Lumber Production and Mill Stocks: 2003

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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 46.4 billion board feet in 2003, which is 2.3 percent below the 47.5 billion board feet in 2002. Eastern lumber production was 28.8 billion board feet in 2003, 2.4 percent below the 2002 level of 29.5 billion board feet. Southern yellow pine production amounted to 16.3 billion board feet in 2003, 0.8 percent above the 2002 production level. Production of eastern hardwoods amounted to 10.0 billion board feet in 2003, 6.5 percent below the 2002 level. Western lumber production amounted to 17.5 billion board feet in 2003, a decrease of 2.8 percent from the 2002 production level of 18.0 billion board feet. Production of western softwoods decreased by 2.8 percent to 17.1 billion board feet from 2002 to 2003. Total western hardwood production decreased by about 11.6 percent.

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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Economics and Statistics Administration
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Table 1. Lumber Production: 1997 to 2003
[Millions of board feet, lumber tally]

Year	Total production	Softwoods			Total hardwoods
		Total	Southern yellow pine	Other	
2003.....	46,377	35,947	16,296	19,651	10,430
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
1997.....	46,560	35,457	15,408	20,049	11,103

Table 2. Lumber Mill Stock: 1997 to 2003
[Millions of board feet, lumber tally]

End-of-year	Total mill stocks	Softwoods	Hardwoods
2003.....	4,344	3,020	1,323
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
1997.....	4,333	3,114	1,219

Table 3. Lumber Production of Softwoods and Hardwoods by State: 2003 and 2002
[Millions of board feet, lumber tally]

State	Total		Softwoods		Hardwoods	
	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
United States	46,377	47,499	35,947	36,377	10,430	11,122
Eastern United States	28,832	29,452	18,819	18,802	10,013	10,650
Alabama	2,443	2,531	2,169	2,207	274	324
Arkansas	2,811	2,586	2,403	2,156	408	430
Connecticut	44	45	11	5	33	40
Delaware	(D)	12	-	-	(D)	12
Florida	860	893	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Georgia	2,794	3,046	2,433	2,660	361	386
Illinois	131	128	-	-	131	128
Indiana	321	313	2	2	319	311
Iowa	77	78	1	(D)	76	(D)
Kansas	(D) r/	11	-	-	(D) r/	11
Kentucky	659	687	16	24	643	663
Louisiana	1,378 r/	1,131	1,203 r/	986	175	145
Maine	947	972	813	841	134 r/	131
Maryland	275 r/	282	75	107	200 r/	175
Massachusetts	60	(D)	27	(D)	33	(D)
Michigan	759	768	337 r/	336	422	432
Minnesota	257	277	135	137	122	140
Mississippi	2,601	2,545	2,169	2,073	432	472
Missouri	530	598	18 r/	19	512	579
Nebraska	17 r/	22	-	-	17 r/	22
New Hampshire	240	283	178	214	62 r/	69
New Jersey	(D) r/	22	(D)	2	(D) r/	20
New York	460	471	68 r/	69	392	402
North Carolina	2,495	2,544	1,866	1,852	629	692
North Dakota	1	1	-	-	1	1
Ohio	386	389	-	-	386	389
Oklahoma	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Pennsylvania	1,060	1,108	63	58	997	1,050
Rhode Island	(D)	10	(D)	3	(D)	7
South Carolina	1,436	1,404	1,314	1,271	122	133
Tennessee	925	892	32	30	893	862
Texas	1,696	1,597	1,475	1,375	221	222
Vermont	182	197	68	84	114 r/	113
Virginia	1,407	1,478	654	657	753	821
West Virginia	655	707	12 r/	13	643	694
Wisconsin	535	583	96	98	439	485
Western United States	17,545	18,047	17,128	17,575	417	472
Alaska	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	-	-
Arizona	60	62	60	62	-	-
California	2,604	2,964	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Colorado	139	135	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Hawaii	(D)	(D)	(Z)	(Z)	(D)	(D)
Idaho	1,827	1,737	1,827	1,737	-	-
Montana	1,183	1,225	1,183	1,225	-	-
Nevada	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	-	-
New Mexico	76 r/	91	76 r/	91	-	-
Oregon	6,148 r/	5,407	(D) r/	5,263	(D)	144
South Dakota	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	-	-
Utah	51 r/	57	51 r/	57	-	-
Washington	5,060 r/	5,414	(D) r/	5,098	(D)	316
Wyoming	160	232	160	232	-	-

- 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: 1999 to 2003
[Millions of board feet, lumber tally]

Product description	2003		2002	2001	2000	1999
United States	46,377		47,499	46,588	49,445	50,556
Eastern United States	28,832		29,452	28,934	31,177	31,701
Eastern softwoods	18,819		18,802	18,300	19,397	19,686
Pine, southern yellow	16,296		16,167	15,835	16,588	16,842
Pine, eastern white	577		655	632	712	712
Pine, other 1/	461		455	424	399	411
Spruce and fir 2/	527		558	476	687	676
Other eastern softwoods 3/	128	r/	140	158	199	236
Eastern softwoods, n.s.k.	830		827	775	812	809
Eastern hardwoods	10,013		10,650	10,634	11,780	12,015
Ash	188		193	197	234	236
Beech	57		63	67	79	78
Birch	72		77	89	100	104
Cherry	215		221	228	242	249
Cottonwood	78		87	84	100	108
Aspen	121		142	131	148	166
Gum	184		204	203	241	247
Hickory and pecan	149		150	138	155	147
Maple, hard	456		510	504	512	515
Maple, soft	341		340	337	354	348
Oak, red	2,040		2,227	2,239	2,377	2,399
Oak, white	1,011		1,031	1,032	1,122	1,150
Walnut, black	56		59	48	49	43
Yellow-poplar	998		1,049	994	1,097	1,090
Other eastern hardwoods 4/	135		155	178	255	290
Mixed hardwoods 5/	1,031		1,151	1,241	1,415	1,538
Eastern hardwoods, n.s.k.	2,881		2,991	2,924	3,300	3,307
Western United States	17,545		18,047	17,654	18,268	18,855
Western softwoods	17,128		17,575	17,179	17,750	18,347
Cedar, western red	670		618	669	710	639
Cedar, other 6/	174		182	181	214	197
Fir, Douglas	8,235		8,257	8,133	8,197	8,167
Fir, hem-fir, white, and other	3,721		3,753	3,563	3,669	3,940
Pine, ponderosa	1,623		1,799	1,843	1,951	2,088
Pine, western white	31	r/	37	36	39	36
Pine, lodgepole	564		567	503	570	664
Pine, sugar	99		125	154	128	159
Redwood	429		603	565	577	647
Spruce 7/	299		375	379	435	465
Other western softwoods 8/	716		696	707	810	892
Western softwoods, n.s.k.	567	r/	563	446	450	453
Western hardwoods 9/	417		472	475	518	508

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 Regions: 2003 and 2002
[Millions of board feet, lumber tally]

Lumber industry region	Total		Softwoods		Hardwoods	
	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
United States	46,377	47,499	35,947	36,377	10,430	11,122
Eastern lumber regions	28,832	29,452	18,819	18,802	10,013	10,650
Southern pine	16,296	16,167	16,296	16,167	-	-
Southern hardwood	4,346	4,719	-	-	4,346	4,719
Appalachian	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Northern hemlock and hardwood	1,294	1,351	433 r/	434	861	917
Northeastern	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Other	1,825	1,863	744	764	1,081	1,099
Western lumber regions	17,545	18,047	17,128	17,575	417	472
Douglas fir	9,157 r/	8,707	(D) r/	8,246	(D)	461
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, Louisiana, 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 Crutz, 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: 2003 and 2002
[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
	2003						
	United States	109,439	4,490	4.1	51,298	156,247	32.8
	Softwoods 4/	84,825	1,750	2.1	49,708	132,783	37.4
	Pine	46,371	654	1.4	2,438	48,155	5.1
3211133933	Lodgepole pine	1,331	11	0.8	100	1,420	7.0
3211133929	Ponderosa pine	3,830	92	2.4	45	3,783	1.2
3211133911, 13, 15, 31, 35	Other pine, including southern yellow and eastern white pine	41,210	551	1.3	2,293	42,952	5.3
3211133925	Douglas fir	19,432	226	1.2	840	20,046	4.2
3211133921	Western red cedar	1,581	89	5.6	1,204	2,696	44.7
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	14,144	781	5.5	45,226	58,589	77.2
32111339XX	Softwoods, n.s.k.	3,297	(X)	(X)	(X)	3,297	(X)
	Hardwoods 4/	24,614	2,740	11.1	1,590	23,464	6.8
3211131951	Ash	444	158	35.6	6	292	2.1
3211131953	Beech	135	15	11.1	20	140	14.3
3211131955	Birch	170	46	27.1	142	266	53.4
3211131957	Cherry	507	171	33.7	11	347	3.2
3211131965	Hickory and pecan	352	21	6.0	2	333	0.6
3211131967, 69	Maple	1,881	355	18.9	254	1,780	14.3
3211131971	Red oak						
3211131973	White oak	4,814	568	11.8	15	4,261	0.4
3211131975	Black walnut	2,386	505	21.2	14	1,895	0.7
3211131977	Yellow-poplar	132	79	59.8	3	56	5.1
3211131959, 61, 63, 79, 81, 83	Other hardwoods, including cottonwood, aspen, gum, and mixed hardwoods	4,552	589	12.9	1,116	5,079	22.0
32111319XX	Hardwoods, n.s.k.	6,886	(X)	(X)	(X)	6,886	(X)
	2002						
	United States	112,084	4,588	4.1	50,682	158,179	32.0
	Softwoods 4/	85,839	1,823	2.1	49,143	133,159	36.9
	Pine	46,734	811	1.7	2,423	48,347	5.0
3211133933	Lodgepole pine	1,338	33	2.5	97	1,402	6.9
3211133929	Ponderosa pine	4,245	77	1.8	62	4,230	1.5
3211133911, 13, 15, 31, 35	Other pine, including southern yellow and eastern white pine	41,151	700	1.7	2,264	42,715	5.3
3211133925	Douglas fir	19,484	261	1.3	908	20,131	4.5
3211133921	Western red cedar	1,458	54	3.7	1,440	2,844	50.6
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	14,883	698	4.7	44,372	58,557	75.8
32111339XX	Softwoods, n.s.k. r/	3,280	(X)	(X)	(X) r/	3,280	(X)

Continued

Table 6. Lumber Production, Exports, Imports, and Apparent Consumption by Species: 2003 and 2002
[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/	26,245	2,765	10.5	1,539	25,019	6.2
3211131951	Ash	455	159	35.0	7	303	2.3
3211131953	Beech	149	9	6.0	21	161	13.0
3211131955	Birch	182	35	19.2	136	283	48.1
3211131957	Cherry	522	164	31.4	10	368	2.7
3211131965	Hickory and pecan	354	17	4.8	3	340	0.9
3211131967, 69	Maple	2,006	348	17.3	239	1,897	12.6
3211131971	Red oak	5,255	551	10.5	22	4,726	0.5
3211131973	White oak	2,433	542	22.3	19	1,910	1.0
3211131975	Black walnut	139	84	60.4	3	58	5.2
3211131977	Yellow-poplar	2,475	238	9.6	(Z)	2,237	-
3211131959, 61, 63, 79, 81, 83	Other hardwoods, including cottonwood, aspen, gum, and mixed hardwoods	5,130	616	12.0	1,080	5,594	19.3
32111319XX	Hardwoods, n.s.k.	7,145	(X)	(X)	(X)	7,145	(X)

- Represents zero. n.s.k. Not specified by kind. r/Revised by 5 percent or more from previously published data. X Not applicable. Z Represents less than 500,000 cubic meters.

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 meters.
2/Import and export data for 2003 and 2002 do not include cross-ties.
3/Apparent consumption is equal to production plus imports minus exports.
4/Totals for softwoods and hardwoods include the n.s.k. production data.

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

Continued

Table 7. Comparison of North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)-Based Product Codes with Schedule B Export Codes, and HTSUSA Import Codes: 2003

Product code	Product description	Export code 1/	Import code 2/
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, 13, 15, 31, 35	Other pine, including southern yellow 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

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Table 7. Comparison of North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)-Based Product Codes with Schedule B Export Codes, and HTSUSA Import Codes: 2003

Product code	Product description	Export code 1/	Import code 2/
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
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/Source: 2003 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 (2003).

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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.