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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS. Total quantity of shipments of confectionery products (excluding chewing gum, bubble gum, and chewing gum base) for 2001 was 6,129.1

million pounds, compared to 6,258.2 million pounds in 2000, a decrease of 2.1 percent. Total value of shipments of confectionery products (excluding chewing gum, bubble gum, and chewing gum base) for 2001 was \$13,524.9 million compared to \$13,205.6 million in 2000, an increase of less than 1 percent.

The quantity of chocolate and chocolate type confectionery products shipped decreased 2.8 percent, while the quantity of nonchocolate type confectionery products decreased by 1.2 percent. The value of chocolate type confectionery products shipped decreased less than 1 percent, while the value of nonchocolate type confectionery products increased 1 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, 301-457-4647.

For mail or fax copies of this publication, please contact the Information Services Center, MCD, Washington, DC 20233-6900, or call 301-457-4673.

U S C E N S U S B U R E A U

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Economics and Statistics Administration
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU



Table 1a. Summary of Manufacturers' Shipments of Confectionery Products: 1994 to 2001
 [Quantity in millions of pounds. Value in millions of dollars]

Year	Pound	Value	Per capita consumption 1/ (pounds)	Per capita consumption 1/ (dollars)
2001.....	6,564	15,231	24.4	54.9
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
1995.....	6,572	12,918	25.7	50.0
1994.....	6,253	12,208	24.5	47.1

1/Source: Table 4, shipments plus imports minus exports divided by population, including armed forces abroad, as of July 1, 2001.

Source of population data: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, Table US-2001EST-01 - Time Series of National Population Estimates: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2001. July 2001 population was 284,796,887 and July 2000 population was 282,124,631. 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): 1988 to 2001
 [Quantity in millions of pound, Value in millions of dollars]

Year	Pound	Value	Per capita consumption 1/ (pounds)	Per capita consumption 1/ (dollars)
2001.....	6,129	13,525	22.7	48.7
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
1991.....	4,989	9,710	20.3	38.9
1990.....	4,840	9,004	20.1	36.7
1989.....	4,852	8,682	20.4	35.8
1988.....	4,570	8,278	19.2	34.4

1/Source: Table 4, shipments plus imports minus exports divided by population, armed forces abroad, as of July 1, 2001.

Source of population data: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, Table US-2001EST-01 - Time Series of National Population Estimates: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2001. July 2001 population was 284,796,887 and July 2000 population was 282,124,631. 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: 2001 and 2000
 [Quantity in thousands of pounds. Value in thousands of dollars]

Product description	2001		2000	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Shipments.....	6,564,489	15,230,656	6,664,665	14,968,832
Chocolate and chocolate type confectionery.....	3,200,692	8,516,259	3,291,211	8,546,051
Solid.....	461,847	1,089,280	456,266	1,057,014
Solid with inclusions.....	247,525	733,111	254,518	738,878
Enrobed or molded with candy, fruit, nut, or granola center.....	1,310,283	3,413,877	1,361,235	3,448,465
Enrobed or molded with bakery product center.....	(D)	(D)	205,550	520,671
Panned.....	635,531	1,550,960	648,027	1,575,305
Assortments and other.....	(D)	(D)	365,615	1,205,718
Chocolate type, n.s.k.	-	-	-	-
Nonchocolate type confectionery.....	2,720,104	4,547,906	2,754,439	4,503,657
Hard candy.....	753,847	1,447,277	777,679	1,348,097
Chewy candy, including granola bars.....	661,441	1,294,308	683,652	1,283,944
Soft candy.....	703,714	797,703	716,110	883,831
Iced/coated.....	20,305	53,766	19,078	43,735
Panned.....	366,723	683,441	348,242	672,443
Licorice and licorice type.....	214,074	271,411	209,678	271,607
Nonchocolate type, n.s.k.	-	-	-	-
Chewing gum, bubble gum, and chewing gum base.....	435,353	1,705,722	406,423	1,466,275
Confectionery, n.s.k. 1/.....	208340	460769	212592	452849

- 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: 2001 and 2000
 [Quantity in thousands of pounds. Value in thousands of dollars]

Product description	2001		2000	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Shipments.....	1,840,261	1,721,979	1,811,560	1,674,333
Chocolate products other than confectionery:				
Baking chocolate (bars or blocks).....	27,039	31,383	22,773	27,710
Chocolate coatings (blocks, wafers, liquid)...	389,968	390,775	357,832	365,763
Chocolate liquor.....	52,343	37,055	50,964	39,147
Cocoa butter.....	49,784	58,825	53,971	67,112
Compound coatings (blocks, wafers, liquid).	248,049	187,139	272,891	207,981
Chocolate chips and baking pieces.....	523,763	627,883	535,983	595,589
Cocoa powder, syrup/toppings, and other....	549,315	388,919	517,146	371,031
Nonconfectionery chocolate, n.s.k.	-	-	-	-

- Represents zero. n.s.k. Not specified by kind.

Table 3. Consumption of Selected Ingredients by the U.S. Confectionery Industry: 2001 and 2000
 [Quantity in thousands of pounds. Value in thousands of dollars]

Materials	2001		2000	
	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value
Materials consumed.....	(X)	3,650,153	(X)	3,679,740
Sugar (cane-beet).....	2,921,916	773,756	2,917,803	788,252
Cocoa beans.....	723,593	399,823	679,609	434,871
Corn syrup, including HFCS and dextrose.....	1,711,315	205,361	1,740,012	215,811
Chocolate liquor, imported.....	(S)	(S)	22,109	14,003
Chocolate liquor, domestic.....	20,209	19,088	30,383	23,923
Cocoa powder composition coatings.....	26,832	15,453	r/ 25,133	r/ 14,259
Cocoa cake or powder.....	163,632	92,771	166,967	86,174
Cocoa butter.....	243,954	304,425	204,361	299,529
Chocolate coatings, milk.....	314,254	266,187	300,865	280,876
Chocolate coatings, other than milk.....	129,643	110,451	132,761	114,348
Fats and oils.....	311,691	130,411	282,935	136,428
Gum base.....	64,357	63,865	64,696	67,620
Milk and milk products.....	653,202	489,025	604,346	394,044
Peanuts, shelled basis.....	321,895	222,674	356,296	250,337
Almond kernels.....	42,630	66,944	42,308	66,828
Other nuts and nut meats (kernels).....	19,540	43,835	22,639	54,178
Coconut meat.....	23,336	16,332	23,897	16,965
Other edible materials 1/.....	624,235	423,018	667,543	420,432
Materials, n.s.k.	(X)	1,200	(X)	862

n.s.k. Not specified by kind. r/Revised by 5 percent or more from previously published 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 1997 Census of Manufactures 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: 2001 and 2000
 [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
Confectionery:								
3113301	Chocolate-type confectionery.....	2001	1,451,824	8,516,259	174,168	547,437	12.0	6.4
		2000	1,492,884	8,546,051	123,505	382,555	8.3	4.5
3113401	Nonchocolate-type confectionery.....	2001	1,233,831	4,547,906	102,407	273,537	8.3	6.0
		2000	1,249,405	4,503,657	98,176	272,829	7.9	6.1
3113404	Chewing gum, sugar, and nonsugar.....	2001	197,475	1,705,722	10,897	38,114	5.5	2.2
		2000	184,352	1,466,275	11,806	42,880	6.4	2.9
Nonconfectionery:								
3113201241	Cocoa butter.....	2001	19,225	48,115	17,496	46,987	91.0	97.7
		2000	24,481	67,112	9,295	28,515	38.0	42.5
31132014A1, 31132015C1	Chocolate coatings (blocks, wafers, liquid)....	2001	289,403	577,914	2,409	3,606	0.8	0.6
		2000	286,094	573,744	1,934	2,693	0.7	0.5
3113207471, 3113201231, 31132075G1, 31132076H1	Other chocolate and cocoa products.....	2001	522,752	1,085,240	68,053	125,714	13.0	11.6
		2000	511,143	1,033,477	62,110	121,244	12.2	11.7
		Year	Imports for consumption 3/		Apparent consumption 5/		Percent imports to apparent consumption	
		Year	Quantity	Value 4/	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Confectionery:								
3113301	Chocolate-type confectionery.....	2001	129,056	512,750	1,406,712	8,481,572	9.2	6.0
		2000	115,867	449,388	1,485,246	8,612,884	7.8	5.2
3113401	Nonchocolate-type confectionery.....	2001	300,615	654,871	1,432,039	4,929,240	21.0	13.3
		2000	272,384	628,530	1,423,613	4,859,358	19.1	12.9
3113404	Chewing gum, sugar, and nonsugar.....	2001	42,106	117,187	228,684	1,784,795	18.4	6.6
		2000	43,045	127,185	215,591	1,550,580	20.0	8.2
Nonconfectionery:								
3113201241	Cocoa butter.....	2001	80,806	171,747	82,535	172,875	97.9	99.3
		2000	94,649	210,840	109,835	249,437	86.2	84.5
31132014A1, 31132015C1	Chocolate coatings (blocks, wafers, liquid)....	2001	20,509	22,716	307,503	597,024	6.7	3.8
		2000	23,026	24,721	307,186	595,772	7.5	4.1
3113207471, 3113201231, 31132075G1, 31132076H1	Other chocolate and cocoa products.....	2001	324,252	441,429	778,951	1,400,955	41.6	31.5
		2000	291,858	360,755	740,891	1,272,988	39.4	28.3

1/For comparison of North American Industry Classification System-based 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 Industry Classification System (NAICS)-Based Product Codes with Schedule B Export Codes and HTSUSA Import Codes: 2001

Product code	Product description	Export code 1/	Import code 2/
			1806.31.0041
			1806.31.0049
			1806.31.0080
			1806.32.0100
			1806.32.0400
			1806.32.0600
			1806.32.0800
			1806.32.1400
			1806.32.1600
			1806.32.1800
			1806.32.3000
			1806.32.5500
			1806.32.6000
		1806.31.0040	1806.32.7000
3113301	Total, chocolate and chocolate-type confectionery products.....	1806.31.0080	1806.32.8000
		1806.32.1000	1806.32.9000
3113401	Total, nonconfectionery chocolate products.....	1806.32.3550	1806.90.0100
		1806.90.0063	1806.90.0500
		1806.90.0073	1806.90.0800
		1806.90.0083	1806.90.1000
		1806.90.0093	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
3113000	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

Table 5. Comparison of North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)-Based Product Codes with Schedule B Export Codes and HTSUSA Import Codes: 2001

Product code	Product description	Export code 1/	Import code 2/
			1806.31.0041
31132014A1	Chocolate coatings (blocks, wafers, liquid) and		
31132015C1	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 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 1806.20.2800 1806.20.3400 1806.20.3600 1806.20.3800 1806.20.5000 1806.20.6700 1806.20.7100 1806.20.7300 1806.10.0000 1806.20.7500 1806.20.9000 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
3113201231	Chocolate liquor and		
3113207471	Baking chocolate (bars and blocks) and		
31132075G1	Chocolate chips and baking pieces and		
31132076H1	Cocoa powder (sweetened and unsweetened), syrup, toppings, and other.....	1803.10.0000 1803.20.0000 1805.00.0000 1806.10.0000 1806.20.9000	

1/Source: 2001 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 (2001).

Appendix.

General CIR Survey Information, Explanation of General Terms and Historical Note

GENERAL

The CIR program has been providing monthly, quarterly, and annual measures of industrial activity for many years. Since 1904, with its cotton and fats and oils surveys, the CIR program has formed an essential part of an integrated statistical system involving the quinquennial economic census, manufacturing sector, and the annual survey of manufactures. The CIR surveys, however, provide current statistics at a more detailed product level than either of the other two statistical programs.

The primary objective of the CIR program is to produce timely, accurate data on production and shipments of selected products. The data are used to satisfy economic policy needs and for market analysis, forecasting, and decision making in the private sector. The product-level data generated by these surveys are used extensively by individual firms, trade associations, and market analysts in planning or recommending marketing and legislative strategies, particularly if their industry is significantly affected by foreign trade. Although production and shipments information are the two most common data items collected, the CIR program collects other measures also such as inventories, orders, and consumption. These surveys measure manufacturing activity in important commodity areas such as textiles and apparel, chemicals, primary metals, computer and electronic components, industrial equipment, aerospace equipment, and consumer goods.

The CIR program uses a unified data collection, processing, and publication system. The U.S. Census Bureau updates the survey panels for most reports annually and reconciles the estimates to the results of the broader-based annual survey of manufactures and the economic census, manufacturing sector. The manufacturing sector provides a complete list of all producers of the products covered by the CIR program and serves as the primary source for CIR sampling. Where a small number of producers exist, CIR surveys cover all known producers of a product. However, when the number of producers is too large, cutoff and random sampling techniques are used. Surveys are continually reviewed and modified to provide the most up-to-date information on products produced. The CIR program includes a group of mandatory and voluntary surveys. Typically the monthly and quarterly surveys are conducted on a voluntary basis. Those companies that choose not to respond to the voluntary surveys are required to submit a mandatory annual counterpart corresponding to the more frequent survey.

NORTH AMERICAN INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM (NAICS), 1997

The adoption of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) in the 1997 Economic Census has had a major impact on the comparability of current and historic data. Approximately half of the industries in the manufacturing sector of NAICS do not have comparable industries in the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system that was used in the past.

While most of the change affecting the manufacturing sector was change within the sector, some industries left manufacturing and others came into manufacturing. Prominent among those that left manufacturing are logging and portions of publishing. Prominent among the industries that came into the manufacturing sector are bakeries, candy stores where candy is made on the premises, custom tailors, makers of custom draperies, and tire retreading. The net effect of the classification changes are such that if the 1997 value of shipments data for all manufacturers were tabulated on an SIC basis, it would be approximately 3 percent higher.

Listed below are the NAICS sectors:

- 21 Mining
- 22 Utilities
- 23 Construction
- 31-33 Manufacturing
- 42 Wholesale Trade
- 44-45 Retail Trade
- 48-49 Transportation and Warehousing
- 51 Information
- 52 Finance and Insurance
- 53 Real Estate and Rental and Leasing
- 54 Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services
- 55 Management of Companies and Enterprises
- 56 Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services
- 61 Educational Services
- 62 Health Care and Social Assistance
- 71 Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation
- 72 Accommodation and Food Services
- 81 Other Services (except Public Administration)

(Not listed above are the Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting sector (NAICS 11), partially covered by the census of agriculture conducted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the Public Administration sector (NAICS 92), covered by the census of governments conducted by the Census Bureau.)

The 20 NAICS sectors are subdivided into 96 subsectors (three-digit codes), 313 industry groups (four-digit codes), and, as implemented in the United States, 1170 industries (five- and six-digit codes).

FUNDING

The Census Bureau funds most of the surveys. However, a number of surveys are paid for either fully or partially by other Federal Government agencies or private trade associations. A few surveys are mandated, but all are authorized by Title 13 of the United States Code.

RELIABILITY OF DATA

Survey error may result from several sources including the inability to obtain information about all cases in the survey, response errors, definitional difficulties, differences in the interpretation of questions, mistakes in recording or coding the reported data, and other errors of collection, response, coverage, and estimation. These nonsampling errors also occur in complete censuses. Although no direct measurement of the biases due to these nonsampling errors has been obtained, precautionary steps were taken in all phases of the collection, processing, and tabulation of the data in an effort to minimize their influence.

A major source of bias in the published estimates is the imputing of data for nonrespondents, for late reporters, and for data that fail logic edits. Missing figures are imputed based on period-to-period movements shown by reporting firms. A figure is considered to be an impute if the value was not directly reported on the questionnaire, directly derived from other reported items, directly available from supplemental sources, or obtained from the respondent during the analytical review phase. Imputation generally is limited to a maximum of 10 percent for any one data cell. Figures with imputation rates greater than 10 percent are suppressed or footnoted. The imputation rate is not an explicit indicator of the potential error in published figures due to nonresponse, because the actual yearly movements for nonrespondents may or may not closely agree with the imputed movements. The range of difference between the actual and imputed figures is assumed to be small. The degree of uncertainty regarding the accuracy of the published data increases as the percentage of imputation increases. Figures with imputation rates above 10 percent should be used with caution.

DATA REVISIONS

Statistics for previous years may be revised as the result of corrected figures from respondents, late reports for which imputations were originally made, or other corrections. Data that have been revised by more than 5 percent from previously published data are indicated by footnotes.

DISCLOSURE

The Census Bureau collects the CIR data under the authority of Title 13, United States Code, which specifies that the information can only be used for statistical purposes and cannot be published or released in any manner that would identify a person, household, or establishment. "D" indicates that data in the cell have been suppressed to avoid disclosure of information pertaining to individual companies.

EXPLANATION OF GENERAL TERMS

Capacity. The maximum quantity of a product that can be produced in a plant in 1 day if operating for 24 hours. Includes the capacity of idle plants until the plant is reported to be destroyed, dismantled, or abandoned.

Consumption. Materials used in producing or processing a product or otherwise removing the product from the inventory.

Exports. Includes all types of products shipped to foreign countries, or to agents or exporters for reshipment to foreign countries.

Gross shipments. The quantity or value of physical shipments from domestic establishments of all products sold, transferred to other establishments of the same company, or shipped on consignment, whether for domestic or export sale or use. Shipments of products purchased for resale are omitted. Shipments of products made under toll arrangements are included.

Interplant transfers. Shipments to other domestic plants within a company for further assembly, fabrication, or manufacture.

Inventories. The quantity or value of finished goods, work in progress, and materials on hand.

Machinery in place. The number of machines of a particular type in place as of a particular date whether the machinery was used for production, prototype, or sampling, or was idle. Machinery in place includes all machinery set up in operating positions.

Net receipts. Derived by subtracting the materials held at the end of the previous month from the sum of materials used during the current month.

Production. The total volume of products produced, including: products sold; products transferred or added to inventory after adjustments for breakage, shrinkage, and obsolescence, plus any other inventory adjustment; and products that undergo further manufacture at the same establishment.

Quantities produced and consumed. Quantities of each type of product produced by a company for internal consumption within that same company.

Quantity and value of new orders. The sales value of orders received during the current reporting period for products and services to be delivered immediately or at some future date. Also represents the net sales value of contract change documents that increase or decrease the sales value of the orders to which they are related, when the parties concerned are in substantial agreement as to the amount involved. Included as orders are only those that are supported by binding legal documents such as signed contracts or letter contracts.

Quantity and value of shipments. The figures on quantity and value of shipments represent physical shipments of all products sold, transferred to other establishments of the same company, or shipped on consignment, whether for domestic or export sale. The value represents the net sales price, f.o.b. plant, to the customer or branch to which the products are shipped, net of discounts, allowances, freight charges, and returns. Shipments to a company's own branches are assigned the same value as comparable appropriate allocation of company overhead and profit. Products bought and resold without further manufacture are excluded.

Stocks. Total quantity of ending finished inventory.

Unfilled orders (backlog). Calculated by adding net new orders and subtracting net sales from the backlog at the end of the preceding year.

HISTORICAL NOTE

Data on 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.