Minerals and Metals

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Change in 2005 from 2004:[1]

U.S. trade deficit: Increased by $4.1 billion (6 percent) to $74.5 billion
U.S. exports: Increased by $12.3 billion (24 percent) to $62.9 billion
U.S. imports: Increased by $16.5 billion (14 percent) to $137.4 billion

The rising costs of global energy and raw materials exerted strong upward pressure on global prices for minerals and metals in 2005. These price effects were largely responsible for the significant increases in both U.S. imports and exports (table MM-1). Economic growth in the United States as well as in most of the key U.S. trading partners was relatively strong in 2005, further contributing to the higher global demand and prices for sector products. In particular, the Chinese economy continued its strong growth, expanding 9.4 percent in 2005.[2] Most of this growth was in infrastructure development and industrial fixed assets, which require the extensive utilization of metal equipment and structures. A domestic supply shortage of many major commodities[3] has compelled China to rely on imports to satisfy the demand of its expanding economy, contributing to global price increases for many basic sector products.[4]

Steel mill products were an important contributor to the U.S. trade deficit in the minerals and metals sector, accounting for almost one-fifth of the total. In particular, the United States experienced a trade deficit of almost $3 billion in the carbon and alloy steel plate, sheet, and strip category. The U.S. trade deficit in steel mill products was tempered by an increase in U.S. exports to Canada owing in part to capacity reduction in Canada and the strengthening of the Canadian dollar relative to the U.S. dollar during 2005.

Also in 2005, rising prices for oil and natural gas spawned increased exploration activities, creating stronger global demand for exploration equipment, including oil country tubular goods (OCTG), which constitute an important part of the steel mill products group. During the 2004-05 period, the average Baker Hughes rig counts[5] in the world and in the United States increased by 15 and 16 percent, respectively. An industry source reported that shipments of welded OCTG in the United States rose by 16 percent to more than 3.4 million tons in 2005. The values of imports and exports of carbon and alloy steel pipes and tubes increased by 40 percent and 51 percent, respectively.

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[1] Natural and synthetic gemstones, steel mill products, and copper and related articles are discussed separately in this chapter.

[2] Chinese National Bureau of Statistics, *GDP Growth 1952-2005*. In 2004, the Chinese economy grew by 9.8 percent.

[3] In the minerals and metals sector, these commodities included steel, copper, zinc, aluminum, and precious metals.

[4] Pui, "The Mineral Industry of China," 2. Certain other countries in Asia were also key export markets for U.S. products owing to the rapid growth of these economies.

[5] The Baker Hughes rig count is a general indicator of drilling activities published by Baker Hughes Incorporated Oil Field Service, a U.S. leading provider of drilling, formation evaluation, completion and production products and services to the worldwide oil and gas industry, .

Table MM-1

Minerals and metals: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2001–2005[1]

Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	Change, 2005 from 2004 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:							
Canada	13,262	13,447	13,820	16,835	19,110	2,275	13.5
China	1,497	1,539	2,636	3,197	5,215	2,018	63.1
Mexico	6,956	6,671	6,454	7,958	9,258	1,301	16.3
Israel	732	677	231	457	1,359	902	197.2
Japan	1,919	1,590	1,654	1,955	2,385	430	22.0
Germany	1,440	1,196	1,338	1,513	1,848	336	22.2
United Kingdom	3,039	2,622	3,112	2,788	3,429	640	23.0
India	242	206	235	388	719	332	85.6
Brazil	462	322	283	353	419	66	18.6
Taiwan	594	647	758	914	1,092	177	19.4
All other	13,365	11,006	12,457	14,230	18,077	3,848	27.0
Total	43,507	39,924	42,980	50,588	62,911	12,324	24.4
EU-15	8,171	6,951	7,589	7,876	10,748	2,871	36.5
EU-25	8,327	7,061	7,733	8,053	10,998	2,945	36.6
OPEC	805	754	687	997	1,557	560	56.1
Latin America	9,030	8,394	8,233	10,073	11,745	1,672	16.6
CBERA	777	749	846	910	1,035	124	13.7
Asia	7,177	6,622	8,346	10,285	13,447	3,162	30.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	250	265	269	344	405	60	17.6
Central and Eastern Europe	159	121	115	205	278	73	35.6
U.S. imports of merchandise for consumption:							
Canada	16,916	17,797	18,003	22,636	25,590	2,954	13.0
China	7,250	8,656	10,054	13,890	17,553	3,664	26.4
Mexico	6,528	7,013	7,116	9,623	11,366	1,744	18.1
Israel	5,412	6,073	6,365	7,527	8,543	1,016	13.5
Japan	4,634	4,123	4,036	4,724	5,013	288	6.1
Germany	3,724	3,438	3,654	4,637	5,495	858	18.5
United Kingdom	2,946	2,174	2,190	2,942	3,093	152	5.2
India	2,770	3,799	3,730	4,748	5,091	343	7.2
Brazil	2,246	2,495	2,521	4,666	5,347	680	14.6
Taiwan	2,950	3,003	3,058	4,190	4,282	92	2.2
All other	28,472	27,045	28,477	41,314	45,994	4,680	11.3
Total	83,847	85,616	89,204	120,897	137,367	16,471	13.6
EU-15	17,101	15,589	16,239	20,834	23,200	2,366	11.4
EU-25	17,660	16,225	16,802	21,688	24,181	2,493	11.5
OPEC	1,259	1,311	1,282	1,846	1,978	132	7.2
Latin America	12,111	13,261	14,277	21,239	25,402	4,162	19.6
CBERA	552	657	689	1,008	930	-77	-7.7
Asia	21,771	23,501	24,657	32,610	37,898	5,288	16.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	3,082	2,705	2,995	4,344	4,565	222	5.1
Central and Eastern Europe	676	780	729	1,233	1,306	72	5.8

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MM-1—*Continued*

Minerals and metals: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2001–2005[1]

Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	Change, 2005 from 2004 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. merchandise trade balance:							
Canada	-3,654	-4,350	-4,183	-5,801	-6,480	-678	-11.7
China	-5,754	-7,117	-7,418	-10,692	-12,339	-1,646	-15.4
Mexico	428	-342	-661	-1,665	-2,108	-443	-26.6
Israel	-4,680	-5,396	-6,134	-7,070	-7,184	-114	-1.6
Japan	-2,716	-2,534	-2,382	-2,770	-2,628	142	5.1
Germany	-2,284	-2,242	-2,317	-3,124	-3,646	-522	-16.7
United Kingdom	94	448	922	-153	335	488	([2])
India	-2,528	-3,592	-3,494	-4,360	-4,372	-11	-0.3
Brazil	-1,784	-2,173	-2,238	-4,313	-4,928	-615	-14.2
Taiwan	-2,355	-2,356	-2,300	-3,276	-3,191	85	2.6
All other	-15,106	-16,039	-16,020	-27,084	-27,916	-833	-3.1
Total	-40,341	-45,692	-46,224	-70,309	-74,456	-4,147	-5.9
EU-15	-8,930	-8,637	-8,650	-12,958	-12,453	505	3.9
EU-25	-9,333	-9,164	-9,068	-13,635	-13,183	452	3.3
OPEC	-453	-558	-596	-848	-420	428	50.4
Latin America	-3,081	-4,866	-6,044	-11,166	-13,657	-2,491	-22.3
CBERA	225	92	157	-98	104	202	([2])
Asia	-14,594	-16,879	-16,311	-22,325	-24,451	-2,125	-9.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	-2,832	-2,440	-2,727	-4,000	-4,161	-161	-4.0
Central and Eastern Europe	-517	-660	-614	-1,029	-1,028	1	0.1

[1]Import values are based on customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.
[2]Not meaningful for purposes of comparison.

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data. The countries shown are those with the largest total U.S. trade (U.S. imports plus exports) in these products in 2005.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Driven by higher demand levels due to improving global economic conditions, both exports and imports of natural and synthetic gemstones (table MM-2) increased significantly in 2005, resulting in a negligible increase in the trade deficit of $25 million. U.S. imports of gemstones were mostly from Israel, accounting for approximately 47 percent of the total import value in 2005.

Copper and related articles accounted for $4.4 billion of the trade deficit in 2005. As previously stated, China's increasing demand for raw materials (including copper) in support of its rapidly growing economy contributed to a rise in global demand, and therefore the price for copper. Increased prices played an important role in the $1.8 billion growth in the U.S. trade deficit in copper and related articles.

Canada and Mexico have been the leading U.S. trading partners in the minerals and metals sector for some time, owing largely to NAFTA tariff preferences and market proximity. However, due to the strong demand from the rapidly expanding Chinese economy and China's continued emergence as a leading global supplier, China has replaced Mexico as the second-largest U.S. trading partner, behind only Canada (table MM-1). In this sector, China's merchandise trade surplus with the United States was the largest of any single country, accounting for almost 17 percent of the U.S. trade deficit in this sector in 2005.

Table MM-2
Leading changes in U.S. exports and imports of minerals and metals, 2001–2005[1]

Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004: Absolute	Change, 2005 from 2004: *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. EXPORTS:							
Increases:							
Steel mill products (MM025)	4,756	4,533	5,525	7,015	9,331	2,316	33.0
Natural and synthetic gemstones (MM019)	1,840	1,331	469	1,129	2,765	1,637	145.0
Precious metals and non-numismatic coins (MM020)	6,826	5,070	6,299	6,204	7,522	1,317	21.2
Certain ores, concentrates, ash, and residues (MM007)	248	183	289	507	1,643	1,136	223.9
Copper and related articles (MM036)	1,852	1,744	2,086	3,006	3,405	399	13.3
All other	27,985	27,062	28,313	32,727	38,244	5,518	16.9
TOTAL	43,507	39,924	42,980	50,588	62,911	12,324	24.4
U.S. IMPORTS:							
Increases:							
Copper and related articles (MM036)	4,296	3,715	3,893	5,565	7,766	2,200	39.5
Steel mill products (MM025)	11,630	12,203	10,499	21,559	23,534	1,975	9.2
Natural and synthetic gemstones (MM019)	11,577	13,063	13,854	15,690	17,352	1,662	10.6
All other	56,344	56,635	60,958	78,082	88,716	10,633	13.6
TOTAL	83,847	85,616	89,204	120,897	137,367	16,471	13.6

[1]Import values are based on customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Steel Mill Products

Change in 2005 from 2004:

U.S. trade deficit: Decreased by $0.3 billion (2 percent) to $14.2 billion
U.S. exports: Increased by $2.3 billion (33 percent) to $9.3 billion
U.S. imports: Increased by $2.0 billion (9 percent) to $23.5 billion

Much of the shift in steel mill product trade was the result of price changes. For example, the quantity of imported steel products declined by 15 percent, but the decline was more than offset by a 21 percent increase in the average unit value of the imports. Global steel prices were higher in 2005 than in 2004 as a result of escalating raw materials and energy prices. Canada and Mexico are the United States' largest trading partners for both imports and exports of steel mill products, and the trade deficit with these NAFTA partners also decreased, with exports increasing more than imports (table MM-3).

U.S. exports

The increase in U.S. exports of steel mill products was caused by a 19 percent increase in the quantity of exports and an 11 percent increase in their average unit value. As shown in table MM-4, exports increased for almost every product category. Carbon and alloy steel plates, sheets and strip was the largest export category and accounted for over one-half of the year-to-year increase in overall sector exports. Growth in exports to Canada was largely responsible for the increase, and was, in part, a result of reduced steel production in Canada due to planned and unplanned maintenance interruptions. Another factor influencing increased steel exports to Canada was the appreciation of the Canadian dollar by about 8 percent year-to-year relative to the U.S. dollar.

U.S. exports of carbon and alloy steel pipe and tube increased by 40 percent to $544 million. Exports to Canada and Mexico accounted for most of the export growth. Strong demand for tubular products used in the development and production of crude petroleum and natural gas was largely responsible for this increase.

U.S. imports

While the value of U.S. imports of steel mill products increased in 2005, the quantity of such imports declined. The decline in the quantity of imports resulted from reductions in inventories at domestic steel service centers and end users. Such inventories had increased to historically high levels in 2004 as service centers and end users rushed to purchase steel in advance of rapidly rising prices. At steel service centers, inventories were reduced by 3 million tons (19 percent) during 2005,[1] and end users reduced inventories by an additional 6 million tons.[2] Shipments of steel mill products by domestic companies declined by about 8 percent, but actual consumption by end users was about even with the previous year.

[1] Metals Service Center Institute, *Metals Activity Report*.
[2] Bradford Research, Inc., e-mail message to Commission staff, April 6, 2006.

Table MM-3
Steel mill products (MM025): U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2001–2005[1]

Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	Change, 2005 from 2004 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:							
Canada	2,277	2,267	2,567	3,887	5,009	1,122	28.9
Mexico	1,260	1,085	1,120	1,338	1,690	352	26.3
China	49	52	429	228	402	175	76.7
Germany	83	68	88	107	176	69	64.7
Japan	54	33	34	39	79	39	100.4
Brazil	39	33	28	47	61	14	30.3
Korea	30	24	46	73	94	21	29.1
Russia	18	9	8	13	13	([2])	2.2
United Kingdom	104	84	82	98	131	32	33.0
India	36	34	42	71	170	98	137.8
All other	806	843	1,080	1,114	1,507	392	35.2
Total	4,756	4,533	5,525	7,015	9,331	2,316	33.0
EU-15	403	389	554	475	708	234	49.2
EU-25	411	394	603	507	749	243	47.8
OPEC	123	149	105	168	259	91	53.9
Latin America	1,497	1,326	1,317	1,637	2,124	487	29.8
CBERA	86	107	87	120	124	5	3.8
Asia	333	300	805	721	1,014	294	40.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	69	58	72	65	106	41	62.8
Central and Eastern Europe	8	7	13	18	40	21	116.6
U.S. imports of merchandise for consumption:							
Canada	2,222	2,784	2,693	3,700	4,334	634	17.1
Mexico	917	1,232	1,224	2,410	2,600	190	7.9
China	285	264	269	1,104	1,687	583	52.8
Germany	966	773	686	1,074	1,384	310	28.8
Japan	1,154	940	744	1,015	1,392	377	37.2
Brazil	664	779	573	1,382	1,374	-8	-0.6
Korea	779	638	475	957	1,285	327	34.2
Russia	338	363	134	1,195	860	-335	-28.0
United Kingdom	353	336	331	556	664	108	19.4
India	95	350	232	713	608	-106	-14.8
All other	3,858	3,745	3,139	7,453	7,347	-106	-1.4
Total	11,630	12,203	10,499	21,559	23,534	1,975	9.2
EU-15	3,370	2,817	2,439	4,424	5,523	1,099	24.8
EU-25	3,490	3,003	2,602	4,730	5,792	1,062	22.4
OPEC	182	186	121	296	281	-15	-5.1
Latin America	1,971	2,456	2,167	4,499	4,619	120	2.7
CBERA	98	140	78	187	83	-104	-55.6
Asia	2,781	2,603	2,030	4,884	5,983	1,099	22.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	138	146	133	244	222	-22	-8.9
Central and Eastern Europe	195	284	252	554	435	-119	-21.5

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MM-3—*Continued*
Steel mill products (MM025): U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2001–2005[1]

Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004	
						Absolute	*Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. merchandise trade balance:							
Canada	55	-516	-125	187	675	488	260.8
Mexico	343	-147	-103	-1,072	-910	162	15.1
China	-236	-212	160	-876	-1,284	-408	-46.6
Germany	-882	-705	-597	-968	-1,208	-241	-24.9
Japan	-1,100	-907	-710	-975	-1,313	-338	-34.6
Brazil	-625	-746	-545	-1,335	-1,313	22	1.7
Korea	-750	-614	-429	-885	-1,191	-306	-34.6
Russia	-320	-353	-125	-1,182	-847	335	28.3
United Kingdom	-249	-252	-249	-458	-534	-76	-16.5
India	-59	-316	-190	-642	-438	204	31.8
All other	-3,052	-2,901	-2,059	-6,338	-5,840	498	7.9
Total	-6,874	-7,670	-4,974	-14,544	-14,203	341	2.3
EU-15	-2,967	-2,428	-1,885	-3,950	-4,815	-866	-21.9
EU-25	-3,078	-2,609	-1,999	-4,223	-5,042	-819	-19.4
OPEC	-59	-37	-17	-128	-22	106	82.9
Latin America	-474	-1,130	-850	-2,862	-2,495	367	12.8
CBERA	-12	-33	9	-67	41	108	([3])
Asia	-2,448	-2,304	-1,225	-4,163	-4,968	-805	-19.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	-69	-88	-61	-179	-116	63	35.0
Central and Eastern Europe	-187	-277	-239	-536	-396	140	26.2

[1]Import values are based on customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.
[2]Less than $500,000.
[3]Not meaningful for purposes of comparison.

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data. The countries shown are those with the largest total U.S. trade (U.S. imports plus exports) in these products in 2005.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table MM-4
Changes in U.S. exports of steel mill products, 2001–2005

Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	*Percent*
	Million dollars						
Carbon and alloy steel plate, sheet, and strip	1,926	1,799	2,476	2,853	4,045	1,192	42
Carbon and alloy steel pipe and tube	1,015	1,016	977	1,360	1,904	544	40
Stainless steel plate, sheet, and strip	403	410	575	632	853	220	35
Carbon and alloy steel bar, rod, and light shapes	409	415	479	697	837	141	20
All other steel mill products	805	739	800	1,101	1,225	124	11
Total	4,756	4,533	5,525	7,015	9,331	2,316	33

Note.–Calculations based on unrounded data.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

As shown in table MM-5, imports of carbon and alloy steel pipe and tube increased by $1.8 billion (51 percent). The quantity of imports increased by 17 percent and the unit value by 29 percent. The increase was primarily due to a rise in demand for tubular products used in the development and production of natural gas and petroleum. The increase of $450 million (145 percent) in imports from China was the largest of any country and accounted for one-quarter of the total increase.

Table MM-5
Changes in U.S. imports of steel mill products, 2001–2005

Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	*Percent*
	Million dollars						
Carbon and alloy steel pipe and tube	2,434	2,136	2,098	3,483	5,259	1,775	51
Carbon and alloy steel semifinished products	1,056	1,601	1,078	2,700	2,944	245	9
Tool steel	196	184	220	271	466	195	72
Stainless steel bar, rod and light shapes	351	284	215	378	572	194	51
Stainless steel pipe and tube	338	274	309	465	657	192	41
Carbon and alloy steel bar, rod, and light shapes	1,886	1,928	1,669	3,769	3,327	-441	-12
Carbon and alloy steel plate, sheet, and strip	3,422	3,860	3,028	7,406	6,962	-444	-6
All other steel mill products	1,947	1,935	1,883	3,087	3,346	259	8
Total	11,630	12,203	10,499	21,559	23,534	1,975	9

Note.–Calculations based on unrounded data.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Imports of semifinished steel products increased by $245 million (9 percent). This increase was due entirely to higher unit values as the quantity of semifinished steel imports declined by 6 percent. With their orders down due to inventory reductions by service centers and end users, U.S. steel companies purchased fewer of these products, which are used for conversion into downstream steel mill products.

There was a notable 72 percent increase in U.S. imports of tool steel, a highly specialized steel product used for the manufacture of tools and dies. The average unit value of imports increased by 46 percent and the quantity increased by 18 percent, as U.S. demand for tools and dies increased. Imports from China increased by $32 million (160 percent), and China became the leading source of supply.

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Copper and Related Articles[1]

Change in 2005 from 2004:

U.S. trade deficit: Increased by $1.8 billion (70 percent) to $4.4 billion
U.S. exports: Increased by $399 million (13 percent) to $3.4 billion
U.S. imports: Increased by $2.2 billion (39 percent) to $7.8 billion

The expanded U.S. trade deficit for copper and related articles during 2005 was the result of a significant increase in global copper prices and a rebound in copper consumption by domestic downstream manufacturing industries. Higher copper prices, the largest contributor to the growth in the trade values for copper and related articles, drove the trade deficit to its highest level in the past six years. The average London Metal Exchange[2] price for high-grade copper rose from $1.30 per pound in 2004 to $1.65 per pound in 2005, an increase of 27 percent.[3] This price increase was in response to very low and declining exchange inventory levels arising from continued high copper consumption growth in China,[4] recent high growth in India[5] and the Russian Federation,[6] and downstream manufacturing inventory restocking in North America and Europe, all without a commensurate increase in raw material production.[7] As a result, copper inventories continued to decline through the first three quarters of 2005, placing continuing upward pressure on copper prices.[8]

In addition to rising prices, the trade deficit also increased because of a surge in the imported quantities of copper cathodes and copper wire, without commensurate growth in copper group exports. General U.S. economic growth fueled increased demand for copper wire to feed the construction, automotive, and electrical/electronics industries. This increased demand, coupled with various U.S. supply factors,[9] led to a surge in the quantity of copper cathode (which is used to make wire) and wire imports, which increased by 23 percent and 54 percent, respectively. The U.S. trade deficit for these two items combined accounted for $4.1 billion, or 93 percent, of the group trade deficit. Although the value of U.S. copper and related article exports rose 13 percent, this effect was almost entirely due to the 27 percent copper price increase. The volume of most group exports declined. A few copper group semimanufactured forms–notably copper alloy plate, sheet, and strip and wire–were exceptions to the group's declining export volumes.

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[1] This industry/commodity group includes refined and unrefined copper and copper alloys in unwrought form and various semimanufactured forms (wire rod, profiles, plate, sheet, strip, tube, and pipe) as well as copper waste, scrap, ash, and residues.

[2] The London Metal Exchange (LME) is the world's primary metal commodity warehousing and trading exchange. The New York Stock Commodity Metal Exchange (COMEX) and the Shanghai Futures Exchange (SHE) are the other common exchanges, but they deal primarily with futures trading and maintain significantly lower inventories.

[3] U.S. Geological Survey, "Copper," 1.

[4] For more information, see USITC, *Shifts in U.S. Merchandise Trade 2004.*

[5] Indian refined copper consumption has increased 28 percent since 2003 and 18 percent in 2005 alone. World Bureau of Metal Statistics, *World Metal Statistics*, 41.

[6] International Copper Study Group, "Press Release: Copper: Preliminary Data for 2005."

[7] World production of refined copper grew approximately 4 percent in 2005. Ibid. U.S. and Australian production increases lagged due to various factors, with U.S. mined production actually decreasing marginally, largely due to a 4-month strike at Grupo Mexico's Asarco facilities in Texas and Arizona. Kosich, "Asarco Strike Ends, Unions Back on the Job."

[8] For a detailed review, see Mapes, "Major Contraction," 1-20.

[9] Notably the Asarco strike, but also general time lag issues involved in bringing shuttered facilities back on-line, contributed to this situation. The majority of operations that reduced production during the price downturn of 1997-2003 were U.S. facilities.

U.S. exports

Copper and related article exports were spread over many copper products, the largest by value (45 percent, $1.1 billion) being copper and copper alloy waste and scrap, led by a 39 percent increase in exports of non-anode forms. Overall, U.S. copper and copper alloy scrap exports in 2005 increased 20 percent by value, but volumes declined 8 percent.[10] This decline in the volume of scrap exports indicates increased domestic consumption of high-grade forms of scrap by refineries, rod mills, foundries, and brass mills. The principal export destination for U.S. copper scrap was China, which accounted for $676 million (64 percent) of such exports in 2005. Although the value of scrap exports to China increased by $199 million (42 percent), the volume actually declined by 3 percent.[11] The increase in the value of scrap exports to China coupled with a decline in export volume reflects the copper price increase, but also indicates a shift to higher-value scrap products. The value of scrap exports to Mexico, another common destination, was nearly halved, largely due to the rebounding scrap consumption by southwest U.S. smelters, refineries, and rod mills.

Exports of refined copper and copper alloys (primarily copper cathodes, the dominantly-traded copper form worldwide) and varied unrefined forms (primarily copper anodes) declined significantly (table MM-6). Copper cathodes exports declined by $153 million (73 percent), the largest decline of any single copper product and most evident in trade with the NAFTA partners. Given the re-start of idled domestic mined and refined copper production, the decline in U.S. exports of copper cathodes suggests a significant increase in copper cathode consumption by downstream domestic industries–rod mills, foundries, and brass mills.

In contrast, some semimanufactured copper and copper alloy products registered increases in the volume (and value) of exports. Growth in copper and copper alloy wire exports ($664 million, which accounted for 27 percent of the copper group's export value total) was led by a 62 percent increase in exports of 3/8-inch copper rod (table MM-6). However, the overall volume increase for wire exports was minor (4 percent), largely due to increased domestic consumption. Mexico, the primary destination for U.S. exports of copper wire, experienced a declining share (79 percent share, or $526 million) of such exports in 2005, down from 88 percent in 2004. U.S. exports of wire bound for Canada increased by 47 percent, which reflects increased production in the Chicago, Newark, and Connecticut rod mills.[12] Exports to China more than doubled (up 127 percent to $11.5 million).

The only product group to have significant export volume growth was copper alloy plate, sheet, and strip (table MM-6). These exports increased 26 percent in volume (39 percent in value to $275 million), indicating an increased level of brass mill activity feeding the automotive, construction, and electrical connectors industries. It also supports brass mill industry claims that many of their customers are migrating production overseas.[13]

Copper group exports were primarily to NAFTA partners and China, with Mexico remaining the principal market; exports to Mexico increased 23 percent to $959 million, while exports

[10] Nevertheless, U.S. copper waste and scrap export volumes have increased by 190,000 short tons (36 percent) since 2000 due to the defunct U.S. secondary refining industry. U.S. Geological Survey, "Copper," and Mapes, "Major Contraction," 1–20.

[11] U.S. scrap inventories accumulated in the Shanghai harbor for several months during 2004 and early 2005. USITC, *Shifts in U.S. Merchandise Trade 2004.*

[12] The value difference is also an artifact of purchase timing. Much of the Canadian restocking occurred in February to July 2004, at low prices, thus inflating the 2004-to-2005 value increase. USITC, *Dataweb*.

[13] USITC, *Brass Sheet and Strip*, II-7.

Table MM-6
Changes in U.S. exports of selected copper and related articles, and copper price, 2001–2005

Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004: Absolute	Change, 2005 from 2004: *Percent*
London Metals Exchange (LME), high grade copper price ($/pound)	0.72	0.71	0.81	1.30	1.65	0.35	27.0
	Million dollars						
Copper and copper alloy waste and scrap (HTS 7404)	538	509	664	882	1,057	175	19.8
Copper and copper alloy wire (HTS 7408)	223	236	235	521	664	143	27.5
Copper and copper alloy plates, sheet, and strip (HTS 7409):							
Alloy	155	117	144	198	275	77	39.0
Unalloyed	53	42	42	63	67	4	6.6
Refined copper and copper alloys (HTS 7403)	111	106	240	335	207	-128	-38.2
Unrefined copper anodes (HTS 7402)	47	51	44	121	97	-23	-19.3
All other	726	682	717	887	1,038	151	17.0
Total	1,852	1,744	2,086	3,006	3,405	399	13.3

Note.–Calculations based on unrounded data.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

to Canada rose by 15 percent to $663 million (table MM-7). Both increases are less than the rise in the price of copper, reflecting decreased volume. In contrast, exports to China rose by 40 percent to $852 million, indicating an increase in the volume of exports to China.

U.S. imports

U.S. imports of copper and related articles increased dramatically in 2005, with the significant rise in global prices being the principal cause of the increased value. However, rebounding domestic manufacturing activity also contributed to higher raw material demand and imports. Leading import sources remained Canada, Chile, and Mexico (table MM-7).

The dominant imported copper group product was copper cathode (36 percent of total), imports of which increased 63 percent to $3.2 billion in 2005. This reflects significant capacity utilization increases at U.S. wire rod mills[14] as well as increased consumption by other manufacturing industries, such as foundries and brass mills (plate, sheet, and strip producers). U.S. cathode imports were primarily from three countries: Chile (up 85 percent, to $1.5 billion); Canada (up 33 percent, to $878 million); and Peru (up 32 percent, to $556 million). The growth in cathode imports from Chile reflects the large U.S. foreign direct investment position in Chilean copper mines; imports from Canada and Peru recorded only marginal volume growth.[15]

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[14] The majority of the domestic copper wire rod mills, including the world's two largest–Asarco's Amarillo, Texas and Phelps Dodge's El Paso, Texas facilities–had been operating near half-capacity during the price downturn of 1997–2003.

[15] For more detail on the changing U.S. import patterns of Peruvian cathode, see USITC, *The Impact of the Andean Trade Preference Act*, 2004, 2-21–2-22 and 2005, 2-19, and USITC, *Shifts in U.S. Merchandise Trade 2004*.

Table MM-7
Copper and related articles (MM036): U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2001–2005[1]

Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	Change, 2005 from 2004 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:							
Canada	465	405	396	578	663	85	14.8
Chile	2	2	1	1	3	2	163.4
Mexico	434	462	467	779	959	180	23.1
China	267	274	596	608	852	244	40.2
Peru	1	1	1	1	1	([2])	-14.6
Germany	65	66	50	88	76	-12	-13.1
Russia	([2])	1	([2])	2	3	1	32.4
Brazil	11	7	5	9	11	1	15.5
Japan	96	71	71	97	103	6	6.5
Taiwan	46	53	62	150	99	-51	-34.0
All other	465	403	437	693	636	-58	-8.3
Total	1,852	1,744	2,086	3,006	3,405	399	13.3
EU-15	213	182	174	262	240	-22	-8.6
EU-25	215	183	176	264	246	-19	-7.0
OPEC	16	15	17	34	35	1	3.3
Latin America	474	491	497	822	1,016	195	23.7
CBERA	14	11	14	23	22	-1	-3.8
Asia	649	623	977	1,268	1,416	148	11.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	2	3	3	6	4	-1	-20.0
Central and Eastern Europe	3	1	2	3	7	4	171.6
U.S. imports of merchandise for consumption:							
Canada	1,144	1,074	1,057	1,606	2,073	467	29.1
Chile	477	446	685	1,014	1,788	774	76.3
Mexico	738	416	329	509	774	266	52.3
China	103	119	160	263	319	57	21.6
Peru	504	468	466	468	592	124	26.5
Germany	206	204	217	357	381	24	6.6
Russia	48	110	103	142	389	247	174.1
Brazil	70	131	105	170	254	84	49.2
Japan	184	132	125	155	155	([2])	-0.1
Taiwan	117	107	110	122	112	-10	-7.9
All other	707	508	535	760	929	168	22.1
Total	4,296	3,715	3,893	5,565	7,766	2,200	39.5
EU-15	542	462	496	725	854	129	17.8
EU-25	575	488	518	773	927	154	19.9
OPEC	6	6	5	9	10	1	15.1
Latin America	1,811	1,477	1,598	2,182	3,435	1,253	57.4
CBERA	13	10	9	16	21	5	32.4
Asia	541	472	514	723	801	78	10.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	27	18	38	30	8	-22	-72.0
Central and Eastern Europe	34	29	26	60	84	25	41.2

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MM-7—*Continued*
Copper and related articles (MM036): U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2001–2005[1]

Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	Change, 2005 from 2004 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. merchandise trade balance:							
Canada	-679	-669	-661	-1,028	-1,410	-382	-37.2
Chile	-475	-444	-684	-1,013	-1,785	-772	-76.2
Mexico	-304	46	138	271	184	-86	-31.9
China	164	155	435	345	532	187	54.4
Peru	-502	-467	-465	-467	-591	-124	-26.5
Germany	-141	-138	-167	-270	-305	-35	-13.1
Russia	-48	-109	-103	-140	-386	-246	-176.4
Brazil	-59	-124	-100	-161	-243	-82	-51.2
Japan	-88	-61	-54	-58	-51	6	11.2
Taiwan	-71	-54	-48	28	-13	-41	([3])
All other	-242	-105	-98	-67	-293	-226	-335.8
Total	-2,444	-1,972	-1,807	-2,559	-4,360	-1,801	-70.4
EU-15	-329	-280	-322	-463	-615	-152	-32.8
EU-25	-360	-305	-342	-509	-681	-172	-33.8
OPEC	10	9	12	25	24	([2])	-1.0
Latin America	-1,337	-986	-1,101	-1,360	-2,418	-1,059	-77.9
CBERA	1	2	5	7	2	-6	-79.6
Asia	108	151	463	546	615	70	12.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	-25	-15	-35	-25	-4	21	83.7
Central and Eastern Europe	-31	-28	-23	-57	-78	-20	-35.5

[1]Import values are based on customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.
[2]Less than $500,000.
[3]Not meaningful for purposes of comparison.

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data. The countries shown are those with the largest total U.S. trade (U.S. imports plus exports) in these products in 2005.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Other significant group imports included wire and high-grade scrap, which increased in response to rebounding construction, automotive, electrical, and electronics demand. Wire imports rose 67 percent by value (to $1.6 billion), largely from NAFTA partners but also increasingly from Russia (up 193 percent in 2005)[16] and Brazil. The increased imports of wire reflect production growth of conductive electrical products.[17] Copper and copper alloy scrap imports, primarily non-anode scrap from NAFTA partners, also increased (47 percent, to $270 million), reflecting growth in domestic brass mill consumption. The largest consumers of brass mill products are the automotive and construction industries.

All other group imports declined by volume, with copper foil having the largest overall value decline. This was primarily due to a large decrease in copper clad laminate imports from China and Taiwan (table MM-8).

Table MM-8
Changes in U.S. imports of selected copper and related articles, 2001–2005

						Change, 2005 from 2004	
Item	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**Absolute**	***Percent***
	Million dollars						
Refined copper and copper alloys (HTS 7403):							
Copper cathodes	1,501	1,374	1,464	1,991	3,238	1,247	62.6
All other	106	91	94	168	280	112	66.7
Copper and copper alloy wire (HTS 7408)	512	516	544	934	1,559	625	66.9
Copper and copper alloy waste and scrap (HTS 7404)	140	124	121	183	270	87	47.4
Copper and copper alloy foil (HTS 7410)							
Copper clad laminates	86	66	71	68	49	-19	-28.1
All other	100	74	64	97	89	-8	-8.5
All other	1,851	1,469	1,534	2,124	2,280	157	7.4
Total	4,296	3,715	3,893	5,565	7,766	2,200	39.5

Note.–Calculations based on unrounded data.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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[16] For more detail, see USITC, *Shifts in U.S. Merchandise Trade 2004*.

[17] The timing of the imports also indicates wire-drawing facility re-stocking in early 2005, before domestic rod production returned to full capacity, and difficulties in domestic rod sourcing due to the Asarco strike during July to November. USITC, *Dataweb*, and Dan Edelstein (Commodity Specialist, U.S. Geological Survey), interview by Commission staff, Washington, DC, April 18, 2006.

Natural and Synthetic Gemstones

Change in 2005 from 2004:

U.S. trade deficit: Increased by $25 million (less than 1 percent) to $14.6 billion
U.S. exports: Increased by $1.6 billion (145 percent) to $2.8 billion
U.S. imports: Increased by $1.7 billion (11 percent) to $17.4 billion

Significant but offsetting increases in both exports and imports resulted in a negligible change to the sector trade balance in 2005. As the world's largest consumer market for diamonds with little or no natural deposits of its own, the United States relies on imports to supply most of its rough diamonds. However, New York is an internationally recognized diamond cutting and trading center, and the increase in exports reflects cut and polished stones shipped from New York-based diamond dealers.

U.S. exports

In 2005, U.S. exports of natural and synthetic gemstones were the highest in over 10 years, owing in large part to a dramatic increase in exports of cut and polished diamonds. The quantity of shipments of diamonds over one-half carat increased by 91 percent; further, the average unit value (AUV) increased substantially, from $2,887 per carat to $3,842 per carat, resulting in a more than $1 billion increase in exports of such diamonds. For diamonds under one-half carat, the AUV's decreased slightly; however, the U.S. exported considerably more in 2005 (up 4,217 carats) leading to a $615 million increase in the value of exports for smaller diamonds.

Exports to Israel increased significantly (by $881 million) (table MM-9) as the Israeli diamond industry looked to diversify sources of cut and polished diamonds since the Diamond Trading Company (DTC), Israel's main supplier, implemented its supplier of choice program and reduced the number of Israeli sightholders.[1] The principal U.S. exports of other gemstone products included natural-color gemstones to Hong Kong, the principal market worldwide for these items. Pearl exports rose 36 percent, owing to a $14 million increase in exports of unworked cultured pearls to Japan.

U.S. imports

Import growth was driven primarily by the increased price for diamonds over 2005 as total carats imported declined between 2004 and 2005. The strength of the U.S. economy; higher diamond prices in the global market; and continued strong domestic demand for larger, better quality stones resulted in an increase in the value of cut diamond imports in the greater-than-one-half-carat group. Almost 89 percent of imports were of cut and polished diamonds, primarily those over 0.5 carats (worth $12.7 billion). As in previous years, Israel, India, and Belgium—major diamond cutting and trading centers—remained the principal suppliers for most U.S. diamond imports by value. These three countries together represented $14.1 billion (82 percent) of all U.S. diamond imports in 2005, an increase of $1.3 billion from 2004 (table MM-9).

[1] A sightholder is an authorized purchaser for DTC diamonds.

Table MM-9

Natural and synthetic gemstones (MM019): U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2001–2005[1]

Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	*Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:							
Israel	513	481	39	212	1,092	881	416.2
Belgium	456	295	13	105	539	433	410.9
India	39	23	16	37	63	27	71.8
South Africa	12	1	([2])	1	6	5	336.1
Hong Kong	150	114	79	255	327	72	28.3
Switzerland	178	64	38	56	90	34	61.1
Thailand	21	10	12	27	39	12	46.3
Mexico	32	52	40	138	157	19	13.9
Canada	43	54	57	58	69	11	19.7
Japan	34	38	33	48	87	39	82.4
All other	363	198	141	192	295	103	53.6
Total	1,840	1,331	469	1,129	2,765	1,637	145.0
EU-15	712	399	67	180	655	475	264.3
EU-25	713	399	67	181	656	475	263.2
OPEC	8	11	4	7	44	37	534.8
Latin America	60	91	85	187	226	39	21.0
CBERA	25	35	38	43	63	20	46.7
Asia	303	205	173	404	563	158	39.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	12	8	1	4	7	3	73.3
Central and Eastern Europe	1	([2])	([2])	1	1	([2])	13.6
U.S. imports of merchandise for consumption:							
Israel	5,144	5,807	6,113	7,181	8,131	950	13.2
Belgium	2,143	2,300	2,600	2,738	2,828	90	3.3
India	2,034	2,746	2,730	2,991	3,203	212	7.1
South Africa	454	486	621	765	756	-9	-1.2
Hong Kong	343	305	270	240	329	89	36.9
Switzerland	173	146	210	200	227	27	13.7
Thailand	168	185	193	236	216	-20	-8.5
Mexico	14	13	6	3	73	71	2,793.2
Canada	28	38	79	114	126	12	10.1
Japan	131	115	95	113	95	-17	-15.5
All other	946	922	937	1,110	1,367	257	23.2
Total	11,577	13,063	13,854	15,690	17,352	1,662	10.6
EU-15	2,487	2,598	2,864	2,976	2,998	22	0.7
EU-25	2,488	2,599	2,864	2,977	3,000	23	0.8
OPEC	49	40	57	62	139	76	122.0
Latin America	132	148	145	142	202	61	42.9
CBERA	7	10	19	22	19	-2	-10.6
Asia	2,805	3,498	3,448	3,790	4,123	333	8.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	527	587	718	936	1,153	217	23.2
Central and Eastern Europe	1	1	([2])	1	2	1	179.2

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MM-9—*Continued*

Natural and synthetic gemstones (MM019): U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 2001–2005[1]

Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	Change, 2005 from 2004 *Percent*
	Million dollars						
U.S. merchandise trade balance:							
Israel	-4,631	-5,326	-6,074	-6,969	-7,038	-69	-1.0
Belgium	-1,687	-2,004	-2,587	-2,632	-2,290	343	13.0
India	-1,995	-2,723	-2,714	-2,954	-3,140	-186	-6.3
South Africa	-442	-484	-620	-764	-750	14	1.8
Hong Kong	-194	-191	-192	15	-2	-16	([3])
Switzerland	5	-82	-172	-144	-137	7	4.7
Thailand	-146	-175	-181	-209	-177	32	15.5
Mexico	18	39	35	136	84	-51	-37.9
Canada	15	15	-23	-57	-57	([2])	-0.4
Japan	-97	-77	-62	-65	-8	57	87.1
All other	-583	-723	-797	-917	-1,072	-154	-16.8
Total	-9,737	-11,731	-13,386	-14,562	-14,587	-25	-0.2
EU-15	-1,774	-2,199	-2,797	-2,796	-2,343	453	16.2
EU-25	-1,775	-2,200	-2,797	-2,796	-2,344	452	16.2
OPEC	-41	-29	-53	-55	-94	-39	-70.1
Latin America	-72	-57	-60	45	23	-22	-47.8
CBERA	18	25	19	21	43	22	105.7
Asia	-2,502	-3,293	-3,275	-3,385	-3,560	-175	-5.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	-515	-579	-717	-932	-1,146	-214	-23.0
Central and Eastern Europe	([2])	-1	([2])	([2])	-1	-1	([3])

[1]Import values are based on customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.
[2]Less than $500,000.
[3]Not meaningful for purposes of comparison.

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data. The countries shown are those with the largest total U.S. trade (U.S. imports plus exports) in these products in 2005.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Imports of other gemstone products increased 14 percent to $761 million. The increase was partially attributable to a rise in imports of colored gemstones from Switzerland and Hong Kong. The market for colored gemstones strengthened considerably in the United States in 2005 as an increasing number of women purchased jewelry for themselves.[2] Additionally, many consumers want a larger size stone and most colored gemstones enable buyers to purchase a larger size stone for a lower price than that of a similar size diamond.[3] Finally, prices for high-end emeralds, rubies and sapphires increased as demand outstripped supply.[4] Imports of pearls declined by $30 million, but Japan and Australia remained the leading suppliers.

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[2] "Color Rising," 102.
[3] Dobberstein, "Gemstones Enjoy Rise in Popularity."
[4] "Holidays: Diamonds Perform Well," 136.

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Table MM-10
Minerals and metals : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001-2005[1]

USITC code[2]	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	Change, 2005 from 2004 *Percent*
		Million dollars						
MM001	Clays and related mineral products:							
	Exports	973	941	986	1,069	1,127	58	5.4
	Imports	179	158	180	210	231	21	9.9
	Trade balance	794	782	806	859	896	37	4.3
MM002	Fluorspar and miscellaneous mineral substances:							
	Exports	51	39	30	36	40	5	13.1
	Imports	159	147	147	167	192	25	14.9
	Trade balance	-108	-109	-117	-131	-151	-20	-15.4
MM003	Iron ores and concentrates:							
	Exports	229	249	248	334	584	250	74.7
	Imports	293	313	328	370	532	161	43.5
	Trade balance	-64	-64	-80	-36	52	88	([3])
MM004	Copper ores and concentrates:							
	Exports	84	79	73	134	363	229	171.6
	Imports	58	105	18	25	([4])	-24	-98.1
	Trade balance	26	-26	55	109	362	253	232.7
MM005	Lead ores, concentrates, and residues:							
	Exports	108	133	197	215	230	15	7.1
	Imports	1	([4])	0	([4])	([4])	([4])	13.6
	Trade balance	108	133	197	215	230	15	7.1
MM005A	Lead ores and concentrates:							
	Exports	106	117	144	207	224	17	8.2
	Imports	([4])	([4])	0	0	0	0	0.0
	Trade balance	105	117	144	207	224	17	8.2
MM006	Zinc ores, concentrates, and residues:							
	Exports	299	339	349	426	490	63	14.9
	Imports	38	53	68	109	129	20	18.1
	Trade balance	260	286	281	317	361	44	13.8
MM006A	Zinc ores and concentrates:							
	Exports	290	328	340	417	483	65	15.7
	Imports	32	45	60	99	117	18	18.5
	Trade balance	259	283	280	319	366	47	14.8
MM007	Certain ores, concentrates, ash, and residues:							
	Exports	248	183	289	507	1,643	1,136	223.9
	Imports	797	728	685	962	1,537	575	59.8
	Trade balance	-549	-545	-396	-454	107	561	([3])

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MM-10--*Continued*
Minerals and metals : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001-2005[1]

USITC code[2]	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	Change, 2005 from 2004 *Percent*
		Million dollars						
MM007A	Molybdenum ores and concentrates:							
	Exports	110	112	194	358	1,447	1,089	304.6
	Imports	33	37	51	268	746	478	178.6
	Trade balance	77	76	143	90	701	611	680.7
MM008	Precious metal ores and concentrates:							
	Exports	85	68	32	40	27	-13	-32.9
	Imports	14	43	23	21	20	-1	-6.0
	Trade balance	71	26	8	19	7	-12	-62.1
MM008A	Gold ores and concentrates:							
	Exports	7	10	13	16	16	([4])	2.3
	Imports	1	28	22	19	19	([4])	-0.3
	Trade balance	6	-18	-9	-3	-3	([4])	14.1
MM008B	Silver ores and concentrates:							
	Exports	72	57	16	2	2	1	63.7
	Imports	3	13	1	2	([4])	-1	-79.8
	Trade balance	69	44	15	([4])	2	2	([3])
MM009	Cement, stone, and related products:							
	Exports	1,322	1,279	1,405	1,648	1,853	205	12.4
	Imports	4,407	4,611	4,945	5,897	7,144	1,247	21.1
	Trade balance	-3,085	-3,332	-3,540	-4,248	-5,291	-1,043	-24.5
MM009A	Cement:							
	Exports	56	58	62	63	68	5	8.3
	Imports	987	939	940	1,139	1,563	423	37.2
	Trade balance	-931	-881	-879	-1,076	-1,494	-418	-38.9
MM010	Industrial ceramics:							
	Exports	711	645	600	625	702	77	12.3
	Imports	640	497	551	672	749	77	11.4
	Trade balance	71	148	49	-48	-47	([4])	0.5
MM011	Ceramic bricks and similar articles:							
	Exports	23	23	26	46	39	-7	-15.2
	Imports	31	34	38	50	67	17	33.2
	Trade balance	-8	-12	-12	-4	-27	-24	-606.8
MM012	Ceramic floor and wall tiles:							
	Exports	27	28	27	27	31	5	17.5
	Imports	1,112	1,290	1,430	1,631	1,800	169	10.3
	Trade balance	-1,086	-1,262	-1,403	-1,604	-1,768	-164	-10.2

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MM-10--*Continued*
Minerals and metals : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001-2005[1]

USITC code[2]	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	*Percent*
		Million dollars						
MM013	Ceramic household articles:							
	Exports	96	83	88	107	104	-3	-2.8
	Imports	1,635	1,691	1,757	1,683	1,687	3	0.2
	Trade balance	-1,539	-1,608	-1,669	-1,577	-1,583	-6	-0.4
MM014	Flat glass:							
	Exports	1,791	1,694	1,747	1,882	1,987	105	5.6
	Imports	1,500	1,553	1,699	1,959	2,041	81	4.2
	Trade balance	291	140	49	-77	-53	24	30.8
MM015	Glass containers:							
	Exports	211	165	161	185	180	-5	-2.9
	Imports	538	608	607	659	700	41	6.3
	Trade balance	-327	-443	-446	-474	-520	-47	-9.8
MM016	Household glassware:							
	Exports	209	177	165	183	183	1	0.3
	Imports	835	888	919	947	908	-38	-4.1
	Trade balance	-625	-711	-753	-764	-725	39	5.1
MM017	Miscellaneous glass products:							
	Exports	814	729	748	812	702	-110	-13.6
	Imports	769	653	701	822	806	-16	-1.9
	Trade balance	46	76	46	-10	-104	-94	-978.6
MM018	Fiberglass insulation products:							
	Exports	74	75	88	92	93	1	0.6
	Imports	124	131	155	214	249	35	16.2
	Trade balance	-50	-56	-67	-122	-156	-34	-28.1
MM019	Natural and synthetic gemstones:							
	Exports	1,840	1,331	469	1,129	2,765	1,637	145.0
	Imports	11,577	13,063	13,854	15,690	17,352	1,662	10.6
	Trade balance	-9,737	-11,731	-13,386	-14,562	-14,587	-25	-0.2
MM020	Precious metals and non-numismatic coins:							
	Exports	6,826	5,070	6,299	6,204	7,522	1,317	21.2
	Imports	8,193	6,263	6,759	9,055	10,029	974	10.8
	Trade balance	-1,366	-1,193	-460	-2,851	-2,507	344	12.1
MM020A	Unrefined and refined gold:							
	Exports	4,186	2,639	4,130	3,465	4,636	1,171	33.8
	Imports	1,700	2,143	2,689	3,680	4,112	432	11.7
	Trade balance	2,486	496	1,441	-215	524	739	([3])

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MM-10--*Continued*

Minerals and metals : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001-2005[1]

USITC code[2]	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	*Percent*
		Million dollars						
MM021	Primary iron products:							
	Exports	7	7	11	10	12	2	18.0
	Imports	632	729	815	1,898	2,033	135	7.1
	Trade balance	-624	-722	-804	-1,887	-2,021	-133	-7.1
MM022	Ferroalloys:							
	Exports	74	50	51	81	162	81	100.6
	Imports	660	713	899	1,885	1,834	-51	-2.7
	Trade balance	-586	-663	-848	-1,805	-1,673	132	7.3
MM023	Iron and steel waste and scrap:							
	Exports	1,151	1,307	1,960	2,923	3,451	528	18.0
	Imports	284	397	518	1,244	921	-322	-25.9
	Trade balance	867	911	1,442	1,680	2,529	850	50.6
MM024	Abrasive and ferrous products:							
	Exports	476	445	466	543	597	54	10.0
	Imports	718	746	769	889	984	95	10.7
	Trade balance	-242	-301	-304	-346	-387	-41	-11.8
MM024A	Abrasive products:							
	Exports	289	284	310	345	390	45	12.9
	Imports	473	505	540	631	658	27	4.3
	Trade balance	-184	-222	-230	-286	-268	17	6.1
MM025	Steel mill products:							
	Exports	4,756	4,533	5,525	7,015	9,331	2,316	33.0
	Imports	11,630	12,203	10,499	21,559	23,534	1,975	9.2
	Trade balance	-6,874	-7,670	-4,974	-14,544	-14,203	341	2.3
MM025A	Ingots, blooms, billets, and slabs of carbon and alloy steels:							
	Exports	70	55	121	169	171	2	1.1
	Imports	1,056	1,601	1,078	2,700	2,944	245	9.1
	Trade balance	-986	-1,546	-957	-2,531	-2,774	-243	-9.6
MM025B	Plates, sheets, and strips of carbon and alloy steels:							
	Exports	1,926	1,799	2,476	2,853	4,045	1,192	41.8
	Imports	3,422	3,860	3,028	7,406	6,962	-444	-6.0
	Trade balance	-1,495	-2,062	-552	-4,554	-2,917	1,637	35.9

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MM-10--*Continued*

Minerals and metals : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001-2005[1]

USITC code[2]	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	Change, 2005 from 2004 *Percent*
		Million dollars						
MM025C	Bars, rods, and light shapes of carbon and alloy steels:							
	Exports	409	415	479	697	837	141	20.2
	Imports	1,886	1,928	1,669	3,769	3,327	-441	-11.7
	Trade balance	-1,477	-1,513	-1,190	-3,072	-2,490	582	18.9
MM025D	Angles, shapes, and sections of carbon and alloy steels:							
	Exports	197	154	217	372	467	95	25.5
	Imports	421	338	286	448	512	64	14.2
	Trade balance	-224	-184	-69	-76	-45	31	41.2
MM025E	Wire of carbon and alloy steels:							
	Exports	180	159	172	275	226	-49	-17.8
	Imports	449	467	463	731	743	12	1.6
	Trade balance	-269	-308	-291	-456	-517	-61	-13.4
MM025F	Ingots, blooms, billets, and slabs of stainless steels:							
	Exports	37	59	27	46	41	-5	-11.7
	Imports	299	306	242	388	407	19	5.0
	Trade balance	-262	-247	-214	-342	-366	-25	-7.2
MM025G	Plates, sheets, and strips of stainless steels:							
	Exports	403	410	575	632	853	220	34.9
	Imports	512	553	624	1,139	1,206	67	5.9
	Trade balance	-108	-142	-49	-507	-354	153	30.3
MM025H	Bars, rods, and light shapes of stainless steels:							
	Exports	94	82	89	131	165	34	26.2
	Imports	351	284	215	378	572	194	51.4
	Trade balance	-257	-202	-126	-247	-407	-160	-64.7
MM025I	Angles, shapes, and sections of stainless steels:							
	Exports	7	6	5	7	12	5	64.2
	Imports	14	12	9	16	18	1	6.4
	Trade balance	-7	-6	-3	-9	-6	4	39.1
MM025J	Wire of stainless steels:							
	Exports	71	67	52	56	44	-12	-21.4
	Imports	98	92	96	143	174	31	21.9
	Trade balance	-27	-25	-44	-87	-130	-43	-49.9

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MM-10--*Continued*
Minerals and metals : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001-2005[1]

USITC code[2]	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	Change, 2005 from 2004 *Percent*
		Million dollars						
MM025K	Rails and accessories of carbon and alloy steels:							
	Exports	77	73	67	104	134	30	28.6
	Imports	154	167	163	221	286	65	29.2
	Trade balance	-77	-93	-96	-117	-152	-35	-29.9
MM025L	Pipes and tubes of carbon and alloy steels:							
	Exports	1,015	1,016	977	1,360	1,904	544	40.0
	Imports	2,434	2,136	2,098	3,483	5,259	1,775	51.0
	Trade balance	-1,419	-1,120	-1,120	-2,123	-3,354	-1,231	-58.0
MM025M	Pipes and tubes of stainless steels:							
	Exports	141	118	148	160	232	72	45.4
	Imports	338	274	309	465	657	192	41.4
	Trade balance	-197	-156	-161	-305	-425	-120	-39.3
MM025N	Tool steels:							
	Exports	128	118	119	153	200	47	31.0
	Imports	196	184	220	271	466	195	72.0
	Trade balance	-68	-65	-101	-118	-266	-148	-125.1
MM026	Steel pipe and tube fittings and certain cast products:							
	Exports	707	669	705	900	1,017	117	13.0
	Imports	697	669	609	838	1,052	214	25.6
	Trade balance	10	([4])	95	62	-35	-97	([3])
MM027	Fabricated structurals:							
	Exports	184	166	160	203	278	76	37.2
	Imports	638	627	501	508	776	268	52.8
	Trade balance	-454	-460	-341	-305	-498	-193	-63.1
MM028	Metal construction components:							
	Exports	505	497	561	675	773	98	14.5
	Imports	990	1,135	1,212	1,501	1,692	190	12.7
	Trade balance	-485	-638	-652	-826	-918	-92	-11.2
MM029	Metallic containers:							
	Exports	666	661	616	716	904	188	26.3
	Imports	570	645	660	760	828	68	8.9
	Trade balance	96	16	-45	-44	76	121	([3])

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MM-10--*Continued*
Minerals and metals : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001-2005[1]

USITC code[2]	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	*Percent*
		Million dollars						
MM030	Wire products of base metal:							
	Exports	718	732	760	853	966	113	13.3
	Imports	1,355	1,416	1,591	2,191	2,473	282	12.9
	Trade balance	-637	-684	-831	-1,338	-1,507	-169	-12.6
MM031	Miscellaneous products of base metal:							
	Exports	5,264	5,283	5,227	5,255	5,893	638	12.1
	Imports	7,107	7,773	8,403	10,163	11,619	1,455	14.3
	Trade balance	-1,843	-2,491	-3,176	-4,908	-5,726	-818	-16.7
MM032	Industrial fasteners of base metal:							
	Exports	1,481	1,496	1,520	1,672	1,894	222	13.3
	Imports	2,006	2,085	2,348	2,977	3,443	465	15.6
	Trade balance	-525	-589	-828	-1,305	-1,548	-243	-18.6
MM033	Cooking and kitchen ware:							
	Exports	260	201	199	198	204	6	2.9
	Imports	1,743	1,933	2,070	2,170	2,431	260	12.0
	Trade balance	-1,483	-1,732	-1,871	-1,972	-2,227	-255	-12.9
MM034	Metal and ceramic sanitary ware:							
	Exports	124	134	142	159	162	3	2.1
	Imports	588	742	863	1,062	1,230	168	15.9
	Trade balance	-464	-608	-721	-903	-1,069	-165	-18.3
MM035	Construction castings and other cast-iron articles:							
	Exports	24	25	23	30	39	10	32.4
	Imports	110	112	124	180	217	37	20.3
	Trade balance	-86	-87	-101	-151	-177	-27	-17.9
MM036	Copper and related articles:							
	Exports	1,852	1,744	2,086	3,006	3,405	399	13.3
	Imports	4,296	3,715	3,893	5,565	7,766	2,200	39.5
	Trade balance	-2,444	-1,972	-1,807	-2,559	-4,360	-1,801	-70.4
MM036A	Unrefined and refined copper:							
	Exports	69	92	214	339	157	-182	-53.7
	Imports	2,140	1,740	1,854	2,411	3,659	1,248	51.8
	Trade balance	-2,070	-1,648	-1,640	-2,071	-3,501	-1,430	-69.0
MM036B	Copper alloy plate, sheet, and strip:							
	Exports	155	117	144	198	275	77	39.0
	Imports	145	118	104	176	168	-8	-4.3
	Trade balance	9	-1	40	22	107	85	380.0

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MM-10--*Continued*
Minerals and metals : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001-2005[1]

USITC code[2]	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	Change, 2005 from 2004 *Percent*
		Million dollars						
MM037	Unwrought aluminum:							
	Exports	923	950	1,000	1,397	2,087	690	49.4
	Imports	4,748	4,774	5,000	6,837	8,153	1,316	19.3
	Trade balance	-3,825	-3,824	-3,999	-5,440	-6,067	-627	-11.5
MM037A	Primary and secondary aluminum:							
	Exports	466	431	376	608	716	108	17.7
	Imports	4,085	4,188	4,401	6,001	7,199	1,198	20.0
	Trade balance	-3,619	-3,757	-4,025	-5,393	-6,483	-1,090	-20.2
MM038	Aluminum mill products:							
	Exports	2,784	2,519	2,564	3,171	3,757	587	18.5
	Imports	2,305	2,516	2,768	3,512	4,696	1,183	33.7
	Trade balance	479	3	-203	-342	-938	-597	-174.7
MM038A	Aluminum bars, rods, and profiles:							
	Exports	245	226	243	304	417	113	37.1
	Imports	352	417	435	581	774	193	33.2
	Trade balance	-108	-191	-192	-277	-357	-80	-28.9
MM038B	Aluminum wire:							
	Exports	84	77	80	97	115	19	19.7
	Imports	162	190	269	359	432	73	20.2
	Trade balance	-78	-114	-189	-263	-316	-54	-20.4
MM038C	Aluminum plate, sheet, and strip:							
	Exports	1,872	1,652	1,655	2,077	2,489	413	19.9
	Imports	1,242	1,331	1,411	1,817	2,568	752	41.4
	Trade balance	629	321	244	260	-79	-339	([3])
MM038D	Aluminum foil:							
	Exports	328	319	338	403	442	39	9.8
	Imports	441	468	500	565	715	150	26.5
	Trade balance	-113	-150	-162	-163	-273	-111	-68.0
MM038E	Aluminum tubes, pipes, and fittings:							
	Exports	215	205	198	237	247	10	4.1
	Imports	90	95	134	171	181	10	5.6
	Trade balance	125	111	64	66	66	([4])	0.3
MM039	Lead and related articles:							
	Exports	78	68	117	108	110	2	1.7
	Imports	167	125	113	203	335	132	65.0
	Trade balance	-88	-57	5	-95	-226	-130	-136.7

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MM-10--*Continued*
Minerals and metals : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001-2005[1]

USITC code[2]	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	Change, 2005 from 2004 *Percent*
		Million dollars						
MM039A	Refined lead:							
	Exports	8	14	48	38	35	-3	-7.9
	Imports	90	82	65	128	242	114	88.9
	Trade balance	-83	-68	-18	-90	-207	-117	-129.1
MM040	Zinc and related articles:							
	Exports	86	84	94	139	148	9	6.1
	Imports	968	908	845	1,135	1,139	4	0.4
	Trade balance	-882	-825	-750	-996	-991	4	0.4
MM040A	Unwrought zinc:							
	Exports	1	1	2	5	1	-4	-71.9
	Imports	786	731	676	947	920	-27	-2.8
	Trade balance	-785	-730	-674	-941	-918	23	2.4
MM041	Certain base metals and chemical elements:							
	Exports	1,702	1,498	1,571	1,913	2,882	970	50.7
	Imports	2,467	1,952	2,248	3,825	4,417	593	15.5
	Trade balance	-765	-454	-676	-1,912	-1,535	377	19.7
MM041A	Titanium ingot:							
	Exports	22	12	11	14	33	18	127.1
	Imports	27	13	7	15	39	24	161.8
	Trade balance	-6	-1	4	([4])	-6	-6	-1,327.8
MM042	Nonpowered handtools:							
	Exports	2,119	2,038	2,109	2,361	2,508	148	6.2
	Imports	2,996	3,284	3,652	4,136	4,226	89	2.2
	Trade balance	-876	-1,246	-1,543	-1,776	-1,717	58	3.3
MM043	Certain cutlery, sewing implements, and related products:							
	Exports	556	551	550	553	592	40	7.2
	Imports	865	912	1,053	1,133	1,243	110	9.7
	Trade balance	-309	-361	-503	-580	-651	-70	-12.1
MM044	Table flatware and related products:							
	Exports	28	29	22	24	37	12	51.4
	Imports	463	478	484	518	563	44	8.6
	Trade balance	-435	-450	-462	-494	-526	-32	-6.5

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MM-10--*Continued*
Minerals and metals : U.S. trade for industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001-2005[1]

USITC code[2]	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change, 2005 from 2004 Absolute	Change, 2005 from 2004 *Percent*
		Million dollars						
MM045	Certain builders' hardware:							
	Exports	961	907	911	982	1,035	53	5.4
	Imports	1,948	2,197	2,405	3,063	3,593	530	17.3
	Trade balance	-987	-1,289	-1,494	-2,080	-2,558	-478	-23.0

[1]Import values are based on customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.
[2]This coding system is used by the U.S. International Trade Commission to identify major groupings and subgroupings of HTS import and export items for trade monitoring purposes
[3]Not meaningful for purposes of comparison.
[4]Less than $500,000.

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table MM-11
Minerals and metals sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001–2005

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Percent change, 2005 from 2004
MM001	Clays and related mineral products:						
	Number of establishments	230	240	240	240	240	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	7.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	1,510	1,580	1,660	1,680	1,700	1.2
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	973	941	986	1,069	1,127	5.4
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	179	158	180	210	231	9.9
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	716	798	854	821	804	-2.0
	Trade balance (million dollars)	794	782	806	859	896	4.3
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	25.0	19.9	21.1	25.6	28.7	12.1
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	64.4	59.5	59.4	63.6	66.3	4.2
MM003	Iron ores and concentrates:						
	Number of establishments	13	10	10	10	10	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	6.0	5.0	5.0	4.0	4.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	83	93	87	96	96	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	1,900	1,900	1,700	2,200	2,700	22.7
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	229	249	248	334	584	74.7
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	293	313	328	370	532	43.5
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,964	1,964	1,780	2,236	2,648	18.4
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-64	-64	-80	-36	52	([2])
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	14.9	15.9	18.4	16.6	20.1	21.1
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	12.1	13.1	14.6	15.2	21.6	42.1
MM004	Copper ores and concentrates:						
	Number of establishments	25	22	22	22	24	9.1
	Employees (thousands)	8.2	7.0	6.8	7.0	7.3	4.3
	Capacity utilization (percent)	82.2	72.4	71.8	73.9	71.1	-3.8
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	1,692	1,422	1,594	2,660	3,411	28.2
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	84	79	73	134	363	171.6
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	58	105	18	25	([3])	([4])
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,666	1,448	1,539	2,551	3,049	19.5
	Trade balance (million dollars)	26	-26	55	109	362	232.7
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	3.5	7.3	1.2	1.0	([4])	1,000.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	5.0	5.5	4.6	5.0	10.6	112.0

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MM-11—*Continued*
Minerals and metals sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001–2005

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Percent change, 2005 from 2004
MM005A	Lead ores and concentrates:						
	Number of establishments	12	11	10	11	11	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	85	84	86	89	88	-1.1
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	367	350	393	426	417	-2.1
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	106	117	144	207	224	8.2
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	([3])	([3])	0	0	0	0.0
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	262	233	249	219	193	-11.9
	Trade balance (million dollars)	105	117	144	207	224	8.2
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	0.2	([4])	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	28.8	33.5	36.7	48.5	53.6	10.5
MM006A	Zinc ores and concentrates:						
	Number of establishments	19	12	10	10	10	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	2.4	1.5	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	89	98	96	92	95	3.3
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	433	352	364	453	561	23.8
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	290	328	340	417	483	15.7
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	32	45	60	99	117	18.5
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	174	69	84	134	195	45.3
	Trade balance (million dollars)	259	283	280	319	366	14.8
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	18.1	64.6	71.4	73.5	59.9	-18.5
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	67.0	93.1	93.4	92.1	86.0	-6.6
MM007A	Molybdenum ores and concentrates:						
	Number of establishments	6	6	6	7	8	14.3
	Employees (thousands)	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	33.3
	Capacity utilization (percent)	56	49	51	57	77	35.1
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	196	267	390	1,231	4,101	233.1
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	110	112	194	358	1,447	304.6
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	33	37	51	268	746	178.6
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	119	191	247	1,141	3,400	197.9
	Trade balance (million dollars)	77	76	143	90	701	680.7
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	27.6	19.2	20.8	23.5	21.9	-6.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	56.2	42.1	49.8	29.1	35.3	21.3

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MM-11—*Continued*
Minerals and metals sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001–2005

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Percent change, 2005 from 2004
MM008A	Gold ores and concentrates:						
	Number of establishments	200	180	178	181	181	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	10.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	91	87	88	88	87	-1.1
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	2,335	2,376	2,590	2,715	2,861	5.4
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	7	10	13	16	16	2.3
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1	28	22	19	19	([4])
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,329	2,394	2,599	2,718	2,864	5.4
	Trade balance (million dollars)	6	-18	-9	-3	-3	14.1
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	0.1	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.0
MM008B	Silver ores and concentrates:						
	Number of establishments	12	11	11	11	11	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	91	87	88	88	87	-1.1
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	171	140	136	187	214	14.4
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	72	57	16	2	2	63.7
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	3	13	1	2	([3])	([4])
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	102	96	121	187	212	13.2
	Trade balance (million dollars)	69	44	15	([3])	2	([2])
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	2.7	13.7	1.1	0.9	0.2	-77.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	42.2	41.0	12.0	0.8	1.2	50.0
MM009A	Cement:						
	Number of establishments	116	116	116	114	113	-0.9
	Employees (thousands)	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	8,600	8,300	8,300	9,500	10,500	10.5
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	56	58	62	63	68	8.3
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	987	939	940	1,139	1,563	37.2
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	9,531	9,181	9,179	10,576	11,994	13.4
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-931	-881	-879	-1,076	-1,494	-38.9
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	10.4	10.2	10.2	10.8	13.0	20.4
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MM-11—*Continued*
Minerals and metals sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001–2005

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Percent change, 2005 from 2004
MM010	Industrial ceramics:						
	Number of establishments	200	190	190	190	190	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	12.0	11.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	2,950	2,800	1,874	2,900	2,900	0.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	711	645	600	625	702	12.3
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	640	497	551	672	749	11.4
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,879	2,652	1,825	2,948	2,947	0.0
	Trade balance (million dollars)	71	148	49	-48	-47	0.5
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	22.2	18.7	30.2	22.8	25.4	11.4
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	24.1	23.0	32.0	21.5	24.2	12.6
MM011	Ceramic bricks and similar articles:						
	Number of establishments	207	207	207	207	207	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	1,765	1,785	1,900	2,120	2,200	3.8
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	23	23	26	46	39	-15.2
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	31	34	38	50	67	33.2
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,773	1,797	1,912	2,124	2,227	4.9
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-8	-12	-12	-4	-27	-606.8
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.4	3.0	25.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	1.3	1.3	1.4	2.2	1.8	-18.2
MM012	Ceramic floor and wall tiles:						
	Number of establishments	203	203	203	203	203	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	8.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	776	825	757	876	920	5.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	27	28	27	27	31	17.5
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,112	1,290	1,430	1,631	1,800	10.3
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,862	2,087	2,160	2,480	2,688	8.4
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-1,086	-1,262	-1,403	-1,604	-1,768	-10.2
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	59.7	61.8	66.2	65.8	66.9	1.7
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.1	3.4	9.7

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MM-11—*Continued*
Minerals and metals sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001–2005

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Percent change, 2005 from 2004
MM013	Ceramic household articles:						
	Number of establishments	60	60	60	60	60	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	330	328	323	352	360	2.3
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	96	83	88	107	104	-2.8
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,635	1,691	1,757	1,683	1,687	([4])
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,869	1,936	1,992	1,929	1,943	0.7
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-1,539	-1,608	-1,669	-1,577	-1,583	([4])
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	87.5	87.3	88.2	87.3	86.8	-0.6
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	29.1	25.3	27.3	30.3	28.8	-5.0
MM014	Flat glass:						
	Number of establishments	80	80	80	80	80	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	2,585	2,691	2,803	2,800	3,200	14.3
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,791	1,694	1,747	1,882	1,987	5.6
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,500	1,553	1,699	1,959	2,041	4.2
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,294	2,551	2,754	2,877	3,253	13.1
	Trade balance (million dollars)	291	140	49	-77	-53	30.8
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	65.4	60.9	61.7	68.1	62.7	-7.9
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	69.3	62.9	62.3	67.2	62.1	-7.6
MM015	Glass containers:						
	Number of establishments	61	61	61	60	60	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	15.0	-6.3
	Capacity utilization (percent)	94	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	4,209	4,345	4,343	4,400	4,000	-9.1
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	211	165	161	185	180	-2.9
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	538	608	607	659	700	6.3
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	4,536	4,788	4,789	4,874	4,520	-7.3
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-327	-443	-446	-474	-520	-9.8
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	11.9	12.7	12.7	13.5	15.5	14.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	5.0	3.8	3.7	4.2	4.5	7.1

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MM-11—*Continued*
Minerals and metals sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001–2005

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Percent change, 2005 from 2004
MM016	Household glassware:						
	Number of establishments	240	220	200	180	180	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	13.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	1,800	1,635	1,488	1,450	2,000	37.9
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	209	177	165	183	183	([4])
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	835	888	919	947	908	([4])
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,425	2,346	2,241	2,214	2,725	23.1
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-625	-711	-753	-764	-725	5.1
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	34.4	37.9	41.0	42.8	33.3	-22.2
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	11.6	10.8	11.1	12.6	9.2	-27.0
MM018	Fiberglass insulation products:						
	Number of establishments	298	298	298	([1])	([1])	([1])
	Employees (thousands)	17.0	18.0	18.0	([1])	([1])	([1])
	Capacity utilization (percent)	86	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	3,700	4,400	4,400	4,500	4,500	0.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	74	75	88	92	93	0.6
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	124	131	155	214	249	16.2
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	3,750	4,456	4,467	4,622	4,656	0.7
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-50	-56	-67	-122	-156	-28.1
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	3.3	2.9	3.5	4.6	5.3	15.2
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	2.0	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.1	0.0
MM019	Natural and synthetic gemstones:						
	Number of establishments	224	225	224	223	225	0.9
	Employees (thousands)	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	340	430	680	450	530	17.8
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,840	1,331	469	1,129	2,765	145.0
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	11,577	13,063	13,854	15,690	17,352	10.6
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	10,077	12,161	14,066	15,012	15,117	0.7
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-9,737	-11,731	-13,386	-14,562	-14,587	([4])
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	[5]114.9	[5]107.4	98.5	[5]104.5	[5]114.8	9.9
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	[5]541.0	[5]309.6	68.9	[5]250.8	[5]521.7	108.0

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MM-11—*Continued*
Minerals and metals sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001–2005

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Percent change, 2005 from 2004
MM020A	Unrefined and refined gold:						
	Number of establishments	25	22	21	20	20	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	69	67	81	65	65	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	5,903	4,142	4,627	4,646	5,006	7.7
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	4,186	2,639	4,130	3,465	4,636	33.8
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,700	2,143	2,689	3,680	4,112	11.7
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	3,417	3,646	3,186	4,861	4,482	-7.8
	Trade balance (million dollars)	2,486	496	1,441	-215	524	([2])
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	49.7	58.8	84.4	75.7	91.7	21.1
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	70.9	63.7	89.3	74.6	92.6	24.1
MM021	Primary iron products:						
	Number of establishments	21	16	18	18	17	-5.6
	Employees (thousands)	20.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	13.0	-13.3
	Capacity utilization (percent)	79	84	81	84	80	-4.8
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	6,300	5,000	6,400	9,500	10,400	9.5
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	7	7	11	10	12	18.0
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	632	729	815	1,898	2,033	7.1
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	6,924	5,722	7,204	11,387	12,421	9.1
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-624	-722	-804	-1,887	-2,021	-7.1
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	9.1	12.7	11.3	16.7	16.4	-1.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
MM022	Ferroalloys:						
	Number of establishments	23	20	20	20	19	-5.0
	Employees (thousands)	3.0	2.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([1])	([1])	70	90	90	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	696	759	735	942	800	-15.1
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	74	50	51	81	162	100.6
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	660	713	899	1,885	1,834	([4])
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,282	1,422	1,583	2,747	2,473	-10.0
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-586	-663	-848	-1,805	-1,673	7.3
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	51.5	50.2	56.8	68.6	74.2	8.2
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	10.6	6.6	7.0	8.6	20.2	134.9

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MM-11—*Continued*
Minerals and metals sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001–2005

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Percent change, 2005 from 2004
MM023	Iron and steel waste and scrap:						
	Number of establishments	5,000	5,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	28.0	28.0	28.0	22.0	22.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	75	75	77	83	83	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	4,200	5,100	6,800	12,700	11,800	-7.1
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,151	1,307	1,960	2,923	3,451	18.0
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	284	397	518	1,244	921	([4])
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	3,333	4,189	5,358	11,020	9,271	-15.9
	Trade balance (million dollars)	867	911	1,442	1,680	2,529	50.6
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	8.5	9.5	9.7	11.3	9.9	-12.4
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	27.4	25.6	28.8	23.0	29.2	27.0
MM024A	Abrasive products:						
	Number of establishments	50	50	50	50	([1])	([1])
	Employees (thousands)	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	3,202	3,299	3,377	3,477	3,500	0.7
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	289	284	310	345	390	12.9
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	473	505	540	631	658	4.3
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	3,386	3,521	3,607	3,763	3,768	([4])
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-184	-222	-230	-286	-268	6.1
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	14.0	14.4	15.0	16.8	17.5	4.2
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	9.0	8.6	9.2	9.9	11.1	12.1
MM025	Steel mill products:						
	Number of establishments	820	810	800	800	800	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	185.0	170.0	158.0	151.0	150.0	-0.7
	Capacity utilization (percent)	79	89	82	82	80	-2.4
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	51,100	62,461	63,033	92,692	85,000	-8.3
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	4,756	4,533	5,525	7,015	9,331	33.0
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	11,630	12,203	10,499	21,559	23,534	9.2
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	57,974	70,131	68,007	107,236	99,203	-7.5
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-6,874	-7,670	-4,974	-14,544	-14,203	2.3
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	20.1	17.4	15.4	20.1	23.7	17.9
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	9.3	7.3	8.8	7.6	11.0	44.7

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MM-11—*Continued*
Minerals and metals sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001–2005

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Percent change, 2005 from 2004
MM026	Steel pipe and tube fittings and certain cast products:						
	Number of establishments	62	62	62	62	62	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	12.0	12.0	12.0	11.0	11.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	0.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	707	669	705	900	1,017	13.0
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	697	669	609	838	1,052	25.6
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,090	2,100	2,005	2,038	2,135	4.8
	Trade balance (million dollars)	10	([3])	95	62	-35	([2])
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	33.3	31.9	30.4	41.1	49.3	20.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	33.7	31.8	33.6	42.8	48.4	13.1
MM027	Fabricated structurals:						
	Number of establishments	3,030	3,760	3,730	3,700	3,600	-2.7
	Employees (thousands)	101.0	106.0	104.0	105.0	106.0	1.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	67	58	60	70	72	2.9
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	16,450	17,560	17,540	18,280	18,900	3.4
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	184	166	160	203	278	37.2
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	638	627	501	508	776	52.8
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	16,904	18,020	17,881	18,585	19,398	4.4
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-454	-460	-341	-305	-498	-63.1
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	3.8	3.5	2.8	2.7	4.0	48.1
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.5	36.4
MM028	Metal construction components:						
	Number of establishments	2,530	2,500	2,430	2,200	2,200	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	150.0	154.0	150.0	135.0	125.0	-7.4
	Capacity utilization (percent)	67	70	68	65	70	7.7
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	18,800	19,400	19,000	17,000	18,000	5.9
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	505	497	561	675	773	14.5
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	990	1,135	1,212	1,501	1,692	12.7
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	19,285	20,038	19,652	17,826	18,918	6.1
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-485	-638	-652	-826	-918	-11.2
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	5.1	5.7	6.2	8.4	8.9	6.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	2.7	2.6	3.0	4.0	4.3	7.5

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MM-11—*Continued*
Minerals and metals sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001–2005

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Percent change, 2005 from 2004
MM029	Metallic containers:						
	Number of establishments	520	520	520	520	520	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	52.0	66.0	66.0	69.0	70.0	1.4
	Capacity utilization (percent)	74	75	76	70	70	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	17,415	19,403	19,446	19,954	20,000	([4])
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	666	661	616	716	904	26.3
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	570	645	660	760	828	8.9
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	17,319	19,387	19,491	19,998	19,924	-0.4
	Trade balance (million dollars)	96	16	-45	-44	76	([2])
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.8	4.2	10.5
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	3.8	3.4	3.2	3.6	4.5	25.0
MM030	Wire products of base metal:						
	Number of establishments	1,470	1,470	1,430	1,400	1,350	-3.6
	Employees (thousands)	92.0	94.0	91.0	83.0	80.0	-3.6
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	16,500	17,000	16,500	15,000	15,000	0.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	718	732	760	853	966	13.3
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,355	1,416	1,591	2,191	2,473	12.9
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	17,137	17,684	17,331	16,338	16,507	1.0
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-637	-684	-831	-1,338	-1,507	-12.6
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	7.9	8.0	9.2	13.4	15.0	11.9
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	4.3	4.3	4.6	5.7	6.4	12.3
MM032	Industrial fasteners of base metal:						
	Number of establishments	880	860	840	820	800	-2.4
	Employees (thousands)	45.0	46.0	45.0	43.0	40.0	-7.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	71	73	71	68	70	2.9
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	6,700	7,000	6,800	6,500	6,000	-7.7
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1,481	1,496	1,520	1,672	1,894	13.3
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	2,006	2,085	2,348	2,977	3,443	15.6
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	7,225	7,589	7,628	7,805	7,548	-3.3
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-525	-589	-828	-1,305	-1,548	-18.6
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	27.8	27.5	30.8	38.1	45.6	19.7
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	22.1	21.4	22.4	25.7	31.6	23.0

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MM-11—*Continued*
Minerals and metals sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001–2005

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Percent change, 2005 from 2004
MM033	Cooking and kitchen ware:						
	Number of establishments	87	88	88	88	88	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.0	5.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	2,500	66.7
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	260	201	199	198	204	2.9
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,743	1,933	2,070	2,170	2,431	12.0
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,983	3,232	3,371	3,472	4,727	36.1
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-1,483	-1,732	-1,871	-1,972	-2,227	-12.9
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	58.4	59.8	61.4	62.5	51.4	-17.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	17.3	13.4	13.3	13.2	8.2	-37.9
MM034	Metal and ceramic sanitary ware:						
	Number of establishments	140	140	140	140	140	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	2,600	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	0.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	124	134	142	159	162	2.1
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	588	742	863	1,062	1,230	15.9
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	3,064	3,308	3,421	3,603	3,769	4.6
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-464	-608	-721	-903	-1,069	-18.3
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	19.2	22.4	25.2	29.5	32.6	10.5
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	4.8	4.9	5.3	5.9	6.0	1.7
MM035	Construction castings and other cast-iron articles:						
	Number of establishments	50	50	50	50	50	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	6.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	85	85	85	85	85	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	900	800	800	900	1,000	11.1
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	24	25	23	30	39	32.4
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	110	112	124	180	217	20.3
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	986	887	901	1,051	1,177	12.1
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-86	-87	-101	-151	-177	-17.9
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	11.1	12.6	13.8	17.2	18.4	7.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	2.7	3.2	2.9	3.3	3.9	18.2

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MM-11—*Continued*

Minerals and metals sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001–2005

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Percent change, 2005 from 2004
MM036A	Unrefined and refined copper:						
	Number of establishments	26	22	22	22	23	4.5
	Employees (thousands)	4.5	3.8	3.3	3.4	([1])	([1])
	Capacity utilization (percent)	70	62	54	54	51	-5.6
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	3,178	2,620	2,553	4,091	5,244	28.2
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	69	92	214	339	157	-53.7
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	2,140	1,740	1,854	2,411	3,659	51.8
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	5,248	4,268	4,193	6,162	8,745	41.9
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-2,070	-1,648	-1,640	-2,071	-3,501	-69.0
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	40.8	40.8	44.2	39.1	41.8	6.9
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	2.2	3.5	8.4	8.3	3.0	-63.9
MM036B	Copper alloy plate, sheet, and strip:						
	Number of establishments	56	53	43	30	30	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	7.2	6.5	4.2	4.2	4.3	2.4
	Capacity utilization (percent)	61	63	60	65	72	10.8
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	766	791	802	1,211	1,355	11.9
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	155	117	144	198	275	39.0
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	145	118	104	176	168	([4])
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	757	792	762	1,189	1,248	5.0
	Trade balance (million dollars)	9	-1	40	22	107	380.0
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	19.2	15.0	13.6	14.8	13.5	-8.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	20.2	14.8	17.9	16.3	20.3	24.5
MM037A	Primary and secondary aluminum:						
	Number of establishments	98	100	98	96	92	-4.2
	Employees (thousands)	23.0	21.0	21.0	20.0	22.0	10.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	69	69	71	72	74	2.8
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	5,835	5,589	5,730	5,700	6,984	22.5
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	466	431	376	608	716	17.7
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	4,085	4,188	4,401	6,001	7,199	20.0
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	9,454	9,346	9,755	11,093	13,467	21.4
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-3,619	-3,757	-4,025	-5,393	-6,483	-20.2
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	43.2	44.8	45.1	54.1	53.5	-1.1
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	8.0	7.7	6.6	10.7	10.2	-4.7

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MM-11—*Continued*
Minerals and metals sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001–2005

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Percent change, 2005 from 2004
MM038	Aluminum mill products:						
	Number of establishments	379	372	381	383	385	0.5
	Employees (thousands)	59.0	58.0	58.0	58.0	60.0	3.4
	Capacity utilization (percent)	79	80	81	79	82	3.8
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	17,489	17,960	18,320	18,565	21,907	18.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	2,784	2,519	2,564	3,171	3,757	18.5
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	2,305	2,516	2,768	3,512	4,696	33.7
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	17,010	17,957	18,523	18,907	22,845	20.8
	Trade balance (million dollars)	479	3	-203	-342	-938	-174.7
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	13.6	14.0	14.9	18.6	20.6	10.8
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	15.9	14.0	14.0	17.1	17.2	0.6
MM039A	Refined lead:						
	Number of establishments	29	26	25	24	23	-4.2
	Employees (thousands)	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	80	84	87	88	88	0.0
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	1,278	1,280	1,318	1,516	1,674	10.4
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	8	14	48	38	35	-7.9
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	90	82	65	128	242	88.9
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,361	1,348	1,336	1,606	1,881	17.1
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-83	-68	-18	-90	-207	-129.1
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	6.6	6.1	4.9	8.0	12.8	60.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	0.6	1.1	3.6	2.5	2.1	-16.0
MM040A	Unwrought zinc:						
	Number of establishments	15	15	14	14	14	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	3.7	2.4	1.6	1.0	1.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	69	64	66	67	82	22.4
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	302	251	271	354	564	59.3
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	1	1	2	5	1	-71.9
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	786	731	676	947	920	([4])
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	1,087	981	945	1,295	1,482	14.4
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-785	-730	-674	-941	-918	2.4
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	72.3	74.5	71.5	73.1	62.1	-15.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.5	0.3	-80.0

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MM-11—*Continued*

Minerals and metals sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001–2005

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Percent change, 2005 from 2004
MM041A	Titanium ingot:						
	Number of establishments	5	5	5	5	4	-20.0
	Employees (thousands)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	49	45	41	48	50	4.2
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	600	420	470	550	600	9.1
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	22	12	11	14	33	127.1
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	27	13	7	15	39	161.8
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	606	421	466	550	606	10.1
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-6	-1	4	([3])	-6	-1,327.8
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	4.5	3.1	1.4	2.7	6.4	137.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	3.6	3.0	2.3	2.6	5.4	107.7
MM042	Nonpowered handtools:						
	Number of establishments	950	900	850	700	600	-14.3
	Employees (thousands)	115.0	106.0	93.0	89.0	87.0	-2.2
	Capacity utilization (percent)	44	43	51	59	([1])	([1])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	12,433	12,516	11,789	11,860	12,024	1.4
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	2,119	2,038	2,109	2,361	2,508	6.2
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	2,996	3,284	3,652	4,136	4,226	2.2
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	13,309	13,762	13,332	13,636	13,741	0.8
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-876	-1,246	-1,543	-1,776	-1,717	3.3
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	22.5	23.9	27.4	30.3	30.8	1.7
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	17.0	16.3	17.9	19.9	20.9	5.0
MM043	Certain cutlery, sewing implements, and related products:						
	Number of establishments	177	178	178	177	177	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	1,900	1,800	1,800	1,900	1,900	0.0
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	556	551	550	553	592	7.2
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	865	912	1,053	1,133	1,243	9.7
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	2,209	2,161	2,303	2,480	2,551	2.8
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-309	-361	-503	-580	-651	-12.1
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	39.2	42.2	45.7	45.7	48.7	6.6
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	29.3	30.6	30.6	29.1	31.2	7.2

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table MM-11—*Continued*
Minerals and metals sector: Profile of U.S. industry and market, by industry/commodity groups and subgroups, 2001–2005

USITC code	Industry/commodity group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Percent change, 2005 from 2004
MM044	Table flatware and related products:						
	Number of establishments	5	5	4	4	4	0.0
	Employees (thousands)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	90	90	90	91	90	-1.1
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	205	200	200	212	225	6.1
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	28	29	22	24	37	51.4
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	463	478	484	518	563	8.6
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	640	650	662	706	751	6.4
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-435	-450	-462	-494	-526	-6.5
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	72.3	73.6	73.1	73.4	74.9	2.0
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	13.5	14.3	10.8	11.4	16.3	43.0
MM045	Certain builders' hardware:						
	Number of establishments	278	230	226	221	217	-1.8
	Employees (thousands)	37.0	33.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	0.0
	Capacity utilization (percent)	71	69	64	68	70	2.9
	U.S. shipments (million dollars)	5,797	5,447	5,762	5,822	5,684	-2.4
	U.S. exports (million dollars)	961	907	911	982	1,035	5.4
	U.S. imports (million dollars)	1,948	2,197	2,405	3,063	3,593	17.3
	Apparent U.S. consumption (million dollars)	6,784	6,736	7,256	7,902	8,242	4.3
	Trade balance (million dollars)	-987	-1,289	-1,494	-2,080	-2,558	-23.0
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	28.7	32.6	33.1	38.8	43.6	12.4
	Ratio of exports to shipments (percent)	16.6	16.7	15.8	16.9	18.2	7.7

[1] Not available.
[2] Not meaningful.
[3] Less than 500,000.
[4] Less than 0.05 percent.
[5] Inventory changes, for which data are not available, likely account for ratios that exceed 100 percent.

Note.—Calculations based on unrounded data.

Source: These data have been estimated by the Commission's international trade analysts on the basis of primary and secondary data sources including discussions with various Government and industry contacts. These estimated data are subject to change either from secondary sources or from detailed surveys the Commission often conducts in the course of statutory investigations or other work. Further, these data may undergo adjustments based on revisions in tariff nomenclature, classification practices, or redefinitions of industry classes.