

Consumption on the Woolen System and Worsted Combing: 2001

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Summary

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Current
Industrial
Reports

Current data are released electronically on Internet for all individual surveys as they become available. Use: <http://www.census.gov/mcd/>. Individual reports can be accessed by choosing "Current Industrial Reports (CIR)," clicking on "CIRs by Subsector;" then choose the survey of interest. Follow the menu to view the PDF file or to download the worksheet file (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/. 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.

Address inquiries concerning these data to Consumer Goods Industries Branch, Manufacturing and Construction Division (MCD), Washington, DC 20233-6900, or call Robert Lee, 301-457-4837.

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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Table 1. Summary of Fibers Consumed in Woolen Spinning and Worsted Combing: 1997 to 2001
 [Thousands of pounds]

Product description	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997
All fibers 1/.....	712,314	792,767	800,014	833,437	904,777
Raw wool 2/ 3/.....	66,279	77,246	77,485	114,704	143,962
Apparel class.....	52,969	63,041	63,535	98,373	130,386
Woolen system.....	25,911	31,935	29,151	46,337	70,341
Worsted combing.....	27,058	30,106	34,384	52,036	60,045
Carpet class.....	13,310	15,205	13,950	16,331	13,576
Noils, reprocessed and reused wool, and other animal fibers 4/.....	8,446	7,885	7,768	11,049	20,371
Other fibers 1/ 5/.....	637,589	707,636	714,761	707,684	740,444

1/Includes manmade fiber top converted from tow without combing.

2/Data are shown on a scoured basis for greasy wool.

3/Shorn and pulled wool of sheep does not include raw wool consumed in cotton system spinning; withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies.

4/Includes mohair, alpaca, vicuna, and other specialty fibers, as well as tops and noils consumed in woolen spinning and mohair consumed in worsted combing. Does not include wool tops consumed in cotton system spinning.

5/Includes cotton, jute, and other vegetable fibers.

Table 2. Fibers Consumed in Woolen Spinning and Worsted Combing by Quarter: 2001 and 2000
 [Thousands of pounds]

Product description	Total	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter
2001					
All fibers 1/	712,314	186,987	184,398	174,109	166,820
Raw wool 2/ 3/.....	66,279	21,283	17,310	14,503	13,183
Apparel class.....	52,969	17,003	13,519	11,584	10,863
Woolen system.....	25,911	9,138	7,023	5,134	4,616
Worsted combing.....	27,058	7,865	6,496	6,450	6,247
Carpet class 4/.....	13,310	4,280	3,791	2,919	2,320
Noils, reprocessed and reused wool, and other animal fibers 5/.....	8,446	2,657	2,284	1,745	1,760
Other fibers 1/.....	637,589	163,047	164,804	157,861	151,877
Nylon.....	363,321	96,056	92,587	90,790	83,888
Polyester.....	128,197	32,790	32,914	31,938	30,555
Acrylic and modacrylic.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Other fibers 6/.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
2000					
All fibers 1/	792,767	210,746	215,071	197,556	169,394
Raw wool 2/ 3/.....	77,246	21,328	19,732	18,386	17,800
Apparel class.....	62,041	17,443	16,064	14,620	13,914
Woolen system.....	31,935	8,849	8,247	7,598	7,241
Worsted combing.....	30,106	8,594	7,817	7,022	6,673
Carpet class 4/.....	15,205	3,885	3,668	3,766	3,886
Noils, reprocessed and reused wool, and other animal fibers 5/.....	7,885	2,180	2,163	1,571	1,971
Other fibers 1/.....	707,636	187,238	193,176	177,599	149,623
Nylon.....	428,698	118,837	118,586	109,619	81,656
Polyester.....	123,289	30,643	30,977	33,322	28,347
Acrylic and modacrylic.....	140,147	34,237	40,083	31,529	34,298
Other fibers 6/.....	15,502	3,521	3,530	3,129	5,322

D Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies.

1/Includes top converted from manmade fiber tow without combing.

2/Data are shown on a scoured basis for greasy wool.

3/Shorn and pulled wool of the sheep does not include raw wool consumed in cotton system spinning.

4/Data for carpet and rug yarns, tops, noils, reprocessed wool, and other wool, except shorn and pulled, are included with carpet raw wool in order to avoid disclosing data for individual companies.

5/Includes mohair, alpaca, vicuna, and other specialty fibers, as well as tops and noils consumed in woolen spinning and mohair and other fibers, except wool of sheep consumed in worsted combing. Does not include wool tops consumed in cotton system spinning, which in 2001 amounted to 992 thousand pounds and in 2000 amounted to 1,451 thousand pounds.

6/Includes cotton, jute, and other vegetable fibers.

Table 3. Fibers Consumed in Woolen Spinning by Quarter: 2001 and 2000
[Thousands of pounds]

Product code	Product description	Total	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter
2001						
	Fibers consumed in woolen spinning 1/.....	656,974	172,058	170,447	161,249	153,220
	For yarns (except carpet and rug).....	175,409	45,344	47,626	40,782	41,657
	Shorn and pulled wool of the sheep.....	25,911	9,138	7,023	5,134	4,616
11241061	60S and finer.....	16,062	5,526	4,646	3,126	2,762
11241062	Coarser than 60S.....	9,849	3,612	2,377	2,006	1,854
	Other wool.....	7,552	2,342	2,083	1,557	1,570
31499997	Sheep (tops, noils, etc.).....	5,704	1,798	1,587	1,261	1,058
11241071	Other (mohair, alpaca, vicuna, etc.)....	1,848	544	496	296	512
31499989	Reprocessed wool and reused wool.....	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
	Other fibers.....	141,052	33,549	38,319	33,903	35,281
32522292	Nylon.....	6,675	2,189	1,678	1,294	1,514
32522295	Polyester.....	16,927	4,837	4,839	3,658	3,593
32522296	Acrylic and modacrylic.....	108,600	23,809	29,114	27,123	28,554
32522298	All other fibers, including rayon and acetate.....	8,850	2,714	2,688	1,828	1,620
	For carpet and rug yarns.....	481,565	126,714	122,821	120,467	111,563
11241051	Shorn and pulled wool of the sheep 2/...	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
31499998	Tops, noils, mohair, reused and reprocessed wool, and other wool (except shorn or pulled) 2/.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
	Other fibers.....	468,255	122,434	119,030	117,548	109,243
32522291	Nylon.....	356,646	93,867	90,909	89,496	82,374
32522293	Polyester.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
32522294	Acrylic and modacrylic.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
32522297	All other fibers, including rayon and acetate.....	-	-	-	-	-
2000						
	Fibers consumed in woolen spinning 1/.....	734,320	194,290	200,181	183,896	155,953
	For yarns (except carpet and rug).....	196,935	48,790	54,810	44,197	49,138
	Shorn and pulled wool of the sheep.....	31,935	8,849	8,247	7,598	7,241
11241061	60S and finer.....	18,503	5,251	4,765	4,163	4,324
11241062	Coarser than 60S.....	13,432	3,598	3,482	3,435	2,917
	Other wool.....	7,399	2,019	1,999	1,491	1,890
31499997	Sheep (tops, noils, etc.).....	5,708	1,540	1,529	1,136	1,503
11241071	Other (mohair, alpaca, vicuna, etc.)....	1,691	479	470	355	387
31499989	Reprocessed wool and reused wool.....	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
	Other fibers.....	157,115	37,761	44,400	35,028	39,926
32522292	Nylon.....	8,412	1,850	2,224	2,107	2,231
32522295	Polyester.....	21,492	6,083	5,908	4,974	4,527
32522296	Acrylic and modacrylic.....	111,974	26,371	32,802	24,882	27,919
32522298	All other fibers, including rayon and acetate.....	15,237	3,457	3,466	3,065	5,249
	For carpet and rug yarns.....	537,385	145,500	145,371	139,699	106,815
11241051	Shorn and pulled wool of the sheep 2/...	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
31499998	Tops, noils, mohair, reused and reprocessed wool, and other wool (except shorn or pulled) 2/.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)

Continued

Table 3. Fibers Consumed in Woolen Spinning by Quarter: 2001 and 2000
 [Thousands of pounds]

Product code	Product description	Total	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter
	Other fibers.....	522,180	141,615	141,703	135,933	102,929
32522291	Nylon.....	420,286	116,987	116,362	107,512	79,425
32522293	Polyester.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
32522294	Acrylic and modacrylic.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
32522297	All other fibers, including rayon and acetate.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)

- Represents zero. D Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies. S Does not meet publication standards.

1/Data are shown on a scoured basis for greasy wool.

2/Product codes 11241051 and 31499998 have a combined total and is as follows: total 2001, 13,310; first quarter 2001, 4,280; second quarter 2001, 3,791; third quarter 2001, 2,919; fourth quarter 2001, 2,320; total 2000, 15,205; first quarter 2000, 3,885; second quarter 2000, 3,668; third quarter 2000, 3,766; fourth quarter 2000, 3,886.

Table 4. Production of Tops and Noils Combed and Manmade Tow Converted to Top Without Combing
by Quarter: 2001 and 2000
[Thousands of pounds]

Product code	Product description	Total	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter
2001						
	Tops and noils combed.....	27,058	7,865	6,496	6,450	6,247
	Top production.....	24,727	7,244	5,930	5,894	5,659
	Wool of the sheep.....	24,727	7,244	5,930	5,894	5,659
313111C112	60S and finer.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
313111C115	Coarser than 60S.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
313111C119	All other fibers, including mohair.....	-	-	-	-	-
	Noil production.....	2,331	621	566	556	588
	Wool of the sheep.....	2,331	621	566	556	588
313111C122	60S and finer.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
313111C125	Coarser than 60S.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
313111C129	All other fibers, including mohair.....	-	-	-	-	-
	Manmade tow converted to top without combing.....	28,282	7,064	7,455	6,410	7,353
313111C144	Polyester.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
313111C146	Acrylic fibers.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
313111C148	Manmade fibers (except polyester or acrylic.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
2000						
	Tops and noils combed.....	30,106	8,594	7,817	7,022	6,673
	Top production.....	27,770	7,986	7,151	6,463	6,170
	Wool of the sheep.....	27,770	7,986	7,151	6,463	6,170
313111C112	60S and finer.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
313111C115	Coarser than 60S.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
313111C119	All other fibers, including mohair.....	-	-	-	-	-
	Noil production.....	2,336	608	666	559	503
	Wool of the sheep.....	2,336	608	666	559	503
313111C122	60S and finer.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
313111C125	Coarser than 60S.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
313111C129	All other fibers, including mohair.....	-	-	-	-	-
	Manmade tow converted to top without combing.....	28,341	7,862	7,073	6,638	6,768
313111C144	Polyester.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
313111C146	Acrylic fibers.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
313111C148	Manmade fibers (except polyester or acrylic.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)

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

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 the consumption of staple fibers on the woolen and worsted systems have been collected by the Census Bureau since 1919. Prior to 1990, the survey was conducted on a monthly basis. Beginning in 1991, the survey became quarterly. Historical data may be obtained from Current Industrial Reports (called Facts for Industry before 1959) available at your local Federal Depository Library.