Lumber Production and Mill Stocks: 2004

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Current Industrial Reports

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These data are also available on Internet through the U.S. Department of Commerce and STAT-USA by subscription. The Internet address is: www.stat-usa.gov/. Follow the prompts to register. Also, you may call 202-482-1986 or 1-800-STAT-USA, for further information.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS. Production of lumber in the United States amounted to 49.5 billion board feet in 2004, which is 4.9 percent above the 47.2 billion board feet in 2003. Eastern lumber production was 30.7 billion board feet in 2004, 5.5 percent above the 2003 level of of 29.1 billion board feet. Southern yellow pine production amounted to 17.4 billion board feet in 2004, which is 6.7 percent above the 2003 production level of 16.3 billion board feet. Production of eastern hardwoods is 10.6 billion board feet in 2004, which is 4.5 percent above the 2003 level of 10.1 billion board feet. Western lumber production amounted to 18.8 billion board feet in 2004, an increase of 3.9 percent from the 2003 production level of 18.1 billion board feet. Production of western softwoods increased by 3.9 percent to 18.4 billion board feet in 2004 from 17.7 billion board feet in 2003. Total western hardwood production increased by 1.3 percent to 391 million board feet in 2004, from 385 million board feet in 2003

For general CIR information, explanation of general terms and historical note, see the appendix.

Address inquiries concerning these data to Primary Goods Industries Branch, Manufacturing and Construction Division (MCD), Washington, DC 20233-6900, or call Steven Hood, 301-763-4830.
For mail or fax copies of this publication, please contact the Information Services Center, MCD, Washington, DC 20233-6900, or call 301-4673

U S C E N S U S B U R E A U

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Table 1. Lumber Production: 1998 to 2004
[Millions of board feet, lumber tally]

Year	Total production	Softwoods			Total hardwoods
		Total	Southern yellow pine	Other	
2004	49,456	38,502	17,423	21,079	10,954
2003	47,181	36,687	16,334	20,353	10,494
2002	47,499	36,377	16,167	20,210	11,122
2001	46,588	35,479	15,835	19,644	11,109
2000	49,445	37,147	16,588	20,559	12,298
1999	50,556	38,033	16,842	21,191	12,523
1998	47,263	35,896	15,557	20,339	11,367

Table 2. Lumber Mill Stock: 1998 to 2004
[Millions of board feet, lumber tally]

End-of-year	Total mill stocks	Softwoods	Hardwoods
2004	4,544	3,063	1,481
2003	4,447	3,073	1,373
2002	4,592	3,238	1,354
2001	4,748	3,266	1,482
2000	4,772	3,373	1,399
1999	4,674	3,253	1,421
1998	4,290	2,986	1,304

Table 3. Lumber Production of Softwoods and Hardwoods by State: 2004 and 2003
[Millions of board feet, lumber tally]

State	Total		Softwoods		Hardwoods	
	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003
United States	49,456	47,181	38,502	36,687	10,954	10,494
Eastern United States	30,664	29,068	20,101	18,960	10,563	10,108
Alabama	2,715	2,442	2,432	2,169	283	273
Arkansas	2,990	2,912	2,419	2,396	571 r/	516
Connecticut	48	45	(D) r/	12	(D)	33
Delaware	(D)	(D)	-	-	(D)	(D)
Florida	1,068	903	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Georgia	2,985	2,789	2,595	2,427	390	362
Illinois	123	132	-	-	123	132
Indiana	333	324	2	2	331	322
Iowa	78	77	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Kansas	(D)	(D)	-	-	(D)	(D)
Kentucky	662	655	14 r/	14	648	641
Louisiana	1,520	1,400	1,302	1,225	218	175
Maine	964	949	828	814	136	135
Maryland	272	277	67	75	205	202
Massachusetts	60	59	24	26	36	33
Michigan	844 r/	858	420 r/	435	424	423
Minnesota	265	266	146 r/	143	119	123
Mississippi	2,740	2,603	2,252	2,169	488	434
Missouri	575	534	15	18	560	516
Nebraska	15	17	-	-	15	17
New Hampshire	232	240	168	178	64	62
New Jersey	24	21	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
New York	480	461	70	68	410	393
North Carolina	2,616	2,502	1,960	1,865	656	637
North Dakota	1	1	-	-	1	1
Ohio	379	387	-	-	379	387
Oklahoma	355	342	344	(D)	11	(D)
Pennsylvania	1,143	1,084	62	63	1,081	1,021
Rhode Island	6 r/	6	3	3	3 r/	3
South Carolina	1,572	1,436	1,424	1,313	148	123
Tennessee	891	915	35	33	856	882
Texas	1,792	1,682	1,568	1,460	224	222
Vermont	183	187	74	69	109	118
Virginia	1,474	1,415	698	655	776	760
West Virginia	701	651	8	12	693	639
Wisconsin	539	537	101	96	438	441
Western United States	18,792	18,113	18,401	17,727	391 r/	386
Alaska	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	-	-
Arizona	65	60	65	60	-	-
California	2,961 r/	2,900	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Colorado	135	139	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Hawaii	(D)	(D)	(Z)	(Z)	(D)	(D)
Idaho	1,699	1,773	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Montana	1,086	1,183	1,086	1,183	-	-
Nevada	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	-	-
New Mexico	(D)	76	(D)	76	-	-
Oregon	7,081 r/	6,644	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
South Dakota	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	-	-
Utah	57	51	(D)	51	(D)	-
Washington	5,229	4,892	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Wyoming	165	160	165	160	-	-

- Represents zero. D Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies. r/Revised by 5 percent or more from previously published data. Z Represents less than 500,000 board feet.

Table 4. Lumber Production by Species: 2000 to 2004
[Millions of board feet, lumber tally]

Product description	2004		2003	2002	2001	2000
United States	49,456		47,181	47,499	46,588	49,445
Eastern United States	30,664		29,068	29,452	28,934	31,177
Eastern softwoods	20,101		18,960	18,802	18,300	19,397
Pine, southern yellow	17,423		16,334	16,167	15,835	16,588
Pine, eastern white	647	r/	625	655	632	712
Pine, other 1/	518	r/	509	455	424	399
Spruce and fir 2/	507		536	558	476	687
Other eastern softwoods 3/	118		126	140	158	199
Eastern softwoods, n.s.k.	888		830	827	775	812
Eastern hardwoods	10,563		10,108	10,650	10,634	11,780
Ash	207		192	193	197	234
Beech	54		56	63	67	79
Birch	71		72	77	89	100
Cherry	243		223	221	228	242
Cottonwood	79		78	87	84	100
Aspen	119		121	142	131	148
Gum	204		183	204	203	241
Hickory and pecan	165		148	150	138	155
Maple, hard	449		458	510	504	512
Maple, soft	334		346	340	337	354
Oak, red	2,251		2,097	2,227	2,239	2,377
Oak, white	1,080		1,050	1,031	1,032	1,122
Walnut, black	53		56	59	48	49
Yellow-poplar	1,039		990	1,049	994	1,097
Other eastern hardwoods 4/	140		135	155	178	255
Mixed hardwoods 5/	1,032		1,022	1,151	1,241	1,415
Eastern hardwoods, n.s.k.	3,043		2,881	2,991	2,924	3,300
Western United States	18,792		18,113	18,047	17,654	18,268
Western softwoods	18,401		17,727	17,575	17,179	17,750
Cedar, western red	703		675	618	669	710
Cedar, other 6/	187		174	182	181	214
Fir, Douglas	8,968		8,444	8,257	8,133	8,197
Fir, hem-fir, white, and other	4,332	r/	4,032	3,753	3,563	3,669
Pine, ponderosa	1,643		1,678	1,799	1,843	1,951
Pine, western white	30		31	37	36	39
Pine, lodgepole	427		564	567	503	570
Pine, sugar	117	r/	120	125	154	128
Redwood	483	r/	503	603	565	577
Spruce 7/	306	r/	343	375	379	435
Other western softwoods 8/	619	r/	596	696	707	810
Western softwoods, n.s.k.	586		567	563	446	450
Western hardwoods 9/	391	r/	386	472	475	518

n.s.k. Not specified by kind. r/Revised by 5 percent or more from previously published data.

1/Includes jack pine and red (Norway) pine.
2/Includes balsam fir and eastern spruce.
3/Includes eastern red cedar, northern white cedar, southern white cedar, cypress, eastern hemlock, tamarack, and mixed softwoods.
4/Includes basswood, boxwood, butternut, elm, hackberry, and sycamore.
5/Mixed hardwoods includes mixed, ungraded hardwoods sawn for ties, timbers, blocking, cants, and pallet stock.
6/Includes Alaska cedar, incense cedar, and Port Orford cedar.
7/Includes Sitka and western/Engelmann spruce.
8/Includes western hemlock, western larch, and mixed softwoods.
9/Includes alder, aspen, birch, cottonwood, maple, oak, mixed hardwoods, and western hardwoods not specified.

Table 5. Lumber Production of Softwoods and Hardwoods by Lumber Industry Region: 2004 and 2003
[Millions of board feet, lumber tally]

Lumber industry region	Total		Softwoods		Hardwoods	
	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003
United States	49,456	47,181	38,502	36,687	10,954	10,494
Eastern lumber regions	30,664	29,068	20,101	18,960	10,563	10,108
Southern pine	17,423	16,334	17,423	16,334	-	-
Southern hardwood	4,346 r/	4,719	-	-	4,346 r/	4,719
Appalachian	2,096	(D)	169	(D)	1,927	(D)
Northern hemlock and hardwood	1,383 r/	1,395	521 r/	531	862	864
Northeastern	3,116	(D)	1,237	(D)	1,879	(D)
Other	1,882	1,836	806	749	1,076	1,087
Western lumber regions	18,792	18,113	18,401	17,727	391 r/	386
Douglas fir	10,053	9,345	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Western pine	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
California redwood	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Alaska and Hawaii	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)

- Represents zero. D Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies. r/Revised by 5 percent or more from previously published data.

Note:

LUMBER INDUSTRY REGIONS:

Eastern lumber regions:

Southern pine: Southern yellow pine.
Southern hardwood: All hardwoods in Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Texas; and the lowland counties of Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia.
Appalachian: All hardwoods and softwoods, except southern yellow pine, in West Virginia and the Appalachian range counties of Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia.
Northern hemlock and hardwood: All hardwoods and softwoods, except southern yellow pine, in Michigan and Wisconsin.
Northeastern: All hardwoods and softwoods, except southern yellow pine, in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont.
Other: All hardwoods and softwoods, except southern yellow pine, in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Dakota, and Ohio; all softwoods, except southern yellow pine, in the lowland counties of Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia; and all softwoods, except southern yellow pine, in Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Louisisana, Mississippi, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Texas.

Western lumber regions:

Douglas fir: All softwoods and hardwoods in Oregon and Washington west of the Cascades, and in Jackson and Josephine counties in Oregon.
Western pine: All softwoods and hardwoods in Oregon and Washington east of the Cascades, except in Jackson and Josephine counties in Oregon; in California, except in the California redwood counties; and in Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming.
California redwood: All softwoods and hardwoods in the following fifteen counties of California: Alameda, Contra Costa, Del Norte, Humboldt, Marin, Mendocino, Monterey, Napa, San Benito, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Solano, and Sonoma.
Alaska and Hawaii: All softwoods and hardwoods in Alaska and Hawaii.

Table 6. Lumber Production, Exports, Imports, and Apparent Consumption by Species: 2004 and 2003
[Thousands of cubic meters]

Product code	Product description	Production 1/	Exports of domestic merchandise 2/	Percent exports to production	Imports for consumption 2/	Apparent consumption 3/	Percent imports to apparent consumption
	2004						
	United States	116,704	4,749	4.1	56,881	168,836	33.7
	Softwoods 4/	90,855	1,726	1.9	55,062	144,191	38.2
	Pine	49,095	722	1.5	3,128	51,501	6.1
3211133933	Lodgepole pine	1,008	16	1.6	90	1,082	8.3
3211133929	Ponderosa pine	3,877	91	2.3	51	3,837	1.3
3211133911, 13, 15, 31, 35	Other pine, including southern yellow and eastern white pine	44,210	615	1.4	2,987	46,582	6.4
3211133925	Douglas fir	21,162	206	1.0	1,345	22,301	6.0
3211133921	Western red cedar	1,659	56	3.4	1,415	3,018	46.9
3211133917, 19, 23, 27, 37, 39, 41, 43	Other softwoods, including hemlock, spruce, fir (other than Douglas fir), cedar (other than western red cedar), and mixed softwoods	15,461	742	4.8	49,174	63,893	77.0
32111339XX	Softwoods, n.s.k.	3,478	(X)	(X)	(X)	3,478	(X)
	Hardwoods 4/	25,849	3,023	11.7	1,819	24,645	7.4
3211131951	Ash	488	168	34.4	5	325	1.5
3211131953	Beech	127	11	8.7	42	158	26.6
3211131955	Birch	168	46	27.4	148	270	54.8
3211131957	Cherry	573	185	32.3	13	401	3.2
3211131965	Hickory and pecan	389	21	5.4	2	370	0.5
3211131967, 69	Maple	1,848	399	21.6	320	1,769	18.1
3211131971	Red oak	5,312	594	11.2	19	4,737	0.4
3211131973	White oak	2,549	562	22.0	14	2,001	0.7
3211131975	Black walnut	125	91	72.8	5	39	12.8
3211131977	Yellow-poplar	2,452	305	12.4	3	2,150	0.1
3211131959, 61, 63, 79, 81, 83	Other hardwoods, including cottonwood, aspen, gum, and mixed hardwoods	4,545	641	14.1	1,248	5,152	24.2
32111319XX	Hardwoods, n.s.k.	7,273	(X)	(X)	(X)	7,273	(X)
	2003						
	United States	111,335	4,490	4.0	51,298	158,143	32.4
	Softwoods 4/	86,573	1,750	2.0	49,708	134,531	36.9
	Pine	46,867	654	1.4	2,438	48,651	5.0
3211133933	Lodgepole pine	1,331	11	0.8	100	1,420	7.0
3211133929	Ponderosa pine	3,960	92	2.3	45	3,913	1.2
3211133911, 13 15, 31, 35	Other pine, including southern yellow and eastern white pine	41,576	551	1.3	2,293	43,318	5.3
3211133925	Douglas fir	19,926	226	1.1	840	20,540	4.1
3211133921	Western red cedar	1,593	89	5.6	1,204	2,708	44.5
3211133917, 19, 23, 27, 37, 39, 41, 43	Other softwoods, including hemlock, spruce, fir (other than Douglas fir), cedar (other than western red cedar), and mixed softwoods	r/ 14,890	781	5.2	45,226	59,335	76.2
32111339XX	Softwoods, n.s.k.	3,297	(X)	(X)	(X)	3,297	(X)

Table 6. Lumber Production, Exports, Imports, and Apparent Consumption by Species: 2004 and 2003
[Thousands of cubic meters]

Product code	Product description	Production 1/	Exports of domestic merchandise 2/	Percent exports to production	Imports for consumption 2/	Apparent consumption 3/	Percent imports to apparent consumption
	Hardwoods 4/	24,762	2,740	11.1	1,590	23,612	6.7
3211131951	Ash	453	158	34.9	6	301	2.0
3211131953	Beech	132	15	11.4	20	137	14.6
3211131955	Birch	170	46	27.1	142	266	53.4
3211131957	Cherry	526	171	32.5	11	r/ 366	3.0
3211131965	Hickory and pecan	349	21	6.0	2	330	0.6
3211131967, 69	Maple	1,897	355	18.7	254	1,796	14.1
3211131971	Red oak	4,948	568	11.5	15	4,395	0.3
3211131973	White oak	2,478	505	20.4	14	1,987	0.7
3211131975	Black walnut	132	79	59.8	3	56	5.1
3211131977	Yellow-poplar	2,336	233	10.0	7	2,110	0.3
3211131959, 61, 63, 79, 81, 83	Other hardwoods, including cottonwood, aspen, gum, and mixed hardwoods	4,455	589	13.2	1,116	4,982	22.4
32111319XX	Hardwoods, n.s.k.	6,886	(X)	(X)	(X)	6,886	(X)

- Represents zero. n.s.k. Not specified by kind. r/Revised by 5 percent or more from previously published data. X Not applicable.

1/Import and export data were collected in cubic meters. A conversion factor of 2.35973725 thousands of cubic meters per 1 million of board feet was used to convert production from millions of board feet to thousands of cubic meters.

2/Import and export data for 2004 and 2003 do not include cross-ties.

3/Apparent consumption is equal to production plus imports minus exports.

4/The totals for softwoods and hardwoods include the n.s.k. production data.

Note: For comparison of North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)-based product codes with Schedule B export codes and HTSUSA import codes, see Table 7.

Table 7. Comparison of North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)-Based Product Codes With Schedule B Export Codes and HTSUSA Import Codes: 2004

Product code	Product description	Export code	Import code
3211133933	Lodgepole pine	4407.10.0044	4407.10.0044
		4407.10.0045	4407.10.0045
3211133929	Ponderosa pine	4407.10.0048	4407.10.0048
		4407.10.0049	4407.10.0049
3211133911, 12, 15, 31, 35	Other pine, including southern yellow pine and eastern white pine	4407.10.0042	4407.10.0042
		4407.10.0043	4407.10.0043
		4407.10.0046	4407.10.0046
		4407.10.0047	4407.10.0047
		4407.10.0052	4407.10.0052
		4407.10.0053	4407.10.0053
3211133925	Douglas fir	4407.10.0054	4407.10.0054
		4407.10.0055	4407.10.0055
		4407.10.0056	4407.10.0056
		4407.10.0057	4407.10.0057
3211133921	Western red cedar	4407.10.0068	4407.10.0068
		4407.10.0069	4407.10.0069
3211133917, 19, 23, 27, 37, 39, 41, 43	Other softwoods, including hemlock, spruce, fir (other than Douglas fir), cedar (other than western red cedar), and mixed softwoods	4407.10.0001	4407.10.0001
		4407.10.0002	4407.10.0002
		4407.10.0015	4407.10.0015
		4407.10.0016	4407.10.0016
		4407.10.0017	4407.10.0017
		4407.10.0018	4407.10.0018
		4407.10.0019	4407.10.0019
		4407.10.0020	4407.10.0020
		4407.10.0058	4407.10.0058
		4407.10.0059	4407.10.0059
		4407.10.0064	4407.10.0064
		4407.10.0065	4407.10.0065
		4407.10.0066	4407.10.0066
		4407.10.0067	4407.10.0067
		4407.10.0074	4407.10.0074
		4407.10.0075	4407.10.0075
		4407.10.0076	4407.10.0076
		4407.10.0077	4407.10.0077
		4407.10.0082	4407.10.0082
		4407.10.0083	4407.10.0083
		4407.10.0092	4407.10.0092
		4407.10.0093	4407.10.0093
3211131951	Ash	4407.99.0065	4407.99.0065
		4407.99.0066	4407.99.0066
3211131953	Beech	4407.92.0020	4407.92.0020
		4407.92.0040	4407.92.0040
3211131955	Birch	4407.99.0050	4407.99.0050
		4407.99.0051	4407.99.0051
3211131957	Cherry	4407.99.0040	4407.99.0040
		4407.99.0041	4407.99.0041
3211131965	Hickory and pecan	4407.99.0070	4407.99.0070
		4407.99.0071	4407.99.0071
3211131967, 69	Maple	4407.99.0020	4407.99.0020
		4407.99.0021	4407.99.0021
		4407.99.0025	4407.99.0025

Table 7. Comparison of North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)-Based Product Codes With Schedule B Export Codes and HTSUSA Import Codes: 2004

Product code	Product description	Export code	Import code
3211131971	Red oak	4407.91.0020	4407.91.0020
		4407.91.0021	4407.91.0021
3211131973	White oak	4407.91.0060	4407.91.0060
		4407.91.0061	4407.91.0061
3211131975	Black walnut	4407.99.0075	4407.99.0075
		4407.99.0076	4407.99.0076
3211131977	Yellow-poplar	4407.99.0045	4407.99.0045
		4407.99.0046	4407.99.0046
3211131959, 61, 63, 79, 81, 83	Other hardwoods, including cottonwood, aspen, and gum	4407.24.0000	
			4407.24.0005
			4407.24.0010
			4407.24.0025
			4407.24.0030
			4407.24.0090
			4407.24.0095
		4407.25.0000	4407.25.0000
		4407.26.0000	4407.26.0000
		4407.29.0000	
			4407.29.0005
			4407.29.0010
			4407.29.0025
			4407.29.0030
			4407.29.0090
			4407.29.0095
		4407.99.0030	4407.99.0030
		4407.99.0031	4407.99.0031
			4407.99.0047
			4407.99.0048
		4407.99.0090	
			4407.99.0091
		4407.99.0095	
			4407.99.0096

1/Sources: 2004 edition, Harmonized System-based Schedule B, Statistical Classification of Domestic and Foreign Commodities Exported from the United States.

2/Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, Annotated (2004).

Appendix.
General CIR Survey Information, Explanation of General Terms and Historical Note

GENERAL

The CIR program has been providing monthly, quarterly, and annual measures of industrial activity for many years. Since 1904, with its cotton and fats and oils surveys, the CIR program has formed an essential part of an integrated statistical system involving the quinquennial economic census, manufacturing sector, and the annual survey of manufactures. The CIR surveys, however, provide current statistics at a more detailed product level than either of the other two statistical programs.

The primary objective of the CIR program is to produce timely, accurate data on production and shipments of selected products. The data are used to satisfy economic policy needs and for market analysis, forecasting, and decision making in the private sector. The product-level data generated by these surveys are used extensively by individual firms, trade associations, and market analysts in planning or recommending marketing and legislative strategies, particularly if their industry is significantly affected by foreign trade. Although production and shipments information are the two most common data items collected, the CIR program collects other measures also such as inventories, orders, and consumption. These surveys measure manufacturing activity in important commodity areas such as textiles and apparel, chemicals, primary metals, computer and electronic components, industrial equipment, aerospace equipment, and consumer goods.

The CIR program uses a unified data collection, processing, and publication system. The U.S. Census Bureau updates the survey panels for most reports annually and reconciles the estimates to the results of the broader-based annual survey of manufactures and the economic census, manufacturing sector. The manufacturing sector provides a complete list of all producers of the products covered by the CIR program and serves as the primary source for CIR sampling. Where a small number of producers exist, CIR surveys cover all known producers of a product. However, when the number of producers is too large, cutoff and random sampling techniques are used. Surveys are continually reviewed and modified to provide the most up-to-date information on products produced. The CIR program includes a group of mandatory and voluntary surveys. Typically the monthly and quarterly surveys are conducted on a voluntary basis. Those companies that choose not to respond to the voluntary surveys are required to submit a mandatory annual counterpart corresponding to the more frequent survey.

NORTH AMERICAN INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM (NAICS), 1997

The adoption of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) in the 1997 Economic Census has had a major impact on the comparability of current and historic data. Approximately half of the industries in the manufacturing sector of NAICS do not have comparable industries in the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system that was used in the past.

While most of the change affecting the manufacturing sector was change within the sector, some industries left manufacturing and others came into manufacturing. Prominent among those that left manufacturing are logging and portions of publishing. Prominent among the industries that came into the manufacturing sector are bakeries, candy stores where candy is made on the premises, custom tailors, makers of custom draperies, and tire retreading. The net effect of the classification changes are such that if the 1997 value of shipments data for all manufacturers were tabulated on an SIC basis, it would be approximately 3 percent higher.

Listed below are the NAICS sectors:

21 Mining
22 Utilities
23 Construction
31-33 Manufacturing
42 Wholesale Trade
44-45 Retail Trade
48-49 Transportation and Warehousing
51 Information
52 Finance and Insurance
53 Real Estate and Rental and Leasing
54 Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services
55 Management of Companies and Enterprises
56 Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services
61 Educational Services
62 Health Care and Social Assistance
71 Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation
72 Accommodation and Foodservices
81 Other Services (except Public Administration)

(Not listed above are the Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting sector (NAICS 11), partially covered by the census of agriculture conducted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the Public Administration sector (NAICS 92), covered by the census of governments conducted by the Census Bureau.)

The 20 NAICS sectors are subdivided into 96 subsectors (three-digit codes), 313 industry groups (four-digit codes), and, as implemented in the United States, 1170 industries (five- and six-digit codes).

FUNDING

The Census Bureau funds most of the surveys. However, a number of surveys are paid for either fully or partially by other Federal Government agencies or private trade associations. A few surveys are mandated, but all are authorized by Title 13 of the United States Code.

RELIABILITY OF DATA

Survey error may result from several sources including the inability to obtain information about all cases in the survey, response errors, definitional difficulties, differences in the interpretation of questions, mistakes in recording or coding the reported data, and other errors of collection, response, coverage, and estimation. These nonsampling errors also occur in complete censuses. Although no direct measurement of the biases due to these nonsampling errors has been obtained, precautionary steps were taken in all phases of the collection, processing, and tabulation of the data in an effort to minimize their influence.

A major source of bias in the published estimates is the imputing of data for nonrespondents, for late reporters, and for data that fail logic edits. Missing figures are imputed based on period-to-period movements shown by reporting firms. A figure is considered to be an impute if the value was not directly reported on the questionnaire, directly derived from other reported items, directly available from supplemental sources, or obtained from the respondent during the analytical review phase. Imputation generally is limited to a maximum of 10 percent for any one data cell. Figures with imputation rates greater than 10 percent are suppressed or footnoted. The imputation rate is not an explicit indicator of the potential error in published figures due to nonresponse, because the actual yearly movements for nonrespondents may or may not closely agree with the imputed movements. The range of difference between the actual and imputed figures is assumed to be small. The degree of uncertainty regarding the accuracy of the published data increases as the percentage of imputation increases. Figures with imputation rates above 10 percent should be used with caution.

DATA REVISIONS

Statistics for previous years may be revised as the result of corrected figures from respondents, late reports for which imputations were originally made, or other corrections. Data that have been revised by more than 5percent from previously published data are indicated by footnotes.

DISCLOSURE

The Census Bureau collects the CIR data under the authority of Title 13, United States Code, which specifies that the information can only be used for statistical purposes and cannot be published or released in any manner that would identify a person, household, or establishment. "D" indicates that data in the cell have been suppressed to avoid disclosure of information pertaining to individual companies.

EXPLANATION OF GENERAL TERMS

Capacity. The maximum quantity of a product that can be produced in a plant in 1 day if operating for 24 hours. Includes the capacity of idle plants until the plant is reported to be destroyed, dismantled, or abandoned.

Consumption. Materials used in producing or processing a product or otherwise removing the product from the inventory.

Exports. Includes all types of products shipped to foreign countries, or to agents or exporters for reshipment to foreign countries.

Gross shipments. The quantity or value of physical shipments from domestic establishments of all products sold, transferred to other establishments of the same company, or shipped on consignment, whether for domestic or export sale or use. Shipments of products purchased for resale are omitted. Shipments of products made under toll arrangements are included.

Interplant transfers. Shipments to other domestic plants within a company for further assembly, fabrication, or manufacture.

Inventories. The quantity or value of finished goods, work in progress, and materials on hand.

Machinery in place. The number of machines of a particular type in place as of a particular date whether the machinery was used for production, prototype, or sampling, or was idle. Machinery in place includes all machinery set up in operating positions.

Net receipts. Derived by subtracting the materials held at the end of the previous month from the sum of materials used during the current month.

Production. The total volume of products produced, including: products sold; products transferred or added to inventory after adjustments for breakage, shrinkage, and obsolescence, plus any other inventory adjustment; and products that undergo further manufacture at the same establishment.

Quantities produced and consumed. Quantities of each type of product produced by a company for internal consumption within that same company.

Quantity and value of new orders. The sales value of orders received during the current reporting period for products and services to be delivered immediately or at some future date. Also represents the net sales value of contract change documents that increase or decrease the sales value of the orders to which they are related, when the parties concerned are in substantial agreement as to the amount involved. Included as orders are only those that are supported by binding legal documents such as signed contracts or letter contracts.

Quantity and value of shipments. The figures on quantity and value of shipments represent physical shipments of all products sold, transferred to other establishments of the same company, or shipped on consignment, whether for domestic or export sale. The value represents the net sales price, f.o.b. plant, to the customer or branch to which the products are shipped, net of discounts, allowances, freight charges, and returns. Shipments to a company's own branches are assigned the same value as comparable appropriate allocation of company overhead and profit. Products bought and resold without further manufacture are excluded.

Stocks. Total quantity of ending finished inventory.

Unfilled orders (backlog). Calculated by adding net new orders and subtracting net sales from the backlog at the end of the preceding year.

HISTORICAL NOTE

Data on lumber production and stocks have been collected by the Census Bureau since 1904. Historical data may be obtained from Current Industrial Reports (called Facts for Industry before 1959) available at your local Federal Depository Library.