Economics Group



Scott Anderson, Senior Economist scott.a.anderson@wellsfargo.com • (612) 667-9281 Michael A. Brown, Economist michael.a.brown@wellsfargo.com • (704) 715-0569

Industrial Production Growth Flat in January

Industrial production was unchanged in January, although December production was revised up to a solid 1.0 percent monthly gain. Manufacturing gained 0.7 percent, while utilities and mining declined.

An Unbalanced January Industrial Production Number

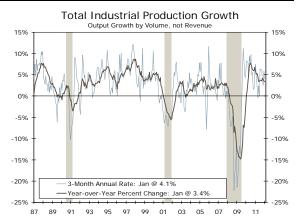
Industrial production growth paused in January following a robust 1.0 percent monthly gain in December. Solid January production gains were seen for motor vehicles, parts, machinery, computers and electronics. Motor vehicles and parts production jumped 6.8 percent in January following a 3.8 percent gain in December. But that was not enough to move the overall industrial production index. Manufacturing excluding motor vehicles gained only 0.3 percent in January, a noticeable drawback from December's 1.3 percent gain. Year-over-year industrial production growth was 3.4 percent in January, suggesting modest but steady U.S. industrial production gains over the past year. The warm weather in January was certainly visible in the utilities component of the index. Utilities production slipped 2.5 percent in January following a 2.4 percent decline in December. The National Climate Data Center shows January 2012 was the fourth warmest January on record. Mining production also fell 1.8 percent in January, though it remained 5.8 percent above year-ago levels.

Strength Still Visible in Business Spending

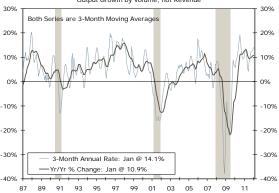
Despite the softer-than-expected reading on January industrial production, there were still important signs of strength and momentum in components correlated with business investment and spending. Importantly, machinery production gained 2.2 percent in January following a 3.1 percent increase in December. Computer and electronics manufacturing increased 1.4 percent, a noticeable improvement over recent months. Business equipment production is up almost 11.0 percent from a year ago, gaining another 1.8 percent last month. January was the ninth month in a row of gains in this component. Better information processing, industrial equipment and transit production helped boost the business equipment figures in January. Production of business supplies increased another 0.5 percent in the past month adding to December's 0.7 percent gain.

Production of Consumer Goods Still Lagging

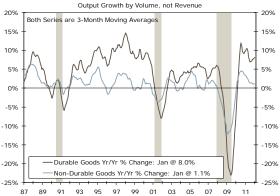
Consumer goods production slipped 0.1 percent in January and only managed a meager 0.6 percent gain over the past year. The home electronics sub-component has not fared much better, rising only 1.1 percent from a year ago. Consumer durables production jumped 3.8 percent on stronger production of autos, appliances, furniture and carpeting. Consumer non-durables fell 1.2 percent, as declines were seen in food, tobacco and energy. Production of construction supplies also fell 0.4 percent on the month. Capacity utilization slipped a bit to 78.5 from 78.6. Consensus expectations were for capacity utilization to remain unchanged in January.



Industrial Production - Business Equipment
Output Growth by Volume, not Revenue



Durable Goods vs. Non-Durable Goods



Source: Federal Reserve Board and Wells Fargo Securities, LLC

Wells Fargo Securities, LLC Economics Group

Diane Schumaker-Krieg	Global Head of Research & Economics	(704) 715-8437 (212) 214-5070	diane.schumaker@wellsfargo.com
John E. Silvia, Ph.D.	Chief Economist	(704) 374-7034	john.silvia@wellsfargo.com
Mark Vitner	Senior Economist	(704) 383-5635	mark.vitner@wellsfargo.com
Jay Bryson, Ph.D.	Global Economist	(704) 383-3518	jay.bryson@wellsfargo.com
Scott Anderson, Ph.D.	Senior Economist	(612) 667-9281	scott.a.anderson@wellsfargo.com
Eugenio Aleman, Ph.D.	Senior Economist	(704) 715-0314	eugenio.j.aleman@wellsfargo.com
Sam Bullard	Senior Economist	(704) 383-7372	sam.bullard@wellsfargo.com
Anika Khan	Economist	(704) 715-0575	anika.khan@wellsfargo.com
Azhar Iqbal	Econometrician	(704) 383-6805	azhar.iqbal@wellsfargo.com
Ed Kashmarek	Economist	(612) 667-0479	ed.kashmarek@wellsfargo.com
Tim Quinlan	Economist	(704) 374-4407	tim.quinlan@wellsfargo.com
Michael A. Brown	Economist	(704) 715-0569	michael.a.brown@wellsfargo.com
Joe Seydl	Economic Analyst	(704) 715-1488	joseph.seydl@wellsfargo.com
Sarah Watt	Economic Analyst	(704) 374-7142	sarah.watt@wellsfargo.com
Kaylyn Swankoski	Economic Analyst	(704) 715-0526	kaylyn.swankoski@wellsfargo.com

Wells Fargo Securities Economics Group publications are produced by Wells Fargo Securities, LLC, a U.S broker-dealer registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, and the Securities Investor Protection Corp. Wells Fargo Securities, LLC, distributes these publications directly and through subsidiaries including, but not limited to, Wells Fargo & Company, Wells Fargo Bank N.A., Wells Fargo Advisors, LLC, Wells Fargo Securities International Limited, Wells Fargo Securities Asia Limited and Wells Fargo Securities (Japan) Co. Limited. The information and opinions herein are for general information use only. Wells Fargo Securities, LLC does not guarantee their accuracy or completeness, nor does Wells Fargo Securities, LLC assume any liability for any loss that may result from the reliance by any person upon any such information or opinions. Such information and opinions are subject to change without notice, are for general information only and are not intended as an offer or solicitation with respect to the purchase or sales of any security or as personalized investment advice. Wells Fargo Securities, LLC is a separate legal entity and distinct from affiliated banks and is a wholly owned subsidiary of Wells Fargo & Company © 2012 Wells Fargo Securities, LLC.

SECURITIES: NOT FDIC-INSURED/NOT BANK-GUARANTEED/MAY LOSE VALUE

