

Flour Milling Products: 2001

Summary

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

Current
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Address inquiries concerning these data to Consumer Goods Industries Branch, Manufacturing and Construction Division (MCD), Washington, DC 20233-6900, or call William J. Baldwin, 301-457-1320.

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Table 1. Summary of Commercial Wheat Milling Production: 1990 to 2001

Year	Wheat flour production (1,000 cwt sacks)	Wheat ground for flour (1,000 bushels)	Millfeed production (1,000 tons)	Average pounds per cwt sack of flour	
				Wheat	Millfeed
2001.....	404,521	914,036	7,275	135.6	36.0
2000.....	421,270	944,868	7,374	134.6	35.0
1999.....	411,968	917,797	7,040	133.7	34.2
1998.....	398,914	895,369	6,955	134.7	34.9
1997.....	404,143	885,843	6,886	131.5	34.1
1996.....	397,776	878,070	7,042	132.4	35.4
1995.....	388,689	869,296	7,144	134.2	36.8
1994.....	392,519	884,707	7,186	135.2	36.6
1993.....	387,419	871,408	6,963	135.0	35.9
1992.....	370,829	833,339	6,707	134.8	36.2
1991.....	362,311	808,966	6,436	134.0	35.5
1990.....	354,348	788,186	6,109	133.5	34.5

Table 2. Commercial Wheat Milling Production by Quarter: 2001 and 2000

Quarter and year	Wheat flour production (1,000 cwt sacks)	Wheat ground for flour (1,000 bushels)	Millfeed production (tons)	Daily (24-hour) capacity in wheat flour (1,000 cwt sacks)	Wheat flour mill stocks (1,000 cwt sacks)	Average pounds per cwt sack of flour	
						Wheat	Millfeed
2001							
Total.....	404,521	914,036	7,274,979	(X)	(X)	135.6	36.0
Fourth quarter.....	105,806	238,693	1,891,525	1,531	5,377	135.4	35.8
Third quarter.....	102,077	230,240	1,818,325	1,543	5,393	135.3	35.6
Second quarter.....	97,189	221,316	1,758,977	1,604	5,178	136.6	36.2
First quarter.....	99,449	223,787	1,806,152	1,588	5,506	135.0	36.3
2000							
Total.....	421,270	944,868	7,374,115	(X)	(X)	134.6	35.0
Fourth quarter.....	109,673	247,738	1,947,407	1,531	5,241	135.5	35.5
Third quarter.....	108,838	244,685	1,902,206	1,529	5,244	134.9	35.0
Second quarter.....	101,649	226,808	1,770,686	1,512	5,062	133.9	34.8
First quarter.....	101,110	225,637	1,753,816	1,506	5,217	133.9	34.7

X Not applicable.

Table 3. Commercial Rye Milling Production by Quarter: 2001 and 2000

Quarter and year	Rye flour production (1,000 cwt sacks)	Rye ground for flour (1,000 bushels)	Millfeed production (tons)	Daily (24-hour) capacity (1,000 cwt sacks)	Stocks of rye flour (1,000 cwt sacks)	Average pounds ground per cwt sack of flour	
						Rye	Millfeed
2001							
Total.....	1,295	(D)	(D)	(X)	(X)	120.5	17.7
Fourth quarter.....	333	(D)	(D)	10	24	111.0	19.2
Third quarter.....	311	(D)	(D)	10	22	128.0	14.4
Second quarter.....	293	(D)	(D)	10	20	120.0	17.5
First quarter.....	358	(D)	(D)	10	27	122.8	19.6
2000							
Total.....	1,410	(D)	(D)	(X)	(X)	144.0	17.3
Fourth quarter.....	408	(D)	(D)	11	28	134.9	15.9
Third quarter.....	349	(D)	(D)	11	20	147.2	19.4
Second quarter.....	323	(D)	(D)	11	20	139.0	16.7
First quarter.....	330	(D)	(D)	11	24	154.7	17.2

D Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies. X Not applicable.

Table 4a. Summary of Commercial Wheat Milling Production by Geographic Areas: 2001 and 2000

Geographic area	2001			2000		
	Wheat flour production			Wheat flour production		
	Total (1,000 cwt sacks)	Wheat ground for flour (1,000 bushels)	Daily (24-hour) capacity (cwt sacks)	Total (1,000 cwt sacks)	Wheat ground for flour (1,000 bushels)	Daily (24-hour) capacity (cwt sacks)
United States.....	404,521	914,036	1,531,035	421,270	944,868	1,530,670
California and Hawaii.....	31,625	72,304	116,000	30,666	69,465	116,270
Florida.....	8,065	17,726	25,050	8,153	18,424	32,000
Illinois.....	14,013	31,945	54,300	19,703	38,932	67,900
Kansas.....	38,600	88,454	156,204	42,047	94,632	161,004
Michigan.....	6,214	14,283	32,700	7,479	17,089	32,600
Minnesota.....	29,578	65,365	119,900	31,614	69,380	120,450
Missouri.....	25,674	55,776	94,500	28,256	59,413	97,938
New York.....	21,413	48,488	81,977	25,086	57,096	109,956
North Carolina.....	11,480	25,984	53,665	11,523	25,319	50,075
Ohio.....	23,621	53,760	76,400	23,400	53,320	90,900
Oklahoma.....	8,451	19,781	30,500	8,673	20,209	30,500
Oregon and Washington.....	11,849	26,592	46,800	12,913	31,339	52,232
Pennsylvania.....	28,846	62,311	100,042	25,782	56,938	99,362
Tennessee.....	11,914	28,998	49,498	14,688	35,577	48,580
Texas.....	17,092	39,889	62,600	16,908	38,658	63,500
All other states.....	116,086	262,380	430,899	114,379	259,077	r/ 357,403

r/Revised by 5 percent or more from previously published data.

Table 4b. Quantity of Wheat Flour Produced by Geographic Area: 2001 and 2000
[1,000 cwt sacks]

Geographic area	Total		First quarter		Second quarter		Third quarter		Fourth quarter
2001									
United States.....	404,521		99,449		97,189		102,077		105,806
California and Hawaii.....	31,625		7,515		7,524		8,256		8,330
Florida.....	8,065		2,299		1,921		1,793		2,052
Illinois.....	14,013	r/	3,975	r/	3,579	r/	3,186	r/	3,273
Kansas.....	38,600		9,354		8,800		9,571		10,875
Michigan.....	6,214	r/	1,337	r/	1,502	r/	1,628	r/	1,747
Minnesota.....	29,578	r/	7,686	r/	7,059	r/	7,595	r/	7,238
Missouri.....	25,674		6,377		6,340		6,269		6,688
New York.....	21,413	r/	5,540	r/	5,567	r/	5,157	r/	5,149
North Carolina.....	11,480		2,789		2,671		3,035		2,985
Ohio.....	23,621		5,969		6,350		5,615		5,687
Oklahoma.....	8,451	r/	2,067	r/	2,030	r/	2,134	r/	2,220
Oregon and Washington.....	11,849		2,806		2,816		2,986		3,241
Pennsylvania.....	28,846		6,976		6,949		7,491		7,430
Tennessee.....	11,914		2,816		2,789		3,194		3,115
Texas.....	17,092		4,101		4,007		4,517		4,467
All other states.....	116,086		27,842		27,285		29,650		31,309
2000									
United States.....	421,270		101,110		101,649		108,838		109,673
California and Hawaii.....	30,666		7,514		7,279		7,882		7,991
Florida.....	8,153		2,126		2,145		1,814		2,068
Illinois.....	19,703		5,201		4,559		5,090		4,853
Kansas.....	42,047		9,947		10,055		10,852		11,193
Michigan.....	7,479		1,847		1,931		1,897		1,804
Minnesota.....	31,614		7,653		7,575		8,015		8,371
Missouri.....	28,256		6,726		6,727		7,514		7,289
New York.....	25,086		6,021		6,210		6,621		6,234
North Carolina.....	11,523		2,523		2,901		3,095		3,004
Ohio.....	23,400		5,272		5,991		5,489		6,648
Oklahoma.....	8,673		1,770		1,838		1,973		1,972
Oregon and Washington.....	12,913		3,103		3,089		3,271		3,450
Pennsylvania.....	25,782		5,453		5,532		7,364		7,433
Tennessee.....	14,688		3,547		3,533		3,794		3,814
Texas.....	16,908		4,072		4,185		4,378		4,273
All other states.....	114,379		28,335		28,099		29,789		29,276

r/Revised by 5 percent or more from previously published data.

Table 4c. Quantity of Wheat Ground for Flour by Geographic Area: 2001 and 2000
[1000 bushels]

Geographic area	Total	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter
2001					
United States.....	914,036	223,787	221,316	230,240	238,693
California and Hawaii.....	72,304	17,223	17,450	18,570	19,061
Florida.....	17,726	5,127	4,223	3,940	4,436
Illinois.....	31,945	r/ 8,796	r/ 8,404	r/ 7,408	r/ 7,337
Kansas.....	88,454	21,701	20,415	21,750	24,588
Michigan.....	14,283	r/ 3,122	r/ 3,435	r/ 3,742	r/ 3,984
Minnesota.....	65,365	r/ 16,685	r/ 15,726	r/ 16,841	r/ 16,113
Missouri.....	55,776	13,927	13,833	13,569	14,447
New York.....	48,488	r/ 11,910	r/ 13,042	r/ 11,689	r/ 11,847
North Carolina.....	25,984	6,132	6,131	6,927	6,794
Ohio.....	53,760	13,661	14,432	12,828	12,839
Oklahoma.....	19,781	r/ 4,844	r/ 4,768	r/ 4,982	r/ 5,187
Oregon and Washington.....	26,592	6,321	6,344	6,669	7,258
Pennsylvania.....	62,311	14,870	14,963	16,209	16,269
Tennessee.....	28,998	6,919	6,817	7,750	7,512
Texas.....	39,889	9,768	9,395	10,122	10,604
All other states.....	262,380	62,781	61,938	67,244	70,417
2000					
United States.....	944,868	225,637	226,808	244,685	247,738
California and Hawaii.....	69,465	16,859	16,216	17,958	18,432
Florida.....	18,424	4,831	4,761	4,252	4,580
Illinois.....	38,932	10,220	8,908	10,127	9,677
Kansas.....	94,632	22,034	22,398	24,418	25,782
Michigan.....	17,089	4,164	4,386	4,378	4,161
Minnesota.....	69,380	16,594	16,826	17,879	18,081
Missouri.....	59,413	13,980	13,992	16,056	15,385
New York.....	57,096	13,623	14,307	15,039	14,127
North Carolina.....	25,319	5,502	6,315	6,871	6,631
Ohio.....	53,320	12,125	13,458	12,588	15,149
Oklahoma.....	20,209	4,863	4,992	5,141	5,213
Oregon and Washington.....	32,339	7,575	7,501	7,913	8,350
Pennsylvania.....	56,938	12,115	12,064	16,307	16,452
Tennessee.....	35,577	8,360	8,593	9,319	9,305
Texas.....	38,658	9,243	9,500	10,010	9,905
All other states.....	259,077	63,549	62,591	66,429	66,508

r/Revised by 5 percent or more from previously published data.

Table 5. Durum Wheat Products by Quarter: 2001 and 2000

	Unit of measure	Total	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter
2001						
Durum wheat ground.....	1,000 bushels.....	73,435	19,416	16,953	18,199	18,867
Straight semolina.....	1,000 cwt	32,930	8,680	7,620	8,127	8,503
Blended semolina.....do.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
2000						
Durum wheat ground.....	1,000 bushels.....	69,687	18,833	15,857	17,689	17,308
Straight semolina.....	1,000 cwt	31,749	8,696	7,380	7,929	7,744
Blended semolina.....do.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)

D Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies.

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

Flouring milling products data have been collected by the Census Bureau since 1923, with annual summaries including wheat ground and wheat milling products. Data, by states, were published monthly from 1927 to 1997. Beginning in 1931 and ending with the June 1947 report, monthly wheat flour production by capacity groups was published. The annual summary report during the years 1931 to 1964 also contained a table showing production by capacity groups. Beginning in 1998, data have been collected quarterly. Historical data may be obtained from the Current Industrial Reports (called Facts for Industry before 1959) available at your local Federal Depository Library.