Footwear Production: 2001

Issued May 2004

MA316A(01)-1(RV)

Current Industrial Reports

Current data are released electronically on Internet for all individual surveys as they become available. Use: http://www.census.gov/mcd/. Individual reports can be accessed by choosing "Current Industrial Reports (CIR)," clicking on "CIRs by Subsector;" then choose the survey of interest. Follow the menu to view the PDF file or to download the worksheet file (WK format) to your personal computer.

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

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Nonrubber footwear production for 2001 totaled 54.8 million pairs, a 20.2-percent decrease from the 2000 production of 68.7 million pairs. Of the total 2001 production, 19.6 million pairs were men's, and 7.4 million were women's shoes.

In 2001, 26.6 million pairs of slippers were produced, a 14.7-percent decrease from the 2000 production of 31.2 million pairs.

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

Address inquiries concerning these data to Consumer Goods Industries Branch, Manufacturing and Construction Division (MCD), Washington, DC 20233-6900, or call Ronanne M. Vinson, 301-457-4647.

For mail or fax copies of this publication, please contact the Information Services Center, MCD, Washington, DC 20233-6900, or call 301-457-4673.

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

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U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Table 1. Footwear Production: 1982 to 2001
[Million pairs]

Year	Total	Nonrubber footwear	Rubber or plastic soles\fabric uppers	Rubber and plastic footwear
2001	78.9	54.8	16.3	7.8
2000	96.5	68.7	20.6	7.2
1999	120.9	78.6	31.8	10.5
1998	163.2	108.5	40.8	13.9
1997	190.1	124.4	49.2	16.5
1996	196.0	128.0	51.4	16.6
1995	220.4	147.0	56.1	17.4
1994	242.5	163.0	59.3	20.2
1993 1/	252.0	171.7	62.5	17.8
1992	273.6	164.8	92.7	16.1
1991	282.1	169.0	97.5	15.6
1990	290.3	184.6	89.7	16.0
1989	312.8	221.9	76.8	14.1
1988	325.3	234.8	76.7	13.8
1987	312.1	230.0	71.0	11.1
1986	310.9	240.9	57.9	12.1
1985	336.5	265.1	54.9	16.5
1984	383.5	303.2	62.8	17.5
1983	432.8	339.2	78.1	15.5
1982	465.9	359.1	92.9	13.9

1/For 1993, a number of companies were added based on information in the 1992 Census of Manufactures. Data were not collected from these establishments for 1992; therefore, the information shown for years prior to 1992 may not be directly comparable.

Table 2. Quantity and Value of Shipments of Nonrubber Footwear: 2001 and 2000
[Quantity in thousands of pairs. Value in thousands of dollars]

Product description	2001			2000		
	Production	Quantity	Value	Production	Quantity	Value
Footwear (except rubber)	54,757	63,533	1,614,437	68,666	76,099	1,836,972
Shoes (except slippers)	28,161	32,574	1,506,973	37,485	41,208	1,703,989
Mens' (except athletic)	19,583	22,208	1,232,638	23,983	25,542	r/ 1,299,616
Dress and casual	4,559	5,259	238,826	6,268	6,550	288,365
Boots, dress and casual (except western style)	488	550	34,405	666	898	39,539
Western style boots	5,094	5,460	253,719	7,114	r/ 7,431	r/ 305,348
Work oxfords	712	1,154	67,137	777	780	48,580
Workboots, ankle height or higher	8,730	9,785	638,551	9,158	9,883	617,784
Women's (except athletic)	7,439	8,929	241,599	r/ 9,796	r/ 11,845	r/ 347,802
Dress and casual, including sandals	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Uniform duty shoes	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Boots, ankle height or higher	574	658	36,449	811	929	r/ 46,252
Juveniles' shoes (except athletic), including youth's and boys', misses', children's, and infants'	778	810	7,632	1,389	1,436	14,487
Athletic	157	385	20,939	310	440	26,999
Men's	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Women's	15	59	2,473	56	76	5,232
All other	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Not specified by kind (n.s.k.)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
All other shoes (ballet, theatrical, etc.)	204	242	4,165	2,007	1,945	15,085
Slippers	26,596	30,959	107,464	31,181	34,891	132,983
Men's	1,336	1,285	9,016	r/ 1,807	2,240	19,810
Women's	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
All other	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)

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

Note: Some companies are unable to exclude resales from their shipments' data.

Table 3. Production of Nonrubber Footwear by State: 2001 and 2000
[Thousands of pairs]

State	Production	
	2001	2000
United States	54,757	68,666
California	1,554	1,978
Florida	(D)	184
Maine	(D)	5,187
Massachusetts	245	(D)
Missouri	485	1,359
New Hampshire	(D)	(D)
North Carolina	988	1,118
Pennsylvania	1,664	r/ 2,189
Tennessee	(D)	1,331
Texas	28,010	33,041
Wisconsin	1,404	1,662
All other states	15,479	18,316

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

Table 4. Production and Shipments of Shoes wth Rubber or Plastic Soles/Fabric Uppers and Rubber and Plastic Footwear: 2001 and 2000

Product description	2001			2000		
	Production	Shipments		Production	Shipments	
		Quantity	Value		Quantity	Value
SHOES WITH RUBBER OR PLASTIC SOLES/ FABRIC UPPERS						
Total	16,301	16,366	288,775	20,587	22,331	339,274
Athletic	13,041	13,061	271,479	16,048	17,656	313,511
Men's	10,371	10,699	179,493	13,570	14,943	220,274
Women's	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Other	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Nonathletic	3,260	3,305	17,296	4,539	4,675	25,763
Men's	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Women's	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Other	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
RUBBER AND PLASTIC FOOTWEAR						
Total	7,805	7,148	105,951	r/ 7,188	r/ 6,909	97,701
Rubber upper protective footwear	3,255	2,607	66,028	r/ 2,829	r/ 2,434	r/ 59,969
Boots, lumberman, and PACS	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Arctics and gaiters, light and heavy rubbers	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Plastic or fabric protective footwear	4,550	4,541	39,923	r/ 4,359	r/ 4,475	r/ 37,732
Slush molded	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Injection molded	3,655	3,476	30,524	r/ 3,563	r/ 3,555	28,586
Other	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)

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

Table 5. Production of Footwear by Type of Upper and and Type of Sole: 2001 and 2000

Product description	2001		2000
Total	79,226		90,868
Rubber or plastic uppers and rubber or plastic soles, including rubber or plastic coated fabric uppers	8,987	r/	8,268
Waterproof	8,392	r/	7,040
Made with steel safety toes	(D)		(D)
Boots (except with steel safety toes)	(D)		(D)
All other	2,766	r/	2,609
Not waterproof	595	r/	1,228
Athletic:			
Made with cleats, spikes, sprigs, stops, etc.	(D)		(D)
Other	(D)		(D)
Made with steel safety toes	(D)		(D)
Boots (except with steel safety toes)	(D)		(D)
All other	395		566
Leather uppers	22,570		25,579
Athletic	703		1,456
Made with cleats, spikes, sprigs, stops, etc.	(D)		(D)
Other	(D)		(D)
Leather soles	7,273		7,374
Made with steel safety toes	(D)		(D)
Boots (except with steel safety toes)	(D)		(D)
Shoes (except with steel safety toes)	4,354		4,277
Other soles	14,594		16,749
Made with steel safety toes	2,435		2,651
Boots (except with steel safety toes)	4,046		4,807
Shoes (except with steel safety toes)	8,113		9,291
Fabric uppers	43,542		52,265
Rubber or plastic soles	(D)		(D)
Athletic	(D)		(D)
All other	(D)		(D)
With all other soles	(D)		(D)
Footwear not specified by type of material	4,127		4,756

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

Table 6. Production, Exports, Imports, and Apparent Consumption of Footwear: 2001 and 2000
[Quantity in thousands of pairs. Value in thousands of dollars]

Product description	Manufacturers' shipments (quantity) 1/	Exports of domestic merchandise 2/ Quantity	Exports of domestic merchandise 2/ Value	Percent exports to domestic production	Imports for consumption 3/ Quantity	Imports for consumption 3/ Value 4/	Apparent consumption 5/	Percent imports to apparent consumption
2001								
Total	79,226	23,808	339,658	30.1	1,424,367	13,084,503	1,475,206	96.6
Rubber or plastic uppers and rubber or plastic soles, including rubber or plastic coated fabric uppers	8,987	7,387	92,472	82.2	500,231	3,109,872	501,831	99.7
Waterproof	8,392	1,014	11,499	12.1	10,583	68,221	17,961	58.9
Made with steel safety toes	(D)	368	3,753	(D)	332	4,775	(D)	(D)
All other	(D)	646	7,746	(D)	10,251	63,446	(D)	(D)
Not waterproof	595	6,373	80,973	1,071.1	489,648	3,041,651	483,870	101.2
Made with cleats, spikes, sprigs, stops, etc.	(D)	794	6,636	(D)	4,982	53,479	(D)	(D)
Other	(D)	2,289	23,445	(D)	59,362	306,562	(D)	(D)
Made with steel safety toes	(D)	262	1,534	(D)	750	7,653	(D)	(D)
Boots (except with steel safety toes)	(D)	741	4,707	(D)	50,686	502,057	(D)	(D)
All other	395	2,287	44,651	579.0	373,868	2,171,900	371,976	100.5
Leather uppers	22,570	8,581	185,839	38.0	603,080	8,690,749	617,069	97.7
Athletic	703	4,980	98,085	708.4	450,092	5,555,804	445,815	101.0
Made with cleats, spikes, sprigs, stops, etc.	(D)	1,436	28,318	(D)	7,120	150,311	(D)	(D)
Other	(D)	3,544	69,767	(D)	442,972	5,405,493	(D)	(D)
Leather soles	7,273	2,187	54,817	30.1	47,002	1,208,717	52,088	90.2
Made with steel safety toes	(D)	242	13,318	(D)	11,407	232,218	(D)	(D)
Boots (except with steel safety toes)	(D)	318	7,769	(D)	4,772	174,788	(D)	(D)
Shoes (except with steel safety toes)	4,354	1,627	33,730	37.4	30,823	801,711	33,550	91.9
Other soles	14,594	1,414	32,937	9.7	105,986	1,926,228	119,166	88.9
Made with steel safety toes	2,435	-	-	(NA)	-	-	2,435	(NA)
Boots (except with steel safety toes)	4,046	1,414	32,937	34.9	105,986	1,926,228	108,618	97.6
Shoes (except with steel safety toes)	8,113	-	-	(NA)	-	-	8,113	(NA)
Fabric uppers	43,542	7,840	61,347	18.0	321,056	1,283,882	356,758	90.0
Rubber or plastic soles	(D)	6,384	47,949	(D)	225,255	899,530	(D)	(D)
Athletic	(D)	3,250	32,610	(D)	31,782	156,303	(D)	(D)
All other	(D)	3,134	15,339	(D)	193,473	743,227	(D)	(D)
With all other soles	(D)	1,456	13,398	(D)	95,801	384,352	(D)	(D)
Footwear not specified by type of material	4,127	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
2000								
Total	90,868	23,370	329,484	25.7	1,708,460	14,702,955	1,775,958	96.2
Rubber or plastic uppers and rubber or plastic soles, including rubber or plastic coated fabric uppers	8,268	8,170	66,806	98.8	648,445	3,603,769	648,543	100.0
Waterproof	7,040	1,142	10,008	16.2	8,688	49,551	14,586	59.6
Made with steel safety toes	(D)	269	3,151	(D)	197	3,112	(D)	(D)
All other	(D)	873	6,857	(D)	8,491	46,439	(D)	(D)
Not waterproof	1,228	7,028	56,798	572.3	639,757	3,554,218	633,957	100.9
Made with cleats, spikes, sprigs, stops, etc.	(D)	1,402	11,462	(D)	14,118	160,103	(D)	(D)
Other	(D)	646	8,812	(D)	60,207	301,617	(D)	(D)
Made with steel safety toes	(D)	218	1,270	(D)	944	9,382	(D)	(D)
Boots (except with steel safety toes)	(D)	1,767	9,172	(D)	50,820	412,741	(D)	(D)
All other	566	2,995	26,082	529.2	513,668	2,670,375	511,239	100.5
Leather uppers	25,579	8,784	194,779	34.3	715,982	9,680,727	732,777	97.7
Athletic	1,456	5,754	103,259	395.2	548,465	6,506,943	544,167	100.8
Made with cleats, spikes, sprigs, stops, etc.	(D)	2,208	41,901	(D)	9,867	201,911	(D)	(D)
Other	(D)	3,546	61,358	(D)	538,598	6,305,032	(D)	(D)
Leather soles	7,374	1,791	59,223	24.3	51,357	1,199,862	56,940	90.2
Made with steel safety toes	(D)	208	10,819	(D)	10,798	215,235	(D)	(D)
Boots (except with steel safety toes)	(D)	298	10,421	(D)	5,817	167,238	(D)	(D)
Shoes (except with steel safety toes)	4,277	1,285	37,983	30.0	34,742	817,389	37,734	92.1
Other soles	16,749	1,239	32,297	7.4	116,160	1,973,922	131,670	88.2
Made with steel safety toes	2,651	-	-	(NA)	-	-	2,651	(NA)
Boots (except with steel safety toes)	4,807	1,239	32,297	25.8	116,160	1,973,922	119,728	97.0
Shoes (except with steel safety toes)	9,291	-	-	(NA)	-	-	9,291	(NA)
Fabric uppers	52,265	6,416	67,899	12.3	344,033	1,418,459	389,882	88.2
Rubber or plastic soles	(D)	5,325	57,513	(D)	266,249	1,019,990	(D)	(D)
Athletic	(D)	4,026	47,885	(D)	37,345	162,244	(D)	(D)
All other	(D)	1,299	9,628	(D)	228,904	857,746	(D)	(D)
With all other soles	(D)	1,091	10,386	(D)	77,784	398,469	(D)	(D)
Footwear not specified by type of material	4,756	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

- Represents zero. D Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies. NA Not available.

1/Represents production.
2/Source: Census Bureau report EM 545, U.S. Exports.
3/Source: Census Bureau report EM 145, U.S. Imports for Consumption.
4/Dollar value represents c.i.f. (cost, insurance, and freight) value at first port of entry in the United States plus import duties.
5/Apparent consumption is derived by subtracting exports from total production plus imports.

Note: For comparison of North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)-based product codes with Schedule B export codes and HTSUSA import codes, see contact at the beginning of this publication.

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 Food Services
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 5 percent 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 footwear have been collected in this program since 1921. For some period, data were collected monthly, with a more comprehensive survey done annually. In 1991, due to budget reductions, the monthly program was canceled and replaced with a quarterly survey that collected similar data. Historical data may be obtained from Current Industrial Reports (called Facts for Industry before 1959) available at your local Federal Depository Library.