	.9	1.3	-.5
Other manufacturing (non-NAICS)	1133,5111	3.61	-1.8	-8.8	-13.0	-21.5	-3.1	4.2	.5	-.6	1.8	-.3	-2.0	-.3
Mining	21	8.37	.3	.8	-5.8	-21.7	5.8	7.6	-.2	.0	2.2	-.4	1.1	2.0
Utilities	2211,2	11.88	3.1	.3	-2.1	-11.2	-5.5	14.1	.5	2.6	-2.5	5.5	.6	.5
Electric	2211	9.98	3.5	-.8	-2.5	-9.7	-9.1	13.2	.4	1.3	.0	4.1	1.2	.8
Natural gas	2212	1.89	1.6	5.9	.5	-18.6	17.7	18.7	.9	10.0	-14.6	13.5	-2.1	-.9

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NOTE. Under the industry groups, the figures to the right of the series descriptions are 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes. The abbreviation pt denotes part of a NAICS code. Additional industry detail is available on the Board's web site (www.federalreserve.gov/releases/G17). Under market groups, in the products category, miscellaneous consumer nondurables, oil and gas drilling, and manufactured homes are not shown separately; in the nondurable materials category, containers and miscellaneous nondurable materials are not shown separately.

1. The proportion data are the relative weights for the rates of change for each series in the computation of the change in total industrial production in the following year.

Table 2
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION: SPECIAL AGGREGATES AND SELECTED DETAIL

Percent change, seasonally adjusted

Item	2009 proportion	Fourth quarter to fourth quarter			Annual rate			Monthly rate						Feb. '09 to Feb. '10
		2007	2008	2009	2009 Q2	Q3 ^r	Q4 ^r	2009 Sept. ^r	Oct. ^r	Nov. ^r	Dec. ^r	2010 Jan. ^r	Feb. ^p	
Total industry	100.00	1.8	-6.7	-4.7	-10.4	6.4	6.6	.6	.2	.7	.5	.9	.1	1.7
Energy	22.72	2.1	1.3	-3.3	-14.4	-1.7	11.3	.9	1.5	-.9	3.1	.0	1.1	1.6
Consumer products	6.14	1.9	3.6	-1.8	-12.4	-7.9	16.3	1.0	4.7	-3.6	3.7	-.9	1.1	.6
Commercial products	3.31	1.9	.5	-1.9	-8.6	-2.8	5.2	1.0	.5	-2.4	6.0	.1	.3	2.6
Oil and gas well drilling 213111	.50	-.7	6.9	-42.2	-75.0	-9.3	78.1	5.0	3.3	7.7	7.5	8.2	5.8	-1.7
Converted fuel	4.53	5.7	-4.4	-1.3	-11.4	2.0	16.5	1.5	.7	.4	2.6	.1	.8	5.1
Primary energy	8.24	1.2	2.0	-2.5	-13.2	2.2	4.2	.2	-.2	.6	1.3	.1	1.3	.3
Non-energy	77.28	1.7	-9.4	-5.4	-9.0	8.8	5.3	.5	-.1	1.1	-.2	1.1	-.2	1.7
Selected high-technology industries	3.66	18.2	-6.9	-2.1	-1.2	11.6	9.9	.4	1.1	.4	1.7	2.3	1.2	11.1
Computers and peripheral equipment 3341	.84	24.2	-11.9	-5.2	-23.1	19.2	20.1	2.6	1.2	1.1	1.1	.9	.8	5.5
Communications equipment 3342	1.38	6.6	10.4	-3.7	-5.5	-11.3	6.1	-2.5	1.9	1.8	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.9
Semiconductors and related electronic components 334412-9	1.44	22.3	-15.0	1.2	19.0	32.3	7.8	1.7	.4	-1.3	2.4	3.7	1.0	22.7
Excluding selected high-technology industries	73.62	.7	-9.5	-5.6	-9.5	8.6	5.1	.5	-.2	1.2	-.3	1.1	-.3	1.2
Motor vehicles and parts 3361-3	3.72	-1.9	-23.3	-7.3	-12.2	122.4	24.2	8.0	-2.3	2.3	-.2	4.7	-4.4	23.1
Motor vehicles 3361	1.46	-1.9	-30.3	-1.3	-5.5	329.4	43.8	14.9	-5.1	5.1	-.7	9.3	-8.3	50.3
Motor vehicle parts 3363	2.03	.3	-14.8	-12.4	-17.4	41.0	9.0	3.1	-.2	.2	.0	1.4	-1.5	5.1
Excluding motor vehicles and parts	69.91	.9	-8.5	-5.5	-9.3	4.6	4.0	.1	-.1	1.1	-.3	.9	.0	.1
Consumer goods	22.98	-1.1	-4.2	-2.4	-4.7	1.2	3.8	.1	.3	.4	-.5	.7	-.3	.0
Business equipment	7.75	2.3	-8.8	-5.9	-22.2	2.7	4.1	-.3	.8	-.5	.9	1.5	.4	-2.6
Construction supplies	4.69	-1.0	-11.8	-14.1	-10.5	1.6	-9.0	-1.5	-1.8	1.4	-2.2	1.1	.3	-4.6
Business supplies	7.39	.4	-9.8	-8.4	-10.6	.6	4.0	-.2	.1	1.5	-.5	.2	-.3	-2.1
Materials	25.12	2.4	-11.2	-5.8	-9.2	9.6	7.4	.4	-.4	2.2	-.1	.9	-.1	2.2
Measures excluding selected high-technology industries														
Total industry	96.34	1.1	-6.7	-4.8	-10.7	6.2	6.4	.6	.2	.7	.4	.8	.0	1.3
Manufacturing ¹	76.10	.9	-8.9	-5.2	-9.2	8.2	5.2	.7	-.2	1.0	-.3	.8	-.2	1.0
Durable	32.87	1.4	-11.7	-9.3	-17.8	15.1	5.8	1.1	-.4	1.0	-.1	1.7	-.5	1.0
Measures excluding motor vehicles and parts														
Total industry	96.28	2.0	-5.9	-4.7	-10.3	3.4	5.8	.3	.3	.6	.5	.7	.3	.9
Manufacturing ¹	76.04	2.1	-7.8	-5.0	-8.6	4.7	4.5	.3	.0	.9	-.2	.7	.1	.5
Durable	32.81	4.0	-9.3	-8.7	-16.5	6.5	4.2	.1	.1	.8	.1	1.4	.2	-.2
Measures excluding selected high-technology industries and motor vehicles and parts														
Total industry	92.63	1.2	-5.8	-4.8	-10.6	3.1	5.7	.3	.3	.6	.5	.7	.2	.5
Manufacturing ¹	72.38	1.1	-7.8	-5.1	-9.0	4.3	4.2	.3	-.1	1.0	-.3	.6	.0	-.1
Stage-of-process components of non-energy materials, measures of the input to														
Finished processors	10.46	4.0	-11.1	-10.6	-16.5	14.4	8.2	1.3	-.1	1.4	.1	1.1	.1	1.8
Primary and semifinished processors	17.34	3.2	-12.5	-3.5	-4.3	12.0	7.4	.2	-.4	2.2	-.1	1.1	-.2	4.2

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1. Refer to note on cover page.

Table 3
MOTOR VEHICLE ASSEMBLIES

Millions of units, seasonally adjusted annual rate

Item	2009 average	2009 Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2009 Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	2010 Jan.	Feb.
Total	5.71	4.57	4.53	6.53	7.15	7.29	6.98	7.29	7.19	7.85	7.29
Autos	2.25	1.66	1.91	2.53	2.81	2.84	2.88	2.74	2.81	2.85	2.92
Trucks	3.46	2.91	2.62	4.00	4.35	4.44	4.10	4.55	4.38	4.99	4.37
Light	3.33	2.76	2.51	3.88	4.20	4.32	3.95	4.41	4.22	4.84	4.23
Medium and heavy	.13	.15	.11	.12	.15	.12	.14	.14	.16	.15	.14
Memo											
Autos and light trucks	5.58	4.42	4.42	6.41	7.00	7.16	6.84	7.15	7.03	7.70	7.15

NOTE. Seasonal factors and underlying data for auto, light truck, and medium and heavy truck production are available on the Board's web site, www.federalreserve.gov/releases/G17/mvsv.htm

Table 4
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEXES: MARKET AND INDUSTRY GROUP SUMMARY

2002 = 100, seasonally adjusted

Item		2009 proportion	2009 June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^r	Oct. ^r	Nov. ^r	Dec. ^r	2010 Jan. ^r	Feb. ^p
Total IP		100.00	95.8	96.9	98.1	98.7	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.9	101.0
MARKET GROUPS											
Final products and nonindustrial supplies		59.42	96.6	97.5	98.4	98.9	99.4	99.5	99.9	100.9	100.9
Consumer goods		31.72	96.3	97.3	98.5	99.4	100.3	100.2	100.4	101.3	100.9
Durable		6.05	72.7	78.8	80.4	83.0	82.1	83.7	82.9	85.1	83.1
Automotive products		2.67	61.3	72.6	76.9	81.7	79.7	82.0	81.1	85.4	81.6
Home electronics		.32	156.2	153.0	151.0	153.5	157.3	159.4	159.5	158.6	158.2
Appliances, furniture, carpeting		.95	67.2	68.1	66.7	67.8	67.8	68.7	66.7	66.7	66.5
Miscellaneous goods		2.11	83.8	85.4	85.0	84.9	84.8	85.5	85.7	86.1	85.8
Nondurable		25.67	103.5	102.8	103.8	104.3	105.7	105.1	105.6	106.0	106.1
Non-energy		19.53	102.1	101.4	103.0	103.2	103.6	104.0	103.5	104.4	104.1
Foods and tobacco		10.79	105.8	104.7	107.1	107.2	107.9	107.4	107.1	107.8	107.7
Clothing		.43	54.7	56.7	57.8	58.1	56.8	57.5	58.7	61.8	61.7
Chemical products		5.90	108.9	108.2	108.2	108.4	108.8	110.2	109.5	111.2	110.6
Paper products		1.81	83.0	82.6	83.9	85.1	84.6	85.9	85.0	83.8	83.6
Energy		6.14	107.1	106.4	105.5	106.6	111.6	107.5	111.6	110.6	111.9
Business equipment		9.51	105.8	107.3	108.8	108.8	109.6	109.4	110.6	112.3	112.8
Transit		1.58	90.2	95.9	97.6	100.4	99.8	98.3	97.0	96.8	95.8
Information processing		3.00	149.4	150.9	151.6	151.3	151.5	154.1	155.6	158.4	160.3
Industrial and other		4.93	90.1	90.3	92.0	91.2	92.7	91.8	93.6	95.5	95.8
Defense and space equipment		1.98	119.8	122.0	123.1	124.8	123.5	122.6	121.4	123.6	125.2
Construction supplies		4.73	82.1	82.5	82.9	81.7	80.2	81.4	79.6	80.5	80.8
Business supplies		10.94	94.6	94.7	94.9	95.1	95.3	95.5	97.0	97.2	97.1
MATERIALS											
Materials		40.58	94.7	96.4	97.9	98.5	98.3	99.8	100.3	101.1	101.4
Non-energy		27.81	91.7	93.9	95.3	95.9	95.6	97.4	97.4	98.5	98.4
Durable		14.89	89.5	93.1	94.2	95.2	95.1	96.5	97.0	98.9	98.8
Consumer parts		2.12	50.3	58.3	58.0	60.3	60.3	61.2	60.7	61.6	61.1
Equipment parts		5.47	136.5	139.3	140.2	142.0	141.7	141.7	143.5	147.1	147.3
Other		7.30	79.4	81.3	82.9	83.1	83.0	85.0	85.5	86.8	86.9
Nondurable		12.92	92.2	92.8	94.5	94.6	94.1	96.4	95.8	95.9	95.7
Textile		.49	58.4	56.5	58.2	57.2	61.1	65.0	64.2	63.8	64.8
Paper		2.38	81.8	82.1	83.2	82.9	81.9	84.7	83.7	82.0	82.3
Chemical		6.29	101.1	102.9	104.8	105.6	104.2	106.6	106.5	107.4	106.6
Energy		12.77	98.0	98.2	99.8	100.5	100.6	101.2	103.0	103.1	104.3
INDUSTRY GROUPS											
Manufacturing		79.76	94.4	95.9	97.1	97.7	97.6	98.6	98.4	99.3	99.1
Manufacturing (NAICS)	31-33	76.15	95.7	97.3	98.5	99.1	99.0	100.0	99.8	100.9	100.7
Durable manufacturing		36.39	92.9	96.3	97.4	98.4	98.2	99.2	99.3	101.0	100.7
Wood products	321	.89	66.6	66.4	67.8	67.4	66.8	66.2	65.8	66.9	67.0
Nonmetallic mineral products	327	2.21	82.4	85.9	85.3	84.3	81.2	83.3	79.3	81.4	80.1
Primary metal	331	1.73	61.1	68.0	71.7	73.3	74.1	78.3	81.6	82.5	82.4
Fabricated metal products	332	5.67	87.2	87.2	87.6	88.2	88.3	89.4	88.8	90.4	90.7
Machinery	333	4.53	82.0	82.6	83.8	82.8	84.9	84.0	86.8	88.5	88.8
Computer and electronic products	334	6.68	169.6	173.3	174.5	175.1	175.9	177.4	179.6	183.2	185.0
Electrical equip., appliances, and components	335	2.05	89.7	89.7	91.1	90.9	91.4	92.0	89.4	92.5	93.3
Motor vehicles and parts	3361-3	3.72	49.5	61.1	63.7	68.7	67.1	68.7	68.5	71.8	68.6
Aerospace and miscellaneous transportation equipment	3364-9	4.02	113.9	115.8	116.2	117.0	115.1	113.5	111.6	112.1	112.3
Furniture and related products	337	1.24	70.8	71.3	68.9	69.6	69.0	68.9	68.7	67.5	67.3
Miscellaneous	339	3.66	112.1	113.0	114.9	114.5	115.1	117.5	115.5	116.2	116.0
Nondurable manufacturing		39.76	97.2	97.1	98.3	98.6	98.6	99.5	99.2	99.6	99.5
Food, beverage, and tobacco products	311,2	13.11	106.3	105.3	107.6	107.5	108.5	108.3	107.8	108.6	108.5
Textile and product mills	313,4	.87	59.3	58.2	59.5	59.3	61.5	63.6	63.3	63.3	63.7
Apparel and leather	315,6	.56	61.7	63.3	63.9	63.6	63.4	64.2	65.9	69.1	68.6
Paper	322	2.76	82.5	82.6	84.4	83.7	81.7	85.7	83.9	82.2	82.9
Printing and support	323	1.77	80.2	79.9	80.1	79.2	79.4	78.9	79.0	78.8	78.2
Petroleum and coal products	324	4.22	108.3	107.8	107.3	108.9	107.1	106.8	103.9	100.7	103.0
Chemical	325	13.48	103.1	103.8	104.6	105.7	105.1	106.8	107.0	108.4	107.7
Plastics and rubber products	326	3.00	82.2	83.2	83.7	84.4	85.4	86.2	87.0	88.1	87.6
Other manufacturing (non-NAICS)	1133,5111	3.61	74.4	73.6	74.0	74.4	74.0	75.3	75.1	73.5	73.4
Mining	21	8.37	93.7	95.1	97.0	96.8	96.8	98.9	98.5	99.5	101.5
Utilities	2211,2	11.88	103.8	102.8	103.4	103.9	106.7	104.1	109.8	110.5	111.1
Electric	2211	9.98	105.5	103.9	104.6	105.0	106.3	106.3	110.7	112.0	112.9
Natural gas	2212	1.89	95.7	97.8	98.5	99.4	109.3	93.4	105.9	103.7	102.8

^r Revised. ^p Preliminary.

NOTE. Refer to notes on table 1.

Table 5
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEXES: SPECIAL AGGREGATES
2002 = 100, seasonally adjusted

Item	2009 proportion	2009 June	July	Aug.	Sept. ^r	Oct. ^r	Nov. ^r	Dec. ^r	2010 Jan. ^r	Feb. ^p
Total industry	100.00	95.8	96.9	98.1	98.7	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.9	101.0
Energy	22.72	101.3	101.3	101.9	102.9	104.4	103.4	106.6	106.6	107.8
Consumer products	6.14	107.1	106.4	105.5	106.6	111.6	107.5	111.6	110.6	111.9
Commercial products	3.31	111.5	111.8	111.0	112.1	112.7	109.9	116.5	116.7	117.0
Oil and gas well drilling 213111	.50	88.4	88.3	89.3	93.8	96.9	104.4	112.2	121.4	128.5
Converted fuel	4.53	97.5	96.8	99.9	101.4	102.1	102.5	105.2	105.2	106.1
Primary energy	8.24	97.8	98.6	99.4	99.6	99.4	100.0	101.3	101.4	102.7
Non-energy	77.28	93.4	94.9	96.1	96.6	96.5	97.5	97.3	98.4	98.2
Selected high-technology industries	3.66	199.7	205.5	206.4	207.2	209.6	210.4	214.0	218.8	221.6
Computers and peripheral equipment 3341	.84	165.0	170.3	173.2	177.6	179.8	181.8	183.8	185.5	187.0
Communications equipment 3342	1.38	168.6	165.8	164.1	160.0	163.0	165.9	168.2	170.8	173.9
Semiconductors and related electronic components 334412-9	1.44	226.1	242.1	244.7	248.9	250.0	246.8	252.9	262.1	264.7
Excluding selected high-technology industries	73.62	88.4	89.8	91.0	91.5	91.3	92.3	92.0	93.0	92.7
Motor vehicles and parts 3361-3	3.72	49.5	61.1	63.7	68.7	67.1	68.7	68.5	71.8	68.6
Motor vehicles 3361	1.46	37.3	54.9	58.9	67.7	64.2	67.5	67.0	73.2	67.1
Motor vehicle parts 3363	2.03	60.0	67.5	67.9	70.0	69.9	70.0	70.0	71.0	69.9
Excluding motor vehicles and parts	69.91	91.7	92.2	93.4	93.4	93.3	94.4	94.0	94.8	94.8
Consumer goods	22.98	97.6	97.2	98.5	98.6	98.9	99.4	98.8	99.5	99.3
Business equipment	7.75	99.6	100.5	102.0	101.7	102.5	101.9	102.8	104.4	104.8
Construction supplies	4.69	81.5	82.0	82.4	81.2	79.8	80.9	79.1	80.0	80.2
Business supplies	7.39	84.9	84.7	85.3	85.1	85.1	86.4	86.0	86.2	85.9
Materials	25.12	87.7	88.9	90.3	90.6	90.3	92.3	92.1	92.9	92.9
Measures excluding selected high-technology industries										
Total industry	96.34	91.9	92.9	94.1	94.6	94.8	95.4	95.8	96.7	96.7
Manufacturing ¹	76.10	89.6	91.0	92.1	92.7	92.5	93.5	93.2	94.0	93.8
Durable	32.87	83.1	86.2	87.4	88.3	88.0	88.9	88.8	90.3	89.9
Measures excluding motor vehicles and parts										
Total industry	96.28	98.7	99.2	100.2	100.5	100.8	101.4	101.9	102.7	103.0
Manufacturing ¹	76.04	98.1	98.8	99.8	100.1	100.1	101.0	100.8	101.5	101.6
Durable	32.81	101.3	103.0	103.9	104.1	104.1	105.0	105.1	106.5	106.8
Measures excluding selected high-technology industries and motor vehicles and parts										
Total industry	92.63	94.5	94.9	95.9	96.2	96.5	97.0	97.5	98.1	98.4
Manufacturing ¹	72.38	92.9	93.4	94.4	94.6	94.6	95.5	95.2	95.8	95.8
Stage-of-process components of non-energy materials, measures of the input to										
Finished processors	10.46	93.3	97.0	97.6	98.9	98.8	100.2	100.3	101.4	101.5
Primary and semifinished processors	17.34	89.5	90.9	92.7	92.9	92.5	94.5	94.4	95.5	95.2

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1. Refer to note on cover page.

Table 6
DIFUSION INDEXES OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION
Percent

Item	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
One month earlier												
2008	43.9	42.0	46.2	42.3	50.3	50.6	46.2	41.3	29.5	39.7	28.8	20.2
2009	33.0	41.5	33.0	45.8	39.4	42.6	61.5	61.2	57.1	55.1	65.1	50.3
2010	60.6											
Three months earlier												
2008	49.4	40.7	37.5	40.1	44.2	41.0	43.6	38.1	26.6	30.1	23.1	22.4
2009	16.3	20.2	30.4	38.8	34.5	37.8	47.1	59.6	64.7	60.6	64.1	57.4
2010	64.1											
Six months earlier												
2008	46.5	47.4	47.1	44.9	39.1	34.6	36.9	38.5	25.0	25.3	25.6	16.7
2009	16.0	16.0	21.8	17.9	20.5	31.7	39.1	43.6	53.8	52.9	62.8	69.9
2010	66.3											

NOTE. The diffusion indexes are calculated as the percentage of series that increased over the indicated span (one, three, or six months) plus one-half the percentage that were unchanged.

Table 7
CAPACITY UTILIZATION
Percent of capacity, seasonally adjusted

Item	2009 proportion	1972- 2009 ave.	1994- 95 high	2001- 02 low	2009 Q2	Q3 ^r	Q4 ^r	2009 Sept. ^r	Oct. ^r	Nov. ^r	Dec. ^r	2010 Jan. ^r	Feb. ^p
Total industry	100.00	80.6	84.9	73.5	68.7	70.0	71.3	70.6	70.8	71.4	71.8	72.5	72.7
Manufacturing¹	82.66	79.2	84.5	71.4	65.4	67.0	68.1	67.6	67.6	68.4	68.4	69.1	69.0
Manufacturing (NAICS) 31-33	78.77	79.0	84.6	70.9	65.5	67.2	68.4	67.8	67.9	68.6	68.6	69.4	69.4
Durable manufacturing	41.62	77.3	83.7	67.8	58.5	60.7	61.8	61.4	61.3	62.0	62.1	63.2	63.1
Wood products 321	1.27	78.4	87.5	70.4	48.7	50.3	50.1	50.6	50.3	50.0	49.9	51.0	51.4
Nonmetallic mineral products 327	2.69	77.1	82.5	70.4	54.9	57.1	54.7	56.6	54.6	56.1	53.5	54.8	54.0
Primary metal 331	2.31	79.7	94.7	68.0	45.0	53.3	58.7	55.1	55.7	58.9	61.5	62.3	62.3
Fabricated metal products 332	6.06	77.1	85.5	69.4	62.5	62.7	64.2	63.2	63.4	64.4	64.8	65.3	65.7
Machinery 333	5.26	78.1	87.9	62.8	57.5	57.0	58.8	57.0	58.5	58.0	60.0	61.3	61.5
Computer and electronic products 334	7.40	77.9	84.4	58.8	63.6	63.9	64.1	63.8	63.8	64.1	64.5	65.8	66.3
Electrical equip., appliances, and components 335	1.98	82.9	93.1	72.1	70.1	70.0	70.6	70.3	70.9	71.4	69.5	72.0	72.8
Motor vehicles and parts 3361-3	5.77	75.8	88.7	69.2	39.1	48.4	51.8	51.8	50.8	52.2	52.3	55.0	52.8
Aerospace and miscellaneous transportation equipment 3364-9	3.69	73.2	68.6	64.4	74.1	75.6	73.7	76.0	74.9	73.8	72.6	72.8	72.9
Furniture and related products 337	1.45	77.9	83.1	68.3	58.2	57.6	57.6	57.6	57.4	57.6	57.7	57.1	57.2
Miscellaneous 339	3.74	76.3	81.3	71.0	66.9	67.9	69.1	68.1	68.5	69.9	68.7	69.0	68.7
Nondurable manufacturing	37.15	81.3	85.7	75.0	73.1	74.2	75.5	74.8	75.0	75.8	75.7	76.0	76.1
Food, beverage, and tobacco products 311,2	11.73	81.4	85.0	75.6	76.3	76.4	77.5	76.9	77.7	77.6	77.3	77.8	77.7
Textile and product mills 313,4	.99	81.0	91.7	68.7	59.1	59.5	64.4	60.2	62.7	65.3	65.3	65.7	66.5
Apparel and leather 315,6	.59	79.1	88.1	63.6	65.5	65.7	67.5	66.0	66.1	67.2	69.3	73.0	72.9
Paper 322	2.62	87.2	92.7	78.8	70.5	73.6	74.2	73.9	72.2	75.9	74.5	73.0	73.8
Printing and support 323	1.81	83.0	87.0	72.7	66.6	67.7	68.4	67.6	68.2	68.2	68.7	68.7	68.5
Petroleum and coal products 324	3.49	86.0	91.1	86.0	84.2	84.3	82.8	85.0	83.7	83.5	81.3	78.8	80.6
Chemical 325	12.83	78.0	81.1	69.5	70.4	72.0	73.5	72.8	72.6	73.9	74.1	75.1	74.7
Plastics and rubber products 326	3.09	83.1	92.2	74.6	65.1	66.7	69.3	67.4	68.5	69.3	70.2	71.4	71.3
Other manufacturing (non-NAICS) 1133,5111	3.89	83.7	83.0	79.8	63.1	62.8	63.7	63.2	62.9	64.1	64.0	62.7	62.5
Mining 21	7.18	87.5	89.1	84.9	81.8	83.2	85.0	83.8	83.8	85.8	85.5	86.4	88.2
Utilities 2211,2	10.16	86.6	93.3	84.2	79.6	78.1	80.4	78.4	80.4	78.3	82.5	82.8	83.1
Selected high-technology industries	4.22	77.8	86.5	56.5	62.7	62.9	63.0	62.7	62.9	62.7	63.3	64.7	65.3
Computers and peripheral equipment 3341	.93	77.8	87.3	66.8	63.9	65.5	67.3	66.6	66.9	67.3	67.6	68.7	69.3
Communications equipment 3342	1.45	76.0	82.9	41.6	69.7	66.5	66.3	64.8	65.6	66.4	66.9	68.1	69.3
Semiconductors and related electronic components 334412-9	1.84	80.0	91.7	58.0	57.5	60.0	59.4	60.3	60.0	58.7	59.6	61.5	61.7
Measures excluding selected high-technology industries													
Total industry	95.78	80.8	84.9	74.7	68.9	70.3	71.7	70.9	71.2	71.7	72.2	72.8	72.9
Manufacturing ¹	78.44	79.3	84.4	72.7	65.5	67.2	68.4	67.9	67.9	68.7	68.6	69.3	69.2
STAGE-OF-PROCESS GROUPS													
Crude	11.83	86.5	89.9	81.7	79.6	82.4	84.1	83.6	83.1	84.5	84.8	85.3	86.2
Primary and semifinished	47.38	81.6	87.9	74.3	66.2	67.0	68.4	67.5	67.8	68.2	69.0	69.4	69.6
Finished	40.79	77.5	80.3	70.0	67.1	68.5	69.8	69.2	69.4	69.9	70.0	71.0	70.8

^r Revised. ^p Preliminary.

1. Refer to note on cover page.

Table 8
INDUSTRIAL CAPACITY
Percent change

Item	Average annual rate				Fourth quarter to fourth quarter				Annual rate				Monthly rate
	1972-79	1980-88	1989-94	1995-2010	2007	2008	2009	2010	2009 Q2	Q3	Q4	2010 Q1	2010 Feb.
Total industry	3.1	1.9	2.3	2.5	2.0	1.1	-9	-.8	-.8	-1.3	-1.4	-1.2	-.1
Manufacturing ¹	3.3	2.2	2.5	2.8	2.2	1.3	-1.2	-1.0	-1.1	-1.5	-1.7	-1.4	-.1
Mining	.7	.0	-.8	-.3	1.4	1.1	-.7	.3	-.5	-1.3	-1.5	-.7	-.1
Utilities	4.2	2.2	1.8	2.2	1.3	2.3	1.8	2.1	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	.2
Selected high-technology industries	19.8	17.3	15.6	20.9	22.9	6.3	8.4	1.2	8.4	9.8	9.7	4.3	.3
Manufacturing ¹ ex. selected high-technology industries	2.6	1.3	1.6	1.2	1.0	1.0	-1.6	-1.1	-1.6	-2.1	-2.2	-1.6	-.1
STAGE-OF-PROCESS GROUPS													
Crude	1.7	.3	-.4	.0	1.4	1.2	-1.2	-.7	-1.1	-1.8	-1.9	-1.4	-.2
Primary and semifinished	3.0	1.4	2.5	2.9	2.0	.8	-1.0	-1.1	-.9	-1.2	-1.3	-1.3	-.1
Finished	3.9	3.3	2.7	2.8	2.4	2.2	-.6	.0	-.5	-1.0	-1.0	-.5	.0

1. Refer to note on cover page.

Table 9
GROSS VALUE OF FINAL PRODUCTS AND NONINDUSTRIAL SUPPLIES
Billions of 2000 dollars at annual rate, seasonally adjusted

Item	2000	2009	2009 Q2	Q3 ^r	Q4 ^r	2009 Sept. ^r	Oct. ^r	Nov. ^r	Dec. ^r	2010 Jan. ^r	Feb. ^p
Final products and nonindustrial supplies	2,815.3	2,698.9	2,650.0	2,694.2	2,734.5	2,721.2	2,729.9	2,729.0	2,744.5	2,768.6	2,764.7
Final products	2,106.9	2,076.9	2,031.2	2,075.0	2,116.6	2,103.3	2,115.2	2,112.8	2,121.6	2,143.8	2,139.9
Consumer goods	1,475.5	1,482.4	1,452.3	1,484.6	1,516.4	1,508.0	1,515.7	1,515.6	1,517.9	1,530.4	1,523.8
Durable	472.7	363.1	338.0	380.3	394.3	395.9	389.8	398.5	394.6	408.7	396.0
Automotive products	278.7	204.7	180.5	223.9	236.8	239.6	232.9	240.0	237.6	251.3	239.1
Other durable goods	194.0	158.4	157.2	156.7	157.9	156.8	157.3	159.0	157.4	158.0	157.4
Nondurable	1,002.9	1,083.5	1,076.6	1,071.9	1,090.1	1,080.9	1,093.1	1,085.9	1,091.2	1,091.5	1,095.5
Equipment, total	631.4	593.6	577.4	588.8	598.0	593.0	597.3	594.6	602.0	612.4	615.9
Business and defense	615.0	587.6	573.1	585.0	592.2	588.8	592.8	588.9	595.0	604.1	606.4
Business	560.4	511.7	497.6	506.9	515.3	509.6	514.8	511.7	519.3	527.2	528.0
Defense and space	54.5	72.8	72.0	74.2	73.7	75.2	74.5	73.7	72.9	74.1	75.1
Nonindustrial supplies	708.4	626.2	622.0	623.7	623.9	623.4	621.0	622.3	628.5	631.0	630.8
Construction supplies	211.8	165.7	165.3	166.5	163.0	165.1	162.9	164.7	161.6	163.1	163.3
Business supplies	496.5	462.1	458.3	458.7	463.0	460.0	460.1	459.3	469.5	470.4	469.9
Commercial energy products	135.7	152.4	151.3	150.5	151.5	150.8	150.8	147.0	156.7	155.9	156.1

r Revised, p Preliminary.

Table 10
GROSS-VALUE-WEIGHTED INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION: STAGE-OF-PROCESS GROUPS
Percent change, seasonally adjusted

Item	2009 gross value ¹	Fourth quarter to fourth quarter			Annual rate			Monthly rate						Feb. '09 to Feb. '10
		2007	2008	2009	2009 Q2	Q3 ^r	Q4 ^r	2009 Sept. ^r	Oct. ^r	Nov. ^r	Dec. ^r	2010 Jan. ^r	Feb. ^p	
Finished	1743.7	1.0	-7.6	-3.1	-9.7	13.8	7.7	1.2	-.1	.6	.2	1.8	-.6	3.7
Semifinished	1438.2	2.1	-7.7	-9.3	-14.2	1.9	5.3	.4	.4	.7	.0	.9	.1	-.9
Primary	875.8	2.2	-7.2	-2.7	-7.9	5.7	10.0	1.2	.8	.0	1.9	-.7	.5	2.3
Crude	399.2	2.0	-7.9	3.7	5.5	16.3	4.9	1.3	-1.4	1.6	-.1	.5	.3	6.8

r Revised, p Preliminary.

1. Billions of 2000 dollars.

Table 11
HISTORICAL STATISTICS FOR INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, CAPACITY, AND UTILIZATION: Total Industry

Seasonally adjusted

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual
IP (percent change)¹																	
1988	.0	.4	.2	.5	-.1	.2	.2	.5	-.3	.5	.2	.4	3.6	3.6	2.1	2.9	5.2
1989	.2	-.4	.3	.0	-.7	.0	-.9	.9	-.3	-.1	.3	.6	1.6	-1.7	-2.4	1.8	.9
1990	-.5	.9	.5	-.1	.2	.3	-.1	.2	.2	-.7	-1.2	-.7	3.1	2.8	1.2	-6.1	1.0
1991	-.5	-.6	-.5	.2	1.0	1.0	.0	.1	.9	-.2	-.1	-.4	-7.4	2.6	5.5	.9	-1.6
1992	-.6	.8	.8	.7	.4	.0	.8	-.5	.2	.7	.4	.0	-.5	7.2	2.9	4.0	2.8
1993	.5	.3	.0	.3	-.4	.2	.4	.0	.4	.7	.4	.5	3.6	.9	2.1	6.0	3.3
1994	.4	.0	1.1	.5	.6	.7	.2	.5	.2	.9	.6	1.1	5.2	7.5	5.1	8.1	5.3
1995	.3	.0	.2	.0	.2	.3	-.4	1.4	.4	-.2	.3	.4	5.1	1.2	3.9	3.4	4.8
1996	-.7	1.7	-.2	.8	.6	.9	-.1	.6	.6	.0	.8	.6	2.9	8.1	5.4	5.6	4.4
1997	.1	1.2	.8	.0	.7	.5	.5	1.4	.9	.7	.9	.4	7.9	6.4	9.6	10.4	7.3
1998	.5	.0	.1	.4	.7	-.6	-.4	2.1	-.3	.7	-.1	.3	4.4	3.2	2.9	5.1	5.9
1999	.5	.4	.2	.2	.7	-.2	.6	.5	-.3	1.4	.6	.8	4.4	3.7	4.1	8.1	4.3
2000	.0	.4	.4	.6	.2	.1	-.2	-.2	.5	-.4	.0	-.4	4.8	4.9	-.3	-1.2	4.2
2001	-.7	-.6	-.3	-.3	-.7	-.6	-.4	-.4	-.3	-.6	-.5	.0	-5.7	-5.3	-5.7	-5.0	-3.4
2002	.5	.0	.8	.3	.5	.9	-.3	.1	.1	-.3	.4	-.5	2.5	5.9	2.1	-.4	-.1
2003	.7	.3	-.1	-.8	.0	.1	.4	-.1	.6	.1	.9	-.1	2.9	-3.0	2.6	4.1	1.3
2004	.3	.5	-.6	.5	.7	-.9	.7	.2	.0	.9	.2	.7	2.8	1.8	1.9	5.7	2.5
2005	.4	.6	-.1	.0	.3	.4	-.1	.2	-1.7	1.1	1.1	.6	5.7	1.7	-.7	4.0	3.3
2006	.0	.0	.2	.4	-.1	.4	.2	.2	-.3	-.1	-.2	.8	3.6	2.2	2.0	-.6	2.3
2007	-.5	.8	-.2	.4	.1	.0	.3	.1	.4	-.5	.6	.3	1.8	2.4	2.1	.8	1.5
2008	-.1	-.3	-.4	-.6	-.3	-.2	-.1	-1.1	-4.0	1.3	-1.3	-2.3	.2	-4.6	-9.0	-13.0	-2.2
2009	-2.2	-.8	-1.6	-.5	-1.1	-.5	1.2	1.2	.6	.2	.7	.5	-19.0	-10.4	6.4	6.6	-9.8
2010	.9	.1															
IP (2002=100)																	
2008	112.3	112.0	111.6	111.0	110.7	110.4	110.4	109.2	104.8	106.2	104.8	102.4	112.0	110.7	108.1	104.4	108.8
2009	100.1	99.3	97.7	97.2	96.2	95.8	96.9	98.1	98.7	98.9	99.5	100.0	99.1	96.4	97.9	99.5	98.2
2010	100.9	101.0															
Capacity (percent of 2002 output)																	
2008	139.6	139.8	139.9	140.1	140.2	140.4	140.5	140.6	140.7	140.7	140.7	140.7	139.8	140.2	140.6	140.7	140.3
2009	140.7	140.7	140.6	140.5	140.4	140.2	140.1	139.9	139.8	139.6	139.4	139.3	140.7	140.4	139.9	139.4	140.1
2010	139.2	139.0															
Utilization (percent)																	
1988	83.4	83.6	83.8	84.2	84.1	84.2	84.3	84.7	84.3	84.7	84.8	85.0	83.6	84.2	84.4	84.8	84.3
1989	85.1	84.6	84.7	84.6	83.8	83.7	82.8	83.3	83.0	82.7	82.8	83.1	84.8	84.0	83.0	82.9	83.7
1990	82.5	83.1	83.3	83.0	83.0	83.1	82.8	82.9	82.9	82.2	81.0	80.3	83.0	83.1	82.9	81.2	82.5
1991	79.9	79.2	78.7	78.8	79.5	80.1	80.0	80.0	80.6	80.4	80.2	79.8	79.3	79.5	80.2	80.1	79.8
1992	79.1	79.6	80.1	80.5	80.6	80.5	81.0	80.4	80.5	80.9	81.1	80.9	79.6	80.6	80.6	81.0	80.4
1993	81.2	81.4	81.3	81.4	81.0	81.1	81.3	81.2	81.4	81.9	82.1	82.3	81.3	81.2	81.3	82.1	81.5
1994	82.5	82.3	83.0	83.2	83.4	83.7	83.6	83.7	83.6	84.1	84.3	84.9	82.6	83.4	83.6	84.4	83.5
1995	84.9	84.6	84.4	84.1	84.0	83.9	83.3	84.2	84.2	83.7	83.6	83.6	84.6	84.0	83.9	83.6	84.0
1996	82.6	83.6	83.1	83.4	83.5	83.9	83.4	83.5	83.6	83.2	83.5	83.7	83.1	83.6	83.5	83.5	83.4
1997	83.3	83.9	84.2	83.8	83.9	83.8	83.8	84.4	84.7	84.7	85.0	84.7	83.8	83.8	84.3	84.8	84.2
1998	84.6	84.1	83.6	83.5	83.6	82.6	81.8	83.1	82.4	82.6	82.1	82.0	84.1	83.2	82.4	82.2	83.0
1999	82.1	82.1	81.9	81.7	82.0	81.5	81.8	81.9	81.3	82.1	82.2	82.6	82.0	81.8	81.6	82.3	81.9
2000	82.3	82.4	82.4	82.6	82.5	82.3	81.8	81.4	81.5	80.9	80.7	80.1	82.4	82.5	81.6	80.6	81.7
2001	79.3	78.6	78.1	77.7	76.9	76.2	75.7	75.2	74.7	74.1	73.6	73.5	78.7	76.9	75.2	73.7	76.1
2002	73.7	73.6	74.1	74.2	74.5	75.2	74.9	75.0	75.0	74.9	75.2	74.9	73.8	74.7	75.0	75.0	74.6
2003	75.5	75.8	75.7	75.1	75.2	75.3	75.6	75.6	76.0	76.1	76.8	76.7	75.6	75.2	75.7	76.5	75.8
2004	77.0	77.4	76.9	77.3	77.9	77.2	77.7	77.9	77.9	78.7	78.8	79.4	77.1	77.5	77.9	79.0	77.9
2005	79.7	80.2	80.1	80.0	80.2	80.4	80.3	80.4	78.9	79.7	80.5	80.9	80.0	80.2	79.9	80.4	80.1
2006	80.9	80.8	80.8	81.0	80.8	81.1	81.1	81.2	80.8	80.6	80.3	80.9	80.8	81.0	81.1	80.6	80.9
2007	80.3	80.8	80.6	80.7	80.7	80.6	80.7	80.6	80.7	80.2	80.5	80.6	80.6	80.6	80.7	80.4	80.6
2008	80.5	80.2	79.8	79.2	78.9	78.7	78.6	77.6	74.5	75.4	74.4	72.7	80.1	78.9	76.9	74.2	77.6
2009	71.1	70.6	69.5	69.2	68.5	68.3	69.2	70.1	70.6	70.8	71.4	71.8	70.4	68.7	70.0	71.3	70.1
2010	72.5	72.7															

1. Quarterly changes are at annual rates. Annual changes are calculated from annual averages.

Table 12
HISTORICAL STATISTICS FOR INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, CAPACITY, AND UTILIZATION: Manufacturing¹

Seasonally adjusted

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual
IP (percent change)²																	
1988	-.2	.2	.3	.9	-.1	.1	.1	.1	.3	.5	.3	.4	2.6	4.5	1.4	4.5	5.4
1989	.8	-.9	-.1	.1	-.9	.2	-1.1	.9	-.2	-.2	.2	.1	1.8	-3.1	-2.9	.6	.8
1990	-.1	1.4	.5	-.3	.1	.2	-.2	.2	.0	-.8	-1.1	-.8	4.6	2.7	.6	-6.7	.8
1991	-.8	-.6	-.7	.3	.7	1.1	.2	.2	1.1	-.2	-.3	-.1	-8.8	2.1	7.1	1.6	-2.0
1992	-.6	.9	1.0	.5	.6	.3	.8	-.4	.1	.6	.4	-.2	.6	8.2	4.0	2.8	3.6
1993	1.1	.1	-.2	.6	-.1	-.1	.3	-.1	.6	.8	.4	.5	4.5	1.4	1.3	6.8	3.5
1994	.2	.1	1.3	.8	.7	.3	.4	.7	.3	1.0	.8	1.1	5.0	9.5	5.9	9.8	5.9
1995	.3	-.1	.2	-.1	.0	.4	-.6	1.2	.9	-.1	.1	.4	5.4	.6	3.2	4.2	5.2
1996	-.8	1.7	-.2	1.0	.7	1.1	.3	.6	.7	-.1	.8	.9	2.1	9.1	7.8	5.8	4.8
1997	.1	1.4	1.2	-.2	.9	.7	.4	1.7	.9	.6	1.1	.5	9.4	7.6	10.8	11.1	8.5
1998	.8	.0	-.1	.6	.6	-.7	-.5	2.5	-.3	.9	.2	.5	6.0	2.7	3.0	7.3	6.7
1999	.4	.7	-.1	.3	.9	-.4	.5	.8	-.3	1.6	.7	.7	5.0	4.2	3.8	9.8	5.0
2000	.1	.3	.7	.6	-.1	.2	.0	-.5	.5	-.4	-.3	-.7	5.3	4.7	-.5	-2.8	4.5
2001	-.6	-.6	-.3	-.2	-.8	-.7	-.3	-.7	-.3	-.7	-.2	.2	-6.6	-5.5	-6.3	-4.8	-4.1
2002	.4	.0	.7	.0	.7	1.1	-.4	.3	.1	-.5	.4	-.5	3.0	5.2	2.9	-.9	-.1
2003	.6	.1	.3	-1.0	.1	.5	.1	-.2	.8	.1	1.1	-.2	2.4	-2.0	2.3	4.6	1.3
2004	.1	.7	-.3	.5	.7	-.8	.8	.6	-.2	1.0	.0	.7	2.5	2.9	3.6	5.2	3.0
2005	.7	.8	-.4	.1	.5	.2	.0	.3	-1.0	1.6	.9	.1	6.2	1.9	.5	6.6	4.0
2006	.7	-.3	-.1	.5	-.3	.3	.1	.3	-.2	-.5	-.2	1.2	3.3	1.0	1.4	-.9	2.5
2007	-.6	.3	.4	.3	.0	.3	.6	-.4	.4	-.4	.4	.3	1.7	3.2	2.4	.1	1.4
2008	-.3	-.5	-.1	-.9	-.2	-.4	-.3	-.9	-3.7	.3	-2.2	-2.9	-1.2	-5.4	-9.3	-18.1	-3.2
2009	-2.8	-.1	-1.7	-.4	-.9	-.4	1.6	1.2	.7	-.1	1.0	-.2	-22.0	-8.8	8.4	5.4	-11.4
2010	.9	-.2															
IP (2002=100)																	
2008	113.4	112.8	112.7	111.7	111.5	111.0	110.8	109.7	105.7	106.0	103.6	100.6	113.0	111.4	108.7	103.4	109.1
2009	97.8	97.7	96.1	95.7	94.8	94.4	95.9	97.1	97.7	97.6	98.6	98.4	97.2	95.0	96.9	98.2	96.7
2010	99.3	99.1															
Capacity (percent of 2002 output)																	
2008	144.5	144.7	144.9	145.1	145.3	145.5	145.6	145.7	145.8	145.8	145.8	145.8	144.7	145.3	145.7	145.8	145.4
2009	145.7	145.7	145.6	145.4	145.3	145.1	144.9	144.7	144.5	144.3	144.1	143.9	145.7	145.3	144.7	144.1	144.9
2010	143.8	143.6															
Utilization (percent)																	
1988	83.0	83.1	83.3	84.0	83.8	83.9	84.0	84.0	84.2	84.6	84.7	84.9	83.2	83.9	84.0	84.7	84.0
1989	85.4	84.5	84.3	84.2	83.3	83.3	82.2	82.7	82.3	82.0	82.0	81.9	84.7	83.6	82.4	82.0	83.2
1990	81.6	82.6	82.8	82.4	82.3	82.3	82.0	82.0	81.8	81.0	80.0	79.2	82.3	82.3	81.9	80.1	81.7
1991	78.5	77.9	77.2	77.4	77.8	78.5	78.6	78.7	79.4	79.2	78.9	78.7	77.9	77.9	78.9	78.9	78.4
1992	78.0	78.6	79.2	79.4	79.7	79.8	80.2	79.7	79.6	79.9	80.0	79.7	78.6	79.6	79.8	79.8	79.5
1993	80.4	80.3	80.1	80.4	80.2	80.0	80.1	79.9	80.3	80.8	81.0	81.2	80.2	80.2	80.1	81.0	80.4
1994	81.2	81.1	82.0	82.4	82.7	82.7	82.7	83.0	83.0	83.5	83.8	84.5	81.4	82.6	82.9	83.9	82.7
1995	84.4	84.0	83.9	83.5	83.2	83.2	82.4	83.0	83.4	82.9	82.5	82.5	84.1	83.3	82.9	82.6	83.2
1996	81.4	82.3	81.7	82.1	82.2	82.6	82.4	82.5	82.6	82.1	82.3	82.5	81.8	82.3	82.5	82.3	82.2
1997	82.1	82.8	83.3	82.6	82.9	82.9	82.7	83.5	83.7	83.6	83.9	83.7	82.8	82.8	83.3	83.7	83.2
1998	83.8	83.2	82.5	82.4	82.3	81.2	80.3	81.8	81.0	81.3	81.0	81.0	83.2	82.0	81.0	81.1	81.8
1999	80.9	81.1	80.6	80.5	80.9	80.3	80.3	80.5	79.9	80.8	81.0	81.3	80.9	80.6	80.3	81.0	80.7
2000	81.0	80.9	81.1	81.3	80.8	80.7	80.3	79.6	79.6	79.0	78.5	77.7	81.0	80.9	79.9	78.4	80.1
2001	76.9	76.2	75.7	75.3	74.5	73.8	73.4	72.7	72.3	71.7	71.4	71.5	76.3	74.5	72.8	71.5	73.8
2002	71.7	71.7	72.1	72.1	72.5	73.3	73.0	73.2	73.3	72.9	73.2	72.9	71.8	72.6	73.1	73.0	72.7
2003	73.3	73.5	73.7	73.0	73.1	73.5	73.6	73.4	74.0	74.1	74.9	74.8	73.5	73.2	73.7	74.6	73.7
2004	74.8	75.4	75.2	75.6	76.1	75.5	76.2	76.6	76.5	77.2	77.2	77.6	75.1	75.7	76.4	77.3	76.2
2005	78.1	78.7	78.3	78.3	78.5	78.6	78.4	78.6	77.7	78.8	79.4	79.4	78.3	78.5	78.2	79.2	78.6
2006	79.8	79.5	79.3	79.6	79.3	79.5	79.5	79.6	79.4	78.9	78.7	79.5	79.6	79.5	79.5	79.0	79.4
2007	78.8	78.9	79.1	79.2	79.1	79.1	79.4	78.9	79.1	78.6	78.7	78.8	79.0	79.1	79.1	78.7	79.0
2008	78.5	78.0	77.8	77.0	76.7	76.3	76.1	75.3	72.5	72.7	71.1	69.0	78.1	76.7	74.6	70.9	75.1
2009	67.1	67.1	66.0	65.8	65.3	65.1	66.2	67.1	67.6	67.6	68.4	68.4	66.7	65.4	67.0	68.1	66.8
2010	69.1	69.0															

1. Refer to note on cover page.

2. Quarterly changes are at annual rates. Annual changes are calculated from annual averages.

Table 13
HISTORICAL STATISTICS FOR INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, CAPACITY, AND UTILIZATION: Total Industry Excluding Selected High-Technology Industries¹
Seasonally adjusted

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual
IP (percent change)²																	
1988	.0	.4	.2	.5	-.1	.2	.1	.5	-.4	.5	.2	.4	3.1	2.8	1.5	2.6	4.4
1989	.3	-.4	.3	-.1	-.7	.0	-1.1	.9	-.3	-.2	.2	.6	1.9	-1.8	-3.3	1.0	.6
1990	-.7	.9	.5	-.2	.1	.2	-.2	.2	.2	-.8	-1.3	-.7	2.3	2.3	.9	-6.7	.3
1991	-.4	-.7	-.6	.2	1.0	1.0	.0	.0	.9	-.2	-.2	-.5	-8.0	2.2	5.4	.5	-2.0
1992	-.8	.7	.8	.6	.3	-.1	.8	-.6	.1	.6	.3	.0	-2.0	6.1	1.8	2.9	1.9
1993	.5	.3	-.1	.3	-.5	.2	.4	-.1	.3	.7	.3	.5	3.2	.2	1.5	5.1	2.5
1994	.4	.0	.9	.3	.4	.6	.0	.3	.0	.6	.4	.9	4.4	5.4	3.2	5.6	4.0
1995	.2	1.2	-.1	-.3	.0	.1	-.5	1.1	.1	-.5	.1	.2	3.0	-1.4	1.4	.4	2.4
1996	-1.0	-1.4	-.3	.7	.5	.7	-.4	.4	.4	-.3	.8	.5	-.4	6.2	2.2	3.2	1.7
1997	-.1	.9	.5	-.4	.3	.2	.2	1.1	.7	.6	.7	.1	5.1	2.2	6.0	7.9	4.2
1998	.2	-.1	-.1	.2	.6	-.9	-.8	2.0	-.6	.5	-.3	.0	1.9	1.0	-.3	2.0	3.1
1999	.2	.1	-.1	-.1	.6	-.5	.3	.4	-.5	1.2	.3	.5	.8	.3	1.2	5.8	1.2
2000	-.4	.1	.1	.4	-.1	.0	-.5	-.4	.4	-.5	-.2	-.6	.4	1.7	-2.7	-2.7	1.1
2001	-.7	-.5	-.3	-.1	-.7	-.5	-.3	-.3	-.4	-.6	-.4	-.1	-6.3	-4.4	-4.6	-4.9	-4.0
2002	.7	-.1	.8	.2	.5	.8	-.4	.0	.1	-.3	.4	-.6	2.8	5.4	1.3	-1.0	-.1
2003	.7	.1	-.3	-1.0	-.1	.0	.2	-.1	.6	-.1	.8	-.1	1.5	-4.5	1.3	3.2	.2
2004	.2	.5	-.6	.5	.8	-.9	.7	.2	-.1	.9	.3	.7	2.0	1.9	1.5	5.4	1.8
2005	.4	.6	-.2	-.1	.2	.3	-.2	.0	-2.0	1.1	1.1	.6	5.0	.9	-2.1	2.8	2.6
2006	.0	-.1	.2	.3	-.2	.3	.2	.1	-.4	-.1	-.2	.9	3.1	1.5	1.2	-.9	1.5
2007	-.5	.8	-.3	.3	.0	-.1	.2	.0	.3	-.7	.5	.3	1.7	1.8	1.0	-.1	.9
2008	-.1	-.4	-.5	-.7	-.3	-.2	.0	-.1.1	-4.1	1.5	-1.1	-2.2	-.6	-5.3	-9.0	-11.7	-2.8
2009	-2.3	-.7	-1.7	-.6	-1.0	-.5	1.2	1.2	.6	.2	.7	.4	-18.8	-10.7	6.2	6.4	-9.6
2010	.8	.0															
IP (2002=100)																	
2008	107.7	107.3	106.8	106.1	105.8	105.6	105.6	104.4	100.2	101.7	100.6	98.4	107.3	105.8	103.4	100.2	104.2
2009	96.1	95.4	93.8	93.3	92.3	91.9	92.9	94.1	94.6	94.8	95.4	95.8	95.1	92.5	93.9	95.4	94.2
2010	96.7	96.7															
Capacity (percent of 2002 output)																	
2008	133.8	133.9	134.0	134.2	134.3	134.4	134.5	134.6	134.7	134.7	134.7	134.7	133.9	134.3	134.6	134.7	134.4
2009	134.7	134.6	134.5	134.3	134.2	134.0	133.8	133.6	133.4	133.2	133.0	132.8	134.6	134.2	133.6	133.0	133.9
2010	132.7	132.6															
Utilization (percent)																	
1988	83.6	84.0	84.1	84.5	84.3	84.5	84.5	84.9	84.5	84.9	85.0	85.3	83.9	84.4	84.7	85.1	84.5
1989	85.4	85.0	85.2	85.0	84.2	84.1	83.1	83.7	83.3	83.0	83.0	83.4	85.2	84.4	83.3	83.1	84.0
1990	82.7	83.3	83.6	83.3	83.3	83.4	83.1	83.2	83.2	82.5	81.3	80.6	83.2	83.3	83.2	81.4	82.8
1991	80.1	79.4	78.9	78.9	79.6	80.3	80.2	80.1	80.8	80.5	80.3	79.8	79.5	79.6	80.4	80.2	79.9
1992	79.0	79.6	80.1	80.5	80.6	80.5	81.0	80.5	80.5	80.9	81.1	81.1	79.6	80.5	80.7	81.0	80.4
1993	81.4	81.6	81.4	81.6	81.1	81.2	81.4	81.3	81.5	82.0	82.1	82.4	81.5	81.3	81.4	82.2	81.6
1994	82.6	82.5	83.1	83.2	83.4	83.8	83.7	83.8	83.7	84.1	84.3	84.9	82.8	83.5	83.7	84.4	83.6
1995	84.9	84.6	84.4	84.0	83.9	83.8	83.2	84.0	84.0	83.5	83.4	83.4	84.6	83.9	83.8	83.4	83.9
1996	82.4	83.4	83.0	83.4	83.7	84.1	83.6	83.7	83.8	83.4	83.9	84.1	82.9	83.7	83.7	83.8	83.5
1997	83.8	84.3	84.5	83.9	83.9	83.8	83.7	84.3	84.6	84.8	85.0	84.8	84.2	83.9	84.2	84.9	84.3
1998	84.7	84.3	84.0	83.8	84.1	83.0	82.1	83.5	82.7	82.9	82.4	82.2	84.3	83.7	82.8	82.5	83.3
1999	82.2	82.1	81.8	81.5	81.8	81.3	81.3	81.5	81.0	81.9	81.9	82.3	82.0	81.5	81.3	82.0	81.7
2000	81.8	81.7	81.7	81.9	81.7	81.6	81.1	80.7	80.9	80.4	80.2	79.6	81.7	81.8	80.9	80.1	81.1
2001	79.0	78.5	78.1	77.9	77.3	76.8	76.5	76.2	75.8	75.3	74.9	74.7	78.5	77.4	76.2	75.0	76.7
2002	75.2	75.1	75.6	75.8	76.1	76.7	76.4	76.4	76.5	76.3	76.7	76.2	75.3	76.2	76.5	76.4	76.1
2003	76.8	77.0	76.9	76.2	76.2	76.2	76.5	76.4	76.9	76.9	77.5	77.4	76.9	76.2	76.6	77.3	76.7
2004	77.6	77.9	77.4	77.9	78.5	77.7	78.3	78.4	78.4	79.1	79.4	79.9	77.6	78.0	78.4	79.5	78.4
2005	80.2	80.7	80.6	80.5	80.7	80.9	80.7	80.7	79.1	79.9	80.7	81.1	80.5	80.7	80.2	80.5	80.5
2006	81.0	80.8	80.9	81.0	80.8	81.0	81.0	81.0	80.6	80.4	80.2	80.8	80.9	80.9	80.9	80.5	80.8
2007	80.3	80.9	80.6	80.8	80.8	80.7	80.7	80.7	80.8	80.2	80.6	80.7	80.6	80.7	80.7	80.5	80.6
2008	80.5	80.2	79.7	79.1	78.8	78.6	78.5	77.6	74.4	75.5	74.6	73.0	80.1	78.8	76.8	74.4	77.5
2009	71.4	70.9	69.8	69.4	68.8	68.5	69.5	70.4	70.9	71.2	71.7	72.2	70.7	68.9	70.3	71.7	70.4
2010	72.8	72.9															

1. Selected high-technology industries are computers, communications equipment, and semiconductors and related electronic components.

2. Quarterly changes are at annual rates. Annual changes are calculated from annual averages.

Table 14
HISTORICAL STATISTICS FOR INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, CAPACITY, AND UTILIZATION: Manufacturing¹ Excluding Selected High-Technology Industries²

Seasonally adjusted

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual
IP (percent change)³																	
1988	-.2	.2	.2	.8	-.2	.1	.0	.1	.3	.5	.3	.4	2.0	3.6	.6	4.2	4.4
1989	.8	-1.0	.0	.0	-.9	.2	-1.3	.9	-.3	-.3	.1	.0	2.2	-3.4	-4.0	-.5	.4
1990	-.2	1.4	.4	-.3	.1	.2	-.2	.2	-.1	-.9	-1.2	-.8	3.7	2.0	.1	-7.5	.0
1991	-.8	-.7	-.8	.4	.6	1.1	.3	.1	1.1	-.2	-.3	-.3	-9.6	1.5	7.1	1.2	-2.6
1992	-.9	.9	.9	.4	.5	.1	.8	-.5	-.1	.4	.3	-.2	-1.2	6.9	2.6	1.4	2.6
1993	1.1	.0	-.3	.5	-.2	-.2	.3	-.2	.5	.8	.3	.5	4.1	.5	.5	5.7	2.5
1994	.1	.1	1.2	.5	.5	.2	.3	.5	.1	.7	.5	.9	4.0	7.1	3.7	6.9	4.4
1995	.2	-.3	-.1	-.4	-.2	.2	-.8	.9	.6	-.4	-.1	.1	3.0	-2.5	.3	.8	2.5
1996	-1.2	1.4	-.5	1.0	.5	.8	.0	.3	.5	-.4	.7	.7	-1.9	7.0	4.2	3.0	1.5
1997	-.2	1.1	.9	-.7	.5	.4	.0	1.4	.6	.5	.9	.2	6.2	2.7	6.5	8.3	4.9
1998	.6	-.2	-.3	.3	.5	-1.1	-.9	2.4	-.7	.7	-.1	.2	3.1	.1	-.6	3.8	3.5
1999	.0	.4	-.4	.0	.8	-.7	.0	.7	-.5	1.5	.4	.4	.8	.2	.4	7.2	1.4
2000	-.4	-.1	.3	.4	-.5	.1	-.3	-.8	.4	-.5	-.6	-.9	.1	.9	-3.4	-4.7	.8
2001	-.6	-.5	-.3	-.1	-.7	-.5	-.1	-.7	-.3	-.7	-.2	.1	-7.4	-4.5	-5.0	-4.8	-4.9
2002	.6	-.1	.8	-.1	.6	1.0	-.5	.2	.1	-.5	.3	-.7	3.5	4.6	1.9	-1.7	.0
2003	.6	-.1	.1	-1.1	.0	.4	-.1	-.3	.8	-.1	1.0	-.3	.7	-3.8	.8	3.6	.0
2004	-.1	.7	-.3	.5	.8	-.9	.9	.6	-.3	1.0	.0	.6	1.5	3.1	3.3	4.9	2.2
2005	.6	.7	-.5	.0	.4	.1	-.2	.1	-1.3	1.5	.8	.0	5.5	.9	-1.2	5.1	3.2
2006	.7	-.4	-.2	.5	-.4	.2	.0	.2	-.3	-.5	-.2	1.2	2.6	.0	.3	-1.2	1.5
2007	-.7	.3	.4	.2	.0	.2	.4	-.5	.3	-.6	.3	.2	1.5	2.4	1.0	-1.2	.7
2008	-.3	-.7	-.2	-1.0	-.2	-.4	-.2	-.9	-3.8	.6	-2.0	-2.9	-2.3	-6.4	-9.3	-16.8	-4.0
2009	-2.9	.0	-1.8	-.5	-.9	-.4	1.5	1.3	.7	-.2	1.0	-.3	-21.9	-9.2	8.2	5.2	-11.3
2010	.8	-.2															
IP (2002=100)																	
2008	107.7	107.0	106.7	105.6	105.4	105.0	104.8	103.8	99.9	100.5	98.5	95.6	107.1	105.4	102.8	98.2	103.4
2009	92.9	92.9	91.2	90.7	90.0	89.6	91.0	92.1	92.7	92.5	93.5	93.2	92.3	90.1	91.9	93.1	91.7
2010	94.0	93.8															
Capacity (percent of 2002 output)																	
2008	137.3	137.5	137.6	137.8	137.9	138.1	138.2	138.3	138.3	138.4	138.3	138.3	137.5	137.9	138.3	138.3	138.0
2009	138.2	138.1	137.9	137.8	137.5	137.3	137.1	136.8	136.6	136.3	136.1	135.8	138.1	137.5	136.8	136.1	137.1
2010	135.7	135.5															
Utilization (percent)																	
1988	83.4	83.5	83.7	84.3	84.2	84.2	84.2	84.2	84.4	84.8	85.0	85.2	83.5	84.2	84.3	85.0	84.3
1989	85.9	84.9	84.8	84.7	83.8	83.7	82.5	83.1	82.7	82.3	82.3	82.1	85.2	84.1	82.8	82.2	83.6
1990	81.8	82.9	83.0	82.6	82.6	82.6	82.3	82.3	82.2	81.3	80.2	79.4	82.6	82.6	82.2	80.3	81.9
1991	78.7	78.0	77.3	77.4	77.8	78.6	78.7	78.7	79.5	79.3	78.9	78.6	78.0	78.0	79.0	78.9	78.5
1992	77.8	78.4	79.1	79.3	79.6	79.7	80.2	79.7	79.5	79.8	80.0	79.7	78.5	79.5	79.8	79.8	79.4
1993	80.5	80.5	80.2	80.5	80.3	80.0	80.2	80.0	80.3	80.8	81.0	81.3	80.4	80.3	80.2	81.0	80.5
1994	81.3	81.2	82.1	82.4	82.7	82.7	82.8	83.1	83.0	83.5	83.8	84.4	81.5	82.6	83.0	83.9	82.7
1995	84.4	84.0	83.8	83.3	83.0	83.0	82.2	82.7	83.1	82.5	82.3	82.2	84.1	83.1	82.6	82.3	83.0
1996	81.0	81.9	81.4	82.0	82.2	82.7	82.5	82.6	82.7	82.2	82.6	82.9	81.4	82.3	82.6	82.6	82.2
1997	82.5	83.1	83.6	82.7	82.8	82.8	82.5	83.3	83.5	83.5	83.9	83.7	83.1	82.7	83.1	83.7	83.1
1998	83.8	83.3	82.7	82.7	82.8	81.5	80.5	82.1	81.3	81.5	81.2	81.1	83.3	82.3	81.3	81.3	82.1
1999	80.9	81.0	80.4	80.2	80.6	79.8	79.7	80.0	79.4	80.4	80.6	80.7	80.8	80.2	79.7	80.6	80.3
2000	80.3	80.0	80.2	80.3	79.8	79.7	79.3	78.6	78.8	78.3	77.7	76.9	80.2	79.9	78.9	77.6	79.1
2001	76.3	75.8	75.5	75.4	74.8	74.3	74.2	73.6	73.4	72.8	72.7	72.8	75.9	74.8	73.7	72.7	74.3
2002	73.2	73.1	73.7	73.7	74.1	74.9	74.5	74.7	74.8	74.5	74.8	74.3	73.3	74.2	74.7	74.5	74.2
2003	74.8	74.8	74.9	74.1	74.1	74.5	74.5	74.3	74.9	74.8	75.6	75.4	74.8	74.2	74.5	75.3	74.7
2004	75.3	75.9	75.7	76.1	76.7	76.0	76.7	77.1	76.9	77.7	77.7	78.2	75.6	76.3	76.9	77.8	76.7
2005	78.6	79.2	78.7	78.7	79.0	79.1	78.9	78.9	77.9	79.0	79.5	79.4	78.8	78.9	78.5	79.3	78.9
2006	79.9	79.5	79.3	79.6	79.2	79.3	79.2	79.3	79.0	78.6	78.4	79.3	79.6	79.4	79.2	78.8	79.2
2007	78.7	78.8	79.1	79.2	79.1	79.2	79.4	78.9	79.1	78.5	78.7	78.8	78.9	79.2	79.2	78.7	79.0
2008	78.4	77.8	77.5	76.6	76.4	76.1	75.8	75.1	72.2	72.6	71.2	69.1	77.9	76.4	74.4	71.0	74.9
2009	67.2	67.2	66.1	65.9	65.4	65.3	66.4	67.3	67.9	67.9	68.7	68.6	66.8	65.5	67.2	68.4	67.0
2010	69.3	69.2															

1. Refer to note on cover page.

2. Selected high-technology industries are computers, communications equipment, and semiconductors and related electronic components.

3. Quarterly changes are at annual rates. Annual changes are calculated from annual averages.

The **Industrial Production and Capacity Utilization** statistical release, which is published around the middle of the month, reports measures of output, capacity, and capacity utilization in manufacturing, mining, and the electric and gas utilities industries. More detailed descriptions of industrial production and capacity utilization are available on the Board's website at www.federalreserve.gov/releases/G17. In addition, the website includes files containing data shown in the release, more detailed series that are published in a monthly supplement to the G.17, and historical data. Instructions on searching for and downloading specific series are provided as well. For paid access to the data files through the Department of Commerce's Economic Bulletin Board or World Wide Web site, please call STAT-USA at 1-800-STAT-USA or 202-452-1986. Diskettes containing historical data and the data published in this release also are available from the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Publications Services, 202-452-3245.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Coverage. The industrial production (IP) index measures the real output of the manufacturing, mining, and electric and gas utilities industries; the reference period for the index is 2002. Manufacturing consists of those industries included in the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) definition of manufacturing *plus* those industries—newspaper, periodical, book, and directory publishing plus logging—that have traditionally been considered to be manufacturing. For the period since 1997, the total IP index has been constructed from 312 individual series based on the 2002 NAICS codes. These individual series are classified in two ways: (1) market groups, and (2) industry groups. Market groups consist of products and materials. Total products are the aggregate of final products, such as consumer goods and equipment, and nonindustrial supplies (which are inputs to nonindustrial sectors). Materials are inputs in the manufacture of products. Major industry groups include three-digit NAICS industries and aggregates of these industries—for example, durable and nondurable manufacturing, mining, and utilities. A complete description of the market and industry structures, including details regarding series classification, relative importance weights, and data sources, is available on the Board's web site (www.federalreserve.gov/releases/G17/About.htm).

Source data. On a monthly basis, the individual indexes of industrial production are constructed from two main types of source data: (1) output measured in physical units and (2) data on inputs to the production process, from which output is inferred. Data on physical products, such as tons of steel or barrels of oil, are obtained from private trade associations and from government agencies; data of this type are used to estimate monthly IP wherever possible and appropriate. Production indexes for a few industries are derived by dividing estimated nominal output (calculated using unit production and unit values or sales) by a corresponding Fisher price index; the most notable of these fall within the high-technology grouping and include computers, communications equipment, and semiconductors. When suitable direct measures of product are not available, estimates of output are based on production-worker hours by industry. Data on hours worked by production workers are collected in the monthly establishment survey conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The factors used to convert inputs into estimates of production are based on historical relationships between the inputs and the comprehensive annual data used to benchmark the IP indexes; these factors also may be influenced by technological or cyclical developments. The annual data used in benchmarking the individual IP indexes are constructed from a variety of source data, such as the quinquennial *Censuses of Manufactures and Mineral Industries* and the *Annual Survey of Manufactures*, prepared by the Bureau of the Census; the *Minerals Yearbook*, prepared by the United States Geological Survey of the Department of the Interior; and publications of the Department of Energy.

Aggregation Methodology and Weights. The aggregation method for the IP index is a version of the Fisher-ideal index formula. (For a detailed discussion of the aggregation method, see the *Federal Reserve Bulletins* of February 1997 and March 2001.) In the IP index, series that measure the output of an individual industry are combined using weights derived from their proportion in the total value-added

output of all industries. The IP index, which extends back to 1919, is built as a chain-type index since 1972. The current formula for the growth in monthly IP (or any of the sub-aggregates) since 1972 is shown below. An output index for month m is denoted by I_m^A for aggregate A and I_m for each of its components. The monthly price measure in the formula (p_m) is interpolated from an annual series of value added divided by the average annual IP index.

$$\frac{I_m^A}{I_{m-1}^A} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum I_m p_{m-1}}{\sum I_{m-1} p_{m-1}}} \times \frac{\sum I_m p_m}{\sum I_{m-1} p_m}$$

The IP proportions (typically shown in the first column of the relevant tables in the G.17 release) are estimates of the industries' relative contributions to overall growth in the following year. For example, the relative importance weight of the motor vehicles and parts industry is about 8 percent. If output in this industry increased 10 percent in a month, then this gain would boost growth in total IP by 8/10 percentage point ($0.08 \times 10\% = 0.8\%$). To assist users with calculations, the Federal Reserve's web site provides supplemental monthly statistics that represent the exact proportionate contribution of a monthly change in a component index to the monthly change in the total index (www.federalreserve.gov/releases/G17/ipdisk/IPWeightsSa.txt).

Timing. The first estimate of output for a month is published around the 15th of the following month. The estimate is preliminary (denoted by the superscript "p" in tables) and subject to revision in each of the subsequent five months as new source data become available. (Revised estimates are denoted by the superscript "r" in tables.) For the first estimate of output for a given month, about 72 percent of the source data (in value-added terms) are available; the fraction of available source data increases to 86 percent for estimates in the second month that the estimate is published, 95 percent in the third month, 98 percent in the fourth month, 99 percent in the fifth month, and 99 percent in the sixth month. Data availability by data type in late 2008 is summarized in the table below:

Availability of Monthly IP Data in Publication Window
(Percent of value added in 2008)

Type of data	Month of estimate					
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th
Physical product	30	44	54	56	57	57
Production-worker hours	42	42	42	42	42	42
IP data received	72	86	95	98	99	99
IP data estimated	28	14	5	2	1	1

The physical product group includes series based on either monthly or quarterly data. As can be seen in the first row of the table, in the first month, a physical product indicator is available for about half of the series (in terms of value added) that ultimately are based on physical product data (30 percent out of a total of 57 percent). Of the 30 percent, about two-thirds (19 percent of total IP) include series that are derived from weekly physical product data and for which actual monthly data may lag up to several months. On average, quarterly product data are received for the fourth estimate of industrial production. Specifically, quarterly data are available for the third estimate of the last month of a quarter, the fourth estimate of the second month of a quarter, and the fifth estimate of the first month of a quarter.

Seasonal adjustment. Individual series are seasonally adjusted using Census X-12 ARIMA. For series based on production-worker hours, the current seasonal factors were estimated with data through February 2009; for other series, the factors were estimated with data through at least September 2008. Series are pre-adjusted for the effects of holidays or business cycles when appropriate. For the data since 1972, all seasonally adjusted aggregate indexes are calculated by aggregating the seasonally adjusted indexes of the individual series.

Reliability. The average revision to the *level* of the total IP index, without regard to sign, between the first and the fourth estimates was 0.26 percent during the 1987–2008 period. The average revision to the *percent change* in total IP, without regard to sign, from the first to the fourth estimates was 0.21 percentage point during the 1987–2008 period. In most cases (about 85 percent), the direction of the change in output indicated by the first estimate for a given month is the same as that shown by the fourth estimate.

Rounding. The published percent changes are calculated from unrounded indexes, and may not be the same as percent changes calculated from the rounded indexes shown in the release.

CAPACITY UTILIZATION

Overview. The Federal Reserve Board constructs estimates of capacity and capacity utilization for industries in manufacturing, mining, and electric and gas utilities. For a given industry, the capacity utilization rate is equal to an output index (seasonally adjusted) divided by a capacity index. The Federal Reserve Board's capacity indexes attempt to capture the concept of *sustainable maximum output*—the greatest level of output a plant can maintain within the framework of a realistic work schedule, after factoring in normal downtime and assuming sufficient availability of inputs to operate the capital in place.

Coverage. Capacity indexes are constructed for 87 detailed industries (69 in manufacturing, 16 in mining, and 2 in utilities), which mostly correspond to industries at the three- and four-digit NAICS level. Estimates of capacity and utilization are available for a variety of groups, including durable and nondurable manufacturing, total manufacturing, mining, utilities, and total industry. Manufacturing consists of those industries included in the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) definition of manufacturing *plus* those industries—newspaper, periodical, book, and directory publishing plus logging—that have traditionally been considered to be manufacturing. Also, special aggregates are available, such as high-technology industries and manufacturing excluding high-technology industries.

Source Data. The monthly rates of capacity utilization are designed to be consistent with both the monthly data on production and the periodically available data on capacity and utilization. Because there is no direct monthly information on overall industrial capacity or utilization rates, the Federal Reserve first estimates annual capacity indexes from the source data. Capacity data reported in physical units from government sources (primarily from the U.S. Geological Survey and the Department of Energy's Energy Information Administration) and trade sources are available for portions of several industries in manufacturing (e.g., paper, industrial chemicals, petroleum refining, motor vehicles), as well as for electric utilities and mining; these industries represent about 25 percent of total industrial capacity. When physical product data are unavailable for manufacturing industries, capacity indexes are based on responses to the Bureau of the Census's *Quarterly Survey of Plant Capacity* (QSPC); these industries account for a bit less than 70 percent of total industry capacity. In the absence of utilization data for a few mining and petroleum series, capacity is based on trends through peaks in production (roughly 5 percent of total industry capacity). A detailed description of the methodology used to construct the capacity indexes is available on the Board's web site (www.federalreserve.gov/releases/G17/CapNotes.htm).

Aggregation Methodology. Monthly capacity aggregates are calculated in three steps: (1) utilization aggregates are calculated on an annual basis through the most recent full year as capacity-weighted aggregates of individual utilization rates; (2) the annual aggregate capacity is derived from the corresponding production and utilization aggregates; (3) the monthly capacity aggregate is obtained by interpolating the annual capacity aggregate with a Fisher index of its constituent monthly capacity series. Utilization rates for the individual series and aggregates are calculated by dividing the pertinent monthly production index by the related capacity index.

Consistency. A major aim is that the Federal Reserve utilization rates be consistent over time so that, for example, a rate of 85 percent means about the same degree of tightness that it meant in the past. A

major task for the Federal Reserve in developing reasonable and consistent time series of capacity and utilization is dealing with inconsistencies between the movements of the industrial production index and the survey-based utilization rates. The McGraw-Hill/DRI Survey, now discontinued, was the primary source of manufacturing utilization rates for many years. This was a survey of large companies that reported, on average, higher utilization rates than those reported by establishments covered by the Census Bureau's annual Survey of Plant Capacity (the predecessor to the QSPC) for the fourteen years they overlapped. Adjustments have been made to keep the industry utilization rates currently reported by the Federal Reserve roughly in line with rates formerly reported by McGraw-Hill. As a consequence, the rates reported by the Federal Reserve tend to be higher than the rates reported in the QSPC.

Perspective. Over the 1972–2007 period, the average total industry utilization rate is 81.0 percent; for manufacturing, the average factory operating rate has been 79.7 percent. 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 total industry and total manufacturing, utilization rates have exceeded 90 percent only in wartime. The highs and lows in capacity utilization shown in table 7 are specific to each series and do not all occur in the same month.

REFERENCES AND RELEASE DATES

References. The release for the annual revision that was published on March 27, 2009 is available on the Board's website (www.federalreserve.gov/releases/g17/revisions/Current/DefaultRev.htm). A more detailed version is provided in the *Federal Reserve Bulletin*, vol. 95 (August 2009), pp. A125–A145. The annual revision published in March 2008 is described in an article published in the *Federal Reserve Bulletin*, vol. 94 (August 2008), pp. A41–A60. A summary of the annual revision that incorporated back to 1972 production and capacity indexes reclassified according to the North American Industry Classification System is available in an article in the *Federal Reserve Bulletin*, vol. 89 (April 2003), pp. 151–176. A description of the aggregation methods for industrial production and capacity utilization is included in an article in the *Federal Reserve Bulletin*, vol. 83 (February 1997), pp. 67–92. The Federal Reserve methodology for constructing industry-level measures of capital is detailed in "Capital Stock Estimates for Manufacturing Industries: Methods and Data" by Mike Mohr and Charles Gilbert (1996), which can be obtained at: www.federalreserve.gov/releases/g17/CapitalStockDocLatest.pdf.

Industrial Production—1986 Edition contains a more detailed description of the other methods used to compile the industrial production index, plus a history of its development, a glossary of terms, and a bibliography. The major revisions to the IP indexes and capacity utilization since 1990 have been described in the *Federal Reserve Bulletin* (April 1990, June 1990, June 1993, March 1994, January 1995, January 1996, February 1997, February 1998, January 1999, March 2000, March 2001, March 2002, April 2003, Winter 2004, Winter 2005, March 2006, May 2007, August 2008).

Release Schedule

At 9:15 a.m. on

2010: January 15, February 17, March 15, April 15, May 14, June 16, July 15, August 17, September 15, October 18, November 16, and December 15.