Flour Milling Products: 2006

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/. Follow the promps 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 Edward Watkins, 301-763-4750.

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 Commercial Wheat Milling Production: 2001 to 2006

Year	Wheat flour production (1,000 cwt sacks)	Wheat ground for flour (1,000 bushels)	Millfeed production (1,000 tons)	Average pounds per cwt sacks of flour	
				Wheat	Millfeed
2006.....	399,860	888,905	6,836	133.4	34.2
2005.....	394,973	884,101	6,826	134.3	34.6
2004.....	393,925	876,047	6,764	133.4	34.3
2003.....	396,215	889,188	7,029	134.7	35.5
2002.....	394,700	889,414	6,892	135.2	34.9
2001.....	404,521	914,036	7,275	135.6	36.0

Table 2. Commercial Wheat Milling Production by Quarter: 2006 and 2005

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 sacks of flour	
						Wheat	Millfeed
2006							
Total	399,860	888,905	6,835,891	(X)	(X)	133.4	34.2
Fourth quarter	101,450	226,835	1,717,809	1,506	5,339	134.2	33.9
Third quarter	103,878	231,896	1,782,718	1,501	5,333	133.9	34.3
Second quarter	97,053	215,181	1,667,358	1,499	5,289	133.0	34.4
First quarter	97,479	214,993	1,668,006	1,499	5,574	132.3	34.2
2005							
Total	394,973	884,101	6,826,308	(X)	(X)	134.3	34.6
Fourth quarter	100,346	223,371	1,739,599	1,492	5,211	133.6	34.7
Third quarter	102,477	229,318	1,784,424	1,492	4,781	134.3	34.8
Second quarter	96,240	216,495	1,648,397	1,494	4,637	135.0	34.3
First quarter	95,910	214,917	1,653,888	1,493	4,268	134.4	34.5

X Not applicable.

Table 3. Commercial Rye Milling Production by Quarter: 2006 and 2005

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 sacks of flour	
						Rye	Millfeed
2006							
Total.....	1,453	2,525	9,894	(X)	(X)	104.3	13.6
Fourth quarter.....	r/ 385	691	r/ 2,543	10	(D)	107.7	13.2
Third quarter.....	r/ 361	r/ 614	r/ 2,468	10	(D)	102.0	13.7
Second quarter.....	r/ 358	r/ 617	r/ 2,621	10	(D)	103.4	14.6
First quarter.....	r/ 349	r/ 603	r/ 2,262	10	(D)	103.7	13.0
2005							
Total.....	1,262	2,462	10,698	(X)	(X)	117.1	17.0
Fourth quarter.....	325	641	2,462	9	(D)	118.3	15.2
Third quarter.....	311	603	2,439	9	(D)	116.3	15.7
Second quarter.....	321	618	2,830	9	(D)	115.5	17.6
First quarter.....	305	600	2,967	9	(D)	118.0	19.5

D Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies. r/Revised by 5 percent or more from previously published data. X Not applicable.

Table 4a. Summary of Commercial Wheat Milling Production by Geographic Areas: 2006 and 2005

Geographic area	2006 Wheat flour production Total (1,000 cwt sacks)	2006 Wheat ground for flour (1,000 bushels)	2006 Daily (24-hour) capacity (cwt sacks)	2005 Wheat flour production Total (1,000 cwt sacks)	2005 Wheat ground for flour (1,000 bushels)	2005 Daily (24-hour) capacity (cwt sacks)
United States	399,860	888,905	1,506,016	394,973	884,101	1,492,456
California and Hawaii	31,735	70,753	110,750	30,938	69,911	111,650
Iowa	8,270	17,806	29,725	6,787	14,842	26,418
Illinois	15,800	34,588	53,800	14,201	32,632	53,800
Kansas	35,264	78,475	146,833	34,767	77,882	144,433
Michigan	7,201	16,363	30,700	6,643	15,666	30,700
Minnesota	27,102	59,250	114,950	25,063	55,497	114,950
Missouri	21,122	49,861	90,600	22,464	49,467	87,950
New York	23,207	50,565	84,110	23,663	52,091	85,188
North Carolina	12,884	29,222	58,275	12,038	26,869	57,275
North Dakota	19,331	43,174	75,800	19,090	42,302	71,800
Ohio	23,909	53,653	81,800	22,700	51,525	76,800
Oregon and Washington	8,287	17,746	31,000	8,220	17,953	29,000
Pennsylvania	22,495	50,468	87,300	24,259	54,812	88,200
Texas	19,025	42,631	71,400	18,391	42,024	72,300
Utah	10,897	24,105	39,800	10,536	24,306	40,600
All other states	113,331	250,245	399,173	115,213	256,322	401,392

Table 4b. Quantity of Wheat Flour Produced by Geographic Area: 2006 and 2005
[1,000 cwt sacks]

Geographic area	Total		First quarter		Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter
2006							
United States.....	399,860		97,479		97,053	103,878	101,450
California and Hawaii.....	31,735		7,779		7,935	8,118	7,903
Iowa.....	8,270	r/	2,079	r/	2,036	1,973	2,182
Illinois.....	15,800	r/	3,723	r/	3,812	3,923	4,342
Kansas.....	35,264		8,807		8,469	9,559	8,429
Michigan.....	7,201		1,797		1,868	1,792	1,744
Minnesota.....	27,102		6,163		6,255	7,325	7,359
Missouri.....	21,122	r/	5,213	r/	4,753	5,706	5,450
New York.....	23,207		5,796		5,630	5,908	5,873
North Carolina.....	12,884		3,067	r/	3,264	3,304	3,249
North Dakota.....	19,331		4,635	r/	4,707	4,942	5,047
Ohio.....	23,909		5,977		5,515	6,147	6,270
Oregon and Washington.....	8,287		1,942		2,029	2,280	2,036
Pennsylvania.....	22,495		5,505		5,535	5,700	5,755
Texas.....	19,025		4,644		4,747	4,788	4,846
Utah.....	10,897		2,506		2,760	3,108	2,523
All other states.....	113,331		27,846		27,738	29,305	28,442
2005							
United States.....	394,973		95,910		96,240	102,477	100,346
California and Hawaii.....	30,938		7,612		7,398	7,990	7,938
Iowa.....	6,787		1,677		1,668	1,728	1,714
Illinois.....	14,201		3,627		3,108	3,498	3,968
Kansas.....	34,767		8,093		8,192	9,557	8,925
Michigan.....	6,643		1,535		1,636	1,787	1,685
Minnesota.....	25,063		5,900		6,141	6,357	6,665
Missouri.....	22,464		5,643		5,458	5,841	5,522
New York.....	23,663		5,763		6,040	6,026	5,834
North Carolina.....	12,038		2,960		3,047	3,095	2,936
North Dakota.....	19,090		4,520		4,737	4,931	4,902
Ohio.....	22,700		5,619		5,226	5,958	5,897
Oregon and Washington.....	8,220		1,976		2,022	2,169	2,053
Pennsylvania.....	24,259		5,841		5,957	6,263	6,198
Texas.....	18,391		4,287		4,557	4,732	4,815
Utah.....	10,536		2,411		2,516	3,070	2,539
All other states.....	115,213		28,446		28,537	29,475	28,755

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

Table 4c. Quantity of Wheat Ground for Flour by Geographic Area: 2006 and 2005
[1,000 bushels]

Geographic area	Total	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter
2006					
United States	888,905	214,993	215,181	231,896	226,835
California and Hawaii	70,753	17,204	17,505	18,370	17,674
Iowa	17,806	r/ 4,464	r/ 4,358	4,278	4,706
Illinois	34,588	r/ 8,080	r/ 8,228	8,689	9,591
Kansas	78,475	19,088	18,710	21,607	19,070
Michigan	16,363	4,156	4,031	4,107	4,069
Minnesota	59,250	13,630	13,875	15,869	15,876
Missouri	49,861	11,907	r/ 11,295	r/ 13,403	r/ 13,256
New York	50,565	r/ 11,935	12,403	13,266	12,961
North Carolina	29,222	6,565	r/ 7,329	r/ 7,948	r/ 7,380
North Dakota	43,174	10,225	r/ 10,645	r/ 10,847	11,457
Ohio	53,653	13,861	12,151	13,629	14,012
Oregon and Washington	17,746	4,179	4,368	4,865	4,334
Pennsylvania	50,468	12,335	12,433	12,876	12,824
Texas	42,631	10,461	10,200	10,956	11,014
Utah	24,105	5,398	5,965	7,047	5,695
All other states	250,245	61,505	61,685	64,139	62,916
2005					
United States	884,101	214,917	216,495	229,318	223,371
California and Hawaii	69,911	17,477	16,880	17,960	17,594
Iowa	14,842	3,700	3,666	3,766	3,710
Illinois	32,632	8,122	7,899	7,947	8,664
Kansas	77,882	18,278	18,413	21,421	19,770
Michigan	15,666	3,672	3,797	4,265	3,932
Minnesota	55,497	13,103	13,533	14,184	14,677
Missouri	49,467	12,409	11,995	12,896	12,167
New York	52,091	12,576	13,268	13,301	12,946
North Carolina	26,869	6,588	6,781	6,944	6,556
North Dakota	42,302	9,935	10,643	10,871	10,853
Ohio	51,525	12,969	11,866	13,474	13,216
Oregon and Washington	17,953	4,315	4,456	4,754	4,428
Pennsylvania	54,812	13,086	13,653	14,136	13,937
Texas	42,024	9,782	10,318	10,933	10,991
Utah	24,306	5,525	5,793	7,113	5,875
All other states	256,322	63,380	63,534	65,353	64,055

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

Table 5. Durum Wheat Products by Quarter: 2006 and 2005

Product description	Unit of measure	Total	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter
2006						
Durum wheat ground.....	1,000 bushels...	73,605	18,250	r/ 17,850	18,590	18,915
Straight semolina.....	1,000 cwt.....	31,948	8,072	r/ 7,713	7,929	8,234
Blended semolina.....	1,000 cwt.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
2005						
Durum wheat ground.....	1,000 bushels...	67,807	17,977	16,046	16,780	17,004
Straight semolina.....	1,000 cwt.....	30,838	8,093	7,255	7,683	7,807
Blended semolina.....	1,000 cwt.....	(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.

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.