

# Lumber Production and Mill Stocks: 2005

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**SUMMARY OF FINDINGS.** Production of lumber in the United States amounted to 50.7 billion board feet in 2005, which is 2.2 percent above the 49.6 billion board feet in 2004. Eastern

lumber production was 31.6 billion board feet in 2005, 2.6 percent above the 2004 level of 30.8 billion board feet. Southern yellow pine production amounted to 18.1 billion board feet in 2005, which is 3.4 percent above the 2004 production level of 17.5 billion board feet. Production of eastern hardwoods was 10.8 billion board feet in 2005, which is 1.0 percent above the 2004 level of 10.7 billion board feet. Western lumber production amounted to 19.1 billion board feet in 2005, an increase of 1.6 percent from the 2004 production level of 18.8 billion board feet. Production of western softwoods increased by 1.6 percent to 18.7 billion board feet in 2005 from 18.4 billion board feet in 2004. Total western hardwood production increased by 2.3 percent to 401 million board feet in 2005, from 392 million board feet in 2004

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

Address inquiries concerning these data to Primary Goods Industries Branch, Manufacturing and Construction Division (MCD), Washington, DC 20233-6900, or call Steven Hood, 301-763-4830.  
For mail or fax copies of this publication, please contact the Information Services Center, MCD, Washington, DC 20233-6900, or call 301-4673

# 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. Lumber Production: 1999 to 2005  
 [Millions of board feet, lumber tally]

Year	Softwoods				
	Total	Total	Southern yellow pine	Other	Hardwoods
2005.....	50,725	39,564	18,131	21,433	11,161
2004.....	49,611	38,552	17,460	21,092	11,059
2003.....	47,181	36,687	16,334	20,353	10,494
2002.....	47,499	36,377	16,167	20,210	11,122
2001.....	46,588	35,479	15,835	19,644	11,109
2000.....	49,445	37,147	16,588	20,559	12,298
1999.....	50,556	38,033	16,842	21,191	12,523

Table 2. Lumber Mill Stock: 1999 to 2005  
 [Millions of board feet, lumber tally]

End-of-year	Total mill stocks	Softwoods		Hardwoods
2005.....	4,801	3,085		1,716
2004.....	4,630	3,061	r/	1,569
2003.....	4,446	3,073		1,373
2002.....	4,592	3,238		1,354
2001.....	4,748	3,266		1,482
2000.....	4,772	3,373		1,399
1999.....	4,674	3,253		1,421

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

Table 3. Lumber Production of Softwoods and Hardwoods by State: 2005 and 2004  
 [Millions of board feet, lumber tally]

State	Total		Softwoods		Hardwoods	
	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004
<b>United States.....</b>	<b>50,725</b>	<b>49,611</b>	<b>39,564</b>	<b>38,552</b>	<b>11,161</b>	<b>11,059</b>
<b>Eastern United States.....</b>	<b>31,648</b>	<b>30,815</b>	<b>20,888</b>	<b>20,148</b>	<b>10,760</b>	<b>10,667</b>
Alabama.....	2,736	2,708	2,471	2,426	265	282
Arkansas.....	3,282	3,080	2,578	2,422	704	r/ 658
Connecticut.....	46	48	10	(D)	36	(D)
Delaware.....	(D)	(D)	-	-	(D)	(D)
Florida.....	1,177	1,068	1,170	(D)	7	(D)
Georgia.....	3,163	3,063	2,789	2,662	374	401
Illinois.....	133	123	-	-	133	123
Indiana.....	336	328	2	2	334	326
Iowa.....	83	78	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Kansas.....	11	(D)	-	-	11	(D)
Kentucky.....	625	663	11	14	614	649
Louisiana.....	1,589	1,520	1,375	1,302	214	218
Maine.....	983	976	854	840	129	136
Maryland.....	238	264	70	67	168	197
Massachusetts.....	53	60	22	24	31	36
Michigan.....	870	834	427	420	443	414
Minnesota.....	253	265	146	146	107	119
Mississippi.....	2,828	2,742	2,290	2,252	538	490
Missouri.....	526	573	13	15	513	558
Nebraska.....	(D)	15	-	-	(D)	15
New Hampshire.....	239	232	171	168	68	64
New Jersey.....	25	24	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
New York.....	492	479	71	70	421	409
North Carolina.....	2,583	2,630	1,960	1,968	623	662
North Dakota.....	1	1	-	-	1	1
Ohio.....	401	383	-	-	401	383
Oklahoma.....	370	350	356	333	14	r/ 17
Pennsylvania.....	1,135	1,153	62	63	1,073	1,090
Rhode Island.....	6	6	3	3	3	3
South Carolina.....	1,582	1,572	1,454	1,424	128	148
Tennessee.....	998	889	34	36	964	853
Texas.....	1,851	1,792	1,622	1,568	229	224
Vermont.....	184	183	72	74	112	109
Virginia.....	1,469	1,482	721	702	748	780
West Virginia.....	679	708	8	r/ 7	671	701
Wisconsin.....	572	535	102	98	470	437
<b>Western United States.....</b>	<b>19,077</b>	<b>18,796</b>	<b>18,676</b>	<b>18,404</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>392</b>
Alaska.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	-	-
Arizona.....	64	65	64	65	-	-
California.....	2,791	2,962	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Colorado.....	97	135	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Hawaii.....	(D)	(D)	(Z)	(Z)	(D)	(D)
Idaho.....	1,724	1,694	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Montana.....	1,072	1,106	1,072	1,106	-	-
Nevada.....	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	-	-
New Mexico.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	-	-
Oregon.....	7,243	7,081	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
South Dakota.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	-	-
Utah.....	55	57	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Washington.....	5,589	5,236	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Wyoming.....	169	165	169	165	-	-

- Represents zero. D Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies. r/Revised by 5 percent or more from previously published data. Z Represents less than 500,000 board feet.

Table 4. Lumber Production by Species: 2001 to 2005  
 [Millions of board feet, lumber tally]

Product description	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001
<b>United States.....</b>	<b>50,725</b>	<b>49,611</b>	<b>47,181</b>	<b>47,499</b>	<b>46,588</b>
<b>Eastern United States.....</b>	<b>31,648</b>	<b>30,815</b>	<b>29,068</b>	<b>29,452</b>	<b>28,934</b>
Eastern softwoods.....	20,888	20,148	18,960	18,802	18,300
Pine, southern yellow.....	18,131	17,460	16,334	16,167	15,835
Pine, eastern white.....	630	649	625	655	632
Pine, other 1/.....	558	518	509	455	424
Spruce and fir 2/.....	490	520	536	558	476
Other eastern softwoods 3/.....	160	113	126	140	158
Eastern softwoods, n.s.k. ....	919	888	830	827	775
Eastern hardwoods.....	10,760	10,667	10,108	10,650	10,634
Ash.....	283	207	192	193	197
Beech.....	56	56	56	63	67
Birch.....	72	70	72	77	89
Cherry.....	252	247	223	221	228
Cottonwood.....	75	81	78	87	84
Aspen.....	113	119	121	142	131
Gum.....	205	202	183	204	203
Hickory and pecan.....	157	163	148	150	138
Maple, hard.....	474	440	458	510	504
Maple, soft.....	348	336	346	340	337
Oak, red.....	2,369	2,328	2,097	2,227	2,239
Oak, white.....	1,127	1,081	1,050	1,031	1,032
Walnut, black.....	61	54	56	59	48
Yellow-poplar.....	971	1,039	990	1,049	994
Other eastern hardwoods 4/.....	164	145	135	155	178
Mixed hardwoods 5/.....	1,015	1,056	1,022	1,151	1,241
Eastern hardwoods, n.s.k. ....	3,018	3,043	2,881	2,991	2,924
<b>Western United States.....</b>	<b>19,077</b>	<b>18,796</b>	<b>18,113</b>	<b>18,047</b>	<b>17,654</b>
Western softwoods.....	18,676	18,404	17,727	17,575	17,179
Cedar, western red.....	681	703	675	618	669
Cedar, other 6/.....	179	187	174	182	181
Fir, Douglas.....	9,264	8,969	8,444	8,257	8,133
Fir, hem-fir, white, and other.....	4,491	4,332	4,032	3,753	3,563
Pine, ponderosa.....	1,592	1,643	1,678	1,799	1,843
Pine, western white.....	38	30	31	37	36
Pine, lodgepole.....	436	427	564	567	503
Pine, sugar.....	101	117	120	125	154
Redwood.....	431	485	503	603	565
Spruce 7/.....	262	306	343	375	379
Other western softwoods 8/.....	610	619	596	696	707
Western softwoods, n.s.k. ....	591	586	567	563	446
Western hardwoods 9/.....	401	392	386	472	475

n.s.k. Not specified by kind.

1/Includes jack pine and red (Norway) pine.

2/Includes balsam fir and eastern spruce.

3/Includes eastern red cedar, northern white cedar, southern white cedar, cypress, eastern hemlock, tamarack, and mixed softwoods.

4/Includes basswood, boxwood, butternut, elm, hackberry, and sycamore.

5/Mixed hardwoods includes mixed, ungraded hardwoods sawn for ties, timbers, blocking, cants, and pallet stock.

6/Includes Alaska cedar, incense cedar, and Port Orford cedar.

7/Includes Sitka and western/Engelmann spruce.

8/Includes western hemlock, western larch, and mixed softwoods.

9/Includes alder, aspen, birch, cottonwood, maple, oak, mixed hardwoods, and western hardwoods not specified.

Table 5. Lumber Production of Softwoods and Hardwoods by Lumber Industry Region: 2005 and 2004  
 [Millions of board feet, lumber tally]

Lumber industry region	Total		Softwoods		Hardwoods	
	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004
<b>United States.....</b>	<b>50,725</b>	<b>49,611</b>	<b>39,564</b>	<b>38,552</b>	<b>11,161</b>	<b>11,059</b>
<b>Eastern lumber regions.....</b>	<b>31,648</b>	<b>30,815</b>	<b>20,888</b>	<b>20,148</b>	<b>10,760</b>	<b>10,667</b>
Southern pine.....	18,131	17,460	18,131	17,460	-	-
Southern hardwood.....	4,979	4,914	-	-	4,979	4,914
Appalachian.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Northern hemlock and hardwood.....	1,442	1,369	529	518	913	851
Northeastern.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Other.....	1,825	1,863	850	800	1,105	1,075
<b>Western lumber regions.....</b>	<b>19,077</b>	<b>18,796</b>	<b>18,676</b>	<b>18,404</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>392</b>
Douglas fir.....	10,321	10,060	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Western pine.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
California redwood.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Alaska and Hawaii.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)

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

Note:

Lumber industry regions:

Eastern lumber regions:

Southern pine: Southern yellow pine

Southern hardwood: All hardwoods in Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Texas; and the lowland counties of Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia.

Appalachian: All hardwoods and softwoods, except southern yellow pine, in West Virginia and the Appalachian range counties of Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia.

Northern hemlock and hardwood: All hardwoods and softwoods, except southern yellow pine, in Michigan and Wisconsin.

Northeastern: All hardwoods and softwoods, except southern yellow pine, in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

Other: All hardwoods and softwoods, except southern yellow pine, in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Dakota, and Ohio; all softwoods, except southern yellow pine, in the lowland counties of Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia; and all softwoods, except southern yellow pine, in Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Texas.

Western lumber regions:

Douglas fir: All softwoods and hardwoods in Oregon and Washington west of the Cascades, and in Jackson and Josephine counties in Oregon.

Western pine: All softwoods and hardwoods in Oregon and Washington east of the Cascades, except in Jackson and Josephine counties in Oregon; in California, except in the California redwood counties; and in Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming.

California redwood: All softwoods and hardwoods in the following fifteen counties of California: Alameda, Contra Costa, Del Norte, Humboldt, Marin, Mendocino, Monterey, Napa, San Benito, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Solano, and Sonoma.

Alaska and Hawaii: All softwoods and hardwoods in Alaska and Hawaii.

Table 6. Lumber Production, Exports, Imports, and Apparent Consumption by Species: 2005 and 2004  
 [Thousands of cubic meters]

Product code	Product description	Production 1/	Exports of domestic merchandise 2/	Percent exports to production	Imports for consumption 2/	Apparent consumption 3/	Percent imports to apparent consumption
<b>2005</b>							
<b>United States.....</b>		<b>119,698</b>	<b>4,912</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>59,662</b>	<b>174,448</b>	<b>34.2</b>
	Softwoods 4/.....	93,362	1,901	2.0	57,768	149,229	38.7
	Pine.....	50,702	842	1.7	2,833	52,693	5.4
3211133933	Lodgepole pine.....	1,029	15	1.5	54	1,068	5.1
3211133929	Ponderosa pine.....	3,757	121	3.2	32	3,668	0.9
3211133911, 13, 15, 31, 35	Other pine, including southern yellow and eastern white pine.....	45,916	706	1.5	2,747	47,957	5.7
3211133925	Douglas fir.....	21,861	173	0.8	1,166	22,854	5.1
3211133921	Western red cedar.....	1,607	44	2.7	1,435	2,998	47.9
3211133917, 19, 23, 27, 37, 39, 41, 43	Other softwoods, including hemlock, spruce, fir (other than Douglas fir), cedar (other than western red cedar), and mixed softwoods.....	15,629	842	5.4	52,334	67,121	78.0
32111339XX	Softwoods, n.s.k. ....	3,563	(X)	(X)	(X)	3,563	(X)
	Hardwoods 4/.....	26,336	3,011	11.4	1,894	25,219	7.5
3211131951	Ash.....	668	167	25.0	6	507	1.2
3211131953	Beech.....	132	11	8.3	45	166	27.1
3211131955	Birch.....	170	35	20.6	152	287	53.0
3211131957	Cherry.....	595	189	31.8	14	420	3.3
3211131965	Hickory and pecan.....	370	22	5.9	3	351	0.9
3211131967, 69	Maple.....	1,940	415	21.4	320	1,845	17.3
3211131971	Red oak.....	5,590	513	9.2	12	5,089	0.2
3211131973	White oak.....	2,659	577	21.7	16	2,098	0.8
3211131975	Black walnut.....	144	86	59.7	4	62	6.5
3211131977	Yellow-poplar.....	2,291	276	12.0	1	2,016	0.0
3211131959, 61, 63, 79, 81, 83	Other hardwoods, including cottonwood, aspen, gum, and mixed hardwoods.....	4,561	720	15.8	1,321	5,162	25.6
32111319XX	Hardwoods, n.s.k. ....	7,216	(X)	(X)	(X)	7,216	(X)
<b>2004</b>							
<b>United States.....</b>		<b>117,069</b>	<b>4,749</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>56,881</b>	<b>169,201</b>	<b>33.6</b>
	Softwoods 4/.....	90,973	1,726	1.9	55,062	144,309	38.2
	Pine.....	49,187	722	1.5	3,128	51,593	6.1
3211133933	Lodgepole pine.....	1,008	16	1.6	90	1,082	8.3
3211133929	Ponderosa pine.....	3,877	91	2.3	51	3,837	1.3
3211133911, 13, 15, 31, 35	Other pine, including southern yellow and eastern white pine.....	44,302	615	1.4	2,987	46,674	6.4
3211133925	Douglas fir.....						
3211133921	Western red cedar.....	21,164	206	1.0	1,345	22,303	6.0
3211133917, 19, 23, 27, 37, 39, 41, 43	Other softwoods, including hemlock, spruce, fir (other than Douglas fir), cedar (other than western red cedar), and mixed softwoods.....	1,659	56	3.4	1,415	3,018	46.9
32111339XX	Softwoods, n.s.k. ....	3,478	(X)	(X)	(X)	3,478	(X)

Table 6. Lumber Production, Exports, Imports, and Apparent Consumption by Species: 2005 and 2004  
 [Thousands of cubic meters]

Product code	Product description	Production 1/	Exports of domestic merchandise 2/	Percent exports to production	Imports for consumption 2/	Apparent consumption 3/	Percent imports to apparent consumption
	Hardwoods 4/.....	26,096	3,023	11.6	1,819	24,892	7.3
3211131951	Ash.....	488	168	34.4	5	325	1.5
3211131953	Beech.....	132	11	8.3	42	163	25.8
3211131955	Birch.....	165	46	27.9	148	267	55.4
3211131957	Cherry.....	583	185	31.7	13	411	3.2
3211131965	Hickory and pecan.....	385	21	5.5	2	366	0.5
3211131967, 69	Maple.....	1,831	399	21.8	320	1,752	18.3
3211131971	Red oak.....	5,493	594	10.8	19	4,918	0.4
3211131973	White oak.....	2,551	562	22.0	14	2,003	0.7
3211131975	Black walnut.....	127	91	71.7	5	r/ 41	12.2
3211131977	Yellow-poplar.....	2,452	305	12.4	3	2,150	0.1
3211131959, 61, 63, 79, 81, 83	Other hardwoods, including cottonwood, aspen, gum, and mixed hardwoods.....	4,616	641	13.9	1,248	5,223	23.9
32111319XX	Hardwoods, n.s.k. ....	7,273	(X)	(X)	(X)	7,273	(X)

n.s.k. Not specified by kind. r/Revised by 5 percent or more from previously published data. X Not applicable.

1/Import and export data were collected in cubic meters. A conversion factor of 2.35973725 thousands of cubic meters per 1 million of board feet was used to convert production from millions of board feet to thousands of cubic meters.

2/Import and export data for 2005 and 2004 do not include cross-ties.

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

4/The totals for softwoods and hardwoods include the n.s.k. production data.

Note: For a comparison of North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)-based product codes with Schedule B export codes and HTSUSA import codes, see Table 7.



Table 7. Comparison of North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)-Based Product Codes with Schedule B Export Codes and HTSUSA Import Codes: 2005

Product code	Product description	Export code 1/	Import code 2/
3211133933	Lodgepole pine.....	4407.10.0044 4407.10.0045	4407.10.0044 4407.10.0045
3211133929	Ponderosa pine.....	4407.10.0048 4407.10.0049	4407.10.0048 4407.10.0049
3211133911, 12, 15, 31, 35	Other pine, including southern yellow pine and eastern white pine.....	4407.10.0042 4407.10.0043 4407.10.0046 4407.10.0047 4407.10.0052 4407.10.0053	4407.10.0042 4407.10.0043 4407.10.0046 4407.10.0047 4407.10.0052 4407.10.0053
3211133925	Douglas fir.....	4407.10.0054 4407.10.0055 4407.10.0056 4407.10.0057	4407.10.0054 4407.10.0055 4407.10.0056 4407.10.0057
3211133921	Western red cedar.....	4407.10.0068 4407.10.0069	4407.10.0068 4407.10.0069
3211133917, 19, 23, 27, 37, 39, 41, 43	Other softwoods, including hemlock, spruce, fir (other than Douglas fir), cedar (other than western red cedar), and mixed softwoods.....	4407.10.0001 4407.10.0002 4407.10.0015 4407.10.0016 4407.10.0017 4407.10.0018 4407.10.0019 4407.10.0020 4407.10.0058 4407.10.0059 4407.10.0064 4407.10.0065 4407.10.0066 4407.10.0067 4407.10.0074 4407.10.0075 4407.10.0076 4407.10.0077 4407.10.0082 4407.10.0083 4407.10.0092 4407.10.0093	4407.10.0001 4407.10.0002 4407.10.0015 4407.10.0016 4407.10.0017 4407.10.0018 4407.10.0019 4407.10.0020 4407.10.0058 4407.10.0059 4407.10.0064 4407.10.0065 4407.10.0066 4407.10.0067 4407.10.0074 4407.10.0075 4407.10.0076 4407.10.0077 4407.10.0082 4407.10.0083 4407.10.0092 4407.10.0093
3211131951	Ash.....	4407.99.0065 4407.99.0066	4407.99.0065 4407.99.0066
3211131953	Beech.....	4407.92.0020 4407.92.0040	4407.92.0020 4407.92.0040
3211131955	Birch.....	4407.99.0050 4407.99.0051	4407.99.0050 4407.99.0051
3211131957	Cherry.....	4407.99.0040 4407.99.0041	4407.99.0040 4407.99.0041
3211131965	Hickory and pecan.....	4407.99.0070 4407.99.0071	4407.99.0070 4407.99.0071
3211131967, 69	Maple.....	4407.99.0020 4407.99.0021 4407.99.0025	4407.99.0020 4407.99.0021 4407.99.0025



# 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 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.)

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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 lumber production and stocks have been collected by the Census Bureau since 1904. Historical data may be obtained from Current Industrial Reports (called Facts for Industry before 1959) available at your local Federal Depository Library.