



Metal Industry Indicators

Composite Indexes of Leading and Coincident Indicators of Selected Metal Industries for May and June—Summary Report

July 19, 2013

The **primary metals leading index** decreased 0.1% in June to 158.6 from a revised 158.8 in May, and its 6-month smoothed growth rate decreased to -0.4% from a revised -0.1% in May. The 6-month smoothed growth rate is a compound annual rate that measures the near-term trend. Usually a growth rate above +1.0% signals an increase in metals activity, and a growth rate below -1.0% indicates a downturn in activity. This is the second modest decrease in a row in the primary metals leading index, and its growth rate is pointing to further declines in primary metals industry activity growth. In recent months, durable goods orders have supported modest domestic metals demand. However, slower global economic growth is reducing U.S. metal products exports.

Two of the four indicators that were available for the June index calculation decreased. A shorter average workweek in primary metals establishments in June made the largest negative contribution, -0.4 percentage points, to the net decline in the leading index. A slightly lower stock price index combining construction and farm machinery companies and industrial machinery companies in June contributed -0.2 percentage points. In contrast, the PMI moved above the threshold that denotes an increase in future manufacturing activity. It contributed 0.5 percentage points. Although the USGS metals price index growth rate has been declining recently, it rose slightly in June. However, its contribution rounded to zero. The June leading index should be considered preliminary because only four of its eight indicators were available, and the leading index will be subject to revision when the other components are added next month.

Metals are key inputs in durable goods manufacturing and construction, which account for almost a quarter of gross domestic product final sales. Therefore, the primary metals leading index also gives early signals of major changes in activity for the overall U.S. economy (Chart 8).

The steel leading index decreased 0.4% in May, the latest month for which it is available. Five of its nine indicators decreased. A lower inflation-adjusted M2 money supply growth rate, a shorter average workweek in iron and steel plants, and a drop in the PMI accounted for most of the decline in the steel leading index in May. Rises in the S&P stock price index for iron and steel companies and shipments of household appliance offset some of those declines. The decrease in the steel leading index growth rate indicates further declines in steel industry activity growth in the near term. The copper leading index jumped 2.1% in May. Five of its six indicators posted gains, with a longer average workweek in nonferrous metals (except aluminum) plants making the largest positive contribution. The soaring S&P stock price index for building products also boosted the leading index. The falling index for new building permits issued was the only indicator registering a negative contribution. However, permits for single-family homes remain strong. A wall collapse at a copper mine might stir speculation of a

copper shortage, but there is no evidence of this yet. The copper leading index growth rate suggests that the decline in industry activity could slow in the near term.

The **metals price leading index** increased 0.5% to 108.6 in May, the latest month for which it is available, from a revised 108.1 in April. Its 6-month smoothed growth rate increased to 2.7% from a revised 2.0% in April. Three of its four indicators increased in May. The largest contribution to the net increase in the leading index, 0.4 percentage points, came from a jump in the growth rate of the inflation-adjusted value of new orders for U.S. nonferrous metal products. A wider yield spread between the U.S. 10-year Treasury Note and the federal funds rate contributed 0.2 percentage points. The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Total Leading Index growth rate continued to rise and contributed 0.1 percentage point. It indicates modest growth in many industrialized economies in the near future. China is not included in this index. In contrast, the decrease in the growth rate of the trade-weighted average exchange value of other major currencies against the U.S. dollar contributed -0.2 percentage points. The metals price leading index signals major changes in the growth rate of nonferrous metal prices an average of 8 months in advance.

The growth rate of the inflation-adjusted value of U.S. nonferrous metal products inventories, which is an indicator of supply and usually moves inversely with the price of metals, nearly doubled in May. Levels of these inventories continued to set new record highs. High inventories are likely to keep downward pressure on any significant growth in metal prices.

The percent changes from April to May for the **metal industry coincident indexes**, which measure current economic activity, are shown below. May is the latest month for which these indexes are available.

Primary Metals	-0.1%
Steel	-0.9%
Copper	2.1%

Tables 1, 3, 5, and 7 identify the indicators and, for the industry indexes, show the contributions of each indicator to its respective index.

The *Metal Industry Indicators* report is produced at the U.S. Geological Survey. For more information about these indexes and the *Metal Industry Indicators* monthly report, contact Gail James (703-648-4915), (e-mail, gjames@usgs.gov) at the U.S. Geological Survey.

The *Metal Industry Indicators* summary report with indexes for June and July is scheduled for release on the World Wide Web at 10:00 a.m. EDT, Friday, August 16, 2013.

Table 1.
Leading Index of Metal Prices and Growth Rates of the Nonferrous Metals Price Index, Inventories of Nonferrous Metal Products, and Selected Metal Prices

	Six-Month Smoothed Growth Rates					
	Leading Index of Metal Prices (1967=100)	MII Nonferrous Metals Price Index	U.S. Nonferrous Metal Products Inventories (1982\$)	Primary Aluminum	Primary Copper	Steel Scrap
2012						
May	106.2r	-20.3	12.1	-22.5	-19.6	-3.6
June	105.4	-17.0	14.4	-29.1	-15.3	-25.1
July	105.5r	-13.6	16.3	-23.5	-13.0	-38.6
August	106.1r	-9.9	15.6	-20.5	-9.5	-13.5
September	107.2r	11.0	7.8	4.2	9.7	-17.9
October	107.0	-2.8	6.0	-13.7	-3.2	-34.0
November	107.0r	1.8	8.2	6.1	0.0	-11.2
December	108.0r	0.7	5.8	1.7	-1.9	-10.4
2013						
January	108.2	6.0	7.1	4.2	3.3	-6.8
February	108.1r	-2.1	7.4r	-4.7	-4.0	-9.4
March	107.5	-7.7	4.9	-9.3	-8.1	7.0
April	108.1r	-16.8	6.2r	-10.9	-17.7	-1.4
May	108.6	-9.7	11.5	-6.8	-11.6	-11.0
June	NA	-20.2	NA	-19.0	-21.9	-9.4

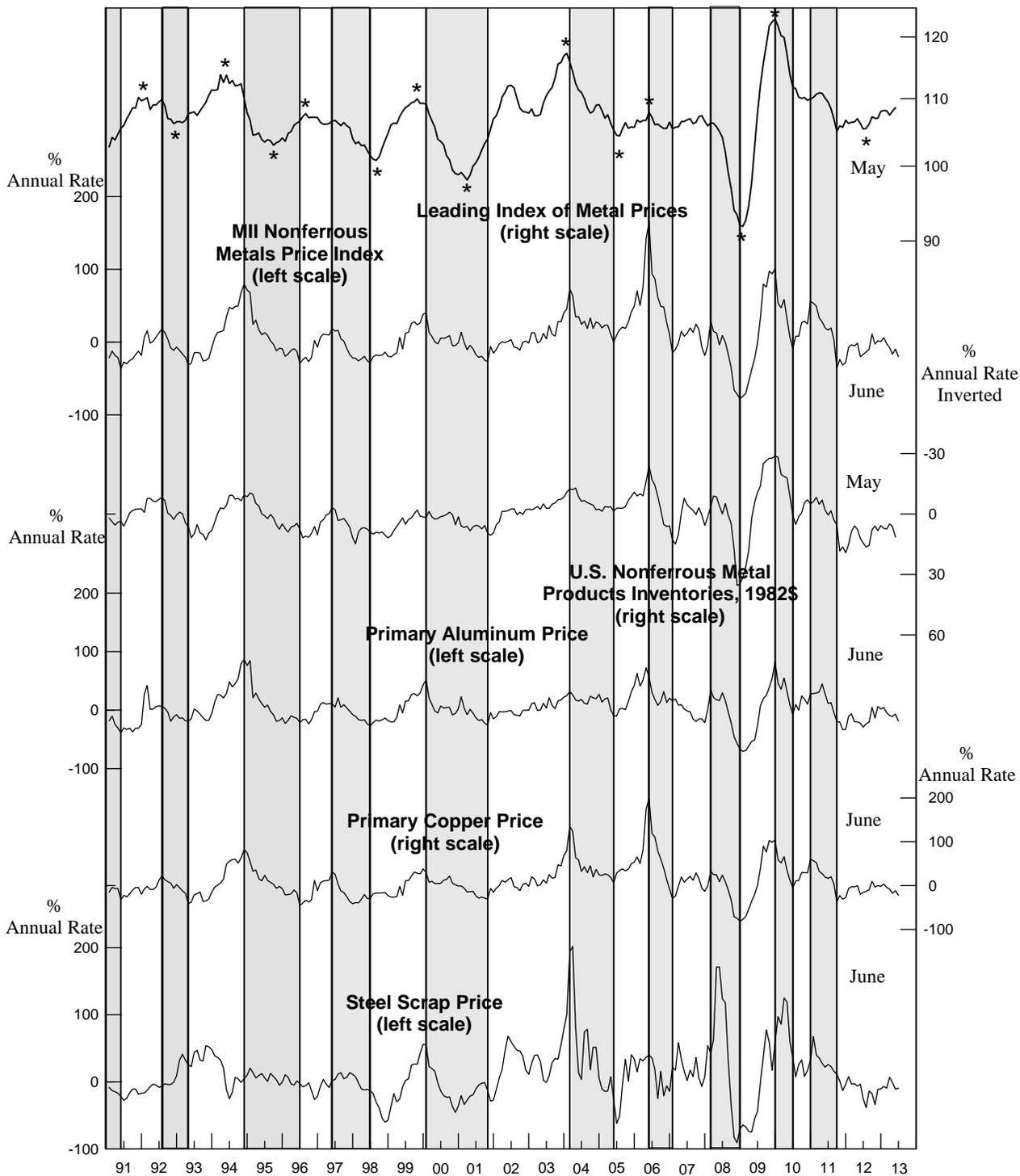
NA: Not available **r:** Revised

Note: The components of the Leading Index of Metal Prices are the spread between the U.S. 10-year Treasury Note and the federal funds rate, and the 6-month smoothed growth rates of the deflated value of new orders for nonferrous metal products, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Total Leading Index, and the reciprocal of the trade-weighted average exchange value of the U.S. dollar against other major currencies. The Metal Industry Indicators (MII) Nonferrous Metals Price Index measures changes in end-of-the-month prices for primary aluminum, copper, lead, and zinc traded on the London Metal Exchange (LME). The steel scrap price used is the price of No. 1 heavy melting. Inventories consist of the deflated value of finished goods, work in progress, and raw materials for U.S.-produced nonferrous metal products (NAICS 3313, 3314, & 335929). Six-month smoothed growth rates are based on the ratio of the current month's index or price to its average over the preceding 12 months, expressed at a compound annual rate.

Sources: U.S. Geological Survey (USGS); American Metal Market (AMM); the London Metal Exchange (LME); U.S. Census Bureau; the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD); and Federal Reserve Board.

CHART 1.
LEADING INDEX OF METAL PRICES AND GROWTH RATES
OF NONFERROUS METALS PRICE INDEX, INVENTORIES OF
NONFERROUS METAL PRODUCTS, AND SELECTED PRICES

1967 = 100



Shaded areas are downturns in the nonferrous metals price index growth rate. Asterisks (*) are peaks and troughs in the economic activity reflected by the leading index of metal prices. Scale for nonferrous metal products inventories is inverted.

Table 2.
The Primary Metals Industry Indexes and Growth Rates

	Leading Index		Coincident Index	
	(1977 = 100)	Growth Rate	(1977 = 100)	Growth Rate
2012				
June	156.0	-4.7	110.5	3.5
July	156.0	-4.6	111.3	4.1
August	156.5	-3.6	111.3	3.4
September	158.7	-0.6	110.1	0.4
October	159.0	-0.2	110.0	-0.2
November	158.7	-0.6	110.9	0.9
December	161.1	2.4	111.2	1.1
2013				
January	161.5	2.9	110.9	0.5
February	162.5	4.0	110.9	0.5
March	158.9	-0.3	109.9	-1.2
April	159.5r	0.7r	109.5	-1.9
May	158.8r	-0.1r	109.4	-2.0
June	158.6	-0.4	NA	NA

NA: Not available **r:** Revised

Note: Growth rates are expressed as compound annual rates based on the ratio of the current month's index to the average index during the preceding 12 months.

Table 3.
The Contribution of Each Primary Metals Index Component to the Percent Change in the Index from the Previous Month

Leading Index	May	June
1. Average weekly hours, primary metals (NAICS 331)	0.0	-0.4
2. Weighted S&P stock price index, machinery, construction and farm and industrial (December 30, 1994=100)	0.4r	-0.2
3. Ratio of price to unit labor cost (NAICS 331)	-0.4	NA
4. USGS metals price index growth rate	0.0r	0.0
5. New orders, primary metal products, (NAICS 331 & 335929) 1982\$	0.1	NA
6. Index of new private housing units authorized by permit	-0.1	NA
7. Growth rate of U.S. M2 money supply, 2005\$	-0.3	NA
8. PMI	-0.2r	0.5
Trend adjustment	0.0	0.0
Percent change (except for rounding differences)	-0.5r	-0.1
Coincident Index	April	May
1. Industrial production index, primary metals (NAICS 331)	-0.1	-0.2
2. Total employee hours, primary metals (NAICS 331)	-0.5r	-0.2
3. Value of shipments, primary metals products, (NAICS 331 & 335929) 1982\$	0.2r	0.1
Trend adjustment	0.1	0.1
Percent change (except for rounding differences)	-0.3r	-0.2

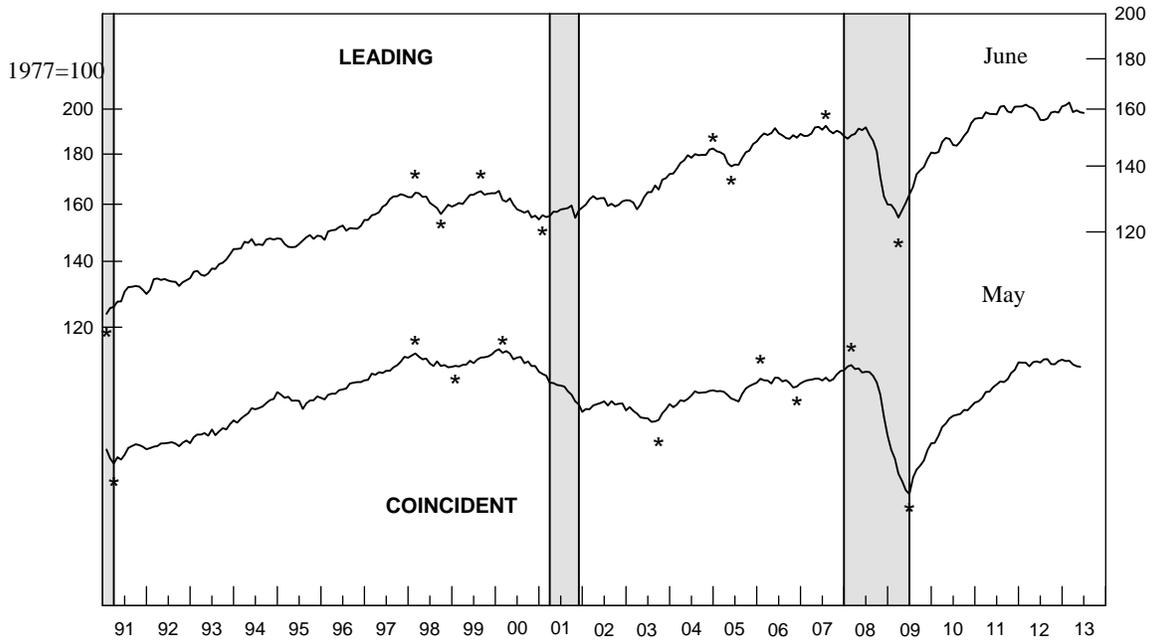
Sources: Leading: 1, Bureau of Labor Statistics; 2, Standard & Poor's and U.S. Geological Survey; 3, U.S. Geological Survey; 4, Journal of Commerce and U.S. Geological Survey; 5, U.S. Census Bureau and U.S. Geological Survey; 6, U.S. Census Bureau and U.S. Geological Survey; 7, Federal Reserve Board, Conference Board, and U.S. Geological Survey; and 8, Institute for Supply Management. Coincident: 1, Federal Reserve Board; 2, Bureau of Labor Statistics and U.S. Geological Survey; 3, U.S. Census Bureau and U.S. Geological Survey. All series are seasonally adjusted, except 2, 3, and 4 of the leading index.

NA: Not available **r:** Revised

Note: A component's contribution, shown in Tables 3, 5, 7, and 9, measures its effect, in percentage points, on the percent change in the index. Each month, the sum of the contributions plus the trend adjustment equals (except for rounding differences) the index's percent change from the previous month.

CHART 2.

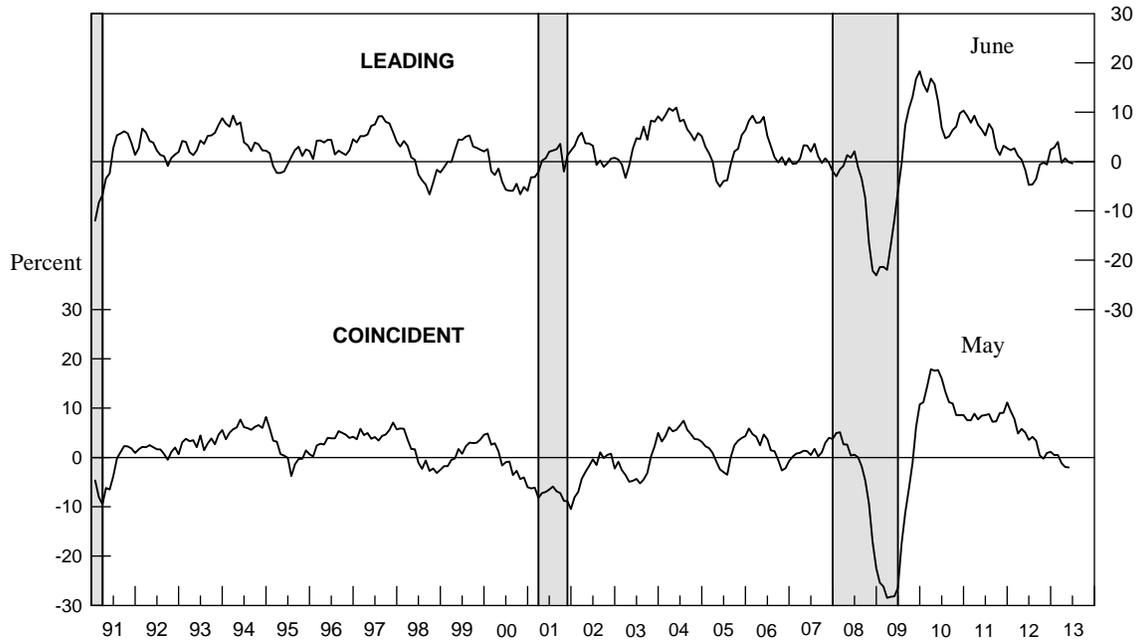
PRIMARY METALS: LEADING AND COINCIDENT INDEXES, 1991-2013 1977=100



Shaded areas are business cycle recessions. Asterisks (*) signify peaks (the end of an expansion) and troughs (the end of a downturn) in the economic activity reflected by the indexes.

CHART 3.

PRIMARY METALS: LEADING AND COINCIDENT GROWTH RATES, 1991-2013 Percent



Shaded areas are business cycle recessions.

The growth rates are expressed as compound annual rates based on the ratio of the current month's index to its average level during the preceding 12 months.

Table 4.
The Steel Industry Indexes and Growth Rates

	<u>Leading Index</u>		<u>Coincident Index</u>	
	<u>(1977 = 100)</u>	<u>Growth Rate</u>	<u>(1977 = 100)</u>	<u>Growth Rate</u>
2012				
June	109.4	-3.1	116.1	2.0
July	109.0	-3.8	116.3	1.9
August	108.6	-4.2	116.8	2.1
September	110.6	-0.4	115.3	-0.7
October	110.5	-0.5	115.7	-0.4
November	110.1	-1.2	116.1	0.1
December	111.4	1.2	116.1	-0.1
2013				
January	111.9	2.3	116.4	0.4
February	112.5	3.4	116.5	0.6r
March	110.9r	0.4	116.0	-0.3
April	111.6r	1.7r	116.1r	-0.2r
May	111.1	0.9	115.1	-1.7

r: Revised

Note: Growth rates are expressed as compound annual rates based on the ratio of the current month's index to the average index during the preceding 12 months.

Table 5.
The Contribution of Each Steel Index Component to the Percent Change in the Index from the Previous Month

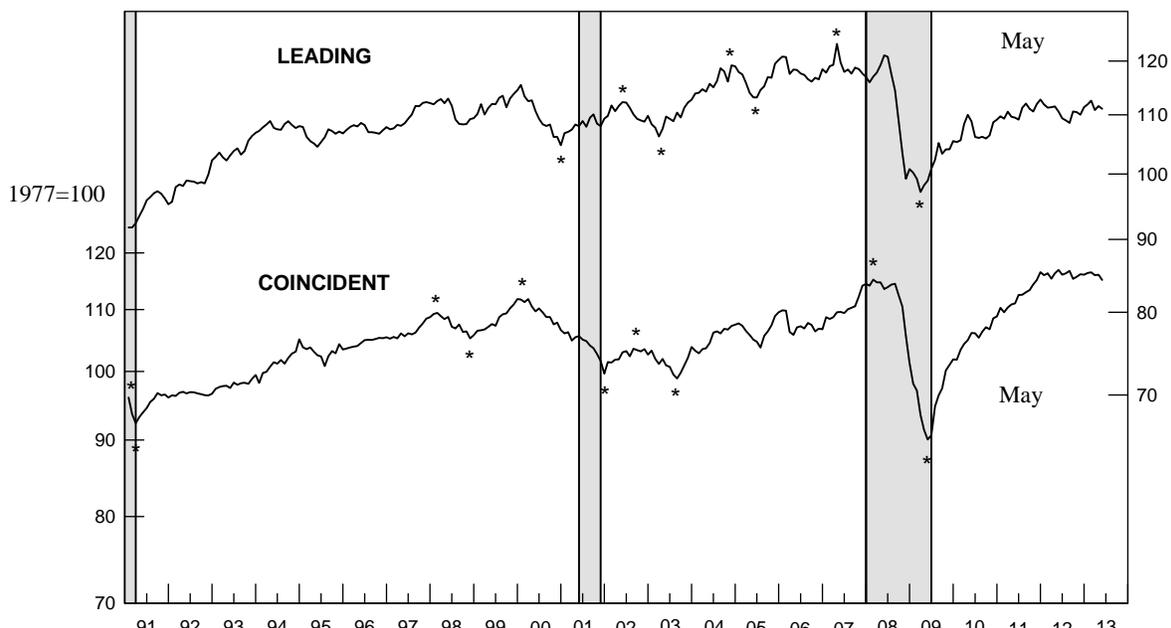
Leading Index	April	May
1. Average weekly hours, iron and steel mills (NAICS 3311 & 3312)	0.0	-0.3
2. New orders, iron and steel mills (NAICS 3311 & 3312), 1982\$	0.1	0.0
3. Shipments of household appliances, 1982\$	0.0	0.2
4. S&P stock price index, steel companies	-0.5	0.2
5. Retail sales of U.S. passenger cars and light trucks (units)	-0.1	0.1
6. Growth rate of the price of steel scrap (#1 heavy melting, \$/ton)	0.2	-0.1
7. Index of new private housing units authorized by permit	0.6	-0.1
8. Growth rate of U.S. M2 money supply, 2005\$	0.4	-0.3
9. PMI	-0.1	-0.2
Trend adjustment	0.0	0.0
Percent change (except for rounding differences)	0.6	-0.5
Coincident Index		
1. Industrial production index, iron and steel products (NAICS 3311 & 3312)	0.2	-0.3
2. Value of shipments, iron and steel mills (NAICS 3311 & 3312), 1982\$	0.0r	-0.2
3. Total employee hours, iron and steel mills (NAICS 3311 & 3312)	-0.2	-0.5
Trend adjustment	0.1	0.1
Percent change (except for rounding differences)	0.1r	-0.9

Sources: Leading: 1, Bureau of Labor Statistics; 2, U.S. Census Bureau and U.S. Geological Survey; 3, U.S. Census Bureau and U.S. Geological Survey; 4, Standard & Poor's; 5, U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis and American Automobile Manufacturers Association; 6, Journal of Commerce and U.S. Geological Survey; 7, U.S. Census Bureau and U.S. Geological Survey; 8, Federal Reserve Board, Conference Board, and U.S. Geological Survey; and 9, Institute for Supply Management. Coincident: 1, Federal Reserve Board; 2, U.S. Census Bureau and U.S. Geological Survey; 3, Bureau of Labor Statistics and U.S. Geological Survey. All series are seasonally adjusted, except 4 and 6 of the leading index.

r: Revised

CHART 4.
STEEL: LEADING AND COINCIDENT INDEXES, 1991-2013

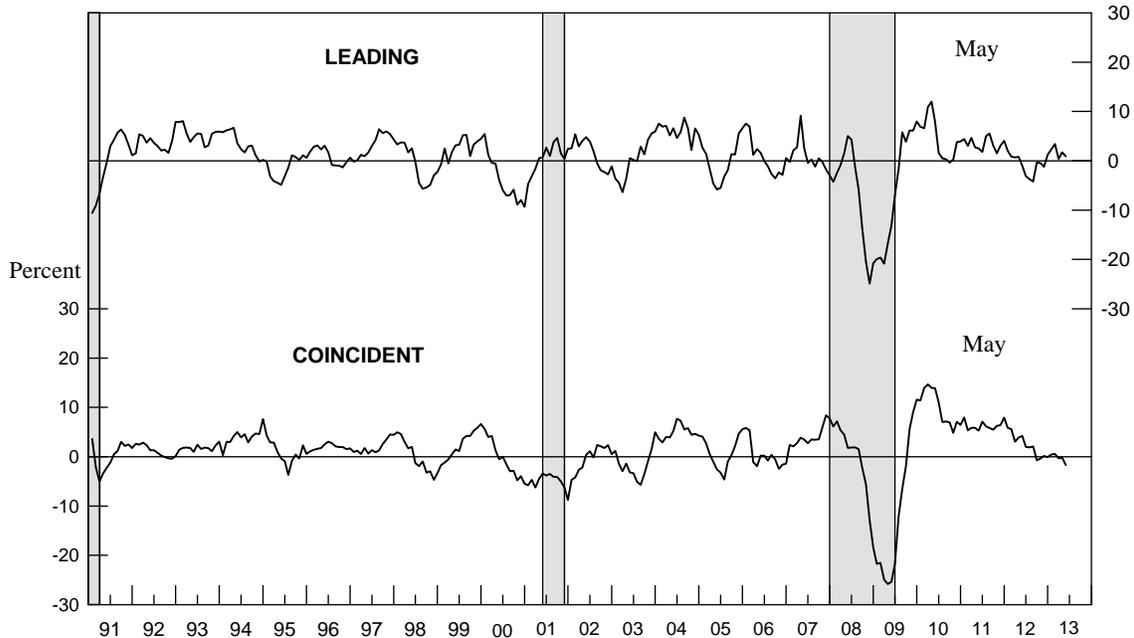
1977=100



Shaded areas are business cycle recessions. Asterisks (*) signify peaks (the end of an expansion) and troughs (the end of a downturn) in the economic activity reflected by the indexes.

CHART 5.
STEEL: LEADING AND COINCIDENT GROWTH RATES, 1991-2013

Percent



Shaded areas are business cycle recessions.

The growth rates are expressed as compound annual rates based on the ratio of the current month's index to its average level during the preceding 12 months.

Table 6.
The Copper Industry Indexes and Growth Rates

	<u>Leading Index</u>		<u>Coincident Index</u>	
	<u>(1977 = 100)</u>	<u>Growth Rate</u>	<u>(1977 = 100)</u>	<u>Growth Rate</u>
2012				
June	120.9	2.9	107.8	-1.6
July	122.5	5.3	110.4	2.7
August	121.6	3.4	108.4	-1.2
September	123.3	5.6	106.8	-3.6
October	122.4	2.8	107.1	-2.8
November	124.0	4.6	106.7	-3.0
December	126.1	6.8	108.1	-0.3
2013				
January	124.2	2.9	104.3r	-6.5
February	128.6r	9.3	108.2r	0.8
March	127.1	6.1	106.5r	-1.8
April	126.8r	4.8r	104.1	-5.3r
May	129.5	8.5	106.6	-0.9

r: Revised

Note: Growth rates are expressed as compound annual rates based on the ratio of the current month's index to the average index during the preceding 12 months.

Table 7.
The Contribution of Each Copper Index Component to the Percent Change in the Index from the Previous Month

Leading Index	April	May
1. Average weekly hours, nonferrous metals (except aluminum) (NAICS 3314)	-0.6r	0.9
2. New orders, nonferrous metal products, (NAICS 3313, 3314, & 335929) 1982\$	0.3r	0.4
3. S&P stock price index, building products companies	-0.2	0.7
4. LME spot price of primary copper	-0.4	0.1
5. Index of new private housing units authorized by permit	0.8r	-0.1
6. Spread between the U.S. 10-year Treasury Note and the federal funds rate	-0.2	0.2
Trend adjustment	0.0	0.0
Percent change (except for rounding differences)	<u>-0.3r</u>	<u>2.2</u>
Coincident Index		
1. Industrial production index, primary smelting and refining of copper (NAICS 331411)	-0.4	0.0
2. Total employee hours, nonferrous metals (except aluminum) (NAICS 3314)	-1.7r	1.9
3. Copper refiners' shipments (short tons)	NA	NA
Trend adjustment	0.1	0.1
Percent change (except for rounding differences)	<u>-2.0r</u>	<u>2.0</u>

Sources: Leading: 1, Bureau of Labor Statistics; 2, U.S. Census Bureau and U.S. Geological Survey; 3, Standard & Poor's; 4, London Metal Exchange; 5, U.S. Census Bureau and U.S. Geological Survey; 6, Federal Reserve Board and U.S. Geological Survey. Coincident: 1, Federal Reserve Board; 2, Bureau of Labor Statistics; 3, American Bureau of Metal Statistics, Inc. and U.S. Geological Survey. All series are seasonally adjusted, except 3, 4, and 6 of the leading index.

r: Revised NA: Not available

CHART 6.
COPPER: LEADING AND COINCIDENT INDEXES, 1991-2013

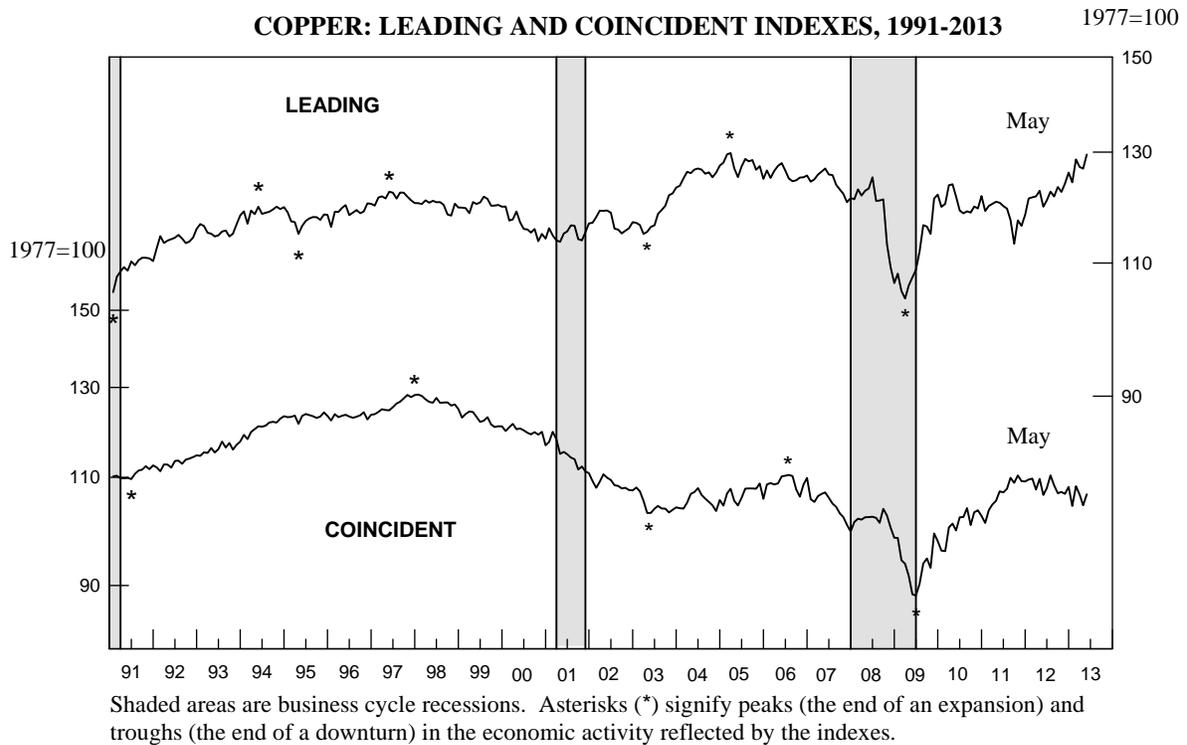


CHART 7.
COPPER: LEADING AND COINCIDENT GROWTH RATES, 1991-2013

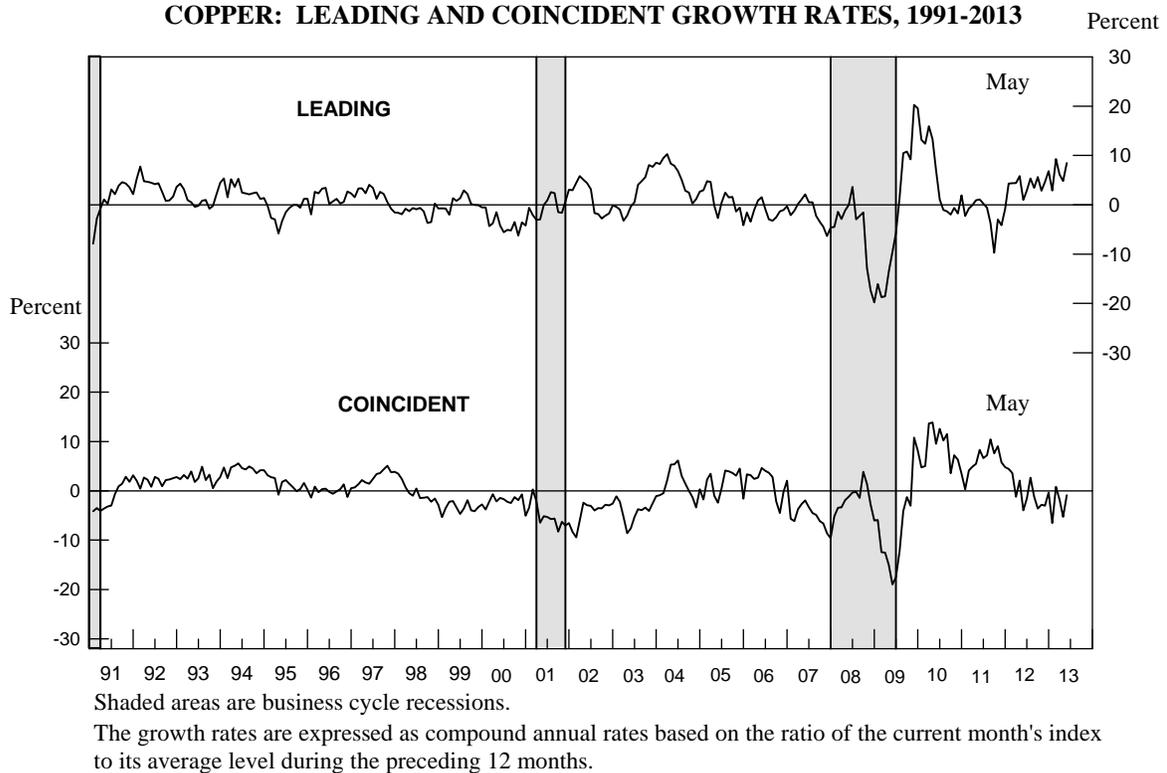
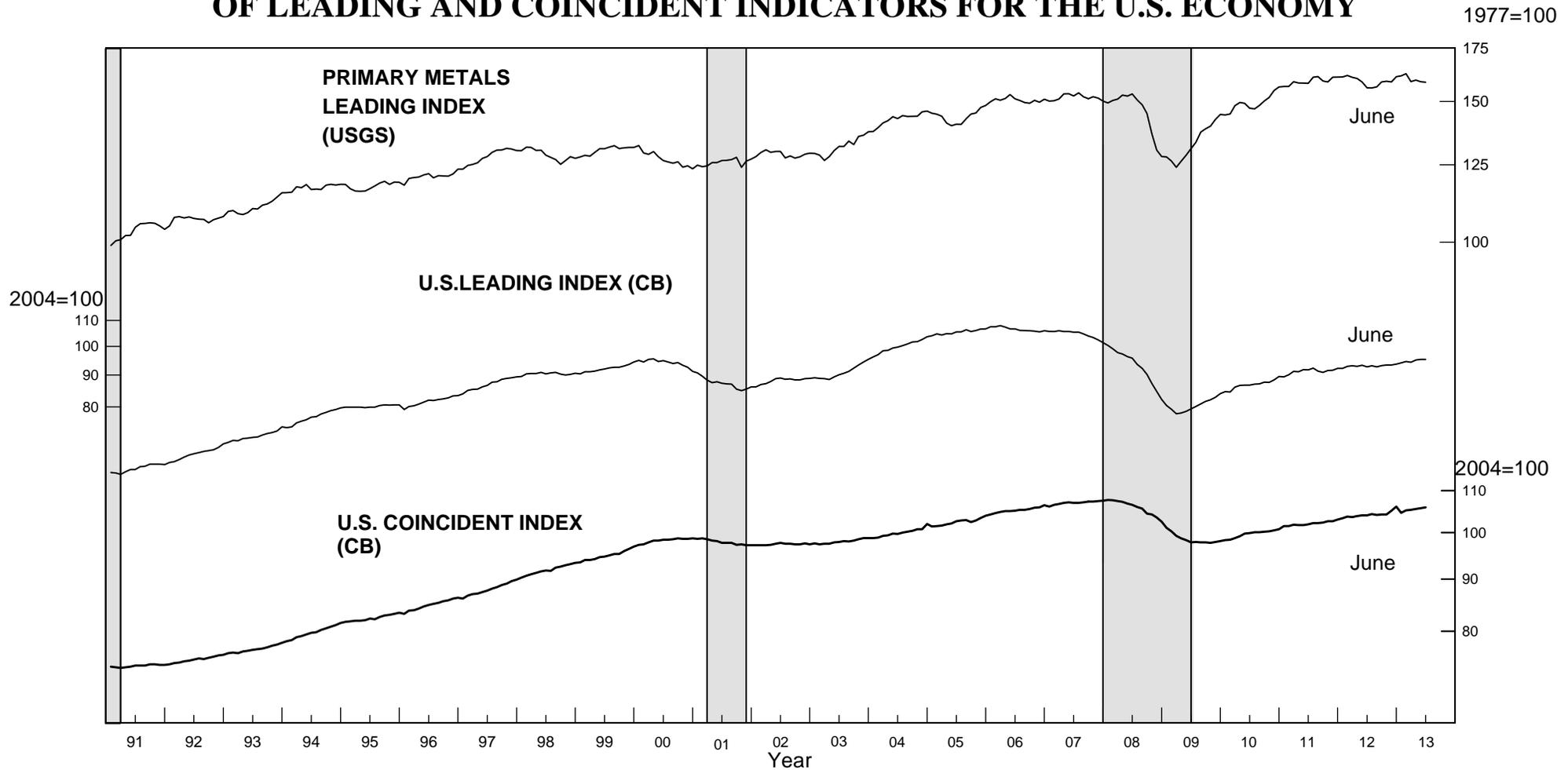


Chart 8.

**PRIMARY METALS LEADING INDEX AND COMPOSITE INDEXES
OF LEADING AND COINCIDENT INDICATORS FOR THE U.S. ECONOMY**



Shaded areas are business cycle recessions.

Sources: U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) and Conference Board (CB).

July 2013