

# Socks Production: 2006

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## *Summary*

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### **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 (XLS 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 address is: [www.stat-usa.gov/](http://www.stat-usa.gov/). Follow the prompts to register. Also, you may call 202-482-1986 or 1-800-STAT-USA, for further information.

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 Amanda Ganster, 301-763-4642.

For mail or fax copies of this publication, please contact the Information Services Center, MCD, Washington, DC 20233-6900, or call 301-763-4673.

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

*Helping You Make Informed Decisions*

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

Table 1. Summary of Quantity of Production and Value of Shipments for Finished Socks (Revised)  
 [Quantity in thousands of dozens of pairs. Value in millions of dollars]

Year	Total finished socks		Men's and boys'		Women's and girls'		Infants' and booties		Not specified by kind (n.s.k.)	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
<b>2006</b>	125,492	979.4	74,393	599.6	41,610	329.6	9,488	50.2	-	-
Fourth quarter.....	28,200	242.2	16,216	146.7	9,783	83.3	2,200	12.2	-	-
Third quarter.....	31,005	249.0	19,102	157.7	9,628	79.2	2,275	12.1	-	-
Second quarter.....	34,705	251.4	20,885	154.9	11,305	83.2	2,515	13.3	-	-
First quarter.....	31,582	236.8	18,190	140.3	10,894	83.9	2,498	12.6	-	-

- Represents zero.

Note: A total may not equal the sum of the respective detail due to independent rounding.

Table 2. Quantity of Production of Socks by Type of Fabrics (Revised)  
 [Quantity in thousands of dozens of pairs]

Product codes	Product description	Fiber total	Cotton or chiefly cotton	Manmade or chiefly manmade	Wool or chiefly wool	Other, and not specified by kind (n.s.k.)
	Total.....	125,492	111,946	10593	2,406	546
	Fourth quarter.....	28,200	24,921	2459	701	118
	Third quarter.....	31,005	27,475	2798	622	110
	Second quarter.....	34,705	31,407	2689	512	97
	First quarter.....	31,582	28,143	2647	571	221
<b>FOURTH QUARTER</b>						
3151191111, 221, 331, 441, 551, 561, 591, YWV	Men's and boys'.....	16,216	14,241	1515	413	47
3151193421, 424, 425, 433, 611, 613, 621, 623, 711, YWV	Women's and girls'.....	9,783	8,593	872	(D)	(D)
3151193371, 381, 391, 3B1, YWV	Infants' and booties.....	2,200	2,087	72	(D)	(D)
315119WYWW	Not specified by kind (n.s.k.).....	-	-	-	-	-
<b>THIRD QUARTER</b>						
3151191111, 221, 331, 441, 551, 561, 591, YWV	Men's and boys'.....	19,102	16,882	1787	388	45
3151193421, 424, 425, 433, 611, 613, 621, 623, 711, YWV	Women's and girls'.....	9,628	8,435	934	(D)	(D)
3151193371, 381, 391, 3B1, YWV	Infants' and booties.....	2,275	2,158	77	(D)	(D)
315119WYWW	Not specified by kind (n.s.k.).....	-	-	-	-	-
<b>SECOND QUARTER</b>						
3151191111, 221, 331, 441, 551, 561, 591, YWV	Men's and boys'.....	20,885	18,848	1697	300	40
3151193421, 424, 425, 433, 611, 613, 621, 623, 711, YWV	Women's and girls'.....	11,305	10,179	897	(D)	(D)
3151193371, 381, 391, 3B1, YWV	Infants' and booties.....	2,515	2,380	95	(D)	(D)
315119WYWW	Not specified by kind (n.s.k.).....	-	-	-	-	-

Table 2. Quantity of Production of Socks by Type of Fabrics (Revised)  
 [Quantity in thousands of dozens of pairs]

Product codes	Product description	Fiber total	Cotton or chiefly cotton	Manmade or chiefly manmade	Wool or chiefly wool	Other, and not specified by kind (n.s.k.)
<b>FIRST QUARTER</b>						
3151191111, 221, 331, 441, 551, 561, 591, YWV	Men's and boys'.....	18,190	16,145	1663	337	45
3151193421, 424, 425, 433, 611, 613, 621, 623, 711, YWV	Women's and girls'.....	10,894	9,601	903	(D)	(D)
3151193371, 381, 391, 3B1, YWV	Infants' and booties.....	2,498	2,397	81	(D)	(D)
315119WYWW	Not specified by kind (n.s.k.).....	-	-	-	-	-

- Represents zero. D Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies.

Note: A total may not equal the sum of the respective detail due to independent rounding.

Table 3. Shipments, Exports, Imports, and Apparent Consumption of Finished Socks (Revised)  
 [Quantity in thousands of dozens of pairs. Value in millions of dollars]

Product description	Manufacturers' shipments		Exports of domestic merchandise 1/		Imports for consumption 2/		Apparent consumption 4/		Percent imports to apparent consumption	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value at port	Quantity	Value 3/	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Total.....	125,492	979.4	54,015	288.8	250,042	1,491.6	321,519	2,182.2	77.8	68.4
Fourth quarter.....	28,200	242.2	11,407	66.3	61,413	378.9	78,206	554.8	78.5	68.3
Third quarter.....	31,005	249.0	14,536	76.3	66,871	425.2	83,340	597.9	80.2	71.1
Second quarter.....	34,705	251.4	13,995	68.1	65,823	362.7	86,533	546.0	76.1	66.4
First quarter.....	31,582	236.8	14,077	78.1	55,935	324.8	73,440	483.5	76.2	67.2

1/Source: Census Bureau report EM 545, U.S. Exports.

2/Source: Census Bureau report IM 145, U.S. Imports for Consumption.

3/Dollar value represents the c.i.f. (cost, insurance, and freight) value at the first port of entry in the United States plus U.S. import duties.

4/Apparent consumption represents new domestic supply and is derived by subtracting exports from the sum of manufacturers' shipments plus imports.

Note: For comparison of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)-based product codes with Schedule B export codes and HTSUSA import codes, see Table 4.

Table 4. Comparison of North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)-Based Product Codes with Schedule B Export Codes and HTSUSA Import Codes: 2006

Product codes	Product description	Import code 1/	Export code 2/
3151191111	Socks.....	6115910000	6115910000
3151191221		6111206050	6115910000
3151191331		6115926000	6115910000
3151191441		6115929000	6115910000
3151191551		6111305050	
3151191561		6115936010	
3151191591		6115936020	
3151193421		6115939010	
3151193424		6115939020	
3151193425		6111905050	
3151193433		6115991410	
3151193611		6115991420	
3151193613		6115991810	
3151193621		6115991820	
3151193623		6115994000	
3151193711		6115998000	
3151193371			
3151193381			
3151193391			
31511933B1			
3151191YWV			
3151193YWV			
315119WYWW			

1/Source: Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, Annotated (2006).

2/Source: 2006 edition, Harmonized System-based Schedule B, Statistical Classification of Domestic and Foreign Commodities Exported from the United States.

# Appendix.

## General CIR Survey Information, Explanation of General Terms and Historical Note

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### 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.)

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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.

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**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**

The Census Bureau began collecting data on socks in 2004. In 2004 and 2005 it was collected on an annual basis as part of the apparel survey and published as the MQ315A-S. In 2006, the data was collected on a quarterly basis but continued to be published as the MQ315A-S. The 2007 report continues to be collected on a quarterly basis but is now published as MQ315B.