FEDERAL RESERVE statistical release

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INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION AND CAPACITY UTILIZATION

Industrial production rose 0.1 percent in both May and June. Manufacturing posted gains of 0.1 percent in May and 0.4 percent in June, thereby rising in consecutive months for the first time since August. Production in mining increased 1.0 percent in June, but the output of utilities fell sharply, a drop reflecting unseasonably cool weather. Despite the recent gains, industrial output decreased at an annual rate of 3.2 percent in the second quarter.

(over)

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION AND CAPACITY UTILIZATION: SUMMARY

Seasonally adjusted

	1997=100				Percent change				
Industrial production	2003 Mar.[r]	Apr.[r]	May[r]	June[p]	2003 Mar.[r]	Apr.[r]	May[r]	June[p]	June '02 to June '03
Total index	110.1	109.5	109.6	109.7	-.6	-.5	.1	.1	-1.0
Previous estimates	110.1	109.4	109.6		-.6	-.6	.1		
Major market groups									
Final Products	106.7	106.2	106.2	106.6	-.4	-.5	.0	.4	-.8
Consumer goods	107.2	106.7	106.5	107.0	-.5	-.5	-.2	.4	-.8
Business equipment	105.5	104.8	105.2	105.5	-.3	-.7	.4	.3	-2.3
Nonindustrial supplies	113.8	112.9	113.4	112.9	-.8	-.8	.5	-.4	-1.6
Construction	101.4	100.7	101.0	101.0	-.4	-.7	.3	-.1	-3.3
Materials	112.1	111.6	111.5	111.5	-.7	-.4	-.1	.0	-1.0
Major industry groups									
Manufacturing (see note below)	110.9	110.2	110.3	110.8	-.2	-.6	.1	.4	-1.0
Previous estimates	110.9	110.1	110.3		-.2	-.7	.2		
Mining	92.8	92.9	93.4	94.4	.0	.1	.6	1.0	.9
Utilities	111.7	111.8	111.0	107.1	-4.0	.1	-.8	-3.5	-2.7

	Percent of capacity								Capacity growth
Capacity utilization	Average 1972–2002	1982 low	1988–89 high	2002 June	2003 Mar.[r]	Apr.[r]	May[r]	June[p]	June '02 to June '03
Total industry	81.3	70.8	85.1	75.9	74.8	74.4	74.3	74.3	1.1
Previous estimates					74.8	74.3	74.3		
Manufacturing (see note below)	80.2	68.6	85.6	74.1	73.1	72.5	72.6	72.8	.7
Previous estimates					73.1	72.5	72.6		
Mining	86.9	78.6	85.6	84.9	84.1	84.2	84.6	85.4	.3
Utilities	86.7	77.2	92.6	87.2	84.6	84.3	83.4	80.2	5.9
Stage-of-process groups									
Crude	86.4	77.2	88.6	83.3	82.8	82.4	82.6	83.1	-.2
Primary and semifinished	82.2	67.9	86.2	77.9	77.0	76.5	76.5	75.9	1.4
Finished	78.5	71.3	83.1	71.9	70.5	70.0	70.0	70.5	.8

r Revised. p Preliminary.

NOTE– The statistics in this release cover output, capacity, and capacity utilization in the industrial sector, which the Federal Reserve defines as manufacturing, mining, and electric and gas utilities. Manufacturing comprises those industries included in the North American Industry Classification System, or NAICS, definition of manufacturing *plus* the logging and newspaper, periodical, book and directory publishing industries that have traditionally been considered manufacturing and included in the industrial sector.

At 109.7 percent of its 1997 average, industrial production was 1.0 percent lower than its level in June 2002. Capacity utilization for total industry was unchanged at 74.3 percent, a rate 7 percentage points below its 1972–2002 average.

Market Groups

In June, the output of consumer goods rose 0.4 percent as the production of both durables and non-energy nondurables posted gains; the production of consumer energy products, held down by a sharp decline in utility output for residential use, fell 3.0 percent. Among durables, the output of automotive products, which had fallen sharply over the previous four months, rose 1.5 percent in June. The output of other durable consumer goods eased a bit after having increased in May. The production of non-energy nondurables rose 1.1 percent, with notable expansions in chemical products, paper products, and foods and tobacco.

The production of business equipment rose for a second month, led by a broad-based increase in industrial and other equipment. The production of information processing equipment was little changed; another gain in the output of computers was offset by declines in the production of communications equipment. The output of transit equipment fell 1.5 percent with weakness in medium and heavy trucks as well as in commercial aircraft. Defense and space equipment rose 0.4 percent after a downward-revised 1.0 percent rise in May. Both construction supplies and business supplies, which increased in May, posted small declines in June. The output of materials was unchanged as small gains in durables and nondurables were about offset by the weak level of electricity generation.

Industry Groups

Capacity utilization in manufacturing edged up 0.2 percentage point in June, to 72.8 percent. The output of both durable and nondurable manufacturers (NAICS) rose 0.4 percent. Increases among durables were widespread, with the most significant gains occurring in motor vehicles and parts and in primary metals. The increase in nondurables was concentrated in chemicals and in food, beverage, and tobacco products.

In mining, the 1.0 percentage point increase in output reflected widespread gains, and capacity utilization moved up to 85.4 percent. With the sharp drop in output, capacity utilization at utilities fell to 80.1 percent in June, the lowest level since July 1983.

Capacity utilization for industries in the crude stage of processing rose 0.5 percentage point, to 83.1 percent, and utilization for industries in the finished goods stage rose 0.5 percentage point, to 70.5 percent. Capacity utilization for the industries in the primary and semifinished stage fell 0.6 percentage point, to 75.9 percent.

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

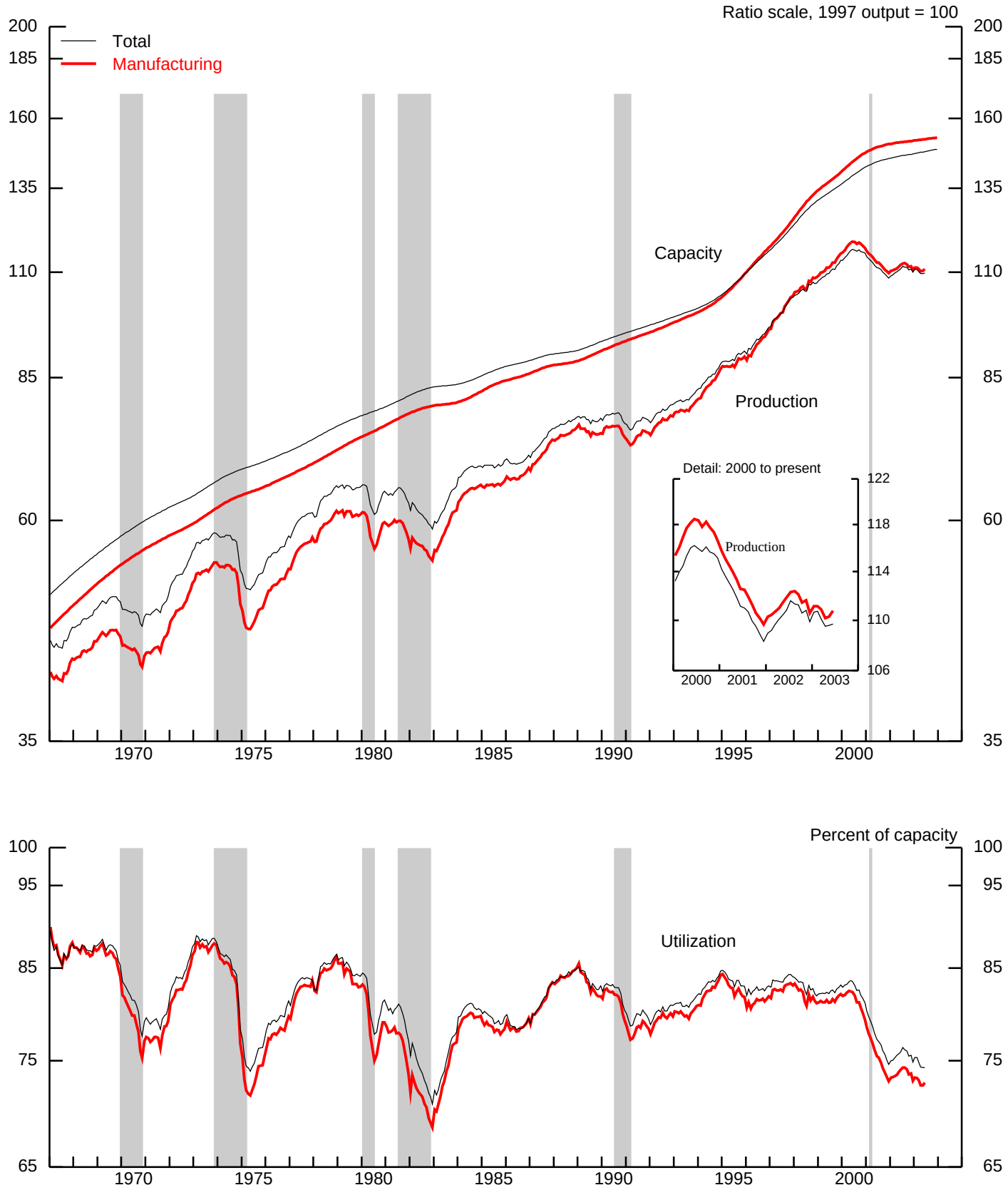
Revision of Industrial Production and Capacity Utilization

In the fall of 2003, the Federal Reserve Board will publish a revision to the index of industrial production (IP), the related measures of capacity and capacity utilization, and the data on industrial use of electric power. The updated measures will reflect the incorporation of newly available, more comprehensive source data typical of annual revisions. The updating of source data for IP in the 2003 annual revision will include annual data from the Census Bureau's 2001 Annual Survey of Manufactures and from selected editions of its 2001 and 2002 Current Industrial Reports. Annual data from the U.S. Geological Survey regarding metallic and nonmetallic minerals (except fuels) for 2001 and 2002 will also be introduced. The updating will include revisions to the monthly indicator for each industry (either physical product data, production-worker hours, or electric power usage) and revisions to seasonal factors.

Capacity and capacity utilization will be revised to incorporate preliminary data from the Census Bureau's 2002 Survey of Plant Capacity of the Bureau of the Census, which covers manufacturing, along with other new data on capacity from the U.S. Geological Survey, the Department of Energy, and other organizations. The statistics on the industrial use of electric power will incorporate additional information received from utilities for the past few years and will include some data from the 2001 Annual Survey of Manufactures.

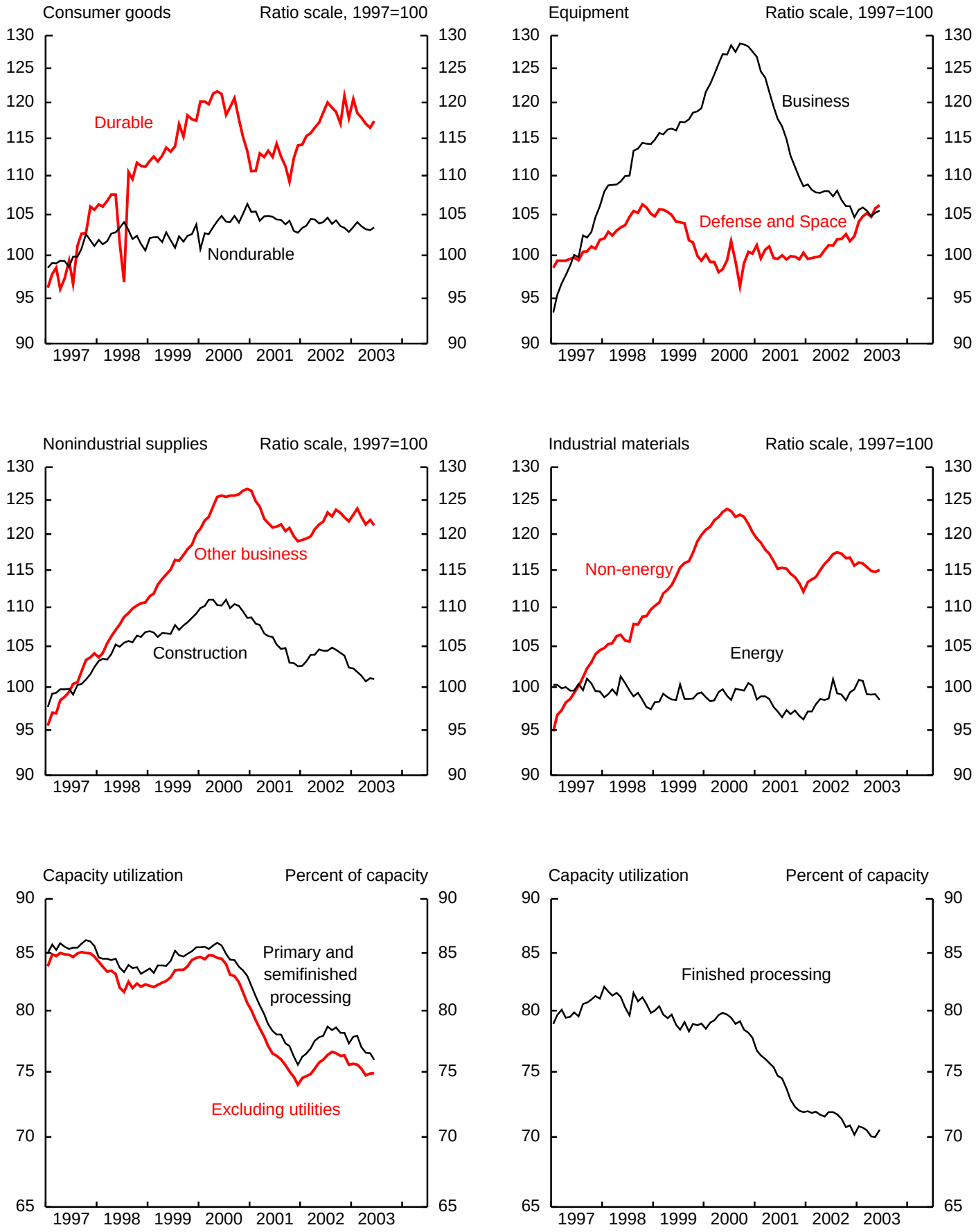
Once the revision is published, it will be made available on the Board's web site, www.federalreserve.gov/releases/G17. The revised data will also be available through the web site of the Department of Commerce. Further information on these revisions is available from the Board's Industrial Output Section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

1. Industrial production, capacity, and utilization

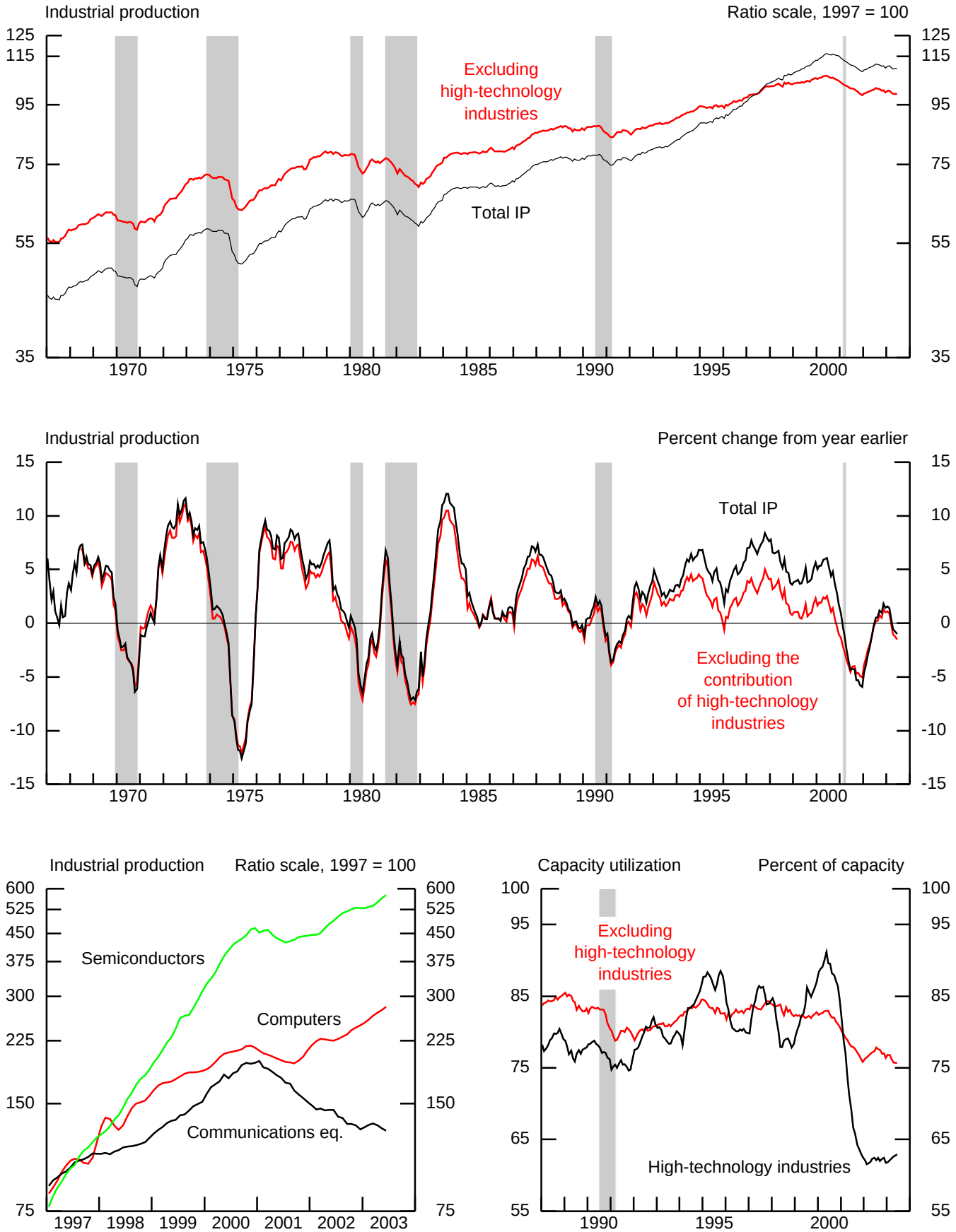


Notes: The shaded areas are periods of business recession as defined by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER). The line plotted at March 2001 is the most recent business cycle peak.
See note on cover page.

2. Industrial production and capacity utilization



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 line plotted at March 2001 is the most recent business cycle peak.

Table 1
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION: MARKET AND INDUSTRY GROUP SUMMARY

Percent change, seasonally adjusted

Item		2002 proportion[1]	Fourth quarter to fourth quarter 2000	2001	2002	Annual rate 2002 Q3	Q4	2003 Q1[r]	Q2[p]	Monthly rate 2003 Mar.[r]	Apr.[r]	May[r]	June[p]	June '02 to June '03
Total IP		100.00	2.7	-5.7	1.4	3.4	-3.4	.3	-3.2	-.6	-.5	.1	.1	-1.0
MARKET GROUPS														
Final products and nonindustrial supplies		59.81	3.2	-5.4	.5	2.1	-3.6	.7	-2.9	-.5	-.6	.2	.2	-1.0
Consumer goods		30.46	1.1	-2.1	1.4	2.0	-3.4	1.6	-3.1	-.5	-.5	-.2	.4	-.8
Durable		7.52	-2.0	-3.0	6.0	6.7	-2.4	1.3	-6.7	-.5	-.8	-.4	.8	-1.0
Automotive products		4.29	-4.8	1.7	9.6	16.9	-6.2	3.5	-10.6	-1.0	-1.1	-1.2	1.5	-.9
Home electronics		.34	9.2	-13.5	-1.8	-3.7	12.6	23.4	13.1	4.2	2.2	-1.4	2.0	15.5
Appliances, furniture, carpeting		1.29	-1.0	-4.6	1.7	-10.4	4.6	-3.8	4.2	.2	.2	1.4	-.8	-.9
Miscellaneous goods		1.60	.6	-9.5	2.2	-2.5	-.1	-4.5	-8.1	-.7	-1.2	.4	-.1	-4.9
Nondurable		22.93	2.2	-1.8	.0	.5	-3.7	1.7	-1.9	-.5	-.4	-.1	.3	-.7
Non-energy		18.96	1.1	-1.0	-1.6	.1	-4.6	.2	.0	.1	-.5	-.1	1.1	-.6
Foods and tobacco		10.27	-.4	-2.2	-.9	-3.3	-5.4	-2.6	.5	.0	-.3	.3	1.2	-1.9
Clothing		1.04	-6.2	-12.6	-4.6	-3.7	-10.5	-7.0	-18.5	-1.5	-2.8	-.3	-2.1	-11.5
Chemical products		4.79	6.5	4.8	-3.1	5.0	-5.2	6.3	2.2	.3	.0	-1.2	1.6	2.3
Paper products		2.29	1.0	-.3	-.4	7.5	3.2	2.1	2.3	.7	-.9	.4	.7	3.6
Energy		3.98	7.6	-5.2	8.1	2.5	.8	9.2	-10.4	-2.9	-.2	.0	-3.0	-.6
Business equipment		9.65	7.9	-14.3	-3.9	-1.8	-6.6	.3	-1.9	-.3	-.7	.4	.3	-2.3
Transit		1.74	-8.6	-12.1	-15.6	-8.2	-16.3	-10.7	-9.1	-.9	-1.1	.5	-1.5	-10.8
Information processing		3.05	20.0	-13.4	-1.6	-4.4	-.6	9.8	2.7	1.1	-.5	.4	-.1	1.7
Industrial and other		4.86	6.3	-15.7	-.7	2.3	-6.7	-1.4	-2.3	-1.0	-.7	.4	1.1	-1.7
Defense and space equipment		2.20	-.4	.0	2.3	4.5	1.9	10.1	3.5	.4	-.4	1.0	.4	4.9
Construction supplies		6.84	.7	-6.0	.6	1.0	-4.3	-6.1	-3.6	-.4	-.7	.3	-.1	-3.3
Business supplies		10.30	6.3	-5.1	2.2	6.1	-2.0	1.7	-4.6	-1.0	-.9	.5	-.6	-.4
Materials		40.19	2.0	-6.0	2.8	5.3	-3.0	-.4	-3.7	-.7	-.4	-.1	.0	-1.0
Non-energy		30.49	2.3	-6.9	2.9	5.4	-3.2	-1.9	-3.2	-.4	-.5	-.1	.2	-1.2
Durable		18.56	5.6	-7.7	3.8	5.7	-1.6	-2.0	-3.5	-.8	-.3	.1	.1	-.9
Consumer parts		4.21	-6.3	-3.7	7.9	8.5	-.9	-.8	-8.9	-.9	-1.1	-.4	.4	-.5
Equipment parts		5.94	23.4	-10.2	3.6	8.0	-.5	2.1	5.0	.0	.3	1.1	.5	3.4
Other		8.41	-3.5	-7.2	1.9	2.6	-2.9	-5.4	-6.4	-1.3	-.4	-.4	-.3	-4.0
Nondurable		11.93	-3.5	-5.4	1.3	4.8	-5.6	-1.7	-2.6	.3	-.7	-.5	.3	-1.8
Textile		.80	-9.6	-12.6	.1	2.2	-10.2	-12.5	-11.4	-.5	-1.5	-1.5	-.5	-9.3
Paper		3.00	-3.8	-5.6	3.0	10.1	1.3	-9.0	-4.2	1.3	-1.8	.5	-.5	-.5
Chemical		4.18	-4.1	-5.4	1.2	2.3	-11.2	4.8	-2.6	.1	.1	-2.2	1.0	-2.3
Energy		9.71	1.0	-3.4	2.6	5.0	-2.4	4.4	-5.2	-1.6	.0	.1	-.7	-.2
INDUSTRY GROUPS														
Manufacturing		84.62	2.5	-6.1	1.0	3.0	-3.7	-.6	-2.3	-.2	-.6	.1	.4	-1.0
Manufacturing (NAICS)		79.31	2.6	-6.2	1.2	2.9	-3.9	-.9	-2.6	-.3	-.6	.1	.4	-1.2
Durable manufacturing		43.41	5.4	-8.2	1.9	3.8	-2.8	-.6	-3.2	-.6	-.4	.1	.4	-.9
Wood products	321	1.43	-6.7	-3.1	-1.1	1.6	-13.4	-6.2	-.4	-.7	.8	-.1	-.1	-5.7
Nonmetallic mineral products	327	2.50	-.2	.1	2.6	5.5	1.8	-2.0	-2.1	.1	-.1	.4	-.7	1.0
Primary metal	331	2.45	-9.6	-11.6	3.6	1.5	.4	-9.4	-16.2	-4.6	.8	-3.8	1.2	-7.4
Fabricated metal products	332	6.07	.5	-7.8	1.1	1.4	-2.2	-7.3	-5.8	-1.0	-.8	.5	-.4	-3.8
Machinery	333	5.28	4.8	-17.8	-.8	.3	-8.7	2.6	1.2	.0	-.5	.7	.1	-1.3
Computer and electronic products	334	8.09	30.7	-9.6	4.0	5.5	3.4	6.2	7.8	.8	.4	1.1	.4	5.8
Electrical equip., appliances, and components	335	2.39	2.7	-10.9	-1.9	-2.5	-3.4	-4.7	-2.8	-.9	-.9	.8	.4	-3.3
Motor vehicles and parts	3361–3	7.12	-8.4	-1.2	10.9	18.1	-5.6	1.6	-12.8	-1.3	-1.3	-1.1	1.2	-1.5
Aerospace and other miscellaneous transportation equipment	3364–9	3.29	-4.9	-5.0	-10.7	-7.5	-3.5	3.1	1.8	.1	-.3	1.3	-.1	-.4
Furniture and related products	337	1.69	.7	-8.9	-1.9	-2.1	-4.0	-7.1	-3.8	-1.3	-.6	.4	1.0	-3.4
Miscellaneous	339	3.10	3.8	-5.7	1.8	-.8	-2.6	-.6	-5.3	-.9	-1.2	.1	1.1	-2.0
Nondurable manufacturing		35.90	-1.2	-3.4	.2	1.8	-5.3	-1.3	-2.0	.1	-.8	.0	.4	-1.6
Food, beverage, and tobacco products	311,2	11.65	-.4	-1.8	-.8	-2.8	-5.2	-2.1	.5	.0	-.3	.3	1.1	-1.7
Textile and product mills	313,4	1.29	-6.3	-12.4	-.3	-2.0	-7.7	-10.2	-7.2	.6	-1.7	-1.1	-.5	-7.5
Apparel and leather	315,6	1.12	-5.9	-12.9	-4.5	-3.4	-10.0	-6.9	-18.0	-1.4	-2.7	-.4	-2.0	-11.1
Paper	322	3.14	-4.0	-5.7	2.9	6.4	.6	-9.2	-1.1	1.7	-1.4	.4	-.7	-1.8
Printing and support	323	2.67	-.8	-5.6	3.0	14.3	-.2	-4.8	-9.8	-1.4	-1.7	.8	-.1	.0
Petroleum and coal products	324	1.92	-.5	-.3	1.3	-4.1	2.0	-.8	1.0	1.9	-1.7	2.0	-1.5	.0
Chemical	325	10.24	.4	-1.1	-1.0	4.3	-8.4	5.1	-.7	-.1	-.1	-1.4	1.4	.0
Plastics and rubber products	326	3.87	-1.9	-5.7	2.7	2.8	-6.4	-1.2	-2.6	.3	-1.8	1.6	-.7	-2.6
Other manufacturing (non-NAICS)	**1133,5111**	5.32	.4	-3.9	-1.8	5.3	.1	3.8	3.5	.6	-.8	.5	.7	2.9
Mining	**21**	6.03	.8	-.6	-1.9	.2	1.0	-2.7	2.1	.0	.1	.6	1.0	.9
Utilities	**2211,2**	9.34	6.0	-5.4	7.7	8.4	-3.3	10.3	-14.4	-4.0	.1	-.8	-3.5	-2.7
Electric	2211	8.06	4.8	-4.0	7.1	10.7	-5.2	11.4	-14.8	-3.7	.0	-.9	-3.7	-2.7
Natural gas	2212	1.28	12.8	-12.5	12.0	-5.6	10.4	4.0	-12.1	-5.8	.9	.0	-2.2	-3.3

r Revised. p Preliminary.

NOTE. Under 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 an 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 estimates of the relative contribution of each series to the growth of total industrial production in the following year.

Table 2
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION: SPECIAL AGGREGATES AND SELECTED DETAIL

Percent change, seasonally adjusted

Item		2002 proportion	Fourth quarter to fourth quarter			Annual rate				Monthly rate				June '02 to June '03
			2000	2001	2002	2002 Q3	Q4	2003 Q1[r]	Q2[p]	2003 Mar.[r]	Apr.[r]	May[r]	June[p]	
Total industry		100.00	2.7	-5.7	1.4	3.4	-3.4	.3	-3.2	-.6	-.5	.1	.1	-1.0
Energy		16.15	3.7	-3.5	3.8	4.8	-1.8	6.1	-7.5	-2.3	.0	.0	-1.7	-.7
Consumer products		3.98	7.6	-5.2	8.1	2.5	.8	9.2	-10.4	-2.9	-.2	.0	-3.0	-.6
Commercial products		2.22	7.0	.3	4.5	6.9	-4.1	9.1	-14.8	-3.9	-.1	-.5	-4.1	-4.3
Oil and gas well drilling		.25	29.4	-10.9	-14.8	13.7	4.4	-3.6	20.4	-2.2	3.1	3.4	-1.9	6.2
Converted fuel		3.41	5.3	-7.7	2.9	11.0	-7.1	12.7	-9.5	-2.3	-.2	-.8	-2.1	-.6
Primary materials		6.30	-1.3	-1.0	2.4	1.7	.3	.1	-2.9	-1.2	.0	.5	.0	.0
Non-energy		83.85	2.5	-6.1	1.0	3.1	-3.7	-.8	-2.3	-.3	-.6	.1	.5	-1.1
Selected high-technology industries		5.30	40.0	-9.6	7.1	7.5	6.7	8.2	14.4	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	9.2
Computers and office equipment	3341	1.20	17.7	-5.9	19.9	9.4	25.5	24.5	27.9	2.4	1.9	1.9	2.1	24.4
Communications equipment	3342	1.68	30.3	-20.2	-16.6	-21.3	-16.1	2.8	-7.9	1.0	-1.4	-2.0	-1.4	-12.6
Semiconductors and related electronic components	334412–9	2.42	55.8	-3.4	19.8	30.7	14.5	3.9	24.0	.5	2.4	2.7	2.0	17.8
Excluding selected high-technology industries		78.55	-1.2	-5.6	.4	2.7	-4.4	-1.4	-3.4	-.3	-.7	.0	.4	-1.7
Motor vehicles and parts	3361–3	7.12	-8.4	-1.2	10.9	18.1	-5.6	1.6	-12.8	-1.3	-1.3	-1.1	1.2	-1.5
Motor vehicles	3361	3.02	-12.0	2.0	12.1	26.7	-13.9	1.7	-18.4	-2.0	-1.3	-2.5	1.1	-4.4
Motor vehicle parts	3363	3.70	-4.3	-2.1	8.7	10.1	.2	3.3	-8.3	-.9	-1.2	-.3	1.3	1.1
Excluding motor vehicles and parts		71.43	-.5	-6.0	-.5	1.3	-4.3	-1.7	-2.4	-.2	-.7	.1	.3	-1.8
Consumer goods		22.46	.8	-2.2	-1.3	-.9	-3.9	-.2	-.4	.1	-.5	.0	.9	-1.0
Business equipment		7.16	5.4	-13.7	-6.0	-2.8	-7.7	-1.9	-3.2	-.8	-.9	.7	.5	-3.2
Construction supplies		6.73	.3	-5.9	.8	1.2	-4.2	-6.2	-3.5	-.5	-.7	.4	-.1	-3.2
Business supplies		9.71	1.2	-4.9	1.3	5.0	-2.8	1.5	-6.0	-1.1	-1.1	.4	-.8	-1.3
Materials		25.53	-2.8	-7.3	.9	3.0	-4.7	-2.9	-3.8	-.3	-.6	-.3	-.1	-2.6
Measures excluding selected high-technology industries														
Total industry		94.70	-.4	-5.2	1.0	3.0	-3.9	-.2	-4.1	-.7	-.6	.0	.0	-1.6
Manufacturing[1]		79.32	-1.1	-5.6	.5	2.6	-4.4	-1.2	-3.3	-.3	-.7	.1	.4	-1.6
Durable		38.31	-1.3	-7.8	1.0	3.0	-4.2	-1.8	-5.5	-.9	-.7	.0	.3	-2.4
Measures excluding motor vehicles and parts														
Total industry		92.88	3.5	-6.0	.7	2.3	-3.2	.2	-2.4	-.5	-.4	.1	.0	-1.0
Manufacturing[1]		77.51	3.5	-6.5	.1	1.7	-3.5	-.8	-1.2	-.1	-.6	.2	.4	-.9
Durable		36.49	7.9	-9.3	.3	1.0	-2.3	-1.1	-1.2	-.5	-.3	.4	.2	-.9
Stage-of-process components of non–energy materials, measures of the input to														
Finished processors		13.94	8.0	-7.9	4.6	8.3	-.8	-2.1	-2.3	.0	-.7	.4	.2	.6
Semifinished and primary processors		16.55	-3.1	-5.9	1.3	2.9	-5.2	-1.7	-3.9	-.7	-.3	-.6	.2	-2.8

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1. See note on cover page.

Table 3
MOTOR VEHICLE ASSEMBLIES

Millions of units, seasonally adjusted annual rate

Item	2002 average	2002 Q3	Q4	2003 Q1	Q2	2003 Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Total	12.28	12.97	12.37	12.37	11.67	11.96	11.69	11.48	11.84
Autos	5.02	5.16	4.86	4.71	4.41	4.42	4.35	4.40	4.47
Trucks	7.26	7.81	7.51	7.66	7.26	7.54	7.34	7.08	7.38
Light	7.00	7.52	7.26	7.43	7.04	7.31	7.10	6.84	7.16
Medium and heavy	.26	.29	.25	.23	.23	.23	.24	.24	.21
MEMO									
Autos and light trucks	12.02	12.68	12.12	12.14	11.44	11.72	11.46	11.24	11.63

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/mvsf.htm

Table 4
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEXES: MARKET AND INDUSTRY GROUP SUMMARY

1997 = 100, seasonally adjusted

Item		2002 proportion	2002 Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	2003 Jan.	Feb.	Mar.r	Apr.r	Mayr	Junep
Total IP		100.00	110.6	110.8	109.9	110.7	110.7	110.1	109.5	109.6	109.7
MARKET GROUPS											
Final products and nonindustrial supplies		59.81	109.1	109.3	108.2	109.1	109.3	108.7	108.1	108.3	108.4
Consumer goods		30.46	107.0	107.8	106.6	107.7	107.8	107.2	106.7	106.5	107.0
Durable		7.52	117.0	121.0	117.8	120.5	118.5	117.9	117.0	116.5	117.4
Automotive products		4.29	125.9	132.4	125.9	131.3	128.8	127.4	126.0	124.5	126.3
Home electronics		.34	140.1	142.1	145.3	152.7	145.9	152.0	155.3	153.2	156.2
Appliances, furniture, carpeting		1.29	104.9	107.1	107.7	105.4	105.5	105.7	105.9	107.4	106.6
Miscellaneous goods		1.60	98.2	98.3	98.7	98.7	96.9	96.2	95.1	95.4	95.3
Nondurable		22.93	103.6	103.3	102.8	103.4	104.1	103.6	103.1	103.0	103.4
Non-energy		18.96	102.0	101.3	100.8	101.1	101.6	101.7	101.2	101.1	102.1
Foods and tobacco		10.27	98.7	97.9	97.4	97.6	97.2	97.2	96.9	97.2	98.3
Clothing		1.04	70.2	70.6	69.9	69.7	69.1	68.0	66.1	65.9	64.5
Chemical products		4.79	118.3	118.0	116.9	117.9	120.2	120.6	120.6	119.1	121.0
Paper products		2.29	110.0	108.8	109.0	108.3	110.2	111.0	110.0	110.4	111.1
Energy		3.98	111.8	114.0	113.3	115.7	117.2	113.8	113.6	113.6	110.2
Business equipment		9.65	106.0	106.1	104.6	105.6	105.9	105.5	104.8	105.2	105.5
Transit		1.74	77.3	77.9	75.4	75.7	74.5	73.9	73.1	73.4	72.4
Information processing		3.05	153.1	152.8	152.7	155.1	156.3	158.0	157.1	157.8	157.6
Industrial and other		4.86	91.2	91.1	89.7	90.4	90.8	89.9	89.3	89.6	90.6
Defense and space equipment		2.20	102.5	101.7	102.3	104.1	104.8	105.2	104.7	105.8	106.2
Construction supplies		6.84	104.2	103.8	102.4	102.3	101.8	101.4	100.7	101.0	101.0
Business supplies		10.30	123.1	122.5	121.9	122.8	123.7	122.5	121.4	122.1	121.3
Materials		40.19	112.8	113.1	112.4	113.0	112.8	112.1	111.6	111.5	111.5
Non-energy		30.49	116.7	116.7	115.6	116.0	115.9	115.4	114.9	114.7	115.0
Durable		18.56	129.5	129.7	128.1	129.1	128.6	127.6	127.2	127.3	127.5
Consumer parts		4.21	111.7	114.6	111.1	113.8	111.9	110.9	109.8	109.3	109.8
Equipment parts		5.94	185.7	185.3	184.4	186.0	186.2	186.2	186.7	188.8	189.8
Other		8.41	98.0	97.2	96.4	96.3	96.3	95.0	94.6	94.2	94.0
Nondurable		11.93	97.1	97.0	96.5	96.2	96.4	96.7	96.0	95.6	95.8
Textile		.80	77.2	77.0	75.3	74.1	74.2	73.8	72.7	71.5	71.2
Paper		3.00	96.8	96.9	95.8	94.4	93.6	94.8	93.1	93.6	93.1
Chemical		4.18	98.2	97.9	97.3	98.3	99.2	99.3	99.4	97.2	98.2
Energy		9.71	98.4	99.4	99.7	100.9	100.8	99.2	99.1	99.2	98.5
INDUSTRY GROUPS											
Manufacturing		84.62	111.4	111.6	110.6	111.1	111.1	110.9	110.2	110.3	110.8
Manufacturing (NAICS)		79.31	111.7	112.0	110.8	111.5	111.3	111.0	110.3	110.4	110.9
Durable manufacturing		43.41	121.5	122.2	120.5	121.9	121.3	120.5	120.0	120.2	120.6
Wood products	321	1.43	99.2	98.3	96.9	97.4	96.5	95.9	96.6	96.5	96.4
Nonmetallic mineral products	327	2.50	109.3	110.2	108.0	109.7	108.0	108.1	108.0	108.4	107.7
Primary metal	331	2.45	87.6	86.2	84.1	85.0	85.2	81.3	82.0	78.9	79.8
Fabricated metal products	332	6.07	99.8	98.7	98.3	97.9	97.1	96.1	95.4	95.9	95.5
Machinery	333	5.28	86.8	87.4	85.8	86.7	87.4	87.5	87.1	87.6	87.7
Computer and electronic products	334	8.09	224.2	224.5	224.5	226.6	227.5	229.3	230.1	232.7	233.6
Electrical equip., appliances, and components	335	2.39	96.6	97.0	96.9	95.7	96.1	95.2	94.4	95.1	95.5
Motor vehicles and parts	3361–3	7.12	118.3	123.9	117.8	122.9	120.0	118.4	116.8	115.5	116.9
Aerospace and other miscellaneous transportation equipment	3364–9	3.29	85.5	84.8	85.2	86.0	85.6	85.7	85.5	86.6	86.5
Furniture and related products	337	1.69	100.7	100.6	98.9	98.8	98.6	97.3	96.7	97.1	98.1
Miscellaneous	339	3.10	109.3	108.6	110.0	109.5	109.4	108.4	107.1	107.3	108.5
Nondurable manufacturing		35.90	99.1	98.9	98.3	98.2	98.5	98.6	97.8	97.8	98.3
Food, beverage, and tobacco products	311,2	11.65	99.5	98.6	98.3	98.5	98.2	98.2	97.8	98.2	99.2
Textile and product mills	313,4	1.29	81.3	81.7	80.8	78.4	79.2	79.7	78.3	77.5	77.1
Apparel and leather	315,6	1.12	70.2	70.5	69.7	69.7	69.0	68.0	66.2	65.9	64.6
Paper	322	3.14	95.7	96.8	95.0	93.0	93.0	94.6	93.3	93.6	93.0
Printing and support	323	2.67	99.5	98.4	98.9	99.1	97.7	96.3	94.7	95.5	95.4
Petroleum and coal products	324	1.92	99.4	103.9	105.0	102.0	101.8	103.8	102.0	104.0	102.4
Chemical	325	10.24	104.6	104.2	103.4	104.4	106.0	105.8	105.7	104.2	105.7
Plastics and rubber products	326	3.87	106.4	105.8	104.6	104.9	105.3	105.6	103.7	105.4	104.6
Other manufacturing (non-NAICS)	**1133,5111**	5.32	106.7	105.4	105.9	105.3	107.5	108.1	107.3	107.9	108.6
Mining	**21**	6.03	92.3	93.6	95.2	93.6	92.8	92.8	92.9	93.4	94.4
Utilities	**2211,2**	9.34	112.1	112.1	110.5	115.0	116.3	111.7	111.8	111.0	107.1
Electric	2211	8.06	113.7	113.3	112.2	116.8	118.0	113.6	113.7	112.6	108.5
Natural gas	2212	1.28	103.6	105.8	101.6	105.4	107.5	101.2	102.1	102.1	99.9

r Revised. p Preliminary.
NOTE. See notes to table 1.

Table 5
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEXES: SPECIAL AGGREGATES

1997 = 100, seasonally adjusted

Item		2002 proportion	2002 Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	2003 Jan.	Feb.	Mar.[r]	Apr.[r]	May[r]	June[p]
Total industry		100.00	110.6	110.8	109.9	110.7	110.7	110.1	109.5	109.6	109.7
Energy		16.15	103.8	104.8	104.8	106.5	107.0	104.6	104.6	104.6	102.8
Consumer products		3.98	111.8	114.0	113.3	115.7	117.2	113.8	113.6	113.6	110.2
Commercial products		2.22	118.6	118.4	116.5	120.9	122.6	117.8	117.7	117.1	112.2
Oil and gas well drilling			92.3	88.3	93.7	88.6	92.6	90.6	93.4	96.5	94.7
Converted fuel		3.41	103.4	103.5	102.4	106.0	107.5	105.1	104.9	104.0	101.9
Primary materials		6.30	95.2	96.5	97.7	97.5	96.6	95.4	95.5	96.0	96.0
Non-energy		83.85	111.6	111.6	110.6	111.1	111.1	110.8	110.2	110.2	110.7
Selected high-technology industries		5.30	299.5	301.7	299.9	302.7	306.5	309.9	313.5	316.9	320.2
Computers and office equipment	3341	1.20	240.4	245.0	248.7	252.7	258.2	264.5	269.5	274.7	280.4
Communications equipment	3342	1.68	131.7	130.4	127.0	128.9	130.7	132.1	130.3	127.6	125.8
Semiconductors and related electronic components	334412–9	2.42	524.9	531.3	529.2	530.0	534.0	536.6	549.4	564.0	575.6
Excluding selected high-technology industries		78.55	99.7	99.7	98.7	99.2	99.1	98.8	98.0	98.0	98.5
Motor vehicles and parts	3361–3	7.12	118.3	123.9	117.8	122.9	120.0	118.4	116.8	115.5	116.9
Motor vehicles	3361	3.02	118.6	127.2	117.9	125.4	121.1	118.7	117.2	114.3	115.6
Motor vehicle parts	3363	3.70	119.2	122.3	118.8	122.7	120.8	119.7	118.2	117.9	119.4
Excluding motor vehicles and parts		71.43	98.1	97.6	97.0	97.2	97.3	97.0	96.4	96.5	96.8
Consumer goods		22.46	101.7	101.3	100.9	101.1	101.3	101.4	100.9	100.8	101.7
Business equipment		7.16	89.8	89.4	88.4	88.9	89.0	88.3	87.5	88.1	88.5
Construction supplies		6.73	104.0	103.6	102.2	102.1	101.6	101.2	100.5	100.9	100.8
Business supplies		9.71	103.7	103.1	102.6	103.4	104.1	103.0	101.9	102.3	101.5
Materials		25.53	95.9	95.5	94.9	94.9	94.9	94.6	94.0	93.8	93.7
Measures excluding selected high-technology industries											
Total industry		94.70	100.5	100.6	99.8	100.5	100.5	99.8	99.2	99.2	99.2
Manufacturing[1]		79.32	99.7	99.8	98.8	99.3	99.2	98.9	98.1	98.2	98.6
Durable		38.31	99.2	99.7	98.2	99.3	98.6	97.8	97.1	97.1	97.4
Measures excluding motor vehicles and parts											
Total industry		92.88	110.0	109.8	109.3	109.8	110.1	109.5	109.0	109.1	109.2
Manufacturing[1]		77.51	110.8	110.5	109.9	110.1	110.3	110.2	109.6	109.8	110.2
Durable		36.49	121.6	121.3	120.5	121.1	121.0	120.4	120.1	120.5	120.8
Stage-of-process components of non–energy materials, measures of the input to											
Finished processors		13.94	138.2	139.2	137.1	138.0	137.1	137.1	136.1	136.7	137.0
Semifinished and primary processors		16.55	98.8	98.3	97.9	98.0	98.3	97.6	97.3	96.7	96.9

r Revised. p Preliminary.
1. See note on cover page.

Table 6
DIFFUSION INDEXES OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Percent

Item	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
One month earlier												
2001	41.4	40.3	40.3	46.8	35.3	38.0	47.5	45.1	42.4	43.1	38.6	49.5
2002	55.6	61.0	61.0	58.0	59.3	55.9	52.9	48.5	43.9	41.7	48.1	45.1
2003	54.9	48.8	43.4	35.8	54.7							
Three months earlier												
2001	34.6	29.8	33.9	36.9	33.9	36.9	39.0	40.3	38.0	40.7	37.6	40.3
2002	44.7	55.1	59.9	60.7	63.1	62.0	63.7	58.3	47.5	38.3	47.1	42.0
2003	47.8	45.8	43.7	36.6	38.0							
Six months earlier												
2001	30.2	30.5	28.5	27.8	27.8	30.8	31.5	38.0	38.0	32.5	33.2	38.0
2002	39.3	43.9	52.7	53.7	66.3	66.3	65.8	63.7	54.9	49.8	51.2	45.4
2003	41.4	39.3	42.0	39.3	35.6							

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		2002 proportion	1972-2002 ave.	1988-89 high	1990-91 low	1994-95 high	2002 Q3	2002 Q4	2003 Q1[r]	2003 Q2[p]	2003 Mar.[r]	Apr.[r]	May[r]	June[p]
Total industry		100.00	81.3	85.1	78.6	84.8	76.2	75.3	75.2	74.3	74.8	74.4	74.3	74.3
Manufacturing		86.69	80.2	85.6	77.2	84.3	74.3	73.5	73.2	72.7	73.1	72.5	72.6	72.8
Manufacturing (NAICS)		81.79	80.0	85.5	77.0	84.4	73.8	73.0	72.6	72.0	72.4	71.9	71.9	72.1
Durable manufacturing		47.13	78.5	84.5	73.4	83.7	70.5	69.7	69.3	68.4	68.7	68.3	68.3	68.4
Wood products	321	1.47	80.3	88.7	73.1	87.7	75.2	72.6	71.4	71.3	70.8	71.4	71.3	71.2
Nonmetallic mineral products	327	2.34	79.5	85.6	72.1	83.7	81.3	81.5	80.9	80.4	80.5	80.4	80.7	80.1
Primary metal	331	2.42	81.0	95.3	75.2	94.8	77.1	77.6	75.8	72.4	73.5	74.1	71.2	72.0
Fabricated metal products	332	6.47	77.1	80.1	71.0	83.6	71.3	70.8	69.4	68.4	68.8	68.2	68.6	68.3
Machinery	333	5.94	79.9	84.7	72.9	88.7	68.3	66.7	67.2	67.5	67.4	67.1	67.6	67.7
Computer and electronic products	334	10.28	79.6	81.5	76.4	85.4	62.6	62.3	62.3	62.4	62.3	62.2	62.5	62.4
Electrical equip., appliances, and components	335	2.40	83.3	87.5	75.0	92.5	75.9	75.5	74.7	74.3	74.4	73.8	74.4	74.8
Motor vehicles and parts	3361–3	6.79	77.3	90.0	56.6	87.0	82.7	80.8	80.4	76.9	78.7	77.4	76.3	76.9
Aircraft and other miscellaneous transportation equipment	3364–9	4.13	73.1	88.9	81.9	67.9	59.1	58.7	59.1	59.4	59.1	58.9	59.7	59.6
Furniture and related products	337	1.80	79.2	84.1	68.1	83.7	70.8	70.1	68.9	68.2	68.2	67.8	68.0	68.7
Miscellaneous	339	3.10	77.1	81.7	77.5	81.2	75.5	74.7	74.2	72.8	73.6	72.6	72.6	73.2
Nondurable manufacturing		34.66	82.2	86.9	81.8	85.4	78.5	77.6	77.4	77.1	77.6	77.0	77.0	77.4
Food, beverage, and tobacco products	311,2	10.97	82.4	85.5	81.3	84.3	79.7	78.7	78.3	78.6	78.3	78.1	78.4	79.3
Textile and product mills	313,4	1.33	83.6	91.1	77.1	90.6	74.2	73.1	71.5	70.6	72.2	71.1	70.4	70.2
Apparel and leather	315,6	1.33	80.0	83.9	77.2	89.1	64.8	63.2	62.3	59.8	61.7	60.1	60.1	59.1
Paper	322	2.87	88.5	94.0	85.4	92.6	84.0	84.2	82.4	82.4	83.4	82.3	82.7	82.2
Printing and support	323	2.57	84.8	91.7	82.7	86.0	80.3	80.9	80.2	78.3	79.1	77.8	78.5	78.4
Petroleum and coal products	324	1.52	86.4	88.9	82.5	90.4	88.7	88.9	88.3	88.2	89.3	87.6	89.2	87.8
Chemical	325	10.37	78.7	85.6	80.8	81.3	75.3	73.7	74.5	74.2	74.8	74.6	73.6	74.5
Plastics and rubber products	326	3.69	83.7	91.2	77.1	92.3	80.4	79.4	79.5	79.5	79.9	78.6	80.1	79.6
Other manufacturing (non-NAICS)	**1133,5111**	4.89	83.6	90.2	79.1	82.7	81.8	82.3	83.4	84.5	84.5	83.9	84.4	85.1
Mining	**21**	5.20	86.9	85.6	83.3	88.5	84.9	85.1	84.4	84.7	84.1	84.2	84.6	85.4
Utilities	**2211,2**	8.12	86.7	92.6	84.2	93.8	88.2	86.0	86.9	82.6	84.6	84.3	83.4	80.2
Selected high-technology industries		7.08	79.3	80.4	74.6	88.5	62.2	62.2	62.1	62.8	62.4	62.6	62.8	62.9
Computers and office equipment	3341	1.36	78.6	79.7	67.0	86.4	74.4	77.1	79.4	81.9	80.4	81.2	81.9	82.7
Communications equipment	3342	2.52	78.4	82.0	73.3	87.4	52.0	49.8	50.2	49.3	50.8	50.2	49.2	48.5
Semiconductors and related electronic components	334412–9	3.20	81.2	81.4	78.7	92.0	66.3	67.0	65.5	66.6	65.1	65.9	66.8	67.2
Measures excluding selected high-technology industries														
Total industry		92.92	81.4	85.5	78.8	84.6	77.6	76.8	76.6	75.7	76.2	75.7	75.7	75.7
Manufacturing[1]		79.61	80.2	86.1	77.3	84.0	75.8	75.0	74.7	74.1	74.5	74.0	74.0	74.3
STAGE-OF-PROCESS GROUPS														
Crude		8.45	86.4	88.6	84.7	89.3	83.8	83.1	82.6	82.7	82.8	82.4	82.6	83.1
Primary and semifinished		49.25	82.2	86.2	77.6	87.7	78.5	77.9	77.6	76.3	77.0	76.5	76.5	75.9
Finished		42.30	78.5	83.1	77.2	80.3	71.6	70.6	70.6	70.2	70.5	70.0	70.0	70.5

r Revised. p Preliminary.
1. See 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	1995-2003	2000	2001	2002	2003[p]	2002 Q3	2002 Q4	2003 Q1	2003 Q2	2003 June
Total industry	2.8	1.8	2.2	4.1	4.3	2.4	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	.1
Manufacturing[1]	3.1	2.1	2.6	4.5	5.0	2.4	.9	.8	.7	.6	.8	.8	.1
Mining	.7	.1	-.8	.0	-.4	2.2	-.2	.4	-.3	.3	.5	.3	.0
Utilities	3.6	1.7	1.3	2.9	2.9	4.1	6.5	5.0	6.8	6.7	5.8	4.9	.4
Selected high-technology industries	18.2	17.2	15.4	31.9	40.3	23.2	8.7	9.8	7.5	6.9	8.6	9.7	.8
Manufacturing[1] ex. selected high-technology industries	2.4	1.2	1.7	1.9	1.5	.4	-.1	.2	-.1	-.1	.2	.2	.0
STAGE-OF-PROCESS GROUPS													
Crude	1.6	.3	-.2	-.1	-.4	.8	-.6	-.1	-.6	-.2	.0	-.2	.0
Primary and semifinished	2.8	1.4	2.5	5.2	5.6	3.0	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.5	.1
Finished	3.5	3.0	2.5	3.7	4.0	2.0	.9	.8	.9	.9	.9	.8	.1

p Preliminary.
1. See note on cover page.

Table 9
Gross Value of Final Products and Nonindustrial Supplies

Billions of 1996 dollars at annual rate, seasonally adjusted

Item	1996	2002	2002 Q2	Q3	Q4	2003 Q1[r]	Q2[p]	2003 Mar.[r]	Apr.[r]	May[r]	June[p]
Final products and nonindustrial supplies	2,409.0	2,801.4	2,804.1	2,823.6	2,798.7	2,802.6	2,777.2	2,791.9	2,775.6	2,778.5	2,777.5
Final products	1,751.3	2,022.5	2,024.6	2,038.2	2,019.9	2,026.9	2,011.4	2,019.7	2,010.1	2,009.9	2,014.3
Consumer goods	1,227.6	1,386.5	1,387.2	1,398.2	1,388.4	1,394.8	1,381.2	1,388.6	1,381.7	1,379.1	1,382.8
Durable	354.0	459.9	459.4	471.4	466.7	469.1	458.7	463.8	459.9	455.7	460.4
Automotive products	216.1	296.3	295.1	308.9	303.1	305.7	295.7	300.9	297.3	292.5	297.2
Other durable goods	137.9	161.5	162.3	159.6	161.1	160.8	160.9	160.5	160.4	161.3	161.0
Nondurable	873.6	927.7	928.7	928.8	923.6	927.5	923.4	926.1	922.9	923.9	923.5
Equipment, total	523.7	626.9	628.7	630.7	621.3	621.4	620.6	620.9	618.2	621.6	622.1
Business and defense	508.8	616.9	618.8	620.7	611.8	612.9	611.7	612.8	609.6	612.4	613.1
Business	428.1	531.2	533.8	534.5	524.9	524.5	522.3	523.9	521.0	522.9	523.1
Defense and space	80.6	84.1	83.6	84.6	85.0	86.2	87.0	86.6	86.2	87.1	87.5
Nonindustrial supplies	657.8	778.9	779.6	785.5	778.9	775.6	765.5	772.0	765.3	768.5	762.8
Construction supplies	255.8	279.1	280.4	280.7	277.5	272.9	270.6	271.6	270.1	270.9	270.8
Business supplies	402.0	502.2	501.5	507.4	504.2	506.3	498.2	503.9	498.5	501.1	495.0
Commercial energy products	113.0	132.6	132.7	134.6	133.6	135.8	130.7	133.4	132.7	132.6	126.6

r Revised. p Preliminary.

Table 10
Gross-Value-Weighted Industrial production: Stage-of-Process Groups

Percent change, seasonally adjusted

Item	2002 gross value[1]	Fourth quarter to fourth quarter			Annual rate				Monthly rate				June '02 to June '03
		2000	2001	2002	2002 Q3	Q4	2003 Q1[r]	Q2[p]	2003 Mar.[r]	Apr.[r]	May[r]	June[p]	
Finished	1773.1	1.8	-5.2	.4	2.8	-5.1	.4	-2.6	-.4	-.4	-.2	.8	-1.2
Semi-finished	1771.7	3.8	-5.7	3.2	6.1	-2.6	-.3	-4.0	-.7	-.7	.4	-.6	-.8
Primary	866.8	-1.3	-6.0	3.5	1.4	-1.7	1.4	-6.7	-1.2	-.4	-.4	-.9	-2.5
Crude	355.2	-4.5	-4.3	-.4	2.3	-6.2	-3.0	-2.5	.0	-.8	-.1	.6	-2.0

r Revised. p Preliminary.
1. Billions of 1996 dollars.

Table 11
Electric Power Use

1997 = 100

Item	1997 billion kWh	Seasonally adjusted						Not seasonally adjusted					
		2002 Dec.	2003 Jan.	Feb.	Mar.[r]	Apr.[r]	May[p]	2002 Dec.	2003 Jan.	Feb.	Mar.[r]	Apr.[r]	May[p]
Total Industry	983.9	88.7	87.8	87.8	86.1	85.8	85.4	87.2	86.1	85.5	84.7	85.3	85.2
Manufacturing[1]	890.9	88.8	87.9	87.8	86.1	85.7	85.5	87.2	85.9	85.4	84.7	85.3	85.4
Durable	386.5	90.1	88.5	88.5	87.2	87.0	85.9	87.0	85.9	86.0	85.6	86.1	86.4
Nondurable	498.4	87.8	87.4	87.2	85.1	84.6	85.2	87.3	85.9	84.8	83.9	84.5	84.5
Mining	93.0	86.6	86.2	87.1	86.6	86.4	83.8	88.1	88.7	87.4	85.7	85.2	82.8
Total ex. nuclear nondefense	962.6	89.4	88.4	88.2	86.8	86.5	85.9	87.1	86.1	85.3	84.7	85.5	86.0
Utility sales to industry	913.5	87.6	86.8	86.4	85.4	84.1	83.1	85.0	83.8	83.6	82.8	83.5	83.5
Industrial generation	70.4	121.6	120.1	120.1	112.8	116.5	114.3	123.7	123.6	114.9	114.7	112.7	112.9

r Revised. p Preliminary.
1. See note on cover page.
NOTE. Additional industry detail is available on the Board's web site, www.federalreserve.gov/releases/g17/download.htm.

Table 12
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]																	
1981	-.6	-.4	.5	-.5	.7	.5	.7	-.1	-.7	-.7	-1.1	-1.2	1.1	1.4	4.1	-9.0	1.2
1982	-1.7	1.9	-.7	-.8	-.8	-.4	-.3	-.8	-.4	-1.0	-.3	-.9	-7.2	-5.3	-5.8	-7.9	-5.2
1983	1.9	-.5	.7	1.3	.7	.6	1.5	1.1	1.5	.7	.4	.5	4.5	9.8	14.5	10.4	2.6
1984	2.1	.2	.7	.6	.5	.3	.3	.1	-.3	-.1	.3	.0	12.6	6.6	2.7	.0	9.0
1985	-.3	.5	.0	.0	.1	-.1	-.6	.4	.4	-.4	.3	1.0	.8	.6	-.7	2.2	1.1
1986	.5	-.6	-.6	.0	.1	-.3	.3	.1	.2	.4	.5	.8	2.6	-2.6	.9	4.9	.9
1987	-.6	1.3	.2	.6	.6	.6	.7	.7	.2	1.3	.4	.4	4.5	7.1	7.5	8.8	4.8
1988	.1	.4	.2	.4	-.1	.1	.3	.6	-.3	.5	.3	.4	3.4	2.7	2.4	3.0	4.8
1989	.3	-.5	.4	.0	-.7	.0	-1.0	.9	-.3	-.1	.2	.7	1.8	-1.5	-3.0	1.3	.9
1990	-.6	.9	.5	.0	.0	.4	-.2	.1	.1	-.6	-1.3	-.6	2.9	3.2	.8	-6.0	.8
1991	-.4	-.7	-.5	.2	1.0	.9	.1	-.1	.9	-.2	-.2	-.3	-7.3	2.4	5.2	.6	-1.6
1992	-.6	.8	.8	.6	.4	-.1	.8	-.4	.2	.7	.5	.1	-.4	6.9	3.0	4.2	2.7
1993	.4	.3	.2	.2	-.4	.2	.4	-.1	.7	.5	.5	.6	3.5	1.1	2.1	6.0	3.3
1994	.5	.1	.9	.6	.6	.7	.2	.5	.1	.8	.6	1.1	5.7	7.4	5.0	7.6	5.4
1995	.5	.1	.0	-.1	.3	.4	-.4	1.4	.4	-.2	.4	.4	6.0	.8	4.1	3.7	4.9
1996	-.8	1.4	-.2	.9	.7	.9	.0	.6	.6	.1	.9	.6	2.0	8.0	5.8	6.5	4.4
1997	.3	1.4	.4	.5	.4	.5	.4	1.0	.9	.8	.6	.3	8.7	6.5	7.6	9.2	7.4
1998	.5	.3	.3	.6	.5	-.5	-.1	1.8	-.2	.7	-.3	.1	4.5	4.2	3.3	4.0	5.6
1999	.7	.3	.4	.2	.5	.1	.7	.5	-.1	.9	.6	.7	4.2	4.1	4.9	6.5	4.3
2000	.1	.7	.4	.7	.6	.2	-.2	-.2	.3	-.4	-.1	-.3	5.4	7.1	.2	-1.6	4.7
2001	-.8	-.5	-.5	-.5	-.6	-.6	-.1	-.3	-.7	-.4	-.6	-.5	-6.1	-6.1	-4.6	-5.8	-3.5
2002	.6	.2	.4	.4	.3	.3	.7	-.2	-.1	-.6	.2	-.8	1.4	4.4	3.4	-3.4	-.7
2003	.7	.1	-.6	-.5	.1	.1							.3	-3.2			
IP (*1997=100*)																	
2001	114.2	113.6	113.1	112.5	111.8	111.1	111.0	110.7	109.9	109.5	108.8	108.3	113.6	111.8	110.5	108.9	111.2
2002	109.0	109.2	109.6	110.1	110.4	110.8	111.6	111.3	111.2	110.6	110.8	109.9	109.3	110.5	111.4	110.4	110.5
2003	110.7	110.7	110.1	109.5	109.6	109.7							110.5	109.6			
Capacity (*percent of 1997 output*)																	
2001	142.3	142.7	143.0	143.4	143.6	143.9	144.1	144.4	144.6	144.8	145.0	145.1	142.7	143.6	144.4	145.0	143.9
2002	145.3	145.4	145.6	145.7	145.9	146.0	146.1	146.2	146.4	146.5	146.6	146.7	145.4	145.9	146.2	146.6	146.0
2003	146.9	147.0	147.1	147.3	147.4	147.5							147.0	147.4			
Utilization (*percent*)																	
1981	80.8	80.3	80.5	79.9	80.4	80.6	81.0	80.7	80.0	79.2	78.1	77.0	80.5	80.3	80.5	78.1	79.9
1982	75.5	76.8	76.0	75.2	74.5	74.1	73.7	73.0	72.6	71.8	71.5	70.8	76.1	74.6	73.1	71.3	73.8
1983	72.1	71.6	72.1	73.1	73.6	74.0	75.1	75.9	76.9	77.4	77.7	78.0	71.9	73.5	75.9	77.7	74.8
1984	79.6	79.7	80.2	80.5	80.8	81.0	81.1	81.0	80.6	80.4	80.5	80.3	79.8	80.8	80.9	80.4	80.5
1985	79.9	80.2	80.0	79.8	79.7	79.4	78.8	79.0	79.2	78.8	78.9	79.5	80.0	79.6	79.0	79.1	79.4
1986	79.8	79.2	78.7	78.6	78.5	78.2	78.4	78.3	78.4	78.7	78.9	79.5	79.2	78.5	78.4	79.0	78.8
1987	78.9	79.8	79.9	80.2	80.5	80.9	81.3	81.8	81.9	82.9	83.1	83.4	79.5	80.5	81.6	83.1	81.2
1988	83.4	83.7	83.8	84.0	83.9	84.0	84.2	84.6	84.3	84.6	84.7	84.9	83.6	84.0	84.4	84.7	84.2
1989	85.1	84.6	84.7	84.6	83.9	83.7	82.7	83.3	82.9	82.6	82.6	83.0	84.8	84.1	82.9	82.7	83.6
1990	82.4	83.0	83.2	83.1	83.0	83.1	82.8	82.8	82.8	82.1	81.0	80.3	82.9	83.1	82.8	81.1	82.5
1991	79.9	79.2	78.6	78.7	79.4	79.9	79.9	79.7	80.3	80.0	79.8	79.4	79.2	79.3	80.0	79.7	79.6
1992	78.7	79.3	79.8	80.1	80.3	80.1	80.7	80.2	80.2	80.6	80.9	80.8	79.3	80.2	80.4	80.8	80.1
1993	81.0	81.1	81.1	81.1	80.7	80.7	80.9	80.6	81.0	81.3	81.6	81.9	81.1	80.8	80.9	81.6	81.1
1994	82.1	82.0	82.6	82.9	83.1	83.5	83.4	83.6	83.4	83.8	84.1	84.7	82.2	83.2	83.5	84.2	83.3
1995	84.8	84.5	84.2	83.7	83.6	83.6	82.9	83.6	83.6	83.0	83.0	82.9	84.5	83.6	83.4	83.0	83.6
1996	81.9	82.6	82.0	82.4	82.5	82.9	82.5	82.6	82.7	82.4	82.8	83.0	82.2	82.6	82.6	82.8	82.5
1997	82.9	83.6	83.6	83.6	83.5	83.5	83.4	83.8	84.1	84.3	84.3	84.0	83.4	83.5	83.8	84.2	83.7
1998	83.9	83.6	83.4	83.4	83.4	82.5	82.0	83.0	82.5	82.7	82.1	81.9	83.7	83.1	82.5	82.2	82.9
1999	82.1	82.1	82.2	82.1	82.3	82.1	82.4	82.5	82.2	82.6	82.8	83.1	82.1	82.2	82.4	82.9	82.4
2000	82.9	83.1	83.1	83.4	83.6	83.5	83.0	82.5	82.5	81.9	81.6	81.1	83.0	83.5	82.7	81.6	82.7
2001	80.2	79.6	79.0	78.5	77.9	77.2	77.0	76.7	76.0	75.6	75.1	74.6	79.6	77.9	76.6	75.1	77.3
2002	75.0	75.1	75.3	75.6	75.7	75.9	76.4	76.1	76.0	75.5	75.6	74.9	75.1	75.7	76.2	75.3	75.6
2003	75.3	75.3	74.8	74.4	74.3	74.3							75.2	74.3			

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

Table 13
HISTORICAL STATISTICS FOR INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, CAPACITY, AND UTILIZATION: Manufacturing[1]
Seasonally adjusted

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual
IP (*percent change*)[2]																	
1981	-.4	-.4	.3	.5	.6	-.5	.3	.0	-.6	-1.1	-1.2	-1.7	.8	3.2	-.1	-10.6	1.0
1982	-2.2	2.6	-.8	-.6	-.3	-.2	-.1	-.9	-.3	-1.3	-.6	-.5	-8.8	-2.1	-3.9	-9.0	-5.5
1983	2.5	-.2	1.0	1.2	1.3	.8	1.5	.7	1.8	1.1	.3	.3	9.0	12.5	15.0	12.1	4.6
1984	2.0	.8	.8	.5	.3	.4	.5	.1	-.3	.4	.3	.4	13.0	6.7	3.7	2.2	9.9
1985	-.4	-.2	.7	-.2	.1	.1	-.4	.5	.1	-.4	.6	.4	-.1	1.4	.1	1.7	1.6
1986	1.2	-.5	-.4	.4	.1	-.4	.1	.6	.2	.4	.5	.9	4.8	-.1	1.7	5.6	2.1
1987	-.6	1.6	.2	.5	.6	.5	.8	.5	.5	1.4	.6	.5	4.9	7.2	7.4	10.2	5.4
1988	-.1	.3	.3	.7	-.1	.0	.2	.1	.3	.5	.3	.4	2.7	3.8	1.6	4.4	5.1
1989	.8	-1.0	.0	.1	-.8	.1	-1.1	.9	-.3	-.2	.1	.2	1.8	-3.1	-3.2	.0	.7
1990	-.2	1.4	.4	-.1	.1	.3	-.2	.1	-.1	-.7	-1.2	-.7	4.4	2.9	.4	-6.6	.6
1991	-.7	-.7	-.7	.4	.7	1.1	.4	.0	1.1	-.1	-.3	-.1	-8.6	2.0	6.9	1.4	-2.0
1992	-.6	1.0	.9	.5	.6	.2	.8	-.3	.0	.6	.5	-.2	.8	7.9	4.0	3.0	3.6
1993	.9	.2	.0	.4	-.1	-.2	.3	-.2	.9	.6	.5	.6	4.3	1.5	1.3	6.7	3.5
1994	.4	.1	1.2	.8	.7	.3	.4	.8	.2	.9	.8	1.1	5.9	9.3	6.0	9.3	6.1
1995	.5	-.1	.1	-.1	.1	.5	-.6	1.2	.9	-.2	.2	.5	6.3	.4	3.2	4.5	5.3
1996	-.9	1.3	-.3	1.1	.7	1.1	.4	.6	.7	.1	.9	.8	1.0	9.1	8.3	6.8	4.7
1997	.3	1.6	.6	.3	.5	.7	.3	1.4	.8	.7	.8	.4	10.1	7.7	8.7	9.7	8.5
1998	.9	.2	.2	.8	.3	-.6	-.1	2.1	-.3	1.0	-.1	.2	6.5	3.8	3.8	6.1	6.5
1999	.5	.6	.2	.4	.7	.0	.5	.8	.0	1.0	.8	.6	4.4	4.7	4.9	8.0	4.9
2000	.2	.6	.8	.7	.4	.3	-.1	-.5	.4	-.4	-.4	-.6	6.1	7.1	.1	-2.9	5.0
2001	-.8	-.5	-.5	-.5	-.6	-.7	.0	-.5	-.6	-.6	-.4	-.4	-7.1	-6.2	-4.9	-6.1	-4.1
2002	.6	.1	.2	.3	.4	.4	.4	.1	-.2	-.6	.1	-.9	1.2	3.5	3.0	-3.7	-1.1
2003	.5	.0	-.2	-.6	.1	.4							-.6	-2.3			
IP (*1997=100*)																	
2001	115.7	115.1	114.5	114.0	113.3	112.5	112.5	111.9	111.2	110.6	110.1	109.6	115.1	113.3	111.9	110.1	112.6
2002	110.3	110.4	110.7	111.0	111.4	111.9	112.3	112.4	112.1	111.4	111.6	110.6	110.5	111.4	112.3	111.2	111.4
2003	111.1	111.1	110.9	110.2	110.3	110.8							111.0	110.4			
Capacity (*percent of 1997 output*)																	
2001	147.5	147.9	148.2	148.5	148.8	149.1	149.3	149.5	149.7	149.9	150.1	150.2	147.9	148.8	149.5	150.1	149.1
2002	150.4	150.5	150.6	150.8	150.9	151.0	151.1	151.1	151.2	151.3	151.4	151.4	150.5	150.9	151.1	151.4	151.0
2003	151.6	151.7	151.8	151.9	152.0	152.1							151.7	152.0			
Utilization (*percent*)																	
1981	78.5	77.9	78.0	78.2	78.5	77.9	77.9	77.7	77.1	76.1	75.0	73.6	78.1	78.2	77.6	74.9	77.2
1982	71.8	73.6	72.8	72.3	71.9	71.7	71.5	70.7	70.5	69.4	69.0	68.6	72.8	72.0	70.9	69.0	71.1
1983	70.2	70.0	70.7	71.5	72.5	73.0	74.0	74.5	75.8	76.6	76.8	76.9	70.3	72.3	74.8	76.8	73.5
1984	78.3	78.8	79.3	79.6	79.6	79.8	80.0	79.9	79.5	79.6	79.6	79.7	78.8	79.7	79.8	79.6	79.5
1985	79.1	78.7	79.1	78.7	78.6	78.5	78.0	78.2	78.2	77.7	78.1	78.3	79.0	78.6	78.1	78.0	78.4
1986	79.1	78.6	78.2	78.4	78.4	78.1	78.1	78.4	78.5	78.7	78.9	79.4	78.6	78.3	78.3	79.0	78.6
1987	78.8	79.9	79.8	80.1	80.4	80.7	81.1	81.4	81.7	82.7	83.1	83.4	79.5	80.4	81.4	83.1	81.1
1988	83.2	83.4	83.6	84.1	84.0	83.9	84.1	84.1	84.3	84.7	84.8	85.0	83.4	84.0	84.2	84.8	84.1
1989	85.6	84.5	84.4	84.3	83.4	83.3	82.2	82.8	82.3	82.0	81.8	81.8	84.8	83.7	82.4	81.9	83.2
1990	81.6	82.5	82.7	82.4	82.3	82.3	82.0	82.0	81.8	81.0	79.9	79.2	82.3	82.3	81.9	80.1	81.6
1991	78.5	77.9	77.2	77.3	77.8	78.4	78.6	78.4	79.2	78.9	78.6	78.3	77.9	77.8	78.7	78.6	78.3
1992	77.7	78.4	79.0	79.2	79.5	79.5	80.0	79.6	79.4	79.7	80.0	79.7	78.4	79.4	79.7	79.8	79.3
1993	80.2	80.1	80.0	80.2	79.9	79.6	79.7	79.4	79.9	80.2	80.5	80.8	80.1	79.9	79.7	80.5	80.0
1994	80.9	80.8	81.6	82.0	82.4	82.4	82.5	82.9	82.8	83.2	83.6	84.2	81.1	82.3	82.7	83.7	82.4
1995	84.3	83.9	83.6	83.1	82.8	82.8	81.8	82.4	82.7	82.1	81.8	81.8	83.9	82.9	82.3	81.9	82.8
1996	80.6	81.2	80.5	80.9	81.0	81.5	81.4	81.4	81.6	81.3	81.6	81.8	80.7	81.2	81.5	81.6	81.2
1997	81.6	82.5	82.6	82.5	82.5	82.6	82.4	83.0	83.1	83.2	83.3	83.1	82.3	82.5	82.8	83.2	82.7
1998	83.2	82.9	82.5	82.6	82.3	81.3	80.8	82.0	81.4	81.8	81.3	81.1	82.9	82.0	81.4	81.4	81.9
1999	81.2	81.3	81.2	81.1	81.4	81.1	81.2	81.5	81.2	81.6	81.9	82.1	81.2	81.2	81.3	81.9	81.4
2000	81.9	82.0	82.2	82.4	82.4	82.3	81.9	81.2	81.2	80.6	80.0	79.3	82.0	82.4	81.4	80.0	81.4
2001	78.5	77.8	77.3	76.8	76.1	75.5	75.3	74.8	74.3	73.8	73.4	73.0	77.9	76.1	74.8	73.4	75.6
2002	73.3	73.4	73.5	73.6	73.9	74.1	74.3	74.3	74.1	73.7	73.7	73.0	73.4	73.9	74.3	73.5	73.7
2003	73.3	73.3	73.1	72.5	72.6	72.8							73.2	72.7			

1. See note on cover page.
2. Quarterly changes are at annual rates. Annual changes are calculated from annual averages.

Table 14

HISTORICAL STATISTICS FOR INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, CAPACITY, AND UTILIZATION: Total Industry Excluding Selected High-Technology Industries

Seasonally adjusted

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual
IP *(percent change)*[1]																	
1981	-.7	-.5	.5	-.7	.7	.5	.7	-.2	-.7	-.8	-1.2	-1.3	.2	.5	3.4	-10.0	.5
1982	-1.8	1.8	-.8	-.9	-.9	-.4	-.4	-.8	-.4	-1.1	-.4	-1.0	-8.1	-6.2	-6.5	-8.5	-6.0
1983	1.9	-.6	.7	1.3	.6	.5	1.4	1.2	1.2	.7	.3	.5	3.6	9.0	13.6	9.2	1.8
1984	2.1	.1	.6	.5	.4	.2	.2	-.1	-.3	-.1	.3	.0	11.4	5.2	1.5	-.8	7.8
1985	-.3	.6	.0	.1	.1	-.1	-.5	.4	.5	-.4	.3	1.0	.5	1.1	-.3	2.3	.8
1986	.6	-.6	-.7	-.1	.0	-.1	.0	.0	.2	.4	.4	.8	2.7	-2.9	-.1	4.4	.8
1987	-.7	1.3	.2	.5	.5	.5	.6	.6	.2	1.3	.3	.3	3.4	6.4	6.5	8.1	4.0
1988	.1	.5	.1	.3	-.2	.1	.2	.6	-.4	.4	.3	.4	3.0	2.0	1.8	2.8	4.2
1989	.3	-.5	.4	-.1	-.7	-.1	-1.2	.8	-.3	-.2	.1	.7	2.0	-1.7	-3.9	.6	.6
1990	-.7	.9	.5	-.1	.0	.4	-.2	.1	.1	-.7	-1.3	-.7	2.2	2.7	.6	-6.6	.2
1991	-.3	-.9	-.6	.2	1.0	.8	.1	-.1	.9	-.2	-.3	-.5	-7.8	1.8	5.0	.1	-2.1
1992	-.8	.8	.8	.5	.3	-.2	.7	-.4	.1	.5	.4	.1	-1.9	5.8	1.8	3.1	1.7
1993	.4	.2	.1	.3	-.5	.1	.4	-.2	.6	.4	.3	.5	3.0	.6	1.3	4.7	2.5
1994	.5	.1	.7	.3	.4	.6	.0	.4	-.1	.6	.4	.9	4.9	5.0	3.1	5.3	4.0
1995	.2	-.1	-.2	-.3	.1	.2	-.6	1.1	.1	-.6	.2	.3	3.4	-1.5	1.6	.3	2.4
1996	-.9	1.2	-.4	.7	.4	.7	-.3	.4	.4	-.2	.8	.4	.2	5.7	2.4	3.5	1.8
1997	.1	1.1	.0	.1	.0	.2	.2	.8	.8	.7	.3	-.1	5.5	2.4	4.9	7.1	4.2
1998	.1	.0	.2	.5	.4	-.8	-.5	1.6	-.5	.5	-.5	-.2	1.1	2.6	-.2	1.3	2.9
1999	.4	.1	.2	-.1	.3	-.2	.3	.4	-.2	.6	.3	.4	.8	.9	1.7	3.9	1.2
2000	-.4	.4	.2	.4	.2	.1	-.5	-.4	.1	-.6	-.3	-.4	1.4	3.4	-2.5	-3.6	1.4
2001	-.8	-.4	-.5	-.3	-.5	-.5	.0	-.3	-.7	-.4	-.7	-.5	-6.0	-5.1	-3.7	-6.1	-4.1
2002	.6	.2	.4	.4	.2	.3	.7	-.3	.0	-.7	.2	-.8	1.2	3.9	3.0	-3.9	-.8
2003	.7	.0	-.7	-.6	.0	.0							-.2	-4.1			
IP *(1997=100)*																	
2001	103.6	103.2	102.7	102.4	101.8	101.3	101.3	101.0	100.3	99.9	99.3	98.7	103.2	101.8	100.9	99.3	101.3
2002	99.3	99.6	99.9	100.3	100.5	100.8	101.5	101.2	101.2	100.5	100.6	99.8	99.6	100.6	101.3	100.3	100.5
2003	100.5	100.5	99.8	99.2	99.2	99.2							100.3	99.2			
Capacity *(percent of 1997 output)*																	
2001	129.4	129.6	129.7	129.8	129.8	129.9	130.0	130.1	130.1	130.2	130.2	130.2	129.5	129.8	130.1	130.2	129.9
2002	130.2	130.3	130.3	130.3	130.4	130.4	130.4	130.5	130.5	130.6	130.6	130.7	130.3	130.4	130.5	130.6	130.4
2003	130.8	130.8	130.9	131.0	131.1	131.1							130.8	131.1			
Utilization *(percent)*																	
1981	80.5	80.1	80.3	79.7	80.1	80.4	80.8	80.5	79.7	78.9	77.9	76.8	80.3	80.0	80.3	77.9	79.6
1982	75.3	76.5	75.8	75.0	74.2	73.8	73.4	72.8	72.4	71.6	71.3	70.5	75.9	74.3	72.9	71.1	73.6
1983	71.8	71.4	71.9	72.8	73.3	73.7	74.8	75.7	76.6	77.2	77.4	77.7	71.7	73.3	75.7	77.4	74.5
1984	79.3	79.3	79.8	80.1	80.4	80.5	80.6	80.5	80.1	79.9	80.1	79.9	79.5	80.4	80.4	80.0	80.1
1985	79.6	79.9	79.8	79.7	79.7	79.5	79.0	79.2	79.5	79.1	79.2	79.9	79.8	79.6	79.2	79.4	79.5
1986	80.3	79.7	79.1	79.0	78.9	78.8	78.7	78.6	78.7	79.0	79.3	79.8	79.7	78.9	78.7	79.4	79.2
1987	79.2	80.1	80.2	80.5	80.8	81.2	81.6	82.1	82.1	83.2	83.4	83.7	79.8	80.8	81.9	83.4	81.5
1988	83.7	84.1	84.1	84.4	84.3	84.3	84.5	84.9	84.5	84.8	85.0	85.3	84.0	84.3	84.6	85.1	84.5
1989	85.5	85.0	85.2	85.0	84.4	84.2	83.1	83.6	83.2	82.9	82.9	83.3	85.2	84.5	83.3	83.0	84.0
1990	82.6	83.3	83.5	83.3	83.2	83.4	83.1	83.1	83.1	82.4	81.2	80.6	83.1	83.3	83.1	81.4	82.7
1991	80.2	79.4	78.8	78.9	79.6	80.2	80.1	80.0	80.6	80.4	80.0	79.6	79.5	79.5	80.2	80.0	79.8
1992	78.8	79.3	79.9	80.2	80.4	80.1	80.6	80.2	80.2	80.6	80.8	80.8	79.3	80.2	80.4	80.7	80.2
1993	81.0	81.1	81.1	81.3	80.8	80.8	81.0	80.8	81.2	81.4	81.6	82.0	81.1	81.0	81.0	81.7	81.2
1994	82.3	82.3	82.7	82.9	83.1	83.5	83.4	83.6	83.4	83.7	84.0	84.5	82.4	83.2	83.4	84.1	83.3
1995	84.6	84.3	83.9	83.4	83.3	83.3	82.7	83.4	83.3	82.6	82.6	82.7	84.3	83.4	83.1	82.6	83.3
1996	81.7	82.6	82.1	82.5	82.7	83.1	82.7	82.8	82.9	82.6	83.1	83.3	82.1	82.8	82.8	83.0	82.7
1997	83.1	83.8	83.6	83.5	83.3	83.2	83.1	83.6	84.0	84.3	84.3	84.0	83.5	83.3	83.5	84.2	83.6
1998	83.8	83.6	83.6	83.7	83.9	83.0	82.3	83.4	82.8	83.1	82.5	82.2	83.7	83.5	82.9	82.6	83.2
1999	82.4	82.3	82.3	82.1	82.2	82.0	82.1	82.2	81.9	82.3	82.5	82.8	82.3	82.1	82.1	82.5	82.3
2000	82.4	82.6	82.6	82.9	83.0	82.9	82.4	82.0	82.0	81.5	81.1	80.8	82.5	82.9	82.1	81.1	82.2
2001	80.1	79.7	79.2	78.9	78.4	78.0	77.9	77.7	77.1	76.8	76.2	75.8	79.6	78.4	77.6	76.3	78.0
2002	76.3	76.4	76.7	77.0	77.1	77.3	77.9	77.6	77.5	76.9	77.0	76.4	76.5	77.1	77.6	76.8	77.0
2003	76.8	76.8	76.2	75.7	75.7	75.7							76.6	75.7			

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

NOTE. Selected high–technology industries are computers, communications equipment, and semiconductors and related electronic components.

Table 15

HISTORICAL STATISTICS FOR INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, CAPACITY, AND UTILIZATION: Manufacturing[1] Excluding Selected High-Technology Industries

Seasonally adjusted

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual
IP *(percent change)*[2]																	
1981	-.6	-.5	.3	.3	.5	-.6	.2	-.2	-.6	-1.2	-1.2	-1.9	-.4	2.2	-1.1	-11.9	.0
1982	-2.3	2.5	-.8	-.7	-.4	-.2	-.3	-.8	-.3	-1.5	-.7	-.6	-10.1	-3.1	-4.7	-9.9	-6.7
1983	2.5	-.3	.9	1.2	1.3	.7	1.3	.9	1.5	1.0	.2	.2	8.1	11.6	13.9	10.7	3.6
1984	1.8	.7	.7	.3	.2	.3	.4	.0	-.4	.3	.2	.3	11.5	4.8	2.1	1.3	8.4
1985	-.5	-.2	.7	.0	.1	.0	-.3	.5	.2	-.4	.6	.4	-.5	2.1	.7	1.7	1.3
1986	1.3	-.5	-.4	.4	.1	-.2	-.2	.5	.2	.4	.4	.8	4.9	-.3	.5	5.0	2.1
1987	-.8	1.5	.2	.4	.5	.5	.6	.4	.5	1.4	.5	.4	3.6	6.3	6.1	9.3	4.4
1988	-.2	.3	.2	.6	-.2	-.1	.1	.1	.3	.5	.3	.4	2.2	3.1	.8	4.2	4.3
1989	.8	-1.1	.0	.0	-.8	.1	-1.3	.8	-.3	-.3	.0	.2	2.1	-3.4	-4.2	-.9	.3
1990	-.3	1.4	.3	-.2	.1	.2	-.2	.2	-.1	-.8	-1.3	-.7	3.7	2.3	.1	-7.4	-.1
1991	-.7	-.8	-.8	.4	.7	1.0	.4	-.1	1.1	-.1	-.4	-.3	-9.3	1.3	6.7	.8	-2.6
1992	-.8	1.0	.9	.4	.5	.0	.7	-.4	-.1	.4	.4	-.2	-.9	6.7	2.5	1.6	2.5
1993	.9	.1	.0	.4	-.2	-.3	.3	-.4	.8	.5	.4	.6	3.8	.9	.4	5.3	2.5
1994	.3	.1	.9	.5	.5	.2	.2	.6	.0	.7	.6	.9	4.9	6.5	3.7	6.7	4.4
1995	.2	-.3	-.2	-.4	-.2	.3	-.9	.9	.5	-.6	-.1	.3	3.1	-2.4	.3	.4	2.5
1996	-1.1	1.1	-.5	1.0	.4	.9	.1	.3	.4	-.3	.7	.6	-1.2	6.4	4.5	3.3	1.6
1997	.0	1.2	.2	.0	.1	.4	.0	1.2	.7	.6	.5	.0	6.3	2.9	5.5	7.2	4.8
1998	.5	-.1	.1	.7	.2	-1.0	-.6	1.9	-.6	.8	-.3	-.1	2.6	1.9	-.4	3.1	3.4
1999	.1	.3	-.1	.0	.5	-.4	.0	.7	-.2	.7	.5	.3	.4	1.1	1.2	5.1	1.4
2000	-.3	.3	.5	.3	-.1	.2	-.4	-.7	.2	-.7	-.6	-.7	1.5	2.7	-3.0	-5.5	1.3
2001	-.7	-.5	-.5	-.3	-.5	-.6	.1	-.6	-.6	-.7	-.4	-.5	-7.1	-4.9	-3.8	-6.5	-4.9
2002	.6	.1	.2	.2	.3	.4	.4	.0	-.2	-.7	.1	-1.0	1.1	2.8	2.6	-4.4	-1.2
2003	.5	-.1	-.3	-.7	.1	.4							-1.2	-3.3			
IP *(1997=100)*																	
2001	103.4	102.9	102.4	102.1	101.7	101.1	101.2	100.6	100.1	99.4	99.0	98.5	102.9	101.6	100.6	98.9	101.0
2002	99.1	99.2	99.4	99.5	99.9	100.2	100.6	100.6	100.4	99.7	99.8	98.8	99.2	99.9	100.5	99.4	99.8
2003	99.3	99.2	98.9	98.1	98.2	98.6							99.1	98.3			
Capacity *(percent of 1997 output)*																	
2001	132.4	132.5	132.5	132.6	132.6	132.7	132.7	132.7	132.7	132.7	132.7	132.7	132.5	132.6	132.7	132.7	132.6
2002	132.7	132.7	132.6	132.6	132.6	132.6	132.6	132.6	132.6	132.6	132.6	132.6	132.7	132.6	132.6	132.6	132.6
2003	132.6	132.6	132.6	132.7	132.7	132.7							132.6	132.7			
Utilization *(percent)*																	
1981	78.0	77.5	77.6	77.7	78.0	77.5	77.5	77.3	76.7	75.6	74.6	73.1	77.7	77.7	77.1	74.4	76.8
1982	71.3	73.0	72.3	71.8	71.4	71.2	70.9	70.3	70.1	69.0	68.6	68.1	72.2	71.4	70.4	68.6	70.7
1983	69.8	69.7	70.3	71.2	72.1	72.6	73.6	74.2	75.4	76.2	76.3	76.5	69.9	72.0	74.4	76.3	73.2
1984	77.8	78.3	78.8	79.0	79.0	79.2	79.4	79.3	78.8	79.0	79.0	79.1	78.3	79.0	79.1	79.0	78.9
1985	78.6	78.3	78.8	78.6	78.6	78.5	78.2	78.4	78.5	78.1	78.5	78.7	78.5	78.6	78.4	78.4	78.5
1986	79.6	79.1	78.7	78.9	78.9	78.7	78.5	78.8	78.9	79.1	79.3	79.9	79.1	78.9	78.7	79.4	79.0
1987	79.1	80.2	80.2	80.5	80.8	81.1	81.5	81.7	82.0	83.1	83.5	83.8	79.9	80.8	81.8	83.5	81.5
1988	83.6	83.8	84.0	84.6	84.4	84.3	84.4	84.5	84.7	85.0	85.2	85.5	83.8	84.4	84.5	85.2	84.5
1989	86.1	85.0	84.9	84.8	83.9	83.9	82.6	83.2	82.7	82.3	82.1	82.1	85.3	84.2	82.8	82.2	83.6
1990	81.8	82.8	83.0	82.7	82.6	82.6	82.3	82.3	82.1	81.3	80.2	79.5	82.6	82.6	82.3	80.3	81.9
1991	78.8	78.1	77.3	77.5	77.9	78.6	78.8	78.6	79.4	79.2	78.8	78.5	78.1	78.0	79.0	78.9	78.5
1992	77.7	78.4	79.0	79.2	79.5	79.5	80.0	79.6	79.4	79.6	79.8	79.5	78.4	79.4	79.6	79.6	79.3
1993	80.2	80.1	80.0	80.2	80.0	79.7	79.8	79.5	80.0	80.3	80.5	80.8	80.1	80.0	79.8	80.5	80.1
1994	81.0	81.0	81.7	82.0	82.3	82.3	82.4	82.8	82.7	83.1	83.4	84.0	81.2	82.2	82.6	83.5	82.4
1995	84.0	83.6	83.2	82.7	82.4	82.4	81.5	82.0	82.2	81.5	81.3	81.3	83.6	82.5	81.9	81.4	82.3
1996	80.3	81.0	80.4	81.0	81.1	81.7	81.5	81.6	81.8	81.4	81.8	82.1	80.5	81.2	81.6	81.7	81.3
1997	81.8	82.6	82.6	82.3	82.1	82.2	81.9	82.6	82.9	83.1	83.2	82.9	82.3	82.2	82.5	83.1	82.5
1998	83.1	82.7	82.5	82.8	82.8	81.7	81.0	82.4	81.7	82.1	81.7	81.4	82.8	82.4	81.7	81.7	82.2
1999	81.3	81.4	81.2	81.0	81.3	80.8	80.6	81.1	80.8	81.2	81.5	81.6	81.3	81.0	80.8	81.4	81.1
2000	81.2	81.3	81.5	81.7	81.5	81.5	81.1	80.4	80.5	79.9	79.3	78.7	81.3	81.6	80.7	79.3	80.7
2001	78.1	77.7	77.3	77.0	76.6	76.2	76.3	75.8	75.4	74.9	74.6	74.2	77.7	76.6	75.8	74.6	76.2
2002	74.7	74.8	74.9	75.1	75.3	75.6	75.9	75.9	75.7	75.2	75.3	74.5	74.8	75.3	75.8	75.0	75.2
2003	74.9	74.8	74.5	74.0	74.0	74.3							74.7	74.1			

1. See note on cover page.
2. Quarterly changes are at annual rates. Annual changes are calculated from annual averages.

NOTE. Selected high–technology industries are computers, communications equipment, and semiconductors and related electronic components.

Explanatory Note

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. The release also includes monthly indexes on the use of electric power in manufacturing and mining. More detailed descriptions of industrial production, capacity utilization, and electric power are available at **www.federalreserve.gov/releases/G17** at the Board's World Wide Web site. In addition, files containing data shown in the release, more detailed series that were published in the G.17 prior to December 2000, and historical data are available at the Board's Web site. Instructions for 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 1997. Manufacturing consists of those industries included in the North American Industry Classification System, or NAICS, definition of manufacturing *plus* those industries–logging and newspaper, periodical, book and directory publishing–that have traditionally been considered to be manufacturing and included in the industrial sector. For the period since 1997, the total IP index has been constructed from 295 individual series based on the 2002 North American Industrial Classification System (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.html**). Changes in output for the market and industry groups are summarized in table 1 and the levels of output (in index form) are shown in table 4. Special aggregates, that highlight the relative importance and contributions of several key industries, such as high-technology and motor vehicles, are summarized in tables 2 and 5. For a detailed description of the contents of the statistical tables, see below.

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 or sales and unit values) 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 data on physical product are not available, estimates of output are based on either production-worker hours or electric power use by industry. Data on hours worked by production workers are collected in the monthly establishment survey conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The data on electric power use are described below. 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 *Federal Reserve Bulletin* 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 the geometric mean of the change in output (I), and, as can be seen below, is computed using the unit value added estimate for the current month (p_m) and the estimate for previous month:

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

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 5 percent. If output in this industry increased 10 percent in a month, then this gain would boost growth in total IP by ½ percentage point (0.05 x 10% = 0.5%). 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/ipweights.sa**).

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 three 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 55 percent of the source data (in value-added terms) are available; the fraction of available source data increases to about 84 percent for estimates in the second month that the estimate is published, 95 percent in the third month, and 96 percent in the fourth month. Data availability by data type is summarized in the table below:

Availability of Monthly IP Data in Publication Window
(Percent of value added in 2002)

	Month of estimate			
Type of data	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
Physical product	24	34	46	46
Production-worker hours	31	31	31	31
Electric power use	0	19	19	19
IP data received	55	84	95	96
IP data estimated	45	16	5	4

NOTE—The physical product group includes series based on either monthly or quarterly data. As can be seen in the first line 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 (24 percent out of total of 46 percent). Of the 24 percent, about two–thirds (15 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 third estimate of industrial production. Specifically, quarterly data are available for the second estimate of the last month of a quarter, the third estimate of the second month of a quarter, and the fourth estimate of the first month of a quarter. About 4 percent of the source data for monthly IP—all physical product measures—are available too late for direct inclusion in the current index and are incorporated at the time of an annual historical revision.

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 October 2002; for other series, the factors were estimated with data through at least June 2002. Series are pre-adjusted for the effects of holidays or the business cycle 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 0.28 percent during the 1987–2001 period. The average revision to the *percent change* in total IP, without regard to sign, from the first to the fourth estimates was 0.22 percentage point during the 1987–2001 period. In most cases (about 84 percent), the direction of 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 85 detailed industries (67 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, or NAICS, definition of manufacturing *plus* those industries–logging and newspaper, periodical, book and directory publishing–that have traditionally been considered to be manufacturing and included in the industrial sector. Also, special aggregates are available, such as high-tech industries and manufacturing excluding high-tech 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 18 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 *Survey of Plant Capacity* (SPC); these industries account for a bit less than 78 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 4 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/cap_notes.html**).

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 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 SPC (currently the primary source of factory operating rates) 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 SPC.

Perspective. Over the 1972–2001 period, the average total industry utilization rate is 81.5 percent; for manufacturing, the average factory operating rate has been 80.4 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.

Electric Power

Coverage. Electric power data for sales by utilities to industry users and for electric power produced by cogenerators (manufacturing and mining firms that produce electricity for their own use or to sell to a utility) are generally collected at the 4-digit NAICS and 3-digit SIC level for mining and manufacturing. Aggregates for 3-digit industries, as well as for total mining, durable, nondurable, total manufacturing and total industrial electric power use, are computed. Manufacturing consists of those industries included in the North American Industry Classification System, or NAICS, definition of manufacturing *plus* those industries–logging and newspaper, periodical, book and directory publishing–that have traditionally been considered to be manufacturing and included in the industrial sector. An aggregate showing total industry excluding nuclear nondefense is shown separately because the value-added proportion for the nondefense nuclear material series (part of NAICS 3251) in total IP is considerably less than its share of total electric power use. In addition, aggregates for utility sales to industrial users and industry generation are computed. While only the major aggregates are shown in the release, data for the 3- and 4-digit industries are available on the Board's web site (**www.federalreserve.gov/releases/G17**).

Source Data. Electric power data are collected from a sample of utilities and cogenerators covering all twelve Federal Reserve Districts. The primary criterion for inclusion of a utility in the panel is whether the utility provides electric power to industrial customers. A comparison of Federal Reserve kilowatt-hour aggregates to estimates from the 1997 *Census of Manufactures* (the most recent available) and recent reporting panel statistics suggests the Federal Reserve data cover about 50 percent of the overall sales to manufacturing in that year. The cogeneration panel covers about 50 percent of cogeneration used directly by manufacturers. In order to provide more complete coverage and correct for any shortcomings of the survey, the series are benchmarked at the 4-digit industry level to the latest available data from the *Annual Survey of Manufactures* and the *Census of Manufactures*.

Methodology. The data we receive from utilities and cogenerators are edited for anomalies and aggregated, using self weights, to the 4-digit NAICS industry levels and above. Where reports are late or unavailable for some reason, responses are estimated.

Seasonal Adjustment. Series are seasonal adjusted at the 4-digit NAICS level, with seasonally-adjusted aggregates typically computed as sums of seasonally adjusted components. The seasonal adjustment procedure (Census X-12 program) is used without trading-day adjustments because

the reporting periods of the various utilities are not the same. A leap year adjustment is also made where appropriate.

References and Release Dates

References. The annual revision published in early December 2002 will be described in an article published in an upcoming *Federal Reserve Bulletin.* 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/capital_stock_doc-latest.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).

Release Schedule

At 9:15 a.m. on

2003: January 17, February 14, March 14, April 15, May 15, June 17, July 16, August 15, September 15, October 16, November 14, and December 16.