

Consumption on the Woolen System and Worsted Combing: 2003

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Summary

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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 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.

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

Current Industrial Reports

Address inquiries concerning these data to Consumer Goods Industries Branch, Manufacturing and Construction Division (MCD), Washington, DC 20233-6900, or call Robert Lee, 301-763-4637.

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

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

Table 1. Summary of Fibers Consumed in Woolen Spinning and Worsted Combing: 1999 to 2003
[Thousands of pounds]

Product description	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999
All fibers 1/.....	698,251	750,650	746,614	793,767	800,014
Raw wool 2/ 3/.....	(D)	42,906	66,279	78,246	77,485
Apparel class.....	(D)	36,015	52,969	63,041	63,535
Woolen system.....	11,990	18,109	25,911	31,935	29,151
Worsted combing.....	(D)	17,906	27,058	30,106	34,384
Carpet class.....	6,017	6,891	13,310	15,205	13,950
Noils, reprocessed and reused wool, and other animal fibers 4/.....	(D)	5,641	8,446	7,885	7,768
Other fibers 1/ 5/.....	641,531	702,103	671,889	707,636	714,761

D Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies.

1/Includes manmade fiber top converted from tow without combing.

2/Data are shown on a scoured basis for greasy wool.

3/Shorn and pulled wool of sheep does not include raw wool consumed in cotton system spinning; withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies.

4/Includes mohair, alpaca, vicuna, and other specialty fibers, as well as tops and noils consumed in woolen spinning and mohair consumed in worsted combing. Does not include wool tops consumed in cotton system spinning.

5/Includes cotton, jute, and other vegetable fibers.

Table 2. Fibers Consumed in Woolen Spinning and Worsted Combing by Quarter: 2003 and 2002
 [Thousands of pounds]

Product description	Total	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter
2003					
All fibers 1/.....	698,251	175,931	180,380	172,602	169,338
Raw wool 2/ 3/.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Apparel class.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Woolen system.....	11,990	3,234	3,498	r/ 2,629	2,629
Worsted combing.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Carpet class 4/.....	6,017	1,871	1,192	1,370	1,584
Noils, reprocessed and reused wool, and other animal fibers 5/.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Other fibers 1/.....	641,531	159,094	163,700	157,823	160,914
Nylon.....	384,784	94,745	99,748	97,234	93,057
Polyester.....	155,182	38,853	38,518	37,303	40,508
Acrylic and modacrylic.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Other fibers 6/.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
2002					
All fibers 1/.....	750,650	189,789	205,151	180,679	175,031
Raw wool 2/ 3/.....	42,906	12,825	12,409	(D)	(D)
Apparel class.....	36,015	10,969	10,549	(D)	(D)
Woolen system.....	18,109	5,406	5,431	4,111	3,161
Worsted combing.....	17,906	5,563	5,118	(D)	(D)
Carpet class 4/.....	6,891	1,856	1,860	1,738	1,437
Noils, reprocessed and reused wool, and other animal fibers 5/.....	5,641	1,785	1,581	(D)	(D)
Other fibers 1/.....	702,103	175,179	191,161	171,427	164,336
Nylon.....	390,248	97,689	106,845	96,902	88,812
Polyester.....	178,385	44,843	45,397	43,555	44,590
Acrylic and modacrylic.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Other fibers 6/.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)

D Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies.

1/Includes top converted from manmade fiber tow without combing.

2/Data are shown on a scoured basis for greasy wool.

3/Shorn and pulled wool of the sheep does not include raw wool consumed in cotton system spinning.

4/Data for carpet and rug yarns, tops, noils, reprocessed wool, and other wool, except shorn and pulled, are included with carpet raw wool in order to avoid disclosing data for individual companies.

5/Includes mohair, alpaca, vicuna, and other specialty fibers, as well as tops and noils consumed in woolen spinning and mohair and other fibers, except wool of sheep consumed in worsted combing. Does not include wool tops consumed in cotton system spinning, which in 2003 amounted to 612 thousand pounds and in 2002 amounted to 663 thousand pounds.

6/Includes cotton, jute, and other vegetable fibers.

Table 3. Fibers Consumed in Woolen Spinning by Quarter: 2003 and 2002
[Thousands of pounds]

Product code	Product description	Total	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter
2003						
	Fibers consumed in woolen spinning 1/.....	642,409	159,399	164,240	157,768	161,002
	For yarns (except carpet and rug).....	119,283	28,413	30,919	27,486	32,465
	Shorn and pulled wool of the sheep.....	11,990	3,234	3,498	2,629	2,629
11241061	60S and finer.....	6,681	1,423	2,076	1,637	1,545
11241062	Coarser than 60S.....	5,309	1,811	1,422	992	r/1,084
	Other wool.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
31499997	Sheep (tops, noils, etc.).....	3,336	896	833	771	836
11241071	Other (mohair, alpaca, vicuna, etc.).....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
31499989	Reprocessed wool and reused wool.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
	Other fibers.....	100,476	23,395	25,723	23,219	28,139
32522292	Nylon.....	9,372	1,984	2,918	2,208	2,262
32522295	Polyester.....	12,206	2,212	2,943	3,147	3,904
32522296	Acrylic and modacrylic.....	76,110	18,487	19,110	17,216	21,297
32522298	All other fibers, including rayon and acetate.....	2,788	712	752	648	676
	For carpet and rug yarns.....	523,126	130,986	133,321	130,282	128,537
11241051	Shorn and pulled wool of the sheep 2/.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
31499998	Tops, noils, mohair, reused and reprocessed wool, and other wool (except shorn or pulled) 2/.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
	Other fibers.....	517,109	129,115	132,129	128,912	126,953
32522291	Nylon.....	375,412	92,761	96,830	95,026	90,795
32522293	Polyester.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
32522294	Acrylic and modacrylic.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
32522297	All other fibers, including rayon and acetate.....	-	-	-	-	-
2002						
	Fibers consumed in woolen spinning 1/.....	703,492	176,636	192,314	171,406	163,136
	For yarns (except carpet and rug).....	151,042	38,817	44,514	33,380	34,331
	Shorn and pulled wool of the sheep.....	18,109	5,406	5,431	4,111	3,161
11241061	60S and finer.....	9,627	3,098	3,318	1,787	1,424
11241062	Coarser than 60S.....	8,482	2,308	2,113	2,324	1,737
	Other wool.....	4,912	1,587	1,382	(D)	(D)
31499997	Sheep (tops, noils, etc.).....	3,649	1,227	1,029	578	815
11241071	Other (mohair, alpaca, vicuna, etc.).....	1,263	360	353	(D)	(D)
31499989	Reprocessed wool and reused wool.....	(S)	(S)	(S)	(D)	(D)
	Other fibers.....	127,292	31,626	37,502	28,217	29,947
32522292	Nylon.....	8,984	1,803	2,551	1,709	2,921
32522295	Polyester.....	12,283	4,328	3,237	2,143	2,575
32522296	Acrylic and modacrylic.....	99,915	23,404	29,617	23,238	23,656
32522298	All other fibers, including rayon and acetate.....	6,110	2,091	2,097	1,127	795
	For carpet and rug yarns.....	552,450	137,819	147,800	138,026	128,805
11241051	Shorn and pulled wool of the sheep 2/.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
31499998	Tops, noils, mohair, reused and reprocessed wool, and other wool (except shorn or pulled) 2/.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
	Other fibers.....	545,559	135,963	145,940	136,288	127,368
32522291	Nylon.....	381,264	95,886	104,294	95,193	85,891
32522293	Polyester.....	163,307	39,865	41,358	(D)	(D)
32522294	Acrylic and modacrylic.....	(S)	(S)	(S)	(D)	(D)
32522297	All other fibers, including rayon and acetate.....	-	-	-	-	-

- Represents zero. D Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies. S Does not meet publication standards.

1/Data are shown on a scoured basis for greasy wool.

2/Product codes 11241051 and 31499998 have a combined total and is as follows: total 2003, 6,017; first quarter 2003, 1,871; second quarter 2003, 1,192; third quarter 2003, 1,370; fourth quarter 2003, 1,584; total 2002, 6,825; first quarter 2002, 1,856; second quarter 2002, 1,860; third quarter 2002, 1,738; fourth quarter 2002, 1,371.

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 the consumption of staple fibers on the woolen and worsted systems have been collected by the Census Bureau since 1919. Prior to 1990, the survey was conducted on a monthly basis. Beginning in 1991, the survey became quarterly. Historical data may be obtained from Current Industrial Reports (called Facts for Industry before 1959) available at your local Federal Depository Library.