

Flour Milling Products: 2004

Summary

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

Current Industrial Reports

Address inquiries concerning these data to Consumer Goods Industries Branch, Manufacturing and Construction Division (MCD), Washington, DC 20233-6900, or call Emily Mayer, 301-763-7697.

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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 1. Summary of Commercial Wheat Milling Production: 1999 to 2004

Year	Wheat flour production (1,000 cwt sacks)	Wheat ground for flour (1,000 bushels)	Millfeed production (1,000 tons)	Average pounds per cwt sacks of flour	
				Wheat	Millfeed
2004.....	393,925	876,047	6,764	133.4	34.3
2003.....	396,215	889,188	7,029	134.7	35.5
2002.....	394,700	889,414	6,892	135.2	34.9
2001.....	404,521	914,036	7,275	135.6	36.0
2000.....	421,270	944,868	7,374	134.6	35.0
1999.....	411,968	917,797	7,040	133.7	34.2

Table 2. Commercial Wheat Milling Production by Quarter: 2004 and 2003

Quarter and year	Wheat flour production (1,000 cwt sacks)	Wheat ground for flour (1,000 bushels)	Millfeed production (tons)	Daily (24-hour) capacity in wheat flour (1,000 cwt sacks)	Wheat flour mill stocks (1,000 cwt sacks)	Average pounds per cwt sacks of flour	
						Wheat	Millfeed
2004							
Total.....	393,925	876,047	6,763,793	(X)	(X)	133.4	34.3
Fourth quarter.....	99,669	222,072	1,693,507	1,493	r/ 5,085	133.8	34.1
Third quarter.....	100,908	224,798	1,740,958	1,503	r/ 4,868	134.9	35.6
Second quarter.....	96,773	214,515	1,657,232	1,494	r/ 4,700	134.8	36.1
First quarter.....	96,575	214,662	1,672,096	1,494	r/ 4,666	135.1	36.2
2003							
Total.....	396,215	889,188	7,029,371	(X)	(X)	134.7	35.5
Fourth quarter.....	100,502	224,186	1,712,025	1,512	4,764	133.8	34.1
Third quarter.....	103,071	231,819	1,836,144	1,517	4,554	134.9	35.6
Second quarter.....	96,767	217,371	1,744,647	1,503	4,622	134.8	36.1
First quarter.....	95,875	215,812	1,736,555	1,507	4,707	135.1	36.2

r/Revised by 5 percent or more from previously published data. X Not applicable.

Table 3. Commercial Rye Milling Production by Quarter: 2004 and 2003

Quarter and year	Rye flour production (1,000 cwt sacks)	Rye ground for flour (1,000 bushels)	Millfeed production (tons)	Daily (24-hour) capacity (1,000 cwt sacks)	Stocks of rye flour (1,000 cwt sacks)	Average pounds ground per cwt sacks of flour	
						Rye	Millfeed
2004							
Total.....	1,320	2,388	9,502	(X)	(X)	108.5	14.4
Fourth quarter.....	333	625	2,742	r/ 9	(D)	112.6	16.5
Third quarter.....	326	574	2,206	r/ 9	(D)	105.6	13.5
Second quarter.....	332	602	2,269	r/ 9	(D)	108.8	13.7
First quarter.....	329	587	2,285	r/ 9	(D)	107.1	13.9
2003							
Total.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(X)	(X)	120.1	15.4
Fourth quarter.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	8	(D)	125.9	14.7
Third quarter.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	8	(D)	116.5	15.1
Second quarter.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	8	(D)	121.2	15.9
First quarter.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	8	(D)	116.8	16.2

D Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies. r/Revised by 5 percent or more from previously published data. X Not applicable.

Table 4a. Summary of Commercial Wheat Milling Production by Geographic Areas: 2004 and 2003

Geographic area	2004			2003		
	Wheat flour production			Wheat flour production		
	Total (1,000 cwt sacks)	Wheat ground for flour (1,000 bushels)	Daily (24-hour) capacity (cwt sacks)	Total (1,000 cwt sacks)	Wheat ground for flour (1,000 bushels)	Daily (24-hour) capacity (cwt sacks)
United States	393,925	876,047	1,492,598	396,215	889,188	1,512,064
California and Hawaii.....	32,396	73,259	123,629	33,489	74,911	126,900
Iowa.....	6,697	14,582	26,418	6,378	13,893	26,418
Illinois.....	15,099	34,000	53,800	15,786	34,617	53,800
Kansas.....	36,629	81,987	136,379	35,176	80,378	135,504
Michigan.....	6,426	15,238	28,500	7,494	17,234	26,900
Minnesota.....	25,741	56,582	114,950	26,905	58,988	126,450
Missouri.....	25,645	55,667	100,100	28,430	61,585	99,900
New York.....	21,531	47,041	85,385	21,233	46,718	85,160
North Carolina.....	12,238	27,123	54,775	11,053	24,975	55,165
Ohio.....	21,810	49,451	76,800	20,734	47,185	76,800
Oklahoma.....	8,177	18,710	30,500	8,470	19,891	30,500
Oregon and Washington.....	7,642	16,608	29,300	7,415	16,299	29,300
Pennsylvania.....	23,956	53,257	90,500	23,570	53,594	90,942
Texas.....	16,984	39,190	67,800	16,737	39,038	64,800
Utah.....	10,060	22,620	38,621	10,000	23,018	39,820
All other states.....	122,894	270,732	435,141	123,345	276,864	443,705

Table 4b. Quantity of Wheat Flour Produced by Geographic Area: 2004 and 2003
[1,000 cwt sacks]

Geographic area	Total	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter
2004					
United States.....	393,925	96,575	96,773	100,908	99,669
California and Hawaii.....	32,396	8,188	7,943	8,330	7,935
Iowa.....	6,697	r/ 1,639	1,647	1,685	1,726
Illinois.....	15,099	3,674	3,760	3,726	3,939
Kansas.....	36,629	8,978	9,030	9,840	8,781
Michigan.....	6,426	1,586	1,586	1,669	1,585
Minnesota.....	25,741	6,720	6,479	6,348	6,194
Missouri.....	25,645	r/ 5,995	r/ 6,014	r/ 6,682	r/ 6,954
New York.....	21,531	5,163	5,337	5,503	5,528
North Carolina.....	12,238	r/ 2,653	r/ 3,065	r/ 3,329	r/ 3,191
Ohio.....	21,810	5,390	5,115	5,840	5,465
Oklahoma.....	8,177	r/ 2,046	r/ 2,111	r/ 2,046	r/ 1,974
Oregon and Washington.....	7,642	r/ 1,912	r/ 1,915	r/ 1,990	r/ 1,825
Pennsylvania.....	23,956	5,716	6,062	6,007	6,171
Texas.....	16,984	4,080	4,211	4,366	4,327
Utah.....	10,060	2,331	2,394	2,849	2,486
All other states.....	122,894	r/ 30,504	r/ 30,104	r/ 30,698	r/ 31,588
2003					
United States.....	396,215	95,875	96,767	103,071	100,502
California and Hawaii.....	33,489	8,650	8,059	8,593	8,187
Iowa.....	6,378	1,658	1,578	1,589	1,553
Illinois.....	15,786	3,661	3,944	4,066	4,115
Kansas.....	35,176	7,948	8,300	9,951	8,977
Michigan.....	7,494	1,967	1,880	1,949	1,698
Minnesota.....	26,905	6,395	6,776	6,730	7,004
Missouri.....	28,430	7,212	7,090	7,522	6,606
New York.....	21,233	4,868	5,353	5,611	5,401
North Carolina.....	11,053	2,646	2,699	2,894	2,814
Ohio.....	20,734	5,254	5,015	5,377	5,088
Oklahoma.....	8,470	2,094	2,108	2,154	2,114
Oregon and Washington.....	7,415	1,752	1,836	2,009	1,818
Pennsylvania.....	23,570	5,710	5,868	5,916	6,076
Tennessee.....	12,002	2,943	2,853	3,030	3,176
Texas.....	16,737	4,105	4,179	4,127	4,326
Nebraska.....	9,195	2,047	2,272	2,413	2,463
Utah.....	10,000	2,325	2,480	2,711	2,484
All other states.....	102,148	24,640	24,477	26,429	26,602

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

Table 4c. Quantity of Wheat Ground for Flour by Geographic Area: 2004 and 2003
[1000 bushels]

Geographic area	Total	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter
2004					
United States.....	876,047	214,662	214,515	224,798	222,072
California and Hawaii.....	73,259	18,463	17,736	19,082	17,978
Iowa.....	14,582	r/ 3,578	3,606	3,643	3,755
Illinois.....	34,000	8,352	8,451	r/ 8,378	8,819
Kansas.....	81,987	20,135	20,300	21,967	19,585
Michigan.....	15,238	3,744	3,705	3,945	3,844
Minnesota.....	56,582	14,648	14,124	14,040	13,770
Missouri.....	55,667	r/ 13,027	r/ 12,998	r/ 14,541	r/ 15,101
New York.....	47,041	11,265	11,679	12,020	12,077
North Carolina.....	27,123	r/ 5,823	r/ 6,748	r/ 7,405	r/ 7,147
Ohio.....	49,451	12,226	11,577	13,175	12,473
Oklahoma.....	18,710	r/ 4,683	r/ 4,790	r/ 4,675	r/ 4,562
Oregon and Washington.....	16,608	r/ 4,119	r/ 4,163	r/ 4,342	r/ 3,984
Pennsylvania.....	53,257	12,688	13,543	13,380	13,646
Texas.....	39,190	9,308	9,631	10,154	10,097
Utah.....	22,620	5,249	5,378	6,435	5,558
All other states.....	270,732	r/ 67,354	r/ 66,086	r/ 67,616	r/ 69,676
2003					
United States.....	889,188	215,812	217,371	231,819	224,186
California and Hawaii.....	74,911	18,608	18,553	19,403	18,347
Iowa.....	13,893	3,639	3,431	3,491	3,332
Illinois.....	34,617	8,236	8,469	8,884	9,028
Kansas.....	80,378	18,395	19,130	22,656	20,197
Michigan.....	17,234	4,464	4,286	4,474	4,010
Minnesota.....	58,988	14,280	14,422	14,912	15,374
Missouri.....	61,585	15,563	15,136	16,223	14,663
New York.....	46,718	11,079	11,914	12,132	11,593
North Carolina.....	24,975	6,011	6,121	6,541	6,302
Ohio.....	47,185	12,016	11,359	12,237	11,573
Oklahoma.....	19,891	4,775	4,988	5,168	4,960
Oregon and Washington.....	16,299	3,826	4,003	4,388	4,082
Pennsylvania.....	53,594	12,888	13,438	13,782	13,486
Tennessee.....	28,429	7,176	6,709	7,175	7,369
Texas.....	39,038	9,822	9,603	9,694	9,919
Nebraska.....	20,304	4,500	5,046	5,355	5,403
Utah.....	23,018	5,277	5,626	6,654	5,461
All other states.....	228,131	55,257	55,137	58,650	59,087

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

Table 5. Durum Wheat Products by Quarter: 2004 and 2003

Product description	Unit of measure	Total	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter
2004						
Durum wheat ground.....	1,000 bushels...	60,370	15,734	14,241	14,377	16,018
Straight semolina.....	1,000 cwt.....	26,959	r/ 7,106	r/ 6,339	r/ 6,508	r/ 7,006
Blended semolina.....	1,000 cwt.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
2003						
Durum wheat ground.....	1,000 bushels...	64,294	17,327	15,142	17,123	14,702
Straight semolina.....	1,000 cwt.....	29,691	7,874	7,073	7,810	6,934
Blended semolina.....	1,000 cwt.....	(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.

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

Flouring milling products data have been collected by the Census Bureau since 1923, with annual summaries including wheat ground and wheat milling products. Data, by states, were published monthly from 1927 to 1997. Beginning in 1931 and ending with the June 1947 report, monthly wheat flour production by capacity groups was published. The annual summary report during the years 1931 to 1964 also contained a table showing production by capacity groups. Beginning in 1998, data have been collected quarterly. Historical data may be obtained from the Current Industrial Reports (called Facts for Industry before 1959) available at your local Federal Depository Library.