

Table 1. Footwear Production: 1988 to 2002
[Million pairs]

Year	Total	Nonrubber footwear	Rubber or plastic soles\fabric uppers	Rubber and plastic footwear
2002.....	59.2	41.2	15.3	2.7
2001.....	79.7	55.6	16.3	7.8
2000.....	96.5	68.7	20.6	7.2
1999.....	120.9	78.6	31.8	10.5
1998.....	163.2	108.5	40.8	13.9
1997.....	190.1	124.4	49.2	16.5
1996.....	196.0	128.0	51.4	16.6
1995.....	220.4	147.0	56.1	17.4
1994.....	242.5	163.0	59.3	20.2
1993 1/.....	252.0	171.7	62.5	17.8
1992.....	273.6	164.8	92.7	16.1
1991.....	282.1	169.0	97.5	15.6
1990.....	290.3	184.6	89.7	16.0
1989.....	312.8	221.9	76.8	14.1
1988.....	325.3	234.8	76.7	13.8

1/For 1993, a number of companies were added based on information in the 1992 Census of Manufactures. Data were not collected from these establishments for 1992; therefore, the information shown for years prior to 1992 may not be directly comparable.

Table 2. Quantity and Value of Shipments of Nonrubber Footwear: 2002 and 2001
 [Quantity in thousands of pairs. Value in thousands of dollars]

Product	2002			2001		
	Production	Quantity	Value	Production	Quantity	Value
Footwear (except rubber).....	41,186	49,878	1,211,597	55,612	65,498	1,680,712
Shoes (except slippers).....	18,722	20,764	1,125,010	28,387	33,910	1,566,594
Mens' (except athletic).....	12,283	13,444	916,017	19,645	22,972	1,269,573
Dress and casual.....	2,080	2,183	127,722	4,562	5,262	238,878
Boots, dress and casual (except western style).....	484	776	51,507	r/ 667	r/ 740	r/ 49,841
Western style boots.....	1,462	2,097	197,788	4,858	r/ 5,862	266,191
Work oxfords.....	1,156	1,203	70,273	r/ 828	r/ 1,270	r/ 74,331
Workboots, ankle height or higher.....	7,101	7,185	468,727	8,730	9,838	640,332
Women's (except athletic).....	5,632	6,355	176,466	7,603	9,317	r/ 258,002
Dress and casual, including sandals.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Uniform duty shoes.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Boots, ankle height or higher.....	226	237	19,818	r/ 544	r/ 627	r/ 33,473
Juveniles' shoes (except athletic), including youth's and boys', misses', children's, and infants'.....	491	672	12,222	778	r/ 994	r/ 13,915
Athletic.....	149	126	16,598	157	385	20,939
Men's.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Women's.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
All other.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Not specified by kind (n.s.k.).....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
All other shoes (ballet, theatrical, etc.).....	167	167	3,707	204	242	4,165
Slippers.....	22,464	29,114	86,587	27,225	31,588	r/ 114,118
Men's.....	1,245	1,156	5,962	r/ 1,619	r/ 1,568	r/ 12,014
Women's.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
All other.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)

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

Note: Some companies are unable to exclude resales from their shipments' data.

Table 3. Production of Nonrubber Footwear by State: 2002 and 2001
 [Thousands of pairs]

State	Production	
	2002	2001
United States.....	41,186	55,612
California.....	1,530	1,554
Florida.....	(D)	(D)
Maine.....	508	(D)
Massachusetts.....	250	245
Missouri.....	341	485
New Hampshire.....	(D)	(D)
North Carolina.....	(D)	988
Pennsylvania.....	1,315	1,664
Tennessee.....	781	858
Texas.....	(D)	27,976
Wisconsin.....	858	1,404
All other states.....	13,824	r/ 16,368

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

Table 4. Production and Shipments of Shoes with Rubber or Plastic Soles/Fabric Uppers and Rubber and Plastic Footwear: 2002 and 2001

Product description	2002			2001		
	Shipments			Shipments		
	Production	Quantity	Value	Production	Quantity	Value
SHOES WITH RUBBER OR PLASTIC SOLES/FABRIC UPPERS						
Total.....	15,266	15,398	314,727	16,301	16,366	288,775
Athletic.....	12,741	12,817	303,704	13,041	13,061	271,479
Men's.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	10,371	10,699	179,493
Women's.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Other.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Nonathletic.....	2,525	2,581	11,023	3,260	3,305	17,296
Men's.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Women's.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Other.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
RUBBER AND PLASTIC FOOTWEAR						
Total.....	2,676	2,745	43,138	7,805	7,148	105,951
Rubber upper protective footwear.....	586	614	22,933	3,255	2,607	66,028
Boots, lumberman, and PACS.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Arctics and gaiters, light and heavy rubbers.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Plastic or fabric protective footwear.....	2,090	2,131	20,205	4,550	4,541	39,923
Slush molded.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Injection molded.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	3,655	3,476	30,524
Other.....	184	190	1,195	(D)	(D)	(D)

D Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies.

Table 5. Production of Footwear by Type of Upper and Type of Sole: 2002 and 2001
 [Thousands of pairs]

Product description	2002	2001
Total.....	60,327	79,048
Rubber or plastic uppers and rubber or plastic soles, including rubber or plastic coated fabrics uppers.....	2,712	8,787
Waterproof.....	2,464	8,392
Made with steel safety toes.....	(D)	(D)
Boots (except with steel safety toes).....	(D)	(D)
All other.....	925	2,766
Not waterproof.....	248 r/	395
Athletic:		
Made with cleats, spikes, sprigs, stops, etc.	(D)	(D)
Other.....	(D)	(D)
Made with steel safety toes.....	(D)	(D)
Boots (except with steel safety toes).....	(D)	(D)
All other.....	(D)	(D)
Leather uppers.....	18,248	23,171
Athletic.....	1,576 r/	1,330
Made with cleats, spikes, sprigs, stops, etc.	(D)	(D)
Other.....	(D)	(D)
Leather soles.....	5,442	7,273
Made with steel safety toes.....	(D)	(D)
Boots (except with steel safety toes).....	(D)	(D)
Shoes (except with steel safety toes).....	3,543	4,354
Other soles.....	11,230	14,568
Made with steel safety toes.....	2,384	2,435
Boots (except with steel safety toes).....	4,108	4,046
Shoes (except with steel safety toes).....	4,738	8,087
Fabric uppers.....	36,163	42,963
Rubber or plastic soles.....	(D)	(D)
Athletic.....	(D)	(D)
All other.....	(D)	(D)
With all other soles.....	(D)	(D)
Footwear not specified by type of material.....	3,204	4,127

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

Table 6. Production, Exports, Imports, and Apparent Consumption of Footwear: 2002 and 2001
[Quantity in thousands of pairs. Value in thousands of dollars]

Product description	Manufacturers' shipments (quantity) 1/	Exports of domestic merchandise 2/		Percent exports to domestic production	Imports for consumption 3/		Apparent consumption 5/	Percent imports to apparent consumption
		Quantity	Value		Quantity	Value 4/		
2002								
Total.....	60,327	26,291	315,587	43.6	1,508,305	13,215,517	1,542,341	97.8
Rubber or plastic uppers and rubber or plastic soles, including rubber or plastic coated fabric uppers.....								
Waterproof.....	2,712	10,170	108,197	375.0	521,015	2,968,166	513,557	101.5
Made with steel safety toes.....	2,464	824	8,686	33.4	11,037	63,139	12,677	87.1
All other.....	(D)	350	4,196	(D)	408	7,259	(D)	(D)
All other.....	(D)	474	4,490	(D)	10,629	55,880	(D)	(D)
Not waterproof.....	248	9,346	99,511	3,768.5	509,978	2,905,027	500,880	101.8
Athletic:								
Made with cleats, spikes, sprigs, stops, etc.	(D)	635	6,824	(D)	5,174	55,914	(D)	(D)
Other.....	(D)	5,191	36,376	(D)	66,212	335,322	(D)	(D)
Made with steel safety toes.....	(D)	466	2,021	(D)	737	6,738	(D)	(D)
Boots (except with steel safety toes).....	(D)	471	4,106	(D)	51,621	498,286	(D)	(D)
All other.....	(D)	2,583	50,184	(D)	386,234	2,008,767	383,651	100.7
Leather uppers.....	18,248	7,861	157,752	43.1	666,889	9,023,999	677,276	98.5
Athletic.....	1,576	4,557	82,239	289.1	507,097	5,910,167	504,116	100.6
Made with cleats, spikes, sprigs, stops, etc.	(D)	1,104	23,196	(D)	7,119	137,970	(D)	(D)
Other.....	(D)	3,453	59,043	(D)	499,978	5,772,197	(D)	(D)
Leather soles.....	5,442	1,686	45,288	31.0	43,128	1,139,015	46,884	92.0
Made with steel safety toes.....	(D)	245	10,956	(D)	11,336	214,384	(D)	(D)
Boots (except with steel safety toes).....	(D)	335	8,300	(D)	4,643	194,690	(D)	(D)
Shoes (except with steel safety toes).....	3,543	1,106	26,032	31.2	27,149	729,941	29,586	91.8
Other soles.....	11,230	1,618	30,225	14.4	116,664	1,974,817	126,276	92.4
Made with steel safety toes.....	2,384	-	-	(NA)	-	-	2,384	(NA)
Boots (except with steel safety toes).....	4,108	1,618	30,225	14.4	116,664	1,974,817	119,154	97.9
Shoes (except with steel safety toes).....	4,738	-	-	(NA)	-	-	4,738	(NA)
Fabric uppers.....	36,163	8,260	49,638	174.3	320,401	1,223,352	348,304	92.0
Rubber or plastic soles.....	(D)	6,540	37,780	(D)	212,649	816,084	(D)	(D)
Athletic.....	(D)	2,884	22,798	(D)	33,062	156,372	(D)	(D)
All other.....	(D)	3,656	14,982	(D)	179,587	659,712	(D)	(D)
With all other soles.....	(D)	1,720	11,858	(D)	107,752	407,268	(D)	(D)
Footwear not specified by type of material...	3,204	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
2001								
Total.....	79,048	23,808	339,658	30.1	1,424,367	13,084,503	1,475,206	96.6
Rubber or plastic uppers and rubber or plastic soles, including rubber or plastic coated fabric uppers.....								
Waterproof.....	8,787	7,387	92,472	84.1	500,231	3,109,872	501,631	99.7
Made with steel safety toes.....	8,392	1,014	11,499	12.1	10,583	68,221	17,961	58.9
All other.....	(D)	368	3,753	(D)	332	4,775	(D)	(D)
All other.....	(D)	646	7,746	(D)	10,251	63,446	(D)	(D)
Not waterproof.....	395	6,373	80,973	1,613.4	489,648	3,041,651	483,670	101.2
Athletic:								
Made with cleats, spikes, sprigs, stops, etc.	(D)	794	6,636	(D)	4,982	53,479	(D)	(D)
Other.....	(D)	2,289	23,445	(D)	59,362	306,562	(D)	(D)
Made with steel safety toes.....	(D)	262	1,534	(D)	750	7,653	(D)	(D)
Boots (except with steel safety toes).....	(D)	741	4,707	(D)	50,686	502,057	(D)	(D)
All other.....	(D)	2,287	44,651	(D)	373,868	2,171,900	371,581	100.6
Leather uppers.....	23,171	8,581	185,839	37.0	603,080	8,690,749	617,670	97.6
Athletic.....	1,330	4,980	98,085	374.4	450,092	5,555,804	446,442	100.8
Made with cleats, spikes, sprigs, stops, etc.	(D)	1,436	28,318	(D)	7,120	150,311	(D)	(D)
Other.....	(D)	3,544	69,767	(D)	442,972	5,405,493	(D)	(D)
Leather soles.....	7,273	2,187	54,817	30.1	47,002	1,208,717	52,088	90.2
Made with steel safety toes.....	(D)	242	13,318	(D)	11,407	232,218	(D)	(D)
Boots (except with steel safety toes).....	(D)	318	7,769	(D)	4,772	174,788	(D)	(D)
Shoes (except with steel safety toes).....	4,354	1,627	33,730	37.4	30,823	801,711	33,550	91.9
Other soles.....	14,568	1,414	32,937	9.7	105,986	1,926,228	119,140	89.0
Made with steel safety toes.....	2,435	-	-	(NA)	-	-	2,435	(NA)
Boots (except with steel safety toes).....	4,046	1,414	32,937	9.7	105,986	1,926,228	108,618	97.6
Shoes (except with steel safety toes).....	8,087	-	-	(NA)	-	-	8,087	(NA)
Fabric uppers.....	42,963	7,840	61,347	96.9	321,056	1,283,882	356,179	90.1
Rubber or plastic soles.....	(D)	6,384	47,949	(D)	225,255	899,530	(D)	(D)
Athletic.....	(D)	3,250	32,610	(D)	31,782	156,303	(D)	(D)
All other.....	(D)	3,134	15,339	(D)	193,473	743,227	(D)	(D)
With all other soles.....	(D)	1,456	13,398	(D)	95,801	384,352	(D)	(D)
Footwear not specified by type of material...	4,127	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

- Represents zero. D Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies. NA Not available.

1/Represents production.

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

3/Source: Census Bureau report EM 145, 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 plus import duties.

5/Apparent consumption is derived by subtracting exports from total production plus imports.

Note: For comparison of North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)-based product codes with Schedule B export codes and HTSUSA import codes, see contact at the beginning of this publication.

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 footwear have been collected in this program since 1921. For some period, data were collected monthly, with a more comprehensive survey done annually. In 1991, due to budget reductions, the monthly program was canceled and replaced with a quarterly survey that collected similar data. Historical data may be obtained from Current Industrial Reports (called Facts for Industry before 1959) available at your local Federal Depository Library.