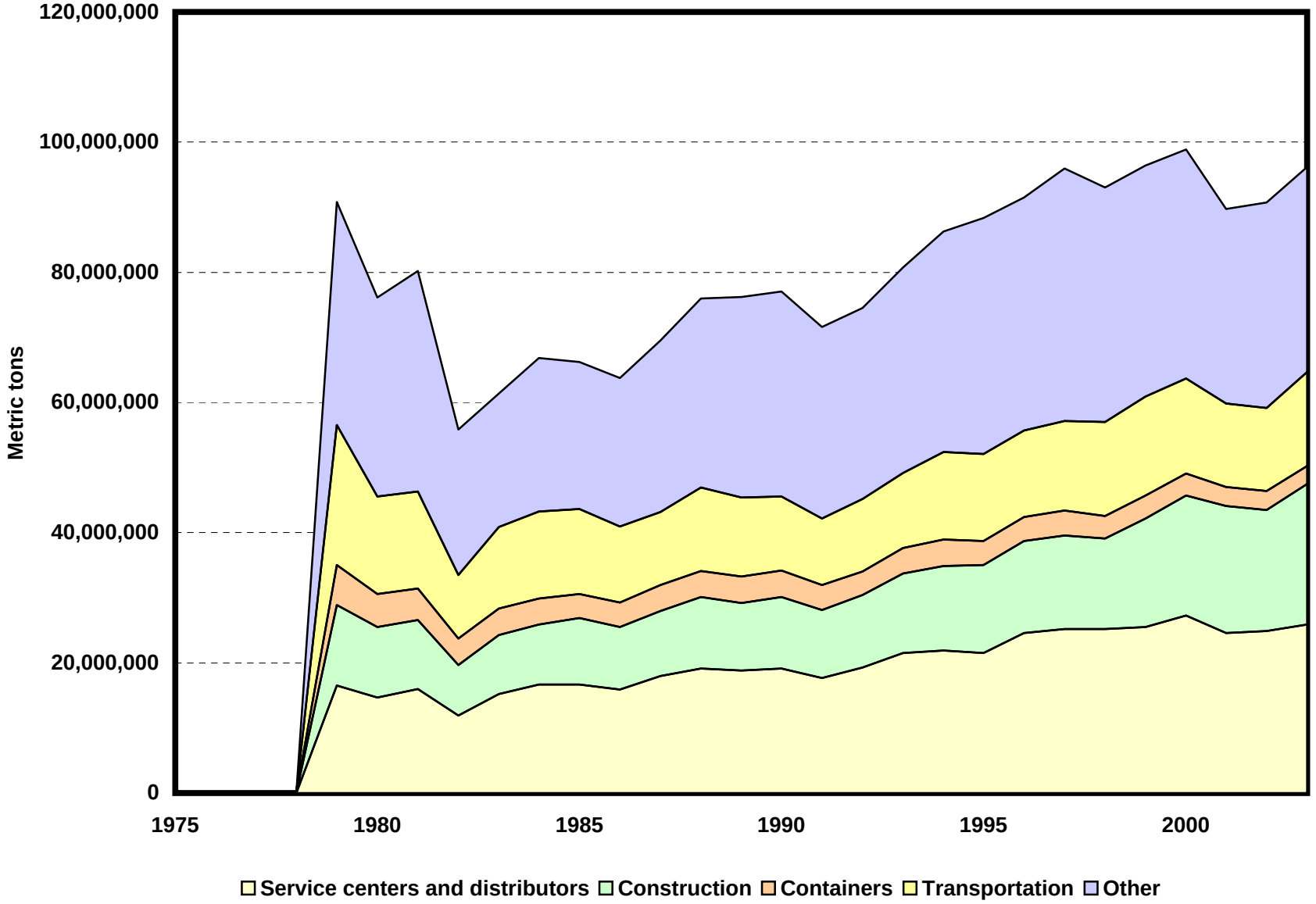
IRON AND STEEL PRODUCT END-USE STATISTICS[1]
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
[Metric tons]
Last modification: September 1, 2005

Year	Service centers and distributors	Construction	Transportation	Containers	Other	Total	Undistributed	Apparent consumption of steel mill products
1975								80,500,000
1976								89,000,000
1977								99,800,000
1978								103,000,000
1979	16,500,000	12,400,000	21,500,000	6,140,000	34,300,000	90,900,000	13,900,000	105,000,000
1980	14,700,000	10,800,000	15,000,000	5,040,000	30,600,000	76,100,000	11,800,000	87,900,000
1981	16,000,000	10,600,000	14,900,000	4,800,000	33,900,000	80,200,000	15,000,000	95,200,000
1982	11,900,000	7,770,000	9,740,000	4,050,000	22,400,000	55,800,000	12,800,000	68,600,000
1983	15,200,000	9,050,000	12,500,000	4,110,000	20,500,000	61,300,000	13,900,000	75,200,000
1984	16,700,000	9,210,000	13,400,000	3,950,000	23,600,000	66,900,000	22,100,000	89,000,000
1985	16,700,000	10,200,000	13,000,000	3,710,000	22,600,000	66,300,000	20,200,000	86,500,000
1986	15,900,000	9,630,000	11,700,000	3,730,000	22,800,000	63,700,000	17,100,000	80,800,000
1987	18,000,000	9,990,000	11,200,000	3,970,000	26,400,000	69,500,000	16,200,000	85,700,000
1988	19,100,000	11,000,000	12,800,000	4,010,000	29,100,000	76,000,000	15,600,000	91,600,000
1989	18,800,000	10,400,000	12,200,000	4,040,000	30,800,000	76,300,000	9,390,000	85,700,000
1990	19,100,000	11,000,000	11,400,000	4,060,000	31,500,000	77,100,000	9,350,000	86,500,000
1991	17,700,000	10,400,000	10,200,000	3,880,000	29,400,000	71,500,000	6,430,000	77,900,000
1992	19,300,000	11,100,000	11,200,000	3,600,000	29,300,000	74,600,000	9,270,000	83,900,000
1993	21,500,000	12,200,000	11,500,000	3,950,000	31,600,000	80,700,000	9,450,000	90,200,000
1994	21,900,000	13,000,000	13,400,000	4,080,000	33,900,000	86,200,000	16,600,000	103,000,000
1995	21,500,000	13,500,000	13,300,000	3,750,000	36,300,000	88,400,000	13,900,000	102,000,000
1996	24,600,000	14,100,000	13,300,000	3,720,000	35,800,000	91,500,000	16,500,000	108,000,000
1997	25,200,000	14,400,000	13,800,000	3,780,000	38,800,000	96,000,000	17,500,000	114,000,000
1998	25,200,000	13,900,000	14,400,000	3,470,000	36,100,000	92,900,000	25,400,000	118,000,000
1999	25,500,000	16,700,000	15,200,000	3,490,000	35,500,000	96,400,000	19,700,000	116,000,000
2000	27,300,000	18,400,000	14,600,000	3,360,000	35,200,000	98,900,000	20,700,000	120,000,000
2001	24,600,000	19,500,000	12,800,000	2,930,000	29,900,000	89,700,000	16,800,000	107,000,000
2002	24,900,000	18,600,000	12,700,000	2,940,000	31,600,000	90,700,000	15,800,000	107,000,000
2003	25,900,000	21,600,000	14,400,000	2,750,000	31,500,000	96,100,000	10,600,000	107,000,000

[1]Compiled by G.R. Matos and M.D. Fenton.

End Uses of Iron and Steel



Iron and Steel Product End-Use Worksheet Notes

Data Source
The source of data for the iron and steel end-use worksheet is the American Iron and Steel Institute annual statistical report. Data are published in the iron and steel chapter of the Minerals Yearbook, an annual collection, compilation, and analysis of mineral industry data, published by the U.S. Bureau of Mines and the U.S. Geological Survey.

End Use
End use is defined as the use of the mineral commodity in a particular industrial sector or product. For iron and steel products, the end-use distribution is based on shipments of steel mill products. The end-use categories are service centers and distributors; construction; transportation (predominantly for automotive production); containers; and other industrial uses. The undistributed category accounts for net imports, minus imports of semifinished steel products plus/minus adjustment for stock changes for which iron and steel applications are unknown.

Blank cells in the spreadsheet indicate that data were not available. Data are rounded to no more than three significant digits; data may not add to totals shown.

References
American Iron and Steel Institute, 2003, Annual statistical report 2003: Washington, DC, American Iron and Steel Institute, 130 p.
U.S. Bureau of Mines, 1977–96, Minerals Yearbook, v. I, 1975–94.
U.S. Geological Survey, 1997–2005, Minerals Yearbook, v. I, 1995–2005.

Recommended Citation Format:
(1) If taken from CD version:
U.S. Geological Survey, [year of last update, e.g., 2005], [Mineral commodity, e.g., Gold] statistics, *in* Kelly, T.D., and Matos, G.R., comps., Historical statistics for mineral and material commodities in the United States: U.S. Geological Survey Data Series 140, one CD-ROM. (Also available online at http://pubs.usgs.gov/ds/2005/140/.)

(2) If taken from online version:
U.S. Geological Survey, [year of last update, e.g., 2005], [Mineral commodity, e.g., Gold] statistics, *in* Kelly, T.D., and Matos, G.R., comps., Historical statistics for mineral and material commodities in the United States: U.S. Geological Survey Data Series 140, available online at http://pubs.usgs.gov/ds/2005/140/. (Accessed [date].)

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