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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS. Total quantity of shipments of confectionery products (excluding chewing gum, bubble gum, and chewing gum base) for 2003 was 5,815

million pounds, compared to 5,810 million pounds in 2002, an increase of 0.1 percent. Total value of shipments of confectionery products (excluding chewing gum, bubble gum, and chewing gum base) for 2003 was \$13,915 million, compared to \$13,355 million in 2002, an increase of 4.19 percent.

The quantity of chocolate and chocolate-type confectionery products shipped increased 1.1 percent, while the quantity of nonchocolate-type confectionery products decreased by 1.4 percent. The value of chocolate-type confectionery products shipped increased 6.4 percent, while the value of nonchocolate-type confectionery products increased 0.2 percent.

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 Ronanne Vinson, 301-763-7692.

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 1a. Summary of Manufacturers' Shipments of Confectionery Products: 1996 to 2003
 [Quantity in millions of pounds. Value in millions of dollars]

Year	Quantity	Value	Per capita consumption 1/ (pounds)	Per capita consumption 1/ (dollars)
2003.....	6,262	15,645	24.6	57.7
2002.....	6,244	15,062	24.0	55.1
2001.....	6,313	15,143	23.6	54.7
2000.....	6,665	14,969	25.1	54.8
1999.....	6,614	14,447	26.0	55.0
1998.....	6,952	14,894	26.8	56.6
1997.....	7,018	14,929	27.2	56.6
1996.....	6,813	13,635	26.5	52.0

1/Shipments plus imports minus exports divided by population, including armed forces abroad, as of July 1, 2002.

Source of population data: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, Table US-2001EST-01 - Time Series of National Population Estimates: April 1, 2002 to July 1, 2003. July 2003 population was 290,809,777 and July 2002 population was 288,368,698. The increase in population between 1999 and 2000 is due to the Census 2000 release.

Table 1b. Summary of Manufacturers' Shipments of Confectionery Products (Excluding Chewing Gum, Bubble Gum, and Chewing Gum Base): 1992 to 2003
 [Quantity in millions of pound. Value in millions of dollars]

Year	Quantity	Value	Per capita consumption 1/ (pounds)	Per capita consumption 1/ (dollars)
2003.....	5,815	13,915	22.8	51.4
2002.....	5,810	13,355	22.2	48.9
2001.....	5,882	13,458	21.8	48.5
2000.....	6,258	13,503	23.4	49.3
1999.....	6,221	13,082	24.3	49.8
1998.....	6,546	13,569	25.3	51.6
1997.....	6,593	13,565	25.4	51.4
1996.....	6,365	12,211	24.6	46.6
1995.....	6,065	11,535	23.8	44.7
1994.....	5,750	10,837	22.5	41.8
1993.....	5,572	10,670	21.9	41.5
1992.....	5,387	10,428	21.5	41.1

1/Shipments plus imports minus exports divided by population, including armed forces abroad, as of July 1, 2002.

Source of population data: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, Table US-2001EST-01 - Time Series of National Population Estimates: April 1, 2002 to July 1, 2003. July 2003 population was 290,809,777 and July 2002 population was 288,368,698. The increase in population between 1999 and 2000 is due to the Census 2000 release.

Table 2a. Quantity and Value of Shipments of Confectionery Products: 2003 and 2002
 [Quantity in thousands of pounds. Value in thousands of dollars]

Product description	2003		2002	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Shipments.....	6,261,885	15,644,888	6,243,890	15,061,580
Chocolate and chocolate-type confectionery.....	3,361,510	9,147,542	3,325,966	8,598,898
Solid.....	522,918	1,199,193	478,813	1,149,474
Solid with inclusions.....	245,532	686,532	290,873	888,684
Enrobed or molded with candy, fruit, nut, or granola center.....	1,316,465	3,603,178	1,335,499	3,320,477
Enrobed or molded with bakery product center.....	294,265	792,489	(D)	(D)
Panned.....	584,004	1,472,852	581,344	1,313,015
Assortments and other.....	398,326	1,393,298	(D)	(D)
Chocolate-type, n.s.k.	-	-	-	-
Nonchocolate-type confectionery.....	2,253,427	4,302,324	2,284,844	4,295,716
Hard candy.....	566,442	1,140,773	635,611	1,349,080
Chewy candy, including granola bars.....	617,963	1,345,340	598,157	1,226,909
Soft candy.....	526,531	843,178	517,087	803,347
Iced/coated.....	(D)	(D)	11,774	35,024
Panned.....	354,860	710,442	348,011	661,964
Licorice and licorice type.....	(D)	(D)	174,204	219,392
Nonchocolate-type, n.s.k.	-	-	-	-
Chewing gum, bubble gum, and chewing gum base.....	447,067	1,730,228	434,017	1,706,788
Confectionery, n.s.k. 1/.....	199,881	464,794	199,063	460,178

- Represents zero. D Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies. n.s.k. Not specified by kind.

1/Represents estimated data for small companies, typically those with fewer than five employees, that were not included on the mailing panel.

Table 2b. Quantity and Value of Shipments of Nonconfectionery Products: 2003 and 2002
 [Quantity in thousands of pounds. Value in thousands of dollars]

Product description	2003		2002	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Shipments.....	1,897,096	2,216,129	1,731,507	1,650,609
Chocolate products other than confectionery:				
Baking chocolate (bars or blocks).....	18,290	30,221	17,020	28,246
Chocolate coatings (blocks, wafers, liquid).....	460,961	506,804	382,010	373,225
Chocolate liquor.....	(D)	(D)	49,980	51,398
Cocoa butter.....	(D)	(D)	39,075	34,603
Compound coatings (blocks, wafers, liquid).....	266,029	207,757	274,939	195,450
Chocolate chips and baking pieces.....	550,240	833,821	479,761	588,182
Cocoa powder, syrup/toppings, and other.....	508,127	527,311	488,722	379,505
Nonconfectionery chocolate, n.s.k.	-	-	-	-

- Represents zero. D Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies. n.s.k. Not specified by kind.

Table 3. Consumption of Selected Ingredients by the U.S. Confectionery Industry: 2003 and 2002
 [Quantity in thousands of pounds. Value in thousands of dollars]

Materials	2003		2002	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Materials consumed.....	(X)	3,772,938	(X)	3,529,460
Sugar (cane-beet).....	2,512,241	666,959	2,471,972	679,123
Cocoa beans.....	698,720	595,373	721,135	521,387
Corn syrup including HFCS and dextrose.....	1,406,072	170,524	1,440,339	170,602
Chocolate liquor, imported.....	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
Chocolate liquor, domestic.....	8,399	11,407	8,354	14,115
Cocoa powder composition coatings.....	30,272	30,321	30,009	r/ 26,789
Cocoa cake or powder.....	139,327	86,129	103,307	78,444
Cocoa butter.....	250,171	349,736	226,693	290,873
Chocolate coatings, milk.....	222,399	204,569	219,264	200,178
Chocolate coatings, other than milk.....	95,192	85,442	77,861	72,909
Fats and oils.....	234,726	94,241	220,145	84,386
Gum base.....	64,470	60,272	62,989	60,655
Milk and milk products.....	748,858	461,847	585,842	416,399
Peanuts, shelled basis.....	326,238	150,634	310,506	202,953
Almond kernels.....	48,328	69,498	42,855	63,159
Other nuts and nut meats (kernels).....	32,414	81,948	27,475	40,921
Coconut meat.....	6,438	5,338	6,412	5,043
Other edible materials 1/.....	495,531	628,410	432,180	590,451
Materials, n.s.k.	(X)	1,934	(X)	1,853

n.s.k Not specified by kind. r/Revised by 5 or more percent from previously reported data.
 S Does not meet publication standards. X Not applicable.

1/Includes corn starch, essential oils, eggs and egg products, fruits, jams, and other materials on which specific data were not collected.

Note: Materials such as parts, containers, etc., consumed in the manufacturing process are not reported in this survey. This information is available in the 2002 Economic Census report for industries 311320, 311330, and 311340. Specifically excluded in this report are freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment, fuels consumed, parts, containers, scrap, electric energy purchases, work done by others on materials or parts furnished by other establishments (contract work), and cost of products bought and resold in the same condition.

Table 4. Shipments, Exports, Imports, and Apparent Consumption of Confectionery Products: 2003 and 2002
 [Quantity in thousands of kilograms. Value in thousands of dollars]

Product code 1/	Product description	Year	Manufacturers' shipments		Exports of domestic merchandise 2/		Percent exports to manufacturers' shipments	
			Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
3113301	Confectionery: Chocolate-type confectionery.....	2003	1,524,771	9,147,542	124,463	404,995	8.2	4.4
		2002	1,508,648	8,598,898	124,696	392,771	8.3	4.6
3113401	Nonchocolate-type confectionery.....	2003	1,022,148	4,302,324	87,998	225,328	8.6	5.2
		2002	1,036,398	4,295,716	86,461	196,874	8.3	4.6
3113404	Chewing gum, sugar and nonsugar.....	2003	202,788	1,730,228	18,306	64,794	9.0	3.7
		2002	196,869	1,706,788	17,033	51,986	8.7	3.0
3113201241	Nonconfectionery: Cocoa butter.....	2003	(D)	(D)	13,497	46,740	(D)	(D)
		2002	17,724	34,603	15,094	46,187	85.2	133.5
31132014A1, 15C1	Chocolate coatings, blocks, wafers, liquid....	2003	329,761	714,561	6,460	7,559	2.0	1.1
		2002	297,990	568,675	4,767	6,072	1.6	1.1
3113207471, 1231, 75G1, 76H1	Other chocolate and cocoa products.....	2003	(D)	(D)	76,514	175,692	(D)	(D)
		2002	469,629	1,047,331	66,804	136,005	14.2	13.0

Product code 1/	Product description	Year	Imports for consumption 3/		Apparent consumption 5/		Percent imports to apparent consumption	
			Quantity	Value 4/	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
3113301	Confectionery: Chocolate-type confectionery.....	2003	162,212	723,717	1,562,520	9,466,264	10.4	7.6
		2002	136,706	560,183	1,520,658	8,766,310	9.0	6.4
3113401	Nonchocolate-type confectionery.....	2003	423,278	928,700	1,357,428	5,005,696	31.2	18.6
		2002	346,350	763,296	1,296,287	4,862,138	26.7	15.7
3113404	Chewing gum, sugar and nonsugar.....	2003	53,565	182,086	238,047	1,847,520	22.5	9.9
		2002	47,093	141,854	226,929	1,796,656	20.8	7.9
3113201241	Nonconfectionery: Cocoa butter.....	2003	78,315	254,022	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
		2002	54,788	141,827	57,418	130,243	95.4	108.9
31132014A1, 15C1	Chocolate coatings, blocks, wafers, liquid....	2003	23,768	28,753	347,069	735,755	6.8	3.9
		2002	25,817	29,152	319,040	591,755	8.1	4.9
3113207471, 1231, 75G1, 76H1	Other chocolate and cocoa products.....	2003	392,813	786,582	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
		2002	373,106	569,610	775,931	1,480,936	48.1	38.5

D Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies.

1/For comparison of North American Industry Classification System NAICS-based product codes (domestic output), Schedule B export codes and HTSUSA import codes, see Table 5.

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

3/Source: Census Bureau report IM 146, U.S. Imports for Consumption.

4/Dollar value represents the c.i.f. (cost, insurance, and freight) value at first port of entry in the United States.

5/Apparent consumption is derived by subtracting exports from the total manufacturers' shipments plus imports.

Note: "Confectionery n.s.k." is excluded from this table.

Table 5. Comparison of North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS)-Based Product Codes with Schedule B Export Codes and HTSUSA Import Codes: 2003

Product code	Product description	Export code 1/	Import code 2/
3113301, 3000	Total, chocolate and chocolate-type confectionery products and nonconfectionery chocolate products.....	1806.31.0040	1806.31.0041
		1806.31.0080	1806.31.0049
		1806.32.1000	1806.31.0080
		1806.32.3550	1806.32.0100
		1806.90.0063	1806.32.0400
		1806.90.0073	1806.32.0600
		1806.90.0083	1806.32.0800
		1806.90.0093	1806.32.1400
			1806.32.1600
			1806.32.1800
			1806.32.3000
			1806.32.5500
			1806.32.6000
			1806.32.7000
			1806.32.8000
			1806.32.9000
			1806.90.0100
			1806.90.0500
			1806.90.0800
			1806.90.1000
	1806.90.1500		
	1806.90.1800		
	1806.90.2000		
	1806.90.2500		
	1806.90.2800		
	1806.90.3000		
	1806.90.3500		
	1806.90.3900		
	1806.90.4500		
	1806.90.4900		
	1806.90.5500		
	1806.90.5900		
	1806.90.9011		
	1806.90.9019		
	1806.90.9090		
3113401	Total, nonchocolate confectionery products.....	1704.90.3000	1704.90.3520
		1704.90.7000	1704.90.3550
			1704.90.3590
			2106.90.9985
3113404	Chewing gum, sugar, and nonsugar.....	1704.10.0000	1704.10.0000
3113201241	Cocoa butter.....	1804.00.0000	1804.00.0000
31132014A1, 15C1	Chocolate coatings (blocks, wafers, liquid) and compound coatings (blocks, wafers, liquid).....	1806.20.6000	1806.20.6000
			1803.10.0000
			1803.20.0000
			1805.00.0000
			1806.10.0500
			1806.10.1000
			1806.10.1500

Continued

Table 5. Comparison of North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS)-Based Product Codes with Schedule B Export Codes and HTSUSA Import Codes: 2003

Product code	Product description	Export code 1/	Import code 2/
31132014A1, 15C1	Chocolate coatings (blocks, wafers, liquid) and compound coatings (blocks, wafers, liquid) (continued).....		1806.10.2200 1806.10.2400 1806.10.2800 1806.10.3400 1806.10.3800 1806.10.4300 1806.10.4500 1806.10.5500 1806.10.6500 1806.10.7500 1806.20.2010 1806.20.2090 1806.20.2200 1806.20.2400 1806.20.2600
3113201231, 3113207471, 31132075G1, 31132076H1	Chocolate liquor and Baking chocolate (bars and blocks) and Chocolate chips and baking pieces and Cocoa powder (sweetened and unsweetened), syrup, toppings, and other.....	1803.10.0000 1803.20.0000 1805.00.0000 1806.10.0000 1806.20.9000	1806.20.2800 1806.20.3400 1806.20.3600 1806.20.3800 1806.20.5000 1806.20.6700 1806.20.7100 1806.20.7300 1806.20.7500 1806.20.7700 1806.20.7800 1806.20.7900 1806.20.8100 1806.20.8200 1806.20.8300 1806.20.8500 1806.20.8700 1806.20.8900 1806.20.9100 1806.20.9400 1806.20.9500 1806.20.9800 1806.20.9900

1/Source: 2003 edition, Harmonized System-based Schedule B, Statistical Classification of Domestic and Foreign Commodities Exported from the United States.
 2/Source: Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, Annotated (2003).

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 Foodservices
- 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 confectionery products have been collected by the Census Bureau since 1926. In 1989, data tables showing the quantity and value of shipments of chocolate and nonchocolate-type confectionery, by type of product and package, were discontinued. Also discontinued in 1989 were data showing the sales and resales of confectionery by type of customer.

Starting with the 1990 report, data showing the quantity and value of shipments by type of product of other chocolate products (nonconfectionery) were added. Starting with the 1993 report, data for chewing gum were added.

Historical data may be obtained from Current Industrial Reports (called Facts for Industry before 1959) available at your local Federal Depository Library.