

MA313F(04)-1

## NOTICE

**The MA313F annual survey is discontinued as of December 2004.  
The 2004 annual report is the last publication for this survey.**

**Selected yarn production data will be included with the quarterly report,  
MQ313A, "Textiles" beginning in 2005.**

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/](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.

**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**

*Helping You Make Informed Decisions*

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

Table 1. Yarn Production: 1997 to 2004  
 [Millions of pounds]

Year	Spun yarn	Textured, crimped, or bulked yarn
2004.....	4,986.1	3,597.2
2003.....	5,201.7	3,367.4
2002.....	5,915.9	3,353.2
2001.....	6,090.0	3,089.1
2000.....	7,062.4	3,844.0
1999.....	7,137.4	3,866.8
1998.....	7,508.4	3,737.6
1997.....	8,111.4	3,790.5

Table 2. Spun Yarn Production by Fiber: 2004 and 2003  
[Thousands of pounds]

Principal fiber	2004		2003
	Total		Total
Spun yarn.....	4,986,135		5,201,745
Cotton.....	2,964,451		2,978,620
Carded.....	2,782,526		2,818,058
85 percent or more cotton.....	2,443,160		2,613,645
Other chiefly cotton blends.....	339,366		204,413
Combed.....	181,925		160,562
85 percent or more cotton.....	168,334		152,613
Other chiefly cotton blends.....	13,591		7,949
Wool and chiefly wool blends.....	34,550	r/	30,371
Woolen.....	21,062	r/	18,058
Worsted.....	13,488		12,313
Cellulosic (rayon, acetate and/or lyocell).....	31,609	r/	43,021
85 percent or more rayon, acetate and/or lyocell).....	19,264	r/	27,252
Other chiefly rayon, acetate and/or lyocell blends.....	12,345	r/	15,769
Noncellulosic.....	1,955,525		2,149,733
85 percent or more acrylic.....	129,374		125,292
Other chiefly acrylic blends.....	6,475		5,165
85 percent or more nylon.....	629,182		658,859
Other chiefly nylon blends.....	51,254		19,207
85 percent or more polyester.....	396,977		376,588
Other chiefly polyester blends.....	695,123		899,723
All other manmade fibers 1/.....	47,140		64,899

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

1/"All other manmade fibers" includes silk and other natural fibers to avoid disclosing data for individual companies.

Table 3. Spun Yarn Production by State: 2004 and 2003  
 [Thousands of pounds]

State	2004		2003
United States.....	4,986,135		5,201,745
Alabama.....	438,764		523,484
Georgia.....	1,424,944		1,442,004
Kentucky.....	(D)		(D)
Maine.....	6,799	r/	4,725
Massachusetts.....	(D)		(D)
Mississippi.....	(D)		(D)
North Carolina.....	1,856,234		1,949,375
Pennsylvania.....	4,103		3,624
South Carolina.....	728,039		744,130
Tennessee.....	117,636		128,233
Texas.....	(D)		(D)
Virginia.....	180,360	r/	177,539
All other states.....	47,122		53,097

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

Table 4. Production of Textured, Crimped, or Bulked Filament Yarns by Fiber: 2004 and 2003  
 [Thousands of pounds]

Product description	2004	2003
	Total	Total
All yarn.....	3,597,232	3,367,372
Nylon.....	2,364,841	2,238,815
Polyester.....	623,632	699,843
Rayon, acetate, and/or lyocell.....	(D)	(D)
Other yarns.....	(D)	(D)

D Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies.

Table 5. Domestic Production, Imports, and Exports of Yarn: 2004 and 2003  
[Quantity in thousands of kilograms. Value in thousands of dollars]

Product description and year	Total production (quantity)	Exports of domestic merchandise 1/		Percent exports to domestic production (quantity)	Imports for consumption 2/		Apparent consumption 4/ (quantity)	Percent imports to apparent consumption (quantity)
		Quantity	Value		Quantity	Value 3/		
<b>2004</b>								
Spun yarn.....	2,261,672	242,798	681,610	10.7	291,327	848,201	2,310,201	12.6
Cotton.....	1,344,652	203,495	532,424	15.1	177,054	465,436	1,318,211	13.4
85 percent or more cotton.....	1,184,554	185,816	482,092	15.7	165,940	430,315	1,164,678	14.2
Carded.....	1,108,199	131,097	309,537	11.8	66,756	190,280	1,043,858	6.4
Combed.....	76,355	54,719	172,555	71.7	99,184	240,035	120,820	82.1
Other chiefly cotton blends.....	160,099	17,679	50,332	11.0	11,114	35,121	153,534	7.2
Carded.....	153,934	7,095	24,441	4.6	6,675	22,069	153,514	4.3
Combed.....	6,165	10,584	25,891	(S)	4,439	13,052	(S)	(S)
Wool spun yarn.....	15,672	1,137	7,470	7.3	7,772	61,362	22,307	34.8
Woolen.....	9,554	770	3,209	8.1	2,726	17,602	11,510	23.7
Worsted.....	6,118	367	4,261	6.0	5,046	43,760	10,797	46.7
Manmade spun yarn.....	901,349	38,166	141,716	4.2	106,501	321,403	969,684	11.0
Cellulosic.....	14,338	4,875	13,863	34.0	27,608	68,378	37,071	74.5
Noncellulosic.....	887,011	33,291	127,853	3.8	78,893	253,025	932,613	8.5
Polyester.....	495,368	21,605	64,114	4.4	30,331	68,495	504,094	6.0
85 percent or more polyester.....	180,066	5,142	18,086	2.9	17,473	39,299	192,397	9.1
Other chiefly polyester blends.....	315,302	16,463	46,028	5.2	12,858	29,196	311,697	4.1
Acrylic.....	61,620	3,011	13,607	4.9	24,326	99,504	82,935	29.3
85 percent or more acrylic.....	58,683	1,422	6,408	0.9	21,873	89,507	79,134	27.6
Other chiefly acrylic blends.....	2,937	1,589	7,199	54.1	2,453	9,997	3,801	64.5
Nylon.....	308,641	5,534	33,647	1.8	509	2,164	303,616	0.2
All other, including silk and other natural fibers.....	21,382	3,141	16,485	14.7	23,727	82,862	41,968	56.5
Manmade textured, bulked, or crimped filament yarn.....	1,631,677	91,441	247,351	5.6	146,312	394,696	1,686,548	8.7
Polyester.....	282,875	41,257	89,693	14.6	39,443	82,887	281,061	14.0
Nylon.....	1,072,674	43,496	138,892	4.1	99,908	293,314	1,129,086	8.8
Other.....	276,128	6,688	18,766	2.4	6,961	18,495	276,401	2.5
<b>2003</b>								
Spun yarn.....	2,359,484	207,977	561,337	8.8	203,793	696,517	2,355,300	8.7
Cotton.....	1,351,079	175,778	446,138	13.0	123,167	372,390	1,298,468	9.5
85 percent or more cotton.....	1,254,753	158,433	390,019	12.6	112,287	338,649	1,208,607	9.3
Carded.....	1,185,529	122,858	282,528	10.4	62,015	170,035	1,124,686	5.5
Combed.....	69,224	35,575	107,491	51.4	50,272	168,614	83,921	59.9
Other chiefly cotton blends.....	96,326	17,345	56,119	18.0	10,880	33,741	89,861	12.1
Carded.....	92,720	12,324	41,172	13.3	6,812	21,653	87,208	7.8
Combed.....	3,606	5,021	14,947	(S)	4,068	12,088	(S)	(S)
Wool spun yarn.....	13,788	537	5,316	3.9	6,131	65,471	19,382	31.6
Woolen.....	8,203	182	1,497	2.2	2,058	15,224	10,079	20.4
Worsted.....	5,585	355	3,819	6.4	4,073	50,247	9,303	43.8
Manmade spun yarn.....	994,616	31,662	109,883	3.2	74,495	258,656	1,037,449	7.2
Cellulosic.....	19,514	4,533	10,104	23.2	16,982	53,306	31,963	53.1
Noncellulosic.....	975,102	27,129	99,779	2.8	57,513	205,350	1,005,486	5.7
Polyester.....	578,925	19,733	61,613	3.4	19,193	50,852	578,385	3.3
85 percent or more polyester.....	170,817	4,376	16,099	2.6	10,730	27,379	177,171	6.1
Other chiefly polyester blends.....	408,107	15,357	45,514	3.8	8,463	23,473	401,213	2.1
Acrylic.....	59,174	2,738	11,771	4.6	18,662	94,504	75,098	24.9
85 percent or more acrylic.....	56,831	1,605	6,968	0.9	16,779	85,655	72,005	23.3
Other chiefly acrylic blends.....	2,343	1,133	4,803	48.4	1,883	8,849	3,093	60.9
Nylon.....	307,566	2,792	14,906	0.9	1,579	10,834	306,353	0.5
All other, including silk and other natural fibers.....	29,438	1,866	11,489	6.3	18,079	49,160	45,651	39.6
Manmade textured, bulked, or crimped filament yarn.....	1,527,414	86,263	216,737	5.6	132,045	366,145	1,573,196	8.4
Polyester.....	317,443	43,917	82,403	13.8	40,899	86,795	314,425	13.0
Nylon.....	1,015,509	37,197	119,868	3.7	83,987	259,774	1,062,299	7.9
Other.....	194,461	5,149	14,466	2.6	7,159	19,576	196,471	3.6

S Does not meet publication standards.

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

2/Source: U.S. 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 into the United States plus U.S. import duties.

4/Apparent consumption is equal to domestic production plus imports minus exports.

Note: Detail may not add to total because of independent rounding.

Table 6. Comparison of North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)-Based Product Codes with Schedule B Export Codes, and HTSUSA Import Codes: 2004

Product description	Import codes 1/	Export codes 2/
85 percent or more carded cotton spun yarn.....	5205112000	5205100000
	5205121000	5205120000
	5205122000	5205130000
	5205131000	5205140000
	5205132000	5205150000
	5205141000	5205310000
	5205142000	5205320000
	5205151000	5205330000
	5205152000	5205340000
	5205310000	5205350000
	5205320000	5207100000
	5205330000	
	5205340000	
	5205350000	
	5207100000	
85 percent or more combed cotton spun yarn.....	5205210020	5205210000
	5205210090	5205220000
	5205220020	5205230000
	5205220090	5205240000
	5205230020	5205260000
	5205230090	5205270000
	5205240020	5205280000
	5205240090	5205410000
	5205260020	5205420000
	5205260090	5205430000
	5205270020	5205440000
	5205270090	5205460000
	5205280020	5205470000
	5205280090	5205480000
	5205410020	
	5205410090	
	5205420020	
	5205420090	
	5205430020	
	5205430090	
	5205440020	
	5205440090	
	5205460020	
5205460090		
5205470020		
5205470090		
5205480020		
5205480090		

Table 6. Comparison of North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)-Based Product Codes with Schedule B Export Codes, and HTSUSA Import Codes: 2004

Product description	Import codes 1/	Export codes 2/
Chiefly carded cotton blends.....	5206110000	5206110000
	5206120000	5206120000
	5206130000	5206130000
	5206140000	5206140000
	5206150000	5206150000
	5206310000	5206310000
	5206320000	5206320000
	5206330000	5206330000
	5206340000	5206340000
	5206350000	5206350000
5207900000	5207900000	
Chiefly combed cotton blends.....	5206210000	5206210000
	5206220000	5206220000
	5206230000	5206230000
	5206240000	5206240000
	5206250000	5206250000
	5206410000	5206410000
	5206420000	5206420000
	5206430000	5206430000
	5206440000	5206440000
5206450000	5206450000	
Wool spun on woolen system.....	5106100010	5106100010
	5106100090	5106100090
	5106200000	5106200000
	5109102000	
	5109902000	
Wool spun on worsted system.....	5107100000	5107100000
	5107103000	5107200000
	5107106000	5109100000
	5107200000	5109900000
	5107203000	
	5107206000	
	5109108000	
5109908000		



Table 6. Comparison of North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)-Based Product Codes with Schedule B Export Codes, and HTSUSA Import Codes: 2004

Product description	Import codes 1/	Export codes 2/
Cellulosic manmade spun yarn.....	5510110000	5510110000
	5510120000	5510120000
	5510200000	5510200000
	5510300000	5510300000
	5510902000	5510900000
	5510904000	5511300000
	5510906000	
	5511300000	
85 percent or more polyester spun yarn.....	5509210000	5509210000
	5509220010	5509220000
	5509220090	
Other chiefly polyester blend spun yarn.....	5509513000	5509510000
	5509516000	5509520000
	5509520000	5509530000
	5509530030	5509590000
	5509530060	
	5509590000	
85 percent or more acrylic spun yarn.....	5509310000	5509310000
	5509320000	5509320000
	5511100030	
Other chiefly acrylic blend spun yarn.....	5509610000	5509610000
	5509620000	5509620000
	5509692000	5509690000
	5509694000	
	5509696000	
Nylon spun yarn.....	5509110000	5509110000
	5509120000	5509120000
All other spun yarns, including silk and other natural fibers.....	5004000000	5004000000
	5005000010	5005000000
	5005000090	5006000000
	5006001000	5306100000
	5006009000	5306200000
	5306100000	5307100000
	5306200000	5307200000
	5307100000	5308100000
	5307200000	5308200000
	5308100000	5308901000
	5308200000	5308909000
	5308901000	5509410000

Continued

Table 6. Comparison of North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)-Based Product Codes with Schedule B Export Codes, and HTSUSA Import Codes: 2004

Product description	Import codes 1/	Export codes 2/
All other spun yars, including silk and other natural fibers -- Continued.....	5308909000	5509420000
	5509410010	5509910000
	5509410090	5509920000
	5509420010	5509990000
	5509420090	5511100000
	5509910000	5511200000
	5509920000	
	5509992000	
	5509994000	
	5509996000	
	5511100060	
	5511200000	
Polyester textured, bulk, or crimped filament yarn.....	5402333000	5402330000
	5402336000	
Nylon textured, bulk, or crimped filament yarn.....	5402313000	5402310000
	5402316000	5402320000
	5402323000	
	5402326000	
All other textured, bulk, or crimped filament yarn.....	5402393010	5402390000
	5402393090	5403200000
	5402396010	
	5402396090	
	5403203000	
	5403206000	

1/Source: Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, Annotated (2004).

2/Source: 2004 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**

Data on the production of spun, textured, bulked, and crimped yarns have been collected by the Census Bureau since 1960. Historical data may be obtained from Current Industrial Reports available at your local Federal Depository Library.