

Table 1. Quantity and Value of Shipments of Gloves and Mittens: 2003 and 2002
 [Quantity in thousand dozen pairs. Value in thousands of dollars]

Product description	2003		2002 r/	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Gloves and mittens.....	24,244	267,107	33,172	296,946
All fabrics gloves and mittens.....	12,102	121,273	12,899	135,820
All leather and leather and fabrics combination gloves and mittens.....	630	56,108	(D)	(D)
All plastics gloves.....	-	-	(D)	(D)
All rubber gloves.....	11,512	89,726	19,378	103,290
Of total:				
Dress/casual gloves and mittens.....	148	5,917	189	8,966
Work/chore gloves and mittens.....	24,096	261,190	32,983	287,980

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

Table 2. Quantity and Value of Shipments of Gloves and Mittens: 2003 and 2002
 [Quantity in thousand dozen pairs. Value in thousands of dollars]

Product description	2003		2002 r/	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
All fabrics gloves and mittens.....	12,102	121,273	12,899	135,820
Woven fabrics gloves and mittens.....	1,982	27,155	2,232	31,616
Impregnated with rubber or plastics.....	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
Greater than 50 percent plastics or rubber.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Cotton.....	(D)	(D)	137	2,151
Manmade.....	-	-	-	-
Other.....	-	-	(D)	(D)
Nonimpregnated.....	1,816	22,266	2,030	26,328
Cotton.....	(S)	(S) b/	1,861 b/	23,671
Manmade.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Wool.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Other.....	-	-	(D)	(D)
Knit fabrics gloves and mittens.....	10,120	94,118	10,667	104,204
Impregnated with rubber or plastics.....	3,372	47,712	3,334	52,777
Greater than 50 percent plastics or rubber.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Cotton.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Manmade.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Other.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Nonimpregnated.....	6,748	46,406	7,333	51,427
Cotton.....	4,553	26,124	4,965	28,255
Terry/looped pile.....	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
Jersey, brushed, napped..... b/	374 a/	2,338 b/	355 a/	2,166
Lisle (no nap or brush).....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Other.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Manmade.....	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
Wool.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Other.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Leather and fabrics combination gloves..... b/	234 b/	11,159	(D)	(D)
All leather gloves and mittens.....	396	44,949	403	43,523
All grain leather.....	254	28,572	299	29,460
All split leather.....	77	10,196	72	9,144
All other leather..... a/	65	6,181 b/	32 b/	4,919
All plastics gloves.....	-	-	(D)	(D)
Medical and surgical.....	-	-	-	-
All other.....	-	-	(D)	(D)
All rubber gloves.....	11,512	89,726	19,378	103,290
Medical and surgical.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
All other.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)

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Note: Percent of estimation for each item is indicated as follows: a/10 to 25 percent of this item is estimated. b/26 to 50 percent of this item is estimated. c/Over 50 percent of this item is estimated.

Table 3. Shipments, Exports, Imports, and Apparent Consumption of Gloves and Mittens: 2003 and 2002
 [Quantity is thousand dozen pairs. Value and import duty in thousands of dollars]

Product code	Product description	Manufacturers' shipments		Exports of domestic merchandise 1/		Percent exports to manufacturers' shipments		Imports for consumption 2/		Apparent consumption 4/		Percent imports to apparent consumption	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value 3/	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
2003													
3159921	Knitted, not coated or impregnated gloves and mittens.....	6,748	46,406	1,390	12,501	20.6	26.9	62,572	250,880	67,930	284,785	92.1	88.1
3159921	Knitted, plastics or rubber, coated or impregnated gloves and mittens.....	3,372	47,712	1,227	20,323	36.4	42.6	17,397	130,081	19,542	157,470	89.0	82.6
3159921	Woven, nonimpregnated gloves and mittens.....	1,816	22,266	278	4,700	15.3	21.1	7,363	53,020	8,901	70,586	82.7	75.1
3159921	Woven impregnated gloves and mittens.....	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	1,772	8,094	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
3159923, 25	All leather and leather and fabrics combination gloves and mittens.....	630	56,108	266	6,770	42	12	17,669	318,163	18,033	367,501	98.0	86.6
3262995	Rubber, surgical and medical gloves.....	(D)	(D)	849	7,557	(D)	(D)	114,370	245,212	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
3262995	Rubber, other gloves.....	(D)	(D)	2,868	19,924	(D)	(D)	232,837	200,393	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
3261996	Plastics gloves, including surgical, medical, and other.....	-	-	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	1,127,392	357,878	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
2002													
3159921	Knitted, not coated or impregnated gloves and mittens.....	r/ 7,333	r/ 51,427	968	10,249	13.2	19.9	55,159	216,299	61,524	257,477	89.7	84.0
3159921	Knitted, plastics or rubber, coated or impregnated gloves and mittens.....	3,334	52,777	1,801	23,463	54.0	44.5	14,803	112,861	16,336	142,175	90.6	79.4
3159921	Woven, nonimpregnated gloves and mittens.....	2,030	26,328	446	6,008	22.0	22.8	7,938	41,425	9,522	61,745	83.4	67.1
3159921	Woven impregnated gloves and mittens.....	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	1,451	7,215	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
3159923, 25	All leather and leather and fabrics combination gloves and mittens.....	(D)	(D)	302	5,681	(D)	(D)	16,979	308,471	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
3262995	Rubber, surgical and medical gloves.....	(D)	(D)	984	8,512	(D)	(D)	126,594	212,783	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
3262995	Rubber, other gloves.....	(D)	(D)	3,584	27,785	(D)	(D)	212,000	193,323	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
3261996	Plastics gloves, including surgical, medical, and other.....	(D)	(D)	5,640	31,308	(D)	(D)	934,449	315,969	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)

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 S Does not meet publication standards.

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

2/Source: Census Bureau report IM 145, U.S. Imports for Consumption.

3/Dollar value represents the c.i.f. (cost, insurance, freight) value at first port of entry in the United States plus U.S. import duties.

4/Apparent consumption represents new domestic supply and is derived by subtracting exports from the total of manufacturers' shipments plus imports.

Table 4. Comparison of North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)-Based Product Codes with Schedule B Export Codes, and HSTUSA Import Codes: 2003

Product code 1/	Product description	Export codes 2/	Import codes 2/
3159921	Knitted not coated or impregnated gloves or mittens.....	6116.91.0000	6116.91.0000
		6116.92.0000	6116.92.6410
		6116.93.0000	6116.92.6420
		6116.99.0000	6116.92.6430
			6116.92.6440
			6116.92.7450
			6116.92.7460
			6116.92.7470
			6116.92.8800
			6116.92.9400
			6116.93.6400
			6116.93.7400
			6116.93.8800
			6116.93.9400
			6116.99.4800
	6116.99.5400		
	6116.99.7500		
	6116.99.9510		
	6116.99.9520		
	6116.99.9530		
	6116.99.9560		
3159921	Knitted, plastics, or rubber, coated or impregnated gloves and mittens.....	6116.10.0000	6116.10.1300
			6116.10.1720
			6116.10.1730
			6116.10.1740
			6116.10.4400
			6116.10.4810
			6116.10.4820
			6116.10.4830
			6116.10.5510
			6116.10.5520
			6116.10.5530
			6116.10.6500
			6116.10.7510
			6116.10.7520
			6116.10.7530
	6116.10.9500		
3159921	Woven, nonimpregnated gloves and mittens.....	6216.00.3500	6216.00.3800
		6216.00.4000	6216.00.4100
		6216.00.5000	6216.00.5410
		6216.00.6000	6216.00.5420
			6216.00.5810
			6216.00.5820
			6216.00.8000
			6216.00.9000
3159921	Woven impregnated gloves and mittens.....	6216.00.0800	6216.00.1300
			6216.00.1720
			6216.00.1730
			6216.00.1740
			6216.00.1900
			6216.00.2110
			6216.00.2120
			6216.00.2130
			6216.00.2410
			6216.00.2425
			6216.00.2430
			6216.00.2600
			6216.00.2910
			6216.00.2925
			6216.00.2930
	6216.00.3100		

Table 4. Comparison of North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)-Based Product Codes with Schedule B Export Codes, and HSTUSA Import Codes: 2003

Product code 1/	Product description	Export codes 2/	Import codes 2/
3159923, 25	All leather and leather and fabrics combination gloves mittens.....	4203.29.0000	4203.29.0500 4203.29.0800 4203.29.1500 4203.29.1800 4203.29.2000 4203.29.3010 4203.29.3020 4203.29.4000 4203.29.5000
3262995	Rubber, medical, and surgical gloves.....	4015.11.0100	4015.11.0110
3262995	Rubber, other gloves.....	4015.19.0002	4015.19.1010 4015.19.1050 4015.19.5000
3261996	Plastics gloves, medical, surgical, and other.....	3926.20.1010 3926.20.1060 3926.20.4000	3926.20.1010 3926.20.1020 3926.20.1050 3629.20.4050

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 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 gloves and mittens have been collected since 1923. Historical data may be obtained from Current Industrial Reports (called Facts for Industry before 1959) available at your local Federal Depository Library.