

Logging

1997

Issued November 1999

EC97M-1133A

1997 Economic Census

Manufacturing

Industry Series



U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Helping You Make Informed Decisions

U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The staff of the Manufacturing and Construction Division prepared this report. **Judy M. Dodds**, Assistant Chief for Census and Related Programs, was responsible for the overall planning, management, and coordination. **Kenneth Hansen**, Chief, Manufactured Durables Branch, assisted by **Mike Brown**, **Renee Coley**, **Raphael Corrado**, and **Milbren Thomas**, Section Chiefs, **Michael Zampogna**, Former Chief, Manufactured Nondurables Branch, assisted by **Allen Foreman**, **Robert Miller**, **Robert Reinard**, and **Nat Shelton**, Section Chiefs, and **Tom Lee**, **Robert Rosati**, and **Tom Flood**, Special Assistants, performed the planning and implementation. **Stephanie Angel**, **Brian Appert**, **Stanis Batton**, **Carol Beasley**, **Chris Blackburn**, **Larry Blumberg**, **Vera Harris-Bourne**, **Brenda Campbell**, **Suzanne Conard**, **Vance Davis**, **Mary Ellickson**, **Matt Gaines**, **Merry Glascoe**, **Kay Hanks**, **Karen Harshbarger**, **Nancy Higgins**, **James Hinckley**, **Walter Hunter**, **Jim Jamski**, **Evelyn Jordan**, **Robert Lee**, **John Linehan**, **Paul Marck**, **Keith McKenzie**, **Philippe Morris**, **Joanna Nguyen**, **Betty Pannell**, **Joyce Pomeroy**, **Venita Powell**, **Cynthia Ramsey**, **Chris Savage**, **Arona Stovall**, **Sue Sundermann**, **Thanos Theodoropoulos**, **Dora Thomas**, **Ann Truffa**, **Ronanne Vinson**, **Keeley Voor**, **Denneth Wallace**, **Tempie Whittington**, **Lissene Witt**, and **Mike Yamaner** provided primary staff assistance.

Brian Greenberg, Assistant Chief for Research and Methodology Programs, assisted by **Stacey Cole**, Chief, Manufacturing Programs Methodology Branch, and **Robert Struble**, Section Chief, provided the mathematical and statistical techniques as well as the coverage operations. **Jeffrey Dalzell** and **Cathy Ritenour** provided primary staff assistance.

Mendel D. Gayle, Chief, Forms, Publications, and Customer Services Branch, assisted by **Julius Smith Jr.** and **Baruti Taylor**, Section Chiefs, performed overall

coordination of the publication process. **Kim Credito**, **Patrick Duck**, **Chip Murph**, **Wanda Sledd**, and **Veronica White** provided primary staff assistance.

The Economic Planning and Coordination Division, **Lawrence A. Blum**, Assistant Chief for Collection Activities and **Shirin A. Ahmed**, Assistant Chief for Post-Collection Processing, assisted by **Dennis Shoemaker**, Chief, Post-Collection Census Processing Branch, **Brandy Yarbrough**, Section Chief, **Sheila Proudfoot**, **Richard Williamson**, **Andrew W. Hait**, and **Jennifer E. Lins**, was responsible for developing the systems and procedures for data collection, editing, review, correction and dissemination

The staff of the National Processing Center, **Judith N. Petty**, Chief, performed mailout preparation and receipt operations, clerical and analytical review activities, data keying, and geocoding review.

The Geography Division staff developed geographic coding procedures and associated computer programs.

The Economic Statistical Methods and Programming Division, **Charles P. Pautler Jr.**, Chief, developed and coordinated the computer processing systems. **Martin S. Harahush**, Assistant Chief for Quinquennial Programs, assisted by **Barbara Lambert** and **Christina Arledge** were responsible for design and implementation of the computer systems. **Gary T. Sheridan**, Chief, Manufacturing and Construction Branch, **Lori A. Guido** and **Roy A. Smith**, Section Chiefs, supervised the preparation of the computer programs.

Computer Services Division, **Debra Williams**, Chief, performed the computer processing.

The staff of the Administrative and Customer Services Division, **Walter C. Odom**, Chief, performed planning, design, composition, editorial review, and printing planning and procurement for publications, Internet products, and report forms. **Cynthia G. Brooks** provided publication coordination and editing.

Logging 1997

Issued November 1999

EC97M-1133A

1997 Economic Census *Manufacturing* Industry Series



U.S. Department of Commerce
William M. Daley,
Secretary
Robert L. Mallett,
Deputy Secretary

**Economics
and Statistics
Administration**
Robert J. Shapiro,
Under Secretary for
Economic Affairs

U.S. CENSUS BUREAU
Kenneth Prewitt,
Director



**Economics
and Statistics
Administration**

Robert J. Shapiro,
Under Secretary
for Economic Affairs



U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Kenneth Prewitt,
Director

William G. Barron,
Deputy Director

Paula J. Schneider,
Principal Associate Director
for Programs

Frederick T. Knickerbocker,
Associate Director
for Economic Programs

Thomas L. Mesenbourg,
Assistant Director
for Economic Programs

William G. Bostic Jr.,
Chief, Manufacturing
and Construction Division

CONTENTS

Introduction to the Economic Census	1
Manufacturing	5

TABLES

1. Industry Statistics on NAICS Basis With Distribution Among 1987 SIC-Based Industries: 1997	7
2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1997	7
3. Detailed Statistics by Industry: 1997	8
4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size: 1997.....	9
5. Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1997	9
6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992.....	10
6b. Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992 .	11
7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1997 and 1992.....	13

APPENDIXES

A. Explanation of Terms	A-1
B. NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions	B-1
C. Coverage and Methodology.....	C-1
D. Geographic Notes	--
E. Metropolitan Areas	--
F. Footnotes for Products Statistics and Materials Consumed by Kind	--
G. Comparability of Product Classes and Product Codes: 1997 to 1992.....	G-1

-- Not applicable for this report.

Introduction to the Economic Census

PURPOSES AND USES OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUS

The economic census is the major source of facts about the structure and functioning of the Nation's economy. It provides essential information for government, business, industry, and the general public. Title 13 of the United States Code (Sections 131, 191, and 224) directs the Census Bureau to take the economic census every 5 years, covering years ending in 2 and 7.

The economic census furnishes an important part of the framework for such composite measures as the gross domestic product estimates, input/output measures, production and price indexes, and other statistical series that measure short-term changes in economic conditions. Specific uses of economic census data include the following:

- Policymaking agencies of the Federal Government use the data to monitor economic activity and assess the effectiveness of policies.
- State and local governments use the data to assess business activities and tax bases within their jurisdictions and to develop programs to attract business.
- Trade associations study trends in their own and competing industries, which allows them to keep their members informed of market changes.
- Individual businesses use the data to locate potential markets and to analyze their own production and sales performance relative to industry or area averages.

ALL-NEW INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATIONS

Data from the 1997 Economic Census are published primarily on the basis of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), unlike earlier censuses, which were published according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS is in the process of being adopted in the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Most economic census reports cover one of the following NAICS sectors:

21	Mining
22	Utilities
23	Construction
31-33	Manufacturing
42	Wholesale Trade
44-45	Retail Trade
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing
51	Information

52	Finance and Insurance
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises
56	Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services
61	Educational Services
62	Health Care and Social Assistance
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation
72	Accommodation and Foodservices
81	Other Services (except Public Administration)

(Not listed above are the Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting sector (NAICS 11), partially covered by the census of agriculture conducted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the Public Administration sector (NAICS 92), covered by the census of governments conducted by the Census Bureau.)

The 20 NAICS sectors are subdivided into 96 subsectors (three-digit codes), 313 industry groups (four-digit codes), and, as implemented in the United States, 1170 industries (five- and six-digit codes).

RELATIONSHIP TO SIC

While many of the individual NAICS industries correspond directly to industries as defined under the SIC system, most of the higher level groupings do not. Particular care should be taken in comparing data for retail trade, wholesale trade, and manufacturing, which are sector titles used in both NAICS and SIC, but cover somewhat different groups of industries. The industry definitions discuss the relationships between NAICS and SIC industries. Where changes are significant, it will not be possible to construct time series that include data for points both before and after 1997.

For 1997, data for auxiliary establishments (those functioning primarily to manage, service, or support the activities of their company's operating establishments, such as a central administrative office or warehouse) will not be included in the sector-specific reports. These data will be published separately.

GEOGRAPHIC AREA CODING

Accurate and complete information on the physical location of each establishment is required to tabulate the census data for the states, metropolitan areas (MAs), counties, parishes, and corporate municipalities including cities, towns, villages, and boroughs. Respondents were

required to report their physical location (street address, municipality, county, and state) if it differed from their mailing address. For establishments not surveyed by mail (and those single-establishment companies that did not provide acceptable information on physical location), location information from Internal Revenue Service tax forms is used as a basis for coding.

BASIS OF REPORTING

The economic census is conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each store, factory, shop, or other location. Each establishment is assigned a separate industry classification based on its primary activity and not that of its parent company.

DOLLAR VALUES

All dollar values presented are expressed in current dollars; i.e., 1997 data are expressed in 1997 dollars, and 1992 data, in 1992 dollars. Consequently, when making comparisons with prior years, users of the data should consider the changes in prices that have occurred.

All dollar values are shown in thousands of dollars.

AVAILABILITY OF ADDITIONAL DATA

Reports in Print and Electronic Media

All results of the 1997 Economic Census are available on the Census Bureau Internet site (www.census.gov) and on compact discs (CD-ROM) for sale by the Census Bureau. Unlike previous censuses, only selected highlights are published in printed reports. For more information, including a description of electronic and printed reports being issued, see the Internet site, or write to U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-8300, or call Customer Services at 301-457-4100.

Special Tabulations

Special tabulations of data collected in the 1997 Economic Census may be obtained, depending on availability of time and personnel, in electronic or tabular form. The data will be summaries subject to the same rules prohibiting disclosure of confidential information (including name, address, kind of business, or other data for individual business establishments or companies) that govern the regular publications.

Special tabulations are prepared on a cost basis. A request for a cost estimate, as well as exact specifications on the type and format of the data to be provided, should be directed to the Chief of the division named below, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-8300. To discuss a special tabulation before submitting specifications, call the appropriate division:

Manufacturing and Construction Division	301-457-4673
Service Sector Statistics Division	301-457-2668

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The economic census has been taken as an integrated program at 5-year intervals since 1967 and before that for 1954, 1958, and 1963. Prior to that time, individual components of the economic census were taken separately at varying intervals.

The economic census traces its beginnings to the 1810 Decennial Census, when questions on manufacturing were included with those for population. Coverage of economic activities was expanded for the 1840 Decennial Census and subsequent censuses to include mining and some commercial activities. The 1905 Manufactures Census was the first time a census was taken apart from the regular decennial population census. Censuses covering retail and wholesale trade and construction industries were added in 1930, as were some covering service trades in 1933. Censuses of construction, manufacturing, and the other business service censuses were suspended during World War II.

The 1954 Economic Census was the first census to be fully integrated: providing comparable census data across economic sectors, using consistent time periods, concepts, definitions, classifications, and reporting units. It was the first census to be taken by mail, using lists of firms provided by the administrative records of other Federal agencies. Since 1963, administrative records also have been used to provide basic statistics for very small firms, reducing or eliminating the need to send them census questionnaires.

The range of industries covered in the economic censuses expanded between 1967 and 1992. The census of construction industries began on a regular basis in 1967, and the scope of service industries, introduced in 1933, was broadened in 1967, 1977, and 1987. While a few transportation industries were covered as early as 1963, it was not until 1992 that the census broadened to include all of transportation, communications, and utilities. Also new for 1992 was coverage of financial, insurance, and real estate industries. With these additions, the economic census and the separate census of governments and census of agriculture collectively covered roughly 98 percent of all economic activity.

Printed statistical reports from the 1992 and earlier censuses provide historical figures for the study of long-term time series and are available in some large libraries. All of the census reports printed since 1967 are still available for sale on microfiche from the Census Bureau. CD-ROMs issued from the 1987 and 1992 Economic Censuses contain databases including nearly all data published in print, plus additional statistics, such as ZIP Code statistics, published only on CD-ROM.

SOURCES FOR MORE INFORMATION

More information about the scope, coverage, classification system, data items, and publications for each of the economic censuses and related surveys is published in the *Guide to the 1997 Economic Census and Related Statistics* at www.census.gov/econguide. More information on the methodology, procedures, and history of the censuses will be published in the *History of the 1997 Economic Census* at www.census.gov/econ/www/history.html.

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

The following abbreviations and symbols are used with the 1997 Economic Census data:

A	Standard error of 100 percent or more.
D	Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual companies; data are included in higher level totals.
F	Exceeds 100 percent because data include establishments with payroll exceeding revenue.
N	Not available or not comparable.
Q	Revenue not collected at this level of detail for multiestablishment firms.
S	Withheld because estimates did not meet publication standards.

V	Represents less than 50 vehicles or .05 percent.
X	Not applicable.
Y	Disclosure withheld because of insufficient coverage of merchandise lines.
Z	Less than half the unit shown.
a	0 to 19 employees.
b	20 to 99 employees.
c	100 to 249 employees.
e	250 to 499 employees.
f	500 to 999 employees.
g	1,000 to 2,499 employees.
h	2,500 to 4,999 employees.
i	5,000 to 9,999 employees.
j	10,000 to 24,999 employees.
k	25,000 to 49,999 employees.
l	50,000 to 99,999 employees.
m	100,000 employees or more.
p	10 to 19 percent estimated.
q	20 to 29 percent estimated.
r	Revised.
s	Sampling error exceeds 40 percent.
nec	Not elsewhere classified.
nsk	Not specified by kind.
–	Represents zero (page image/print only).
(CC)	Consolidated city.
(IC)	Independent city.

This page is intentionally blank.

Manufacturing

SCOPE

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing covers all manufacturing establishments with one or more paid employees. Manufacturing is defined as the mechanical, physical, or chemical transformation of materials or substances into new products. The assembly of components into new products is also considered manufacturing, except when it is appropriately classified as construction.

Establishments in the manufacturing sector are often described as plants, factories, or mills and typically use power-driven machines and materials-handling equipment. Also included in the manufacturing sector are some establishments that make products by hand, like custom tailors and the makers of custom draperies. While manufacturers typically do not sell to the public, some establishments like bakeries and candy stores that make products on the premises may be included.

While logging and publishing are no longer in the scope of manufacturing, data for these industries are included in the manufacturing industry reports, but are not included in the manufacturing state, summary, and other reports.

GENERAL

This report, from the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, is one of a series of 480 industry reports and 51 geographic area reports, each of which provides statistics for individual industries or states, respectively. Seven of the industry reports are for industries no longer in the manufacturing sector but are included with manufacturing for the 1997 census year. Also included for this sector are General, Product, and Materials Consumed Summary reports, a special report on Concentration Ratios in Manufacturing, and data files on Location of Manufacturing Plants.

Each industry report presents data for a six-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) industry. A description of the particular NAICS industry may be found in Appendix B. These reports include such statistics as number of establishments, employment, payroll, value added by manufacture, cost of materials consumed, value of shipments, capital expenditures, etc. Explanations of these and other terms may be found in Appendix A. The industry reports also include data for states with 100 employees or more in the industry.

State reports, which include the District of Columbia, present similar statistics at the “all manufacturing” level for each state and its metropolitan areas (MAs) with 250

employees or more, and for counties, consolidated cities, and places with 500 employees or more. The state reports also include six-digit NAICS level data for industries with 100 employees or more in the state.

The General Summary report contains industry and geographic area statistics summarized in one report. It includes higher levels of aggregation than the industry and state reports, as well as revisions to the data made after the release of the industry and state reports.

The Products and Materials Consumed reports summarize the products and materials data published in the industry reports. The Product Summary report also includes data from the Current Industrial Reports (CIR) and a special table with data for products that are primary to more than one industry, which are not in the industry reports.

The Concentration Ratios report publishes data on the percentage of value of shipments accounted for by the 4-, 8-, 20-, and 50-largest companies for each manufacturing industry. Also shown in this report are Hirschmann-Herfindahl Indexes for each industry.

The Location of Manufacturing data files contain statistics on the number of establishments for the three- and six-digit NAICS industry by state, county, place, and ZIP Code by employment-size of the establishment.

GEOGRAPHIC AREAS COVERED

Statistics at the six-digit NAICS industry level are shown for states and the District of Columbia in both the state and industry reports for cells with 100 employees or more.

The state reports also include data at the “all manufacturing” level for a variety of geographies that meet the employment criteria.

Data are available for the metropolitan areas (MAs) with 250 employees or more. The term MA is a general term used to encompass all of the specifically defined metropolitan areas. A consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) is made up of two or more contiguous primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSAs) with a combined population of at least 1 million. A PMSA is a subdivision of a CMSA that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links separate from the ties to other portions of the CMSA. A metropolitan statistical area (MSA) is an integrated economic and social unit with a population of at least 50,000. An MA is made up of one or more counties meeting standards of metropolitan character. In New England, cities and towns, rather than counties, are the

component geographic units. Determination of the MAs was made by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) as of June 30, 1997. The population estimates were from the 1990 Census of Population or a subsequent special census. When applicable, the make-up of an MA is included in Appendix E. Changes to geographical boundaries are noted in Appendix D.

The state reports include data for counties with 500 employees or more. These are the primary divisions of states, except in Louisiana where they are called parishes and in Alaska where they are called boroughs and census areas. Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia have one or more places that are independent of county organizations. These places are treated as counties and places. The counties and places are defined as of January 1, 1997.

The state reports include data for places with 500 employees or more. Places are typically cities, towns, and villages. They may be incorporated municipalities, semi-independent municipalities, special economic urban areas (SEUAs), or other place equivalents.

The state reports also include data for consolidated cities with 500 employees or more. Consolidated cities are made up of separately incorporated municipalities.

COMPARABILITY OF THE 1992 AND 1997 CENSUSES

The adoption of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) has had a major impact on the comparability of data between the 1992 and 1997 censuses. Approximately half of the industries in the manufacturing sector of NAICS do not have comparable industries in the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system that was used in the past. If industries are not comparable between the two censuses, historic data are not shown. When applicable, Appendix G shows the product class and product comparability between the two systems.

While most of the change affecting the manufacturing sector was change within the sector, some industries left manufacturing and others came into manufacturing. Prominent among those leaving manufacturing are logging and portions of publishing. Prominent among the industries coming into the manufacturing sector are bakeries, candy stores where candy is made on the premises, custom tailors, makers of custom draperies, and tire retreading. Data for the industries coming into manufacturing as well as those leaving manufacturing are included in the manufacturing industry report series for 1997. However, the state and summary reports only include data for industries in the NAICS definition of manufacturing.

Another change resulting from the conversion to NAICS is that data for central administrative offices (CAOs) associated with manufacturing are not included along side the manufacturing data. This change affects data in the state reports and the general summary.

DISCLOSURE

In accordance with Federal law governing census reports (Title 13 of the United States Code), no data are published that would disclose the operations of an individual establishment or company. However, the number of establishments classified in a specific industry or geography is not considered a disclosure, and may be released even when other information is withheld.

The disclosure analysis for the industry statistics files is based on the total value of shipments. When the total value of shipments cannot be shown without disclosing information for individual companies, the complete line is suppressed except for capital expenditures. However, the suppressed data are included in higher-level totals. A separate disclosure analysis is performed for capital expenditures that can be suppressed even though value of shipments data are published.

AVAILABILITY OF MORE FREQUENT ECONOMIC DATA

The Census Bureau conducts the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) in each of the 4 years between the economic censuses. The ASM is a probability-based sample of approximately 58,000 establishments and collects many of the same industry statistics (including employment, payroll, value of shipments, etc.) as the economic census. However, there are selected statistics not included in the ASM. Among these are the number of companies and establishments, detailed product and materials data, and substate geographic data.

In addition to the ASM, the Census Bureau conducts a Current Industrial Reports (CIR) program. The CIR publishes detailed product statistics for selected manufacturing industries at the U.S. level annually and, in some cases, monthly and/or quarterly. For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, the annual CIR data are included in the Product Summary report.

The Census Bureau also conducts the monthly Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories, and Orders (M3) program, which publishes detailed statistics for manufacturing industries at the U.S. level.

Table 1. Industry Statistics on NAICS Basis With Distribution Among 1987 SIC-Based Industries: 1997

[NAICS codes appear in bold type. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS or SIC code	Industry	Companies ¹	All establishments ²	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)
				Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
113310	Logging	13 461	13 533	83 203	2 011 926	72 589	113 473	1 572 664	6 165 919	7 426 957	13 613 338	780 601
241100	Logging	N	13 533	83 203	2 011 926	72 589	113 473	1 572 664	6 165 919	7 426 957	13 613 338	780 601

¹For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

²Includes establishments with payroll at any time during the year.

Table 2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1997

[States that are disclosures or with less than 100 employees are not shown. For explanation of terms, see appendixes. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Industry and geographic area	E ¹	All establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)
		Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
113310, LOGGING												
United States	2	13 533	634	83 203	2 011 926	72 589	113 473	1 572 664	6 165 919	7 426 957	13 613 338	780 601
Alabama	3	1 048	45	7 109	145 407	6 368	9 199	113 574	437 946	475 862	913 593	66 472
Alaska	2	61	19	1 602	69 311	1 380	3 047	61 213	219 495	149 981	368 787	29 029
Arizona	4	31	2	211	3 735	186	242	2 765	7 933	7 523	15 473	898
Arkansas	2	663	27	3 521	73 173	3 167	4 534	56 312	299 724	204 211	500 952	32 289
California	2	494	52	4 248	117 735	3 498	6 194	93 956	287 617	262 231	551 318	36 919
Colorado	3	57	1	184	4 000	152	217	3 154	11 030	9 629	20 671	1 707
Florida	2	337	25	2 696	64 196	2 447	3 898	52 976	403 018	145 207	548 391	20 973
Georgia	3	718	45	5 254	117 543	4 619	7 124	94 225	372 865	305 324	676 710	48 665
Idaho	1	443	30	2 789	80 942	2 333	4 079	62 711	229 410	263 461	490 371	25 336
Indiana	8	84	3	601	14 532	552	832	11 276	35 756	26 146	61 741	5 705
Kentucky	5	182	2	623	10 249	563	720	8 133	28 606	19 240	47 883	5 154
Louisiana	3	501	27	3 436	77 114	2 997	4 688	59 724	265 252	303 421	568 408	34 241
Maine	1	484	27	3 203	81 961	2 561	4 055	54 458	270 295	567 456	838 692	28 472
Maryland	6	69	1	296	5 777	267	358	4 373	14 047	9 745	23 857	2 697
Michigan	3	404	17	1 915	40 991	1 692	2 617	31 180	105 580	75 156	181 022	17 498
Minnesota	5	215	1	946	18 590	859	1 075	14 960	51 213	40 088	91 643	9 470
Mississippi	2	713	35	4 851	94 836	4 340	6 116	76 128	329 951	450 113	779 995	45 389
Missouri	6	97	3	325	5 050	302	361	4 017	13 258	11 600	24 175	2 021
Montana	2	276	5	1 274	31 669	1 172	1 833	25 927	142 140	84 889	228 052	11 116
New Hampshire	4	150	2	601	13 203	535	776	10 323	36 277	23 807	60 239	5 884
New York	4	266	4	962	19 157	878	1 228	15 183	56 702	44 348	100 861	8 986
North Carolina	3	753	21	4 479	92 875	3 965	5 916	73 342	293 575	285 305	580 166	39 951
Ohio	6	146	6	785	18 025	711	1 064	14 331	45 009	37 177	82 271	6 842
Oklahoma	3	52	1	270	5 835	221	336	4 296	15 986	9 197	25 253	4 039
Oregon	1	1 130	86	8 497	250 254	7 311	13 110	193 557	761 771	1 084 455	1 854 788	79 244
Pennsylvania	6	341	2	1 008	17 526	926	1 062	13 441	41 015	32 204	73 048	6 398
South Carolina	4	487	28	3 503	74 064	3 064	4 627	59 101	182 585	188 178	370 800	34 284
Tennessee	7	237	4	1 000	18 007	938	1 202	14 517	46 233	31 889	78 263	6 965
Texas	1	415	11	2 543	67 874	2 054	3 363	49 635	239 645	420 489	660 030	32 611
Utah	8	25	2	136	3 195	117	187	2 495	8 661	5 713	13 786	1 145
Vermont	7	103	—	251	5 147	242	328	4 272	13 419	8 663	22 048	1 981
Virginia	5	541	12	2 478	49 423	2 220	3 126	39 246	131 757	87 034	218 841	23 035
Washington	1	999	72	8 059	258 572	6 734	11 841	199 042	612 677	1 618 441	2 246 217	82 360
West Virginia	5	326	9	1 395	19 917	1 281	1 524	16 294	48 899	32 947	82 006	7 625
Wisconsin	3	423	4	1 340	26 378	1 193	1 574	19 869	69 856	76 290	146 033	9 299
Wyoming	4	66	—	219	4 135	205	282	3 551	8 808	6 374	15 214	1 492

* Hawaii has no incorporated places in the sense of functioning governmental units; however, in agreement with Hawaiian law, the Bureau of the Census reports data for census designated places (CDPs) which have been designated as place equivalents. Those CDPs, only for the state of Hawaii, with 2,500 or more population are recognized.

¹Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of the figures shown: 1–10 to 19 percent; 2–20 to 29 percent; 3–30 to 39 percent; 4–40 to 49 percent; 5–50 to 59 percent; 6–60 to 69 percent; 7–70 to 79 percent; 8–80 to 89 percent; 9–90 percent or more.

Table 3. Detailed Statistics by Industry: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	Value	Item	Value
113310, LOGGING		113310, LOGGING—Con.	
Companies ¹	number.. 13 461	Value added	\$1,000.. 6 165 919
All establishments	number.. 13 533	Total inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 450 631
Establishments with 1 to 19 employees	number.. 12 899	Finished goods inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 254 497
Establishments with 20 to 99 employees	number.. 607	Work-in-process inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 49 402
Establishments with 100 employees or more	number.. 27	Materials and supplies inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 146 732
All employees	number.. 83 203	Total inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 429 756
Total compensation ²	\$1,000.. 2 568 590	Finished goods inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 228 013
Annual payroll	\$1,000.. 2 011 926	Work-in-process inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 55 424
Total fringe benefits	\$1,000.. 556 664	Materials and supplies inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 146 319
Production workers, average for year	number.. 72 589	Gross book value of total assets at beginning of year	\$1,000.. 5 923 637
Production workers on March 12	number.. 69 836	Total capital expenditures (new and used)	\$1,000.. 780 601
Production workers on May 12	number.. 72 321	Capital expenditures for buildings and other structures (new and used)	\$1,000.. 45 315
Production workers on August 12	number.. 75 055	Capital expenditures for machinery and equipment (new and used)	\$1,000.. 735 286
Production workers on November 12	number.. 73 144	Total retirements ²	\$1,000.. 354 221
Production-worker hours	1,000.. 113 473	Gross book value of total assets at end of year	\$1,000.. 6 350 017
Production-worker wages	\$1,000.. 1 572 664	Total depreciation during year ²	\$1,000.. 420 493
Total cost of materials	\$1,000.. 7 426 957	Total rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 190 173
Cost of materials, parts, containers, etc., consumed	\$1,000.. 5 053 201	Buildings and other structures rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 71 003
Cost of resales	\$1,000.. 813 554	Machinery and equipment rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 119 170
Cost of fuels	\$1,000.. 128 936	Cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and other structures ³	\$1,000.. 2 475
Cost of purchased electricity	\$1,000.. 13 748	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 57
Cost of contract work	\$1,000.. 1 417 518	Cost of purchased services for the repair of machinery and equipment ³	\$1,000.. 178 044
Quantity of electricity purchased for heat and power	1,000 kWh.. 249 361	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 57
Quantity of electricity generated less sold for heat and power	1,000 kWh.. D	Cost of purchased communications services ³	\$1,000.. 16 095
Total value of shipments	\$1,000.. 13 613 338	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 57
Primary products value of shipments	\$1,000.. 12 287 555	Cost of purchased legal services ³	\$1,000.. 3 238
Secondary products value of shipments	\$1,000.. —	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 57
Total miscellaneous receipts	\$1,000.. 1 325 783	Cost of purchased accounting and bookkeeping services ³	\$1,000.. 9 465
Value of resales	\$1,000.. 921 364	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 57
Contract receipts	\$1,000.. 57 458	Cost of purchased advertising services ³	\$1,000.. 1 816
Other miscellaneous receipts	\$1,000.. 346 961	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 57
Primary products specialization ratio	percent.. 100	Cost of purchased software and other data processing services ³	\$1,000.. 1 123
Value of primary products shipments made in all industries	\$1,000.. 12 287 555	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 57
Value of primary products shipments made in this industry	\$1,000.. 12 287 555	Cost of purchased refuse removal (including hazardous waste) services ³	\$1,000.. 1 288
Value of primary products shipments made in other industries	\$1,000.. —	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 57
Coverage ratio	percent.. 100		

¹For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

²These items are collected in the ASM and estimated for the remaining establishments; therefore, the levels of estimation are higher than for other items in the table.

³Based on ASM sample data.

⁴A response coverage ratio is derived for this item by calculating the ratio of the weighted employment (establishment data multiplied by sample weight) for those ASM establishments that reported to the weighted total employment for all ASM establishments classified in this industry.

Note: The amounts shown for purchased services reflect only those services that establishments purchase from other companies.

Table 4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Employment size class	E ¹	All establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)
		Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
113310, LOGGING												
All establishments	2	13 533	634	83 203	2 011 926	72 589	113 473	1 572 664	6 165 919	7 426 957	13 613 338	780 601
Establishments with 1 to 4 employees	7	8 166	—	15 999	314 999	15 372	19 887	250 068	850 262	670 895	1 521 755	117 584
Establishments with 5 to 9 employees	3	3 115	—	20 483	436 066	18 013	25 726	346 290	1 272 114	1 181 838	2 462 763	201 962
Establishments with 10 to 19 employees	2	1 618	—	21 094	488 992	18 363	28 783	386 983	1 401 396	1 398 602	2 802 077	212 216
Establishments with 20 to 49 employees	1	530	530	14 984	400 228	12 413	22 333	308 724	1 239 884	1 471 614	2 706 701	143 503
Establishments with 50 to 99 employees	1	77	77	5 068	162 240	4 138	8 165	126 382	587 956	908 933	1 506 980	45 466
Establishments with 100 to 249 employees	—	20	20	2 896	100 927	2 226	4 362	69 741	617 464	844 724	1 460 942	24 344
Establishments with 250 to 499 employees	—	6	6	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Establishments with 500 to 999 employees	—	1	1	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Establishments with 1,000 to 2,499 employees	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Establishments with 2,500 employees or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Administrative records ²	9	8 022	—	20 204	334 284	19 154	21 873	261 343	791 463	580 375	1 371 842	119 955

¹Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of the figures shown: 1–10 to 19 percent; 2–20 to 29 percent; 3–30 to 39 percent; 4–40 to 49 percent; 5–50 to 59 percent; 6–60 to 69 percent; 7–70 to 79 percent; 8–80 to 89 percent; 9–90 percent or more.

²Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. Data are also included in respective size classes shown.

Table 5. Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS industry or product class code	Industry or primary product class	All establishments	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)
			Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
113310	Logging	13 533	83 203	2 011 926	72 589	113 473	1 572 664	6 165 919	7 426 957	13 613 338	780 601
1133101	Softwood logs and bolts	548	9 277	317 241	7 184	13 348	222 211	1 630 051	3 790 169	5 431 685	110 196
1133103	Hardwood logs and bolts	187	2 268	54 178	1 848	2 966	39 554	184 012	242 190	425 135	20 526
1133105	Pulpwood	344	4 043	107 346	3 275	5 633	76 205	601 493	627 441	1 229 775	40 532
1133107	Other roundwood products, nec	187	2 501	63 933	2 016	3 702	47 278	186 831	161 987	348 087	29 270
1133109	Receipts for contract logging of timber owned by others	2 408	28 218	752 944	24 434	43 832	627 483	1 795 076	1 158 468	2 964 320	322 388

Table 6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992

[Includes quantity and value of products of this industry produced by (1) establishments classified in this industry (primary) and (2) establishments classified in other industries (secondary). Transfers of products of this industry from one establishment of a company to another establishment of the same company (interplant transfers) are also included. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product code	Product	1997				1992			
		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments	
				Quantity	Value (\$1,000)			Quantity	Value (\$1,000)
113310	Logging products	N	X	X	12 287 555	N	X	X	12 962 314
1133101	Softwood logs and bolts	N	X	X	4 362 301	N	X	X	4 518 325
11331011	Southern yellow pine logs and bolts	N	X	X	1 059 312	N	X	X	N
1133101111	Southern yellow pine logs and bolts mil bd ft Intl 1/4 in. scale..	313	X	S	1 059 312	356	X	N	1 002 426
11331012	Douglas fir logs and bolts	N	X	X	1 545 995	N	X	X	N
1133101221	Douglas fir logs and bolts mil bd ft Intl 1/4 in. scale..	150	X	S	1 545 995	202	X	N	1 517 874
11331013	Hemlock logs and bolts	N	X	X	481 447	N	X	X	N
1133101331	Hemlock logs and bolts mil bd ft Intl 1/4 in. scale..	62	X	S	481 447	87	X	N	600 011
11331014	Other softwood species logs and bolts	N	X	X	857 595	N	X	X	N
1133101441	Ponderosa pine logs and bolts mil bd ft Intl 1/4 in. scale..	64	X	S	214 694	98	X	N	272 959
1133101451	Spruce logs and bolts mil bd ft Intl 1/4 in. scale..	73	X	S	213 881	81	X	N	252 782
1133101461	Western red cedar logs and bolts mil bd ft Intl 1/4 in. scale..	38	X	S	120 049	64	X	N	115 937
1133101471	Redwood logs and bolts mil bd ft Intl 1/4 in. scale..	10	X	D	D	17	X	N	92 610
1133101481	Other softwood species logs and bolts ... mil bd ft Intl 1/4 in. scale..	151	X	D	D	188	X	N	260 541
1133101Y	Softwood logs and bolts, nsk	N	X	X	417 952	N	X	X	N
1133101YVV	Softwood logs and bolts, nsk	N	X	X	417 952	N	X	X	403 185
1133103	Hardwood logs and bolts	N	X	X	504 903	N	X	X	537 969
11331031	Hardwood logs and bolts	N	X	X	358 218	N	X	X	N
1133103111	Maple logs and bolts	69	X	X	49 521	84	X	X	40 628
1133103121	Red oak logs and bolts	132	X	X	64 369	189	X	X	91 704
1133103131	White oak logs and bolts	92	X	X	41 415	118	X	X	70 452
1133103141	Other hardwood species logs and bolts	164	X	X	202 913	N	X	X	N
1133103Y	Hardwood logs and bolts, nsk	N	X	X	146 685	N	X	X	N
1133103YVV	Hardwood logs and bolts, nsk	N	X	X	146 685	N	X	X	83 317
1133105	Pulpwood	N	X	X	1 085 283	N	X	X	1 015 502
11331051	Pulpwood	N	X	X	1 016 163	N	X	X	N
1133105111	Softwood pulpwood 1,000 standard cords..	391	X	S	747 318	416	X	S	675 504
1133105121	Hardwood pulpwood	304	X	X	268 845	330	X	X	270 644
1133105Y	Pulpwood, nsk	N	X	X	69 120	N	X	X	N
1133105YVV	Pulpwood, nsk	N	X	X	69 120	N	X	X	69 354
1133107	Other roundwood products, nec	N	X	X	410 566	N	X	X	479 101
11331071	Other roundwood products	N	X	X	360 967	N	X	X	N
1133107111	Wood poles, piles, and posts, untreated, not more than 15 feet in length	26	X	X	30 629	30	X	X	28 857
1133107121	Softwood poles, piles, and posts, untreated, more than 15 feet in length	42	X	X	69 993	81	X	X	103 181
1133107131	Hardwood poles, piles, and posts, untreated, more than 15 feet in length	12	X	X	4 164	18	X	X	9 201
1133107141	Softwood chips produced in the field, measured in short tons 1,000 s tons..	85	X	S	125 109	73	X	95 239.8	125 422
1133107151	Hardwood chips produced in the field, measured in short tons 1,000 s tons..	60	X	S	55 351	64	X	S	50 519
1133107161	Softwood chips produced in the field, measured in standard units (one standard unit, 200 cu ft of gravity packed chips, one standard cord) 1,000 standard units..	11	X	S	27 546	25	X	755.7	44 561
1133107171	Hardwood chips produced in the field, measured in standard units (one standard unit, 200 cu ft of gravity packed chips, one standard cord) 1,000 standard units..	13	X	S	14 003	18	X	9566.1	22 171
1133107181	Other roundwood products and wood in the rough, nec, including brierwood, stumps, sticks, burls, fuelwood, etc.	29	X	X	34 172	30	X	X	34 298
1133107Y	Other roundwood products, nsk	N	X	X	49 599	N	X	X	N
1133107YVV	Other roundwood products, nsk	N	X	X	49 599	N	X	X	60 891
1133109	Receipts for contract logging of timber owned by others	N	X	X	2 894 060	N	X	X	2 469 664
11331091	Receipts for contract logging of timber owned by others	N	X	X	2 894 060	N	X	X	N
1133109100	Receipts for contract logging of timber owned by others	2 478	X	X	2 894 060	2 537	X	X	2 469 664

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992—Con.

[Includes quantity and value of products of this industry produced by (1) establishments classified in this industry (primary) and (2) establishments classified in other industries (secondary). Transfers of products of this industry from one establishment of a company to another establishment of the same company (interplant transfers) are also included. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product code	Product	1997				1992			
		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments	
				Quantity	Value (\$1,000)			Quantity	Value (\$1,000)
113310	Logging products—Con.								
113310W	Logging products, nsk, total	N	X	X	3 030 442	N	X	X	3 941 753
113310WY	Logging products, nsk, total	N	X	X	3 030 442	N	X	X	N
113310WYWW	Logging products, nsk, for nonadministrative-record establishments	N	X	X	1 728 470	N	X	X	2 189 637
113310WYWY	Logging products, nsk, for administrative-record establishments	N	X	X	1 301 972	N	X	X	1 752 116

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.

@ Additional data are available for these codes at the aggregate U.S. level in the Current Industrial Report (CIR) series; see Appendix F for the CIR survey number and title.

\$ This product is primary to more than one industry; see Appendix F for a listing of the related product codes.

Note: For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: P 10 to 19 percent estimated; Q 20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by S.

Table 6b. Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992

[Product classes covered are those that are economically significant and whose production is geographically dispersed, provided dispersion is not approximated by data in Table 2. Also, product classes are not shown if they are miscellaneous or "not specified by kind" classes. Statistics for some states are withheld because they are either less than \$2 million in product class shipments or they disclose data for individual companies in 1997. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanations of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product class code	Product class and geographic area	Value of product shipments (\$1,000)	
		1997	1992
1133101	SOFTWOOD LOGS AND BOLTS		
	United States	4 362 301	4 518 325
	Alabama	67 078	110 356
	Alaska	198 832	227 636
	Arkansas	152 623	158 533
	California	154 140	237 308
	Colorado	4 331	N
	Florida	77 317	55 303
	Georgia	96 614	101 805
	Idaho	245 711	169 651
	Louisiana	107 022	55 464
	Maine	128 299	144 922
	Maryland	3 210	N
	Michigan	2 659	3 194
	Minnesota	4 689	2 508
	Mississippi	271 459	207 866
	Montana	115 308	73 992
	New Hampshire	5 368	4 115
	New York	4 362	3 520
	North Carolina	122 671	154 147
	Oregon	993 860	1 158 221
	South Carolina	38 898	75 737
	Texas	210 876	152 885
	Virginia	10 642	10 646
	Washington	1 331 068	1 346 885
	West Virginia	2 035	N
	Wyoming	2 008	4 327
1133103	HARDWOOD LOGS AND BOLTS		
	United States	504 903	537 969
	Alabama	20 535	31 790
	Arkansas	14 032	18 623
	California	2 136	3 856
	Florida	6 274	5 396
	Georgia	9 334	15 549
	Kentucky	13 373	11 388
	Louisiana	15 436	12 355
	Maine	72 605	43 877
	Michigan	18 228	18 542
	Mississippi	43 424	35 603
	Missouri	8 615	N
	New Hampshire	2 514	3 919
	New York	10 566	12 086
	North Carolina	49 533	43 698
	Ohio	13 610	23 590
	Oregon	26 163	12 681
	Pennsylvania	7 776	41 961
	South Carolina	8 988	12 309
	Tennessee	2 319	18 244
	Texas	16 229	10 725

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6b. **Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992—Con.**

[Product classes covered are those that are economically significant and whose production is geographically dispersed, provided dispersion is not approximated by data in Table 2. Also, product classes are not shown if they are miscellaneous or "not specified by kind" classes. Statistics for some states are withheld because they are either less than \$2 million in product class shipments or they disclose data for individual companies in 1997. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanations of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product class code	Product class and geographic area	Value of product shipments (\$1,000)	
		1997	1992
1133103	HARDWOOD LOGS AND BOLTS—Con.		
	Virginia	9 702	16 269
	Washington	68 754	68 968
	West Virginia	5 021	9 222
	Wisconsin	13 647	14 478
1133105	PULPWOOD		
	United States	1 085 283	1 015 502
	Alabama	133 517	126 754
	Arkansas	52 716	30 529
	Florida	243 007	N
	Georgia	88 745	56 262
	Louisiana	79 742	39 423
	Maine	90 116	135 856
	Michigan	28 171	32 287
	Minnesota	19 906	16 882
	Mississippi	85 416	54 752
	New Hampshire	3 219	2 956
	North Carolina	37 346	67 250
	Ohio	2 532	N
	Oregon	5 703	14 134
	South Carolina	37 497	38 143
	Tennessee	5 970	4 341
	Texas	64 397	65 725
	Virginia	17 415	11 913
	Washington	18 742	24 829
	West Virginia	3 061	N
	Wisconsin	41 400	33 224
1133107	OTHER ROUNDWOOD PRODUCTS, NEC		
	United States	410 566	479 101
	Alabama	36 712	34 867
	Arkansas	50 455	41 862
	California	10 956	8 793
	Florida	19 227	20 209
	Georgia	14 230	34 843
	Idaho	6 646	9 556
	Louisiana	16 020	15 696
	Maine	24 225	36 468
	Michigan	21 151	17 669
	Minnesota	3 580	2 912
	Mississippi	31 210	44 049
	Montana	9 842	N
	New Hampshire	7 984	7 957
	New York	10 495	3 229
	North Carolina	25 043	15 638
	Ohio	5 202	8 912
	Oklahoma	5 579	N
	Oregon	35 056	76 805
	Pennsylvania	4 667	2 733
	South Carolina	13 688	15 721
	Texas	12 841	8 697
	Virginia	2 429	7 886
	Washington	22 814	36 738
	West Virginia	3 198	4 054
	Wisconsin	6 448	5 339
1133109	RECEIPTS FOR CONTRACT LOGGING OF TIMBER OWNED BY OTHERS		
	United States	2 894 060	2 469 664
	Alabama	234 857	154 967
	Alaska	129 446	64 517
	Arizona	4 257	22 105
	Arkansas	80 344	87 825
	California	223 870	237 391
	Colorado	7 377	6 504
	Florida	70 884	72 057
	Georgia	202 610	139 992
	Idaho	129 145	121 216
	Indiana	2 965	N
	Kentucky	4 094	N
	Louisiana	147 960	95 304
	Maine	106 423	77 449
	Maryland	7 703	3 795
	Michigan	20 326	8 225
	Minnesota	8 780	6 419
	Mississippi	155 450	85 796
	Montana	52 452	65 464
	New Hampshire	11 413	15 491
	New York	12 738	7 349
	North Carolina	150 636	115 797
	Oklahoma	9 278	5 410
	Oregon	466 688	474 676
	Pennsylvania	3 060	13 555
	South Carolina	111 112	84 523

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6b. Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992—Con.

[Product classes covered are those that are economically significant and whose production is geographically dispersed, provided dispersion is not approximated by data in Table 2. Also, product classes are not shown if they are miscellaneous or "not specified by kind" classes. Statistics for some states are withheld because they are either less than \$2 million in product class shipments or they disclose data for individual companies in 1997. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanations of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product class code	Product class and geographic area	Value of product shipments (\$1,000)	
		1997	1992
1133109	RECEIPTS FOR CONTRACT LOGGING OF TIMBER OWNED BY OTHERS—Con.		
	South Dakota	3 516	2 195
	Tennessee	8 670	3 879
	Texas	89 639	58 573
	Vermont	4 120	3 422
	Virginia	53 153	41 656
	Washington	339 881	346 512
	West Virginia	18 032	12 828
	Wisconsin	11 171	13 123
	Wyoming	3 682	6 451

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.

@ Additional data are available for these codes at the aggregate U.S. level in the Current Industrial Report (CIR) series; see Appendix F for the CIR survey number and title.

\$ This product is primary to more than one industry; see Appendix F for a listing of the related product codes.

Table 7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1997 and 1992

[Includes quantity and cost of materials consumed or put into production by establishments classified only in this industry. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS material code	Material consumed	1997		1992	
		Quantity	Delivered cost (\$1,000)	Quantity	Delivered cost (\$1,000)
113310	LOGGING				
11311000	Stumpage cost (cost of timber, excluding land, cut and consumed at same establishment)	X	2 166 471	X	1 949 235
00970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies	X	345 153	X	N
00971000	Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies, n.s.k.	X	2 541 577	X	3 758 761

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.

Note: For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: ^p 10 to 19 percent estimated; ^q 20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by S.

Appendix A.

Explanation of Terms

BEGINNING- AND END-OF-YEAR INVENTORIES

Respondents were asked to report their beginning-of-year and end-of-year inventories at cost or market. Effective with the 1982 Economic Census, this change to a uniform instruction for reporting inventories was introduced for all sector reports. Prior to 1982, respondents were permitted to value inventories using any generally accepted accounting method (FIFO, LIFO, market, to name a few). Beginning in 1982, LIFO users were asked to first report inventory values prior to the LIFO adjustment and then to report the LIFO reserve and the LIFO value after adjustment for the reserve.

Inventory Data by Stage of Fabrication

Total inventories and three detailed components (1) finished goods, (2) work-in-process, and (3) materials, supplies, fuels, etc., were collected.

When using inventory data by stage of fabrication for “all industries” and at the three-digit subsector level, it should be noted that an item treated as a finished product by an establishment in one industry may be reported as a raw material by an establishment in a different industry. For example, the finished-product inventories of a steel mill would be reported as raw materials by a stamping plant. Such differences are present in the inventory figures by stage of fabrication shown for all publication levels.

COST OF MATERIALS

This term refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed, whether purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

Included in this item are:

1. Cost of parts, components, containers, etc.—Includes all raw materials, semifinished goods, parts, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year.
2. Cost of products bought and sold in the same condition.

3. Cost of fuels consumed for heat and power—Includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed, whether purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.
4. Cost of purchased electricity—The cost of purchased electric energy represents the amount actually used during the year for heat and power. In addition, information was collected on the quantity of electric energy generated by the establishment and the quantity of electric energy sold or transferred to other plants of the same company.
5. Cost of contract work—This term applies to work done by others on materials furnished by the manufacturing establishment. The actual cost of the material is to be reported on the cost of materials, parts, and containers line of this item. The term “Contract Work” refers to the fee a company pays to another company to perform a service.

Specific Materials Consumed

In addition to the total cost of materials, which every establishment was required to report, information also was collected for most manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. The inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. If less than \$25,000 of a listed material was consumed by an establishment, the cost data could be reported in the “Cost of all other materials...,” Census material code 00970099. Also, the cost of materials for small establishments for which administrative records or short forms were used was imputed into the “Materials not specified by kind,” Census materials code 00971000.

Duplication in Cost of Materials and Value of Shipment

The aggregate of the cost of materials and value of shipments figures for industry groups and for all manufacturing industries includes large amounts of duplication since the products of some industries are used as materials by others. This duplication results, in part, from the addition of related industries representing successive

stages in the production of a finished manufactured product. Examples are the addition of flour mills to bakeries in the food group and the addition of pulp mills to paper mills in the paper and allied products group of industries. Estimates of the overall extent of this duplication indicate that the value of manufactured products exclusive of such duplication (the value of finished manufactures) tends to approximate two-thirds of the total value of products reported in the survey.

Duplication of products within individual industries is significant within a number of industry groups, e.g., machinery and transportation industries. These industries frequently include complete machinery and their parts. In this case, the parts made for original equipment are materials consumed for assembly plants in the same industry.

Even when no significant amount of duplication is involved, value of shipments figures are deficient as measures of the relative economic importance of individual manufacturing industries or geographic areas because of the wide variation in ratio of materials, labor, and other processing costs of value of shipments, both among industries and within the same industry.

Before 1962, cost of materials and value of shipments were not published for some industries which included considerable duplication. Since then, these data have been published for all industries at the U.S. level and beginning in 1964, for all geographic levels.

COST OF PURCHASED SERVICES

Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) establishments were requested to provide information on the cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and other structures, the repair of machinery, communication services, legal services, accounting and bookkeeping services, advertising, software and other data processing services, and refuse removal. Each of these items reflects the costs paid directly by the establishment and excludes salaries paid to employees of the establishment for these services.

Included in the cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and machinery are payments made for all maintenance and repair work on buildings and equipment. Payments made to other establishments of the same company and for repair and maintenance of any leased property also are included. Extensive repairs or reconstruction that was capitalized is considered capital expenditures and is, therefore, excluded from this item. Repair and maintenance costs provided by an owner as part of a rental contract or incurred directly by an establishment in using its own work force also are excluded.

Included in the cost of purchased advertising services are payments for printing, media coverage, and other advertising services and materials.

Included in the cost of purchased software and other data processing services are all purchases by the establishment from other companies. Excluded are services provided by other establishments of the same company (such as by a separate data processing unit).

Included in the cost of purchased refuse removal services are all costs of refuse removal services paid by the establishment, including costs for hazardous waste removal or treatment. Excluded are all costs included in rental payments or as capital expenditures.

Response Coverage Ratio

A response coverage ratio is a measure of the extent to which respondents report for an item. The estimate is made by calculating the ratio value of the weighted total employment data for all the ASM establishments that report the item to the weighted total employment data for all ASM establishments classified in an industry (reporters and non-reporters).

DEPRECIATION CHARGES FOR FIXED ASSETS

This item includes depreciation and amortization charged during the year against assets. Depreciation charged against fixed assets acquired since the beginning of the year and against assets sold or retired during the year are components of this category. Respondents were requested to make certain that they did not report accumulated depreciation.

EMPLOYEES

This item includes all full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments during any part of the pay period which included the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employees" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average for the payroll periods including the 12th of March, May, August, and November.

Production Workers

This item includes workers (up through the line-supervisor level) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, receiving, storing, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping (but not delivering), maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e.g., power plant), recordkeeping, and other services closely associated with these production operations at the establishment covered by the report. Employees above the working-supervisor level are excluded from this item.

All Other Employees

This item covers nonproduction employees of the manufacturing establishment including those engaged in factory supervision above the line-supervisor level. It

includes sales (including driver-salespersons), sales delivery (highway truck drivers and their helpers), advertising, credit, collection, installation and servicing of own products, clerical and routine office functions, executive, purchasing, financing, legal, personnel (including cafeteria, medical, etc.), professional, and technical employees. Also included are employees on the payroll of the manufacturing establishment engaged in the construction of major additions or alterations utilized as a separate work force.

FRINGE BENEFITS

Fringe benefits are divided into legally required expenditures and payments for voluntary programs. The legally required portion consists primarily of Federal old age and survivors' insurance, unemployment compensation, and workers' compensation. Payments for voluntary programs include all programs not specifically required by legislation whether they were employer initiated or the result of collective bargaining. They include the employer portion of such plans as insurance premiums, premiums for supplemental accident and sickness insurance, pension plans, supplemental unemployment compensation, welfare plans, stock purchase plans on which the employer payment is not subject to withholding tax, and deferred profit-sharing plans. They exclude such items as company-operated cafeterias, in-plant medical services, free parking lots, discounts on employee purchases, and uniforms and work clothing for employees.

GROSS BOOK VALUE OF DEPRECIABLE ASSETS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR (BOY) AND END OF YEAR (EOY)

Total value of depreciable assets is collected on all census forms. It shows the value of depreciable assets for the beginning of year and end of year. The data encompass all fixed depreciable assets on the books of establishments. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, machinery, and equipment (production, office, and transportation equipment) for which depreciation reserves are maintained. Excluded are nondepreciable capital assets including inventories and intangible assets, such as timber and mineral rights.

The definition of fixed depreciable assets is consistent with the definition of capital expenditures. For example, expenditures include actual capital outlays during the year rather than the final value of equipment put in place and buildings completed during the year. Accordingly, the value of assets at the end of the year includes the value of construction in progress.

In addition, respondents were requested to make certain that assets at the beginning of the year plus capital expenditures, less retirements, equaled assets at the end of the year.

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND COMPANIES

A separate report was required for each manufacturing establishment (plant) with one employee or more. An establishment is defined as a single physical location where manufacturing is performed. A company, on the other hand, is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

If the company operated at different physical locations, even if the individual locations were producing the same line of goods, a separate report was requested for each location. If the company operated in two or more distinct lines of manufacturing at the same location, a separate report was requested for each activity.

An establishment not in operation for any portion of the year was requested to return the report form with the proper notation in the "Operational Status" section of the form. In addition, the establishment was requested to report data on any employees, capital expenditures, inventories, or shipments from inventories during the year.

PAYROLL

This item includes the gross earnings of all employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments paid in the calendar year. Respondents were told they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax. It includes all forms of compensation, such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' social security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of corporations; it excludes payments to proprietors or partners of unincorporated concerns. Also excluded are payments to members of Armed Forces and pensioners carried on the active payrolls of manufacturing establishments.

The census definition of payrolls is identical to that recommended to all Federal statistical agencies by the Office of Management and Budget. It should be noted that this definition does not include employers' social security contributions or other nonpayroll labor costs, such as employees' pension plans, group insurance premiums, and workers' compensation.

The ASM provides estimates of employers' total supplemental labor costs (those required by Federal and state laws and those incurred voluntarily or as part of collective bargaining agreements).

PRODUCT CODES AND CLASSES OF PRODUCTS

NAICS United States industries are identified by a six-digit code, in contrast to the four-digit SIC code. The longer code accommodates the large number of sectors and allows more flexibility in designing subsectors. Each

product or service is assigned a ten-digit code. The product coding structure represents an extension by the Census Bureau of the six-digit industry classifications of the manufacturing and mining sectors. The classification system operates so that the industrial coverage is progressively narrower with the successive addition of digits. This is illustrated as follows:

NAICS level	NAICS code	Description
Industry	33461	Manufacturing and reproduction of magnetic and optical media
U.S. industry	334612	Reproduction of software
Product class	3346120	Prerecorded compact disc (except software), tape, and record reproducing
BLS link code	3346120X	
Product code	3346120XXX	

As in previous censuses, data were collected for most industries on the quantity and value of individual products shipped. In the 1997 census program, information was collected on the output of almost 10,000 individual product items.

In the new system, there are about 1,500 product classes (seven-digit codes), about 6,000 census products (ten-digit codes), and an additional 3,700 CIR products (ten-digit codes). The ten-digit products are considered the primary products of the industry with the same first six digits.

The list of products for which separate information was collected was prepared after consultation with industry and government representatives. Comparability with previous figures was given considerable weight in the selection of product categories so that comparable 1992 information is presented for most products.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if quantity was not significant or could not be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected.

Shipments include both commercial shipments and transfers of products to other plants of the same company. For industries in which a considerable portion of the total shipments is transferred to other plants of the same company, separate information on interplant transfers also was collected. Moreover, for products that are used to a large degree within the same establishment as materials or components in the fabrication of other products, total production and often consumption of the item within the plant (quantity produced and consumed) was collected. Typically, the information on production also was collected for products for which there are significant differences between total production and shipments in a given year because of wide fluctuations in finished goods inventories. Other measures of output of products with long production cycles were used as appropriate and feasible.

PRIMARY PRODUCT CLASS CODE

This file presents selected statistics for establishments according to their degree of specialization in products primary to their industry. This field contains either the six-digit North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) industry code corresponding to all establishments in the industry, or the seven-digit NAICS product class code for all establishments within the industry that are specialized in a particular product class. Product class specialization is determined by evaluating the ratio of the largest primary product class shipments to total product shipments (primary plus secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishment.

PRODUCTION-WORKER HOURS

This item covers hours worked or paid for at the plant, including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave.

QUANTITY OF ELECTRIC ENERGY CONSUMED FOR HEAT AND POWER

Data on the cost of purchased electric energy were collected on all census forms. However, data on the quantity of purchased electric energy were collected only on the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) form. In addition, information is collected on the quantity of electric energy generated by the establishment and the quantity of electric energy sold or transferred to other plants of the same company.

RENTAL PAYMENTS

Total rental payments are collected on all census forms. However, the breakdown between rental payments for buildings and other structures and rental payments for machinery and equipment is collected only on the ASM forms. This item includes rental payments for the use of all items for which depreciation reserves would be maintained if they were owned by the establishment, e.g., structures and buildings, and production, office, and transportation equipment. Excluded are royalties and other payments for the use of intangibles and depletable assets and land rents where separable.

When an establishment of a multiestablishment company was charged rent by another part of the same company for the use of assets owned by the company, it was instructed to exclude that cost from rental payments. However, the book value (original cost) of these company-owned assets was to be reported as assets of the establishment at the end of the year.

If there were assets at an establishment rented from another company and the rents were paid centrally by the head office of the establishment, the company was instructed to report these rental payments as if they were paid directly by the establishment.

RETIREMENTS OF DEPRECIABLE ASSETS

Included in this item is the gross value of assets sold, retired, scrapped, destroyed, etc., during the calendar year. When a complete operation or establishment changed ownership, the respondent was instructed to report the value of the assets sold at the original cost as recorded in the books of the seller. The respondent also was requested to report retirements of equipment or structures owned by a parent company that the establishment was using as if it were a tenant.

TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES (NEW AND USED)

For establishments in operation and any known plants under construction, manufacturers were asked to report their new and used expenditures for (1) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments and (2) machinery and equipment used for replacement and additions to plant capacity if they were of the type for which depreciation accounts were ordinarily maintained.

Totals for expenditures include the costs of assets leased from nonmanufacturing concerns through capital leases. New facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations are excluded. Also excluded are expenditures for land and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses.

For any equipment or structure transferred for the use of the reporting establishment by the parent company or one of its subsidiaries, the value at which it was transferred to the establishment was to be reported. If an establishment changed ownership during the year, the cost of the fixed assets (building and equipment) was to be reported.

VALUE ADDED

This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments (products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered). The result of this calculation is adjusted by the addition of value added by merchandising operations (i.e., the difference between the sales value and the cost of merchandise sold without further manufacture, processing, or assembly) plus the net change in finished goods and work-in-process between the beginning- and end-of-year inventories.

For those industries where value of production is collected instead of value of shipments, value added is adjusted only for the change in work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of year. For those

industries where value of work done is collected, the value added does not include an adjustment for the change in finished goods or work-in-process inventories.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the figure for value of shipments that results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

VALUE OF SHIPMENTS

This item covers the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts, such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sales of products bought and sold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from material owned by it, whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value, including not only the direct cost of production but also a reasonable proportion of “all other costs” (including company overhead) and profit.

In addition to the value for NAICS defined products, aggregates of the following categories of miscellaneous receipts are reported as part of a total establishment’s value of product shipments:

1. Reported contract work—Receipts for work or services that a plant performed for others on their materials.
2. Value of resales—Sales of products brought and sold without further manufacture, processing, or assembly.
3. Other miscellaneous receipts—Such as repair work, installation, sales of scrap, etc.

Industry primary product value of shipments represents one of the three components of value of shipments. These components are:

1. Primary products value of shipments.
2. Secondary product value of shipments.
3. Total miscellaneous receipts.

Primary product shipments is used in the calculations of industry specialization ratio and industry coverage ratio. The term “Value of primary products shipments made in this industry” is used in this publication and refers to the same data.

Duplication in Cost of Materials and Value of Shipment

The aggregate of the cost of materials and value of shipments figures for industry groups and for all manufacturing industries includes large amounts of duplication since the products of some industries are used as materials by others. This duplication results, in part, from the addition of related industries representing successive stages in the production of a finished manufactured product. Examples are the addition of flour mills to bakeries in the food group and the addition of pulp mills to paper mills in the paper and allied products group of industries. Estimates of the overall extent of this duplication indicate that the value of manufactured products exclusive of such duplication (the value of finished manufactures) tends to approximate two-thirds of the total value of products reported in the annual survey.

Duplication of products within individual industries is significant within a number of industry groups, e.g., machinery and transportation industries. These industries frequently include complete machinery and their parts. In this case, the parts made for original equipment are materials consumed for assembly plants in the same industry.

Even when no significant amount of duplication is involved, value of shipments figures are deficient as measures of the relative economic importance of individual manufacturing industries or geographic areas because of the wide variation in ratio of materials, labor, and other processing costs of value of shipments, both among industries and within the same industry.

Before 1962, cost of materials and value of shipments were not published for some industries which included considerable duplication. Since then, these data have been published for all industries at the U.S. level and beginning in 1964, for all geographic levels.

Specialization and Coverage Ratios

These items are not collected on the report forms but are derived from the data shown in Table 3. An establishment is classified in a particular industry if its shipments of primary products of that industry exceed in value its shipments of the products of any other single industry.

An establishment's shipments include those products assigned to an industry (primary products), those considered primary to other industries (secondary products), and receipts for miscellaneous activities (merchandising, contract work, resales, etc.). Specialization and coverage ratios have been developed to measure the relationship of primary product shipments to the data on shipments for the industry shown in Tables 1a through 5 and data on product shipments shown in Tables 6a and 6b.

Specialization ratio represents the ratio of primary product shipments to total product shipments (primary and secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishments classified in the industry.

Coverage ratio represents the ratio of primary products shipped by the establishments classified in the industry to the total shipments of such products that are shipped by all manufacturing establishments wherever classified.

Appendix B.

NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions

113310 LOGGING

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in one or more of the following: (1) cutting timber; (2) cutting and transporting timber; and (3) producing wood chips in the field.

The data published with NAICS code 113310 include the following SIC industry:

2411 Logging

Appendix C.

Coverage and Methodology

MAIL/NONMAIL UNIVERSE

The manufacturing universe includes about 400,000 establishments. This number includes those industries in the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) definition of manufacturing, but not those industries leaving the manufacturing sector in the classification change. The amounts of information requested from manufacturing establishments were dependent upon a number of factors. The more important considerations were the size of the company and whether it was included in the annual survey of manufactures (ASM). The methods of obtaining information for the various subsets of the universe to arrive at the aggregate figures shown in the publication are described below:

1. Small single-establishment companies not sent a report form.

Approximately 40 percent of the manufacturing establishments were small single-establishment companies that were excused from filing a census report. Selection of these establishments was based on two factors: annual payroll and our ability to assign the correct six-digit NAICS industry classification to the establishment. For each four-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) industry code, an annual payroll cutoff was determined. These cutoffs were derived so that the establishments with payroll less than the cutoff were expected to account for no more than 3 percent of the value of shipments for the industry. Generally, all single-establishment companies with less than 5 employees were excused, while all establishments with more than 20 employees were mailed forms. Establishments below the cutoff that could not be directly assigned a six-digit NAICS code were mailed a classification report which requested information for assigning NAICS industry codes. Establishments below the cutoff that could be directly assigned a six-digit NAICS code were excused from filing any report. For below cutoff establishments, information on the physical location, payroll, and receipts was obtained from the administrative records of other Federal agencies under special arrangements that safeguarded their confidentiality.

Estimates of data for these small establishments were developed using industry averages in conjunction with the administrative information. The value of shipments and cost of materials were not distributed among specific products and materials for these

establishments but were included in the product and material “not specified by kind” (nsc) categories.

The industry classification codes included in the administrative-record files were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. As a result, an indeterminate number of establishments were erroneously coded to a four-digit SIC industry and then erroneously re-coded to a six-digit NAICS industry. This was especially true whenever there was a relatively fine line of demarcation between industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity.

Sometimes the administrative-record cases had only two- or three-digit SIC group classification codes available in the files. For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, these establishments were sent a separate classification form, which requested information on the products and services of the establishment. This form was used to code many of these establishments to the appropriate six-digit NAICS level. Establishments that did not return the classification form were coded later to those six-digit NAICS industries identified as “All other” industries within the given subsector.

As a result of these situations, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified by industry. However, such possible misclassification has no significant effect on the statistics other than on the number of companies and establishments.

The total establishment count for individual industries should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the count of total number of establishments.

2. Establishments sent a report form.

The establishments covered in the mail canvass were divided into three groups:

- a. ASM sample establishments.

This group accounts for approximately 15 percent of all manufacturing establishments. The ASM panel covers all the units of large manufacturing establishments as well as a sample of the medium and smaller establishments. The probability of selection was proportionate to size. For more information, see the Description of the ASM Survey Sample.

In an economic census year, the ASM report form (MA-1000) replaces the first page of the regular census form for those establishments included in the ASM. In addition to information on employment, payroll, and other items normally requested on the regular census form, establishments in the ASM sample were requested to supply additional information on gross book value of assets and capital expenditures. ASM establishments were also requested to provide information on retirements, depreciation, rental payments, and supplemental labor costs. For establishments not included in the ASM, these additional items were estimated using relationships observed in the ASM establishment data. The census statistics for these variables are a sum of the ASM establishment data and the estimated data for non-ASM establishments. ASM establishments were also requested to provide information for selected purchased services. The census statistics for the purchased service items were derived solely from the ASM establishments. See Appendix A, Explanation of Terms for an explanation of these items. The census part of the report form is 1 of 220 versions containing product, material, and special inquiries. The diversity of manufacturing activities necessitated the use of this many forms to canvass the 480 manufacturing industries. Each form was developed for a group of related industries.

Appearing on each form was a list of products primary to the group of related industries as well as secondary products and miscellaneous services that establishments classified in these industries were likely to perform. Respondents were requested to identify the products, the value of each product, and, in many cases, the quantity of the product shipped during the survey year. Space also was provided for the respondent to describe products not specifically identified on the form.

The report form also contained a materials-consumed inquiry which varied from form to form depending on the industries being canvassed. The respondents were asked to review a list of materials generally used in their production processes. From this list, each establishment was requested to identify those materials consumed during the survey year, the cost of each, and, in certain cases, the quantity consumed. Once again, space was provided for the respondent to describe significant materials not identified on the form.

A wide variety of special inquiries was included to measure activities peculiar to a given industry, such as operations performed and equipment used.

b. Large and medium establishments (non-ASM).

Approximately 30 percent of all manufacturing establishments were included in this group. A variable cutoff, based on administrative-record payroll data and determined on an industry-by-industry basis, was used to select those establishments that were to receive 1 of the 220 economic census – manufacturing regular forms. The first page, requesting establishment data for items such as employment and payroll, was standard but did not contain the detailed statistics included on the ASM form. The product, material, and special inquiry sections supplied were based on the historical industry classification of the establishment.

c. Small single-establishment companies (non-ASM).

This group includes approximately 15 percent of all manufacturing establishments. For those industries where application of the variable cutoff for administrative-record cases resulted in a large number of small establishments being included in the mail canvass, an abbreviated or short form was used. These establishments received 1 of the 31 versions of the short form, which requested summary product and material data and totals but no details on employment, payroll, cost of materials, inventories, and capital expenditures.

Use of the short form has no adverse effect on published totals for the industry statistics because the same data were collected on the short form as on the long form. However, detailed information on products and materials consumed was not collected on the short form; thus, its use would increase the value of the nsk categories.

INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION OF ESTABLISHMENTS

Each of the establishments covered in the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing was classified in 1 of 480 industries (473 manufacturing industries and 7 former manufacturing industries) in accordance with the industry definitions in the 1997 NAICS Manual. This is the first edition of the NAICS Manual and it is a major change from the 1987 SIC Manual that was used previously. Appendix A of the 1997 NAICS Manual notes the comparability between the 1987 SIC and 1997 NAICS classification systems. When applicable, Appendix G of this report shows the product class and product comparability between the two systems for data in this report.

In the NAICS system, an industry is generally defined as a group of establishments that have similar production processes. To the extent practical, the system uses supply-based or production-oriented concepts in defining industries. The resulting group of establishments must be significant in terms of number, value added by manufacture, value of shipments, and number of employees.

The coding system works in such a way that the definitions progressively become narrower with successive additions of numerical digits. In the manufacturing sector for 1997, there are 21 subsectors (three-digit NAICS), 86 industry groups (four-digit NAICS), 184 NAICS industries (five-digit NAICS) that are comparable with Canadian and Mexican classification, and 473 U.S. industries (six-digit NAICS). This represents an expansion of the four-digit SIC-based U.S. industries from 459 in 1987. Product classes and products of the manufacturing industries have been assigned codes based on the industry from which they originate. In the new system, there are about 1,500 product classes (seven-digit codes), about 6,000 census products, and an additional 3,700 CIR products (ten-digit codes). The ten-digit products are considered the primary products of the industry with the same first six digits. These counts do not include the seven former manufacturing industries that are included in the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing.

For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, all establishments were classified in particular industries based on the products they produced. If an establishment made products of more than one industry, it was classified in the industry with the largest product value. For 1997, there were no “resistance rules” or “frozen industries.”

In ASM years, establishments included in the ASM sample with certainty weights are reclassified by industry only if the change in the primary activity from the prior year is significant or if the change has occurred for 2 successive years. This procedure prevents reclassification when there are minor shifts in product mix.

In ASM years, establishments included in the ASM sample with noncertainty weight are not shifted from one industry classification to another. They are retained in the industry where they were classified in the base census year. However, in the following census year, these ASM plants are allowed to shift from one industry to another.

The results of these rules covering the switching of plants from one industry classification to another are that some industries comprise different mixes of establishments in different survey years. Hence, comparisons between prior-year and current-year published totals, particularly at the six-digit NAICS level, should be viewed with caution. This is particularly true for the comparison between the data shown for a census year versus the data shown for the previous ASM year.

As previously noted, the small establishments that may have been misclassified by industry are usually administrative-record cases whose industry codes were assigned on the basis of incomplete descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. Such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than on the number of companies and establishments.

Establishments frequently make products classified both in their industry (primary products) and other industries (secondary products). Industry statistics (employment, payroll, value added by manufacture, value of shipments, etc.) reflect the activities of the establishments which may make both primary and secondary products. Product statistics, however, represent the output of all establishments without regard for the classification of the producing establishment. For this reason, when relating the industry statistics, especially the value of shipments, to the product statistics, the composition of the industry’s output should be considered.

The extent to which industry and product statistics may be matched with each other is measured by the primary product specialization ratio and the coverage ratio. The primary product specialization ratio is the proportion of industry shipments accounted for by the primary products of establishments classified in the industry. The coverage ratio is the proportion of product shipments accounted for by establishments classified in the industry.

ESTABLISHMENT BASIS OF REPORTING

The economic census – manufacturing is conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each location or establishment. The ASM also is conducted on an establishment basis, but separate reports are filed for just those establishments selected in the sample. Companies engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location are requested to submit separate reports if the plant records permit such a separation and if the activities are substantial in size.

In 1997, as in earlier years, a minimum size limit was set for inclusion of establishments in the census. All establishments employing one person or more at any time during the census year are included. The same size limitation has applied since 1947 in censuses and annual surveys of manufactures. In the 1939 and earlier censuses, establishments with less than \$5,000 value of products were excluded. The change in the minimum size limit in 1947 does not appreciably affect the historical comparability of the census figures except for data on number of establishments for a few industries.

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing excludes data for central administrative offices (CAOs). These would include separately operated administrative offices, warehouses, garages, and other auxiliary units that service manufacturing establishments of the same company. These data are published in a separate report series.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASM SURVEY SAMPLE

The annual survey of manufactures (ASM) sample is drawn for the second survey year after a census. The most recent sample was drawn for the 1994 survey year based on the 1992 Census of Manufactures. This sample will be in place through the 1998 ASM.

In 1992, there were approximately 370,000 individual manufacturing establishments. For sample efficiency and cost considerations, the 1992 manufacturing population was partitioned into two components for developing estimates within the ASM; a mail stratum and a nonmail stratum.

Mail stratum. The mail stratum of the survey is comprised of larger single-location manufacturing companies and all manufacturing establishments of multiunit companies (companies that operate at more than one physical location). Approximately 230,000 of the 370,000 establishments in the 1992 census were assigned to the mail stratum. On an annual basis, the mail stratum is supplemented with larger, newly active single-location companies identified from a list provided by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and new manufacturing locations of multiunit companies identified from the Census Bureau's Company Organization Survey (COS).

For the 1994 survey, a new sample of approximately 58,000 individual establishments was selected from the mail stratum assembled from the 1992 census. Supplemental samples representing both 1993 and 1994 births (newly active establishments that were not included in the 1992 census) were also selected. Establishments selected for the sample are mailed an ASM survey questionnaire for each year through 1998.

The 1994-98 ASM sample design is similar to the one used since 1984. Companies in the 1992 Census of Manufactures with manufacturing shipments of at least \$500 million were defined as company certainties. For these large companies, each manufacturing establishment is included in the mail sample. For the 1994-98 sample, there are approximately 650 certainty companies collectively accounting for over 18,000 establishments.

For the remaining portion of the mail component of the survey, the establishment was defined as the sample unit. All establishments with 250 employees or more were defined as employment certainties. In addition, all establishments producing products in SIC 3571 (Electronic Computers) were defined as certainties. Across these three arbitrary certainty classes, there were approximately 25,000 establishments included in the sample with certainty. Collectively, these certainty establishments accounted for approximately 80 percent of the total value of shipments in the 1992 Census of Manufactures.

Smaller establishments in the remaining portion of the mail stratum were sampled with probabilities ranging from .02 to 1.00. The initial probabilities of selection assigned to these establishments were proportionate to a measure-of-size determined for each establishment. The measure-of-size was a function of the establishment's 1992 industry classification, its 1992 product class data, and the historical variability of the year-to-year estimates of the product class estimates. For each product class (1,755) and four-digit industry (459), a desired reliability

constraint was specified. Using a technique developed by Dr. James R. Chromy of the Research Triangle Institute, the initial establishment probabilities were optimized such that the expected sample satisfied all industry and product class reliability constraints while the sample size was minimized. This technique reduces the likelihood of selecting nonrepresentative samples for individual product classes or industries.

This method of assigning probabilities based on product class shipments is motivated by our primary desire to produce reliable estimates of both product class and industry shipments. The high correlation between shipments and employment, value-added, and other general statistics assures that these variables will also be well represented by the sample. The actual sample selection procedure uses an independent chance of selection method (Poisson sampling) which permits us to prevent small establishments from being selected in consecutive samples without introducing a bias into the survey estimates.

Nonmail component. The initial nonmail component of the survey was comprised of approximately 140,000 small, single-establishment companies that were tabulated as administrative records in the 1992 Census of Manufactures. The nonmail stratum is also supplemented annually using the list of newly active single-location companies provided by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and payroll cutoffs. Companies with payroll below the payroll cutoff are added to the nonmail stratum. For this portion of the population, sampling is not used. The data for this group are estimated based on selected information obtained annually from the administrative records of the IRS and Social Security Administration (SSA). This administrative information, which includes payroll, total employment, industry classification, and physical location, is obtained under conditions which safeguard the confidentiality of both tax and census records.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASM ESTIMATING PROCEDURE

Most of the ASM estimates derived for the mail stratum are computed using a difference estimator. At the establishment level, there is a strong correlation between the current-year data values and the corresponding 1992 (base) data values. Therefore, within the mailed stratum, for each item at each level of aggregation, an estimate of the "difference" between the current year and the base year is computed from sample cases and added to the corresponding base-year values. For the 1993-1997 ASM estimates, the 1992 Census of Manufactures values serve as the base year. For the 1998 ASM, the base will be updated to be the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing.

Due to the positive year-to-year correlation, estimates derived using this methodology are generally more reliable than comparable estimates developed from the current sample data alone. Estimates for the capital expenditures variables are not generated using the difference

estimator because the year-to-year correlations are considerably weaker. The standard linear estimator is used for these variables.

For the nonmail stratum, estimates for payroll and employment are directly tabulated from the administrative-record data provided by IRS and SSA. Estimates of data other than payroll and employment are developed from industry averages. Although the nonmail stratum contains approximately 170,000 individual establishments in 1994, it accounts for less than 2 percent of the estimate for total value of shipments at the total manufacturing level.

Corresponding estimates for the mail and nonmail components are combined to produce the estimates included in this publication.

QUALIFICATIONS OF THE ASM DATA

The estimates developed from the sample are apt to differ somewhat from the results of a survey covering all companies in the sample lists but otherwise conducted under essentially the same conditions as the actual sample survey. The estimates of the magnitude of the sampling errors (the difference between the estimates obtained and the results theoretically obtained from a comparable, complete-coverage survey) are provided by the standard errors of estimates.

The particular sample selected for the ASM is one of many similar probability samples that, by chance, might have been selected under the same specifications. Each of the possible samples would yield somewhat different sets of results, and the standard errors are measures of the variation of all the possible sample estimates around the theoretically comparable, complete-coverage values.

Estimates of the standard errors have been computed from the sample data for selected ASM statistics in this report. They are represented in the form of relative standard errors (the standard errors divided by the estimated values to which they refer).

In conjunction with its associated estimate, the relative standard error may be used to define confidence intervals (ranges that would include the comparable, complete-coverage value for specified percentages of all the possible samples).

The complete-coverage value would be included in the range:

From one standard error below to one standard error above the derived estimate for about two-thirds of all possible samples.

From two standard errors below to two standard errors above the derived estimate for about 19 out of 20 of all possible samples.

From three standard errors below to three standard errors above the derived estimate for nearly all samples.

An inference that the comparable, complete-survey result would be within the indicated ranges would be correct in approximately the relative frequencies shown. Those proportions, therefore, may be interpreted as defining the confidence that the estimates from a particular sample would differ from complete-coverage results by as much as one, two, or three standard errors, respectively.

For example, suppose an estimated total is shown at 50,000 with an associated relative standard error of 2 percent, that is, a standard error of 1,000 (2 percent of 50,000). There is approximately 67 percent confidence that the interval 49,000 to 51,000 includes the complete-coverage total, about 95 percent confidence that the interval 48,000 to 52,000 includes the complete-coverage total, and almost certain confidence that the interval 47,000 to 53,000 includes the complete-coverage total.

In addition to the sample errors, the estimates are subject to various response and operational errors: errors of collection, reporting, coding, transcription, imputation for nonresponse, etc. These operational errors also would occur if a complete canvass were to be conducted under the same conditions as the survey. Explicit measures of their effects generally are not available. However, it is believed that most of the important operational errors were detected and corrected during the Census Bureau's review of the data for reasonableness and consistency. The small operational errors usually remain. To some extent, they are compensating in the aggregated totals shown. When important operational errors were detected too late to correct the estimates, the data were suppressed or were specifically qualified in the tables.

As derived, the estimated standard errors included part of the effect of the operational errors. The total errors, which depend upon the joint effect of the sampling and operational errors, are usually of the order of size indicated by the standard error, or moderately higher. However, for particular estimates, the total error may considerably exceed the standard errors shown. Any figures shown in the tables in this publication having an associated standard error exceeding 15 percent may be combined with higher level totals, creating a broader aggregate, which then may be of acceptable reliability.

DATA FROM THE CURRENT INDUSTRIAL REPORTS (CIR)

The CIR program provides product statistics for selected manufacturing industries at the U.S. level annually and, in some cases, monthly and/or quarterly. When detail product data are collected in the CIR, they are not also collected in the census. However, the annual CIR data are included in the census Product Summary report.

The CIR program uses a unified data collection, processing, and publication system. The Census Bureau updates the survey panels for most reports annually and reconciles the estimates to the results of the broader-based annual survey of manufactures and the economic

census – manufacturing. The economic census – manufacturing provides a complete list of all producers of the products covered by the CIR program and serves as the primary source for CIR sampling. Where a small number of producers exist, CIR surveys cover all known producers of a product. However, when the number of producers is large, cutoff and random sampling techniques are used. Surveys are continually reviewed and modified to provide the most up-to-date information on products produced. While the CIR program includes both mandatory and voluntary surveys, the annual data are mandatory.

DUPLICATION IN COST OF MATERIALS AND VALUE OF SHIPMENTS

Data for cost of materials and value of shipments include varying amounts of duplication, especially at higher levels of aggregation. This is because the products of one establishment may be the materials of another. The value added statistics avoid this duplication and are, for most purposes, the best measure for comparing the relative economic importance of industries and geographic areas.

VALUE OF INDUSTRY SHIPMENTS COMPARED WITH VALUE OF PRODUCT SHIPMENTS

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing shows value of shipments data for industries and products. In the industry statistics tables and files, these data represent the total value of shipments of all establishments classified in a particular industry. The data include the shipments of the products classified in the industry (primary to the industry), products classified in other industries (secondary to the industry), and miscellaneous receipts (repair work, sale of scrap, research and development, installation receipts, and resales). Value of product shipments shown in the products statistics tables and files represent the total value of all products shipped that are classified as primary to an industry regardless of the classification of the producing establishment.

Appendix D. Geographic Notes

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix E. Metropolitan Areas

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix F. Footnotes for Products Statistics and Materials Consumed by Kind

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix G.

Comparability of Product Classes and Product Codes: 1997 to 1992

1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published	1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published	1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published
1133101	24111	24111	1133103131	2411219	2411219	1133107131	2411414	2411414
1133101111	2411111	2411111	1133103141 pt	2411227 pt	2411220	1133107141	2411416	2411416
1133101221	2411117	2411117	1133103141 pt	2411227 pt	2411221	1133107151	2411422	2411422
1133101331	2411121	2411121	1133103141 pt	2411227 pt	2411226	1133107161	2411418	2411418
1133101441	2411113	2411113	1133103YVW	2411200	2411200	1133107171	2411424	2411424
1133101451	2411115	2411115				1133107181	2411431	2411431
1133101461	2411123	2411123	1133105	24113	24113	1133107YVW	2411400	2411400
1133101471	2411109	2411109	1133105111	2411311	2411311			
1133101481	2411127	2411127	1133105121	2411313	2411313	1133109	24119	24119
1133101YVW	2411100	2411100	1133105YVW	2411300	2411300	1133109100	2411900	2411900
1133103	24112	24112	1133107	24114	24114	113310W	24110	24110
1133103111	2411213	2411213	1133107111	2411406	2411406	113310WYVW	2411000	2411000
1133103121	2411218	2411218	1133107121	2411412	2411412	113310WYWY	2411002	2411002

Dog and Cat Food Manufacturing

1997

Issued December 1999

EC97M-3111A

1997 Economic Census

Manufacturing

Industry Series



U S C E N S U S B U R E A U

Helping You Make Informed Decisions

U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The staff of the Manufacturing and Construction Division prepared this report. **Judy M. Dodds**, Assistant Chief for Census and Related Programs, was responsible for the overall planning, management, and coordination. **Kenneth Hansen**, Chief, Manufactured Durables Branch, assisted by **Mike Brown**, **Renee Coley**, **Raphael Corrado**, and **Milbren Thomas**, Section Chiefs, **Michael Zampogna**, Former Chief, Manufactured Nondurables Branch, assisted by **Allen Foreman**, **Robert Miller**, **Robert Reinard**, and **Nat Shelton**, Section Chiefs, and **Tom Lee**, **Robert Rosati**, and **Tom Flood**, Special Assistants, performed the planning and implementation. **Stephanie Angel**, **Brian Appert**, **Stanis Batton**, **Carol Beasley**, **Chris Blackburn**, **Larry Blumberg**, **Vera Harris-Bourne**, **Brenda Campbell**, **Suzanne Conard**, **Vance Davis**, **Mary Ellickson**, **Matt Gaines**, **Merry Glascoe**, **Kay Hanks**, **Karen Harshbarger**, **Nancy Higgins**, **James Hinckley**, **Walter Hunter**, **Jim Jamski**, **Evelyn Jordan**, **Robert Lee**, **John Linehan**, **Paul Marck**, **Keith McKenzie**, **Philippe Morris**, **Joanna Nguyen**, **Betty Pannell**, **Joyce Pomeroy**, **Venita Powell**, **Cynthia Ramsey**, **Chris Savage**, **Arona Stovall**, **Sue Sundermann**, **Thanos Theodoropoulos**, **Dora Thomas**, **Ann Truffa**, **Ronanne Vinson**, **Keeley Voor**, **Denneth Wallace**, **Tempie Whittington**, **Lissene Witt**, and **Mike Yamaner** provided primary staff assistance.

Brian Greenberg, Assistant Chief for Research and Methodology Programs, assisted by **Stacey Cole**, Chief, Manufacturing Programs Methodology Branch, and **Robert Struble**, Section Chief, provided the mathematical and statistical techniques as well as the coverage operations. **Jeffrey Dalzell** and **Cathy Ritenour** provided primary staff assistance.

Mendel D. Gayle, Chief, Forms, Publications, and Customer Services Branch, assisted by **Julius Smith Jr.** and **Baruti Taylor**, Section Chiefs, performed overall

coordination of the publication process. **Kim Credito**, **Patrick Duck**, **Chip Murph**, **Wanda Sledd**, and **Veronica White** provided primary staff assistance.

The Economic Planning and Coordination Division, **Lawrence A. Blum**, Assistant Chief for Collection Activities and **Shirin A. Ahmed**, Assistant Chief for Post-Collection Processing, assisted by **Dennis Shoemaker**, Chief, Post-Collection Census Processing Branch, **Brandy Yarbrough**, Section Chief, **Sheila Proudfoot**, **Richard Williamson**, **Andrew W. Hait**, and **Jennifer E. Lins**, was responsible for developing the systems and procedures for data collection, editing, review, correction and dissemination

The staff of the National Processing Center, **Judith N. Petty**, Chief, performed mailout preparation and receipt operations, clerical and analytical review activities, data keying, and geocoding review.

The Geography Division staff developed geographic coding procedures and associated computer programs.

The Economic Statistical Methods and Programming Division, **Charles P. Pautler Jr.**, Chief, developed and coordinated the computer processing systems. **Martin S. Harahush**, Assistant Chief for Quinquennial Programs, assisted by **Barbara Lambert** and **Christina Arledge** were responsible for design and implementation of the computer systems. **Gary T. Sheridan**, Chief, Manufacturing and Construction Branch, **Lori A. Guido** and **Roy A. Smith**, Section Chiefs, supervised the preparation of the computer programs.

Computer Services Division, **Debra Williams**, Chief, performed the computer processing.

The staff of the Administrative and Customer Services Division, **Walter C. Odom**, Chief, performed planning, design, composition, editorial review, and printing planning and procurement for publications, Internet products, and report forms. **Cynthia G. Brooks** provided publication coordination and editing.

Dog and Cat Food Manufacturing

1997

Issued December 1999

EC97M-3111A

1997 Economic Census

Manufacturing

Industry Series



U.S. Department of Commerce

William M. Daley,

Secretary

Robert L. Mallett,

Deputy Secretary

Economics

and Statistics

Administration

Robert J. Shapiro,

Under Secretary for

Economic Affairs

U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Kenneth Prewitt,

Director



**Economics
and Statistics
Administration**

Robert J. Shapiro,
Under Secretary
for Economic Affairs



U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Kenneth Prewitt,
Director

William G. Barron,
Deputy Director

Paula J. Schneider,
Principal Associate Director
for Programs

Frederick T. Knickerbocker,
Associate Director
for Economic Programs

Thomas L. Mesenbourg,
Assistant Director
for Economic Programs

William G. Bostic Jr.,
Chief, Manufacturing
and Construction Division

CONTENTS

Introduction to the Economic Census	1
Manufacturing	5

TABLES

1. Industry Statistics on NAICS Basis With Distribution Among 1987 SIC-Based Industries: 1997	7
2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1997	7
3. Detailed Statistics by Industry: 1997	8
4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size: 1997.....	9
5. Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1997	9
6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992.....	10
6b. Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992 .	10
7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1997 and 1992.....	11

APPENDIXES

A. Explanation of Terms	A-1
B. NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions	B-1
C. Coverage and Methodology.....	C-1
D. Geographic Notes	--
E. Metropolitan Areas	--
F. Footnotes for Products Statistics and Materials Consumed by Kind	--
G. Comparability of Product Classes and Product Codes: 1997 to 1992.....	G-1

-- Not applicable for this report.

Introduction to the Economic Census

PURPOSES AND USES OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUS

The economic census is the major source of facts about the structure and functioning of the Nation's economy. It provides essential information for government, business, industry, and the general public. Title 13 of the United States Code (Sections 131, 191, and 224) directs the Census Bureau to take the economic census every 5 years, covering years ending in 2 and 7.

The economic census furnishes an important part of the framework for such composite measures as the gross domestic product estimates, input/output measures, production and price indexes, and other statistical series that measure short-term changes in economic conditions. Specific uses of economic census data include the following:

- Policymaking agencies of the Federal Government use the data to monitor economic activity and assess the effectiveness of policies.
- State and local governments use the data to assess business activities and tax bases within their jurisdictions and to develop programs to attract business.
- Trade associations study trends in their own and competing industries, which allows them to keep their members informed of market changes.
- Individual businesses use the data to locate potential markets and to analyze their own production and sales performance relative to industry or area averages.

ALL-NEW INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATIONS

Data from the 1997 Economic Census are published primarily on the basis of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), unlike earlier censuses, which were published according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS is in the process of being adopted in the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Most economic census reports cover one of the following NAICS sectors:

21	Mining
22	Utilities
23	Construction
31-33	Manufacturing
42	Wholesale Trade
44-45	Retail Trade
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing
51	Information

52	Finance and Insurance
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises
56	Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services
61	Educational Services
62	Health Care and Social Assistance
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation
72	Accommodation and Foodservices
81	Other Services (except Public Administration)

(Not listed above are the Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting sector (NAICS 11), partially covered by the census of agriculture conducted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the Public Administration sector (NAICS 92), covered by the census of governments conducted by the Census Bureau.)

The 20 NAICS sectors are subdivided into 96 subsectors (three-digit codes), 313 industry groups (four-digit codes), and, as implemented in the United States, 1170 industries (five- and six-digit codes).

RELATIONSHIP TO SIC

While many of the individual NAICS industries correspond directly to industries as defined under the SIC system, most of the higher level groupings do not. Particular care should be taken in comparing data for retail trade, wholesale trade, and manufacturing, which are sector titles used in both NAICS and SIC, but cover somewhat different groups of industries. The industry definitions discuss the relationships between NAICS and SIC industries. Where changes are significant, it will not be possible to construct time series that include data for points both before and after 1997.

For 1997, data for auxiliary establishments (those functioning primarily to manage, service, or support the activities of their company's operating establishments, such as a central administrative office or warehouse) will not be included in the sector-specific reports. These data will be published separately.

GEOGRAPHIC AREA CODING

Accurate and complete information on the physical location of each establishment is required to tabulate the census data for the states, metropolitan areas (MAs), counties, parishes, and corporate municipalities including cities, towns, villages, and boroughs. Respondents were

required to report their physical location (street address, municipality, county, and state) if it differed from their mailing address. For establishments not surveyed by mail (and those single-establishment companies that did not provide acceptable information on physical location), location information from Internal Revenue Service tax forms is used as a basis for coding.

BASIS OF REPORTING

The economic census is conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each store, factory, shop, or other location. Each establishment is assigned a separate industry classification based on its primary activity and not that of its parent company.

DOLLAR VALUES

All dollar values presented are expressed in current dollars; i.e., 1997 data are expressed in 1997 dollars, and 1992 data, in 1992 dollars. Consequently, when making comparisons with prior years, users of the data should consider the changes in prices that have occurred.

All dollar values are shown in thousands of dollars.

AVAILABILITY OF ADDITIONAL DATA

Reports in Print and Electronic Media

All results of the 1997 Economic Census are available on the Census Bureau Internet site (www.census.gov) and on compact discs (CD-ROM) for sale by the Census Bureau. Unlike previous censuses, only selected highlights are published in printed reports. For more information, including a description of electronic and printed reports being issued, see the Internet site, or write to U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-8300, or call Customer Services at 301-457-4100.

Special Tabulations

Special tabulations of data collected in the 1997 Economic Census may be obtained, depending on availability of time and personnel, in electronic or tabular form. The data will be summaries subject to the same rules prohibiting disclosure of confidential information (including name, address, kind of business, or other data for individual business establishments or companies) that govern the regular publications.

Special tabulations are prepared on a cost basis. A request for a cost estimate, as well as exact specifications on the type and format of the data to be provided, should be directed to the Chief of the division named below, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-8300. To discuss a special tabulation before submitting specifications, call the appropriate division:

Manufacturing and Construction Division 301-457-4673
Service Sector Statistics Division 301-457-2668

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The economic census has been taken as an integrated program at 5-year intervals since 1967 and before that for 1954, 1958, and 1963. Prior to that time, individual components of the economic census were taken separately at varying intervals.

The economic census traces its beginnings to the 1810 Decennial Census, when questions on manufacturing were included with those for population. Coverage of economic activities was expanded for the 1840 Decennial Census and subsequent censuses to include mining and some commercial activities. The 1905 Manufactures Census was the first time a census was taken apart from the regular decennial population census. Censuses covering retail and wholesale trade and construction industries were added in 1930, as were some covering service trades in 1933. Censuses of construction, manufacturing, and the other business service censuses were suspended during World War II.

The 1954 Economic Census was the first census to be fully integrated: providing comparable census data across economic sectors, using consistent time periods, concepts, definitions, classifications, and reporting units. It was the first census to be taken by mail, using lists of firms provided by the administrative records of other Federal agencies. Since 1963, administrative records also have been used to provide basic statistics for very small firms, reducing or eliminating the need to send them census questionnaires.

The range of industries covered in the economic censuses expanded between 1967 and 1992. The census of construction industries began on a regular basis in 1967, and the scope of service industries, introduced in 1933, was broadened in 1967, 1977, and 1987. While a few transportation industries were covered as early as 1963, it was not until 1992 that the census broadened to include all of transportation, communications, and utilities. Also new for 1992 was coverage of financial, insurance, and real estate industries. With these additions, the economic census and the separate census of governments and census of agriculture collectively covered roughly 98 percent of all economic activity.

Printed statistical reports from the 1992 and earlier censuses provide historical figures for the study of long-term time series and are available in some large libraries. All of the census reports printed since 1967 are still available for sale on microfiche from the Census Bureau. CD-ROMs issued from the 1987 and 1992 Economic Censuses contain databases including nearly all data published in print, plus additional statistics, such as ZIP Code statistics, published only on CD-ROM.

SOURCES FOR MORE INFORMATION

More information about the scope, coverage, classification system, data items, and publications for each of the economic censuses and related surveys is published in the *Guide to the 1997 Economic Census and Related Statistics* at www.census.gov/econguide. More information on the methodology, procedures, and history of the censuses will be published in the *History of the 1997 Economic Census* at www.census.gov/econ/www/history.html.

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

The following abbreviations and symbols are used with the 1997 Economic Census data:

A	Standard error of 100 percent or more.
D	Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual companies; data are included in higher level totals.
F	Exceeds 100 percent because data include establishments with payroll exceeding revenue.
N	Not available or not comparable.
Q	Revenue not collected at this level of detail for multiestablishment firms.
S	Withheld because estimates did not meet publication standards.

V	Represents less than 50 vehicles or .05 percent.
X	Not applicable.
Y	Disclosure withheld because of insufficient coverage of merchandise lines.
Z	Less than half the unit shown.
a	0 to 19 employees.
b	20 to 99 employees.
c	100 to 249 employees.
e	250 to 499 employees.
f	500 to 999 employees.
g	1,000 to 2,499 employees.
h	2,500 to 4,999 employees.
i	5,000 to 9,999 employees.
j	10,000 to 24,999 employees.
k	25,000 to 49,999 employees.
l	50,000 to 99,999 employees.
m	100,000 employees or more.
p	10 to 19 percent estimated.
q	20 to 29 percent estimated.
r	Revised.
s	Sampling error exceeds 40 percent.
nec	Not elsewhere classified.
nsk	Not specified by kind.
–	Represents zero (page image/print only).
(CC)	Consolidated city.
(IC)	Independent city.

This page is intentionally blank.

Manufacturing

SCOPE

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing covers all manufacturing establishments with one or more paid employees. Manufacturing is defined as the mechanical, physical, or chemical transformation of materials or substances into new products. The assembly of components into new products is also considered manufacturing, except when it is appropriately classified as construction.

Establishments in the manufacturing sector are often described as plants, factories, or mills and typically use power-driven machines and materials-handling equipment. Also included in the manufacturing sector are some establishments that make products by hand, like custom tailors and the makers of custom draperies. While manufacturers typically do not sell to the public, some establishments like bakeries and candy stores that make products on the premises may be included.

While logging and publishing are no longer in the scope of manufacturing, data for these industries are included in the manufacturing industry reports, but are not included in the manufacturing state, summary, and other reports.

GENERAL

This report, from the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, is one of a series of 480 industry reports and 51 geographic area reports, each of which provides statistics for individual industries or states, respectively. Seven of the industry reports are for industries no longer in the manufacturing sector but are included with manufacturing for the 1997 census year. Also included for this sector are General, Product, and Materials Consumed Summary reports, a special report on Concentration Ratios in Manufacturing, and data files on Location of Manufacturing Plants.

Each industry report presents data for a six-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) industry. A description of the particular NAICS industry may be found in Appendix B. These reports include such statistics as number of establishments, employment, payroll, value added by manufacture, cost of materials consumed, value of shipments, capital expenditures, etc. Explanations of these and other terms may be found in Appendix A. The industry reports also include data for states with 100 employees or more in the industry.

State reports, which include the District of Columbia, present similar statistics at the “all manufacturing” level for each state and its metropolitan areas (MAs) with 250

employees or more, and for counties, consolidated cities, and places with 500 employees or more. The state reports also include six-digit NAICS level data for industries with 100 employees or more in the state.

The General Summary report contains industry and geographic area statistics summarized in one report. It includes higher levels of aggregation than the industry and state reports, as well as revisions to the data made after the release of the industry and state reports.

The Products and Materials Consumed reports summarize the products and materials data published in the industry reports. The Product Summary report also includes data from the Current Industrial Reports (CIR) and a special table with data for products that are primary to more than one industry, which are not in the industry reports.

The Concentration Ratios report publishes data on the percentage of value of shipments accounted for by the 4-, 8-, 20-, and 50-largest companies for each manufacturing industry. Also shown in this report are Hirschmann-Herfindahl Indexes for each industry.

The Location of Manufacturing data files contain statistics on the number of establishments for the three- and six-digit NAICS industry by state, county, place, and ZIP Code by employment-size of the establishment.

GEOGRAPHIC AREAS COVERED

Statistics at the six-digit NAICS industry level are shown for states and the District of Columbia in both the state and industry reports for cells with 100 employees or more.

The state reports also include data at the “all manufacturing” level for a variety of geographies that meet the employment criteria.

Data are available for the metropolitan areas (MAs) with 250 employees or more. The term MA is a general term used to encompass all of the specifically defined metropolitan areas. A consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) is made up of two or more contiguous primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSAs) with a combined population of at least 1 million. A PMSA is a subdivision of a CMSA that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links separate from the ties to other portions of the CMSA. A metropolitan statistical area (MSA) is an integrated economic and social unit with a population of at least 50,000. An MA is made up of one or more counties meeting standards of metropolitan character. In New England, cities and towns, rather than counties, are the

component geographic units. Determination of the MAs was made by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) as of June 30, 1997. The population estimates were from the 1990 Census of Population or a subsequent special census. When applicable, the make-up of an MA is included in Appendix E. Changes to geographical boundaries are noted in Appendix D.

The state reports include data for counties with 500 employees or more. These are the primary divisions of states, except in Louisiana where they are called parishes and in Alaska where they are called boroughs and census areas. Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia have one or more places that are independent of county organizations. These places are treated as counties and places. The counties and places are defined as of January 1, 1997.

The state reports include data for places with 500 employees or more. Places are typically cities, towns, and villages. They may be incorporated municipalities, semi-independent municipalities, special economic urban areas (SEUAs), or other place equivalents.

The state reports also include data for consolidated cities with 500 employees or more. Consolidated cities are made up of separately incorporated municipalities.

COMPARABILITY OF THE 1992 AND 1997 CENSUSES

The adoption of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) has had a major impact on the comparability of data between the 1992 and 1997 censuses. Approximately half of the industries in the manufacturing sector of NAICS do not have comparable industries in the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system that was used in the past. If industries are not comparable between the two censuses, historic data are not shown. When applicable, Appendix G shows the product class and product comparability between the two systems.

While most of the change affecting the manufacturing sector was change within the sector, some industries left manufacturing and others came into manufacturing. Prominent among those leaving manufacturing are logging and portions of publishing. Prominent among the industries coming into the manufacturing sector are bakeries, candy stores where candy is made on the premises, custom tailors, makers of custom draperies, and tire retreading. Data for the industries coming into manufacturing as well as those leaving manufacturing are included in the manufacturing industry report series for 1997. However, the state and summary reports only include data for industries in the NAICS definition of manufacturing.

Another change resulting from the conversion to NAICS is that data for central administrative offices (CAOs) associated with manufacturing are not included along side the manufacturing data. This change affects data in the state reports and the general summary.

DISCLOSURE

In accordance with Federal law governing census reports (Title 13 of the United States Code), no data are published that would disclose the operations of an individual establishment or company. However, the number of establishments classified in a specific industry or geography is not considered a disclosure, and may be released even when other information is withheld.

The disclosure analysis for the industry statistics files is based on the total value of shipments. When the total value of shipments cannot be shown without disclosing information for individual companies, the complete line is suppressed except for capital expenditures. However, the suppressed data are included in higher-level totals. A separate disclosure analysis is performed for capital expenditures that can be suppressed even though value of shipments data are published.

AVAILABILITY OF MORE FREQUENT ECONOMIC DATA

The Census Bureau conducts the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) in each of the 4 years between the economic censuses. The ASM is a probability-based sample of approximately 58,000 establishments and collects many of the same industry statistics (including employment, payroll, value of shipments, etc.) as the economic census. However, there are selected statistics not included in the ASM. Among these are the number of companies and establishments, detailed product and materials data, and substate geographic data.

In addition to the ASM, the Census Bureau conducts a Current Industrial Reports (CIR) program. The CIR publishes detailed product statistics for selected manufacturing industries at the U.S. level annually and, in some cases, monthly and/or quarterly. For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, the annual CIR data are included in the Product Summary report.

The Census Bureau also conducts the monthly Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories, and Orders (M3) program, which publishes detailed statistics for manufacturing industries at the U.S. level.

Table 1. Industry Statistics on NAICS Basis With Distribution Among 1987 SIC-Based Industries: 1997

[NAICS codes appear in bold type. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS or SIC code	Industry	Com-panies ¹	All estab-lish-ments ²	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expendi-tures (\$1,000)
				Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311111	Dog & cat food mfg	129	188	14 150	511 611	10 701	23 750	350 829	4 359 208	4 426 637	8 766 978	261 722
204700	Dog & cat food.....	N	188	14 150	511 611	10 701	23 750	350 829	4 359 208	4 426 637	8 766 978	261 722

¹For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

²Includes establishments with payroll at any time during the year.

Table 2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1997

[States that are disclosures or with less than 100 employees are not shown. For explanation of terms, see appendixes. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Industry and geographic area	E ¹	All establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expendi-tures (\$1,000)
		Total	With 20 em-ploy-ees or more	Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311111, DOG & CAT FOOD MFG												
United States	-	188	98	14 150	511 611	10 701	23 750	350 829	4 359 208	4 426 637	8 766 978	261 722
Alabama	-	5	4	413	11 949	253	614	5 829	55 746	90 378	147 343	2 469
California	-	19	9	1 668	63 501	1 121	2 533	44 382	491 220	440 970	920 139	23 577
Illinois	-	9	3	616	27 090	462	1 168	21 589	213 011	141 469	356 298	5 994
Indiana	-	7	4	813	28 056	546	1 200	18 430	166 331	219 268	380 365	10 298
Kansas	-	11	7	729	28 000	591	1 214	21 834	164 741	221 460	386 595	13 491
Michigan	1	3	1	155	3 728	138	138	2 903	14 598	18 207	32 858	1 012
Minnesota	1	7	2	213	7 470	191	418	5 990	40 592	26 962	67 377	1 041
Missouri	-	10	7	946	30 808	737	1 602	20 723	199 028	320 382	522 385	16 399
New York	-	6	4	622	25 169	482	918	18 162	357 557	244 252	602 075	19 904
North Carolina	-	5	2	361	8 938	292	581	5 982	134 831	106 862	242 832	3 174
Ohio	-	11	7	889	40 464	754	1 576	29 379	457 597	277 377	734 818	12 034
Pennsylvania	-	7	6	1 217	44 630	1 029	2 296	29 240	167 573	325 398	491 200	35 848
Texas	2	14	6	887	19 500	754	1 834	14 933	120 659	162 405	283 794	4 308
Wisconsin	-	9	2	352	11 481	269	613	8 221	37 152	108 415	145 629	4 389

* Hawaii has no incorporated places in the sense of functioning governmental units; however, in agreement with Hawaiian law, the Bureau of the Census reports data for census designated places (CDPs) which have been designated as place equivalents. Those CDPs, only for the state of Hawaii, with 2,500 or more population are recognized.

¹Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of the figures shown: 1-10 to 19 percent; 2-20 to 29 percent; 3-30 to 39 percent; 4-40 to 49 percent; 5-50 to 59 percent; 6-60 to 69 percent; 7-70 to 79 percent; 8-80 to 89 percent; 9-90 percent or more.

Table 3. Detailed Statistics by Industry: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	Value	Item	Value
311111, DOG & CAT FOOD MFG		311111, DOG & CAT FOOD MFG—Con.	
Companies ¹	number.. 129	Value added	\$1,000.. 4 359 208
All establishments	number.. 188	Total inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 390 833
Establishments with 1 to 19 employees	number.. 90	Finished goods inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 191 477
Establishments with 20 to 99 employees	number.. 49	Work-in-process inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 26 698
Establishments with 100 employees or more	number.. 49	Materials and supplies inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 172 658
All employees	number.. 14 150	Total inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 428 590
Total compensation ²	\$1,000.. 659 870	Finished goods inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 212 997
Annual payroll	\$1,000.. 511 611	Work-in-process inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 24 045
Total fringe benefits	\$1,000.. 148 259	Materials and supplies inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 191 548
Production workers, average for year	number.. 10 701	Gross book value of total assets at beginning of year	\$1,000.. 2 000 435
Production workers on March 12	number.. 10 830	Total capital expenditures (new and used)	\$1,000.. 261 722
Production workers on May 12	number.. 10 736	Capital expenditures for buildings and other structures (new and used)	\$1,000.. 45 978
Production workers on August 12	number.. 10 547	Capital expenditures for machinery and equipment (new and used)	\$1,000.. 215 744
Production workers on November 12	number.. 10 691	Total retirements ²	\$1,000.. 48 929
Production-worker hours	1,000.. 23 750	Gross book value of total assets at end of year	\$1,000.. 2 213 228
Production-worker wages	\$1,000.. 350 829	Total depreciation during year ²	\$1,000.. 143 069
Total cost of materials	\$1,000.. 4 426 637	Total rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 43 268
Cost of materials, parts, containers, etc., consumed	\$1,000.. 3 713 249	Buildings and other structures rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 13 481
Cost of resales	\$1,000.. 593 209	Machinery and equipment rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 29 787
Cost of fuels	\$1,000.. 45 021	Cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and other structures ³	\$1,000.. 5 336
Cost of purchased electricity	\$1,000.. 54 005	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 71
Cost of contract work	\$1,000.. 21 153	Cost of purchased services for the repair of machinery and equipment ³	\$1,000.. 38 802
Quantity of electricity purchased for heat and power	1,000 kWh.. 1 037 227	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 71
Quantity of electricity generated less sold for heat and power	1,000 kWh.. —	Cost of purchased communications services ³	\$1,000.. 2 815
Total value of shipments	\$1,000.. 8 766 978	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 71
Primary products value of shipments	\$1,000.. 8 124 431	Cost of purchased legal services ³	\$1,000.. 1 492
Secondary products value of shipments	\$1,000.. 31 511	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 71
Total miscellaneous receipts	\$1,000.. 611 036	Cost of purchased accounting and bookkeeping services ³	\$1,000.. 633
Value of resales	\$1,000.. 610 891	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 71
Contract receipts	\$1,000.. —	Cost of purchased advertising services ³	\$1,000.. 7 797
Other miscellaneous receipts	\$1,000.. 145	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 71
Primary products specialization ratio	percent.. 99	Cost of purchased software and other data processing services ³	\$1,000.. 1 192
Value of primary products shipments made in all industries	\$1,000.. 8 261 844	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 71
Value of primary products shipments made in this industry	\$1,000.. 8 124 431	Cost of purchased refuse removal (including hazardous waste) services ³	\$1,000.. 5 485
Value of primary products shipments made in other industries	\$1,000.. 137 413	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 71
Coverage ratio	percent.. 98		

¹For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

²These items are collected in the ASM and estimated for the remaining establishments; therefore, the levels of estimation are higher than for other items in the table.

³Based on ASM sample data.

⁴A response coverage ratio is derived for this item by calculating the ratio of the weighted employment (establishment data multiplied by sample weight) for those ASM establishments that reported to the weighted total employment for all ASM establishments classified in this industry.

Note: The amounts shown for purchased services reflect only those services that establishments purchase from other companies.

Table 4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Employment size class	E ¹	All establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)
		Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311111, DOG & CAT FOOD MFG												
All establishments	-	188	98	14 150	511 611	10 701	23 750	350 829	4 359 208	4 426 637	8 766 978	261 722
Establishments with 1 to 4 employees	9	50	-	90	2 734	74	134	1 874	13 470	21 349	34 971	1 107
Establishments with 5 to 9 employees	6	16	-	110	3 078	77	149	2 120	20 726	31 721	52 698	1 042
Establishments with 10 to 19 employees	5	24	-	353	10 272	269	534	6 654	48 110	88 835	138 314	11 280
Establishments with 20 to 49 employees	3	26	26	883	27 154	648	1 309	17 767	137 716	319 189	459 105	13 188
Establishments with 50 to 99 employees	1	23	23	1 594	47 667	1 195	2 672	32 371	259 058	450 802	708 728	13 943
Establishments with 100 to 249 employees	-	32	32	5 040	180 252	3 570	7 883	112 170	1 940 589	1 724 133	3 663 487	128 498
Establishments with 250 to 499 employees	-	15	15	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Establishments with 500 to 999 employees	-	2	2	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Establishments with 1,000 to 2,499 employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Establishments with 2,500 employees or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative records ²	9	62	-	357	9 589	266	441	6 544	52 811	83 561	136 989	3 954

¹Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of the figures shown: 1-10 to 19 percent; 2-20 to 29 percent; 3-30 to 39 percent; 4-40 to 49 percent; 5-50 to 59 percent; 6-60 to 69 percent; 7-70 to 79 percent; 8-80 to 89 percent; 9-90 percent or more.

²Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. Data are also included in respective size classes shown.

Table 5. Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS industry or product class code	Industry or primary product class	All establishments	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)
			Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311111	Dog & cat food mfg	188	14 150	511 611	10 701	23 750	350 829	4 359 208	4 426 637	8 766 978	261 722
3111111	Dog food	99	11 032	414 743	8 373	18 461	278 495	3 715 385	3 605 876	7 304 742	214 423
3111114	Cat food	12	2 501	80 137	1 859	4 421	60 742	551 030	677 250	1 224 878	40 408

Table 6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992

[Includes quantity and value of products of this industry produced by (1) establishments classified in this industry (primary) and (2) establishments classified in other industries (secondary). Transfers of products of this industry from one establishment of a company to another establishment of the same company (interplant transfers) are also included. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product code	Product	1997				1992			
		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments	
				Quantity	Value (\$1,000)			Quantity	Value (\$1,000)
311111	Dog and cat food	N	X	X	8 261 844	N	X	X	6 316 182
31111111	Dog food	N	X	X	5 256 377	N	X	X	3 899 787
3111111111	Canned ration-type and other dog food	N	X	X	1 178 744	N	X	X	N
31111111111	Canned ration-type dog food	12	X	242.0	100 473	14	X	668.4	259 491
3111111121	Other canned dog food	11	X	2 175.7	1 078 271	16	X	2 018.2	842 769
31111112	Dry and semimoist dog food, shipped in packages less than 25 lb	N	X	X	1 815 079	N	X	X	N
3111111231	Dry and semimoist dog food, shipped in packages less than 25 lb	43	X	4 722.5	1 815 079	52	X	92 765.4	1 111 530
31111113	Dry and semimoist dog food, shipped in packages 25 lb or more	N	X	X	2 200 345	N	X	X	N
3111111341	Dry and semimoist dog food, shipped in packages 25 lb or more	63	X	6 194.5	2 200 345	74	X	95 610.7	1 657 971
3111111Y	Dog food, nsk	N	X	X	62 209	N	X	X	N
3111111YWV	Dog food, nsk	N	X	X	62 209	N	X	X	28 026
31111114	Cat food	N	X	X	2 790 596	N	X	X	2 271 062
311111141	Canned cat food, fish-base	N	X	X	588 513	N	X	X	N
31111114111	Canned cat food, fish-base	8	X	1 038.7	588 513	12	X	2 031.5	727 671
311111142	Canned cat food (excluding fish-base)	N	X	X	800 966	N	X	X	N
31111114221	Canned cat food, meat-base	12	X	P1 031.8	456 444	16	X	801.0	410 035
31111114231	Other canned cat food (ration meal-base)	5	X	720.8	344 522	3	X	210.4	44 180
311111143	Dry and semimoist cat food	N	X	X	1 356 456	N	X	X	N
31111114341	Dry cat food	35	X	D	D	41	X	91 809.0	974 118
31111114351	Semimoist cat food	6	X	D	D	7	X	99.7	104 265
31111114Y	Cat food, nsk	N	X	X	44 661	N	X	X	N
31111114YWV	Cat food, nsk	N	X	X	44 661	N	X	X	10 793
3111111W	Dog and cat food, nsk, total	N	X	X	214 871	N	X	X	145 333
3111111WY	Dog and cat food, nsk, total	N	X	X	214 871	N	X	X	N
3111111WYWV	Dog and cat food, nsk, for nonadministrative-record establishments	N	X	X	94 996	N	X	X	138 526
3111111WYWY	Dog and cat food, nsk, for administrative-record establishments	N	X	X	119 875	N	X	X	6 807

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.

@ Additional data are available for these codes at the aggregate U.S. level in the Current Industrial Report (CIR) series; see Appendix F for the CIR survey number and title.

\$ This product is primary to more than one industry; see Appendix F for a listing of the related product codes.

Note: For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: P 10 to 19 percent estimated; Q 20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by S.

Table 6b. Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992

[Product classes covered are those that are economically significant and whose production is geographically dispersed, provided dispersion is not approximated by data in Table 2. Also, product classes are not shown if they are miscellaneous or "not specified by kind" classes. Statistics for some states are withheld because they are either less than \$2 million in product class shipments or they disclose data for individual companies in 1997. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanations of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product class code	Product class and geographic area	Value of product shipments (\$1,000)	
		1997	1992
3111111	DOG FOOD		
	United States	5 256 377	3 899 787
	Alabama	132 136	136 677
	Arkansas	3 219	N
	California	449 265	246 577
	Indiana	210 959	38 576
	Kansas	335 356	471 974
	Missouri	268 087	191 633
	Nebraska	242 461	199 773
	New York	388 786	428 823
	Ohio	535 278	358 148
	Pennsylvania	268 655	244 709
	Tennessee	31 835	48 075
	Texas	147 844	89 271
	Wisconsin	42 194	94 107
3111114	CAT FOOD		
	United States	2 790 596	2 271 062
	Alabama	16 962	5 909
	California	367 943	271 325
	Kansas	59 764	84 377
	Missouri	253 694	339 197
	Ohio	206 538	161 465
	Pennsylvania	223 108	191 848

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6b. **Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992—Con.**

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.
 @ Additional data are available for these codes at the aggregate U.S. level in the Current Industrial Report (CIR) series; see Appendix F for the CIR survey number and title.
 \$ This product is primary to more than one industry; see Appendix F for a listing of the related product codes.

Table 7. **Materials Consumed by Kind: 1997 and 1992**

[Includes quantity and cost of materials consumed or put into production by establishments classified only in this industry. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS material code	Material consumed	1997		1992	
		Quantity	Delivered cost (\$1,000)	Quantity	Delivered cost (\$1,000)
311111	DOG & CAT FOOD MFG				
11114001	Wheat 1,000 s tons..	260.8	37 755	238.3	27 245
11115001	Field corn, whole grain mil lb..	5 485.9	337 791	S	168 736
11119901	Oats 1,000 s tons..	13.8	2 630	D	D
11119903	Barley 1,000 s tons..	11.1	3 064	4.7	1 209
11119905	Sorghum 1,000 s tons..	D	D	36.7	5 390
31121101	Wheat flour 1,000 cwt..	S	60 013	3 375.5	27 421
31121115	Wheat millfeed and screenings 1,000 s tons..	S	57 355	P360.4	34 770
31122207	Soybean millfeed and screenings 1,000 s tons..	51.6	10 125	37.7	7 720
31121135	Other millfeed and screenings 1,000 s tons..	29.9	5 711	D	D
31121137	Hominy feed and corn meal 1,000 s tons..	21.1	5 343	N	N
31122109	Corn gluten feed and meal 1,000 s tons..	489.1	136 512	P334.3	80 521
31111900	Alfalfa meal, excluding alfalfa hay 1,000 s tons..	D	D	10.5	1 590
31131003	Sugar, cane and beet (in terms of sugar solids) 1,000 s tons..	S	9 752	S	5 762
31131007	Molasses 1,000 s tons..	S	503	2.6	302
31122307	Cottonseed cake and meal 1,000 s tons..	D	D	D	D
31100017	Fats and oils 1,000 s tons..	463.9	174 202	P272.1	92 840
31161303	Meat meal and tankage 1,000 s tons..	P1 075.7	318 622	P941.3	194 778
31161305	Poultry feather and byproducts meal 1,000 s tons..	469.5	205 682	320.0	118 422
31170000	Fish meal and solubles (dry weight equivalent) 1,000 s tons..	225.7	101 058	116.8	50 626
31212000	Brewers' and distillers' grains 1,000 s tons..	233.3	70 877	111.7	21 515
31122205	Soybean cake and meal 1,000 s tons..	627.1	154 191	S	150 272
32518827	Calcium 1,000 s tons..	P71.2	3 029	S	4 625
32518837	Phosphorus, elemental (technical) 1,000 s tons..	S	17 882	15.2	11 936
31194205	Salt 1,000 s tons..	S	2 767	49.0	4 787
32518841	Other minerals, except trace minerals 1,000 s tons..	20.9	13 663	20.2	8 744
32541109	Vitamins X	X	44 219	X	24 593
32541111	Drugs and antibiotics X	X	D	X	406
32541105	Other microingredients, including trace minerals X	X	65 670	X	47 562
32221001	Paperboard containers, boxes, and corrugated paperboard X	X	83 603	X	117 451
001900A1	Packaging paper and plastics film, coated and laminated X	X	94 159	X	36 281
31491101	Bags, textile (burlap, cotton, polypropylene, etc.) X	X	D	X	D
001900A3	Bags; plastics, foil, and coated paper X	X	138 999	X	88 754
32222401	Bags; uncoated paper and multiwall X	X	102 370	X	90 834
33243101	Metal cans, can lids and ends X	X	386 978	X	291 774
00970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies X	X	629 322	X	564 013
00971000	Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies, n.s.k. X	X	434 742	X	122 289

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.

Note: For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: P 10 to 19 percent estimated; 1 20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by S.

Appendix A.

Explanation of Terms

BEGINNING- AND END-OF-YEAR INVENTORIES

Respondents were asked to report their beginning-of-year and end-of-year inventories at cost or market. Effective with the 1982 Economic Census, this change to a uniform instruction for reporting inventories was introduced for all sector reports. Prior to 1982, respondents were permitted to value inventories using any generally accepted accounting method (FIFO, LIFO, market, to name a few). Beginning in 1982, LIFO users were asked to first report inventory values prior to the LIFO adjustment and then to report the LIFO reserve and the LIFO value after adjustment for the reserve.

Inventory Data by Stage of Fabrication

Total inventories and three detailed components (1) finished goods, (2) work-in-process, and (3) materials, supplies, fuels, etc., were collected.

When using inventory data by stage of fabrication for “all industries” and at the three-digit subsector level, it should be noted that an item treated as a finished product by an establishment in one industry may be reported as a raw material by an establishment in a different industry. For example, the finished-product inventories of a steel mill would be reported as raw materials by a stamping plant. Such differences are present in the inventory figures by stage of fabrication shown for all publication levels.

COST OF MATERIALS

This term refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed, whether purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

Included in this item are:

1. Cost of parts, components, containers, etc.—Includes all raw materials, semifinished goods, parts, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year.
2. Cost of products bought and sold in the same condition.

3. Cost of fuels consumed for heat and power—Includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed, whether purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.
4. Cost of purchased electricity—The cost of purchased electric energy represents the amount actually used during the year for heat and power. In addition, information was collected on the quantity of electric energy generated by the establishment and the quantity of electric energy sold or transferred to other plants of the same company.
5. Cost of contract work—This term applies to work done by others on materials furnished by the manufacturing establishment. The actual cost of the material is to be reported on the cost of materials, parts, and containers line of this item. The term “Contract Work” refers to the fee a company pays to another company to perform a service.

Specific Materials Consumed

In addition to the total cost of materials, which every establishment was required to report, information also was collected for most manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. The inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. If less than \$25,000 of a listed material was consumed by an establishment, the cost data could be reported in the “Cost of all other materials...,” Census material code 00970099. Also, the cost of materials for small establishments for which administrative records or short forms were used was imputed into the “Materials not specified by kind,” Census materials code 00971000.

Duplication in Cost of Materials and Value of Shipment

The aggregate of the cost of materials and value of shipments figures for industry groups and for all manufacturing industries includes large amounts of duplication since the products of some industries are used as materials by others. This duplication results, in part, from the addition of related industries representing successive

stages in the production of a finished manufactured product. Examples are the addition of flour mills to bakeries in the food group and the addition of pulp mills to paper mills in the paper and allied products group of industries. Estimates of the overall extent of this duplication indicate that the value of manufactured products exclusive of such duplication (the value of finished manufactures) tends to approximate two-thirds of the total value of products reported in the survey.

Duplication of products within individual industries is significant within a number of industry groups, e.g., machinery and transportation industries. These industries frequently include complete machinery and their parts. In this case, the parts made for original equipment are materials consumed for assembly plants in the same industry.

Even when no significant amount of duplication is involved, value of shipments figures are deficient as measures of the relative economic importance of individual manufacturing industries or geographic areas because of the wide variation in ratio of materials, labor, and other processing costs of value of shipments, both among industries and within the same industry.

Before 1962, cost of materials and value of shipments were not published for some industries which included considerable duplication. Since then, these data have been published for all industries at the U.S. level and beginning in 1964, for all geographic levels.

COST OF PURCHASED SERVICES

Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) establishments were requested to provide information on the cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and other structures, the repair of machinery, communication services, legal services, accounting and bookkeeping services, advertising, software and other data processing services, and refuse removal. Each of these items reflects the costs paid directly by the establishment and excludes salaries paid to employees of the establishment for these services.

Included in the cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and machinery are payments made for all maintenance and repair work on buildings and equipment. Payments made to other establishments of the same company and for repair and maintenance of any leased property also are included. Extensive repairs or reconstruction that was capitalized is considered capital expenditures and is, therefore, excluded from this item. Repair and maintenance costs provided by an owner as part of a rental contract or incurred directly by an establishment in using its own work force also are excluded.

Included in the cost of purchased advertising services are payments for printing, media coverage, and other advertising services and materials.

Included in the cost of purchased software and other data processing services are all purchases by the establishment from other companies. Excluded are services provided by other establishments of the same company (such as by a separate data processing unit).

Included in the cost of purchased refuse removal services are all costs of refuse removal services paid by the establishment, including costs for hazardous waste removal or treatment. Excluded are all costs included in rental payments or as capital expenditures.

Response Coverage Ratio

A response coverage ratio is a measure of the extent to which respondents report for an item. The estimate is made by calculating the ratio value of the weighted total employment data for all the ASM establishments that report the item to the weighted total employment data for all ASM establishments classified in an industry (reporters and non-reporters).

DEPRECIATION CHARGES FOR FIXED ASSETS

This item includes depreciation and amortization charged during the year against assets. Depreciation charged against fixed assets acquired since the beginning of the year and against assets sold or retired during the year are components of this category. Respondents were requested to make certain that they did not report accumulated depreciation.

EMPLOYEES

This item includes all full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments during any part of the pay period which included the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employees" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average for the payroll periods including the 12th of March, May, August, and November.

Production Workers

This item includes workers (up through the line-supervisor level) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, receiving, storing, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping (but not delivering), maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e.g., power plant), recordkeeping, and other services closely associated with these production operations at the establishment covered by the report. Employees above the working-supervisor level are excluded from this item.

All Other Employees

This item covers nonproduction employees of the manufacturing establishment including those engaged in factory supervision above the line-supervisor level. It

includes sales (including driver-salespersons), sales delivery (highway truck drivers and their helpers), advertising, credit, collection, installation and servicing of own products, clerical and routine office functions, executive, purchasing, financing, legal, personnel (including cafeteria, medical, etc.), professional, and technical employees. Also included are employees on the payroll of the manufacturing establishment engaged in the construction of major additions or alterations utilized as a separate work force.

FRINGE BENEFITS

Fringe benefits are divided into legally required expenditures and payments for voluntary programs. The legally required portion consists primarily of Federal old age and survivors' insurance, unemployment compensation, and workers' compensation. Payments for voluntary programs include all programs not specifically required by legislation whether they were employer initiated or the result of collective bargaining. They include the employer portion of such plans as insurance premiums, premiums for supplemental accident and sickness insurance, pension plans, supplemental unemployment compensation, welfare plans, stock purchase plans on which the employer payment is not subject to withholding tax, and deferred profit-sharing plans. They exclude such items as company-operated cafeterias, in-plant medical services, free parking lots, discounts on employee purchases, and uniforms and work clothing for employees.

GROSS BOOK VALUE OF DEPRECIABLE ASSETS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR (BOY) AND END OF YEAR (EOY)

Total value of depreciable assets is collected on all census forms. It shows the value of depreciable assets for the beginning of year and end of year. The data encompass all fixed depreciable assets on the books of establishments. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, machinery, and equipment (production, office, and transportation equipment) for which depreciation reserves are maintained. Excluded are nondepreciable capital assets including inventories and intangible assets, such as timber and mineral rights.

The definition of fixed depreciable assets is consistent with the definition of capital expenditures. For example, expenditures include actual capital outlays during the year rather than the final value of equipment put in place and buildings completed during the year. Accordingly, the value of assets at the end of the year includes the value of construction in progress.

In addition, respondents were requested to make certain that assets at the beginning of the year plus capital expenditures, less retirements, equaled assets at the end of the year.

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND COMPANIES

A separate report was required for each manufacturing establishment (plant) with one employee or more. An establishment is defined as a single physical location where manufacturing is performed. A company, on the other hand, is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

If the company operated at different physical locations, even if the individual locations were producing the same line of goods, a separate report was requested for each location. If the company operated in two or more distinct lines of manufacturing at the same location, a separate report was requested for each activity.

An establishment not in operation for any portion of the year was requested to return the report form with the proper notation in the "Operational Status" section of the form. In addition, the establishment was requested to report data on any employees, capital expenditures, inventories, or shipments from inventories during the year.

PAYROLL

This item includes the gross earnings of all employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments paid in the calendar year. Respondents were told they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax. It includes all forms of compensation, such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' social security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of corporations; it excludes payments to proprietors or partners of unincorporated concerns. Also excluded are payments to members of Armed Forces and pensioners carried on the active payrolls of manufacturing establishments.

The census definition of payrolls is identical to that recommended to all Federal statistical agencies by the Office of Management and Budget. It should be noted that this definition does not include employers' social security contributions or other nonpayroll labor costs, such as employees' pension plans, group insurance premiums, and workers' compensation.

The ASM provides estimates of employers' total supplemental labor costs (those required by Federal and state laws and those incurred voluntarily or as part of collective bargaining agreements).

PRODUCT CODES AND CLASSES OF PRODUCTS

NAICS United States industries are identified by a six-digit code, in contrast to the four-digit SIC code. The longer code accommodates the large number of sectors and allows more flexibility in designing subsectors. Each

product or service is assigned a ten-digit code. The product coding structure represents an extension by the Census Bureau of the six-digit industry classifications of the manufacturing and mining sectors. The classification system operates so that the industrial coverage is progressively narrower with the successive addition of digits. This is illustrated as follows:

NAICS level	NAICS code	Description
Industry	33461	Manufacturing and reproduction of magnetic and optical media
U.S. industry	334612	Reproduction of software
Product class	3346120	Prerecorded compact disc (except software), tape, and record reproducing
BLS link code	3346120X	
Product code	3346120XXX	

As in previous censuses, data were collected for most industries on the quantity and value of individual products shipped. In the 1997 census program, information was collected on the output of almost 10,000 individual product items.

In the new system, there are about 1,500 product classes (seven-digit codes), about 6,000 census products (ten-digit codes), and an additional 3,700 CIR products (ten-digit codes). The ten-digit products are considered the primary products of the industry with the same first six digits.

The list of products for which separate information was collected was prepared after consultation with industry and government representatives. Comparability with previous figures was given considerable weight in the selection of product categories so that comparable 1992 information is presented for most products.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if quantity was not significant or could not be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected.

Shipments include both commercial shipments and transfers of products to other plants of the same company. For industries in which a considerable portion of the total shipments is transferred to other plants of the same company, separate information on interplant transfers also was collected. Moreover, for products that are used to a large degree within the same establishment as materials or components in the fabrication of other products, total production and often consumption of the item within the plant (quantity produced and consumed) was collected. Typically, the information on production also was collected for products for which there are significant differences between total production and shipments in a given year because of wide fluctuations in finished goods inventories. Other measures of output of products with long production cycles were used as appropriate and feasible.

PRIMARY PRODUCT CLASS CODE

This file presents selected statistics for establishments according to their degree of specialization in products primary to their industry. This field contains either the six-digit North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) industry code corresponding to all establishments in the industry, or the seven-digit NAICS product class code for all establishments within the industry that are specialized in a particular product class. Product class specialization is determined by evaluating the ratio of the largest primary product class shipments to total product shipments (primary plus secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishment.

PRODUCTION-WORKER HOURS

This item covers hours worked or paid for at the plant, including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave.

QUANTITY OF ELECTRIC ENERGY CONSUMED FOR HEAT AND POWER

Data on the cost of purchased electric energy were collected on all census forms. However, data on the quantity of purchased electric energy were collected only on the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) form. In addition, information is collected on the quantity of electric energy generated by the establishment and the quantity of electric energy sold or transferred to other plants of the same company.

RENTAL PAYMENTS

Total rental payments are collected on all census forms. However, the breakdown between rental payments for buildings and other structures and rental payments for machinery and equipment is collected only on the ASM forms. This item includes rental payments for the use of all items for which depreciation reserves would be maintained if they were owned by the establishment, e.g., structures and buildings, and production, office, and transportation equipment. Excluded are royalties and other payments for the use of intangibles and depletable assets and land rents where separable.

When an establishment of a multiestablishment company was charged rent by another part of the same company for the use of assets owned by the company, it was instructed to exclude that cost from rental payments. However, the book value (original cost) of these company-owned assets was to be reported as assets of the establishment at the end of the year.

If there were assets at an establishment rented from another company and the rents were paid centrally by the head office of the establishment, the company was instructed to report these rental payments as if they were paid directly by the establishment.

RETIREMENTS OF DEPRECIABLE ASSETS

Included in this item is the gross value of assets sold, retired, scrapped, destroyed, etc., during the calendar year. When a complete operation or establishment changed ownership, the respondent was instructed to report the value of the assets sold at the original cost as recorded in the books of the seller. The respondent also was requested to report retirements of equipment or structures owned by a parent company that the establishment was using as if it were a tenant.

TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES (NEW AND USED)

For establishments in operation and any known plants under construction, manufacturers were asked to report their new and used expenditures for (1) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments and (2) machinery and equipment used for replacement and additions to plant capacity if they were of the type for which depreciation accounts were ordinarily maintained.

Totals for expenditures include the costs of assets leased from nonmanufacturing concerns through capital leases. New facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations are excluded. Also excluded are expenditures for land and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses.

For any equipment or structure transferred for the use of the reporting establishment by the parent company or one of its subsidiaries, the value at which it was transferred to the establishment was to be reported. If an establishment changed ownership during the year, the cost of the fixed assets (building and equipment) was to be reported.

VALUE ADDED

This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments (products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered). The result of this calculation is adjusted by the addition of value added by merchandising operations (i.e., the difference between the sales value and the cost of merchandise sold without further manufacture, processing, or assembly) plus the net change in finished goods and work-in-process between the beginning- and end-of-year inventories.

For those industries where value of production is collected instead of value of shipments, value added is adjusted only for the change in work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of year. For those

industries where value of work done is collected, the value added does not include an adjustment for the change in finished goods or work-in-process inventories.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the figure for value of shipments that results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

VALUE OF SHIPMENTS

This item covers the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts, such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sales of products bought and sold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from material owned by it, whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value, including not only the direct cost of production but also a reasonable proportion of “all other costs” (including company overhead) and profit.

In addition to the value for NAICS defined products, aggregates of the following categories of miscellaneous receipts are reported as part of a total establishment’s value of product shipments:

1. Reported contract work—Receipts for work or services that a plant performed for others on their materials.
2. Value of resales—Sales of products brought and sold without further manufacture, processing, or assembly.
3. Other miscellaneous receipts—Such as repair work, installation, sales of scrap, etc.

Industry primary product value of shipments represents one of the three components of value of shipments. These components are:

1. Primary products value of shipments.
2. Secondary product value of shipments.
3. Total miscellaneous receipts.

Primary product shipments is used in the calculations of industry specialization ratio and industry coverage ratio. The term “Value of primary products shipments made in this industry” is used in this publication and refers to the same data.

Duplication in Cost of Materials and Value of Shipment

The aggregate of the cost of materials and value of shipments figures for industry groups and for all manufacturing industries includes large amounts of duplication since the products of some industries are used as materials by others. This duplication results, in part, from the addition of related industries representing successive stages in the production of a finished manufactured product. Examples are the addition of flour mills to bakeries in the food group and the addition of pulp mills to paper mills in the paper and allied products group of industries. Estimates of the overall extent of this duplication indicate that the value of manufactured products exclusive of such duplication (the value of finished manufactures) tends to approximate two-thirds of the total value of products reported in the annual survey.

Duplication of products within individual industries is significant within a number of industry groups, e.g., machinery and transportation industries. These industries frequently include complete machinery and their parts. In this case, the parts made for original equipment are materials consumed for assembly plants in the same industry.

Even when no significant amount of duplication is involved, value of shipments figures are deficient as measures of the relative economic importance of individual manufacturing industries or geographic areas because of the wide variation in ratio of materials, labor, and other processing costs of value of shipments, both among industries and within the same industry.

Before 1962, cost of materials and value of shipments were not published for some industries which included considerable duplication. Since then, these data have been published for all industries at the U.S. level and beginning in 1964, for all geographic levels.

Specialization and Coverage Ratios

These items are not collected on the report forms but are derived from the data shown in Table 3. An establishment is classified in a particular industry if its shipments of primary products of that industry exceed in value its shipments of the products of any other single industry.

An establishment's shipments include those products assigned to an industry (primary products), those considered primary to other industries (secondary products), and receipts for miscellaneous activities (merchandising, contract work, resales, etc.). Specialization and coverage ratios have been developed to measure the relationship of primary product shipments to the data on shipments for the industry shown in Tables 1a through 5 and data on product shipments shown in Tables 6a and 6b.

Specialization ratio represents the ratio of primary product shipments to total product shipments (primary and secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishments classified in the industry.

Coverage ratio represents the ratio of primary products shipped by the establishments classified in the industry to the total shipments of such products that are shipped by all manufacturing establishments wherever classified.

Appendix B.

NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions

311111 DOG AND CAT FOOD MANUFACTURING

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing dog and cat food from ingredients, such as grains, oilseed mill products, and meat products.

The data published with NAICS code 311111 include the following SIC industry:

2047 Dog and cat food

Appendix C.

Coverage and Methodology

MAIL/NONMAIL UNIVERSE

The manufacturing universe includes about 400,000 establishments. This number includes those industries in the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) definition of manufacturing, but not those industries leaving the manufacturing sector in the classification change. The amounts of information requested from manufacturing establishments were dependent upon a number of factors. The more important considerations were the size of the company and whether it was included in the annual survey of manufactures (ASM). The methods of obtaining information for the various subsets of the universe to arrive at the aggregate figures shown in the publication are described below:

1. Small single-establishment companies not sent a report form.

Approximately 40 percent of the manufacturing establishments were small single-establishment companies that were excused from filing a census report. Selection of these establishments was based on two factors: annual payroll and our ability to assign the correct six-digit NAICS industry classification to the establishment. For each four-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) industry code, an annual payroll cutoff was determined. These cutoffs were derived so that the establishments with payroll less than the cutoff were expected to account for no more than 3 percent of the value of shipments for the industry. Generally, all single-establishment companies with less than 5 employees were excused, while all establishments with more than 20 employees were mailed forms. Establishments below the cutoff that could not be directly assigned a six-digit NAICS code were mailed a classification report which requested information for assigning NAICS industry codes. Establishments below the cutoff that could be directly assigned a six-digit NAICS code were excused from filing any report. For below cutoff establishments, information on the physical location, payroll, and receipts was obtained from the administrative records of other Federal agencies under special arrangements that safeguarded their confidentiality.

Estimates of data for these small establishments were developed using industry averages in conjunction with the administrative information. The value of shipments and cost of materials were not distributed among specific products and materials for these

establishments but were included in the product and material “not specified by kind” (nsc) categories.

The industry classification codes included in the administrative-record files were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. As a result, an indeterminate number of establishments were erroneously coded to a four-digit SIC industry and then erroneously re-coded to a six-digit NAICS industry. This was especially true whenever there was a relatively fine line of demarcation between industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity.

Sometimes the administrative-record cases had only two- or three-digit SIC group classification codes available in the files. For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, these establishments were sent a separate classification form, which requested information on the products and services of the establishment. This form was used to code many of these establishments to the appropriate six-digit NAICS level. Establishments that did not return the classification form were coded later to those six-digit NAICS industries identified as “All other” industries within the given subsector.

As a result of these situations, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified by industry. However, such possible misclassification has no significant effect on the statistics other than on the number of companies and establishments.

The total establishment count for individual industries should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the count of total number of establishments.

2. Establishments sent a report form.

The establishments covered in the mail canvass were divided into three groups:

- a. ASM sample establishments.

This group accounts for approximately 15 percent of all manufacturing establishments. The ASM panel covers all the units of large manufacturing establishments as well as a sample of the medium and smaller establishments. The probability of selection was proportionate to size. For more information, see the Description of the ASM Survey Sample.

In an economic census year, the ASM report form (MA-1000) replaces the first page of the regular census form for those establishments included in the ASM. In addition to information on employment, payroll, and other items normally requested on the regular census form, establishments in the ASM sample were requested to supply additional information on gross book value of assets and capital expenditures. ASM establishments were also requested to provide information on retirements, depreciation, rental payments, and supplemental labor costs. For establishments not included in the ASM, these additional items were estimated using relationships observed in the ASM establishment data. The census statistics for these variables are a sum of the ASM establishment data and the estimated data for non-ASM establishments. ASM establishments were also requested to provide information for selected purchased services. The census statistics for the purchased service items were derived solely from the ASM establishments. See Appendix A, Explanation of Terms for an explanation of these items. The census part of the report form is 1 of 220 versions containing product, material, and special inquiries. The diversity of manufacturing activities necessitated the use of this many forms to canvass the 480 manufacturing industries. Each form was developed for a group of related industries.

Appearing on each form was a list of products primary to the group of related industries as well as secondary products and miscellaneous services that establishments classified in these industries were likely to perform. Respondents were requested to identify the products, the value of each product, and, in many cases, the quantity of the product shipped during the survey year. Space also was provided for the respondent to describe products not specifically identified on the form.

The report form also contained a materials-consumed inquiry which varied from form to form depending on the industries being canvassed. The respondents were asked to review a list of materials generally used in their production processes. From this list, each establishment was requested to identify those materials consumed during the survey year, the cost of each, and, in certain cases, the quantity consumed. Once again, space was provided for the respondent to describe significant materials not identified on the form.

A wide variety of special inquiries was included to measure activities peculiar to a given industry, such as operations performed and equipment used.

b. Large and medium establishments (non-ASM).

Approximately 30 percent of all manufacturing establishments were included in this group. A variable cutoff, based on administrative-record payroll data and determined on an industry-by-industry basis, was used to select those establishments that were to receive 1 of the 220 economic census – manufacturing regular forms. The first page, requesting establishment data for items such as employment and payroll, was standard but did not contain the detailed statistics included on the ASM form. The product, material, and special inquiry sections supplied were based on the historical industry classification of the establishment.

c. Small single-establishment companies (non-ASM).

This group includes approximately 15 percent of all manufacturing establishments. For those industries where application of the variable cutoff for administrative-record cases resulted in a large number of small establishments being included in the mail canvass, an abbreviated or short form was used. These establishments received 1 of the 31 versions of the short form, which requested summary product and material data and totals but no details on employment, payroll, cost of materials, inventories, and capital expenditures.

Use of the short form has no adverse effect on published totals for the industry statistics because the same data were collected on the short form as on the long form. However, detailed information on products and materials consumed was not collected on the short form; thus, its use would increase the value of the nsk categories.

INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION OF ESTABLISHMENTS

Each of the establishments covered in the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing was classified in 1 of 480 industries (473 manufacturing industries and 7 former manufacturing industries) in accordance with the industry definitions in the 1997 NAICS Manual. This is the first edition of the NAICS Manual and it is a major change from the 1987 SIC Manual that was used previously. Appendix A of the 1997 NAICS Manual notes the comparability between the 1987 SIC and 1997 NAICS classification systems. When applicable, Appendix G of this report shows the product class and product comparability between the two systems for data in this report.

In the NAICS system, an industry is generally defined as a group of establishments that have similar production processes. To the extent practical, the system uses supply-based or production-oriented concepts in defining industries. The resulting group of establishments must be significant in terms of number, value added by manufacture, value of shipments, and number of employees.

The coding system works in such a way that the definitions progressively become narrower with successive additions of numerical digits. In the manufacturing sector for 1997, there are 21 subsectors (three-digit NAICS), 86 industry groups (four-digit NAICS), 184 NAICS industries (five-digit NAICS) that are comparable with Canadian and Mexican classification, and 473 U.S. industries (six-digit NAICS). This represents an expansion of the four-digit SIC-based U.S. industries from 459 in 1987. Product classes and products of the manufacturing industries have been assigned codes based on the industry from which they originate. In the new system, there are about 1,500 product classes (seven-digit codes), about 6,000 census products, and an additional 3,700 CIR products (ten-digit codes). The ten-digit products are considered the primary products of the industry with the same first six digits. These counts do not include the seven former manufacturing industries that are included in the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing.

For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, all establishments were classified in particular industries based on the products they produced. If an establishment made products of more than one industry, it was classified in the industry with the largest product value. For 1997, there were no “resistance rules” or “frozen industries.”

In ASM years, establishments included in the ASM sample with certainty weights are reclassified by industry only if the change in the primary activity from the prior year is significant or if the change has occurred for 2 successive years. This procedure prevents reclassification when there are minor shifts in product mix.

In ASM years, establishments included in the ASM sample with noncertainty weight are not shifted from one industry classification to another. They are retained in the industry where they were classified in the base census year. However, in the following census year, these ASM plants are allowed to shift from one industry to another.

The results of these rules covering the switching of plants from one industry classification to another are that some industries comprise different mixes of establishments in different survey years. Hence, comparisons between prior-year and current-year published totals, particularly at the six-digit NAICS level, should be viewed with caution. This is particularly true for the comparison between the data shown for a census year versus the data shown for the previous ASM year.

As previously noted, the small establishments that may have been misclassified by industry are usually administrative-record cases whose industry codes were assigned on the basis of incomplete descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. Such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than on the number of companies and establishments.

Establishments frequently make products classified both in their industry (primary products) and other industries (secondary products). Industry statistics (employment, payroll, value added by manufacture, value of shipments, etc.) reflect the activities of the establishments which may make both primary and secondary products. Product statistics, however, represent the output of all establishments without regard for the classification of the producing establishment. For this reason, when relating the industry statistics, especially the value of shipments, to the product statistics, the composition of the industry’s output should be considered.

The extent to which industry and product statistics may be matched with each other is measured by the primary product specialization ratio and the coverage ratio. The primary product specialization ratio is the proportion of industry shipments accounted for by the primary products of establishments classified in the industry. The coverage ratio is the proportion of product shipments accounted for by establishments classified in the industry.

ESTABLISHMENT BASIS OF REPORTING

The economic census – manufacturing is conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each location or establishment. The ASM also is conducted on an establishment basis, but separate reports are filed for just those establishments selected in the sample. Companies engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location are requested to submit separate reports if the plant records permit such a separation and if the activities are substantial in size.

In 1997, as in earlier years, a minimum size limit was set for inclusion of establishments in the census. All establishments employing one person or more at any time during the census year are included. The same size limitation has applied since 1947 in censuses and annual surveys of manufactures. In the 1939 and earlier censuses, establishments with less than \$5,000 value of products were excluded. The change in the minimum size limit in 1947 does not appreciably affect the historical comparability of the census figures except for data on number of establishments for a few industries.

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing excludes data for central administrative offices (CAOs). These would include separately operated administrative offices, warehouses, garages, and other auxiliary units that service manufacturing establishments of the same company. These data are published in a separate report series.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASM SURVEY SAMPLE

The annual survey of manufactures (ASM) sample is drawn for the second survey year after a census. The most recent sample was drawn for the 1994 survey year based on the 1992 Census of Manufactures. This sample will be in place through the 1998 ASM.

In 1992, there were approximately 370,000 individual manufacturing establishments. For sample efficiency and cost considerations, the 1992 manufacturing population was partitioned into two components for developing estimates within the ASM; a mail stratum and a nonmail stratum.

Mail stratum. The mail stratum of the survey is comprised of larger single-location manufacturing companies and all manufacturing establishments of multiunit companies (companies that operate at more than one physical location). Approximately 230,000 of the 370,000 establishments in the 1992 census were assigned to the mail stratum. On an annual basis, the mail stratum is supplemented with larger, newly active single-location companies identified from a list provided by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and new manufacturing locations of multiunit companies identified from the Census Bureau's Company Organization Survey (COS).

For the 1994 survey, a new sample of approximately 58,000 individual establishments was selected from the mail stratum assembled from the 1992 census. Supplemental samples representing both 1993 and 1994 births (newly active establishments that were not included in the 1992 census) were also selected. Establishments selected for the sample are mailed an ASM survey questionnaire for each year through 1998.

The 1994-98 ASM sample design is similar to the one used since 1984. Companies in the 1992 Census of Manufactures with manufacturing shipments of at least \$500 million were defined as company certainties. For these large companies, each manufacturing establishment is included in the mail sample. For the 1994-98 sample, there are approximately 650 certainty companies collectively accounting for over 18,000 establishments.

For the remaining portion of the mail component of the survey, the establishment was defined as the sample unit. All establishments with 250 employees or more were defined as employment certainties. In addition, all establishments producing products in SIC 3571 (Electronic Computers) were defined as certainties. Across these three arbitrary certainty classes, there were approximately 25,000 establishments included in the sample with certainty. Collectively, these certainty establishments accounted for approximately 80 percent of the total value of shipments in the 1992 Census of Manufactures.

Smaller establishments in the remaining portion of the mail stratum were sampled with probabilities ranging from .02 to 1.00. The initial probabilities of selection assigned to these establishments were proportionate to a measure-of-size determined for each establishment. The measure-of-size was a function of the establishment's 1992 industry classification, its 1992 product class data, and the historical variability of the year-to-year estimates of the product class estimates. For each product class (1,755) and four-digit industry (459), a desired reliability

constraint was specified. Using a technique developed by Dr. James R. Chromy of the Research Triangle Institute, the initial establishment probabilities were optimized such that the expected sample satisfied all industry and product class reliability constraints while the sample size was minimized. This technique reduces the likelihood of selecting nonrepresentative samples for individual product classes or industries.

This method of assigning probabilities based on product class shipments is motivated by our primary desire to produce reliable estimates of both product class and industry shipments. The high correlation between shipments and employment, value-added, and other general statistics assures that these variables will also be well represented by the sample. The actual sample selection procedure uses an independent chance of selection method (Poisson sampling) which permits us to prevent small establishments from being selected in consecutive samples without introducing a bias into the survey estimates.

Nonmail component. The initial nonmail component of the survey was comprised of approximately 140,000 small, single-establishment companies that were tabulated as administrative records in the 1992 Census of Manufactures. The nonmail stratum is also supplemented annually using the list of newly active single-location companies provided by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and payroll cutoffs. Companies with payroll below the payroll cutoff are added to the nonmail stratum. For this portion of the population, sampling is not used. The data for this group are estimated based on selected information obtained annually from the administrative records of the IRS and Social Security Administration (SSA). This administrative information, which includes payroll, total employment, industry classification, and physical location, is obtained under conditions which safeguard the confidentiality of both tax and census records.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASM ESTIMATING PROCEDURE

Most of the ASM estimates derived for the mail stratum are computed using a difference estimator. At the establishment level, there is a strong correlation between the current-year data values and the corresponding 1992 (base) data values. Therefore, within the mailed stratum, for each item at each level of aggregation, an estimate of the "difference" between the current year and the base year is computed from sample cases and added to the corresponding base-year values. For the 1993-1997 ASM estimates, the 1992 Census of Manufactures values serve as the base year. For the 1998 ASM, the base will be updated to be the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing.

Due to the positive year-to-year correlation, estimates derived using this methodology are generally more reliable than comparable estimates developed from the current sample data alone. Estimates for the capital expenditures variables are not generated using the difference

estimator because the year-to-year correlations are considerably weaker. The standard linear estimator is used for these variables.

For the nonmail stratum, estimates for payroll and employment are directly tabulated from the administrative-record data provided by IRS and SSA. Estimates of data other than payroll and employment are developed from industry averages. Although the nonmail stratum contains approximately 170,000 individual establishments in 1994, it accounts for less than 2 percent of the estimate for total value of shipments at the total manufacturing level.

Corresponding estimates for the mail and nonmail components are combined to produce the estimates included in this publication.

QUALIFICATIONS OF THE ASM DATA

The estimates developed from the sample are apt to differ somewhat from the results of a survey covering all companies in the sample lists but otherwise conducted under essentially the same conditions as the actual sample survey. The estimates of the magnitude of the sampling errors (the difference between the estimates obtained and the results theoretically obtained from a comparable, complete-coverage survey) are provided by the standard errors of estimates.

The particular sample selected for the ASM is one of many similar probability samples that, by chance, might have been selected under the same specifications. Each of the possible samples would yield somewhat different sets of results, and the standard errors are measures of the variation of all the possible sample estimates around the theoretically comparable, complete-coverage values.

Estimates of the standard errors have been computed from the sample data for selected ASM statistics in this report. They are represented in the form of relative standard errors (the standard errors divided by the estimated values to which they refer).

In conjunction with its associated estimate, the relative standard error may be used to define confidence intervals (ranges that would include the comparable, complete-coverage value for specified percentages of all the possible samples).

The complete-coverage value would be included in the range:

From one standard error below to one standard error above the derived estimate for about two-thirds of all possible samples.

From two standard errors below to two standard errors above the derived estimate for about 19 out of 20 of all possible samples.

From three standard errors below to three standard errors above the derived estimate for nearly all samples.

An inference that the comparable, complete-survey result would be within the indicated ranges would be correct in approximately the relative frequencies shown. Those proportions, therefore, may be interpreted as defining the confidence that the estimates from a particular sample would differ from complete-coverage results by as much as one, two, or three standard errors, respectively.

For example, suppose an estimated total is shown at 50,000 with an associated relative standard error of 2 percent, that is, a standard error of 1,000 (2 percent of 50,000). There is approximately 67 percent confidence that the interval 49,000 to 51,000 includes the complete-coverage total, about 95 percent confidence that the interval 48,000 to 52,000 includes the complete-coverage total, and almost certain confidence that the interval 47,000 to 53,000 includes the complete-coverage total.

In addition to the sample errors, the estimates are subject to various response and operational errors: errors of collection, reporting, coding, transcription, imputation for nonresponse, etc. These operational errors also would occur if a complete canvass were to be conducted under the same conditions as the survey. Explicit measures of their effects generally are not available. However, it is believed that most of the important operational errors were detected and corrected during the Census Bureau's review of the data for reasonableness and consistency. The small operational errors usually remain. To some extent, they are compensating in the aggregated totals shown. When important operational errors were detected too late to correct the estimates, the data were suppressed or were specifically qualified in the tables.

As derived, the estimated standard errors included part of the effect of the operational errors. The total errors, which depend upon the joint effect of the sampling and operational errors, are usually of the order of size indicated by the standard error, or moderately higher. However, for particular estimates, the total error may considerably exceed the standard errors shown. Any figures shown in the tables in this publication having an associated standard error exceeding 15 percent may be combined with higher level totals, creating a broader aggregate, which then may be of acceptable reliability.

DATA FROM THE CURRENT INDUSTRIAL REPORTS (CIR)

The CIR program provides product statistics for selected manufacturing industries at the U.S. level annually and, in some cases, monthly and/or quarterly. When detail product data are collected in the CIR, they are not also collected in the census. However, the annual CIR data are included in the census Product Summary report.

The CIR program uses a unified data collection, processing, and publication system. The Census Bureau updates the survey panels for most reports annually and reconciles the estimates to the results of the broader-based annual survey of manufactures and the economic

census – manufacturing. The economic census – manufacturing provides a complete list of all producers of the products covered by the CIR program and serves as the primary source for CIR sampling. Where a small number of producers exist, CIR surveys cover all known producers of a product. However, when the number of producers is large, cutoff and random sampling techniques are used. Surveys are continually reviewed and modified to provide the most up-to-date information on products produced. While the CIR program includes both mandatory and voluntary surveys, the annual data are mandatory.

DUPLICATION IN COST OF MATERIALS AND VALUE OF SHIPMENTS

Data for cost of materials and value of shipments include varying amounts of duplication, especially at higher levels of aggregation. This is because the products of one establishment may be the materials of another. The value added statistics avoid this duplication and are, for most purposes, the best measure for comparing the relative economic importance of industries and geographic areas.

VALUE OF INDUSTRY SHIPMENTS COMPARED WITH VALUE OF PRODUCT SHIPMENTS

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing shows value of shipments data for industries and products. In the industry statistics tables and files, these data represent the total value of shipments of all establishments classified in a particular industry. The data include the shipments of the products classified in the industry (primary to the industry), products classified in other industries (secondary to the industry), and miscellaneous receipts (repair work, sale of scrap, research and development, installation receipts, and resales). Value of product shipments shown in the products statistics tables and files represent the total value of all products shipped that are classified as primary to an industry regardless of the classification of the producing establishment.

Appendix D. Geographic Notes

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix E. Metropolitan Areas

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix F. Footnotes for Products Statistics and Materials Consumed by Kind

Not applicable for this report.

1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published	1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published	1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published
3118230YWV	2098002	2098002	3119301	20872	20872	3119910 pt	20990 pt	20990 pt
3118300 pt	20990 pt	20990 pt	3119301111	2087215	2087215	3119910 pt	20999 pt	20999 pt
3118300 pt	20999 pt	20999 pt	3119301121	2087221	2087221	3119910111	2099921	2099921
3118300100	2099943	2099943	3119301YVW	2087200	2087200	3119910221	2099931	2099931
3118300YVW pt ...	2099000 pt	2099000 pt	3119304	20873	20873	3119910331	2099935	2099935
3118300YVW pt ...	2099900 pt	2099900 pt	3119304111	2087321	2087321	3119910441	2099945	2099945
3118300YVW pt ...	2099900 pt	2099900 pt	3119304121	2087323	2087323	3119910551	2099953	2099953
3118300YVW pt ...	2099002 pt	2099002 pt	3119304131	2087325	2087325	3119910561	2099955	2099955
3119111	20680 pt	20680 pt	3119304141	2087341	2087341	3119910671	2099958	2099958
3119111111	2068013	2068013	3119304151	2087343	2087343	3119910781	2099959	2099959
3119111251	2068015	2068015	3119304161	2087345	2087345	3119910YVW pt ...	2099900 pt	2099900 pt
311911131	2068017	2068017	3119304YVW	2087300	2087300	3119910YVW pt ...	2099900 pt	2099900 pt
3119111241	2068033	2068033	3119307	20874 pt	20874 pt	3119910YVW pt ...	2099902 pt	2099902 pt
3119111251	2068035	2068035	3119307111	2087459	2087459	3119911	20991	20991
3119111261	2068037	2068037	3119307121	2087461	2087461	311991111	2099113	2099113
3119111371	2068053	2068053	3119307131	2087471	2087471	311991121	2099115	2099115
3119111381	2068055	2068055	3119307141	2087481	2087481	311991131	2099153	2099153
3119111391	2068057	2068057	3119307YVW	2087400 pt	2087400 pt	311991141	2099155	2099155
31191113A1	2068061	2068061	311930W	20870 pt	20870 pt	311991151	2099159	2099159
3119111YVW	2068000 pt	2068000 pt	311930YVW	2087000 pt	2087000 pt	311991YVW	2099100	2099100
3119114	2099F	2099F	311930YVWY	2087002 pt	2087002 pt	3119994	20993	20993
3119114111	2099F44	2099F44	3119411	20996	20996	3119994111	2099325	2099325
3119114121	2099F46	2099F46	3119411111	2099611	2099611	3119994121	2099327	2099327
3119114YVW	2099F00	2099F00	3119411121	2099651	2099651	3119994YVW	2099300	2099300
311911W pt	20680 pt	20680 pt	3119411131	2099657	2099657	3119997	20994	20994
311911W pt	20990 pt	20990 pt	3119411YVW	2099600	2099600	3119997111	2099413	2099413
311911WYVW pt ...	2068000 pt	2068000 pt	3119414	20353	20353	3119997121	2099423	2099423
311911WYVW pt ...	2099000 pt	2099000 pt	3119414111	2035311	2035311	3119997131	2099434	2099434
311911WYVW pt ...	2068002	2068002	3119414221	2035351	2035351	3119997141	2099455	2099455
311911WYVW pt ...	2099002 pt	2099002 pt	3119414YVW	2035300	2035300	3119997YVW	2099400	2099400
3119191	20961	20961	3119417	20354	20354	311999A	2099A	2099A
3119191100	2096100	2096100	3119417111	2035411	2035411	311999A111	2099A01	2099A01
3119194	20962	20962	3119417221	2035423	2035423	311999A121	2099A02	2099A02
3119194111	2096219	2096221 pt	3119417331	2035429	2035429	311999A131	2099A03	2099A03
3119194221	2096225	2096221 pt	3119417441	2035435	2035435	311999A141	2099A04	2099A04
3119194331	2096229	2096229	3119417YVW	2035400	2035400	311999A151	2099A05	2099A05
3119194YVW	2096200	2096200	311941W pt	20350 pt	20350 pt	311999A161	2099A06	2099A06
3119197 pt	20521 pt	20521 pt	311941W pt	20990 pt	20990 pt	311999AYVW	2099A00	2099A00
3119197 pt	20963	20963	311941W pt	20990 pt	20990 pt	311999D	2099B pt	2099B pt
3119197111	2052155	2052151 pt	311941WYVW pt	2035000 pt	2035000 pt	311999D131	2099B11	2099B11
3119197221	2096300 pt	2096300 pt	311941WYVW pt	2099000 pt	2099000 pt	311999D141	2099B13	2099B13
3119197YVW pt ...	2052100 pt	2052100 pt	311941WYVW pt	2035002 pt	2035002 pt	311999D151	2099B21	2099B19 pt
3119197YVW pt ...	2096300 pt	2096300 pt	311941WYVW pt ...	2099002 pt	2099002 pt	311999DYVW	2099B00 pt	2099B00 pt
311919W pt	20520 pt	20520 pt	3119421 pt	2099E	2099E	311999G	20159	20159
311919W pt	20960	20960	3119421 pt	28991 pt	28991 pt	311999G111	2015911	2015911
311919WYVW pt ...	2052000 pt	2052000 pt	3119421111	2899121	2899100 pt	311999G121	2015913	2015913
311919WYVW pt ...	2096000	2096000	3119421121	2099E31	2099E31	311999G131	2015915	2015915
311919WYVW pt ...	2052002 pt	2052002 pt	3119421131	2099E33	2099E33	311999G141	2015917	2015917
311919WYVW pt ...	2096002	2096002	3119421241	2099E38	2099E38	311999G151	2015951	2015951
3119201	20951	20951	3119421351	2099E39	2099E39	311999G161	2015953	2015953
3119201111	2095111	2095111	3119421YVW pt	2099E00	2099E00	311999G171	2015955	2015955
3119201211	2095115	2095115	3119421YVW pt ...	2899100 pt	2899100 pt	311999G181	2015957	2015957
3119201331	2095121	2095121	3119424 pt	20871	20871	311999GYVW	2015900	2015900
3119201YVW	2095100	2095100	3119424 pt	20952 pt	20952 pt	311999J	20874 pt	20874 pt
3119204 pt	20432 pt	20432 pt	3119424111	2087111	2087111	311999J111	2087435	2087435
3119204 pt	20952 pt	20952 pt	3119424121	2087115	2087115	311999J121	2087437	2087437
3119204111	2095211	2095200 pt	3119424131	2087153	2087153	311999JYVW	2087400 pt	2087400 pt
3119204121	2043211	2043209 pt	3119424141	2095231	2095200 pt	311999M pt	20324 pt	20324 pt
3119204YVW pt ...	2043200 pt	2043200 pt	3119424YVW pt	2087100	2087100	311999M pt	2099G pt	2099G pt
3119204YVW pt ...	2095200 pt	2095200 pt	3119424YVW pt ...	2095200 pt	2095200 pt	311999M101	2032495	2032499 pt
3119207	2099D	2099D	3119427	2099B pt	2099B pt	311999M111	2099G11	2099G11
3119207111	2099D82	2099D82	3119427111	2099B01	2099B01	311999M121	2099G25	2099G25
3119207221	2099D83	2099D83	3119427121	2099B03	2099B03	311999M131	2099G41	2099G41
3119207231	2099D86	2099D86	3119427131	2099B07	2099B07	311999M141	2099G51	2099G51
3119207YVW	2099D00	2099D00	3119427251	2099B09	2099B09	311999M151	2099G85	2099G85
311920W pt	20430 pt	20430 pt	3119427251	2099B09	2099B09	311999M161	2099G91	2099G91
311920W pt	20950 pt	20950 pt	3119427YVW	2099B00 pt	2099B00 pt	311999M171	2099G98	2099G98 pt
311920W pt	20990 pt	20990 pt	311942W pt	20870 pt	20870 pt	311999MYVW pt ...	2032400 pt	2032400 pt
311920WYVW pt ...	2043000 pt	2043000 pt	311942W pt	20950 pt	20950 pt	311999MYVW pt ...	2099G00 pt	2099G00 pt
311920WYVW pt ...	2095000 pt	2095000 pt	311942W pt	20990 pt	20990 pt	311999W pt	20150 pt	20150 pt
311920WYVW pt ...	2099000 pt	2099000 pt	311942WYVW pt ...	28990 pt	28990 pt	311999W pt	20320 pt	20320 pt
311920WYVW pt ...	2099000 pt	2099000 pt	311942WYVW pt ...	2087000 pt	2087000 pt	311999W pt	20870 pt	20870 pt
311920WYVW pt ...	2099000 pt	2099000 pt	311942WYVW pt ...	2095000 pt	2095000 pt	311999WYVW pt ...	20990 pt	20990 pt
311920WYVW pt ...	2099000 pt	2099000 pt	311942WYVW pt ...	2099000 pt	2099000 pt	311999WYVW pt ...	2087000 pt	2087000 pt
311920WYVW pt ...	2043002 pt	2043002 pt	311942WYVW pt ...	2899000 pt	2899000 pt	311999WYVW pt ...	2099000 pt	2099000 pt
311920WYVW pt ...	2095002 pt	2095002 pt	311942WYVW pt ...	2087002 pt	2087002 pt	311999WYVW pt ...	2015002 pt	2015002 pt
311920WYVW pt ...	2099002 pt	2099002 pt	311942WYVW pt ...	2095002 pt	2095002 pt	311999WYVW pt ...	2032002 pt	2032002 pt
311920WYVW pt ...	2099002 pt	2099002 pt	311942WYVW pt ...	2099002 pt	2099002 pt	311999WYVW pt ...	2087002 pt	2087002 pt
			311942WYVW pt ...	2899002 pt	2899002 pt	311999WYVW pt ...	2099002 pt	2099002 pt

Other Animal Food Manufacturing

1997

Issued December 1999

EC97M-3111B

1997 Economic Census

Manufacturing

Industry Series



U S C E N S U S B U R E A U

Helping You Make Informed Decisions

U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The staff of the Manufacturing and Construction Division prepared this report. **Judy M. Dodds**, Assistant Chief for Census and Related Programs, was responsible for the overall planning, management, and coordination. **Kenneth Hansen**, Chief, Manufactured Durables Branch, assisted by **Mike Brown**, **Renee Coley**, **Raphael Corrado**, and **Milbren Thomas**, Section Chiefs, **Michael Zampogna**, Former Chief, Manufactured Nondurables Branch, assisted by **Allen Foreman**, **Robert Miller**, **Robert Reinard**, and **Nat Shelton**, Section Chiefs, and **Tom Lee**, **Robert Rosati**, and **Tom Flood**, Special Assistants, performed the planning and implementation. **Stephanie Angel**, **Brian Appert**, **Stanis Batton**, **Carol Beasley**, **Chris Blackburn**, **Larry Blumberg**, **Vera Harris-Bourne**, **Brenda Campbell**, **Suzanne Conard**, **Vance Davis**, **Mary Ellickson**, **Matt Gaines**, **Merry Glascoe**, **Kay Hanks**, **Karen Harshbarger**, **Nancy Higgins**, **James Hinckley**, **Walter Hunter**, **Jim Jamski**, **Evelyn Jordan**, **Robert Lee**, **John Linehan**, **Paul Marck**, **Keith McKenzie**, **Philippe Morris**, **Joanna Nguyen**, **Betty Pannell**, **Joyce Pomeroy**, **Venita Powell**, **Cynthia Ramsey**, **Chris Savage**, **Arona Stovall**, **Sue Sundermann**, **Thanos Theodoropoulos**, **Dora Thomas**, **Ann Truffa**, **Ronanne Vinson**, **Keeley Voor**, **Denneth Wallace**, **Tempie Whittington**, **Lissene Witt**, and **Mike Yamaner** provided primary staff assistance.

Brian Greenberg, Assistant Chief for Research and Methodology Programs, assisted by **Stacey Cole**, Chief, Manufacturing Programs Methodology Branch, and **Robert Struble**, Section Chief, provided the mathematical and statistical techniques as well as the coverage operations. **Jeffrey Dalzell** and **Cathy Ritenour** provided primary staff assistance.

Mendel D. Gayle, Chief, Forms, Publications, and Customer Services Branch, assisted by **Julius Smith Jr.** and **Baruti Taylor**, Section Chiefs, performed overall

coordination of the publication process. **Kim Credito**, **Patrick Duck**, **Chip Murph**, **Wanda Sledd**, and **Veronica White** provided primary staff assistance.

The Economic Planning and Coordination Division, **Lawrence A. Blum**, Assistant Chief for Collection Activities and **Shirin A. Ahmed**, Assistant Chief for Post-Collection Processing, assisted by **Dennis Shoemaker**, Chief, Post-Collection Census Processing Branch, **Brandy Yarbrough**, Section Chief, **Sheila Proudfoot**, **Richard Williamson**, **Andrew W. Hait**, and **Jennifer E. Lins**, was responsible for developing the systems and procedures for data collection, editing, review, correction and dissemination

The staff of the National Processing Center, **Judith N. Petty**, Chief, performed mailout preparation and receipt operations, clerical and analytical review activities, data keying, and geocoding review.

The Geography Division staff developed geographic coding procedures and associated computer programs.

The Economic Statistical Methods and Programming Division, **Charles P. Pautler Jr.**, Chief, developed and coordinated the computer processing systems. **Martin S. Harahush**, Assistant Chief for Quinquennial Programs, assisted by **Barbara Lambert** and **Christina Arledge** were responsible for design and implementation of the computer systems. **Gary T. Sheridan**, Chief, Manufacturing and Construction Branch, **Lori A. Guido** and **Roy A. Smith**, Section Chiefs, supervised the preparation of the computer programs.

Computer Services Division, **Debra Williams**, Chief, performed the computer processing.

The staff of the Administrative and Customer Services Division, **Walter C. Odom**, Chief, performed planning, design, composition, editorial review, and printing planning and procurement for publications, Internet products, and report forms. **Cynthia G. Brooks** provided publication coordination and editing.

Other Animal Food Manufacturing

1997

Issued December 1999

EC97M-3111B

1997 Economic Census

Manufacturing

Industry Series



U.S. Department of Commerce

William M. Daley,

Secretary

Robert L. Mallett,

Deputy Secretary

Economics

and Statistics

Administration

Robert J. Shapiro,

Under Secretary for

Economic Affairs

U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Kenneth Prewitt,

Director



**Economics
and Statistics
Administration**

Robert J. Shapiro,
Under Secretary
for Economic Affairs



U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Kenneth Prewitt,
Director

William G. Barron,
Deputy Director

Paula J. Schneider,
Principal Associate Director
for Programs

Frederick T. Knickerbocker,
Associate Director
for Economic Programs

Thomas L. Mesenbourg,
Assistant Director
for Economic Programs

William G. Bostic Jr.,
Chief, Manufacturing
and Construction Division

CONTENTS

Introduction to the Economic Census	1
Mining.....	5
 TABLES	
1. Industry Statistics on NAICS Basis With Distribution Among 1987 SIC-Based Industries: 1997	7
2. Industry Statistics for Selected States and Offshore Areas: 1997	7
3. Detailed Statistics by Industry: 1997	8
4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size: 1997.....	8
5. Industry Statistics by Type of Operation: 1997	9
6a. Products or Services Statistics: 1997 and 1992	9
6b. Product Class Shipments for Selected States and Offshore Areas: 1997 and 1992	10
7. Selected Supplies, Minerals Received for Preparation, Purchased Machinery, and Fuels Consumed by Type: 1997 and 1992	10
 APPENDIXES	
A. Explanation of Terms	A-1
B. NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions	B-1
C. Coverage and Methodology.....	C-1
D. Geographic Notes	--
E. Metropolitan Areas	--
F. Footnotes for Products or Services Statistics, and Supplies and Fuels Consumed by Type	F-1
G. Comparability of Product Classes and Product Codes: 1997 to 1992.....	G-1

-- Not applicable for this report.

Introduction to the Economic Census

PURPOSES AND USES OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUS

The economic census is the major source of facts about the structure and functioning of the Nation's economy. It provides essential information for government, business, industry, and the general public. Title 13 of the United States Code (Sections 131, 191, and 224) directs the Census Bureau to take the economic census every 5 years, covering years ending in 2 and 7.

The economic census furnishes an important part of the framework for such composite measures as the gross domestic product estimates, input/output measures, production and price indexes, and other statistical series that measure short-term changes in economic conditions. Specific uses of economic census data include the following:

- Policymaking agencies of the Federal Government use the data to monitor economic activity and assess the effectiveness of policies.
- State and local governments use the data to assess business activities and tax bases within their jurisdictions and to develop programs to attract business.
- Trade associations study trends in their own and competing industries, which allows them to keep their members informed of market changes.
- Individual businesses use the data to locate potential markets and to analyze their own production and sales performance relative to industry or area averages.

ALL-NEW INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATIONS

Data from the 1997 Economic Census are published primarily on the basis of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), unlike earlier censuses, which were published according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS is in the process of being adopted in the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Most economic census reports cover one of the following NAICS sectors:

21	Mining
22	Utilities
23	Construction
31-33	Manufacturing
42	Wholesale Trade
44-45	Retail Trade
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing
51	Information

52	Finance and Insurance
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises
56	Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services
61	Educational Services
62	Health Care and Social Assistance
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation
72	Accommodation and Foodservices
81	Other Services (except Public Administration)

(Not listed above are the Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting sector (NAICS 11), partially covered by the census of agriculture conducted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the Public Administration sector (NAICS 92), covered by the census of governments conducted by the Census Bureau.)

The 20 NAICS sectors are subdivided into 96 subsectors (three-digit codes), 313 industry groups (four-digit codes), and, as implemented in the United States, 1170 industries (five- and six-digit codes).

RELATIONSHIP TO SIC

While many of the individual NAICS industries correspond directly to industries as defined under the SIC system, most of the higher level groupings do not. Particular care should be taken in comparing data for retail trade, wholesale trade, and manufacturing, which are sector titles used in both NAICS and SIC, but cover somewhat different groups of industries. The industry definitions discuss the relationships between NAICS and SIC industries. Where changes are significant, it will not be possible to construct time series that include data for points both before and after 1997.

For 1997, data for auxiliary establishments (those functioning primarily to manage, service, or support the activities of their company's operating establishments, such as a central administrative office or warehouse) will not be included in the sector-specific reports. These data will be published separately.

GEOGRAPHIC AREA CODING

Accurate and complete information on the physical location of each establishment is required to tabulate the census data for the states, metropolitan areas (MAs), counties, parishes, and corporate municipalities including cities, towns, villages, and boroughs. Respondents were

required to report their physical location (street address, municipality, county, and state) if it differed from their mailing address. For establishments not surveyed by mail (and those single-establishment companies that did not provide acceptable information on physical location), location information from Internal Revenue Service tax forms is used as a basis for coding.

BASIS OF REPORTING

The economic census is conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each store, factory, shop, or other location. Each establishment is assigned a separate industry classification based on its primary activity and not that of its parent company.

DOLLAR VALUES

All dollar values presented are expressed in current dollars; i.e., 1997 data are expressed in 1997 dollars, and 1992 data, in 1992 dollars. Consequently, when making comparisons with prior years, users of the data should consider the changes in prices that have occurred.

All dollar values are shown in thousands of dollars.

AVAILABILITY OF ADDITIONAL DATA

Reports in Print and Electronic Media

All results of the 1997 Economic Census are available on the Census Bureau Internet site (www.census.gov) and on compact discs (CD-ROM) for sale by the Census Bureau. Unlike previous censuses, only selected highlights are published in printed reports. For more information, including a description of electronic and printed reports being issued, see the Internet site, or write to U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-8300, or call Customer Services at 301-457-4100.

Special Tabulations

Special tabulations of data collected in the 1997 Economic Census may be obtained, depending on availability of time and personnel, in electronic or tabular form. The data will be summaries subject to the same rules prohibiting disclosure of confidential information (including name, address, kind of business, or other data for individual business establishments or companies) that govern the regular publications.

Special tabulations are prepared on a cost basis. A request for a cost estimate, as well as exact specifications on the type and format of the data to be provided, should be directed to the Chief of the division named below, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-8300. To discuss a special tabulation before submitting specifications, call the appropriate division:

Manufacturing and Construction Division 301-457-4673
Service Sector Statistics Division 301-457-2668

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The economic census has been taken as an integrated program at 5-year intervals since 1967 and before that for 1954, 1958, and 1963. Prior to that time, individual components of the economic census were taken separately at varying intervals.

The economic census traces its beginnings to the 1810 Decennial Census, when questions on manufacturing were included with those for population. Coverage of economic activities was expanded for the 1840 Decennial Census and subsequent censuses to include mining and some commercial activities. The 1905 Manufactures Census was the first time a census was taken apart from the regular decennial population census. Censuses covering retail and wholesale trade and construction industries were added in 1930, as were some covering service trades in 1933. Censuses of construction, manufacturing, and the other business service censuses were suspended during World War II.

The 1954 Economic Census was the first census to be fully integrated: providing comparable census data across economic sectors, using consistent time periods, concepts, definitions, classifications, and reporting units. It was the first census to be taken by mail, using lists of firms provided by the administrative records of other Federal agencies. Since 1963, administrative records also have been used to provide basic statistics for very small firms, reducing or eliminating the need to send them census questionnaires.

The range of industries covered in the economic censuses expanded between 1967 and 1992. The census of construction industries began on a regular basis in 1967, and the scope of service industries, introduced in 1933, was broadened in 1967, 1977, and 1987. While a few transportation industries were covered as early as 1963, it was not until 1992 that the census broadened to include all of transportation, communications, and utilities. Also new for 1992 was coverage of financial, insurance, and real estate industries. With these additions, the economic census and the separate census of governments and census of agriculture collectively covered roughly 98 percent of all economic activity.

Printed statistical reports from the 1992 and earlier censuses provide historical figures for the study of long-term time series and are available in some large libraries. All of the census reports printed since 1967 are still available for sale on microfiche from the Census Bureau. CD-ROMs issued from the 1987 and 1992 Economic Censuses contain databases including nearly all data published in print, plus additional statistics, such as ZIP Code statistics, published only on CD-ROM.

SOURCES FOR MORE INFORMATION

More information about the scope, coverage, classification system, data items, and publications for each of the economic censuses and related surveys is published in the *Guide to the 1997 Economic Census and Related Statistics* at www.census.gov/econguide. More information on the methodology, procedures, and history of the censuses will be published in the *History of the 1997 Economic Census* at www.census.gov/econ/www/history.html.

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

The following abbreviations and symbols are used with the 1997 Economic Census data:

A	Standard error of 100 percent or more.
D	Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual companies; data are included in higher level totals.
F	Exceeds 100 percent because data include establishments with payroll exceeding revenue.
N	Not available or not comparable.
Q	Revenue not collected at this level of detail for multiestablishment firms.
S	Withheld because estimates did not meet publication standards.

V	Represents less than 50 vehicles or .05 percent.
X	Not applicable.
Y	Disclosure withheld because of insufficient coverage of merchandise lines.
Z	Less than half the unit shown.
a	0 to 19 employees.
b	20 to 99 employees.
c	100 to 249 employees.
e	250 to 499 employees.
f	500 to 999 employees.
g	1,000 to 2,499 employees.
h	2,500 to 4,999 employees.
i	5,000 to 9,999 employees.
j	10,000 to 24,999 employees.
k	25,000 to 49,999 employees.
l	50,000 to 99,999 employees.
m	100,000 employees or more.
p	10 to 19 percent estimated.
q	20 to 29 percent estimated.
r	Revised.
s	Sampling error exceeds 40 percent.
nec	Not elsewhere classified.
nsk	Not specified by kind.
–	Represents zero (page image/print only).
(CC)	Consolidated city.
(IC)	Independent city.

This page is intentionally blank.

Manufacturing

SCOPE

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing covers all manufacturing establishments with one or more paid employees. Manufacturing is defined as the mechanical, physical, or chemical transformation of materials or substances into new products. The assembly of components into new products is also considered manufacturing, except when it is appropriately classified as construction.

Establishments in the manufacturing sector are often described as plants, factories, or mills and typically use power-driven machines and materials-handling equipment. Also included in the manufacturing sector are some establishments that make products by hand, like custom tailors and the makers of custom draperies. While manufacturers typically do not sell to the public, some establishments like bakeries and candy stores that make products on the premises may be included.

While logging and publishing are no longer in the scope of manufacturing, data for these industries are included in the manufacturing industry reports, but are not included in the manufacturing state, summary, and other reports.

GENERAL

This report, from the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, is one of a series of 480 industry reports and 51 geographic area reports, each of which provides statistics for individual industries or states, respectively. Seven of the industry reports are for industries no longer in the manufacturing sector but are included with manufacturing for the 1997 census year. Also included for this sector are General, Product, and Materials Consumed Summary reports, a special report on Concentration Ratios in Manufacturing, and data files on Location of Manufacturing Plants.

Each industry report presents data for a six-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) industry. A description of the particular NAICS industry may be found in Appendix B. These reports include such statistics as number of establishments, employment, payroll, value added by manufacture, cost of materials consumed, value of shipments, capital expenditures, etc. Explanations of these and other terms may be found in Appendix A. The industry reports also include data for states with 100 employees or more in the industry.

State reports, which include the District of Columbia, present similar statistics at the “all manufacturing” level for each state and its metropolitan areas (MAs) with 250

employees or more, and for counties, consolidated cities, and places with 500 employees or more. The state reports also include six-digit NAICS level data for industries with 100 employees or more in the state.

The General Summary report contains industry and geographic area statistics summarized in one report. It includes higher levels of aggregation than the industry and state reports, as well as revisions to the data made after the release of the industry and state reports.

The Products and Materials Consumed reports summarize the products and materials data published in the industry reports. The Product Summary report also includes data from the Current Industrial Reports (CIR) and a special table with data for products that are primary to more than one industry, which are not in the industry reports.

The Concentration Ratios report publishes data on the percentage of value of shipments accounted for by the 4-, 8-, 20-, and 50-largest companies for each manufacturing industry. Also shown in this report are Hirschmann-Herfindahl Indexes for each industry.

The Location of Manufacturing data files contain statistics on the number of establishments for the three- and six-digit NAICS industry by state, county, place, and ZIP Code by employment-size of the establishment.

GEOGRAPHIC AREAS COVERED

Statistics at the six-digit NAICS industry level are shown for states and the District of Columbia in both the state and industry reports for cells with 100 employees or more.

The state reports also include data at the “all manufacturing” level for a variety of geographies that meet the employment criteria.

Data are available for the metropolitan areas (MAs) with 250 employees or more. The term MA is a general term used to encompass all of the specifically defined metropolitan areas. A consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) is made up of two or more contiguous primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSAs) with a combined population of at least 1 million. A PMSA is a subdivision of a CMSA that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links separate from the ties to other portions of the CMSA. A metropolitan statistical area (MSA) is an integrated economic and social unit with a population of at least 50,000. An MA is made up of one or more counties meeting standards of metropolitan character. In New England, cities and towns, rather than counties, are the

component geographic units. Determination of the MAs was made by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) as of June 30, 1997. The population estimates were from the 1990 Census of Population or a subsequent special census. When applicable, the make-up of an MA is included in Appendix E. Changes to geographical boundaries are noted in Appendix D.

The state reports include data for counties with 500 employees or more. These are the primary divisions of states, except in Louisiana where they are called parishes and in Alaska where they are called boroughs and census areas. Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia have one or more places that are independent of county organizations. These places are treated as counties and places. The counties and places are defined as of January 1, 1997.

The state reports include data for places with 500 employees or more. Places are typically cities, towns, and villages. They may be incorporated municipalities, semi-independent municipalities, special economic urban areas (SEUAs), or other place equivalents.

The state reports also include data for consolidated cities with 500 employees or more. Consolidated cities are made up of separately incorporated municipalities.

COMPARABILITY OF THE 1992 AND 1997 CENSUSES

The adoption of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) has had a major impact on the comparability of data between the 1992 and 1997 censuses. Approximately half of the industries in the manufacturing sector of NAICS do not have comparable industries in the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system that was used in the past. If industries are not comparable between the two censuses, historic data are not shown. When applicable, Appendix G shows the product class and product comparability between the two systems.

While most of the change affecting the manufacturing sector was change within the sector, some industries left manufacturing and others came into manufacturing. Prominent among those leaving manufacturing are logging and portions of publishing. Prominent among the industries coming into the manufacturing sector are bakeries, candy stores where candy is made on the premises, custom tailors, makers of custom draperies, and tire retreading. Data for the industries coming into manufacturing as well as those leaving manufacturing are included in the manufacturing industry report series for 1997. However, the state and summary reports only include data for industries in the NAICS definition of manufacturing.

Another change resulting from the conversion to NAICS is that data for central administrative offices (CAOs) associated with manufacturing are not included along side the manufacturing data. This change affects data in the state reports and the general summary.

DISCLOSURE

In accordance with Federal law governing census reports (Title 13 of the United States Code), no data are published that would disclose the operations of an individual establishment or company. However, the number of establishments classified in a specific industry or geography is not considered a disclosure, and may be released even when other information is withheld.

The disclosure analysis for the industry statistics files is based on the total value of shipments. When the total value of shipments cannot be shown without disclosing information for individual companies, the complete line is suppressed except for capital expenditures. However, the suppressed data are included in higher-level totals. A separate disclosure analysis is performed for capital expenditures that can be suppressed even though value of shipments data are published.

AVAILABILITY OF MORE FREQUENT ECONOMIC DATA

The Census Bureau conducts the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) in each of the 4 years between the economic censuses. The ASM is a probability-based sample of approximately 58,000 establishments and collects many of the same industry statistics (including employment, payroll, value of shipments, etc.) as the economic census. However, there are selected statistics not included in the ASM. Among these are the number of companies and establishments, detailed product and materials data, and substate geographic data.

In addition to the ASM, the Census Bureau conducts a Current Industrial Reports (CIR) program. The CIR publishes detailed product statistics for selected manufacturing industries at the U.S. level annually and, in some cases, monthly and/or quarterly. For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, the annual CIR data are included in the Product Summary report.

The Census Bureau also conducts the monthly Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories, and Orders (M3) program, which publishes detailed statistics for manufacturing industries at the U.S. level.

Table 1. Industry Statistics on NAICS Basis With Distribution Among 1987 SIC-Based Industries: 1997

[NAICS codes appear in bold type. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS or SIC code	Industry	Com-panies ¹	All estab-lish-ments ²	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expendi-tures (\$1,000)
				Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311119	Other animal food mfg	965	1 514	32 753	980 156	19 580	39 288	504 040	4 497 615	14 689 447	19 168 810	290 458
204810	Prepared feeds, n.e.c. (pt)	N	1 514	32 753	980 156	19 580	39 288	504 040	4 497 615	14 689 447	19 168 810	290 458

¹For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

²Includes establishments with payroll at any time during the year.

Table 2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1997

[States that are disclosures or with less than 100 employees are not shown. For explanation of terms, see appendixes. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Industry and geographic area	E ¹	All establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expendi-tures (\$1,000)
		Total	With 20 em-ploy-ees or more	Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311119, OTHER ANIMAL FOOD MFG												
United States	1	1 514	526	32 753	980 156	19 580	39 288	504 040	4 497 615	14 689 447	19 168 810	290 458
Alabama	-	34	16	781	19 220	542	1 029	12 857	91 003	716 119	808 541	5 828
Arkansas	-	45	19	1 085	28 757	715	1 377	17 279	130 172	1 174 741	1 304 832	19 066
California	1	103	34	2 247	80 323	1 297	2 838	37 547	273 089	1 401 570	1 674 584	20 495
Delaware	1	7	5	258	9 019	158	402	4 767	17 926	372 439	388 450	1 930
Idaho	-	11	2	238	7 013	159	325	3 623	19 585	57 809	76 884	1 445
Illinois	1	67	23	1 405	41 220	746	1 597	18 725	195 207	454 452	646 092	14 273
Indiana	-	44	18	1 039	29 200	579	1 223	14 616	99 983	352 806	459 741	14 069
Kansas	-	53	15	1 105	31 305	719	1 841	17 911	87 289	346 472	432 593	6 643
Louisiana	1	17	7	283	7 693	215	444	5 059	53 894	177 506	232 454	1 014
Michigan	1	22	3	231	5 447	131	235	3 120	26 038	90 020	115 876	1 244
Minnesota	1	65	20	1 061	38 284	639	1 322	18 605	134 010	395 340	531 105	11 295
Missouri	-	52	18	1 304	36 932	800	1 471	18 064	289 853	539 951	832 624	16 633
New York	3	46	20	1 055	34 005	597	1 297	16 197	115 359	279 886	395 040	5 859
North Carolina	1	54	25	1 207	30 781	747	1 344	16 827	240 189	914 436	1 155 880	6 731
Ohio	-	47	15	1 108	37 516	631	1 382	19 673	103 233	258 788	361 527	5 500
Oregon	1	15	4	275	9 036	158	320	4 205	51 212	74 507	124 997	1 271
Pennsylvania	3	75	19	1 430	46 222	622	1 203	14 742	126 600	426 493	550 022	8 809
Texas	1	115	49	3 085	98 668	2 064	4 355	65 237	535 216	1 272 052	1 786 550	36 216
Wisconsin	1	72	20	1 679	54 733	885	1 729	22 343	188 941	399 746	591 605	13 364

* Hawaii has no incorporated places in the sense of functioning governmental units; however, in agreement with Hawaiian law, the Bureau of the Census reports data for census designated places (CDPs) which have been designated as place equivalents. Those CDPs, only for the state of Hawaii, with 2,500 or more population are recognized.

¹Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of the figures shown: 1-10 to 19 percent; 2-20 to 29 percent; 3-30 to 39 percent; 4-40 to 49 percent; 5-50 to 59 percent; 6-60 to 69 percent; 7-70 to 79 percent; 8-80 to 89 percent; 9-90 percent or more.

Table 3. Detailed Statistics by Industry: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	Value	Item	Value
311119, OTHER ANIMAL FOOD MFG		311119, OTHER ANIMAL FOOD MFG—Con.	
Companies ¹ number..	965	Value added \$1,000..	4 497 615
All establishments number..	1 514	Total inventories, beginning of year \$1,000..	839 203
Establishments with 1 to 19 employees number..	988	Finished goods inventories, beginning of year \$1,000..	326 894
Establishments with 20 to 99 employees number..	492	Work-in-process inventories, beginning of year \$1,000..	91 753
Establishments with 100 employees or more number..	34	Materials and supplies inventories, beginning of year \$1,000..	420 556
All employees number..	32 753	Total inventories, end of year \$1,000..	821 204
Total compensation ² \$1,000..	1 231 022	Finished goods inventories, end of year \$1,000..	285 110
Annual payroll \$1,000..	980 156	Work-in-process inventories, end of year \$1,000..	151 789
Total fringe benefits \$1,000..	250 866	Materials and supplies inventories, end of year \$1,000..	384 305
Production workers, average for year number..	19 580	Gross book value of total assets at beginning of year \$1,000..	5 399 491
Production workers on March 12 number..	19 652	Total capital expenditures (new and used) \$1,000..	290 458
Production workers on May 12 number..	19 541	Capital expenditures for buildings and other structures (new and used) \$1,000..	76 581
Production workers on August 12 number..	19 467	Capital expenditures for machinery and equipment (new and used) \$1,000..	213 877
Production workers on November 12 number..	19 660	Total retirements ² \$1,000..	59 380
Production-worker hours 1,000..	39 288	Gross book value of total assets at end of year \$1,000..	5 630 569
Production-worker wages \$1,000..	504 040	Total depreciation during year ² \$1,000..	227 210
Total cost of materials \$1,000..	14 689 447	Total rental payments ² \$1,000..	85 018
Cost of materials, parts, containers, etc., consumed \$1,000..	13 278 965	Buildings and other structures rental payments ² \$1,000..	20 721
Cost of resales \$1,000..	1 191 015	Machinery and equipment rental payments ² \$1,000..	64 297
Cost of fuels \$1,000..	73 383	Cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and other structures ³ \$1,000..	19 943
Cost of purchased electricity \$1,000..	114 438	Response coverage ratio ⁴ percent..	82
Cost of contract work \$1,000..	31 646	Cost of purchased services for the repair of machinery and equipment ³ \$1,000..	91 470
Quantity of electricity purchased for heat and power 1,000 kWh..	2 069 157	Response coverage ratio ⁴ percent..	82
Quantity of electricity generated less sold for heat and power 1,000 kWh..	—	Cost of purchased communications services ³ \$1,000..	21 565
Total value of shipments \$1,000..	19 168 810	Response coverage ratio ⁴ percent..	82
Primary products value of shipments \$1,000..	17 510 737	Cost of purchased legal services ³ \$1,000..	6 960
Secondary products value of shipments \$1,000..	283 826	Response coverage ratio ⁴ percent..	82
Total miscellaneous receipts \$1,000..	1 374 247	Cost of purchased accounting and bookkeeping services ³ \$1,000..	9 254
Value of resales \$1,000..	1 306 616	Response coverage ratio ⁴ percent..	82
Contract receipts \$1,000..	43 074	Cost of purchased advertising services ³ \$1,000..	9 931
Other miscellaneous receipts \$1,000..	24 557	Response coverage ratio ⁴ percent..	82
Primary products specialization ratio percent..	98	Cost of purchased software and other data processing services ³ \$1,000..	3 577
Value of primary products shipments made in all industries \$1,000..	17 776 726	Response coverage ratio ⁴ percent..	82
Value of primary products shipments made in this industry \$1,000..	17 510 737	Cost of purchased refuse removal (including hazardous waste) services ³ \$1,000..	5 042
Value of primary products shipments made in other industries \$1,000..	265 989	Response coverage ratio ⁴ percent..	82
Coverage ratio percent..	98		

¹For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

²These items are collected in the ASM and estimated for the remaining establishments; therefore, the levels of estimation are higher than for other items in the table.

³Based on ASM sample data.

⁴A response coverage ratio is derived for this item by calculating the ratio of the weighted employment (establishment data multiplied by sample weight) for those ASM establishments that reported to the weighted total employment for all ASM establishments classified in this industry.

Note: The amounts shown for purchased services reflect only those services that establishments purchase from other companies.

Table 4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Employment size class	E ¹	All establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)
		Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311119, OTHER ANIMAL FOOD MFG												
All establishments	1	1 514	526	32 753	980 156	19 580	39 288	504 040	4 497 615	14 689 447	19 168 810	290 458
Establishments with 1 to 4 employees	2	320	—	705	30 095	483	778	23 088	291 472	439 291	729 859	12 587
Establishments with 5 to 9 employees	4	276	—	1 923	46 547	1 265	2 099	25 849	254 281	686 809	940 017	15 672
Establishments with 10 to 19 employees	1	392	—	5 424	148 769	3 426	6 676	80 073	789 001	2 462 028	3 254 505	36 273
Establishments with 20 to 49 employees	—	388	388	11 771	345 399	7 275	14 408	182 075	1 755 156	6 727 818	8 471 247	114 754
Establishments with 50 to 99 employees	1	104	104	6 993	215 886	3 719	7 869	100 857	832 108	2 729 602	3 554 959	74 041
Establishments with 100 to 249 employees	1	30	30	4 509	143 644	2 451	5 645	65 053	281 284	1 415 080	1 690 922	24 589
Establishments with 250 to 499 employees	—	4	4	1 428	49 816	961	1 813	27 045	294 313	228 819	527 301	12 542
Establishments with 500 to 999 employees	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Establishments with 1,000 to 2,499 employees	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Establishments with 2,500 employees or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Administrative records ²	9	303	—	1 441	25 675	914	1 116	14 217	104 739	306 688	409 267	7 583

¹Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of the figures shown: 1–10 to 19 percent; 2–20 to 29 percent; 3–30 to 39 percent; 4–40 to 49 percent; 5–50 to 59 percent; 6–60 to 69 percent; 7–70 to 79 percent; 8–80 to 89 percent; 9–90 percent or more.

²Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. Data are also included in respective size classes shown.

Table 5. Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS industry or product class code	Industry or primary product class	All establishments	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)
			Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311119	Other animal food mfg	1 514	32 753	980 156	19 580	39 288	504 040	4 497 615	14 689 447	19 168 810	290 458
3111191	Chicken and turkey feed, supplements, concentrates, and premixes	209	6 272	188 876	4 043	8 415	113 521	1 465 032	6 732 897	8 195 834	86 688
3111194	Dairy cattle feed, complete	140	4 972	156 779	2 894	6 251	78 183	503 377	1 632 819	2 133 054	29 092
3111197	Dairy cattle feed supplements, concentrates, and premixes	100	2 253	71 533	1 072	2 131	29 770	275 906	756 315	1 042 461	16 878
311119A	Swine feed, complete	50	862	28 085	495	980	12 153	98 746	398 684	498 088	4 021
311119D	Swine feed supplements, concentrates, and premixes	115	2 944	90 324	1 420	2 780	36 726	494 669	1 270 228	1 767 297	37 618
311119G	Beef cattle feed, complete	62	2 308	61 429	1 615	3 348	37 453	167 206	471 819	623 463	24 093
311119J	Beef cattle feed supplements, concentrates, and premixes	72	1 563	47 386	871	1 842	21 147	144 726	449 151	595 025	6 956
311119M	Other poultry and livestock feed, nec.	60	1 616	54 293	917	1 866	27 465	206 843	473 790	680 700	8 344
311119P	Other prepared animal feed, including feeding materials and adjuncts, nec.	80	1 629	49 672	1 052	2 212	26 609	247 709	481 641	727 598	18 184
311119T	Specialty feed	83	2 656	86 136	1 713	3 486	43 941	283 232	522 685	807 035	24 367

Table 6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992

[Includes quantity and value of products of this industry produced by (1) establishments classified in this industry (primary) and (2) establishments classified in other industries (secondary). Transfers of products of this industry from one establishment of a company to another establishment of the same company (interplant transfers) are also included. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product code	Product	1997				1992			
		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments	
				Quantity	Value (\$1,000)			Quantity	Value (\$1,000)
311119	Other animal food products	N	X	X	17 776 726	N	X	X	N
3111191	Chicken and turkey feed, supplements, concentrates, and premixes	N	X	X	8 136 813	N	X	X	4 890 288
31111911	Complete chicken feed, starter-growers and layer-breeders	N	X	X	1 907 737	N	X	X	N
3111191111	Complete chicken feed, starter-growers	74	X	4 745.6	934 892	84	X	3 630.6	571 154
3111191121	Complete chicken feed, layer-breeders	85	X	4 978.2	972 845	111	X	4 843.6	679 254
31111912	Complete chicken feed, broilers	N	X	X	3 915 478	N	X	X	N
3111191231	Complete chicken feed, broilers	41	X	20 957.9	3 915 478	47	X	15 861.5	2 563 036
31111913	Turkey feed; chicken and turkey supplements, concentrates, and premixes	N	X	X	1 856 554	N	X	X	N
3111191341	Complete turkey feed	47	X	3 826.7	714 827	54	X	3 143.1	458 874
3111191351	Chicken feed supplements and concentrates, starter-growers	12	X	68.5	20 579	14	X	S	18 912
3111191361	Chicken feed supplements and concentrates, layer-breeders	20	X	D	D	28	X	P233.4	60 326
3111191371	Chicken feed supplements and concentrates, broilers	8	X	D	D	9	X	581.4	132 982
3111191381	Turkey feed supplements and concentrates	8	X	540.3	111 896	11	X	Q28.3	6 828
3111191391	Chicken feed premixes (feed-base), starter-growers	17	X	S	60 132	6	X	D	D
31111913A1	Chicken feed premixes (feed-base), layer-breeders	3	X	S	5 438	14	X	Q58.8	27 768
31111913B1	Chicken feed premixes (feed-base), broilers	5	X	Q8.4	9 605	6	X	S	15 201
31111913C1	Turkey feed premixes (feed-base)	4	X	Q3.7	1 255	3	X	D	D
3111191Y	Chicken and turkey feed, supplements, concentrates, and premixes, nsk	N	X	X	457 044	N	X	X	N
3111191YWV	Chicken and turkey feed, supplements, concentrates, and premixes, nsk	N	X	X	457 044	N	X	X	334 649
3111194	Dairy cattle feed, complete	N	X	X	1 599 474	N	X	X	1 454 714
31111941	Dairy cattle feed, complete	N	X	X	1 599 474	N	X	X	N
3111194100	Dairy cattle feed, complete	143	X	P8 362.9	1 599 474	164	X	P11 761.0	1 454 714
3111197	Dairy cattle feed supplements, concentrates, and premixes	N	X	X	905 155	N	X	X	678 471
31111971	Dairy cattle feed supplements and concentrates, and feed premixes	N	X	X	893 017	N	X	X	N
3111197111	Dairy cattle feed supplements and concentrates	102	X	2 865.2	733 998	125	X	3 196.9	532 016
3111197121	Dairy cattle feed premixes (feed-base)	39	X	308.8	159 019	46	X	P323.2	127 812
3111197Y	Dairy cattle feed supplements, concentrates, and premixes, nsk	N	X	X	12 138	N	X	X	N
3111197YWV	Dairy cattle feed supplements, concentrates, and premixes, nsk	N	X	X	12 138	N	X	X	18 643
311119A	Swine feed, complete	N	X	X	581 842	N	X	X	541 915
311119A1	Swine feed, complete	N	X	X	581 842	N	X	X	N
311119A100	Swine feed, complete	124	X	3 052.2	581 842	151	X	P2 526.5	541 915
311119D	Swine feed supplements, concentrates, and premixes	N	X	X	981 825	N	X	X	1 181 400
311119D1	Swine feed supplements and concentrates and premixes	N	X	X	970 527	N	X	X	N
311119D111	Swine feed supplements and concentrates	74	X	1 778.0	696 412	100	X	4 504.7	906 843
311119D121	Swine feed premixes (feed-base)	53	X	396.1	274 115	59	X	P441.6	246 834
311119DY	Swine feed supplements, concentrates, and premixes, nsk	N	X	X	11 298	N	X	X	N
311119DYWV	Swine feed supplements, concentrates, and premixes, nsk	N	X	X	11 298	N	X	X	27 723
311119G	Beef cattle feed, complete	N	X	X	613 154	N	X	X	524 219
311119G1	Beef cattle feed, complete	N	X	X	613 154	N	X	X	N
311119G100	Beef cattle feed, complete	122	X	P3 685.7	613 154	141	X	Q3 611.0	524 219
311119J	Beef cattle feed supplements, concentrates, and premixes	N	X	X	616 961	N	X	X	622 981
311119J1	Beef cattle feed supplements and concentrates and premixes	N	X	X	611 317	N	X	X	N
311119J111	Beef cattle feed supplements and concentrates	84	X	2 224.3	523 749	88	X	4 340.7	522 050
311119J121	Beef cattle feed premixes (feed-base)	34	X	280.2	87 568	41	X	S	94 280
311119JY	Beef cattle feed supplements, concentrates, and premixes, nsk	N	X	X	5 644	N	X	X	N
311119JYWV	Beef cattle feed supplements, concentrates, and premixes, nsk	N	X	X	5 644	N	X	X	6 651

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992—Con.

[Includes quantity and value of products of this industry produced by (1) establishments classified in this industry (primary) and (2) establishments classified in other industries (secondary). Transfers of products of this industry from one establishment of a company to another establishment of the same company (interplant transfers) are also included. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product code	Product	1997				1992			
		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments	
				Quantity	Value (\$1,000)			Quantity	Value (\$1,000)
311119	Other animal food products— Con.								
311119M	Other poultry and livestock feed, nec	N	X	X	676 368	N	X	X	511 879
311119M1	Other poultry and livestock feed	N	X	X	623 303	N	X	X	N
311119M111	Other poultry complete feed (duck, etc.) 1,000 s tons..	17	X	^P 193.3	46 194	18	X	^P 120.8	18 666
311119M121	Other poultry feed supplements and concentrates (duck, etc.) 1,000 s tons..	5	X	D	D	5	X	D	D
311119M131	Other poultry feed premixes (feed-base) (duck, etc.) 1,000 s tons..	2	X	D	D	1	X	D	D
311119M141	Horse and mule complete feed 1,000 s tons..	89	X	1 262.7	296 709	111	X	^P 1 379.2	250 139
311119M151	Other livestock (sheep, etc.) complete feed 1,000 s tons..	44	X	638.8	175 141	45	X	^P 301.7	69 515
311119M161	Horse and mule feed supplements and concentrates 1,000 s tons..	15	X	^Q 56.1	16 956	23	X	S	11 333
311119M171	Other livestock (sheep, etc.) feed supplements and concentrates 1,000 s tons..	25	X	^P 41.3	13 501	27	X	^Q 146.0	41 778
311119M181	Horse and mule feed premixes (feed-base) 1,000 s tons..	8	X	S	4 261	7	X	S	2 022
311119M191	Other livestock (sheep, etc.) feed premixes (feed-base) 1,000 s tons..	9	X	S	14 595	10	X	S	20 771
311119MY	Other poultry and livestock feed, nsk	N	X	X	53 065	N	X	X	N
311119MYWV	Other poultry and livestock feed, nsk	N	X	X	53 065	N	X	X	33 204
311119P	Other prepared animal feed, including feeding materials and adjuncts, nec	N	X	X	651 735	N	X	X	N
311119P1	Other prepared animal feed, including feeding materials and adjuncts	N	X	X	648 972	N	X	X	N
311119P111	Grain animal feed (ground, rolled, pulverized, chopped, or crimped), excluding cornmeal 1,000 sacks (cwt) ..	54	X	S	254 020	69	X	S	106 588
311119P121	Mineral mixture animal feed, including oyster shells prepared for feed use mil lb..	30	X	467.3	94 206	50	X	S	161 241
311119P131	Dehydrated alfalfa meal animal feed 1,000 s tons..	22	X	^P 314.9	37 621	23	X	S	30 286
311119P141	Sun cured and cubed alfalfa meal animal feed 1,000 s tons..	8	X	96.4	13 061	18	X	S	23 258
311119P151	Other prepared animal feed 1,000 s tons..	35	X	S	250 064	N	X	N	N
311119PY	Other prepared animal feeds, including feeding materials and adjuncts, nsk	N	X	X	2 763	N	X	X	N
311119PYWV	Other prepared animal feeds, including feeding materials and adjuncts, nsk	N	X	X	2 763	N	X	X	N
311119T	Specialty feed	N	X	X	892 628	N	X	X	747 433
311119T1	Specialty feed	N	X	X	830 205	N	X	X	N
311119T111	Fresh and frozen meat of horses and other animals for animal feed mil lb..	8	X	149.6	27 124	11	X	342.7	60 977
311119T121	Other specialty pet food, except dog and cat mil lb..	16	X	^P 341.1	112 524	11	X	S	156 914
311119T131	Specialty laboratory (mouse, guinea pig, etc.) feed 1,000 s tons..	5	X	^Q 55.1	30 063	8	X	72.5	35 402
311119T141	Specialty fur animal (mink, fox, etc.) feed 1,000 s tons..	7	X	S	18 231	6	X	11.8	2 514
311119T151	Specialty bird (wild, tame, pigeon, game) feed 1,000 s tons..	49	X	S	285 718	31	X	S	142 995
311119T161	Specialty rabbit feed 1,000 s tons..	29	X	126.9	31 674	35	X	^Q 174.5	37 493
311119T171	Specialty fish feed 1,000 s tons..	23	X	645.3	197 869	30	X	S	167 128
311119T181	Other specialty feed 1,000 s tons..	35	X	^P 652.0	127 002	24	X	S	92 492
311119TY	Specialty feeds, nsk	N	X	X	62 423	N	X	X	N
311119TYWV	Specialty feeds, nsk	N	X	X	62 423	N	X	X	51 518
311119W	Prepared feeds, nec, nsk, total	N	X	X	2 120 771	N	X	X	N
311119WY	Prepared feeds, nec, total	N	X	X	2 120 771	N	X	X	N
311119WYWV	Prepared feeds, nec, nsk, for nonadministrative-record establishments	N	X	X	1 752 643	N	X	X	N
311119WYWY	Prepared feeds, nec, nsk, for administrative-record establishments	N	X	X	368 128	N	X	X	N

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.

@ Additional data are available for these codes at the aggregate U.S. level in the Current Industrial Report (CIR) series; see Appendix F for the CIR survey number and title.

\$ This product is primary to more than one industry; see Appendix F for a listing of the related product codes.

Note: For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: ^P 10 to 19 percent estimated; ^Q 20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by S.

Table 6b. Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992

[Product classes covered are those that are economically significant and whose production is geographically dispersed, provided dispersion is not approximated by data in Table 2. Also, product classes are not shown if they are miscellaneous or "not specified by kind" classes. Statistics for some states are withheld because they are either less than \$2 million in product class shipments or they disclose data for individual companies in 1997. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanations of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product class code	Product class and geographic area	Value of product shipments (\$1,000)	
		1997	1992
3111191	CHICKEN AND TURKEY FEED, SUPPLEMENTS, CONCENTRATES, AND PREMIXES		
	United States	8 136 813	4 890 288
	Alabama	699 558	556 587
	Arkansas	1 109 403	778 971
	California	478 721	390 733
	Delaware	309 432	160 973
	Florida	85 921	60 868
	Georgia	841 019	541 648
	Illinois	82 855	12 880
	Indiana	109 000	69 060
	Iowa	117 657	66 953
	Kentucky	22 892	6 768
	Michigan	34 244	22 415
	Minnesota	119 968	62 588
	Mississippi	240 263	77 833
	Missouri	560 775	107 946
	Nebraska	22 384	8 686
	New York	10 680	11 451
	North Carolina	824 345	525 857
	Ohio	61 344	48 284
	Pennsylvania	126 492	185 706
	Texas	869 010	298 348
	Vermont	5 959	N
	Virginia	428 223	153 097
	Washington	16 185	22 986
	Wisconsin	22 154	11 087
3111194	DAIRY CATTLE FEED, COMPLETE		
	United States	1 599 474	1 454 714
	Alabama	18 377	18 345
	Arkansas	7 234	13 594
	California	430 232	328 661
	Florida	87 987	70 008
	Georgia	46 150	55 827
	Illinois	42 319	58 748
	Indiana	50 004	14 022
	Iowa	2 684	7 568
	Kansas	31 950	12 119
	Kentucky	26 864	35 759
	Massachusetts	23 678	N
	Michigan	8 876	7 323
	Minnesota	25 199	19 880
	Missouri	36 978	56 762
	Nebraska	5 276	5 999
	New York	92 820	115 333
	North Carolina	38 115	32 799
	Ohio	42 604	33 808
	Oklahoma	12 539	11 498
	Pennsylvania	77 832	59 332
	Tennessee	14 161	N
	Texas	149 431	121 817
	Virginia	39 072	24 640
	Washington	43 311	72 478
	Wisconsin	52 359	48 383
3111197	DAIRY CATTLE FEED SUPPLEMENTS, CONCENTRATES, AND PREMIXES		
	United States	905 155	678 471
	California	102 013	77 772
	Colorado	7 135	3 443
	Florida	8 888	7 150
	Georgia	12 563	10 233
	Idaho	14 735	N
	Illinois	25 289	42 700
	Indiana	35 139	32 572
	Iowa	47 735	51 021
	Kansas	6 205	11 044
	Kentucky	11 816	12 618
	Michigan	25 868	23 908
	Minnesota	60 112	79 823
	Missouri	10 397	16 728
	Nebraska	12 252	13 808
	New York	55 292	31 238
	North Carolina	10 945	9 867
	Ohio	37 219	31 897
	Oregon	8 331	N
	Pennsylvania	49 407	53 405
	South Dakota	2 412	4 332
	Texas	64 770	29 178
	Utah	2 478	3 041
	Virginia	7 283	9 784
	Washington	35 778	8 567
	Wisconsin	175 672	79 716

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6b. **Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992—Con.**

[Product classes covered are those that are economically significant and whose production is geographically dispersed, provided dispersion is not approximated by data in Table 2. Also, product classes are not shown if they are miscellaneous or "not specified by kind" classes. Statistics for some states are withheld because they are either less than \$2 million in product class shipments or they disclose data for individual companies in 1997. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanations of terms, see appendixes.]

NAICS product class code	Product class and geographic area	Value of product shipments (\$1,000)	
		1997	1992
311119A	SWINE FEED, COMPLETE		
	United States	581 842	541 915
	California	7 185	9 967
	Georgia	12 942	21 162
	Illinois	67 041	53 064
	Indiana	39 035	36 088
	Iowa	106 049	77 303
	Kansas	15 925	6 789
	Kentucky	6 607	7 265
	Minnesota	28 394	13 444
	Missouri	29 913	26 826
	Nebraska	50 126	33 165
	North Carolina	71 285	52 902
	Ohio	14 176	13 966
	Oklahoma	9 298	19 043
	Pennsylvania	12 909	22 257
	South Dakota	2 563	5 689
Texas	8 591	13 115	
Wisconsin	5 110	20 953	
311119D	SWINE FEED SUPPLEMENTS, CONCENTRATES, AND PREMIXES		
	United States	981 825	1 181 400
	Georgia	14 007	22 293
	Illinois	105 484	177 613
	Indiana	87 047	81 753
	Iowa	381 385	411 673
	Kansas	31 174	24 001
	Kentucky	15 843	15 815
	Michigan	8 314	15 277
	Minnesota	48 966	71 038
	Missouri	20 094	57 031
	Nebraska	100 391	114 093
	North Carolina	45 889	44 912
	Ohio	32 810	35 194
	Oklahoma	15 279	N
	South Dakota	9 205	35 832
	Wisconsin	19 007	19 972
311119G	BEEF CATTLE FEED, COMPLETE		
	United States	613 154	524 219
	Alabama	5 431	5 062
	Arkansas	16 486	15 780
	California	17 928	11 040
	Florida	37 016	19 615
	Georgia	10 181	8 379
	Indiana	4 244	5 820
	Iowa	27 737	11 438
	Kansas	121 446	101 956
	Kentucky	6 390	7 833
	Louisiana	7 069	6 664
	Minnesota	3 058	11 926
	Missouri	27 504	23 680
	Montana	3 923	3 645
	Nebraska	22 238	19 294
	North Carolina	5 595	2 470
	Ohio	5 277	4 761
	Oklahoma	64 805	45 689
	Pennsylvania	2 509	N
	South Dakota	10 298	3 821
	Tennessee	7 884	N
Texas	133 997	104 842	
Wisconsin	2 754	2 233	
311119J	BEEF CATTLE FEED SUPPLEMENTS, CONCENTRATES, AND PREMIXES		
	United States	616 961	622 981
	California	6 660	7 853
	Colorado	9 766	22 598
	Georgia	13 796	8 323
	Idaho	2 077	N
	Illinois	17 902	42 164
	Indiana	16 297	16 114
	Iowa	69 985	70 149
	Kansas	112 345	80 735
	Kentucky	6 488	6 207
	Michigan	2 781	2 437
	Minnesota	10 793	21 371
	Missouri	15 584	21 042
	Nebraska	70 594	68 348
	North Carolina	3 661	16 385
	Ohio	7 875	11 773
	Pennsylvania	4 112	4 330
	South Dakota	16 079	25 407
	Texas	128 649	92 776
	Washington	4 248	N
	Wisconsin	12 155	14 724

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6b. **Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992—Con.**

[Product classes covered are those that are economically significant and whose production is geographically dispersed, provided dispersion is not approximated by data in Table 2. Also, product classes are not shown if they are miscellaneous or "not specified by kind" classes. Statistics for some states are withheld because they are either less than \$2 million in product class shipments or they disclose data for individual companies in 1997. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanations of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product class code	Product class and geographic area	Value of product shipments (\$1,000)		
		1997	1992	
311119M	OTHER POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK FEED, NEC			
	United States	676 368	511 879	
	Alabama	6 785	6 839	
	California	31 703	26 543	
	Colorado	5 705	9 578	
	Florida	27 838	23 310	
	Georgia	78 523	14 812	
	Illinois	37 622	81 572	
	Indiana	26 169	23 977	
	Iowa	57 650	22 162	
	Kansas	23 932	6 500	
	Kentucky	7 675	4 816	
	Michigan	6 825	3 830	
	Minnesota	6 878	5 071	
	Mississippi	2 508	4 244	
	Missouri	11 854	7 712	
	Nebraska	2 768	12 792	
	New York	26 863	22 444	
	North Carolina	27 334	12 109	
	Ohio	28 598	17 864	
	Oklahoma	12 438	16 647	
	Pennsylvania	53 314	18 325	
	Tennessee	8 822	9 979	
	Texas	84 727	53 648	
	Virginia	6 557	7 378	
	Washington	8 965	3 472	
	Wisconsin	14 787	48 098	
	311119P	OTHER PREPARED ANIMAL FEED, INCLUDING FEEDING MATERIALS AND ADJUNCTS, NEC		
		United States	651 735	N
		Arkansas	2 494	N
California		120 639	N	
Colorado		4 161	N	
Florida		33 380	N	
Georgia		22 992	N	
Idaho		13 822	N	
Illinois		27 959	N	
Indiana		10 984	N	
Iowa		84 239	N	
Kansas		14 724	N	
Kentucky		2 784	N	
Minnesota		10 217	N	
Missouri		13 723	N	
Nebraska		25 872	N	
New York		10 645	N	
North Carolina		5 080	N	
Ohio		16 190	N	
Oklahoma		6 751	N	
Oregon		33 136	N	
Pennsylvania		6 566	N	
South Dakota		3 788	N	
Tennessee		2 625	N	
Texas		34 741	N	
Utah		4 250	N	
Washington		21 035	N	
Wisconsin		88 291	N	
311119T		SPECIALTY FEED		
		United States	892 628	747 433
	Arkansas	21 258	17 410	
	California	87 740	47 995	
	Colorado	32 648	18 021	
	Florida	6 691	4 023	
	Georgia	37 882	5 307	
	Illinois	22 677	15 612	
	Indiana	32 582	N	
	Iowa	14 874	5 083	
	Kansas	27 081	10 375	
	Kentucky	2 406	2 489	
	Massachusetts	7 464	N	
	Michigan	3 454	6 473	
	Minnesota	50 864	36 259	
	Mississippi	105 946	70 585	
	Nebraska	24 876	16 601	
	New York	31 968	20 268	
	North Carolina	15 759	5 713	
	Ohio	29 767	26 899	
	Pennsylvania	33 249	32 608	
	Tennessee	2 892	3 008	
	Texas	26 166	64 292	
	Utah	25 630	N	
	Washington	6 786	11 276	
	Wisconsin	73 291	N	

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.

@ Additional data are available for these codes at the aggregate U.S. level in the Current Industrial Report (CIR) series; see Appendix F for the CIR survey number and title.

\$ This product is primary to more than one industry; see Appendix F for a listing of the related product codes.

Table 7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1997 and 1992

[Includes quantity and cost of materials consumed or put into production by establishments classified only in this industry. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS material code	Material consumed	1997		1992	
		Quantity	Delivered cost (\$1,000)	Quantity	Delivered cost (\$1,000)
311119	OTHER ANIMAL FOOD MFG				
11114001	Wheat 1,000 s tons..	S	143 445	N	N
11115001	Field corn, whole grain mil lb..	S	3 132 288	N	N
11119901	Oats 1,000 s tons..	553.5	80 316	N	N
11119903	Barley 1,000 s tons..	749.6	95 804	N	N
11119905	Sorghum 1,000 s tons..	S	158 403	N	N
31121101	Wheat flour 1,000 cwt..	S	43 597	N	N
31121115	Wheat millfeed and screenings 1,000 s tons..	S	292 701	N	N
31122207	Soybean millfeed and screenings 1,000 s tons..	988.5	178 975	N	N
31121135	Other millfeed and screenings 1,000 s tons..	S	190 965	N	N
31121137	Hominy feed and corn meal 1,000 s tons..	198.2	26 017	N	N
31122109	Corn gluten feed and meal 1,000 s tons..	424.0	82 844	N	N
31111900	Alfalfa meal, excluding alfalfa hay 1,000 s tons..	274.8	45 292	N	N
31131003	Sugar, cane and beet (in terms of sugar solids) 1,000 s tons..	S	15 467	N	N
31131007	Molasses 1,000 s tons..	768.5	77 474	N	N
31122307	Cottonseed cake and meal 1,000 s tons..	S	193 952	N	N
31100017	Fats and oils 1,000 s tons..	1 160.1	387 319	N	N
31161303	Meat meal and tankage 1,000 s tons..	1 130.3	318 783	N	N
31161305	Poultry feather and byproducts meal 1,000 s tons..	956.0	320 507	N	N
31170000	Fish meal and solubles (dry weight equivalent) 1,000 s tons..	284.8	127 277	N	N
31212000	Brewers' and distillers' grains 1,000 s tons..	589.6	84 182	N	N
31122205	Soybean cake and meal 1,000 s tons..	9 658.9	2 516 509	N	N
32518827	Calcium 1,000 s tons..	S	51 230	N	N
32518837	Phosphorus, elemental (technical) 1,000 s tons..	753.5	187 653	N	N
31194205	Salt 1,000 s tons..	S	38 882	N	N
32518841	Other minerals, except trace minerals 1,000 s tons..	S	214 810	N	N
32541109	Vitamins X		379 960	X	N
32541111	Drugs and antibiotics X		369 590	X	N
32541105	Other microingredients, including trace minerals X		354 190	X	N
32221001	Paperboard containers, boxes, and corrugated paperboard X		9 393	X	N
001900A1	Packaging paper and plastics film, coated and laminated X		46 357	X	N
31491101	Bags, textile (burlap, cotton, polypropylene, etc.) X		8 377	X	N
001900A3	Bags; plastics, foil, and coated paper X		39 600	X	N
32222401	Bags; uncoated paper and multiwall X		65 202	X	N
33243101	Metal cans, can lids and ends X		567	X	N
00970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies X		936 265	X	N
00971000	Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies, n.s.k. X		2 064 772	X	N

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.

Note: For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: P 10 to 19 percent estimated; Q 20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by S.

Appendix A.

Explanation of Terms

BEGINNING- AND END-OF-YEAR INVENTORIES

Respondents were asked to report their beginning-of-year and end-of-year inventories at cost or market. Effective with the 1982 Economic Census, this change to a uniform instruction for reporting inventories was introduced for all sector reports. Prior to 1982, respondents were permitted to value inventories using any generally accepted accounting method (FIFO, LIFO, market, to name a few). Beginning in 1982, LIFO users were asked to first report inventory values prior to the LIFO adjustment and then to report the LIFO reserve and the LIFO value after adjustment for the reserve.

Inventory Data by Stage of Fabrication

Total inventories and three detailed components (1) finished goods, (2) work-in-process, and (3) materials, supplies, fuels, etc., were collected.

When using inventory data by stage of fabrication for “all industries” and at the three-digit subsector level, it should be noted that an item treated as a finished product by an establishment in one industry may be reported as a raw material by an establishment in a different industry. For example, the finished-product inventories of a steel mill would be reported as raw materials by a stamping plant. Such differences are present in the inventory figures by stage of fabrication shown for all publication levels.

COST OF MATERIALS

This term refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed, whether purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

Included in this item are:

1. Cost of parts, components, containers, etc.—Includes all raw materials, semifinished goods, parts, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year.
2. Cost of products bought and sold in the same condition.

3. Cost of fuels consumed for heat and power—Includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed, whether purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.
4. Cost of purchased electricity—The cost of purchased electric energy represents the amount actually used during the year for heat and power. In addition, information was collected on the quantity of electric energy generated by the establishment and the quantity of electric energy sold or transferred to other plants of the same company.
5. Cost of contract work—This term applies to work done by others on materials furnished by the manufacturing establishment. The actual cost of the material is to be reported on the cost of materials, parts, and containers line of this item. The term “Contract Work” refers to the fee a company pays to another company to perform a service.

Specific Materials Consumed

In addition to the total cost of materials, which every establishment was required to report, information also was collected for most manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. The inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. If less than \$25,000 of a listed material was consumed by an establishment, the cost data could be reported in the “Cost of all other materials...,” Census material code 00970099. Also, the cost of materials for small establishments for which administrative records or short forms were used was imputed into the “Materials not specified by kind,” Census materials code 00971000.

Duplication in Cost of Materials and Value of Shipment

The aggregate of the cost of materials and value of shipments figures for industry groups and for all manufacturing industries includes large amounts of duplication since the products of some industries are used as materials by others. This duplication results, in part, from the addition of related industries representing successive

stages in the production of a finished manufactured product. Examples are the addition of flour mills to bakeries in the food group and the addition of pulp mills to paper mills in the paper and allied products group of industries. Estimates of the overall extent of this duplication indicate that the value of manufactured products exclusive of such duplication (the value of finished manufactures) tends to approximate two-thirds of the total value of products reported in the survey.

Duplication of products within individual industries is significant within a number of industry groups, e.g., machinery and transportation industries. These industries frequently include complete machinery and their parts. In this case, the parts made for original equipment are materials consumed for assembly plants in the same industry.

Even when no significant amount of duplication is involved, value of shipments figures are deficient as measures of the relative economic importance of individual manufacturing industries or geographic areas because of the wide variation in ratio of materials, labor, and other processing costs of value of shipments, both among industries and within the same industry.

Before 1962, cost of materials and value of shipments were not published for some industries which included considerable duplication. Since then, these data have been published for all industries at the U.S. level and beginning in 1964, for all geographic levels.

COST OF PURCHASED SERVICES

Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) establishments were requested to provide information on the cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and other structures, the repair of machinery, communication services, legal services, accounting and bookkeeping services, advertising, software and other data processing services, and refuse removal. Each of these items reflects the costs paid directly by the establishment and excludes salaries paid to employees of the establishment for these services.

Included in the cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and machinery are payments made for all maintenance and repair work on buildings and equipment. Payments made to other establishments of the same company and for repair and maintenance of any leased property also are included. Extensive repairs or reconstruction that was capitalized is considered capital expenditures and is, therefore, excluded from this item. Repair and maintenance costs provided by an owner as part of a rental contract or incurred directly by an establishment in using its own work force also are excluded.

Included in the cost of purchased advertising services are payments for printing, media coverage, and other advertising services and materials.

Included in the cost of purchased software and other data processing services are all purchases by the establishment from other companies. Excluded are services provided by other establishments of the same company (such as by a separate data processing unit).

Included in the cost of purchased refuse removal services are all costs of refuse removal services paid by the establishment, including costs for hazardous waste removal or treatment. Excluded are all costs included in rental payments or as capital expenditures.

Response Coverage Ratio

A response coverage ratio is a measure of the extent to which respondents report for an item. The estimate is made by calculating the ratio value of the weighted total employment data for all the ASM establishments that report the item to the weighted total employment data for all ASM establishments classified in an industry (reporters and non-reporters).

DEPRECIATION CHARGES FOR FIXED ASSETS

This item includes depreciation and amortization charged during the year against assets. Depreciation charged against fixed assets acquired since the beginning of the year and against assets sold or retired during the year are components of this category. Respondents were requested to make certain that they did not report accumulated depreciation.

EMPLOYEES

This item includes all full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments during any part of the pay period which included the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employees" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average for the payroll periods including the 12th of March, May, August, and November.

Production Workers

This item includes workers (up through the line-supervisor level) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, receiving, storing, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping (but not delivering), maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e.g., power plant), recordkeeping, and other services closely associated with these production operations at the establishment covered by the report. Employees above the working-supervisor level are excluded from this item.

All Other Employees

This item covers nonproduction employees of the manufacturing establishment including those engaged in factory supervision above the line-supervisor level. It

includes sales (including driver-salespersons), sales delivery (highway truck drivers and their helpers), advertising, credit, collection, installation and servicing of own products, clerical and routine office functions, executive, purchasing, financing, legal, personnel (including cafeteria, medical, etc.), professional, and technical employees. Also included are employees on the payroll of the manufacturing establishment engaged in the construction of major additions or alterations utilized as a separate work force.

FRINGE BENEFITS

Fringe benefits are divided into legally required expenditures and payments for voluntary programs. The legally required portion consists primarily of Federal old age and survivors' insurance, unemployment compensation, and workers' compensation. Payments for voluntary programs include all programs not specifically required by legislation whether they were employer initiated or the result of collective bargaining. They include the employer portion of such plans as insurance premiums, premiums for supplemental accident and sickness insurance, pension plans, supplemental unemployment compensation, welfare plans, stock purchase plans on which the employer payment is not subject to withholding tax, and deferred profit-sharing plans. They exclude such items as company-operated cafeterias, in-plant medical services, free parking lots, discounts on employee purchases, and uniforms and work clothing for employees.

GROSS BOOK VALUE OF DEPRECIABLE ASSETS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR (BOY) AND END OF YEAR (EOY)

Total value of depreciable assets is collected on all census forms. It shows the value of depreciable assets for the beginning of year and end of year. The data encompass all fixed depreciable assets on the books of establishments. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, machinery, and equipment (production, office, and transportation equipment) for which depreciation reserves are maintained. Excluded are nondepreciable capital assets including inventories and intangible assets, such as timber and mineral rights.

The definition of fixed depreciable assets is consistent with the definition of capital expenditures. For example, expenditures include actual capital outlays during the year rather than the final value of equipment put in place and buildings completed during the year. Accordingly, the value of assets at the end of the year includes the value of construction in progress.

In addition, respondents were requested to make certain that assets at the beginning of the year plus capital expenditures, less retirements, equaled assets at the end of the year.

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND COMPANIES

A separate report was required for each manufacturing establishment (plant) with one employee or more. An establishment is defined as a single physical location where manufacturing is performed. A company, on the other hand, is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

If the company operated at different physical locations, even if the individual locations were producing the same line of goods, a separate report was requested for each location. If the company operated in two or more distinct lines of manufacturing at the same location, a separate report was requested for each activity.

An establishment not in operation for any portion of the year was requested to return the report form with the proper notation in the "Operational Status" section of the form. In addition, the establishment was requested to report data on any employees, capital expenditures, inventories, or shipments from inventories during the year.

PAYROLL

This item includes the gross earnings of all employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments paid in the calendar year. Respondents were told they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax. It includes all forms of compensation, such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' social security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of corporations; it excludes payments to proprietors or partners of unincorporated concerns. Also excluded are payments to members of Armed Forces and pensioners carried on the active payrolls of manufacturing establishments.

The census definition of payrolls is identical to that recommended to all Federal statistical agencies by the Office of Management and Budget. It should be noted that this definition does not include employers' social security contributions or other nonpayroll labor costs, such as employees' pension plans, group insurance premiums, and workers' compensation.

The ASM provides estimates of employers' total supplemental labor costs (those required by Federal and state laws and those incurred voluntarily or as part of collective bargaining agreements).

PRODUCT CODES AND CLASSES OF PRODUCTS

NAICS United States industries are identified by a six-digit code, in contrast to the four-digit SIC code. The longer code accommodates the large number of sectors and allows more flexibility in designing subsectors. Each

product or service is assigned a ten-digit code. The product coding structure represents an extension by the Census Bureau of the six-digit industry classifications of the manufacturing and mining sectors. The classification system operates so that the industrial coverage is progressively narrower with the successive addition of digits. This is illustrated as follows:

NAICS level	NAICS code	Description
Industry	33461	Manufacturing and reproduction of magnetic and optical media
U.S. industry	334612	Reproduction of software
Product class	3346120	Prerecorded compact disc (except software), tape, and record reproducing
BLS link code	3346120X	
Product code	3346120XXX	

As in previous censuses, data were collected for most industries on the quantity and value of individual products shipped. In the 1997 census program, information was collected on the output of almost 10,000 individual product items.

In the new system, there are about 1,500 product classes (seven-digit codes), about 6,000 census products (ten-digit codes), and an additional 3,700 CIR products (ten-digit codes). The ten-digit products are considered the primary products of the industry with the same first six digits.

The list of products for which separate information was collected was prepared after consultation with industry and government representatives. Comparability with previous figures was given considerable weight in the selection of product categories so that comparable 1992 information is presented for most products.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if quantity was not significant or could not be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected.

Shipments include both commercial shipments and transfers of products to other plants of the same company. For industries in which a considerable portion of the total shipments is transferred to other plants of the same company, separate information on interplant transfers also was collected. Moreover, for products that are used to a large degree within the same establishment as materials or components in the fabrication of other products, total production and often consumption of the item within the plant (quantity produced and consumed) was collected. Typically, the information on production also was collected for products for which there are significant differences between total production and shipments in a given year because of wide fluctuations in finished goods inventories. Other measures of output of products with long production cycles were used as appropriate and feasible.

PRIMARY PRODUCT CLASS CODE

This file presents selected statistics for establishments according to their degree of specialization in products primary to their industry. This field contains either the six-digit North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) industry code corresponding to all establishments in the industry, or the seven-digit NAICS product class code for all establishments within the industry that are specialized in a particular product class. Product class specialization is determined by evaluating the ratio of the largest primary product class shipments to total product shipments (primary plus secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishment.

PRODUCTION-WORKER HOURS

This item covers hours worked or paid for at the plant, including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave.

QUANTITY OF ELECTRIC ENERGY CONSUMED FOR HEAT AND POWER

Data on the cost of purchased electric energy were collected on all census forms. However, data on the quantity of purchased electric energy were collected only on the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) form. In addition, information is collected on the quantity of electric energy generated by the establishment and the quantity of electric energy sold or transferred to other plants of the same company.

RENTAL PAYMENTS

Total rental payments are collected on all census forms. However, the breakdown between rental payments for buildings and other structures and rental payments for machinery and equipment is collected only on the ASM forms. This item includes rental payments for the use of all items for which depreciation reserves would be maintained if they were owned by the establishment, e.g., structures and buildings, and production, office, and transportation equipment. Excluded are royalties and other payments for the use of intangibles and depletable assets and land rents where separable.

When an establishment of a multiestablishment company was charged rent by another part of the same company for the use of assets owned by the company, it was instructed to exclude that cost from rental payments. However, the book value (original cost) of these company-owned assets was to be reported as assets of the establishment at the end of the year.

If there were assets at an establishment rented from another company and the rents were paid centrally by the head office of the establishment, the company was instructed to report these rental payments as if they were paid directly by the establishment.

RETIREMENTS OF DEPRECIABLE ASSETS

Included in this item is the gross value of assets sold, retired, scrapped, destroyed, etc., during the calendar year. When a complete operation or establishment changed ownership, the respondent was instructed to report the value of the assets sold at the original cost as recorded in the books of the seller. The respondent also was requested to report retirements of equipment or structures owned by a parent company that the establishment was using as if it were a tenant.

TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES (NEW AND USED)

For establishments in operation and any known plants under construction, manufacturers were asked to report their new and used expenditures for (1) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments and (2) machinery and equipment used for replacement and additions to plant capacity if they were of the type for which depreciation accounts were ordinarily maintained.

Totals for expenditures include the costs of assets leased from nonmanufacturing concerns through capital leases. New facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations are excluded. Also excluded are expenditures for land and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses.

For any equipment or structure transferred for the use of the reporting establishment by the parent company or one of its subsidiaries, the value at which it was transferred to the establishment was to be reported. If an establishment changed ownership during the year, the cost of the fixed assets (building and equipment) was to be reported.

VALUE ADDED

This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments (products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered). The result of this calculation is adjusted by the addition of value added by merchandising operations (i.e., the difference between the sales value and the cost of merchandise sold without further manufacture, processing, or assembly) plus the net change in finished goods and work-in-process between the beginning and end-of-year inventories.

For those industries where value of production is collected instead of value of shipments, value added is adjusted only for the change in work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of year. For those

industries where value of work done is collected, the value added does not include an adjustment for the change in finished goods or work-in-process inventories.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the figure for value of shipments that results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

VALUE OF SHIPMENTS

This item covers the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts, such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sales of products bought and sold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from material owned by it, whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value, including not only the direct cost of production but also a reasonable proportion of “all other costs” (including company overhead) and profit.

In addition to the value for NAICS defined products, aggregates of the following categories of miscellaneous receipts are reported as part of a total establishment’s value of product shipments:

1. Reported contract work—Receipts for work or services that a plant performed for others on their materials.
2. Value of resales—Sales of products brought and sold without further manufacture, processing, or assembly.
3. Other miscellaneous receipts—Such as repair work, installation, sales of scrap, etc.

Industry primary product value of shipments represents one of the three components of value of shipments. These components are:

1. Primary products value of shipments.
2. Secondary product value of shipments.
3. Total miscellaneous receipts.

Primary product shipments is used in the calculations of industry specialization ratio and industry coverage ratio. The term “Value of primary products shipments made in this industry” is used in this publication and refers to the same data.

Duplication in Cost of Materials and Value of Shipment

The aggregate of the cost of materials and value of shipments figures for industry groups and for all manufacturing industries includes large amounts of duplication since the products of some industries are used as materials by others. This duplication results, in part, from the addition of related industries representing successive stages in the production of a finished manufactured product. Examples are the addition of flour mills to bakeries in the food group and the addition of pulp mills to paper mills in the paper and allied products group of industries. Estimates of the overall extent of this duplication indicate that the value of manufactured products exclusive of such duplication (the value of finished manufactures) tends to approximate two-thirds of the total value of products reported in the annual survey.

Duplication of products within individual industries is significant within a number of industry groups, e.g., machinery and transportation industries. These industries frequently include complete machinery and their parts. In this case, the parts made for original equipment are materials consumed for assembly plants in the same industry.

Even when no significant amount of duplication is involved, value of shipments figures are deficient as measures of the relative economic importance of individual manufacturing industries or geographic areas because of the wide variation in ratio of materials, labor, and other processing costs of value of shipments, both among industries and within the same industry.

Before 1962, cost of materials and value of shipments were not published for some industries which included considerable duplication. Since then, these data have been published for all industries at the U.S. level and beginning in 1964, for all geographic levels.

Specialization and Coverage Ratios

These items are not collected on the report forms but are derived from the data shown in Table 3. An establishment is classified in a particular industry if its shipments of primary products of that industry exceed in value its shipments of the products of any other single industry.

An establishment's shipments include those products assigned to an industry (primary products), those considered primary to other industries (secondary products), and receipts for miscellaneous activities (merchandising, contract work, resales, etc.). Specialization and coverage ratios have been developed to measure the relationship of primary product shipments to the data on shipments for the industry shown in Tables 1a through 5 and data on product shipments shown in Tables 6a and 6b.

Specialization ratio represents the ratio of primary product shipments to total product shipments (primary and secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishments classified in the industry.

Coverage ratio represents the ratio of primary products shipped by the establishments classified in the industry to the total shipments of such products that are shipped by all manufacturing establishments wherever classified.

Appendix B.

NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions

311119 OTHER ANIMAL FOOD MANUFACTURING

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing animal food (except dog and cat) from ingredients, such as grains, oilseed mill products, and meat products.

The data published with NAICS code 311119 include the following SIC industry:

2048 Prepared feeds and feed ingredients for animals and fowls, except dogs and cats (pt)

This definition comes from the 1997 NAICS manual. However, for this industry, the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing did not fully implement the conversion to NAICS. Data for NAICS industry 311119 do not include establishments primarily engaged in the custom grinding of grain. The NAICS definitions will be fully implemented with the 2002 Economic Census.

Appendix C.

Coverage and Methodology

MAIL/NONMAIL UNIVERSE

The manufacturing universe includes about 400,000 establishments. This number includes those industries in the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) definition of manufacturing, but not those industries leaving the manufacturing sector in the classification change. The amounts of information requested from manufacturing establishments were dependent upon a number of factors. The more important considerations were the size of the company and whether it was included in the annual survey of manufactures (ASM). The methods of obtaining information for the various subsets of the universe to arrive at the aggregate figures shown in the publication are described below:

1. Small single-establishment companies not sent a report form.

Approximately 40 percent of the manufacturing establishments were small single-establishment companies that were excused from filing a census report. Selection of these establishments was based on two factors: annual payroll and our ability to assign the correct six-digit NAICS industry classification to the establishment. For each four-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) industry code, an annual payroll cutoff was determined. These cutoffs were derived so that the establishments with payroll less than the cutoff were expected to account for no more than 3 percent of the value of shipments for the industry. Generally, all single-establishment companies with less than 5 employees were excused, while all establishments with more than 20 employees were mailed forms. Establishments below the cutoff that could not be directly assigned a six-digit NAICS code were mailed a classification report which requested information for assigning NAICS industry codes. Establishments below the cutoff that could be directly assigned a six-digit NAICS code were excused from filing any report. For below cutoff establishments, information on the physical location, payroll, and receipts was obtained from the administrative records of other Federal agencies under special arrangements that safeguarded their confidentiality.

Estimates of data for these small establishments were developed using industry averages in conjunction with the administrative information. The value of shipments and cost of materials were not distributed among specific products and materials for these

establishments but were included in the product and material “not specified by kind” (nsc) categories.

The industry classification codes included in the administrative-record files were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. As a result, an indeterminate number of establishments were erroneously coded to a four-digit SIC industry and then erroneously re-coded to a six-digit NAICS industry. This was especially true whenever there was a relatively fine line of demarcation between industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity.

Sometimes the administrative-record cases had only two- or three-digit SIC group classification codes available in the files. For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, these establishments were sent a separate classification form, which requested information on the products and services of the establishment. This form was used to code many of these establishments to the appropriate six-digit NAICS level. Establishments that did not return the classification form were coded later to those six-digit NAICS industries identified as “All other” industries within the given subsector.

As a result of these situations, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified by industry. However, such possible misclassification has no significant effect on the statistics other than on the number of companies and establishments.

The total establishment count for individual industries should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the count of total number of establishments.

2. Establishments sent a report form.

The establishments covered in the mail canvass were divided into three groups:

- a. ASM sample establishments.

This group accounts for approximately 15 percent of all manufacturing establishments. The ASM panel covers all the units of large manufacturing establishments as well as a sample of the medium and smaller establishments. The probability of selection was proportionate to size. For more information, see the Description of the ASM Survey Sample.

In an economic census year, the ASM report form (MA-1000) replaces the first page of the regular census form for those establishments included in the ASM. In addition to information on employment, payroll, and other items normally requested on the regular census form, establishments in the ASM sample were requested to supply additional information on gross book value of assets and capital expenditures. ASM establishments were also requested to provide information on retirements, depreciation, rental payments, and supplemental labor costs. For establishments not included in the ASM, these additional items were estimated using relationships observed in the ASM establishment data. The census statistics for these variables are a sum of the ASM establishment data and the estimated data for non-ASM establishments. ASM establishments were also requested to provide information for selected purchased services. The census statistics for the purchased service items were derived solely from the ASM establishments. See Appendix A, Explanation of Terms for an explanation of these items. The census part of the report form is 1 of 220 versions containing product, material, and special inquiries. The diversity of manufacturing activities necessitated the use of this many forms to canvass the 480 manufacturing industries. Each form was developed for a group of related industries.

Appearing on each form was a list of products primary to the group of related industries as well as secondary products and miscellaneous services that establishments classified in these industries were likely to perform. Respondents were requested to identify the products, the value of each product, and, in many cases, the quantity of the product shipped during the survey year. Space also was provided for the respondent to describe products not specifically identified on the form.

The report form also contained a materials-consumed inquiry which varied from form to form depending on the industries being canvassed. The respondents were asked to review a list of materials generally used in their production processes. From this list, each establishment was requested to identify those materials consumed during the survey year, the cost of each, and, in certain cases, the quantity consumed. Once again, space was provided for the respondent to describe significant materials not identified on the form.

A wide variety of special inquiries was included to measure activities peculiar to a given industry, such as operations performed and equipment used.

b. Large and medium establishments (non-ASM).

Approximately 30 percent of all manufacturing establishments were included in this group. A variable cutoff, based on administrative-record payroll data and determined on an industry-by-industry basis, was used to select those establishments that were to receive 1 of the 220 economic census – manufacturing regular forms. The first page, requesting establishment data for items such as employment and payroll, was standard but did not contain the detailed statistics included on the ASM form. The product, material, and special inquiry sections supplied were based on the historical industry classification of the establishment.

c. Small single-establishment companies (non-ASM).

This group includes approximately 15 percent of all manufacturing establishments. For those industries where application of the variable cutoff for administrative-record cases resulted in a large number of small establishments being included in the mail canvass, an abbreviated or short form was used. These establishments received 1 of the 31 versions of the short form, which requested summary product and material data and totals but no details on employment, payroll, cost of materials, inventories, and capital expenditures.

Use of the short form has no adverse effect on published totals for the industry statistics because the same data were collected on the short form as on the long form. However, detailed information on products and materials consumed was not collected on the short form; thus, its use would increase the value of the nsk categories.

INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION OF ESTABLISHMENTS

Each of the establishments covered in the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing was classified in 1 of 480 industries (473 manufacturing industries and 7 former manufacturing industries) in accordance with the industry definitions in the 1997 NAICS Manual. This is the first edition of the NAICS Manual and it is a major change from the 1987 SIC Manual that was used previously. Appendix A of the 1997 NAICS Manual notes the comparability between the 1987 SIC and 1997 NAICS classification systems. When applicable, Appendix G of this report shows the product class and product comparability between the two systems for data in this report.

In the NAICS system, an industry is generally defined as a group of establishments that have similar production processes. To the extent practical, the system uses supply-based or production-oriented concepts in defining industries. The resulting group of establishments must be significant in terms of number, value added by manufacture, value of shipments, and number of employees.

The coding system works in such a way that the definitions progressively become narrower with successive additions of numerical digits. In the manufacturing sector for 1997, there are 21 subsectors (three-digit NAICS), 86 industry groups (four-digit NAICS), 184 NAICS industries (five-digit NAICS) that are comparable with Canadian and Mexican classification, and 473 U.S. industries (six-digit NAICS). This represents an expansion of the four-digit SIC-based U.S. industries from 459 in 1987. Product classes and products of the manufacturing industries have been assigned codes based on the industry from which they originate. In the new system, there are about 1,500 product classes (seven-digit codes), about 6,000 census products, and an additional 3,700 CIR products (ten-digit codes). The ten-digit products are considered the primary products of the industry with the same first six digits. These counts do not include the seven former manufacturing industries that are included in the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing.

For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, all establishments were classified in particular industries based on the products they produced. If an establishment made products of more than one industry, it was classified in the industry with the largest product value. For 1997, there were no “resistance rules” or “frozen industries.”

In ASM years, establishments included in the ASM sample with certainty weights are reclassified by industry only if the change in the primary activity from the prior year is significant or if the change has occurred for 2 successive years. This procedure prevents reclassification when there are minor shifts in product mix.

In ASM years, establishments included in the ASM sample with noncertainty weight are not shifted from one industry classification to another. They are retained in the industry where they were classified in the base census year. However, in the following census year, these ASM plants are allowed to shift from one industry to another.

The results of these rules covering the switching of plants from one industry classification to another are that some industries comprise different mixes of establishments in different survey years. Hence, comparisons between prior-year and current-year published totals, particularly at the six-digit NAICS level, should be viewed with caution. This is particularly true for the comparison between the data shown for a census year versus the data shown for the previous ASM year.

As previously noted, the small establishments that may have been misclassified by industry are usually administrative-record cases whose industry codes were assigned on the basis of incomplete descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. Such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than on the number of companies and establishments.

Establishments frequently make products classified both in their industry (primary products) and other industries (secondary products). Industry statistics (employment, payroll, value added by manufacture, value of shipments, etc.) reflect the activities of the establishments which may make both primary and secondary products. Product statistics, however, represent the output of all establishments without regard for the classification of the producing establishment. For this reason, when relating the industry statistics, especially the value of shipments, to the product statistics, the composition of the industry’s output should be considered.

The extent to which industry and product statistics may be matched with each other is measured by the primary product specialization ratio and the coverage ratio. The primary product specialization ratio is the proportion of industry shipments accounted for by the primary products of establishments classified in the industry. The coverage ratio is the proportion of product shipments accounted for by establishments classified in the industry.

ESTABLISHMENT BASIS OF REPORTING

The economic census – manufacturing is conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each location or establishment. The ASM also is conducted on an establishment basis, but separate reports are filed for just those establishments selected in the sample. Companies engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location are requested to submit separate reports if the plant records permit such a separation and if the activities are substantial in size.

In 1997, as in earlier years, a minimum size limit was set for inclusion of establishments in the census. All establishments employing one person or more at any time during the census year are included. The same size limitation has applied since 1947 in censuses and annual surveys of manufactures. In the 1939 and earlier censuses, establishments with less than \$5,000 value of products were excluded. The change in the minimum size limit in 1947 does not appreciably affect the historical comparability of the census figures except for data on number of establishments for a few industries.

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing excludes data for central administrative offices (CAOs). These would include separately operated administrative offices, warehouses, garages, and other auxiliary units that service manufacturing establishments of the same company. These data are published in a separate report series.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASM SURVEY SAMPLE

The annual survey of manufactures (ASM) sample is drawn for the second survey year after a census. The most recent sample was drawn for the 1994 survey year based on the 1992 Census of Manufactures. This sample will be in place through the 1998 ASM.

In 1992, there were approximately 370,000 individual manufacturing establishments. For sample efficiency and cost considerations, the 1992 manufacturing population was partitioned into two components for developing estimates within the ASM; a mail stratum and a nonmail stratum.

Mail stratum. The mail stratum of the survey is comprised of larger single-location manufacturing companies and all manufacturing establishments of multiunit companies (companies that operate at more than one physical location). Approximately 230,000 of the 370,000 establishments in the 1992 census were assigned to the mail stratum. On an annual basis, the mail stratum is supplemented with larger, newly active single-location companies identified from a list provided by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and new manufacturing locations of multiunit companies identified from the Census Bureau's Company Organization Survey (COS).

For the 1994 survey, a new sample of approximately 58,000 individual establishments was selected from the mail stratum assembled from the 1992 census. Supplemental samples representing both 1993 and 1994 births (newly active establishments that were not included in the 1992 census) were also selected. Establishments selected for the sample are mailed an ASM survey questionnaire for each year through 1998.

The 1994-98 ASM sample design is similar to the one used since 1984. Companies in the 1992 Census of Manufactures with manufacturing shipments of at least \$500 million were defined as company certainties. For these large companies, each manufacturing establishment is included in the mail sample. For the 1994-98 sample, there are approximately 650 certainty companies collectively accounting for over 18,000 establishments.

For the remaining portion of the mail component of the survey, the establishment was defined as the sample unit. All establishments with 250 employees or more were defined as employment certainties. In addition, all establishments producing products in SIC 3571 (Electronic Computers) were defined as certainties. Across these three arbitrary certainty classes, there were approximately 25,000 establishments included in the sample with certainty. Collectively, these certainty establishments accounted for approximately 80 percent of the total value of shipments in the 1992 Census of Manufactures.

Smaller establishments in the remaining portion of the mail stratum were sampled with probabilities ranging from .02 to 1.00. The initial probabilities of selection assigned to these establishments were proportionate to a measure-of-size determined for each establishment. The measure-of-size was a function of the establishment's 1992 industry classification, its 1992 product class data, and the historical variability of the year-to-year estimates of the product class estimates. For each product class (1,755) and four-digit industry (459), a desired reliability

constraint was specified. Using a technique developed by Dr. James R. Chromy of the Research Triangle Institute, the initial establishment probabilities were optimized such that the expected sample satisfied all industry and product class reliability constraints while the sample size was minimized. This technique reduces the likelihood of selecting nonrepresentative samples for individual product classes or industries.

This method of assigning probabilities based on product class shipments is motivated by our primary desire to produce reliable estimates of both product class and industry shipments. The high correlation between shipments and employment, value-added, and other general statistics assures that these variables will also be well represented by the sample. The actual sample selection procedure uses an independent chance of selection method (Poisson sampling) which permits us to prevent small establishments from being selected in consecutive samples without introducing a bias into the survey estimates.

Nonmail component. The initial nonmail component of the survey was comprised of approximately 140,000 small, single-establishment companies that were tabulated as administrative records in the 1992 Census of Manufactures. The nonmail stratum is also supplemented annually using the list of newly active single-location companies provided by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and payroll cutoffs. Companies with payroll below the payroll cutoff are added to the nonmail stratum. For this portion of the population, sampling is not used. The data for this group are estimated based on selected information obtained annually from the administrative records of the IRS and Social Security Administration (SSA). This administrative information, which includes payroll, total employment, industry classification, and physical location, is obtained under conditions which safeguard the confidentiality of both tax and census records.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASM ESTIMATING PROCEDURE

Most of the ASM estimates derived for the mail stratum are computed using a difference estimator. At the establishment level, there is a strong correlation between the current-year data values and the corresponding 1992 (base) data values. Therefore, within the mailed stratum, for each item at each level of aggregation, an estimate of the "difference" between the current year and the base year is computed from sample cases and added to the corresponding base-year values. For the 1993-1997 ASM estimates, the 1992 Census of Manufactures values serve as the base year. For the 1998 ASM, the base will be updated to be the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing.

Due to the positive year-to-year correlation, estimates derived using this methodology are generally more reliable than comparable estimates developed from the current sample data alone. Estimates for the capital expenditures variables are not generated using the difference

estimator because the year-to-year correlations are considerably weaker. The standard linear estimator is used for these variables.

For the nonmail stratum, estimates for payroll and employment are directly tabulated from the administrative-record data provided by IRS and SSA. Estimates of data other than payroll and employment are developed from industry averages. Although the nonmail stratum contains approximately 170,000 individual establishments in 1994, it accounts for less than 2 percent of the estimate for total value of shipments at the total manufacturing level.

Corresponding estimates for the mail and nonmail components are combined to produce the estimates included in this publication.

QUALIFICATIONS OF THE ASM DATA

The estimates developed from the sample are apt to differ somewhat from the results of a survey covering all companies in the sample lists but otherwise conducted under essentially the same conditions as the actual sample survey. The estimates of the magnitude of the sampling errors (the difference between the estimates obtained and the results theoretically obtained from a comparable, complete-coverage survey) are provided by the standard errors of estimates.

The particular sample selected for the ASM is one of many similar probability samples that, by chance, might have been selected under the same specifications. Each of the possible samples would yield somewhat different sets of results, and the standard errors are measures of the variation of all the possible sample estimates around the theoretically comparable, complete-coverage values.

Estimates of the standard errors have been computed from the sample data for selected ASM statistics in this report. They are represented in the form of relative standard errors (the standard errors divided by the estimated values to which they refer).

In conjunction with its associated estimate, the relative standard error may be used to define confidence intervals (ranges that would include the comparable, complete-coverage value for specified percentages of all the possible samples).

The complete-coverage value would be included in the range:

From one standard error below to one standard error above the derived estimate for about two-thirds of all possible samples.

From two standard errors below to two standard errors above the derived estimate for about 19 out of 20 of all possible samples.

From three standard errors below to three standard errors above the derived estimate for nearly all samples.

An inference that the comparable, complete-survey result would be within the indicated ranges would be correct in approximately the relative frequencies shown. Those proportions, therefore, may be interpreted as defining the confidence that the estimates from a particular sample would differ from complete-coverage results by as much as one, two, or three standard errors, respectively.

For example, suppose an estimated total is shown at 50,000 with an associated relative standard error of 2 percent, that is, a standard error of 1,000 (2 percent of 50,000). There is approximately 67 percent confidence that the interval 49,000 to 51,000 includes the complete-coverage total, about 95 percent confidence that the interval 48,000 to 52,000 includes the complete-coverage total, and almost certain confidence that the interval 47,000 to 53,000 includes the complete-coverage total.

In addition to the sample errors, the estimates are subject to various response and operational errors: errors of collection, reporting, coding, transcription, imputation for nonresponse, etc. These operational errors also would occur if a complete canvass were to be conducted under the same conditions as the survey. Explicit measures of their effects generally are not available. However, it is believed that most of the important operational errors were detected and corrected during the Census Bureau's review of the data for reasonableness and consistency. The small operational errors usually remain. To some extent, they are compensating in the aggregated totals shown. When important operational errors were detected too late to correct the estimates, the data were suppressed or were specifically qualified in the tables.

As derived, the estimated standard errors included part of the effect of the operational errors. The total errors, which depend upon the joint effect of the sampling and operational errors, are usually of the order of size indicated by the standard error, or moderately higher. However, for particular estimates, the total error may considerably exceed the standard errors shown. Any figures shown in the tables in this publication having an associated standard error exceeding 15 percent may be combined with higher level totals, creating a broader aggregate, which then may be of acceptable reliability.

DATA FROM THE CURRENT INDUSTRIAL REPORTS (CIR)

The CIR program provides product statistics for selected manufacturing industries at the U.S. level annually and, in some cases, monthly and/or quarterly. When detail product data are collected in the CIR, they are not also collected in the census. However, the annual CIR data are included in the census Product Summary report.

The CIR program uses a unified data collection, processing, and publication system. The Census Bureau updates the survey panels for most reports annually and reconciles the estimates to the results of the broader-based annual survey of manufactures and the economic

census – manufacturing. The economic census – manufacturing provides a complete list of all producers of the products covered by the CIR program and serves as the primary source for CIR sampling. Where a small number of producers exist, CIR surveys cover all known producers of a product. However, when the number of producers is large, cutoff and random sampling techniques are used. Surveys are continually reviewed and modified to provide the most up-to-date information on products produced. While the CIR program includes both mandatory and voluntary surveys, the annual data are mandatory.

DUPLICATION IN COST OF MATERIALS AND VALUE OF SHIPMENTS

Data for cost of materials and value of shipments include varying amounts of duplication, especially at higher levels of aggregation. This is because the products of one establishment may be the materials of another. The value added statistics avoid this duplication and are, for most purposes, the best measure for comparing the relative economic importance of industries and geographic areas.

VALUE OF INDUSTRY SHIPMENTS COMPARED WITH VALUE OF PRODUCT SHIPMENTS

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing shows value of shipments data for industries and products. In the industry statistics tables and files, these data represent the total value of shipments of all establishments classified in a particular industry. The data include the shipments of the products classified in the industry (primary to the industry), products classified in other industries (secondary to the industry), and miscellaneous receipts (repair work, sale of scrap, research and development, installation receipts, and resales). Value of product shipments shown in the products statistics tables and files represent the total value of all products shipped that are classified as primary to an industry regardless of the classification of the producing establishment.

Appendix D. Geographic Notes

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix E. Metropolitan Areas

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix F. Footnotes for Products Statistics and Materials Consumed by Kind

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix G. Comparability of Product Classes and Product Codes: 1997 to 1992

1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published	1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published	1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published
31111111	20473	20473	311211561	2041117	2041117	3112217	20463	20463
311111111	2047321	2047321	311211671	2041121	2041121	3112217111	2046353	2046353
311111121	2047323	2047323	311211681	2041123	2041123	3112217121	2046354	2046354
311111231	2047326	2047326	311211791	2041126	2041126	3112217131	2046356	2046356
311111341	2047338	2047338	3112117A1	2041129	2041129	3112217141	2046359	2046359
311111YVW	2047300	2047300	3112117B1	2041128	2041128	3112217YVW	2046300	2046300
3111114	20474	20474	3112118C1	2041131	2041131	311221A	20464	20464
3111114111	2047441	2047441	3112118D1	2041151	2041151	311221A111	2046462	2046462
3111114221	2047443	2047443	3112118E1	2041161	2041161	311221A221	2046465	2046465
3111114231	2047445	2047445	3112118F1	2041198	2041198	311221A231	2046472	2046472
3111114341	2047454	2047454	311211YVW	2041100	2041100	311221A241	2046475	2046475
3111114351	2047457	2047457	3112114	20412	20412	311221AYVW	2046400	2046400
3111114YVW	2047400	2047400	3112114111	2041213	2041213	311221W	20460	20460
311111W	20470	20470	3112114121	2041219	2041219	311221WYVW	2046000	2046000
311111WYVW	2047000	2047000	3112114YVW	2041200	2041200	311221WYVW	2046002	2046002
311111WYVY	2047002	2047002	3112117	20413	20413	3112221	20751	20751
3111191	20481	20481	3112117111	2041311	2041311	3112221111	2075113	2075113
3111191111	2048111	2048111	3112117121	2041315	2041315	3112221221	2075115	2075115
311119121	2048115	2048115	3112117131	2041321	2041321	3112221231	2075121	2075121
3111191231	2048116	2048116	3112117141	2041323	2041323	3112221241	2075131	2075131
3111191341	2048118	2048118	3112117151	2041365	2041365	3112221YVW	2075100	2075100
3111191351	2048121	2048121	3112117161	2041393	2041393	3112224	20752 pt	20752 pt
3111191361	2048122	2048122	3112117171	2041395	2041395	3112224111	2075211	2075211
3111191371	2048123	2048123	3112117181	2041397	2041397	3112224221	2075231	2075231
3111191381	2048124	2048124	3112117YVW	2041300	2041300	3112224231	2075251	2075251
3111191391	2048131	2048131	311211A	20415	20415	3112224241	2075261	2075261
31111913A1	2048132	2048132	311211A111	2041511	2041511	3112224261	2075297	2075297
31111913B1	2048133	2048133	311211A121	2041513	2041513	3112224YVW	2075200 pt	2075200 pt
31111913C1	2048134	2048134	311211A131	2041515	2041515	311222W	20750 pt	20750 pt
3111191YVW	2048100	2048100	311211A141	2041521	2041521	311222WYVW	2075000 pt	2075000 pt
3111194	20482	20482	311211A151 pt	2041530 pt	2041530 pt	311222WYVY	2075002 pt	2075002 pt
3111194100	2048200	2048200	311211A151 pt	2041530 pt	2041530 pt	3112231	20741	20741
3111197	20483	20483	311211A161 pt	2041590 pt	2041581	3112231100	2074100	2074100
3111197111	2048301	2048301	311211A161 pt	2041590 pt	2041585	3112234	20742	20742
3111197121	2048302	2048302	311211A161 pt	2041590 pt	2041586	3112234100	2074200	2074200
3111197YVW	2048300	2048300	311211A161 pt	2041590 pt	2041588	3112237	20743	20743
311119A	20484	20484	311211A171 pt	2041596 pt	2041589	3112237100	2074300	2074300
311119A100	2048400	2048400	311211A171 pt	2041596 pt	2041592	311223A	20744 pt	20744 pt
311119D	20485	20485	311211A171 pt	2041596 pt	2041595	311223A111	2074414	2074414
311119D111	2048503	2048503	311211AYVW	2041500	2041500	311223A221	2074451	2074451
311119D121	2048504	2048504	31121D pt	20343 pt	20343 pt	311223A231	2074498	2074498
311119DYVW	2048500	2048500	311211D pt	20416	20416	311223AYVW	2074400 pt	2074400 pt
311119G	20486	20486	311211D111 pt	2034338	2034339 pt	311223D	20761	20761
311119G100	2048600	2048600	311211D111 pt	2041613	2041613	311223D111	2076113	2076113
311119J	20487	20487	311211D121	2041627	2041627	311223D121	2076133	2076133
311119J111	2048705	2048705	311211DYVW pt	2034300 pt	2034300 pt	311223DYVW	2076100	2076100
311119J121	2048706	2048706	311211DYVW pt	2041600	2041600	311223G	20762	20762
311119JYVW	2048700	2048700	311211W pt	20340 pt	20340 pt	311223G111	2076223	2076223
311119M	20488	20488	311211W pt	20410	20410	311223G121	2076252	2076252
311119M111	2048811	2048811	311211WYVW pt	2034000 pt	2034000 pt	311223G131	2076257	2076257
311119M121	2048812	2048812	311211WYVW pt	2041000	2041000	311223G141	2076262	2076262
311119M131	2048813	2048813	311211WYVY pt	2034002 pt	2034002 pt	311223G151	2076263	2076263
311119M141	2048816	2048816	311211WYVY pt	2041002	2041002	311223G161	2076264	2076264
311119M151	2048821	2048821	3112120	20440	20440	311223G171	2076265	2076265
311119M161	2048823	2048823	3112120111	2044011	2044011	311223G181	2076268	2076268
311119M171	2048825	2048825	3112120221	2044015	2044015	311223G191	2076273	2076273
311119M181	2048831	2048831	3112120331	2044017	2044017	311223GYVW	2076200	2076200
311119M191	2048833	2048833	3112120441	2044021	2044021	311223J	20763 pt	20763 pt
311119MYVW	2048800	2048800	3112120451	2044035	2044035	311223J111	2076311	2076311
311119P	20489 pt	20489 pt	3112120461	2044051	2044051	311223J121	2076351	2076351
311119P111	2048911	2048911	3112120471	2044098	2044098	311223J131	2076361	2076361
311119P121	2048922	2048922	3112120481	2044093	2044093	311223J141	2076397	2076397
311119P131	2048935	2048935	3112120YVW	2044000	2044000	311223JYVW	2076300 pt	2076300 pt
311119P141	2048939	2048939	3112120YVY	2044002	2044002	311223W pt	20740 pt	20740 pt
311119P151	2048943	2048943 pt	3112120	20830	20830	311223W pt	20760 pt	20760 pt
311119PYVW	2048900 pt	2048900 pt	3112120100	2083000 pt	2083000 pt	311223WYVW pt	2074000 pt	2074000 pt
311119T	2048A	2048A	3112120300	2083000 pt	2083000 pt	311223WYVY pt	2076000 pt	2076000 pt
311119T111	2048A01	2048A01	3112120YVW	2083000 pt	2083000 pt	311223WYVY pt	2074002 pt	2074002 pt
311119T121	2048A03	2048A03	3112120YVY	2083002	2083002	311223WYVY pt	2076002 pt	2076002 pt
311119T131	2048A05	2048A05	3112211	20461	20461	3112251	20744 pt	20744 pt
311119T141	2048A07	2048A07	3112211111	2046103	2046103	3112251 pt	20752 pt	20752 pt
311119T151	2048A09	2048A09	3112211121	2046104	2046104	3112251 pt	20763 pt	20763 pt
311119T161	2048A11	2048A11	3112211131 pt	2046114 pt	2046113	3112251 pt	20773 pt	20773 pt
311119T171	2048A12	2048A12	3112211131 pt	2046114 pt	2046118	3112251 pt	20791	20791
311119T181	2048A19	2048A19	3112211141	2046123	2046123	3112251111	2079113	2079113
311119TYVW	2048A00	2048A00	3112211251	2046125	2046125	3112251221	2079115	2079115
311119W	20480 pt	20480 pt	3112211261	2046129	2046129	3112251331	2079142	2079142
311119WYVW	2048000 pt	2048000 pt	3112211271	2046129	2046129	3112251441	2079151	2079151
311119WYVY	2048002 pt	2048002 pt	3112211371	2046100	2046100	3112251551	2079152	2079152
3121211	20411	20411	31122114	20462	20462	3112251561	2079153	2079153
3121211111	2041105	2041105	3112214111	2046211	2046211	3112251571	2079154	2079154
3121211221	2041107	2041107	3112214221	2046213	2046213	3112251581	2079159	2079159
3121211331	2041111	2041111	3112214331 pt	2046218 pt	2046215			
3121211441	2041113	2041113	3112214331 pt	2046218 pt	2046217			
3121211551	2041115	2041115	3112214YVW	2046200	2046200			

1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published	1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published	1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published
3112251591	2079171	2079171	3113207	20669	20669	3114121	20382	20382
31122515A1	2079183	2079183	3113207111	2066921	2066921	3114121111	2038211	2038211
31122515B1	2079185	2079185	3113207221	2066911	2066911	3114121221	2038213	2038213
31122515C1	2079198	2079198	3113207231	2066971	2066971	3114121331	2038215	2038215
31122515D1	2077313	2077313 pt	3113207241	2066975	2066975	3114121341	2038219	2038219
3112251701	2074499	2074499	3113207251	2066963	2066963	3114121451	2038221	2038221
3112251706	2075299	2075299	3113207360	2066981	2066981	3114121561	2038223	2038223
3112251711	2076391	2076391	3113207371	2066992	2066992	3114121671	2038220	2038220
3112251721	2076394	2076394	3113207381	2066993	2066993	3114121781	2038228	2038228
3112251731	2076395	2076395	3113207391	2066995	2066995	3114121791	2038231	2038231
			3113207YVW	2066900	2066900	31141217A1	2038235	2038235
3112251741	2076396	2076396						
3112251751	2076398	2076398	311320W	20660	20660	31141217B1	2038237	2038237
3112251YVW pt	2074400 pt	2074400 pt	311320WYVW	2066000	2066000	31141217C1	2038238	2038238
3112251YVW pt	2075200 pt	2075200 pt	311320WYVY	2066002	2066002	31141217D1	2038239	2038239
3112251YVW pt	2076300 pt	2076300 pt				31141217E1	2038247	2038247
3112251YVW pt	2077300 pt	2077300 pt	3113301	20642	20642	31141217F1 pt	2038250 pt	2038243
3112251YVW pt	2079100	2079100	3113301000	2064200	2064200	31141217G1 pt	2038250 pt	2038245
						31141217H1 pt	2038250 pt	2038249
3112254	20792	20792	3113302	54410 pt	54410 pt	3114121YVW	2038200	2038200
3112254100	2079200	2079200	3113302000	5441011	5441000 pt			
311225W pt	20740 pt	20740 pt						
311225W pt	20750 pt	20750 pt	311330W pt	20640 pt	20640 pt	3114124	20384	20384
311225W pt	20760 pt	20760 pt				3114124111	2038451	2038451
311225W pt	20770 pt	20770 pt				3114124221	2038459	2038459
			311330W pt	54410 pt	54410 pt	3114124331	2038463	2038463
311225W pt	20790	20790	311330WYVW pt	2064000 pt	2064000 pt	3114124441	2038469	2038469
311225WYVW pt	2074000 pt	2074000 pt	311330WYVW pt	5441000 pt	5441000 pt	3114124YVW	2038400	2038400
311225WYVW pt	2075000 pt	2075000 pt	311330WYVW pt	2064002 pt	2064002 pt			
311225WYVW pt	2076000 pt	2076000 pt	311330WYVY pt	5441002 pt	5441000 pt	311412W	20380	20380
311225WYVW pt	2077000 pt	2077000 pt	3113401	20643	20643	311412WYVW	2038000	2038000
311225WYVW pt	2079000	2079000	3113401000	2064300	2064300			
311225WYVW pt	2079000	2079000						
311225WYVW pt	2074002 pt	2074002 pt	3113402	54410 pt	54410 pt	3114211	20331	20331
311225WYVW pt	2075002 pt	2075002 pt	3113402000	5441015	5441000 pt	3114211111	2033112	2033112
311225WYVW pt	2076002 pt	2076002 pt				3114211121	2033113	2033113
311225WYVW pt	2077002 pt	2077002 pt	3113404	20648	20648	3114211131	2033115	2033115
311225WYVW pt	2079002	2079002	3113404110	2064811	2064811	3114211141	2033122	2033122
			3113404320	2064814	2064814	3114211151	2033124	2033124
			3113404330	2064815	2064815	3114211161	2033128	2033128
			3113404YVW	2064800	2064800	3114211171	2033132	2033132
3112301	20431	20431				3114211181	2033134	2033134
3112301111	2043101	2043101	3113407 pt	20649	20649	3114211191	2033136	2033136
3112301121	2043103	2043103				31142111A1	2033138	2033138
3112301231	2043105	2043105						
3112301241	2043107	2043107	3113407 pt	2099G pt	2099G pt	31142111B1	2033141	2033141
3112301351	2043109	2043109	3113407221	2064976	2064976	31142111C1	2033157	2033157
3112301361	2043111	2043111	3113407231	2099G95	2099G98 pt	31142111D1	2033159	2033159
3112301471	2043113	2043113	3113407241	2064921	2064921	31142111E1	2033161	2033161
3112301481	2043116	2043116	3113407YVW pt	2064900	2064900	31142111F1	2033163	2033163
3112301591	2043118	2043118	3113407YVW pt	2099G00 pt	2099G00 pt	31142111G1	2033165	2033165
31123015A1	2043119	2043119				31142111H1	2033169	2033169
3112301YVW	2043100	2043100	311340W pt	20640 pt	20640 pt	3114211YVW	2033100	2033100
3112304	20432 pt	20432 pt	311340W pt	20990 pt	20990 pt			
3112304111	2043201	2043201				3114214	20332	20332
3112304121	2043203	2043203	311340W pt	54410 pt	54410 pt	3114214111	2033203	2033203
3112304131	2043205	2043205	311340WYVW pt	2064000 pt	2064000 pt	3114214121	2033205	2033205
3112304141	2043207	2043207	311340WYVW pt	2099000 pt	2099000 pt	3114214131	2033215	2033215
3112304151	2043213	2043209 pt	311340WYVW pt	5441000 pt	5441000 pt	3114214141	2033235	2033235
3112304YVW	2043200 pt	2043200 pt	311340WYVW pt	2064002 pt	2064002 pt	3114214151	2033237	2033237
			311340WYVY pt	2099002 pt	2099002 pt	3114214161	2033239	2033239
311230W	20430 pt	20430 pt	311340WYVY pt	5441002 pt	5441000 pt	3114214171	2033253	2033253
311230WYVW	2043000 pt	2043000 pt				3114214181	2033255	2033255
311230WYVY	2043002 pt	2043002 pt				3114214191	2033274	2033274
						31142141A1	2033275	2033275
3113110	20610	20610	3114111	20371	20371			
3113110111	2061011	2061011	3114111111	2037135	2037135	31142141B1	2033276	2033276
3113110221	2061065	2061065	3114111121	2037141	2037141	31142141C1	2033291	2033291
3113110231	2061085	2061085	3114111131	2037155	2037155	31142141D1	2033293	2033293
3113110YVW	2061000	2061000	3114111141	2037157	2037157	31142141E1	2033294	2033294
3113110YVY	2061002	2061002	3114111151	2037161	2037161	31142141F1	2033295	2033295
			3114111261	2037162	2037162	31142141G1	2033297	2033297
3113120	20620	20620	3114111371	2037165	2037165	31142141H1	2033298	2033298
3113120111	2062009	2062009	3114111481	2037166	2037166	3114214YVW	2033200	2033200
3113120221	2062012	2062012	3114111491	2037168	2037168			
3113120331	2062014	2062014	31141115A1	2037169	2037169			
3113120441	2062015	2062015						
3113120551	2062031	2062031	31141116B1	2037170	2037170	3114217	20333	20333
3113120561	2062035	2062035	31141116C1	2037172	2037172	3114217111	2033315	2033315
3113120571	2062041	2062041	31141116D1	2037174	2037174	3114217121	2033321	2033321
3113120581	2062045	2062045	31141116E1	2037180	2037180	3114217YVW	2033300	2033300
3113120591	2062053	2062053	31141116F1	2037183	2037183			
31131205A1	2062056	2062056	31141116G1	2037185	2037185	311421A	20335	20335
31131205B1	2062075	2062075	31141116H1	2037186	2037186	311421A111	2033515	2033515
3113120YVW	2062000	2062000	31141116J1	2037187	2037187	311421A121	2033598	2033598
3113120YVY	2062002	2062002	31141116K1	2037194	2037194	311421AYVW	2033500	2033500
			31141116L1	2037197	2037197			
			3114111YVW	2037100	2037100			
3113130	20630	20630						
3113130111	2063009	2063009	3114114	20372	20372	311421D	20336	20336
3113130221	2063012	2063012	3114114111	2037211	2037211	311421D111	2033632	2033631 pt
3113130331	2063013	2063013	3114114121	2037213	2037213	311421D221	2033614	2033614
3113130441	2063015	2063015	3114114131	2037221	2037221	311421D231	2033615	2033615
3113130551	2063033	2063033	3114114141	2037225	2037225	311421D241	2033622	2033622
3113130561	2063035	2063035	3114114151	2037231	2037231	311421D251	2033623	2033623
3113130671	2063053 pt	2063051	3114114161	2037233	2037233	311421D261	2033651	2033651
3113130671 pt	2063053 pt	2063055	3114114171	2037235	2037235	311421D271	2033655	2033655
3113130781	2063076	2063076	3114114181	2037241	2037241	311421D281	2033667	2033667
3113130791	2063082	2063082	3114114191	2037242	2037242	311421D291	2033691	2033691
31131308A1	2063084	2063084	31141142A1	2037245	2037245	311421D3A1	2033658	2033631 pt
31131309B1	2063091	2063091				311421D3B1	2033659	2033631 pt
3113130YVW	2063000	2063000				311421D3C1	2033660	2033631 pt
3113130YVY	2063002	2063002				311421DYVW	2033600	2033600
3113201	20661	20661	31141143B1	2037248	2037248	311421G	20338	20338
3113201111	2066122	2066122	31141144C1	2037249	2037249	311421G111	2033811	2033811
3113201221	2066112	2066112	31141145D1	2037253	2037253	311421G121	2033812	2033812
3113201231	2066132	2066132	31141145E1	2037255	2037255	311421G131	2033813	2033813 pt
3113201341	2066152	2066152	31141146F1	2037261	2037261	311421G141	2033821	2033821
3113201YVW	2066100	2066100	31141146G1	2037263	2037263	311421G151	2033825	2033825
			31141146H1	2037269	2037269	311421G161	2033828	2033813 pt
3113204	20662	20662	3114114YVW	2037200	2037200	311421G171	2033831	2033831
3113204000	2066200	2066200				311421G181		

1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published	1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published	1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published
311421J	2033A	2033A	3115117	20263	20263	3115200	20240	20240
311421J111	2033A25	2033A25	3115117111	2026313	2026313	3115200111	2024014	2024014
311421J221	2033A11	2033A11	3115117121	2026316	2026316	3115200221	2024015	2024015
311421J231	2033A31	2033A31	3115117131	2026318	2026318	3115200331	2024016	2024016
311421J241	2033A41	2033A41	3115117YVW	2026300	2026300	3115200441	2024021	2024021
311421J251	2033A78	2033A78				3115200451	2024022	2024022
311421J261	2033A93	2033A93	311511A	20265	20265	3115200461	2024023	2024023
311421J271	2033A94	2033A94	311511A111	2026502	2026500 pt	3115200471	2024025	2024099 pt
311421JYVW	2033A00	2033A00	311511A121	2026504	2026500 pt	3115200481	2024026	2024099 pt
			311511AYVW	2026500	2026500 pt	3115200491	2024027	2024099 pt
311421M	2033B	2033B				31152005A1	2024035	2024031 pt
311421M111	2033B12	2033B12	311511D	20267	20267			
311421M121	2033B19	2033B19	311511D111	2026711	2026711	31152005B1	2024037	2024031 pt
311421M131	2033B21	2033B21	311511D121	2026713	2026713	31152005C1	2024094	2024094
311421MYVW	2033B00	2033B00	311511D131	2026714	2026714	31152005D1	2024096	2024096
			311511D141	2026716	2026716	31152005E1	2024052	2024052
311421P	20352	20352	311511D151	2026717	2026717	31152005F1	2024054	2024054
311421P111	2035211	2035211	311511D161	2026718	2026718	31152005G1	2024071	2024071
311421P121	2035213	2035213	311511DYVW	2026700	2026700	31152005H1	2024098	2024099 pt
311421P131	2035215	2035215				3115200YVW	2024000	2024000
311421P141	2035219	2035219	311511G	20268	20268	3115200YVW	2024002	2024002
311421P151	2035221	2035221	311511G111	2026813	2026813			
311421P161	2035231	2035231	311511G121	2026815	2026815	3116111	20111	20111
311421P171	2035233	2035233	311511G131	2026819	2026819	3116111111	2011112	2011112
311421P181	2035235	2035235	311511GYVW	2026800	2026800	3116111221	2011114	2011114
311421P191	2035239	2035239				3116111331	2011116	2011116
311421P1A1	2035271	2035271	311511W	20260	20260	3116111441	2011118	2011118
311421P1B1	2035275	2035275	311511WYVW	2026000	2026000	3116111551	2011131	2011131
311421P1C1	2035298	2035298	311511WYVW	2026002	2026002	3116111661	2011151	2011151
311421PYVW	2035200	2035200				3116111671	2011171	2011171
			3115120	20210	20210	3116111YVW	2011100	2011100
311421W pt.	20330	20330	3115120111	2021013	2021013			
			3115120121	2021015	2021015	3116114	20112	20112
311421W pt.	20350 pt	20350 pt	3115120131	2021021	2021021	3116114111	2011212	2011212
311421WYVW pt.	2033000	2033000	3115120YVW	2021000	2021000	3116114121	2011217	2011217
311421WYVW pt.	2035000 pt	2035000 pt	3115120YVW	2021002	2021002	3116114131	2011261	2011261
311421WYVW pt.	2033002	2033002				3116114YVW	2011200	2011200
311421WYVW pt.	2035002 pt	2035002 pt	3115131	20223	20223			
			3115131111	2022303	2022301 pt	3116117	20113	20113
3114221	20321	20321	3115131121	2022304	2022302 pt	3116117111	2011312	2011312
3114221100	2032100	2032100	3115131131	2022305	2022301 pt	3116117121	2011352	2011352
			3115131141	2022306	2022302 pt	3116117YVW	2011300	2011300
3114224	20322	20322	3115131YVW	2022300	2022300			
3114224100	2032200	2032200				311611A	20114	20114
			3115134	20224	20224	311611A111	2011412	2011412
3114227	20323	20323	3115134111	2022411	2022411	311611A121	2011417	2011417
3114227111	2032370	2032370	3115134221	2022413	2022413	311611A131	2011451	2011451
3114227121	2032371	2032371	3115134231	2022423	2022423	311611AYVW	2011400	2011400
3114227131	2032375	2032375	3115134241	2022425	2022425			
3114227141	2032376	2032376	3115134251	2022429	2022429	311611D	20115	20115
3114227151	2032379	2032379	3115134YVW	2022400	2022400	311611D111	2011513	2011513
3114227161	2032382	2032382				311611D121	2011517	2011517
3114227171	2032384	2032384	3115137	20225	20225	311611DYVW	2011500	2011500
3114227181	2032386	2032386	3115137111	2022511	2022511			
3114227191	2032391	2032391	3115137121	2022521	2022521	311611G	20116	20116
3114227YVW	2032300	2032300	3115137YVW	2022500	2022500	311611G111	2011612	2011612
						311611G121	2011622	2011622
311422A	20324 pt	20324 pt	311513A	20226	20220 pt	311611G131	2011631	2011631
311422A111	2032464 pt	2032463	311513A100	2022600	2022000 pt	311611G141	2011635	2011635
311422A111 pt	2032464 pt	2032494				311611G151	2011641	2011641
311422A121	2032491	2032491	311513W	20220	20220 pt	311611G161	2011652	2011652
311422A131	2032493	2032493	311513WYVW	2022000	2022000 pt	311611G171	2011661	2011661
311422A136	2032471	2032499 pt	311513WYVW	2022002	2022002	311611GYVW	2011600	2011600
311422A141	2032498	2032468						
311422A141 pt	2032498 pt	2032496	3115141	20235	20235	311611J	20117	20117
311422A141 pt	2032498 pt	2032497	3115141111	2023511	2023511	311611J111	2011711	2011711
311422A141 pt	2032498 pt	2032497	3115141221	2023522	2023522	311611J121	2011717	2011717
311422A141 pt	2032498 pt	2032499 pt	3115141331	2023529	2023529	311611J131	2011721	2011721
311422AYVW	2032400 pt	2032400 pt	3115141441	2023542	2023542	311611J141	2011735	2011735
			3115141551	2023543	2023543	311611J151	2011791	2011791
311422W	20320 pt	20320 pt	3115141661	2023545	2023545	311611JYVW	2011700	2011700
311422WYVW	2032000 pt	2032000 pt	3115141671	2023546	2023547 pt			
311422WYVW	2032002 pt	2032002 pt	3115141681	2023548	2023547 pt	311611M	20118	20118
			3115141791	2023549	2023549	311611M100	2011800	2011800
3114231 pt.	20342	20342	31151418A1	2023551	2023551			
			3115141YVW	2023500	2023500	311611P	20119	20119
3114231 pt.	2099B pt	2099B pt				311611P111	2011914	2011914
3114231111	2034200	2034200	3115144	20236	20236	311611P121	2011922	2011922
3114231121	2099B17	2099B19 pt	3115144111	2023612	2023612	311611P131	2011951	2011951
3114231YVW	2099B00 pt.	2099B00 pt	3115144121	2023616	2023616	311611P141	2011997	2011997
			3115144131	2023621	2023621	311611PYVW	2011900	2011900
3114234	20343 pt	20343 pt	3115144241	2023626	2023626			
3114234111	2034313	2034313	3115144351	2023628	2023628	311611T pt.	2011B	2011B
3114234121	2034315	2034315	3115144YVW	2023600	2023600			
3114234131	2034321	2034321				311611T pt.	20489 pt	20489 pt
3114234141	2034325	2034325	3115147	20237	20237	311611T111	2011B15	2011B15
3114234151	2034332	2034332	3115147111	2023712	2023712	311611T121	2011B17	2011B17
3114234161	2034337	2034337	3115147121	2023717	2023717	311611T131	2011B41	2011B41
3114234181	2034340	2034339 pt	3115147131	2023719	2023719	311611T141	2011B45	2011B45
3114234YVW	2034300 pt.	2034300 pt	3115147YVW	2023700	2023700	311611T151	2011B55	2011B55
						311611T161	2011B59	2011B59
311423W pt.	20340 pt	20340 pt				311611T171	2048940	2048941 pt
			311514A	20238	20238	311611TYVW pt.	2011B00	2011B00
311423W pt.	20990 pt	20990 pt	311514A111	2023801	2023801	311611TYVW pt.	2048900 pt.	2048900 pt
311423WYVW pt.	2034000 pt.	2034000 pt	311514A121	2023803	2023803			
311423WYVW pt.	2099000 pt.	2099000 pt	311514A131	2023804	2023819 pt	311611W pt.	20110	20110
311423WYVW pt.	2034002 pt.	2034002 pt	311514A241	2023805	2023805			
311423WYVW pt.	2099002 pt.	2099002 pt	311514A251	2023807	2023807	311611W pt.	20480 pt	20480 pt
			311514A261	2023813	2023813	311611WYVW pt.	2011000	2011000
3115111	20261	20261	311514A271	2023821	2023819 pt	311611WYVW pt.	2048000 pt.	2048000 pt
3115111111	2026112	2026112	311514AYVW	2023800	2023800	311611WYVW pt.	2011002	2011002
3115111221	2026115	2026115				311611WYVW pt.	2048002 pt.	2048002 pt
3115111231	2026116	2026116	311514D	20239	20239			

1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published	1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published	1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published
3116124	20137 pt	20137 pt	3117110YWY pt	2091002	2091002	3118124	20512	20512
3116124111	2013711	2013711	3117121	20922	20922	3118124111	2051230	2051230
3116124221	2013717	2013717	3117121111	2092201	2092213 pt	3118124121	2051231	2051231
3116124331	2013721	2013721	3117121121	2092202	2092213 pt	3118124231	2051243	2051243
3116124441	2013735	2013735	3117121131	2092203	2092213 pt	3118124241	2051244	2051244
3116124451	2013791	2013791	3117121141	2092204	2092213 pt	3118124251	2051250	2051250
3116124YVW	2013700 pt	2013700 pt	3117121151	2092207	2092213 pt	3118124261	2051251	2051251
3116127	20138	20138	3117121161	2092208	2092213 pt	3118124271	2051260	2051260
3116127100	2013800	2013800	3117121171	2092209	2092213 pt	3118124281	2051261	2051261
311612A pt	2013B	2013B	3117121181	2092210	2092213 pt	3118124291	2051270	2051270
311612A pt	51470 pt	51470 pt	3117121191	2092211	2092213 pt	31181242A1	2051271	2051271
311612A111	5147009	5147000 pt	31171211A1	2092212	2092213 pt	31181242B1	2051280	2051280
311612A221	2013B11	2013B11	31171211B1	2092215	2092215	31181242C1	2051281	2051281
311612A331	2013B13	2013B13	31171211C1	2092217	2092217	31181242D1	2051290	2051290
311612A441	2013B17	2013B17	31171211D1	2092218	2092218	31181242E1	2051291	2051291
311612A451	2013B18	2013B18	31171211E1	2092219	2092219	31181242F1	2051299	2051299
311612A461	2013B21	2013B21	31171211F1	2092223	2092223	3118124YVW	2051200	2051200
311612AYVW pt	2013B00	2013B00	31171211G1	2092224	2092224	3118127	20514	20514
311612AYVW pt	5147000 pt	5147000 pt	31171211H1	2092225	2092225	3118127111	2051413	2051413
311612W pt	20130	20130	31171211J1	2092226	2092226	3118127121	2051415	2051415
311612W pt	51470 pt	51470 pt	31171211K1	2092227	2092227	3118127131	2051419	2051419
311612WYVW pt	2013000	2013000	31171211L1	2092228	2092228	3118127YVW	2051400	2051400
311612WYVW pt	5147000 pt	5147000 pt	31171211M1	2092231	2092231	311812A	20515	20515
311612WYVW pt	2013002	2013002	3117121YVW	2092200	2092200	311812A111	2051513	2051513
311612WYVW pt	5147002	5147002	3117122	20923	20923	311812A121	2051519	2051519
3116131	20771	20771	3117122211	2092311	2092311	311812AYVW	2051500	2051500
3116131111	2077111	2077111	3117122221	2092313	2092313	311812D pt	20518 pt	20518
3116131121	2077113	2077113	3117122331	2092315	2092315	311812D pt	20518 pt	20518
3116131YVW	2077100	2077100	3117122441	2092317	2092317	311812D pt	20518 pt	20518
3116134 pt	20772	20772	3117122451	2092319	2092319	311812D111	2051813	2051813
3116134 pt	20773 pt	20773 pt	3117122461	2092321	2092321	311812D131	2051845	2051700
3116134111	2077211	2077211	3117122471	2092323	2092323	311812D151	2051850	2051600
3116134221	2077212	2077212	3117122581	2092325	2092326 pt	311812D181	2051890	2051398 pt
3116134231	2077237	2077237	3117122691	2092328	2092327 pt	311812D191	2051892	2051398 pt
3116134241	2077298	2077298	31171226A1	2092331	2092329 pt	311812DYVW	2051800	2051300
3116134251	2077346	2077346	31171227B1	2092332	2092326 pt	311812W pt	20510	20510
3116134261	2077312	2077311 pt	31171228C1	2092333	2092327 pt	311812W pt	20520 pt	20520 pt
3116134YVW pt	2077200	2077200	31171228D1	2092334	2092329 pt	311812WYVW pt	2051000	2051000
3116134YVW pt	2077300 pt	2077300 pt	31171229E1	2092336	2092326 pt	311812WYVW pt	2052000 pt	2052000 pt
311613W	20770 pt	20770 pt	3117122AF1	2092338	2092327 pt	311812WYVW pt	2051002	2051002
311613WYVW	2077000 pt	2077000 pt	3117122AG1	2092339	2092329 pt	311812WYVW pt	2052002 pt	2052002 pt
311613WYVW	2077002 pt	2077002 pt	3117122YVW	2092300	2092300	3118130	20530	20530
3116151	20151	20151	311712311	20925	20925	3118130111	2053014	2053014
3116151111	2015133	2015133	3117123121	2092521	2092521	3118130221	2053011	2053011
3116151221	2015134	2015134	3117123131	2092522	2092522	3118130331	2053020	2053020
3116151331	2015136	2015136	3117123141	2092524	2092524	3118130341	2053017	2053017
3116151441	2015139	2015139	3117123251	2092525	2092525	3118130351	2053040	2053040
3116151551	2015141	2015141	3117123261	2092526	2092526	3118130361	2053030	2053025 pt
3116151YVW	2015100	2015100	3117123271	2092527	2092527	3118130371	2053032	2053025 pt
3116154	20152	20152	3117123281	2092528	2092528	3118130391	2053055	2053050 pt
3116154111	2015221	2015221	3117123291	2092529	2092529	31181303V1	2053060	2053050 pt
3116154121	2015223	2015223	31171232A1	2092530	2092530	3118130YVW	2053000	2053000
3116154YVW	2015200	2015200	31171232B1	2092533	2092533	3118130YVW	2053002	2053002
3116157	20153	20153	31171232C1	2092534	2092534	3118211	20521 pt	20521 pt
3116157111	2015322	2015322	31171232D1	2092535	2092535	3118211111	2052125	2052125
3116157221	2015324	2015324	31171232E1	2092536	2092536	3118211221	2052135	2052135
3116157331	2015327	2015327	3117123YVW	2092500	2092500	3118211331	2052123	2052123
3116157341	2015300	2015300	3117124 pt	20773 pt	20773 pt	3118211341	2052133	2052133
3116157YVW	2015300	2015300	31171241 pt	20926	20926	3118211351	2052159	2052151 pt
311615A	20154	20154	3117124111	2092611	2092611	3118211391	2052197	2052198 pt
311615A111	2015414	2015414	3117124121	2092613	2092613	3118211YVW	2052100 pt	2052100 pt
311615A121	2015416	2015416	3117124131	2092698	2092698	3118214	20522	20522
311615AYVW	2015400	2015400	3117124211	2077363	2077361 pt	3118214111	2052213	2052213
311615D	20155	20155	3117124221	2077376	2077366 pt	3118214221	2052217	2052217
311615D111	2015512 pt	2015511	3117124231	2077372	2077379 pt	3118214331	2052215	2052215
311615D111 pt	2015512 pt	2015513	3117124311	2077314	2077311 pt	3118214341	2052218	2052218
311615D111 pt	2015512 pt	2015515	3117124321	2077317	2077317 pt	3118214351	2052218	2052218
311615D121	2015531	2015531	3117124331	2077314	2077311 pt	3118214361	2052220	2052220
311615D131	2015532	2015532	3117124341	2077314	2077311 pt	3118214371	2052221	2052221
311615D141	2015533	2015533	3117124YVW pt	2077300 pt	2077300 pt	3118214381	2052235	2052235
311615D151	2015534	2015534	3117124YVW pt	2092600	2092600	3118214391	2052231	2052231
311615D161	2015539	2015539	311712W pt	20770 pt	20770 pt	3118214YVW	2052200	2052200
311615D171	2015548	2015548	311712W pt	20920	20920	311821W	20520 pt	20520 pt
311615DYVW	2015500	2015500	311712WYVW pt	2077000 pt	2077000 pt	311821WYVW	2052000 pt	2052000 pt
311615W	20150 pt	20150 pt	311712WYVW pt	2092000	2092000	311821WYVW	2052002 pt	2052002 pt
311615WYVW	2015000 pt	2015000 pt	311712WYVW pt	2077002 pt	2077002 pt	3118220	20450	20450
311615WYVW	2015002 pt	2015002 pt	311712WYVW pt	2092002	2092002	3118220121	2045013	2045013
3117110 pt	20770 pt	20770 pt	3118110	54610	54610	3118220211	2045011	2045011
3117110 pt	20773 pt	20773 pt	3118110111	5461011	5461000 pt	3118220231	2045015	2045015
3117110 pt	20910	20910	3118110121	5461013	5461000 pt	3118220241	2045030 pt	2045017
3117110111	2091012	2091012	3118110131	5461015	5461000 pt	3118220241 pt	2045030 pt	2045019
3117110221	2091013	2091013	3118110141	5461017	5461000 pt	3118220241 pt	2045030 pt	2045025
3117110331	2091014	2091014	3118110151	5461019	5461000 pt	3118220251	2045021	2045021
3117110341	2091015	2091015	3118110161	5461021	5461000 pt	3118220261	2045090 pt	2045081
3117110351	2091016	2091016	3118110171	5461022	5461000 pt	3118220261 pt	2045090 pt	2045085
3117110461	2077362	2077361 pt	31181101V1	5461090	5461000 pt	3118220261 pt	2045090 pt	2045086
3117110471	2077364	2077366 pt	3118110YVW	5461000	5461000 pt	3118220261 pt	2045090 pt	2045088
3117110481	2077371	2077379 pt	3118110YVW	5461002	5461000 pt	3118220261 pt	2045090 pt	2045088
3117110591	2091019	2091019	3118121 pt	20511	20511	3118220261 pt	2045090 pt	2045088
31171106A1	2091031	2091031	3118121 pt	20521 pt	20521 pt	3118220261 pt	2045090 pt	2045088
31171107B1	2091051	2091051	3118121111	2051121	2051121	3118220271	2045096 pt	2045091
31171107C1	2091071	2091071	3118121121	2051122	2051122	3118220271 pt	2045096 pt	2045092
31171107D1	2091082	2091082	3118121231	2051127	2051127	3118220271 pt	2045096 pt	

1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published	1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published	1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published
3118230YVY	2098002	2098002	3119301	20872	20872	3119910 pt.	20990 pt.	20990 pt.
3118300 pt.	20990 pt.	20990 pt.	3119301111	2087215	2087215	3119910 pt.	20999 pt.	20999 pt.
3118300 pt.	20999 pt.	20999 pt.	3119301121	2087221	2087221	3119910111	2099921	2099921
3118300100	2099943	2099943	3119301YVW	2087200	2087200	3119910221	2099931	2099931
3118300YVW pt.	2099000 pt.	2099000 pt.	3119304	20873	20873	3119910331	2099935	2099935
3118300YVW pt.	2099900 pt.	2099900 pt.	3119304111	2087321	2087321	3119910441	2099945	2099945
3118300YVW pt.	2099900 pt.	2099900 pt.	3119304121	2087323	2087323	3119910551	2099953	2099953
3118300YVW pt.	2099002 pt.	2099002 pt.	3119304131	2087325	2087325	3119910561	2099955	2099955
3119111	20680 pt.	20680 pt.	3119304141	2087341	2087341	3119910671	2099958	2099958
3119111111	2068013	2068013	3119304151	2087343	2087343	3119910781	2099959	2099959
311911121	2068015	2068015	3119304161	2087345	2087345	3119910YVW pt.	2099900 pt.	2099900 pt.
311911131	2068017	2068017	3119304YVW	2087300	2087300	3119910YVW pt.	2099900 pt.	2099900 pt.
311911241	2068033	2068033	3119307	20874 pt.	20874 pt.	3119910YVW pt.	2099902 pt.	2099902 pt.
311911251	2068035	2068035	3119307111	2087459	2087459	3119991	20991	20991
311911261	2068037	2068037	3119307121	2087461	2087461	3119991111	2099113	2099113
311911271	2068053	2068053	3119307131	2087471	2087471	3119991121	2099115	2099115
311911381	2068055	2068055	3119307141	2087481	2087481	3119991131	2099153	2099153
311911391	2068057	2068057	3119307YVW	2087400 pt.	2087400 pt.	3119991141	2099155	2099155
3119113A1	2068061	2068061	311930W	20870 pt.	20870 pt.	3119991151	2099159	2099159
3119111YVW	2068000 pt.	2068000 pt.	311930YVW	2087000 pt.	2087000 pt.	3119991YVW	2099100	2099100
3119114	2099F	2099F	311930YVWY	2087002 pt.	2087002 pt.	3119994	20993	20993
3119114111	2099F44	2099F44	3119411	20996	20996	3119994111	2099325	2099325
3119114121	2099F46	2099F46	3119411111	2099611	2099611	3119994121	2099327	2099327
3119114YVW	2099F00	2099F00	3119411121	2099651	2099651	3119994YVW	2099300	2099300
311911W pt.	20680 pt.	20680 pt.	3119411131	2099657	2099657	3119997	20994	20994
311911W pt.	20990 pt.	20990 pt.	3119411YVW	2099600	2099600	3119997111	2099413	2099413
311911WYVW pt.	2068000 pt.	2068000 pt.	3119414	20353	20353	3119997121	2099423	2099423
311911WYVW pt.	2099000 pt.	2099000 pt.	3119414111	2035311	2035311	3119997131	2099434	2099434
311911WYVW pt.	2068002	2068002	3119414221	2035351	2035351	3119997141	2099455	2099455
311911WYVW pt.	2099002 pt.	2099002 pt.	3119414YVW	2035300	2035300	3119997YVW	2099400	2099400
3119191	20961	20961	3119417	20354	20354	311999A	2099A	2099A
3119191100	2096100	2096100	3119417111	2035411	2035411	311999A111	2099A01	2099A01
3119194	20962	20962	3119417221	2035423	2035423	311999A121	2099A02	2099A02
3119194111	2096219	2096221 pt.	3119417331	2035429	2035429	311999A131	2099A03	2099A03
3119194221	2096225	2096221 pt.	3119417441	2035435	2035435	311999A141	2099A04	2099A04
3119194331	2096229	2096229	3119417YVW	2035400	2035400	311999A151	2099A05	2099A05
3119194YVW	2096200	2096200	311941W pt.	20350 pt.	20350 pt.	311999A161	2099A06	2099A06
3119197 pt.	20521 pt.	20521 pt.	311941W pt.	20990 pt.	20990 pt.	311999AYVW	2099A00	2099A00
3119197 pt.	20963	20963	311941WYVW pt.	2035000 pt.	2035000 pt.	311999D	2099B pt.	2099B pt.
3119197111	2052155	2052151 pt.	311941WYVW pt.	2099000 pt.	2099000 pt.	311999D131	2099B11	2099B11
3119197221	2096300 pt.	2096300 pt.	311941WYVW pt.	2035002 pt.	2035002 pt.	311999D141	2099B13	2099B13
3119197YVW pt.	2052100 pt.	2052100 pt.	311941WYVW pt.	2099002 pt.	2099002 pt.	311999D151	2099B21	2099B19 pt.
3119197YVW pt.	2096300 pt.	2096300 pt.	3119421 pt.	2099E	2099E	311999DYVW	2099B00 pt.	2099B00 pt.
311919W pt.	20520 pt.	20520 pt.	3119421 pt.	28991 pt.	28991 pt.	311999G	20159	20159
311919W pt.	20960	20960	3119421111	2899121	2899100 pt.	311999G111	2015911	2015911
311919WYVW pt.	2052000 pt.	2052000 pt.	3119421121	2099E31	2099E31	311999G121	2015913	2015913
311919WYVW pt.	2096000	2096000	3119421131	2099E33	2099E33	311999G131	2015915	2015915
311919WYVW pt.	2052002 pt.	2052002 pt.	3119421241	2099E38	2099E38	311999G141	2015917	2015917
311919WYVW pt.	2096002	2096002	3119421351	2099E39	2099E39	311999G151	2015951	2015951
3119201	20951	20951	3119421YVW pt.	2099E00	2099E00	311999G161	2015953	2015953
3119201111	2095111	2095111	3119421YVW pt.	2899100 pt.	2899100 pt.	311999G171	2015955	2015955
3119201211	2095115	2095115	3119424 pt.	20871	20871	311999G181	2015957	2015957
3119201331	2095121	2095121	3119424 pt.	20952 pt.	20952 pt.	311999GYVW	2015900	2015900
3119201YVW	2095100	2095100	3119424111	2087111	2087111	311999J	20874 pt.	20874 pt.
3119204 pt.	20432 pt.	20432 pt.	3119424121	2087115	2087115	311999J111	2087435	2087435
3119204 pt.	20952 pt.	20952 pt.	3119424131	2087153	2087153	311999J121	2087437	2087437
3119204111	2095211	2095200 pt.	3119424141	2095231	2095200 pt.	311999JYVW	2087400 pt.	2087400 pt.
3119204121	2043211	2043209 pt.	3119424YVW pt.	2087100	2087100	311999M pt.	20324 pt.	20324 pt.
3119204YVW pt.	2043200 pt.	2043200 pt.	3119424YVW pt.	2087100	2087100	311999M pt.	2099G pt.	2099G pt.
3119204YVW pt.	2095200 pt.	2095200 pt.	3119427	2099B pt.	2099B pt.	311999M101	2032495	2032499 pt.
3119207	2099D	2099D	3119427111	2099B01	2099B01	311999M111	2099G11	2099G11
3119207111	2099D82	2099D82	3119427121	2099B03	2099B03	311999M121	2099G25	2099G25
3119207221	2099D83	2099D83	3119427131	2099B07	2099B07	311999M131	2099G41	2099G41
3119207231	2099D86	2099D86	3119427251	2099B09	2099B09	311999M141	2099G51	2099G51
3119207YVW	2099D00	2099D00	3119427YVW	2099B09 pt.	2099B09 pt.	311999M151	2099G85	2099G85
311920W pt.	20430 pt.	20430 pt.	311942W pt.	20870 pt.	20870 pt.	311999M161	2099G91	2099G91
311920W pt.	20950 pt.	20950 pt.	311942W pt.	20950 pt.	20950 pt.	311999M171	2099G98	2099G98 pt.
311920W pt.	20990 pt.	20990 pt.	311942W pt.	20990 pt.	20990 pt.	311999MYVW pt.	2032400 pt.	2032400 pt.
311920WYVW pt.	2043000 pt.	2043000 pt.	311942WYVW pt.	28990 pt.	28990 pt.	311999MYVW pt.	2099G00 pt.	2099G00 pt.
311920WYVW pt.	2095000 pt.	2095000 pt.	311942WYVW pt.	2087000 pt.	2087000 pt.	311999W pt.	20150 pt.	20150 pt.
311920WYVW pt.	2095000 pt.	2095000 pt.	311942WYVW pt.	2095000 pt.	2095000 pt.	311999W pt.	20320 pt.	20320 pt.
311920WYVW pt.	2099000 pt.	2099000 pt.	311942WYVW pt.	2099000 pt.	2099000 pt.	311999W pt.	20870 pt.	20870 pt.
311920WYVW pt.	2099000 pt.	2099000 pt.	311942WYVW pt.	2899000 pt.	2899000 pt.	311999W pt.	20990 pt.	20990 pt.
311920WYVW pt.	2043002 pt.	2043002 pt.	311942WYVW pt.	2087002 pt.	2087002 pt.	311999WYVW pt.	2015000 pt.	2015000 pt.
311920WYVW pt.	2043002 pt.	2043002 pt.	311942WYVW pt.	2095002 pt.	2095002 pt.	311999WYVW pt.	2032000 pt.	2032000 pt.
311920WYVW pt.	2095002 pt.	2095002 pt.	311942WYVW pt.	2099002 pt.	2099002 pt.	311999WYVW pt.	2087000 pt.	2087000 pt.
311920WYVW pt.	2099002 pt.	2099002 pt.	311942WYVW pt.	2899002 pt.	2899002 pt.	311999WYVW pt.	2099002 pt.	2099002 pt.

Flour Milling

1997

Issued November 1999

EC97M-3112A

1997 Economic Census

Manufacturing

Industry Series



USCENSUSBUREAU

Helping You Make Informed Decisions

U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The staff of the Manufacturing and Construction Division prepared this report. **Judy M. Dodds**, Assistant Chief for Census and Related Programs, was responsible for the overall planning, management, and coordination. **Kenneth Hansen**, Chief, Manufactured Durables Branch, assisted by **Mike Brown**, **Renee Coley**, **Raphael Corrado**, and **Milbren Thomas**, Section Chiefs, **Michael Zampogna**, Former Chief, Manufactured Nondurables Branch, assisted by **Allen Foreman**, **Robert Miller**, **Robert Reinard**, and **Nat Shelton**, Section Chiefs, and **Tom Lee**, **Robert Rosati**, and **Tom Flood**, Special Assistants, performed the planning and implementation. **Stephanie Angel**, **Brian Appert**, **Stanis Batton**, **Carol Beasley**, **Chris Blackburn**, **Larry Blumberg**, **Vera Harris-Bourne**, **Brenda Campbell**, **Suzanne Conard**, **Vance Davis**, **Mary Ellickson**, **Matt Gaines**, **Merry Glascoe**, **Kay Hanks**, **Karen Harshbarger**, **Nancy Higgins**, **James Hinckley**, **Walter Hunter**, **Jim Jamski**, **Evelyn Jordan**, **Robert Lee**, **John Linehan**, **Paul Marck**, **Keith McKenzie**, **Philippe Morris**, **Joanna Nguyen**, **Betty Pannell**, **Joyce Pomeroy**, **Venita Powell**, **Cynthia Ramsey**, **Chris Savage**, **Arona Stovall**, **Sue Sundermann**, **Thanos Theodoropoulos**, **Dora Thomas**, **Ann Truffa**, **Ronanne Vinson**, **Keeley Voor**, **Denneth Wallace**, **Tempie Whittington**, **Lissene Witt**, and **Mike Yamaner** provided primary staff assistance.

Brian Greenberg, Assistant Chief for Research and Methodology Programs, assisted by **Stacey Cole**, Chief, Manufacturing Programs Methodology Branch, and **Robert Struble**, Section Chief, provided the mathematical and statistical techniques as well as the coverage operations. **Jeffrey Dalzell** and **Cathy Ritenour** provided primary staff assistance.

Mendel D. Gayle, Chief, Forms, Publications, and Customer Services Branch, assisted by **Julius Smith Jr.** and **Baruti Taylor**, Section Chiefs, performed overall

coordination of the publication process. **Kim Credito**, **Patrick Duck**, **Chip Murph**, **Wanda Sledd**, and **Veronica White** provided primary staff assistance.

The Economic Planning and Coordination Division, **Lawrence A. Blum**, Assistant Chief for Collection Activities and **Shirin A. Ahmed**, Assistant Chief for Post-Collection Processing, assisted by **Dennis Shoemaker**, Chief, Post-Collection Census Processing Branch, **Brandy Yarbrough**, Section Chief, **Sheila Proudfoot**, **Richard Williamson**, **Andrew W. Hait**, and **Jennifer E. Lins**, was responsible for developing the systems and procedures for data collection, editing, review, correction and dissemination

The staff of the National Processing Center, **Judith N. Petty**, Chief, performed mailout preparation and receipt operations, clerical and analytical review activities, data keying, and geocoding review.

The Geography Division staff developed geographic coding procedures and associated computer programs.

The Economic Statistical Methods and Programming Division, **Charles P. Pautler Jr.**, Chief, developed and coordinated the computer processing systems. **Martin S. Harahush**, Assistant Chief for Quinquennial Programs, assisted by **Barbara Lambert** and **Christina Arledge** were responsible for design and implementation of the computer systems. **Gary T. Sheridan**, Chief, Manufacturing and Construction Branch, **Lori A. Guido** and **Roy A. Smith**, Section Chiefs, supervised the preparation of the computer programs.

Computer Services Division, **Debra Williams**, Chief, performed the computer processing.

The staff of the Administrative and Customer Services Division, **Walter C. Odom**, Chief, performed planning, design, composition, editorial review, and printing planning and procurement for publications, Internet products, and report forms. **Cynthia G. Brooks** provided publication coordination and editing.

Flour Milling 1997

Issued November 1999

EC97M-3112A

1997 Economic Census *Manufacturing* Industry Series



U.S. Department of Commerce
William M. Daley,
Secretary
Robert L. Mallett,
Deputy Secretary

**Economics
and Statistics
Administration**
Robert J. Shapiro,
Under Secretary for
Economic Affairs

U.S. CENSUS BUREAU
Kenneth Prewitt,
Director



**Economics
and Statistics
Administration**

Robert J. Shapiro,
Under Secretary
for Economic Affairs



U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Kenneth Prewitt,
Director

William G. Barron,
Deputy Director

Paula J. Schneider,
Principal Associate Director
for Programs

Frederick T. Knickerbocker,
Associate Director
for Economic Programs

Thomas L. Mesenbourg,
Assistant Director
for Economic Programs

William G. Bostic Jr.,
Chief, Manufacturing
and Construction Division

CONTENTS

Introduction to the Economic Census	1
Manufacturing	5

TABLES

1. Industry Statistics on NAICS Basis With Distribution Among 1987 SIC-Based Industries: 1997	7
2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1997	7
3. Detailed Statistics by Industry: 1997	8
4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size: 1997.....	9
5. Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1997	9
6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992.....	10
6b. Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992 .	12
7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1997 and 1992.....	13

APPENDIXES

A. Explanation of Terms	A-1
B. NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions	B-1
C. Coverage and Methodology.....	C-1
D. Geographic Notes	--
E. Metropolitan Areas	--
F. Footnotes for Products Statistics and Materials Consumed by Kind	F-1
G. Comparability of Product Classes and Product Codes: 1997 to 1992.....	G-1

-- Not applicable for this report.

Introduction to the Economic Census

PURPOSES AND USES OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUS

The economic census is the major source of facts about the structure and functioning of the Nation's economy. It provides essential information for government, business, industry, and the general public. Title 13 of the United States Code (Sections 131, 191, and 224) directs the Census Bureau to take the economic census every 5 years, covering years ending in 2 and 7.

The economic census furnishes an important part of the framework for such composite measures as the gross domestic product estimates, input/output measures, production and price indexes, and other statistical series that measure short-term changes in economic conditions. Specific uses of economic census data include the following:

- Policymaking agencies of the Federal Government use the data to monitor economic activity and assess the effectiveness of policies.
- State and local governments use the data to assess business activities and tax bases within their jurisdictions and to develop programs to attract business.
- Trade associations study trends in their own and competing industries, which allows them to keep their members informed of market changes.
- Individual businesses use the data to locate potential markets and to analyze their own production and sales performance relative to industry or area averages.

ALL-NEW INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATIONS

Data from the 1997 Economic Census are published primarily on the basis of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), unlike earlier censuses, which were published according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS is in the process of being adopted in the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Most economic census reports cover one of the following NAICS sectors:

21	Mining
22	Utilities
23	Construction
31-33	Manufacturing
42	Wholesale Trade
44-45	Retail Trade
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing
51	Information

52	Finance and Insurance
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises
56	Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services
61	Educational Services
62	Health Care and Social Assistance
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation
72	Accommodation and Foodservices
81	Other Services (except Public Administration)

(Not listed above are the Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting sector (NAICS 11), partially covered by the census of agriculture conducted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the Public Administration sector (NAICS 92), covered by the census of governments conducted by the Census Bureau.)

The 20 NAICS sectors are subdivided into 96 subsectors (three-digit codes), 313 industry groups (four-digit codes), and, as implemented in the United States, 1170 industries (five- and six-digit codes).

RELATIONSHIP TO SIC

While many of the individual NAICS industries correspond directly to industries as defined under the SIC system, most of the higher level groupings do not. Particular care should be taken in comparing data for retail trade, wholesale trade, and manufacturing, which are sector titles used in both NAICS and SIC, but cover somewhat different groups of industries. The industry definitions discuss the relationships between NAICS and SIC industries. Where changes are significant, it will not be possible to construct time series that include data for points both before and after 1997.

For 1997, data for auxiliary establishments (those functioning primarily to manage, service, or support the activities of their company's operating establishments, such as a central administrative office or warehouse) will not be included in the sector-specific reports. These data will be published separately.

GEOGRAPHIC AREA CODING

Accurate and complete information on the physical location of each establishment is required to tabulate the census data for the states, metropolitan areas (MAs), counties, parishes, and corporate municipalities including cities, towns, villages, and boroughs. Respondents were

required to report their physical location (street address, municipality, county, and state) if it differed from their mailing address. For establishments not surveyed by mail (and those single-establishment companies that did not provide acceptable information on physical location), location information from Internal Revenue Service tax forms is used as a basis for coding.

BASIS OF REPORTING

The economic census is conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each store, factory, shop, or other location. Each establishment is assigned a separate industry classification based on its primary activity and not that of its parent company.

DOLLAR VALUES

All dollar values presented are expressed in current dollars; i.e., 1997 data are expressed in 1997 dollars, and 1992 data, in 1992 dollars. Consequently, when making comparisons with prior years, users of the data should consider the changes in prices that have occurred.

All dollar values are shown in thousands of dollars.

AVAILABILITY OF ADDITIONAL DATA

Reports in Print and Electronic Media

All results of the 1997 Economic Census are available on the Census Bureau Internet site (www.census.gov) and on compact discs (CD-ROM) for sale by the Census Bureau. Unlike previous censuses, only selected highlights are published in printed reports. For more information, including a description of electronic and printed reports being issued, see the Internet site, or write to U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-8300, or call Customer Services at 301-457-4100.

Special Tabulations

Special tabulations of data collected in the 1997 Economic Census may be obtained, depending on availability of time and personnel, in electronic or tabular form. The data will be summaries subject to the same rules prohibiting disclosure of confidential information (including name, address, kind of business, or other data for individual business establishments or companies) that govern the regular publications.

Special tabulations are prepared on a cost basis. A request for a cost estimate, as well as exact specifications on the type and format of the data to be provided, should be directed to the Chief of the division named below, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-8300. To discuss a special tabulation before submitting specifications, call the appropriate division:

Manufacturing and Construction Division	301-457-4673
Service Sector Statistics Division	301-457-2668

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The economic census has been taken as an integrated program at 5-year intervals since 1967 and before that for 1954, 1958, and 1963. Prior to that time, individual components of the economic census were taken separately at varying intervals.

The economic census traces its beginnings to the 1810 Decennial Census, when questions on manufacturing were included with those for population. Coverage of economic activities was expanded for the 1840 Decennial Census and subsequent censuses to include mining and some commercial activities. The 1905 Manufactures Census was the first time a census was taken apart from the regular decennial population census. Censuses covering retail and wholesale trade and construction industries were added in 1930, as were some covering service trades in 1933. Censuses of construction, manufacturing, and the other business service censuses were suspended during World War II.

The 1954 Economic Census was the first census to be fully integrated: providing comparable census data across economic sectors, using consistent time periods, concepts, definitions, classifications, and reporting units. It was the first census to be taken by mail, using lists of firms provided by the administrative records of other Federal agencies. Since 1963, administrative records also have been used to provide basic statistics for very small firms, reducing or eliminating the need to send them census questionnaires.

The range of industries covered in the economic censuses expanded between 1967 and 1992. The census of construction industries began on a regular basis in 1967, and the scope of service industries, introduced in 1933, was broadened in 1967, 1977, and 1987. While a few transportation industries were covered as early as 1963, it was not until 1992 that the census broadened to include all of transportation, communications, and utilities. Also new for 1992 was coverage of financial, insurance, and real estate industries. With these additions, the economic census and the separate census of governments and census of agriculture collectively covered roughly 98 percent of all economic activity.

Printed statistical reports from the 1992 and earlier censuses provide historical figures for the study of long-term time series and are available in some large libraries. All of the census reports printed since 1967 are still available for sale on microfiche from the Census Bureau. CD-ROMs issued from the 1987 and 1992 Economic Censuses contain databases including nearly all data published in print, plus additional statistics, such as ZIP Code statistics, published only on CD-ROM.

SOURCES FOR MORE INFORMATION

More information about the scope, coverage, classification system, data items, and publications for each of the economic censuses and related surveys is published in the *Guide to the 1997 Economic Census and Related Statistics* at www.census.gov/econguide. More information on the methodology, procedures, and history of the censuses will be published in the *History of the 1997 Economic Census* at www.census.gov/econ/www/history.html.

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

The following abbreviations and symbols are used with the 1997 Economic Census data:

A	Standard error of 100 percent or more.
D	Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual companies; data are included in higher level totals.
F	Exceeds 100 percent because data include establishments with payroll exceeding revenue.
N	Not available or not comparable.
Q	Revenue not collected at this level of detail for multiestablishment firms.
S	Withheld because estimates did not meet publication standards.

V	Represents less than 50 vehicles or .05 percent.
X	Not applicable.
Y	Disclosure withheld because of insufficient coverage of merchandise lines.
Z	Less than half the unit shown.
a	0 to 19 employees.
b	20 to 99 employees.
c	100 to 249 employees.
e	250 to 499 employees.
f	500 to 999 employees.
g	1,000 to 2,499 employees.
h	2,500 to 4,999 employees.
i	5,000 to 9,999 employees.
j	10,000 to 24,999 employees.
k	25,000 to 49,999 employees.
l	50,000 to 99,999 employees.
m	100,000 employees or more.
p	10 to 19 percent estimated.
q	20 to 29 percent estimated.
r	Revised.
s	Sampling error exceeds 40 percent.
nec	Not elsewhere classified.
nsk	Not specified by kind.
–	Represents zero (page image/print only).
(CC)	Consolidated city.
(IC)	Independent city.

This page is intentionally blank.

Manufacturing

SCOPE

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing covers all manufacturing establishments with one or more paid employees. Manufacturing is defined as the mechanical, physical, or chemical transformation of materials or substances into new products. The assembly of components into new products is also considered manufacturing, except when it is appropriately classified as construction.

Establishments in the manufacturing sector are often described as plants, factories, or mills and typically use power-driven machines and materials-handling equipment. Also included in the manufacturing sector are some establishments that make products by hand, like custom tailors and the makers of custom draperies. While manufacturers typically do not sell to the public, some establishments like bakeries and candy stores that make products on the premises may be included.

While logging and publishing are no longer in the scope of manufacturing, data for these industries are included in the manufacturing industry reports, but are not included in the manufacturing state, summary, and other reports.

GENERAL

This report, from the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, is one of a series of 480 industry reports and 51 geographic area reports, each of which provides statistics for individual industries or states, respectively. Seven of the industry reports are for industries no longer in the manufacturing sector but are included with manufacturing for the 1997 census year. Also included for this sector are General, Product, and Materials Consumed Summary reports, a special report on Concentration Ratios in Manufacturing, and data files on Location of Manufacturing Plants.

Each industry report presents data for a six-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) industry. A description of the particular NAICS industry may be found in Appendix B. These reports include such statistics as number of establishments, employment, payroll, value added by manufacture, cost of materials consumed, value of shipments, capital expenditures, etc. Explanations of these and other terms may be found in Appendix A. The industry reports also include data for states with 100 employees or more in the industry.

State reports, which include the District of Columbia, present similar statistics at the “all manufacturing” level for each state and its metropolitan areas (MAs) with 250

employees or more, and for counties, consolidated cities, and places with 500 employees or more. The state reports also include six-digit NAICS level data for industries with 100 employees or more in the state.

The General Summary report contains industry and geographic area statistics summarized in one report. It includes higher levels of aggregation than the industry and state reports, as well as revisions to the data made after the release of the industry and state reports.

The Products and Materials Consumed reports summarize the products and materials data published in the industry reports. The Product Summary report also includes data from the Current Industrial Reports (CIR) and a special table with data for products that are primary to more than one industry, which are not in the industry reports.

The Concentration Ratios report publishes data on the percentage of value of shipments accounted for by the 4-, 8-, 20-, and 50-largest companies for each manufacturing industry. Also shown in this report are Hirschmann-Herfindahl Indexes for each industry.

The Location of Manufacturing data files contain statistics on the number of establishments for the three- and six-digit NAICS industry by state, county, place, and ZIP Code by employment-size of the establishment.

GEOGRAPHIC AREAS COVERED

Statistics at the six-digit NAICS industry level are shown for states and the District of Columbia in both the state and industry reports for cells with 100 employees or more.

The state reports also include data at the “all manufacturing” level for a variety of geographies that meet the employment criteria.

Data are available for the metropolitan areas (MAs) with 250 employees or more. The term MA is a general term used to encompass all of the specifically defined metropolitan areas. A consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) is made up of two or more contiguous primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSAs) with a combined population of at least 1 million. A PMSA is a subdivision of a CMSA that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links separate from the ties to other portions of the CMSA. A metropolitan statistical area (MSA) is an integrated economic and social unit with a population of at least 50,000. An MA is made up of one or more counties meeting standards of metropolitan character. In New England, cities and towns, rather than counties, are the

component geographic units. Determination of the MAs was made by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) as of June 30, 1997. The population estimates were from the 1990 Census of Population or a subsequent special census. When applicable, the make-up of an MA is included in Appendix E. Changes to geographical boundaries are noted in Appendix D.

The state reports include data for counties with 500 employees or more. These are the primary divisions of states, except in Louisiana where they are called parishes and in Alaska where they are called boroughs and census areas. Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia have one or more places that are independent of county organizations. These places are treated as counties and places. The counties and places are defined as of January 1, 1997.

The state reports include data for places with 500 employees or more. Places are typically cities, towns, and villages. They may be incorporated municipalities, semi-independent municipalities, special economic urban areas (SEUAs), or other place equivalents.

The state reports also include data for consolidated cities with 500 employees or more. Consolidated cities are made up of separately incorporated municipalities.

COMPARABILITY OF THE 1992 AND 1997 CENSUSES

The adoption of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) has had a major impact on the comparability of data between the 1992 and 1997 censuses. Approximately half of the industries in the manufacturing sector of NAICS do not have comparable industries in the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system that was used in the past. If industries are not comparable between the two censuses, historic data are not shown. When applicable, Appendix G shows the product class and product comparability between the two systems.

While most of the change affecting the manufacturing sector was change within the sector, some industries left manufacturing and others came into manufacturing. Prominent among those leaving manufacturing are logging and portions of publishing. Prominent among the industries coming into the manufacturing sector are bakeries, candy stores where candy is made on the premises, custom tailors, makers of custom draperies, and tire retreading. Data for the industries coming into manufacturing as well as those leaving manufacturing are included in the manufacturing industry report series for 1997. However, the state and summary reports only include data for industries in the NAICS definition of manufacturing.

Another change resulting from the conversion to NAICS is that data for central administrative offices (CAOs) associated with manufacturing are not included along side the manufacturing data. This change affects data in the state reports and the general summary.

DISCLOSURE

In accordance with Federal law governing census reports (Title 13 of the United States Code), no data are published that would disclose the operations of an individual establishment or company. However, the number of establishments classified in a specific industry or geography is not considered a disclosure, and may be released even when other information is withheld.

The disclosure analysis for the industry statistics files is based on the total value of shipments. When the total value of shipments cannot be shown without disclosing information for individual companies, the complete line is suppressed except for capital expenditures. However, the suppressed data are included in higher-level totals. A separate disclosure analysis is performed for capital expenditures that can be suppressed even though value of shipments data are published.

AVAILABILITY OF MORE FREQUENT ECONOMIC DATA

The Census Bureau conducts the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) in each of the 4 years between the economic censuses. The ASM is a probability-based sample of approximately 58,000 establishments and collects many of the same industry statistics (including employment, payroll, value of shipments, etc.) as the economic census. However, there are selected statistics not included in the ASM. Among these are the number of companies and establishments, detailed product and materials data, and substate geographic data.

In addition to the ASM, the Census Bureau conducts a Current Industrial Reports (CIR) program. The CIR publishes detailed product statistics for selected manufacturing industries at the U.S. level annually and, in some cases, monthly and/or quarterly. For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, the annual CIR data are included in the Product Summary report.

The Census Bureau also conducts the monthly Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories, and Orders (M3) program, which publishes detailed statistics for manufacturing industries at the U.S. level.

Table 1. Industry Statistics on NAICS Basis With Distribution Among 1987 SIC-Based Industries: 1997

[NAICS codes appear in bold type. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS or SIC code	Industry	Com-panies ¹	All estab-lish-ments ²	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expendi-tures (\$1,000)
				Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311211	Flour milling	254	383	12 799	445 650	9 320	20 480	297 586	1 899 143	6 138 851	8 045 923	198 684
203410	Dehydrated fruits, vegetables, & soups (pt)	N	3	11	149	6	9	102	455	561	1 020	46
204100	Flour & other grain mill products	N	380	12 788	445 501	9 314	20 471	297 484	1 898 688	6 138 290	8 044 903	198 638

¹For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.
²Includes establishments with payroll at any time during the year.

Table 2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1997

[States that are disclosures or with less than 100 employees are not shown. For explanation of terms, see appendixes. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Industry and geographic area	E ¹	All establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expendi-tures (\$1,000)
		Total	With 20 em-ploy-ees or more	Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311211, FLOUR MILLING												
United States	1	383	172	12 799	445 650	9 320	20 480	297 586	1 899 143	6 138 851	8 045 923	198 684
California	-	33	14	757	28 672	507	1 074	17 374	188 626	471 201	664 391	16 511
Kansas	-	28	17	927	30 963	626	1 488	18 165	103 842	466 258	569 451	6 833
Minnesota	1	18	12	643	24 107	495	1 174	18 380	95 997	435 463	532 316	9 203
Missouri	-	10	8	1 157	49 082	925	2 204	37 774	311 503	594 913	906 514	25 251
New Jersey	9	4	2	114	3 513	87	180	2 522	19 004	57 124	76 370	1 370
North Carolina	4	24	10	644	18 409	435	867	10 610	59 445	180 287	239 928	4 342
Texas	-	17	11	1 191	32 266	842	1 670	17 722	130 652	307 905	438 268	8 282
Utah	-	8	6	271	9 806	184	422	5 716	25 232	122 221	149 435	1 043

* Hawaii has no incorporated places in the sense of functioning governmental units; however, in agreement with Hawaiian law, the Bureau of the Census reports data for census designated places (CDPs) which have been designated as place equivalents. Those CDPs, only for the state of Hawaii, with 2,500 or more population are recognized.

¹Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of the figures shown: 1-10 to 19 percent; 2-20 to 29 percent; 3-30 to 39 percent; 4-40 to 49 percent; 5-50 to 59 percent; 6-60 to 69 percent; 7-70 to 79 percent; 8-80 to 89 percent; 9-90 percent or more.

Table 3. Detailed Statistics by Industry: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	Value	Item	Value
311211, FLOUR MILLING		311211, FLOUR MILLING—Con.	
Companies ¹	number.. 254	Value added	\$1,000.. 1 899 143
All establishments	number.. 383	Total inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 618 554
Establishments with 1 to 19 employees	number.. 211	Finished goods inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 141 571
Establishments with 20 to 99 employees	number.. 139	Work-in-process inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 13 734
Establishments with 100 employees or more	number.. 33	Materials and supplies inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 463 249
All employees	number.. 12 799	Total inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 611 131
Total compensation ²	\$1,000.. 554 048	Finished goods inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 133 018
Annual payroll	\$1,000.. 445 650	Work-in-process inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 14 358
Total fringe benefits	\$1,000.. 108 398	Materials and supplies inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 463 755
Production workers, average for year	number.. 9 320	Gross book value of total assets at beginning of year	\$1,000.. 4 402 516
Production workers on March 12	number.. 9 377	Total capital expenditures (new and used)	\$1,000.. 198 684
Production workers on May 12	number.. 9 288	Capital expenditures for buildings and other structures	
Production workers on August 12	number.. 9 310	(new and used)	\$1,000.. 58 838
Production workers on November 12	number.. 9 305	Capital expenditures for machinery and equipment (new	
Production-worker hours	1,000.. 20 480	and used)	\$1,000.. 139 846
Production-worker wages	\$1,000.. 297 586	Total retirements ²	\$1,000.. 2 065 328
Total cost of materials	\$1,000.. 6 138 851	Gross book value of total assets at end of year	\$1,000.. 2 535 872
Cost of materials, parts, containers, etc., consumed	\$1,000.. 5 799 125	Total depreciation during year ²	\$1,000.. 137 620
Cost of resales	\$1,000.. 188 613	Total rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 19 278
Cost of fuels	\$1,000.. 18 787	Buildings and other structures rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 4 499
Cost of purchased electricity	\$1,000.. 115 094	Machinery and equipment rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 14 779
Cost of contract work	\$1,000.. 17 232	Cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and other	
Quantity of electricity purchased for heat and power	1,000 kWh.. 2 166 089	structures ³	\$1,000.. 6 483
Quantity of electricity generated less sold for heat and power	1,000 kWh.. 10 789	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 77
Total value of shipments	\$1,000.. 8 045 923	Cost of purchased services for the repair of machinery and	
Primary products value of shipments	\$1,000.. 5 799 125	equipment ³	\$1,000.. 55 251
Secondary products value of shipments	\$1,000.. 205 909	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 77
Total miscellaneous receipts	\$1,000.. 212 478	Cost of purchased communications services ³	\$1,000.. 27 041
Value of resales	\$1,000.. 202 789	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 77
Contract receipts	\$1,000.. D	Cost of purchased legal services ³	\$1,000.. 3 587
Other miscellaneous receipts	\$1,000.. D	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 77
Primary products specialization ratio	percent.. 97	Cost of purchased accounting and bookkeeping services ³	\$1,000.. 12 265
Value of primary products shipments made in all industries	\$1,000.. 7 881 131	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 77
Value of primary products shipments made in this industry	\$1,000.. 7 627 536	Cost of purchased advertising services ³	\$1,000.. 18 855
Value of primary products shipments made in other		Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 77
industries	\$1,000.. 253 595	Cost of purchased software and other data processing	
Coverage ratio	percent.. 96	services ³	\$1,000.. 1 849
		Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 77
		Cost of purchased refuse removal (including hazardous waste)	
		services ³	\$1,000.. 1 874
		Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 77

¹For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

²These items are collected in the ASM and estimated for the remaining establishments; therefore, the levels of estimation are higher than for other items in the table.

³Based on ASM sample data.

⁴A response coverage ratio is derived for this item by calculating the ratio of the weighted employment (establishment data multiplied by sample weight) for those ASM establishments that reported to the weighted total employment for all ASM establishments classified in this industry.

Note: The amounts shown for purchased services reflect only those services that establishments purchase from other companies.

Table 4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Employment size class	E ¹	All establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)
		Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311211, FLOUR MILLING												
All establishments	1	383	172	12 799	445 650	9 320	20 480	297 586	1 899 143	6 138 851	8 045 923	198 684
Establishments with 1 to 4 employees	9	90	—	175	3 423	148	203	2 406	15 835	48 370	64 651	1 180
Establishments with 5 to 9 employees	8	52	—	346	7 720	271	395	5 223	38 251	108 961	146 653	2 473
Establishments with 10 to 19 employees	3	69	—	1 003	29 283	722	1 350	19 189	125 292	461 182	584 806	19 845
Establishments with 20 to 49 employees	—	100	100	3 188	115 637	2 286	5 270	76 251	478 969	2 070 459	2 562 586	55 107
Establishments with 50 to 99 employees	—	39	39	2 513	87 648	1 756	3 936	57 830	354 965	1 491 323	1 855 489	43 837
Establishments with 100 to 249 employees	1	30	30	4 219	149 589	3 109	6 970	97 607	610 396	1 699 769	2 296 237	58 899
Establishments with 250 to 499 employees	—	2	2	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Establishments with 500 to 999 employees	—	1	1	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Establishments with 1,000 to 2,499 employees	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Establishments with 2,500 employees or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Administrative records ²	9	138	—	730	13 402	585	721	9 613	72 078	215 820	288 807	5 216

¹Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of the figures shown: 1–10 to 19 percent; 2–20 to 29 percent; 3–30 to 39 percent; 4–40 to 49 percent; 5–50 to 59 percent; 6–60 to 69 percent; 7–70 to 79 percent; 8–80 to 89 percent; 9–90 percent or more.

²Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. Data are also included in respective size classes shown.

Table 5. Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS industry or product class code	Industry or primary product class	All establishments	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)
			Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311211	Flour milling	383	12 799	445 650	9 320	20 480	297 586	1 899 143	6 138 851	8 045 923	198 684
3112111	Wheat flour, except flour mixes	162	7 651	299 719	5 518	13 102	204 280	1 297 021	4 827 895	6 145 536	142 590
3112114	Wheat mill products other than flour	6	801	27 396	575	1 266	18 186	110 906	159 924	272 255	2 883
3112117	Corn mill products	24	1 799	55 917	1 318	2 871	36 444	221 930	491 802	696 118	26 770
311211A	Flour mixes, and refrigerated and frozen doughs and batters made in flour mills	19	1 051	27 038	767	1 443	16 232	110 825	230 571	341 508	15 371
311211D	Other grain mill products, nec	11	448	14 208	315	671	8 488	57 780	143 894	203 535	2 862

Table 6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992

[Includes quantity and value of products of this industry produced by (1) establishments classified in this industry (primary) and (2) establishments classified in other industries (secondary). Transfers of products of this industry from one establishment of a company to another establishment of the same company (interplant transfers) are also included. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product code	Product	1997				1992			
		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments	
				Quantity	Value (\$1,000)			Quantity	Value (\$1,000)
311211	Flour and other grain mill products	N	X	X	7 881 131	N	X	X	N
3112111	Wheat flour, except flour mixes	N	X	X	5 186 016	N	X	X	4 192 416
31121111	Commercial dollar exports, all white flour types	N	X	X	116 831	N	X	X	N
311211111	Commercial dollar exports, all white flour types, 1,000 sacks (cwt)	7	X	X	9 266.4 116 831	9	X	15 393.8	148 758
31121112	All other exports of white flour, such as those under Public Law 480	N	X	X	D	N	X	X	N
3112111221	All other exports of white flour, such as those under Public Law 480, 1,000 sacks (cwt)	1	X	D	D	5	X	D	D
31121113	Bakers' and institutional white bread-type flours, domestic shipments in bulk cars or trucks	N	X	X	2 185 521	N	X	X	N
3112111331	Bakers' and institutional white bread-type flours, domestic shipments in bulk cars or trucks, 1,000 sacks (cwt)	21	X	X	190 654.5 2 185 521	22	X	174 188.0	1 772 492
31121114	Bakers' and institutional white bread-type flours, domestic shipments in containers, including tote bins	N	X	X	D	N	X	X	N
3112111441	Bakers' and institutional white bread-type flours, domestic shipments in containers, including tote bins, 1,000 sacks (cwt)	12	X	D	D	15	X	40 922.2	441 554
31121115	Bakers' and institutional white bread-type flours, domestic shipments in bulk cars or trucks; or containers, including tote bins	N	X	X	569 559	N	X	X	N
3112111551	Bakers' and institutional soft wheat flour (bakery, restaurant, etc.), domestic shipments in bulk cars or trucks, 1,000 sacks (cwt)	22	X	X	44 987.5 505 675	26	X	43 425.0	408 439
3112111561	Bakers' and institutional soft wheat flour (bakery, restaurant, etc.), domestic shipments in containers, including tote bins, 1,000 sacks (cwt)	16	X	X	7 790.3 63 884	13	X	8 568.7	84 352
31121116	Family white flour, other than self-rising	N	X	X	914 641	N	X	X	N
3112111671	Family white flour, other than self-rising, domestic shipments in containers less than 25 lb, 1,000 sacks (cwt)	20	X	X	36 003.5 812 492	25	X	32 972.3	513 189
3112111681	Family white flour, other than self-rising, domestic shipments in containers 25 lb or more, 1,000 sacks (cwt)	15	X	X	6 796.2 102 149	19	X	8 163.3	97 974
31121117	Shipments of white flour	N	X	X	327 902	N	X	X	N
3112111791	Self-rising family white flour, domestic shipments, 1,000 sacks (cwt)	17	X	X	1 898.3 178 279	16	X	6 178.0	109 706
31121117A1	Domestic shipments of white flour shipped to blenders or other processors for use in food products (mixes, refrigerated doughs, soups, etc.), 1,000 sacks (cwt)	13	X	X	8 781.1 109 615	13	X	15 291.5	140 788
31121117B1	Domestic shipments of white flour shipped to blenders or other processors for use in nonfood products (pet food, industrial, etc.), 1,000 sacks (cwt)	10	X	X	4 284.7 40 008	7	X	2 640.0	15 859
31121118	Whole wheat flour, durum flour and semolina, bulgur flour and other wheat flour, including farina	N	X	X	590 379	N	X	X	N
31121118C1	Whole wheat flour, 1,000 sacks (cwt)	22	X	D	D	24	X	5 853.2	62 370
31121118D1	Durum flour and semolina, 1,000 sacks (cwt)	8	X	X	25 188.2 357 667	8	X	33 208.1	295 040
31121118E1	Bulgur flour, 1,000 sacks (cwt)	9	X	X	3 635.5 77 306	3	X	D	D
31121118F1	Other wheat flour, including farina, 1,000 sacks (cwt)	6	X	D	D	7	X	4 663.9	46 297
3112111Y	Wheat flour, except flour mixes, nsk	N	X	X	3 960	N	X	X	N
3112111YWV	Wheat flour, except flour mixes, nsk	N	X	X	3 960	N	X	X	555
3112114	Wheat mill products other than flour	N	X	X	788 755	N	X	X	494 367
31121141	Wheat mill feed and wheat mill products	N	X	X	776 525	N	X	X	N
3112114111	Wheat mill feed, 1,000 s tons	41	X	X	10 774.5 665 694	48	X	6 325.6	461 898
3112114121	Wheat mill products, other than flour and mill feed, including wheat germ, wheat bran, etc., 1,000 s tons	30	X	X	1 027.8 110 831	19	X	573.6	32 469
3112114Y	Wheat mill products other than flour, nsk	N	X	X	12 230	N	X	X	N
3112114YWV	Wheat mill products other than flour, nsk	N	X	X	12 230	N	X	X	-
3112117	Corn mill products	N	X	X	903 232	N	X	X	775 680
31121171	Corn mill products	N	X	X	898 412	N	X	X	N
3112117111	Whole cornmeal for human consumption, 1,000 sacks (cwt)	14	X	X	4 273.7 51 171	14	X	4 251.8	56 546
3112117121	Degermed cornmeal for human consumption, 1,000 sacks (cwt)	9	X	X	6 725.9 55 588	11	X	S	66 678
3112117131	Corn grits and hominy, except for brewers' use, for human consumption, 1,000 sacks (cwt)	12	X	X	13 504.6 188 561	8	X	D	D
3112117141	Corn grits and flakes for brewers' use, for human consumption, 1,000 sacks (cwt)	6	X	X	4 129.2 40 524	5	X	5 039.4	37 686
3112117151	Hominy feed, cornmeal, and other byproducts of dry corn milling (for animal feed), 1,000 s tons	25	X	X	251.5 141 645	23	X	1 502.1	121 156
3112117161	Corn flour, 1,000 sacks (cwt)	10	X	S	241 121	11	X	13 930.9	193 541

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992—Con.

[Includes quantity and value of products of this industry produced by (1) establishments classified in this industry (primary) and (2) establishments classified in other industries (secondary). Transfers of products of this industry from one establishment of a company to another establishment of the same company (interplant transfers) are also included. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product code	Product	1997				1992			
		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments	
				Quantity	Value (\$1,000)			Quantity	Value (\$1,000)
311211	Flour and other grain mill products—Con.								
3112117	Corn mill products—Con.								
31121171	Corn mill products—Con.								
3112117171	Other corn mill products for human consumption 1,000 sacks (cwt) . .	15	X	D	D	18	X	16 627.2	192 730
3112117181	Other corn mill products, not for human consumption 1,000 sacks (cwt) . .	1	X	D	D	4	X	D	D
3112117Y	Corn mill products, nsk	N	X	X	4 820	N	X	X	N
3112117YWV	Corn mill products, nsk	N	X	X	4 820	N	X	X	—
311211A	Flour mixes, and refrigerated and frozen doughs and batters made in flour mills	N	X	X	517 430	N	X	X	345 920
311211A1	Flour mixes, and refrigerated and frozen doughs and batters made in flour mills	N	X	X	513 013	N	X	X	N
311211A111	Pancake and waffle mixes made in flour mills \$ 1,000 sacks (cwt) . .	12	X	S	81 512	11	X	2 444.3	65 829
311211A121	Cake mixes, including gingerbread, made in flour mills \$ 1,000 sacks (cwt) . .	3	X	D	D	5	X	341.5	15 101
311211A131	Biscuit mixes made in flour mills \$ 1,000 sacks (cwt) . .	6	X	D	D	13	X	1 350.5	50 219
311211A141	Bread and bread-type roll mixes made in flour mills \$ 1,000 sacks (cwt) . .	8	X	D	D	9	X	1 140.1	46 367
311211A151	Other prepared flour mixes (including cookie mixes, piecrust mixes, doughnut mixes, and other sweet yeast goods mixes) made in flour mills \$ 1,000 sacks (cwt) . .	17	X	P7	472.8	166 815	N	X	N
311211A161	Refrigerated doughs and batters (cookie, biscuit, bread and bread-type roll, pasta, pizza, coffeecake, pancake, etc.) made in flour mills \$ mil lb (nwt) . .	8	X	S	17 422	N	X	N	N
311211A171	Frozen doughs and batters (cookie, biscuit, bread and bread-type roll, pasta, pizza, coffeecake, pancake, etc.) made in flour mills \$ mil lb . .	6	X		148.0	71 477	N	X	N
311211AY	Flour mixes, and refrigerated and frozen doughs and batters, nsk	N	X	X	4 417	N	X	X	N
311211AYWV	Flour mixes, and refrigerated and frozen doughs and batters, nsk	N	X	X	4 417	N	X	X	—
311211D	Other grain mill products, nec	N	X	X	196 996	N	X	X	N
311211D1	Other grain mill products	N	X	X	160 653	N	X	X	N
311211D111	Rye, oat, buckwheat, and other flour 1,000 sacks (cwt) . .	10	X	S	69 085	N	X	N	N
311211D121	Other mill feed (oats, rye, buckwheat, etc.) 1,000 s tons . .	12	X	S	91 568	9	X	947.9	109 961
311211DY	Other grain mill products, nsk	N	X	X	36 343	N	X	X	N
311211DYWV	Other grain mill products, nsk	N	X	X	36 343	N	X	X	N
311211W	Flour and other grain mill products, nsk, total	N	X	X	288 702	N	X	X	N
311211WY	Flour and other grain mill products, nsk, for both nonadministrative and administrative-record establishments, nsk, total	N	X	X	288 702	N	X	X	N
311211WYWW	Flour and other grain mill products, nsk, for nonadministrative-record establishments	N	X	X	18 168	N	X	X	N
311211WYWY	Flour and other grain mill products, nsk, for administrative-record establishments	N	X	X	270 534	N	X	X	N

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.
 @ Additional data are available for these codes at the aggregate U.S. level in the Current Industrial Report (CIR) series; see Appendix F for the CIR survey number and title.
 \$ This product is primary to more than one industry; see Appendix F for a listing of the related product codes.

Note: For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: P 10 to 19 percent estimated; Q 20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by S.

Table 6b. Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992

[Product classes covered are those that are economically significant and whose production is geographically dispersed, provided dispersion is not approximated by data in Table 2. Also, product classes are not shown if they are miscellaneous or "not specified by kind" classes. Statistics for some states are withheld because they are either less than \$2 million in product class shipments or they disclose data for individual companies in 1997. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanations of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product class code	Product class and geographic area	Value of product shipments (\$1,000)	
		1997	1992
3112111	WHEAT FLOUR, EXCEPT FLOUR MIXES		
	United States	5 186 016	4 192 416
	California	426 121	301 570
	Florida	109 754	93 867
	Georgia	89 867	54 201
	Illinois	375 267	229 021
	Iowa	72 320	N
	Kansas	387 225	330 743
	Michigan	79 937	55 705
	Minnesota	417 386	347 110
	Missouri	555 366	381 495
	Nebraska	123 213	70 112
	New York	392 101	508 476
	North Carolina	153 096	120 762
	Ohio	289 432	207 798
	Oklahoma	108 773	N
	Oregon	76 648	53 066
	Pennsylvania	184 453	N
	Tennessee	172 614	218 055
	Texas	170 422	150 328
	Utah	120 841	87 865
	Virginia	96 576	N
3112114	WHEAT MILL PRODUCTS OTHER THAN FLOUR		
	United States	788 755	494 367
	California	64 817	38 428
	Illinois	83 229	24 340
	Kansas	59 097	44 950
	Kentucky	12 636	N
	Michigan	102 788	21 387
	Minnesota	56 181	39 803
	Nebraska	49 812	N
	New York	79 854	44 493
	North Carolina	12 405	14 165
	Ohio	33 113	23 205
	Oregon	10 121	8 943
	Pennsylvania	6 245	N
	Tennessee	13 429	22 240
	Texas	29 553	22 253
	Utah	21 511	14 206
	Virginia	12 498	N
3112117	CORN MILL PRODUCTS		
	United States	903 232	775 680
	Illinois	249 753	190 083
	Indiana	96 854	49 443
	Kansas	87 904	N
	Kentucky	16 348	N
	New York	10 674	4 031
	North Carolina	17 163	20 472
	Pennsylvania	3 265	N
311211A	FLOUR MIXES, AND REFRIGERATED AND FROZEN DOUGHS AND BATTERS MADE IN FLOUR MILLS		
	United States	517 430	345 920
	California	27 862	N
	Texas	27 034	39 432
311211D	OTHER GRAIN MILL PRODUCTS, NEC		
	United States	196 996	N
	Kansas	14 996	N
	Minnesota	59 612	N

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.

@ Additional data are available for these codes at the aggregate U.S. level in the Current Industrial Report (CIR) series; see Appendix F for the CIR survey number and title.

\$ This product is primary to more than one industry; see Appendix F for a listing of the related product codes.

Table 7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1997 and 1992

[Includes quantity and cost of materials consumed or put into production by establishments classified only in this industry. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS material code	Material consumed	1997		1992	
		Quantity	Delivered cost (\$1,000)	Quantity	Delivered cost (\$1,000)
311211	FLOUR MILLING				
11114003	Wheatmil bushels..	792.0	4 028 544	875.9	3 177 824
11115003	Cornmil bushels..	^q 125.5	453 351	133.9	287 688
11119911	Barleymil bushels..	^p 1.9	6 538	S	8 838
11119913	Oatsmil bushels..	D	D	32.6	58 030
11110005	Other grainsmil bushels..	S	D	^q 12.4	43 755
31121101	Wheat flour 1,000 sacks (cwt) ..	16 424.0	127 929	23 336.2	146 904
32222401	Bags; uncoated paper and multiwall	X	50 478	X	49 152
31491101	Bags, textile (burlap, cotton, polypropylene, etc.) .. mil bags..	S	6 106	N	3 745
00970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies	X	480 798	X	D
00971000	Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies, n.s.k.	X	524 213	X	N

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.

Note: For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: ^p 10 to 19 percent estimated; ^q 20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by S.

Appendix A.

Explanation of Terms

BEGINNING- AND END-OF-YEAR INVENTORIES

Respondents were asked to report their beginning-of-year and end-of-year inventories at cost or market. Effective with the 1982 Economic Census, this change to a uniform instruction for reporting inventories was introduced for all sector reports. Prior to 1982, respondents were permitted to value inventories using any generally accepted accounting method (FIFO, LIFO, market, to name a few). Beginning in 1982, LIFO users were asked to first report inventory values prior to the LIFO adjustment and then to report the LIFO reserve and the LIFO value after adjustment for the reserve.

Inventory Data by Stage of Fabrication

Total inventories and three detailed components (1) finished goods, (2) work-in-process, and (3) materials, supplies, fuels, etc., were collected.

When using inventory data by stage of fabrication for “all industries” and at the three-digit subsector level, it should be noted that an item treated as a finished product by an establishment in one industry may be reported as a raw material by an establishment in a different industry. For example, the finished-product inventories of a steel mill would be reported as raw materials by a stamping plant. Such differences are present in the inventory figures by stage of fabrication shown for all publication levels.

COST OF MATERIALS

This term refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed, whether purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

Included in this item are:

1. Cost of parts, components, containers, etc.—Includes all raw materials, semifinished goods, parts, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year.
2. Cost of products bought and sold in the same condition.

3. Cost of fuels consumed for heat and power—Includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed, whether purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.
4. Cost of purchased electricity—The cost of purchased electric energy represents the amount actually used during the year for heat and power. In addition, information was collected on the quantity of electric energy generated by the establishment and the quantity of electric energy sold or transferred to other plants of the same company.
5. Cost of contract work—This term applies to work done by others on materials furnished by the manufacturing establishment. The actual cost of the material is to be reported on the cost of materials, parts, and containers line of this item. The term “Contract Work” refers to the fee a company pays to another company to perform a service.

Specific Materials Consumed

In addition to the total cost of materials, which every establishment was required to report, information also was collected for most manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. The inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. If less than \$25,000 of a listed material was consumed by an establishment, the cost data could be reported in the “Cost of all other materials...,” Census material code 00970099. Also, the cost of materials for small establishments for which administrative records or short forms were used was imputed into the “Materials not specified by kind,” Census materials code 00971000.

Duplication in Cost of Materials and Value of Shipment

The aggregate of the cost of materials and value of shipments figures for industry groups and for all manufacturing industries includes large amounts of duplication since the products of some industries are used as materials by others. This duplication results, in part, from the addition of related industries representing successive

stages in the production of a finished manufactured product. Examples are the addition of flour mills to bakeries in the food group and the addition of pulp mills to paper mills in the paper and allied products group of industries. Estimates of the overall extent of this duplication indicate that the value of manufactured products exclusive of such duplication (the value of finished manufactures) tends to approximate two-thirds of the total value of products reported in the survey.

Duplication of products within individual industries is significant within a number of industry groups, e.g., machinery and transportation industries. These industries frequently include complete machinery and their parts. In this case, the parts made for original equipment are materials consumed for assembly plants in the same industry.

Even when no significant amount of duplication is involved, value of shipments figures are deficient as measures of the relative economic importance of individual manufacturing industries or geographic areas because of the wide variation in ratio of materials, labor, and other processing costs of value of shipments, both among industries and within the same industry.

Before 1962, cost of materials and value of shipments were not published for some industries which included considerable duplication. Since then, these data have been published for all industries at the U.S. level and beginning in 1964, for all geographic levels.

COST OF PURCHASED SERVICES

Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) establishments were requested to provide information on the cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and other structures, the repair of machinery, communication services, legal services, accounting and bookkeeping services, advertising, software and other data processing services, and refuse removal. Each of these items reflects the costs paid directly by the establishment and excludes salaries paid to employees of the establishment for these services.

Included in the cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and machinery are payments made for all maintenance and repair work on buildings and equipment. Payments made to other establishments of the same company and for repair and maintenance of any leased property also are included. Extensive repairs or reconstruction that was capitalized is considered capital expenditures and is, therefore, excluded from this item. Repair and maintenance costs provided by an owner as part of a rental contract or incurred directly by an establishment in using its own work force also are excluded.

Included in the cost of purchased advertising services are payments for printing, media coverage, and other advertising services and materials.

Included in the cost of purchased software and other data processing services are all purchases by the establishment from other companies. Excluded are services provided by other establishments of the same company (such as by a separate data processing unit).

Included in the cost of purchased refuse removal services are all costs of refuse removal services paid by the establishment, including costs for hazardous waste removal or treatment. Excluded are all costs included in rental payments or as capital expenditures.

Response Coverage Ratio

A response coverage ratio is a measure of the extent to which respondents report for an item. The estimate is made by calculating the ratio value of the weighted total employment data for all the ASM establishments that report the item to the weighted total employment data for all ASM establishments classified in an industry (reporters and non-reporters).

DEPRECIATION CHARGES FOR FIXED ASSETS

This item includes depreciation and amortization charged during the year against assets. Depreciation charged against fixed assets acquired since the beginning of the year and against assets sold or retired during the year are components of this category. Respondents were requested to make certain that they did not report accumulated depreciation.

EMPLOYEES

This item includes all full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments during any part of the pay period which included the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employees" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average for the payroll periods including the 12th of March, May, August, and November.

Production Workers

This item includes workers (up through the line-supervisor level) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, receiving, storing, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping (but not delivering), maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e.g., power plant), recordkeeping, and other services closely associated with these production operations at the establishment covered by the report. Employees above the working-supervisor level are excluded from this item.

All Other Employees

This item covers nonproduction employees of the manufacturing establishment including those engaged in factory supervision above the line-supervisor level. It

includes sales (including driver-salespersons), sales delivery (highway truck drivers and their helpers), advertising, credit, collection, installation and servicing of own products, clerical and routine office functions, executive, purchasing, financing, legal, personnel (including cafeteria, medical, etc.), professional, and technical employees. Also included are employees on the payroll of the manufacturing establishment engaged in the construction of major additions or alterations utilized as a separate work force.

FRINGE BENEFITS

Fringe benefits are divided into legally required expenditures and payments for voluntary programs. The legally required portion consists primarily of Federal old age and survivors' insurance, unemployment compensation, and workers' compensation. Payments for voluntary programs include all programs not specifically required by legislation whether they were employer initiated or the result of collective bargaining. They include the employer portion of such plans as insurance premiums, premiums for supplemental accident and sickness insurance, pension plans, supplemental unemployment compensation, welfare plans, stock purchase plans on which the employer payment is not subject to withholding tax, and deferred profit-sharing plans. They exclude such items as company-operated cafeterias, in-plant medical services, free parking lots, discounts on employee purchases, and uniforms and work clothing for employees.

GROSS BOOK VALUE OF DEPRECIABLE ASSETS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR (BOY) AND END OF YEAR (EOY)

Total value of depreciable assets is collected on all census forms. It shows the value of depreciable assets for the beginning of year and end of year. The data encompass all fixed depreciable assets on the books of establishments. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, machinery, and equipment (production, office, and transportation equipment) for which depreciation reserves are maintained. Excluded are nondepreciable capital assets including inventories and intangible assets, such as timber and mineral rights.

The definition of fixed depreciable assets is consistent with the definition of capital expenditures. For example, expenditures include actual capital outlays during the year rather than the final value of equipment put in place and buildings completed during the year. Accordingly, the value of assets at the end of the year includes the value of construction in progress.

In addition, respondents were requested to make certain that assets at the beginning of the year plus capital expenditures, less retirements, equaled assets at the end of the year.

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND COMPANIES

A separate report was required for each manufacturing establishment (plant) with one employee or more. An establishment is defined as a single physical location where manufacturing is performed. A company, on the other hand, is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

If the company operated at different physical locations, even if the individual locations were producing the same line of goods, a separate report was requested for each location. If the company operated in two or more distinct lines of manufacturing at the same location, a separate report was requested for each activity.

An establishment not in operation for any portion of the year was requested to return the report form with the proper notation in the "Operational Status" section of the form. In addition, the establishment was requested to report data on any employees, capital expenditures, inventories, or shipments from inventories during the year.

PAYROLL

This item includes the gross earnings of all employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments paid in the calendar year. Respondents were told they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax. It includes all forms of compensation, such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' social security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of corporations; it excludes payments to proprietors or partners of unincorporated concerns. Also excluded are payments to members of Armed Forces and pensioners carried on the active payrolls of manufacturing establishments.

The census definition of payrolls is identical to that recommended to all Federal statistical agencies by the Office of Management and Budget. It should be noted that this definition does not include employers' social security contributions or other nonpayroll labor costs, such as employees' pension plans, group insurance premiums, and workers' compensation.

The ASM provides estimates of employers' total supplemental labor costs (those required by Federal and state laws and those incurred voluntarily or as part of collective bargaining agreements).

PRODUCT CODES AND CLASSES OF PRODUCTS

NAICS United States industries are identified by a six-digit code, in contrast to the four-digit SIC code. The longer code accommodates the large number of sectors and allows more flexibility in designing subsectors. Each

product or service is assigned a ten-digit code. The product coding structure represents an extension by the Census Bureau of the six-digit industry classifications of the manufacturing and mining sectors. The classification system operates so that the industrial coverage is progressively narrower with the successive addition of digits. This is illustrated as follows:

NAICS level	NAICS code	Description
Industry	33461	Manufacturing and reproduction of magnetic and optical media
U.S. industry	334612	Reproduction of software
Product class	3346120	Prerecorded compact disc (except software), tape, and record reproducing
BLS link code	3346120X	
Product code	3346120XXX	

As in previous censuses, data were collected for most industries on the quantity and value of individual products shipped. In the 1997 census program, information was collected on the output of almost 10,000 individual product items.

In the new system, there are about 1,500 product classes (seven-digit codes), about 6,000 census products (ten-digit codes), and an additional 3,700 CIR products (ten-digit codes). The ten-digit products are considered the primary products of the industry with the same first six digits.

The list of products for which separate information was collected was prepared after consultation with industry and government representatives. Comparability with previous figures was given considerable weight in the selection of product categories so that comparable 1992 information is presented for most products.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if quantity was not significant or could not be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected.

Shipments include both commercial shipments and transfers of products to other plants of the same company. For industries in which a considerable portion of the total shipments is transferred to other plants of the same company, separate information on interplant transfers also was collected. Moreover, for products that are used to a large degree within the same establishment as materials or components in the fabrication of other products, total production and often consumption of the item within the plant (quantity produced and consumed) was collected. Typically, the information on production also was collected for products for which there are significant differences between total production and shipments in a given year because of wide fluctuations in finished goods inventories. Other measures of output of products with long production cycles were used as appropriate and feasible.

PRIMARY PRODUCT CLASS CODE

This file presents selected statistics for establishments according to their degree of specialization in products primary to their industry. This field contains either the six-digit North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) industry code corresponding to all establishments in the industry, or the seven-digit NAICS product class code for all establishments within the industry that are specialized in a particular product class. Product class specialization is determined by evaluating the ratio of the largest primary product class shipments to total product shipments (primary plus secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishment.

PRODUCTION-WORKER HOURS

This item covers hours worked or paid for at the plant, including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave.

QUANTITY OF ELECTRIC ENERGY CONSUMED FOR HEAT AND POWER

Data on the cost of purchased electric energy were collected on all census forms. However, data on the quantity of purchased electric energy were collected only on the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) form. In addition, information is collected on the quantity of electric energy generated by the establishment and the quantity of electric energy sold or transferred to other plants of the same company.

RENTAL PAYMENTS

Total rental payments are collected on all census forms. However, the breakdown between rental payments for buildings and other structures and rental payments for machinery and equipment is collected only on the ASM forms. This item includes rental payments for the use of all items for which depreciation reserves would be maintained if they were owned by the establishment, e.g., structures and buildings, and production, office, and transportation equipment. Excluded are royalties and other payments for the use of intangibles and depletable assets and land rents where separable.

When an establishment of a multiestablishment company was charged rent by another part of the same company for the use of assets owned by the company, it was instructed to exclude that cost from rental payments. However, the book value (original cost) of these company-owned assets was to be reported as assets of the establishment at the end of the year.

If there were assets at an establishment rented from another company and the rents were paid centrally by the head office of the establishment, the company was instructed to report these rental payments as if they were paid directly by the establishment.

RETIREMENTS OF DEPRECIABLE ASSETS

Included in this item is the gross value of assets sold, retired, scrapped, destroyed, etc., during the calendar year. When a complete operation or establishment changed ownership, the respondent was instructed to report the value of the assets sold at the original cost as recorded in the books of the seller. The respondent also was requested to report retirements of equipment or structures owned by a parent company that the establishment was using as if it were a tenant.

TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES (NEW AND USED)

For establishments in operation and any known plants under construction, manufacturers were asked to report their new and used expenditures for (1) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments and (2) machinery and equipment used for replacement and additions to plant capacity if they were of the type for which depreciation accounts were ordinarily maintained.

Totals for expenditures include the costs of assets leased from nonmanufacturing concerns through capital leases. New facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations are excluded. Also excluded are expenditures for land and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses.

For any equipment or structure transferred for the use of the reporting establishment by the parent company or one of its subsidiaries, the value at which it was transferred to the establishment was to be reported. If an establishment changed ownership during the year, the cost of the fixed assets (building and equipment) was to be reported.

VALUE ADDED

This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments (products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered). The result of this calculation is adjusted by the addition of value added by merchandising operations (i.e., the difference between the sales value and the cost of merchandise sold without further manufacture, processing, or assembly) plus the net change in finished goods and work-in-process between the beginning and end-of-year inventories.

For those industries where value of production is collected instead of value of shipments, value added is adjusted only for the change in work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of year. For those

industries where value of work done is collected, the value added does not include an adjustment for the change in finished goods or work-in-process inventories.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the figure for value of shipments that results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

VALUE OF SHIPMENTS

This item covers the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts, such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sales of products bought and sold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from material owned by it, whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value, including not only the direct cost of production but also a reasonable proportion of “all other costs” (including company overhead) and profit.

In addition to the value for NAICS defined products, aggregates of the following categories of miscellaneous receipts are reported as part of a total establishment’s value of product shipments:

1. Reported contract work—Receipts for work or services that a plant performed for others on their materials.
2. Value of resales—Sales of products brought and sold without further manufacture, processing, or assembly.
3. Other miscellaneous receipts—Such as repair work, installation, sales of scrap, etc.

Industry primary product value of shipments represents one of the three components of value of shipments. These components are:

1. Primary products value of shipments.
2. Secondary product value of shipments.
3. Total miscellaneous receipts.

Primary product shipments is used in the calculations of industry specialization ratio and industry coverage ratio. The term “Value of primary products shipments made in this industry” is used in this publication and refers to the same data.

Duplication in Cost of Materials and Value of Shipment

The aggregate of the cost of materials and value of shipments figures for industry groups and for all manufacturing industries includes large amounts of duplication since the products of some industries are used as materials by others. This duplication results, in part, from the addition of related industries representing successive stages in the production of a finished manufactured product. Examples are the addition of flour mills to bakeries in the food group and the addition of pulp mills to paper mills in the paper and allied products group of industries. Estimates of the overall extent of this duplication indicate that the value of manufactured products exclusive of such duplication (the value of finished manufactures) tends to approximate two-thirds of the total value of products reported in the annual survey.

Duplication of products within individual industries is significant within a number of industry groups, e.g., machinery and transportation industries. These industries frequently include complete machinery and their parts. In this case, the parts made for original equipment are materials consumed for assembly plants in the same industry.

Even when no significant amount of duplication is involved, value of shipments figures are deficient as measures of the relative economic importance of individual manufacturing industries or geographic areas because of the wide variation in ratio of materials, labor, and other processing costs of value of shipments, both among industries and within the same industry.

Before 1962, cost of materials and value of shipments were not published for some industries which included considerable duplication. Since then, these data have been published for all industries at the U.S. level and beginning in 1964, for all geographic levels.

Specialization and Coverage Ratios

These items are not collected on the report forms but are derived from the data shown in Table 3. An establishment is classified in a particular industry if its shipments of primary products of that industry exceed in value its shipments of the products of any other single industry.

An establishment's shipments include those products assigned to an industry (primary products), those considered primary to other industries (secondary products), and receipts for miscellaneous activities (merchandising, contract work, resales, etc.). Specialization and coverage ratios have been developed to measure the relationship of primary product shipments to the data on shipments for the industry shown in Tables 1a through 5 and data on product shipments shown in Tables 6a and 6b.

Specialization ratio represents the ratio of primary product shipments to total product shipments (primary and secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishments classified in the industry.

Coverage ratio represents the ratio of primary products shipped by the establishments classified in the industry to the total shipments of such products that are shipped by all manufacturing establishments wherever classified.

Appendix B.

NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions

311211 FLOUR MILLING

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in (1) milling flour or meal from grains (except rice) or vegetables and/or (2) milling flour and preparing flour mixes or doughs.

The data published with NAICS code 311211 include the following SIC industries:

- 2034 Dehydrated fruits, vegetables, and soup mixes (pt)
- 2041 Flour and other grain mill products

Appendix C.

Coverage and Methodology

MAIL/NONMAIL UNIVERSE

The manufacturing universe includes about 400,000 establishments. This number includes those industries in the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) definition of manufacturing, but not those industries leaving the manufacturing sector in the classification change. The amounts of information requested from manufacturing establishments were dependent upon a number of factors. The more important considerations were the size of the company and whether it was included in the annual survey of manufactures (ASM). The methods of obtaining information for the various subsets of the universe to arrive at the aggregate figures shown in the publication are described below:

1. Small single-establishment companies not sent a report form.

Approximately 40 percent of the manufacturing establishments were small single-establishment companies that were excused from filing a census report. Selection of these establishments was based on two factors: annual payroll and our ability to assign the correct six-digit NAICS industry classification to the establishment. For each four-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) industry code, an annual payroll cutoff was determined. These cutoffs were derived so that the establishments with payroll less than the cutoff were expected to account for no more than 3 percent of the value of shipments for the industry. Generally, all single-establishment companies with less than 5 employees were excused, while all establishments with more than 20 employees were mailed forms. Establishments below the cutoff that could not be directly assigned a six-digit NAICS code were mailed a classification report which requested information for assigning NAICS industry codes. Establishments below the cutoff that could be directly assigned a six-digit NAICS code were excused from filing any report. For below cutoff establishments, information on the physical location, payroll, and receipts was obtained from the administrative records of other Federal agencies under special arrangements that safeguarded their confidentiality.

Estimates of data for these small establishments were developed using industry averages in conjunction with the administrative information. The value of shipments and cost of materials were not distributed among specific products and materials for these

establishments but were included in the product and material “not specified by kind” (nsk) categories.

The industry classification codes included in the administrative-record files were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. As a result, an indeterminate number of establishments were erroneously coded to a four-digit SIC industry and then erroneously re-coded to a six-digit NAICS industry. This was especially true whenever there was a relatively fine line of demarcation between industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity.

Sometimes the administrative-record cases had only two- or three-digit SIC group classification codes available in the files. For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, these establishments were sent a separate classification form, which requested information on the products and services of the establishment. This form was used to code many of these establishments to the appropriate six-digit NAICS level. Establishments that did not return the classification form were coded later to those six-digit NAICS industries identified as “All other” industries within the given subsector.

As a result of these situations, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified by industry. However, such possible misclassification has no significant effect on the statistics other than on the number of companies and establishments.

The total establishment count for individual industries should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the count of total number of establishments.

2. Establishments sent a report form.

The establishments covered in the mail canvass were divided into three groups:

- a. ASM sample establishments.

This group accounts for approximately 15 percent of all manufacturing establishments. The ASM panel covers all the units of large manufacturing establishments as well as a sample of the medium and smaller establishments. The probability of selection was proportionate to size. For more information, see the Description of the ASM Survey Sample.

In an economic census year, the ASM report form (MA-1000) replaces the first page of the regular census form for those establishments included in the ASM. In addition to information on employment, payroll, and other items normally requested on the regular census form, establishments in the ASM sample were requested to supply additional information on gross book value of assets and capital expenditures. ASM establishments were also requested to provide information on retirements, depreciation, rental payments, and supplemental labor costs. For establishments not included in the ASM, these additional items were estimated using relationships observed in the ASM establishment data. The census statistics for these variables are a sum of the ASM establishment data and the estimated data for non-ASM establishments. ASM establishments were also requested to provide information for selected purchased services. The census statistics for the purchased service items were derived solely from the ASM establishments. See Appendix A, Explanation of Terms for an explanation of these items. The census part of the report form is 1 of 220 versions containing product, material, and special inquiries. The diversity of manufacturing activities necessitated the use of this many forms to canvass the 480 manufacturing industries. Each form was developed for a group of related industries.

Appearing on each form was a list of products primary to the group of related industries as well as secondary products and miscellaneous services that establishments classified in these industries were likely to perform. Respondents were requested to identify the products, the value of each product, and, in many cases, the quantity of the product shipped during the survey year. Space also was provided for the respondent to describe products not specifically identified on the form.

The report form also contained a materials-consumed inquiry which varied from form to form depending on the industries being canvassed. The respondents were asked to review a list of materials generally used in their production processes. From this list, each establishment was requested to identify those materials consumed during the survey year, the cost of each, and, in certain cases, the quantity consumed. Once again, space was provided for the respondent to describe significant materials not identified on the form.

A wide variety of special inquiries was included to measure activities peculiar to a given industry, such as operations performed and equipment used.

b. Large and medium establishments (non-ASM).

Approximately 30 percent of all manufacturing establishments were included in this group. A variable cutoff, based on administrative-record payroll data and determined on an industry-by-industry basis, was used to select those establishments that were to receive 1 of the 220 economic census – manufacturing regular forms. The first page, requesting establishment data for items such as employment and payroll, was standard but did not contain the detailed statistics included on the ASM form. The product, material, and special inquiry sections supplied were based on the historical industry classification of the establishment.

c. Small single-establishment companies (non-ASM).

This group includes approximately 15 percent of all manufacturing establishments. For those industries where application of the variable cutoff for administrative-record cases resulted in a large number of small establishments being included in the mail canvass, an abbreviated or short form was used. These establishments received 1 of the 31 versions of the short form, which requested summary product and material data and totals but no details on employment, payroll, cost of materials, inventories, and capital expenditures.

Use of the short form has no adverse effect on published totals for the industry statistics because the same data were collected on the short form as on the long form. However, detailed information on products and materials consumed was not collected on the short form; thus, its use would increase the value of the nsk categories.

INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION OF ESTABLISHMENTS

Each of the establishments covered in the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing was classified in 1 of 480 industries (473 manufacturing industries and 7 former manufacturing industries) in accordance with the industry definitions in the 1997 NAICS Manual. This is the first edition of the NAICS Manual and it is a major change from the 1987 SIC Manual that was used previously. Appendix A of the 1997 NAICS Manual notes the comparability between the 1987 SIC and 1997 NAICS classification systems. When applicable, Appendix G of this report shows the product class and product comparability between the two systems for data in this report.

In the NAICS system, an industry is generally defined as a group of establishments that have similar production processes. To the extent practical, the system uses supply-based or production-oriented concepts in defining industries. The resulting group of establishments must be significant in terms of number, value added by manufacture, value of shipments, and number of employees.

The coding system works in such a way that the definitions progressively become narrower with successive additions of numerical digits. In the manufacturing sector for 1997, there are 21 subsectors (three-digit NAICS), 86 industry groups (four-digit NAICS), 184 NAICS industries (five-digit NAICS) that are comparable with Canadian and Mexican classification, and 473 U.S. industries (six-digit NAICS). This represents an expansion of the four-digit SIC-based U.S. industries from 459 in 1987. Product classes and products of the manufacturing industries have been assigned codes based on the industry from which they originate. In the new system, there are about 1,500 product classes (seven-digit codes), about 6,000 census products, and an additional 3,700 CIR products (ten-digit codes). The ten-digit products are considered the primary products of the industry with the same first six digits. These counts do not include the seven former manufacturing industries that are included in the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing.

For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, all establishments were classified in particular industries based on the products they produced. If an establishment made products of more than one industry, it was classified in the industry with the largest product value. For 1997, there were no “resistance rules” or “frozen industries.”

In ASM years, establishments included in the ASM sample with certainty weights are reclassified by industry only if the change in the primary activity from the prior year is significant or if the change has occurred for 2 successive years. This procedure prevents reclassification when there are minor shifts in product mix.

In ASM years, establishments included in the ASM sample with noncertainty weight are not shifted from one industry classification to another. They are retained in the industry where they were classified in the base census year. However, in the following census year, these ASM plants are allowed to shift from one industry to another.

The results of these rules covering the switching of plants from one industry classification to another are that some industries comprise different mixes of establishments in different survey years. Hence, comparisons between prior-year and current-year published totals, particularly at the six-digit NAICS level, should be viewed with caution. This is particularly true for the comparison between the data shown for a census year versus the data shown for the previous ASM year.

As previously noted, the small establishments that may have been misclassified by industry are usually administrative-record cases whose industry codes were assigned on the basis of incomplete descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. Such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than on the number of companies and establishments.

Establishments frequently make products classified both in their industry (primary products) and other industries (secondary products). Industry statistics (employment, payroll, value added by manufacture, value of shipments, etc.) reflect the activities of the establishments which may make both primary and secondary products. Product statistics, however, represent the output of all establishments without regard for the classification of the producing establishment. For this reason, when relating the industry statistics, especially the value of shipments, to the product statistics, the composition of the industry’s output should be considered.

The extent to which industry and product statistics may be matched with each other is measured by the primary product specialization ratio and the coverage ratio. The primary product specialization ratio is the proportion of industry shipments accounted for by the primary products of establishments classified in the industry. The coverage ratio is the proportion of product shipments accounted for by establishments classified in the industry.

ESTABLISHMENT BASIS OF REPORTING

The economic census – manufacturing is conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each location or establishment. The ASM also is conducted on an establishment basis, but separate reports are filed for just those establishments selected in the sample. Companies engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location are requested to submit separate reports if the plant records permit such a separation and if the activities are substantial in size.

In 1997, as in earlier years, a minimum size limit was set for inclusion of establishments in the census. All establishments employing one person or more at any time during the census year are included. The same size limitation has applied since 1947 in censuses and annual surveys of manufactures. In the 1939 and earlier censuses, establishments with less than \$5,000 value of products were excluded. The change in the minimum size limit in 1947 does not appreciably affect the historical comparability of the census figures except for data on number of establishments for a few industries.

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing excludes data for central administrative offices (CAOs). These would include separately operated administrative offices, warehouses, garages, and other auxiliary units that service manufacturing establishments of the same company. These data are published in a separate report series.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASM SURVEY SAMPLE

The annual survey of manufactures (ASM) sample is drawn for the second survey year after a census. The most recent sample was drawn for the 1994 survey year based on the 1992 Census of Manufactures. This sample will be in place through the 1998 ASM.

In 1992, there were approximately 370,000 individual manufacturing establishments. For sample efficiency and cost considerations, the 1992 manufacturing population was partitioned into two components for developing estimates within the ASM; a mail stratum and a nonmail stratum.

Mail stratum. The mail stratum of the survey is comprised of larger single-location manufacturing companies and all manufacturing establishments of multiunit companies (companies that operate at more than one physical location). Approximately 230,000 of the 370,000 establishments in the 1992 census were assigned to the mail stratum. On an annual basis, the mail stratum is supplemented with larger, newly active single-location companies identified from a list provided by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and new manufacturing locations of multiunit companies identified from the Census Bureau's Company Organization Survey (COS).

For the 1994 survey, a new sample of approximately 58,000 individual establishments was selected from the mail stratum assembled from the 1992 census. Supplemental samples representing both 1993 and 1994 births (newly active establishments that were not included in the 1992 census) were also selected. Establishments selected for the sample are mailed an ASM survey questionnaire for each year through 1998.

The 1994-98 ASM sample design is similar to the one used since 1984. Companies in the 1992 Census of Manufactures with manufacturing shipments of at least \$500 million were defined as company certainties. For these large companies, each manufacturing establishment is included in the mail sample. For the 1994-98 sample, there are approximately 650 certainty companies collectively accounting for over 18,000 establishments.

For the remaining portion of the mail component of the survey, the establishment was defined as the sample unit. All establishments with 250 employees or more were defined as employment certainties. In addition, all establishments producing products in SIC 3571 (Electronic Computers) were defined as certainties. Across these three arbitrary certainty classes, there were approximately 25,000 establishments included in the sample with certainty. Collectively, these certainty establishments accounted for approximately 80 percent of the total value of shipments in the 1992 Census of Manufactures.

Smaller establishments in the remaining portion of the mail stratum were sampled with probabilities ranging from .02 to 1.00. The initial probabilities of selection assigned to these establishments were proportionate to a measure-of-size determined for each establishment. The measure-of-size was a function of the establishment's 1992 industry classification, its 1992 product class data, and the historical variability of the year-to-year estimates of the product class estimates. For each product class (1,755) and four-digit industry (459), a desired reliability

constraint was specified. Using a technique developed by Dr. James R. Chromy of the Research Triangle Institute, the initial establishment probabilities were optimized such that the expected sample satisfied all industry and product class reliability constraints while the sample size was minimized. This technique reduces the likelihood of selecting nonrepresentative samples for individual product classes or industries.

This method of assigning probabilities based on product class shipments is motivated by our primary desire to produce reliable estimates of both product class and industry shipments. The high correlation between shipments and employment, value-added, and other general statistics assures that these variables will also be well represented by the sample. The actual sample selection procedure uses an independent chance of selection method (Poisson sampling) which permits us to prevent small establishments from being selected in consecutive samples without introducing a bias into the survey estimates.

Nonmail component. The initial nonmail component of the survey was comprised of approximately 140,000 small, single-establishment companies that were tabulated as administrative records in the 1992 Census of Manufactures. The nonmail stratum is also supplemented annually using the list of newly active single-location companies provided by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and payroll cutoffs. Companies with payroll below the payroll cutoff are added to the nonmail stratum. For this portion of the population, sampling is not used. The data for this group are estimated based on selected information obtained annually from the administrative records of the IRS and Social Security Administration (SSA). This administrative information, which includes payroll, total employment, industry classification, and physical location, is obtained under conditions which safeguard the confidentiality of both tax and census records.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASM ESTIMATING PROCEDURE

Most of the ASM estimates derived for the mail stratum are computed using a difference estimator. At the establishment level, there is a strong correlation between the current-year data values and the corresponding 1992 (base) data values. Therefore, within the mailed stratum, for each item at each level of aggregation, an estimate of the "difference" between the current year and the base year is computed from sample cases and added to the corresponding base-year values. For the 1993-1997 ASM estimates, the 1992 Census of Manufactures values serve as the base year. For the 1998 ASM, the base will be updated to be the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing.

Due to the positive year-to-year correlation, estimates derived using this methodology are generally more reliable than comparable estimates developed from the current sample data alone. Estimates for the capital expenditures variables are not generated using the difference

estimator because the year-to-year correlations are considerably weaker. The standard linear estimator is used for these variables.

For the nonmail stratum, estimates for payroll and employment are directly tabulated from the administrative-record data provided by IRS and SSA. Estimates of data other than payroll and employment are developed from industry averages. Although the nonmail stratum contains approximately 170,000 individual establishments in 1994, it accounts for less than 2 percent of the estimate for total value of shipments at the total manufacturing level.

Corresponding estimates for the mail and nonmail components are combined to produce the estimates included in this publication.

QUALIFICATIONS OF THE ASM DATA

The estimates developed from the sample are apt to differ somewhat from the results of a survey covering all companies in the sample lists but otherwise conducted under essentially the same conditions as the actual sample survey. The estimates of the magnitude of the sampling errors (the difference between the estimates obtained and the results theoretically obtained from a comparable, complete-coverage survey) are provided by the standard errors of estimates.

The particular sample selected for the ASM is one of many similar probability samples that, by chance, might have been selected under the same specifications. Each of the possible samples would yield somewhat different sets of results, and the standard errors are measures of the variation of all the possible sample estimates around the theoretically comparable, complete-coverage values.

Estimates of the standard errors have been computed from the sample data for selected ASM statistics in this report. They are represented in the form of relative standard errors (the standard errors divided by the estimated values to which they refer).

In conjunction with its associated estimate, the relative standard error may be used to define confidence intervals (ranges that would include the comparable, complete-coverage value for specified percentages of all the possible samples).

The complete-coverage value would be included in the range:

From one standard error below to one standard error above the derived estimate for about two-thirds of all possible samples.

From two standard errors below to two standard errors above the derived estimate for about 19 out of 20 of all possible samples.

From three standard errors below to three standard errors above the derived estimate for nearly all samples.

An inference that the comparable, complete-survey result would be within the indicated ranges would be correct in approximately the relative frequencies shown. Those proportions, therefore, may be interpreted as defining the confidence that the estimates from a particular sample would differ from complete-coverage results by as much as one, two, or three standard errors, respectively.

For example, suppose an estimated total is shown at 50,000 with an associated relative standard error of 2 percent, that is, a standard error of 1,000 (2 percent of 50,000). There is approximately 67 percent confidence that the interval 49,000 to 51,000 includes the complete-coverage total, about 95 percent confidence that the interval 48,000 to 52,000 includes the complete-coverage total, and almost certain confidence that the interval 47,000 to 53,000 includes the complete-coverage total.

In addition to the sample errors, the estimates are subject to various response and operational errors: errors of collection, reporting, coding, transcription, imputation for nonresponse, etc. These operational errors also would occur if a complete canvass were to be conducted under the same conditions as the survey. Explicit measures of their effects generally are not available. However, it is believed that most of the important operational errors were detected and corrected during the Census Bureau's review of the data for reasonableness and consistency. The small operational errors usually remain. To some extent, they are compensating in the aggregated totals shown. When important operational errors were detected too late to correct the estimates, the data were suppressed or were specifically qualified in the tables.

As derived, the estimated standard errors included part of the effect of the operational errors. The total errors, which depend upon the joint effect of the sampling and operational errors, are usually of the order of size indicated by the standard error, or moderately higher. However, for particular estimates, the total error may considerably exceed the standard errors shown. Any figures shown in the tables in this publication having an associated standard error exceeding 15 percent may be combined with higher level totals, creating a broader aggregate, which then may be of acceptable reliability.

DATA FROM THE CURRENT INDUSTRIAL REPORTS (CIR)

The CIR program provides product statistics for selected manufacturing industries at the U.S. level annually and, in some cases, monthly and/or quarterly. When detail product data are collected in the CIR, they are not also collected in the census. However, the annual CIR data are included in the census Product Summary report.

The CIR program uses a unified data collection, processing, and publication system. The Census Bureau updates the survey panels for most reports annually and reconciles the estimates to the results of the broader-based annual survey of manufactures and the economic

census – manufacturing. The economic census – manufacturing provides a complete list of all producers of the products covered by the CIR program and serves as the primary source for CIR sampling. Where a small number of producers exist, CIR surveys cover all known producers of a product. However, when the number of producers is large, cutoff and random sampling techniques are used. Surveys are continually reviewed and modified to provide the most up-to-date information on products produced. While the CIR program includes both mandatory and voluntary surveys, the annual data are mandatory.

DUPLICATION IN COST OF MATERIALS AND VALUE OF SHIPMENTS

Data for cost of materials and value of shipments include varying amounts of duplication, especially at higher levels of aggregation. This is because the products of one establishment may be the materials of another. The value added statistics avoid this duplication and are, for most purposes, the best measure for comparing the relative economic importance of industries and geographic areas.

VALUE OF INDUSTRY SHIPMENTS COMPARED WITH VALUE OF PRODUCT SHIPMENTS

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing shows value of shipments data for industries and products. In the industry statistics tables and files, these data represent the total value of shipments of all establishments classified in a particular industry. The data include the shipments of the products classified in the industry (primary to the industry), products classified in other industries (secondary to the industry), and miscellaneous receipts (repair work, sale of scrap, research and development, installation receipts, and resales). Value of product shipments shown in the products statistics tables and files represent the total value of all products shipped that are classified as primary to an industry regardless of the classification of the producing establishment.

Appendix D. Geographic Notes

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix E. Metropolitan Areas

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix F.

Footnotes for Products Statistics and Materials Consumed by Kind

Part 1. Products Statistics (Tables 6a and 6b)

NAICS product code	Footnote
\$ 311211A111	This product code is primary to more than one industry. For a list of product codes that are primary to more than one industry, see "1997 Economic Census, Numerical List of Manufactured and Mineral Products," Appendix D.
\$ 311211A121	This product code is primary to more than one industry. For a list of product codes that are primary to more than one industry, see "1997 Economic Census, Numerical List of Manufactured and Mineral Products," Appendix D.
\$ 311211A131	This product code is primary to more than one industry. For a list of product codes that are primary to more than one industry, see "1997 Economic Census, Numerical List of Manufactured and Mineral Products," Appendix D.
\$ 311211A141	This product code is primary to more than one industry. For a list of product codes that are primary to more than one industry, see "1997 Economic Census, Numerical List of Manufactured and Mineral Products," Appendix D.
\$ 311211A151	This product code is primary to more than one industry. For a list of product codes that are primary to more than one industry, see "1997 Economic Census, Numerical List of Manufactured and Mineral Products," Appendix D.
\$ 311211A161	This product code is primary to more than one industry. For a list of product codes that are primary to more than one industry, see "1997 Economic Census, Numerical List of Manufactured and Mineral Products," Appendix D.
\$ 311211A171	This product code is primary to more than one industry. For a list of product codes that are primary to more than one industry, see "1997 Economic Census, Numerical List of Manufactured and Mineral Products," Appendix D.

Part 2. Materials Consumed by Kind (Table 7)

Not applicable.

Appendix G. Comparability of Product Classes and Product Codes: 1997 to 1992

1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published	1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published	1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published
31111111	20473	20473	311211561	2041117	2041117	3112217	20463	20463
311111111	2047321	2047321	311211671	2041121	2041121	3112217111	2046353	2046353
311111121	2047323	2047323	311211681	2041123	2041123	3112217121	2046354	2046354
311111231	2047326	2047326	311211791	2041126	2041126	3112217131	2046356	2046356
311111341	2047338	2047338	3112117A1	2041129	2041129	3112217141	2046359	2046359
311111YVW	2047300	2047300	3112117B1	2041128	2041128	3112217YVW	2046300	2046300
3111114	20474	20474	3112118C1	2041131	2041131	311221A	20464	20464
3111114111	2047441	2047441	3112118D1	2041151	2041151	311221A111	2046462	2046462
3111114221	2047443	2047443	3112118E1	2041161	2041161	311221A221	2046465	2046465
3111114231	2047445	2047445	3112118F1	2041198	2041198	311221A231	2046472	2046472
3111114341	2047454	2047454	311211YVW	2041100	2041100	311221A241	2046475	2046475
3111114351	2047457	2047457	3112114	20412	20412	311221AYVW	2046400	2046400
3111114YVW	2047400	2047400	3112114111	2041213	2041213	311221W	20460	20460
311111W	20470	20470	3112114121	2041219	2041219	311221WYVW	2046000	2046000
311111WYVW	2047000	2047000	3112114YVW	2041200	2041200	311221WYVW	2046002	2046002
311111WYVY	2047002	2047002	3112117	20413	20413	3112221	20751	20751
3111191	20481	20481	3112117111	2041311	2041311	3112221111	2075113	2075113
3111191111	2048111	2048111	3112117121	2041315	2041315	3112221221	2075115	2075115
311119121	2048115	2048115	3112117131	2041321	2041321	3112221231	2075121	2075121
3111191231	2048116	2048116	3112117141	2041323	2041323	3112221241	2075131	2075131
3111191341	2048118	2048118	3112117151	2041365	2041365	3112221YVW	2075100	2075100
3111191351	2048121	2048121	3112117161	2041393	2041393	3112224	20752 pt	20752 pt
3111191361	2048122	2048122	3112117171	2041395	2041395	3112224111	2075211	2075211
3111191371	2048123	2048123	3112117181	2041397	2041397	3112224221	2075231	2075231
3111191381	2048124	2048124	3112117YVW	2041300	2041300	3112224231	2075251	2075251
3111191391	2048131	2048131	311211A	20415	20415	3112224241	2075261	2075261
31111913A1	2048132	2048132	311211A111	2041511	2041511	3112224261	2075297	2075297
31111913B1	2048133	2048133	311211A121	2041513	2041513	3112224YVW	2075200 pt	2075200 pt
31111913C1	2048134	2048134	311211A131	2041515	2041515	311222W	20750 pt	20750 pt
3111191YVW	2048100	2048100	311211A141	2041521	2041521	311222WYVW	2075000 pt	2075000 pt
3111194	20482	20482	311211A151 pt	2041530 pt	2041530 pt	311222WYVY	2075002 pt	2075002 pt
3111194100	2048200	2048200	311211A151 pt	2041530 pt	2041530 pt	3112231	20741	20741
3111197	20483	20483	311211A161 pt	2041590 pt	2041581	3112231100	2074100	2074100
3111197111	2048301	2048301	311211A161 pt	2041590 pt	2041585	3112234	20742	20742
3111197121	2048302	2048302	311211A161 pt	2041590 pt	2041586	3112234100	2074200	2074200
3111197YVW	2048300	2048300	311211A161 pt	2041590 pt	2041588	3112237	20743	20743
311119A	20484	20484	311211A171 pt	2041596 pt	2041589	3112237100	2074300	2074300
311119A100	2048400	2048400	311211A171 pt	2041596 pt	2041592	311223A	20744 pt	20744 pt
311119D	20485	20485	311211A171 pt	2041596 pt	2041595	311223A111	2074414	2074414
311119D111	2048503	2048503	311211AYVW	2041500	2041500	311223A221	2074451	2074451
311119D121	2048504	2048504	31121D pt	20343 pt	20343 pt	311223A231	2074498	2074498
311119DYVW	2048500	2048500	311211D pt	20416	20416	311223AYVW	2074400 pt	2074400 pt
311119G	20486	20486	311211D111 pt	2034338	2034339 pt	311223D	20761	20761
311119G100	2048600	2048600	311211D111 pt	2041613	2041613	311223D111	2076113	2076113
311119J	20487	20487	311211D121	2041627	2041627	311223D121	2076133	2076133
311119J111	2048705	2048705	311211DYVW pt	2034300 pt	2034300 pt	311223DYVW	2076100	2076100
311119J121	2048706	2048706	311211DYVW pt	2041600	2041600	311223G	20762	20762
311119JYVW	2048700	2048700	311211W pt	20340 pt	20340 pt	311223G111	2076223	2076223
311119M	20488	20488	311211W pt	20410	20410	311223G121	2076252	2076252
311119M111	2048811	2048811	311211WYVW pt	2034000 pt	2034000 pt	311223G131	2076257	2076257
311119M121	2048812	2048812	311211WYVW pt	2041000	2041000	311223G141	2076262	2076262
311119M131	2048813	2048813	311211WYVY pt	2034002 pt	2034002 pt	311223G151	2076263	2076263
311119M141	2048816	2048816	311211WYVY pt	2041002	2041002	311223G161	2076264	2076264
311119M151	2048821	2048821	3112120	20440	20440	311223G171	2076265	2076265
311119M161	2048823	2048823	3112120111	2044011	2044011	311223G181	2076268	2076268
311119M171	2048825	2048825	3112120221	2044015	2044015	311223G191	2076273	2076273
311119M181	2048831	2048831	3112120331	2044017	2044017	311223GYVW	2076200	2076200
311119M191	2048833	2048833	3112120441	2044021	2044021	311223J	20763 pt	20763 pt
311119MYVW	2048800	2048800	3112120451	2044035	2044035	311223J111	2076311	2076311
311119P	20489 pt	20489 pt	3112120461	2044051	2044051	311223J121	2076351	2076351
311119P111	2048911	2048911	3112120471	2044098	2044098	311223J131	2076361	2076361
311119P121	2048922	2048922	3112120481	2044093	2044093	311223J141	2076397	2076397
311119P131	2048935	2048935	3112120YVW	2044000	2044000	311223JYVW	2076300 pt	2076300 pt
311119P141	2048939	2048939	3112120YVY	2044002	2044002	311223W pt	20740 pt	20740 pt
311119P151	2048943	2048943 pt	3112120	20830	20830	311223W pt	20760 pt	20760 pt
311119PYVW	2048900 pt	2048900 pt	3112120100	2083000 pt	2083000 pt	311223WYVW pt	2074000 pt	2074000 pt
311119T	2048A	2048A	3112120300	2083000 pt	2083000 pt	311223WYVY pt	2076000 pt	2076000 pt
311119T111	2048A01	2048A01	3112120YVW	2083000 pt	2083000 pt	311223WYVY pt	2074002 pt	2074002 pt
311119T121	2048A03	2048A03	3112120YVY	2083002	2083002	311223WYVY pt	2076002 pt	2076002 pt
311119T131	2048A05	2048A05	3112211	20461	20461	3112251	20744 pt	20744 pt
311119T141	2048A07	2048A07	3112211111	2046103	2046103	3112251 pt	20752 pt	20752 pt
311119T151	2048A09	2048A09	3112211121	2046104	2046104	3112251 pt	20763 pt	20763 pt
311119T161	2048A11	2048A11	3112211131 pt	2046114 pt	2046113	3112251 pt	20773 pt	20773 pt
311119T171	2048A12	2048A12	3112211131 pt	2046114 pt	2046118	3112251 pt	20791	20791
311119T181	2048A19	2048A19	3112211141	2046123	2046123	3112251111	2079113	2079113
311119TYVW	2048A00	2048A00	3112211251	2046125	2046125	3112251221	2079115	2079115
311119W	20480 pt	20480 pt	3112211261	2046125	2046125	3112251331	2079142	2079142
311119WYVW	2048000 pt	2048000 pt	3112211271	2046125	2046125	3112251441	2079151	2079151
311119WYVY	2048002 pt	2048002 pt	3112211371	2046129	2046129	3112251551	2079152	2079152
3112111	20411	20411	3112211YVW	2046100	2046100	3112251561	2079153	2079153
3112111111	2041105	2041105	3112214	20462	20462	3112251571	2079154	2079154
3112111221	2041107	2041107	3112214111	2046211	2046211	3112251581	2079159	2079159
3112111331	2041111	2041111	3112214221	2046213	2046213			
3112111441	2041113	2041113	3112214331 pt	2046218 pt	2046217			
3112111551	2041115	2041115	3112214YVW	2046200	2046200			

1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published	1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published	1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published
3112251591	2079171	2079171	3113207	20669	20669	3114121	20382	20382
31122515A1	2079183	2079183	3113207111	2066921	2066921	3114121111	2038211	2038211
31122515B1	2079185	2079185	3113207221	2066911	2066911	3114121221	2038213	2038213
31122515C1	2079198	2079198	3113207231	2066971	2066971	3114121331	2038215	2038215
31122515D1	2077313	2077313 pt	3113207241	2066975	2066975	3114121341	2038219	2038219
3112251701	2074499	2074499	3113207251	2066963	2066963	3114121451	2038221	2038221
3112251706	2075299	2075299	3113207360	2066981	2066981	3114121561	2038223	2038223
3112251711	2076391	2076391	3113207371	2066992	2066992	3114121671	2038220	2038220
3112251721	2076394	2076394	3113207381	2066993	2066993	3114121781	2038228	2038228
3112251731	2076395	2076395	3113207391	2066995	2066995	3114121791	2038231	2038231
			3113207YVW	2066900	2066900	31141217A1	2038235	2038235
3112251741	2076396	2076396						
3112251751	2076398	2076398	311320W	20660	20660	31141217B1	2038237	2038237
3112251YVW pt	2074400 pt	2074400 pt	311320WYVW	2066000	2066000	31141217C1	2038238	2038238
3112251YVW pt	2075200 pt	2075200 pt	311320WYVY	2066002	2066002	31141217D1	2038239	2038239
3112251YVW pt	2076300 pt	2076300 pt				31141217E1	2038247	2038247
3112251YVW pt	2077300 pt	2077300 pt	3113301	20642	20642	31141217F1 pt	2038250 pt	2038243
3112251YVW pt	2079100	2079100	3113301000	2064200	2064200	31141217F1 pt	2038250 pt	2038249
						3114121YVW	2038200	2038200
3112254	20792	20792	3113302	54410 pt	54410 pt			
3112254100	2079200	2079200	3113302000	5441011	5441000 pt			
311225W pt	20740 pt	20740 pt				3114124	20384	20384
311225W pt	20750 pt	20750 pt	311330W pt	20640 pt	20640 pt	3114124111	2038451	2038451
311225W pt	20760 pt	20760 pt				3114124221	2038459	2038459
311225W pt	20770 pt	20770 pt	311330W pt	54410 pt	54410 pt	3114124331	2038463	2038463
			311330WYVW pt	2064000 pt	2064000 pt	3114124441	2038469	2038469
			311330WYVW pt	5441000 pt	5441000 pt	3114124YVW	2038400	2038400
			311330WYVY pt	2064002 pt	2064002 pt			
			311330WYVY pt	5441002 pt	5441000 pt	311412W	20380	20380
						311412WYVW	2038000	2038000
			3113401	20643	20643	311412WYVY	2038002	2038002
			3113401000	2064300	2064300			
						3114211	20331	20331
			3113402	54410 pt	54410 pt	3114211111	2033112	2033112
			3113402000	5441015	5441000 pt	3114211121	2033113	2033113
						3114211131	2033115	2033115
			3113404	20648	20648	3114211141	2033122	2033122
			3113404110	2064811	2064811	3114211151	2033124	2033124
			3113404320	2064814	2064814	3114211161	2033128	2033128
			3113404450	2064815	2064815	3114211171	2033132	2033132
			3113404YVW	2064800	2064800	3114211181	2033134	2033134
						3114211191	2033136	2033136
			3113407 pt	20649	20649	31142111A1	2033138	2033138
			3113407 pt	2099G pt	2099G pt	31142111B1	2033141	2033141
			3113407221	2064976	2064976	31142111C1	2033157	2033157
			3113407231	2099G95	2099G98 pt	31142111D1	2033159	2033159
			3113407241	2064921	2064921	31142111E1	2033161	2033161
			3113407YVW pt	2064900	2064900	31142111F1	2033163	2033163
			3113407YVW pt	2099G00 pt	2099G00 pt	31142111G1	2033165	2033165
						31142111H1	2033169	2033169
			311340W pt	20640 pt	20640 pt	3114211YVW	2033100	2033100
			311340W pt	20990 pt	20990 pt	3114214	20332	20332
						3114214111	2033203	2033203
			311340W pt	54410 pt	54410 pt	3114214121	2033205	2033205
			311340WYVW pt	2064000 pt	2064000 pt	3114214131	2033215	2033215
			311340WYVW pt	2099000 pt	2099000 pt	3114214141	2033235	2033235
			311340WYVW pt	5441000 pt	5441000 pt	3114214151	2033237	2033237
			311340WYVY pt	2064002 pt	2064002 pt	3114214161	2033239	2033239
			311340WYVY pt	2099002 pt	2099002 pt	3114214171	2033253	2033253
			311340WYVY pt	5441002 pt	5441000 pt	3114214181	2033255	2033255
						3114214191	2033274	2033274
			3114111	20371	20371	31142141A1	2033275	2033275
			3114111111	2037135	2037135			
			3114111121	2037141	2037141	31142141B1	2033276	2033276
			3114111131	2037155	2037155	31142141C1	2033291	2033291
			3114111141	2037157	2037157	31142141D1	2033293	2033293
			3114111151	2037161	2037161	31142141E1	2033294	2033294
			3114111261	2037162	2037162	31142141F1	2033295	2033295
			3114111371	2037165	2037165	31142141G1	2033297	2033297
			3114111481	2037166	2037166	31142141H1	2033298	2033298
			3114111491	2037168	2037168	3114214YVW	2033200	2033200
			31141115A1	2037169	2037169			
						3114217	20333	20333
			31141116B1	2037170	2037170	3114217111	2033315	2033315
			31141116C1	2037172	2037172	3114217121	2033321	2033321
			31141116D1	2037174	2037174	3114217YVW	2033300	2033300
			31141116E1	2037180	2037180			
			31141116F1	2037183	2037183	311421A	20335	20335
			31141116G1	2037185	2037185	311421A111	2033515	2033515
			31141116H1	2037186	2037186	311421A121	2033598	2033598
			31141116J1	2037187	2037187	311421AYVW	2033500	2033500
			31141116K1	2037194	2037194			
			31141116L1	2037197	2037197	311421D	20336	20336
			3114111YVW	2037100	2037100	311421D111	2033632	2033631 pt
						311421D221	2033614	2033614
			3114114	20372	20372	311421D231	2033615	2033615
			3114114111	2037211	2037211	311421D241	2033622	2033622
			3114114121	2037213	2037213	311421D251	2033623	2033623
			3114114131	2037221	2037221	311421D261	2033651	2033651
			3114114141	2037225	2037225	311421D271	2033655	2033655
			3114114151	2037231	2037231	311421D281	2033667	2033667
			3114114161	2037233	2037233	311421D291	2033691	2033691
			3114114171	2037235	2037235	311421D3A1	2033658	2033631 pt
			3114114181	2037241	2037241	311421D3B1	2033659	2033631 pt
			3114114191	2037242	2037242	311421D3C1	2033660	2033631 pt
			31141142A1	2037245	2037245	311421DYVW	2033600	2033600
			31141143B1	2037248	2037248	311421G	20338	20338
			31141144C1	2037249	2037249	311421G111	2033811	2033811
			31141145D1	2037253	2037253	311421G121	2033812	2033812
			31141145E1	2037255	2037255	311421G131	2033813	2033813 pt
			31141146F1	2037261	2037261	311421G141	2033821	2033821
			31141146G1	2037263	2037263	311421G151	2033825	2033825
			31141146H1	2037269	2037269	311421G161	2033828	2033813 pt
			3114114YVW	2037200	2037200	311421G171	2033831	2033831
						311421G181	2033841	2033841
			311411W	20370	20370	311421G191	2033851	2033851
			311411WYVW	2037000	2037000	311421G1A1	2033861	2033861
			311411WYVY	2037002	2037002	311421GYVW	2033800	2033800

1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published	1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published	1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published
3118230YVY	2098002	2098002	3119301	20872	20872	3119910 pt.	20990 pt.	20990 pt.
3118300 pt.	20990 pt.	20990 pt.	3119301111	2087215	2087215	3119910 pt.	20999 pt.	20999 pt.
3118300 pt.	20999 pt.	20999 pt.	3119301121	2087221	2087221	3119910111	2099921	2099921
3118300100	2099943	2099943	3119301YVW	2087200	2087200	3119910221	2099931	2099931
3118300YVW pt.	2099000 pt.	2099000 pt.	3119304	20873	20873	3119910331	2099935	2099935
3118300YVW pt.	2099900 pt.	2099900 pt.	3119304111	2087321	2087321	3119910441	2099945	2099945
3118300YVW pt.	2099900 pt.	2099900 pt.	3119304121	2087323	2087323	3119910551	2099953	2099953
3118300YVW pt.	2099002 pt.	2099002 pt.	3119304131	2087325	2087325	3119910561	2099955	2099955
3119111	20680 pt.	20680 pt.	3119304141	2087341	2087341	3119910671	2099958	2099958
3119111111	2068013	2068013	3119304151	2087343	2087343	3119910781	2099959	2099959
3119111251	2068015	2068015	3119304161	2087345	2087345	3119910YVW pt.	2099900 pt.	2099900 pt.
3119111131	2068017	2068017	3119304YVW	2087300	2087300	3119910YVW pt.	2099900 pt.	2099900 pt.
3119111241	2068033	2068033	3119307	20874 pt.	20874 pt.	3119910YVW pt.	2099902 pt.	2099902 pt.
3119111251	2068035	2068035	3119307111	2087459	2087459	3119991	20991	20991
3119111261	2068037	2068037	3119307121	2087461	2087461	3119991111	2099113	2099113
3119111371	2068053	2068053	3119307131	2087471	2087471	3119991121	2099115	2099115
3119111381	2068055	2068055	3119307141	2087481	2087481	3119991131	2099153	2099153
3119111391	2068057	2068057	3119307YVW	2087400 pt.	2087400 pt.	3119991141	2099155	2099155
31191113A1	2068061	2068061	311930W	20870 pt.	20870 pt.	3119991151	2099159	2099159
3119111YVW	2068000 pt.	2068000 pt.	311930WYVW	2087000 pt.	2087000 pt.	3119991YVW	2099100	2099100
3119114	2099F	2099F	311930WYVY	2087002 pt.	2087002 pt.	3119994	20993	20993
3119114111	2099F44	2099F44	3119411	20996	20996	3119994111	2099325	2099325
3119114121	2099F46	2099F46	3119411111	2099611	2099611	3119994121	2099327	2099327
3119114YVW	2099F00	2099F00	3119411121	2099651	2099651	3119994YVW	2099300	2099300
311911W pt.	20680 pt.	20680 pt.	3119411131	2099657	2099657	3119997	20994	20994
311911W pt.	20990 pt.	20990 pt.	3119411YVW	2099600	2099600	3119997111	2099413	2099413
311911WYVW pt.	2068000 pt.	2068000 pt.	3119414	20353	20353	3119997121	2099423	2099423
311911WYVW pt.	2099000 pt.	2099000 pt.	3119414111	2035311	2035311	3119997131	2099434	2099434
311911WYVW pt.	2068002	2068002	3119414221	2035351	2035351	3119997141	2099455	2099455
311911WYVW pt.	2099002 pt.	2099002 pt.	3119414YVW	2035300	2035300	3119997YVW	2099400	2099400
3119191	20961	20961	3119417	20354	20354	311999A	2099A	2099A
3119191100	2096100	2096100	3119417111	2035411	2035411	311999A111	2099A01	2099A01
3119194	20962	20962	3119417221	2035423	2035423	311999A121	2099A02	2099A02
3119194111	2096219	2096221 pt.	3119417331	2035429	2035429	311999A131	2099A03	2099A03
3119194221	2096225	2096221 pt.	3119417441	2035435	2035435	311999A141	2099A04	2099A04
3119194331	2096229	2096229	3119417YVW	2035400	2035400	311999A151	2099A05	2099A05
3119194YVW	2096200	2096200	311941W pt.	20350 pt.	20350 pt.	311999A161	2099A06	2099A06
3119197 pt.	20521 pt.	20521 pt.	311941W pt.	20990 pt.	20990 pt.	311999AYVW	2099A00	2099A00
3119197 pt.	20963	20963	311941WYVW pt.	2035000 pt.	2035000 pt.	311999D	2099B pt.	2099B pt.
3119197111	2052155	2052151 pt.	311941WYVW pt.	2099000 pt.	2099000 pt.	311999D131	2099B11	2099B11
3119197221	2096300 pt.	2096300 pt.	311941WYVW pt.	2035002 pt.	2035002 pt.	311999D141	2099B13	2099B13
3119197YVW pt.	2052100 pt.	2052100 pt.	311941WYVW pt.	2099002 pt.	2099002 pt.	311999D151	2099B21	2099B19 pt.
3119197YVW pt.	2096300 pt.	2096300 pt.	3119421 pt.	2099E	2099E	311999DYVW	2099B00 pt.	2099B00 pt.
311919W pt.	20520 pt.	20520 pt.	3119421 pt.	28991 pt.	28991 pt.	311999G	20159	20159
311919W pt.	20960	20960	3119421111	2899121	2899100 pt.	311999G111	2015911	2015911
311919WYVW pt.	2052000 pt.	2052000 pt.	3119421121	2099E31	2099E31	311999G121	2015913	2015913
311919WYVW pt.	2096000	2096000	3119421131	2099E33	2099E33	311999G131	2015915	2015915
311919WYVW pt.	2052002 pt.	2052002 pt.	3119421241	2099E38	2099E38	311999G141	2015917	2015917
311919WYVW pt.	2096002	2096002	3119421351	2099E39	2099E39	311999G151	2015951	2015951
3119201	20951	20951	3119421YVW pt.	2099E00	2099E00	311999G161	2015953	2015953
3119201111	2095111	2095111	3119421YVW pt.	2899100 pt.	2899100 pt.	311999G171	2015955	2015955
3119201211	2095115	2095115	3119424 pt.	20871	20871	311999G181	2015957	2015957
3119201331	2095121	2095121	3119424 pt.	20952 pt.	20952 pt.	311999GYVW	2015900	2015900
3119201YVW	2095100	2095100	3119424111	2087111	2087111	311999J	20874 pt.	20874 pt.
3119204 pt.	20432 pt.	20432 pt.	3119424121	2087115	2087115	311999J111	2087435	2087435
3119204 pt.	20952 pt.	20952 pt.	3119424131	2087153	2087153	311999J121	2087437	2087437
3119204111	2095211	2095200 pt.	3119424141	2095231	2095200 pt.	311999JYVW	2087400 pt.	2087400 pt.
3119204121	2043211	2043209 pt.	3119424YVW pt.	2087100	2087100	311999M pt.	20324 pt.	20324 pt.
3119204YVW pt.	2043200 pt.	2043200 pt.	3119424YVW pt.	2087100	2087100	311999M pt.	2099G pt.	2099G pt.
3119204YVW pt.	2095200 pt.	2095200 pt.	3119427	2099B pt.	2099B pt.	311999M101	2032495	2032499 pt.
3119207	2099D	2099D	3119427111	2099B01	2099B01	311999M111	2099G11	2099G11
3119207111	2099D82	2099D82	3119427121	2099B03	2099B03	311999M121	2099G25	2099G25
3119207221	2099D83	2099D83	3119427131	2099B07	2099B07	311999M131	2099G41	2099G41
3119207231	2099D86	2099D86	3119427251	2099B09	2099B09	311999M141	2099G51	2099G51
3119207YVW	2099D00	2099D00	3119427YVW	2099B09 pt.	2099B09 pt.	311999M151	2099G85	2099G85
311920W pt.	20430 pt.	20430 pt.	311942W pt.	20870 pt.	20870 pt.	311999M161	2099G91	2099G91
311920W pt.	20950 pt.	20950 pt.	311942W pt.	20950 pt.	20950 pt.	311999M171	2099G98	2099G98 pt.
311920W pt.	20990 pt.	20990 pt.	311942W pt.	20990 pt.	20990 pt.	311999MYVW pt.	2032400 pt.	2032400 pt.
311920WYVW pt.	2043000 pt.	2043000 pt.	311942WYVW pt.	28990 pt.	28990 pt.	311999MYVW pt.	2099G00 pt.	2099G00 pt.
311920WYVW pt.	2095000 pt.	2095000 pt.	311942WYVW pt.	2087000 pt.	2087000 pt.	311999W pt.	20150 pt.	20150 pt.
311920WYVW pt.	2099000 pt.	2099000 pt.	311942WYVW pt.	2095000 pt.	2095000 pt.	311999W pt.	20320 pt.	20320 pt.
311920WYVW pt.	2099000 pt.	2099000 pt.	311942WYVW pt.	2099000 pt.	2099000 pt.	311999W pt.	20870 pt.	20870 pt.
311920WYVW pt.	2043002 pt.	2043002 pt.	311942WYVW pt.	2899000 pt.	2899000 pt.	311999W pt.	20990 pt.	20990 pt.
311920WYVW pt.	2095002 pt.	2095002 pt.	311942WYVW pt.	2087002 pt.	2087002 pt.	311999WYVW pt.	2015000 pt.	2015000 pt.
311920WYVW pt.	2099002 pt.	2099002 pt.	311942WYVW pt.	2095002 pt.	2095002 pt.	311999WYVW pt.	2032000 pt.	2032000 pt.
311920WYVW pt.	2099002 pt.	2099002 pt.	311942WYVW pt.	2099002 pt.	2099002 pt.	311999WYVW pt.	2087000 pt.	2087000 pt.
311920WYVW pt.	2099002 pt.	2099002 pt.	311942WYVW pt.	2899002 pt.	2899002 pt.	311999WYVW pt.	2099000 pt.	2099000 pt.

Rice Milling

1997

Issued November 1999

EC97M-3112B

1997 Economic Census

Manufacturing

Industry Series



U S C E N S U S B U R E A U

Helping You Make Informed Decisions

U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The staff of the Manufacturing and Construction Division prepared this report. **Judy M. Dodds**, Assistant Chief for Census and Related Programs, was responsible for the overall planning, management, and coordination. **Kenneth Hansen**, Chief, Manufactured Durables Branch, assisted by **Mike Brown**, **Renee Coley**, **Raphael Corrado**, and **Milbren Thomas**, Section Chiefs, **Michael Zampogna**, Former Chief, Manufactured Nondurables Branch, assisted by **Allen Foreman**, **Robert Miller**, **Robert Reinard**, and **Nat Shelton**, Section Chiefs, and **Tom Lee**, **Robert Rosati**, and **Tom Flood**, Special Assistants, performed the planning and implementation. **Stephanie Angel**, **Brian Appert**, **Stanis Batton**, **Carol Beasley**, **Chris Blackburn**, **Larry Blumberg**, **Vera Harris-Bourne**, **Brenda Campbell**, **Suzanne Conard**, **Vance Davis**, **Mary Ellickson**, **Matt Gaines**, **Merry Glascoe**, **Kay Hanks**, **Karen Harshbarger**, **Nancy Higgins**, **James Hinckley**, **Walter Hunter**, **Jim Jamski**, **Evelyn Jordan**, **Robert Lee**, **John Linehan**, **Paul Marck**, **Keith McKenzie**, **Philippe Morris**, **Joanna Nguyen**, **Betty Pannell**, **Joyce Pomeroy**, **Venita Powell**, **Cynthia Ramsey**, **Chris Savage**, **Arona Stovall**, **Sue Sundermann**, **Thanos Theodoropoulos**, **Dora Thomas**, **Ann Truffa**, **Ronanne Vinson**, **Keeley Voor**, **Denneth Wallace**, **Tempie Whittington**, **Lissene Witt**, and **Mike Yamaner** provided primary staff assistance.

Brian Greenberg, Assistant Chief for Research and Methodology Programs, assisted by **Stacey Cole**, Chief, Manufacturing Programs Methodology Branch, and **Robert Struble**, Section Chief, provided the mathematical and statistical techniques as well as the coverage operations. **Jeffrey Dalzell** and **Cathy Ritenour** provided primary staff assistance.

Mendel D. Gayle, Chief, Forms, Publications, and Customer Services Branch, assisted by **Julius Smith Jr.** and **Baruti Taylor**, Section Chiefs, performed overall

coordination of the publication process. **Kim Credito**, **Patrick Duck**, **Chip Murph**, **Wanda Sledd**, and **Veronica White** provided primary staff assistance.

The Economic Planning and Coordination Division, **Lawrence A. Blum**, Assistant Chief for Collection Activities and **Shirin A. Ahmed**, Assistant Chief for Post-Collection Processing, assisted by **Dennis Shoemaker**, Chief, Post-Collection Census Processing Branch, **Brandy Yarbrough**, Section Chief, **Sheila Proudfoot**, **Richard Williamson**, **Andrew W. Hait**, and **Jennifer E. Lins**, was responsible for developing the systems and procedures for data collection, editing, review, correction and dissemination

The staff of the National Processing Center, **Judith N. Petty**, Chief, performed mailout preparation and receipt operations, clerical and analytical review activities, data keying, and geocoding review.

The Geography Division staff developed geographic coding procedures and associated computer programs.

The Economic Statistical Methods and Programming Division, **Charles P. Pautler Jr.**, Chief, developed and coordinated the computer processing systems. **Martin S. Harahush**, Assistant Chief for Quinquennial Programs, assisted by **Barbara Lambert** and **Christina Arledge** were responsible for design and implementation of the computer systems. **Gary T. Sheridan**, Chief, Manufacturing and Construction Branch, **Lori A. Guido** and **Roy A. Smith**, Section Chiefs, supervised the preparation of the computer programs.

Computer Services Division, **Debra Williams**, Chief, performed the computer processing.

The staff of the Administrative and Customer Services Division, **Walter C. Odom**, Chief, performed planning, design, composition, editorial review, and printing planning and procurement for publications, Internet products, and report forms. **Cynthia G. Brooks** provided publication coordination and editing.

Rice Milling 1997

Issued November 1999

EC97M-3112B

1997 Economic Census *Manufacturing* Industry Series



U.S. Department of Commerce
William M. Daley,
Secretary
Robert L. Mallett,
Deputy Secretary

**Economics
and Statistics
Administration**
Robert J. Shapiro,
Under Secretary for
Economic Affairs

U.S. CENSUS BUREAU
Kenneth Prewitt,
Director



**Economics
and Statistics
Administration**

Robert J. Shapiro,
Under Secretary
for Economic Affairs



U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Kenneth Prewitt,
Director

William G. Barron,
Deputy Director

Paula J. Schneider,
Principal Associate Director
for Programs

Frederick T. Knickerbocker,
Associate Director
for Economic Programs

Thomas L. Mesenbourg,
Assistant Director
for Economic Programs

William G. Bostic Jr.,
Chief, Manufacturing
and Construction Division

CONTENTS

Introduction to the Economic Census	1
Manufacturing	5

TABLES

1. Industry Statistics on NAICS Basis With Distribution Among 1987 SIC-Based Industries: 1997	7
2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1997	7
3. Detailed Statistics by Industry: 1997	8
4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size: 1997.....	9
5. Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1997	9
6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992.....	10
6b. Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992 .	--
7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1997 and 1992.....	10

APPENDIXES

A. Explanation of Terms	A-1
B. NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions	B-1
C. Coverage and Methodology.....	C-1
D. Geographic Notes	--
E. Metropolitan Areas	--
F. Footnotes for Products Statistics and Materials Consumed by Kind	--
G. Comparability of Product Classes and Product Codes: 1997 to 1992.....	G-1

-- Not applicable for this report.

Introduction to the Economic Census

PURPOSES AND USES OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUS

The economic census is the major source of facts about the structure and functioning of the Nation's economy. It provides essential information for government, business, industry, and the general public. Title 13 of the United States Code (Sections 131, 191, and 224) directs the Census Bureau to take the economic census every 5 years, covering years ending in 2 and 7.

The economic census furnishes an important part of the framework for such composite measures as the gross domestic product estimates, input/output measures, production and price indexes, and other statistical series that measure short-term changes in economic conditions. Specific uses of economic census data include the following:

- Policymaking agencies of the Federal Government use the data to monitor economic activity and assess the effectiveness of policies.
- State and local governments use the data to assess business activities and tax bases within their jurisdictions and to develop programs to attract business.
- Trade associations study trends in their own and competing industries, which allows them to keep their members informed of market changes.
- Individual businesses use the data to locate potential markets and to analyze their own production and sales performance relative to industry or area averages.

ALL-NEW INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATIONS

Data from the 1997 Economic Census are published primarily on the basis of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), unlike earlier censuses, which were published according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS is in the process of being adopted in the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Most economic census reports cover one of the following NAICS sectors:

21	Mining
22	Utilities
23	Construction
31-33	Manufacturing
42	Wholesale Trade
44-45	Retail Trade
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing
51	Information

52	Finance and Insurance
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises
56	Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services
61	Educational Services
62	Health Care and Social Assistance
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation
72	Accommodation and Foodservices
81	Other Services (except Public Administration)

(Not listed above are the Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting sector (NAICS 11), partially covered by the census of agriculture conducted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the Public Administration sector (NAICS 92), covered by the census of governments conducted by the Census Bureau.)

The 20 NAICS sectors are subdivided into 96 subsectors (three-digit codes), 313 industry groups (four-digit codes), and, as implemented in the United States, 1170 industries (five- and six-digit codes).

RELATIONSHIP TO SIC

While many of the individual NAICS industries correspond directly to industries as defined under the SIC system, most of the higher level groupings do not. Particular care should be taken in comparing data for retail trade, wholesale trade, and manufacturing, which are sector titles used in both NAICS and SIC, but cover somewhat different groups of industries. The industry definitions discuss the relationships between NAICS and SIC industries. Where changes are significant, it will not be possible to construct time series that include data for points both before and after 1997.

For 1997, data for auxiliary establishments (those functioning primarily to manage, service, or support the activities of their company's operating establishments, such as a central administrative office or warehouse) will not be included in the sector-specific reports. These data will be published separately.

GEOGRAPHIC AREA CODING

Accurate and complete information on the physical location of each establishment is required to tabulate the census data for the states, metropolitan areas (MAs), counties, parishes, and corporate municipalities including cities, towns, villages, and boroughs. Respondents were

required to report their physical location (street address, municipality, county, and state) if it differed from their mailing address. For establishments not surveyed by mail (and those single-establishment companies that did not provide acceptable information on physical location), location information from Internal Revenue Service tax forms is used as a basis for coding.

BASIS OF REPORTING

The economic census is conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each store, factory, shop, or other location. Each establishment is assigned a separate industry classification based on its primary activity and not that of its parent company.

DOLLAR VALUES

All dollar values presented are expressed in current dollars; i.e., 1997 data are expressed in 1997 dollars, and 1992 data, in 1992 dollars. Consequently, when making comparisons with prior years, users of the data should consider the changes in prices that have occurred.

All dollar values are shown in thousands of dollars.

AVAILABILITY OF ADDITIONAL DATA

Reports in Print and Electronic Media

All results of the 1997 Economic Census are available on the Census Bureau Internet site (www.census.gov) and on compact discs (CD-ROM) for sale by the Census Bureau. Unlike previous censuses, only selected highlights are published in printed reports. For more information, including a description of electronic and printed reports being issued, see the Internet site, or write to U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-8300, or call Customer Services at 301-457-4100.

Special Tabulations

Special tabulations of data collected in the 1997 Economic Census may be obtained, depending on availability of time and personnel, in electronic or tabular form. The data will be summaries subject to the same rules prohibiting disclosure of confidential information (including name, address, kind of business, or other data for individual business establishments or companies) that govern the regular publications.

Special tabulations are prepared on a cost basis. A request for a cost estimate, as well as exact specifications on the type and format of the data to be provided, should be directed to the Chief of the division named below, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-8300. To discuss a special tabulation before submitting specifications, call the appropriate division:

Manufacturing and Construction Division	301-457-4673
Service Sector Statistics Division	301-457-2668

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The economic census has been taken as an integrated program at 5-year intervals since 1967 and before that for 1954, 1958, and 1963. Prior to that time, individual components of the economic census were taken separately at varying intervals.

The economic census traces its beginnings to the 1810 Decennial Census, when questions on manufacturing were included with those for population. Coverage of economic activities was expanded for the 1840 Decennial Census and subsequent censuses to include mining and some commercial activities. The 1905 Manufactures Census was the first time a census was taken apart from the regular decennial population census. Censuses covering retail and wholesale trade and construction industries were added in 1930, as were some covering service trades in 1933. Censuses of construction, manufacturing, and the other business service censuses were suspended during World War II.

The 1954 Economic Census was the first census to be fully integrated: providing comparable census data across economic sectors, using consistent time periods, concepts, definitions, classifications, and reporting units. It was the first census to be taken by mail, using lists of firms provided by the administrative records of other Federal agencies. Since 1963, administrative records also have been used to provide basic statistics for very small firms, reducing or eliminating the need to send them census questionnaires.

The range of industries covered in the economic censuses expanded between 1967 and 1992. The census of construction industries began on a regular basis in 1967, and the scope of service industries, introduced in 1933, was broadened in 1967, 1977, and 1987. While a few transportation industries were covered as early as 1963, it was not until 1992 that the census broadened to include all of transportation, communications, and utilities. Also new for 1992 was coverage of financial, insurance, and real estate industries. With these additions, the economic census and the separate census of governments and census of agriculture collectively covered roughly 98 percent of all economic activity.

Printed statistical reports from the 1992 and earlier censuses provide historical figures for the study of long-term time series and are available in some large libraries. All of the census reports printed since 1967 are still available for sale on microfiche from the Census Bureau. CD-ROMs issued from the 1987 and 1992 Economic Censuses contain databases including nearly all data published in print, plus additional statistics, such as ZIP Code statistics, published only on CD-ROM.

SOURCES FOR MORE INFORMATION

More information about the scope, coverage, classification system, data items, and publications for each of the economic censuses and related surveys is published in the *Guide to the 1997 Economic Census and Related Statistics* at www.census.gov/econguide. More information on the methodology, procedures, and history of the censuses will be published in the *History of the 1997 Economic Census* at www.census.gov/econ/www/history.html.

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

The following abbreviations and symbols are used with the 1997 Economic Census data:

A	Standard error of 100 percent or more.
D	Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual companies; data are included in higher level totals.
F	Exceeds 100 percent because data include establishments with payroll exceeding revenue.
N	Not available or not comparable.
Q	Revenue not collected at this level of detail for multiestablishment firms.
S	Withheld because estimates did not meet publication standards.

V	Represents less than 50 vehicles or .05 percent.
X	Not applicable.
Y	Disclosure withheld because of insufficient coverage of merchandise lines.
Z	Less than half the unit shown.
a	0 to 19 employees.
b	20 to 99 employees.
c	100 to 249 employees.
e	250 to 499 employees.
f	500 to 999 employees.
g	1,000 to 2,499 employees.
h	2,500 to 4,999 employees.
i	5,000 to 9,999 employees.
j	10,000 to 24,999 employees.
k	25,000 to 49,999 employees.
l	50,000 to 99,999 employees.
m	100,000 employees or more.
p	10 to 19 percent estimated.
q	20 to 29 percent estimated.
r	Revised.
s	Sampling error exceeds 40 percent.
nec	Not elsewhere classified.
nsk	Not specified by kind.
–	Represents zero (page image/print only).
(CC)	Consolidated city.
(IC)	Independent city.

This page is intentionally blank.

Manufacturing

SCOPE

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing covers all manufacturing establishments with one or more paid employees. Manufacturing is defined as the mechanical, physical, or chemical transformation of materials or substances into new products. The assembly of components into new products is also considered manufacturing, except when it is appropriately classified as construction.

Establishments in the manufacturing sector are often described as plants, factories, or mills and typically use power-driven machines and materials-handling equipment. Also included in the manufacturing sector are some establishments that make products by hand, like custom tailors and the makers of custom draperies. While manufacturers typically do not sell to the public, some establishments like bakeries and candy stores that make products on the premises may be included.

While logging and publishing are no longer in the scope of manufacturing, data for these industries are included in the manufacturing industry reports, but are not included in the manufacturing state, summary, and other reports.

GENERAL

This report, from the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, is one of a series of 480 industry reports and 51 geographic area reports, each of which provides statistics for individual industries or states, respectively. Seven of the industry reports are for industries no longer in the manufacturing sector but are included with manufacturing for the 1997 census year. Also included for this sector are General, Product, and Materials Consumed Summary reports, a special report on Concentration Ratios in Manufacturing, and data files on Location of Manufacturing Plants.

Each industry report presents data for a six-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) industry. A description of the particular NAICS industry may be found in Appendix B. These reports include such statistics as number of establishments, employment, payroll, value added by manufacture, cost of materials consumed, value of shipments, capital expenditures, etc. Explanations of these and other terms may be found in Appendix A. The industry reports also include data for states with 100 employees or more in the industry.

State reports, which include the District of Columbia, present similar statistics at the “all manufacturing” level for each state and its metropolitan areas (MAs) with 250

employees or more, and for counties, consolidated cities, and places with 500 employees or more. The state reports also include six-digit NAICS level data for industries with 100 employees or more in the state.

The General Summary report contains industry and geographic area statistics summarized in one report. It includes higher levels of aggregation than the industry and state reports, as well as revisions to the data made after the release of the industry and state reports.

The Products and Materials Consumed reports summarize the products and materials data published in the industry reports. The Product Summary report also includes data from the Current Industrial Reports (CIR) and a special table with data for products that are primary to more than one industry, which are not in the industry reports.

The Concentration Ratios report publishes data on the percentage of value of shipments accounted for by the 4-, 8-, 20-, and 50-largest companies for each manufacturing industry. Also shown in this report are Hirschmann-Herfindahl Indexes for each industry.

The Location of Manufacturing data files contain statistics on the number of establishments for the three- and six-digit NAICS industry by state, county, place, and ZIP Code by employment-size of the establishment.

GEOGRAPHIC AREAS COVERED

Statistics at the six-digit NAICS industry level are shown for states and the District of Columbia in both the state and industry reports for cells with 100 employees or more.

The state reports also include data at the “all manufacturing” level for a variety of geographies that meet the employment criteria.

Data are available for the metropolitan areas (MAs) with 250 employees or more. The term MA is a general term used to encompass all of the specifically defined metropolitan areas. A consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) is made up of two or more contiguous primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSAs) with a combined population of at least 1 million. A PMSA is a subdivision of a CMSA that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links separate from the ties to other portions of the CMSA. A metropolitan statistical area (MSA) is an integrated economic and social unit with a population of at least 50,000. An MA is made up of one or more counties meeting standards of metropolitan character. In New England, cities and towns, rather than counties, are the

component geographic units. Determination of the MAs was made by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) as of June 30, 1997. The population estimates were from the 1990 Census of Population or a subsequent special census. When applicable, the make-up of an MA is included in Appendix E. Changes to geographical boundaries are noted in Appendix D.

The state reports include data for counties with 500 employees or more. These are the primary divisions of states, except in Louisiana where they are called parishes and in Alaska where they are called boroughs and census areas. Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia have one or more places that are independent of county organizations. These places are treated as counties and places. The counties and places are defined as of January 1, 1997.

The state reports include data for places with 500 employees or more. Places are typically cities, towns, and villages. They may be incorporated municipalities, semi-independent municipalities, special economic urban areas (SEUAs), or other place equivalents.

The state reports also include data for consolidated cities with 500 employees or more. Consolidated cities are made up of separately incorporated municipalities.

COMPARABILITY OF THE 1992 AND 1997 CENSUSES

The adoption of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) has had a major impact on the comparability of data between the 1992 and 1997 censuses. Approximately half of the industries in the manufacturing sector of NAICS do not have comparable industries in the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system that was used in the past. If industries are not comparable between the two censuses, historic data are not shown. When applicable, Appendix G shows the product class and product comparability between the two systems.

While most of the change affecting the manufacturing sector was change within the sector, some industries left manufacturing and others came into manufacturing. Prominent among those leaving manufacturing are logging and portions of publishing. Prominent among the industries coming into the manufacturing sector are bakeries, candy stores where candy is made on the premises, custom tailors, makers of custom draperies, and tire retreading. Data for the industries coming into manufacturing as well as those leaving manufacturing are included in the manufacturing industry report series for 1997. However, the state and summary reports only include data for industries in the NAICS definition of manufacturing.

Another change resulting from the conversion to NAICS is that data for central administrative offices (CAOs) associated with manufacturing are not included along side the manufacturing data. This change affects data in the state reports and the general summary.

DISCLOSURE

In accordance with Federal law governing census reports (Title 13 of the United States Code), no data are published that would disclose the operations of an individual establishment or company. However, the number of establishments classified in a specific industry or geography is not considered a disclosure, and may be released even when other information is withheld.

The disclosure analysis for the industry statistics files is based on the total value of shipments. When the total value of shipments cannot be shown without disclosing information for individual companies, the complete line is suppressed except for capital expenditures. However, the suppressed data are included in higher-level totals. A separate disclosure analysis is performed for capital expenditures that can be suppressed even though value of shipments data are published.

AVAILABILITY OF MORE FREQUENT ECONOMIC DATA

The Census Bureau conducts the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) in each of the 4 years between the economic censuses. The ASM is a probability-based sample of approximately 58,000 establishments and collects many of the same industry statistics (including employment, payroll, value of shipments, etc.) as the economic census. However, there are selected statistics not included in the ASM. Among these are the number of companies and establishments, detailed product and materials data, and substate geographic data.

In addition to the ASM, the Census Bureau conducts a Current Industrial Reports (CIR) program. The CIR publishes detailed product statistics for selected manufacturing industries at the U.S. level annually and, in some cases, monthly and/or quarterly. For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, the annual CIR data are included in the Product Summary report.

The Census Bureau also conducts the monthly Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories, and Orders (M3) program, which publishes detailed statistics for manufacturing industries at the U.S. level.

Table 1. Industry Statistics on NAICS Basis With Distribution Among 1987 SIC-Based Industries: 1997

[NAICS codes appear in bold type. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS or SIC code	Industry	Com-panies ¹	All estab-lish-ments ²	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expendi-tures (\$1,000)
				Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311212	Rice milling	56	68	3 832	119 756	3 006	6 327	81 161	668 540	1 812 193	2 374 891	45 981
204400	Rice milling	N	68	3 832	119 756	3 006	6 327	81 161	668 540	1 812 193	2 374 891	45 981

¹For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

²Includes establishments with payroll at any time during the year.

Table 2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1997

[States that are disclosures or with less than 100 employees are not shown. For explanation of terms, see appendixes. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Industry and geographic area	E ¹	All establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expendi-tures (\$1,000)
		Total	With 20 em-ploy-ees or more	Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311212, RICE MILLING												
United States	1	68	38	3 832	119 756	3 006	6 327	81 161	668 540	1 812 193	2 374 891	45 981
Arkansas	2	14	8	1 400	35 935	1 136	2 212	25 899	164 267	669 928	740 571	15 357
Texas	-	9	6	443	15 594	358	833	11 427	68 688	318 914	370 375	1 931

* Hawaii has no incorporated places in the sense of functioning governmental units; however, in agreement with Hawaiian law, the Bureau of the Census reports data for census designated places (CDPs) which have been designated as place equivalents. Those CDPs, only for the state of Hawaii, with 2,500 or more population are recognized.

¹Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of the figures shown: 1-10 to 19 percent; 2-20 to 29 percent; 3-30 to 39 percent; 4-40 to 49 percent; 5-50 to 59 percent; 6-60 to 69 percent; 7-70 to 79 percent; 8-80 to 89 percent; 9-90 percent or more.

Table 3. Detailed Statistics by Industry: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	Value	Item	Value
311212, RICE MILLING		311212, RICE MILLING—Con.	
Companies ¹	number.. 56	Value added	\$1,000.. 668 540
All establishments	number.. 68	Total inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 391 874
Establishments with 1 to 19 employees	number.. 30	Finished goods inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 111 909
Establishments with 20 to 99 employees	number.. 27	Work-in-process inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 43 571
Establishments with 100 employees or more	number.. 11	Materials and supplies inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 236 394
All employees	number.. 3 832	Total inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 488 376
Total compensation ²	\$1,000.. 158 430	Finished goods inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 131 266
Annual payroll	\$1,000.. 119 756	Work-in-process inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 130 056
Total fringe benefits	\$1,000.. 38 674	Materials and supplies inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 227 054
Production workers, average for year	number.. 3 006	Gross book value of total assets at beginning of year	\$1,000.. 686 128
Production workers on March 12	number.. 3 047	Total capital expenditures (new and used)	\$1,000.. 45 981
Production workers on May 12	number.. 3 013	Capital expenditures for buildings and other structures (new and used)	\$1,000.. 6 606
Production workers on August 12	number.. 2 920	Capital expenditures for machinery and equipment (new and used)	\$1,000.. 39 375
Production workers on November 12	number.. 3 044	Total retirements ²	\$1,000.. 11 875
Production-worker hours	1,000.. 6 327	Gross book value of total assets at end of year	\$1,000.. 720 234
Production-worker wages	\$1,000.. 81 161	Total depreciation during year ²	\$1,000.. 39 213
Total cost of materials	\$1,000.. 1 812 193	Total rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 6 509
Cost of materials, parts, containers, etc., consumed	\$1,000.. 1 664 829	Buildings and other structures rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 2 887
Cost of resales	\$1,000.. 92 070	Machinery and equipment rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 3 622
Cost of fuels	\$1,000.. 6 354	Cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and other structures ³	\$1,000.. 1 354
Cost of purchased electricity	\$1,000.. 25 257	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 90
Cost of contract work	\$1,000.. 23 683	Cost of purchased services for the repair of machinery and equipment ³	\$1,000.. 13 212
Quantity of electricity purchased for heat and power	1,000 kWh.. 434 801	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 90
Quantity of electricity generated less sold for heat and power	1,000 kWh.. D	Cost of purchased communications services ³	\$1,000.. 2 401
Total value of shipments	\$1,000.. 2 374 891	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 90
Primary products value of shipments	\$1,000.. D	Cost of purchased legal services ³	\$1,000.. 791
Secondary products value of shipments	\$1,000.. D	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 90
Total miscellaneous receipts	\$1,000.. 106 796	Cost of purchased accounting and bookkeeping services ³	\$1,000.. 1 225
Value of resales	\$1,000.. 97 547	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 90
Contract receipts	\$1,000.. D	Cost of purchased advertising services ³	\$1,000.. 14 057
Other miscellaneous receipts	\$1,000.. D	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 90
Primary products specialization ratio	percent.. D	Cost of purchased software and other data processing services ³	\$1,000.. 389
Value of primary products shipments made in all industries	\$1,000.. 2 157 622	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 90
Value of primary products shipments made in this industry	\$1,000.. D	Cost of purchased refuse removal (including hazardous waste) services ³	\$1,000.. 855
Value of primary products shipments made in other industries	\$1,000.. D	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 90
Coverage ratio	percent.. D		

¹For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

²These items are collected in the ASM and estimated for the remaining establishments; therefore, the levels of estimation are higher than for other items in the table.

³Based on ASM sample data.

⁴A response coverage ratio is derived for this item by calculating the ratio of the weighted employment (establishment data multiplied by sample weight) for those ASM establishments that reported to the weighted total employment for all ASM establishments classified in this industry.

Note: The amounts shown for purchased services reflect only those services that establishments purchase from other companies.

Table 4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Employment size class	E ¹	All establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)
		Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311212, RICE MILLING												
All establishments	1	68	38	3 832	119 756	3 006	6 327	81 161	668 540	1 812 193	2 374 891	45 981
Establishments with 1 to 4 employees	-	13	-	28	889	15	29	418	18 276	13 889	32 423	291
Establishments with 5 to 9 employees	6	8	-	53	1 701	29	65	898	13 167	11 051	23 396	295
Establishments with 10 to 19 employees	2	9	-	133	4 685	85	198	2 409	22 692	36 491	57 269	603
Establishments with 20 to 49 employees	1	18	18	588	16 941	442	981	11 057	87 497	270 969	352 427	3 808
Establishments with 50 to 99 employees	-	9	9	693	22 288	525	1 182	14 413	93 347	293 214	394 215	6 716
Establishments with 100 to 249 employees	-	8	8	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Establishments with 250 to 499 employees	3	3	3	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Establishments with 500 to 999 employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Establishments with 1,000 to 2,499 employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Establishments with 2,500 employees or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative records ²	6	17	-	87	2 699	42	96	1 333	27 202	26 714	52 171	984

¹Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of the figures shown: 1-10 to 19 percent; 2-20 to 29 percent; 3-30 to 39 percent; 4-40 to 49 percent; 5-50 to 59 percent; 6-60 to 69 percent; 7-70 to 79 percent; 8-80 to 89 percent; 9-90 percent or more.

²Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. Data are also included in respective size classes shown.

Table 5. Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS industry or product class code	Industry or primary product class	All establishments	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)
			Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311212	Rice milling	68	3 832	119 756	3 006	6 327	81 161	668 540	1 812 193	2 374 891	45 981

Table 6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992

[Includes quantity and value of products of this industry produced by (1) establishments classified in this industry (primary) and (2) establishments classified in other industries (secondary). Transfers of products of this industry from one establishment of a company to another establishment of the same company (interplant transfers) are also included. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product code	Product	1997				1992			
		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments	
				Quantity	Value (\$1,000)			Quantity	Value (\$1,000)
311212	Rice	N	X	X	2 157 622	N	X	X	1 617 863
3112120	Milled rice and byproducts	N	X	X	2 157 622	N	X	X	1 617 863
31121201	Head rice not packaged with other ingredients, packed in bags of 100 lb or more	N	X	X	621 627	N	N	N	N
3112120111	Head rice not packaged with other ingredients, packed in bags of 100 lb or more	27	X	5 913.0	621 627	30	X	5 178.1	594 022
31121202	Head rice not packaged with other ingredients, packed in containers of 3 lb or less	N	X	X	308 360	N	N	N	N
3112120221	Head rice not packaged with other ingredients, packed in containers of 3 lb or less	12	X	S	308 360	16	X	814.7	250 612
31121203	Head rice not packaged with other ingredients, packed in all other containers	N	X	X	798 262	N	N	N	N
3112120331	Head rice not packaged with other ingredients, packed in all other containers	22	X	4 006.9	798 262	19	X	2 502.9	526 650
31121204	Milled rice	N	X	X	375 894	N	N	N	N
3112120441	Milled rice second heads	14	X	S	71 579	14	X	475.8	55 958
3112120451	Milled rice screenings and brewers' rice	18	X	S	52 710	17	X	S	35 902
3112120461	Milled rice bran	19	X	S	45 627	20	X	9733.3	23 740
3112120471	Milled rice sharps and other residues and byproducts	13	X	S	14 849	9	X	1 069.4	18 129
3112120481	All other milled rice, including rice flour	15	X	S	191 129	8	X	610.7	92 132
3112120Y	Milled rice and byproducts, nsk, total	N	X	X	53 479	N	N	N	N
3112120YWW	Rice milling, nsk, for nonadministrative-record establishments	N	X	X	1 444	N	X	X	20 718
3112120YWY	Rice milling, nsk, for administrative-record establishments	N	X	X	52 035	N	X	X	-

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.

@ Additional data are available for these codes at the aggregate U.S. level in the Current Industrial Report (CIR) series; see Appendix F for the CIR survey number and title.

\$ This product is primary to more than one industry; see Appendix F for a listing of the related product codes.

Note: For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: P 10 to 19 percent estimated; Q 20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by S.

Table 6b. Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992

[Not applicable for this report]

Table 7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1997 and 1992

[Includes quantity and cost of materials consumed or put into production by establishments classified only in this industry. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS material code	Material consumed	1997		1992	
		Quantity	Delivered cost (\$1,000)	Quantity	Delivered cost (\$1,000)
311212	RICE MILLING				
11116000	Rice, rough	S	1 431 176	13 455.5	795 795
31491101	Bags, textile (burlap, cotton, polypropylene, etc.)	X	44 336	X	21 951
001900A3	Bags; plastics, foil, and coated paper	X	3 369	X	2 764
32222401	Bags; uncoated paper and multiwall	X	D	X	4 273
001900A1	Packaging paper and plastics film, coated and laminated	X	D	X	14 532
00970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies	X	48 540	X	N
00971000	Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies, n.s.k.	X	115 366	X	D

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.

Note: For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: P 10 to 19 percent estimated; Q 20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by S.

Appendix A.

Explanation of Terms

BEGINNING- AND END-OF-YEAR INVENTORIES

Respondents were asked to report their beginning-of-year and end-of-year inventories at cost or market. Effective with the 1982 Economic Census, this change to a uniform instruction for reporting inventories was introduced for all sector reports. Prior to 1982, respondents were permitted to value inventories using any generally accepted accounting method (FIFO, LIFO, market, to name a few). Beginning in 1982, LIFO users were asked to first report inventory values prior to the LIFO adjustment and then to report the LIFO reserve and the LIFO value after adjustment for the reserve.

Inventory Data by Stage of Fabrication

Total inventories and three detailed components (1) finished goods, (2) work-in-process, and (3) materials, supplies, fuels, etc., were collected.

When using inventory data by stage of fabrication for “all industries” and at the three-digit subsector level, it should be noted that an item treated as a finished product by an establishment in one industry may be reported as a raw material by an establishment in a different industry. For example, the finished-product inventories of a steel mill would be reported as raw materials by a stamping plant. Such differences are present in the inventory figures by stage of fabrication shown for all publication levels.

COST OF MATERIALS

This term refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed, whether purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

Included in this item are:

1. Cost of parts, components, containers, etc.—Includes all raw materials, semifinished goods, parts, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year.
2. Cost of products bought and sold in the same condition.

3. Cost of fuels consumed for heat and power—Includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed, whether purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.
4. Cost of purchased electricity—The cost of purchased electric energy represents the amount actually used during the year for heat and power. In addition, information was collected on the quantity of electric energy generated by the establishment and the quantity of electric energy sold or transferred to other plants of the same company.
5. Cost of contract work—This term applies to work done by others on materials furnished by the manufacturing establishment. The actual cost of the material is to be reported on the cost of materials, parts, and containers line of this item. The term “Contract Work” refers to the fee a company pays to another company to perform a service.

Specific Materials Consumed

In addition to the total cost of materials, which every establishment was required to report, information also was collected for most manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. The inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. If less than \$25,000 of a listed material was consumed by an establishment, the cost data could be reported in the “Cost of all other materials...,” Census material code 00970099. Also, the cost of materials for small establishments for which administrative records or short forms were used was imputed into the “Materials not specified by kind,” Census materials code 00971000.

Duplication in Cost of Materials and Value of Shipment

The aggregate of the cost of materials and value of shipments figures for industry groups and for all manufacturing industries includes large amounts of duplication since the products of some industries are used as materials by others. This duplication results, in part, from the addition of related industries representing successive

stages in the production of a finished manufactured product. Examples are the addition of flour mills to bakeries in the food group and the addition of pulp mills to paper mills in the paper and allied products group of industries. Estimates of the overall extent of this duplication indicate that the value of manufactured products exclusive of such duplication (the value of finished manufactures) tends to approximate two-thirds of the total value of products reported in the survey.

Duplication of products within individual industries is significant within a number of industry groups, e.g., machinery and transportation industries. These industries frequently include complete machinery and their parts. In this case, the parts made for original equipment are materials consumed for assembly plants in the same industry.

Even when no significant amount of duplication is involved, value of shipments figures are deficient as measures of the relative economic importance of individual manufacturing industries or geographic areas because of the wide variation in ratio of materials, labor, and other processing costs of value of shipments, both among industries and within the same industry.

Before 1962, cost of materials and value of shipments were not published for some industries which included considerable duplication. Since then, these data have been published for all industries at the U.S. level and beginning in 1964, for all geographic levels.

COST OF PURCHASED SERVICES

Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) establishments were requested to provide information on the cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and other structures, the repair of machinery, communication services, legal services, accounting and bookkeeping services, advertising, software and other data processing services, and refuse removal. Each of these items reflects the costs paid directly by the establishment and excludes salaries paid to employees of the establishment for these services.

Included in the cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and machinery are payments made for all maintenance and repair work on buildings and equipment. Payments made to other establishments of the same company and for repair and maintenance of any leased property also are included. Extensive repairs or reconstruction that was capitalized is considered capital expenditures and is, therefore, excluded from this item. Repair and maintenance costs provided by an owner as part of a rental contract or incurred directly by an establishment in using its own work force also are excluded.

Included in the cost of purchased advertising services are payments for printing, media coverage, and other advertising services and materials.

Included in the cost of purchased software and other data processing services are all purchases by the establishment from other companies. Excluded are services provided by other establishments of the same company (such as by a separate data processing unit).

Included in the cost of purchased refuse removal services are all costs of refuse removal services paid by the establishment, including costs for hazardous waste removal or treatment. Excluded are all costs included in rental payments or as capital expenditures.

Response Coverage Ratio

A response coverage ratio is a measure of the extent to which respondents report for an item. The estimate is made by calculating the ratio value of the weighted total employment data for all the ASM establishments that report the item to the weighted total employment data for all ASM establishments classified in an industry (reporters and non-reporters).

DEPRECIATION CHARGES FOR FIXED ASSETS

This item includes depreciation and amortization charged during the year against assets. Depreciation charged against fixed assets acquired since the beginning of the year and against assets sold or retired during the year are components of this category. Respondents were requested to make certain that they did not report accumulated depreciation.

EMPLOYEES

This item includes all full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments during any part of the pay period which included the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employees" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average for the payroll periods including the 12th of March, May, August, and November.

Production Workers

This item includes workers (up through the line-supervisor level) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, receiving, storing, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping (but not delivering), maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e.g., power plant), recordkeeping, and other services closely associated with these production operations at the establishment covered by the report. Employees above the working-supervisor level are excluded from this item.

All Other Employees

This item covers nonproduction employees of the manufacturing establishment including those engaged in factory supervision above the line-supervisor level. It

includes sales (including driver-salespersons), sales delivery (highway truck drivers and their helpers), advertising, credit, collection, installation and servicing of own products, clerical and routine office functions, executive, purchasing, financing, legal, personnel (including cafeteria, medical, etc.), professional, and technical employees. Also included are employees on the payroll of the manufacturing establishment engaged in the construction of major additions or alterations utilized as a separate work force.

FRINGE BENEFITS

Fringe benefits are divided into legally required expenditures and payments for voluntary programs. The legally required portion consists primarily of Federal old age and survivors' insurance, unemployment compensation, and workers' compensation. Payments for voluntary programs include all programs not specifically required by legislation whether they were employer initiated or the result of collective bargaining. They include the employer portion of such plans as insurance premiums, premiums for supplemental accident and sickness insurance, pension plans, supplemental unemployment compensation, welfare plans, stock purchase plans on which the employer payment is not subject to withholding tax, and deferred profit-sharing plans. They exclude such items as company-operated cafeterias, in-plant medical services, free parking lots, discounts on employee purchases, and uniforms and work clothing for employees.

GROSS BOOK VALUE OF DEPRECIABLE ASSETS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR (BOY) AND END OF YEAR (EOY)

Total value of depreciable assets is collected on all census forms. It shows the value of depreciable assets for the beginning of year and end of year. The data encompass all fixed depreciable assets on the books of establishments. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, machinery, and equipment (production, office, and transportation equipment) for which depreciation reserves are maintained. Excluded are nondepreciable capital assets including inventories and intangible assets, such as timber and mineral rights.

The definition of fixed depreciable assets is consistent with the definition of capital expenditures. For example, expenditures include actual capital outlays during the year rather than the final value of equipment put in place and buildings completed during the year. Accordingly, the value of assets at the end of the year includes the value of construction in progress.

In addition, respondents were requested to make certain that assets at the beginning of the year plus capital expenditures, less retirements, equaled assets at the end of the year.

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND COMPANIES

A separate report was required for each manufacturing establishment (plant) with one employee or more. An establishment is defined as a single physical location where manufacturing is performed. A company, on the other hand, is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

If the company operated at different physical locations, even if the individual locations were producing the same line of goods, a separate report was requested for each location. If the company operated in two or more distinct lines of manufacturing at the same location, a separate report was requested for each activity.

An establishment not in operation for any portion of the year was requested to return the report form with the proper notation in the "Operational Status" section of the form. In addition, the establishment was requested to report data on any employees, capital expenditures, inventories, or shipments from inventories during the year.

PAYROLL

This item includes the gross earnings of all employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments paid in the calendar year. Respondents were told they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax. It includes all forms of compensation, such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' social security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of corporations; it excludes payments to proprietors or partners of unincorporated concerns. Also excluded are payments to members of Armed Forces and pensioners carried on the active payrolls of manufacturing establishments.

The census definition of payrolls is identical to that recommended to all Federal statistical agencies by the Office of Management and Budget. It should be noted that this definition does not include employers' social security contributions or other nonpayroll labor costs, such as employees' pension plans, group insurance premiums, and workers' compensation.

The ASM provides estimates of employers' total supplemental labor costs (those required by Federal and state laws and those incurred voluntarily or as part of collective bargaining agreements).

PRODUCT CODES AND CLASSES OF PRODUCTS

NAICS United States industries are identified by a six-digit code, in contrast to the four-digit SIC code. The longer code accommodates the large number of sectors and allows more flexibility in designing subsectors. Each

product or service is assigned a ten-digit code. The product coding structure represents an extension by the Census Bureau of the six-digit industry classifications of the manufacturing and mining sectors. The classification system operates so that the industrial coverage is progressively narrower with the successive addition of digits. This is illustrated as follows:

NAICS level	NAICS code	Description
Industry	33461	Manufacturing and reproduction of magnetic and optical media
U.S. industry	334612	Reproduction of software
Product class	3346120	Prerecorded compact disc (except software), tape, and record reproducing
BLS link code	3346120X	
Product code	3346120XXX	

As in previous censuses, data were collected for most industries on the quantity and value of individual products shipped. In the 1997 census program, information was collected on the output of almost 10,000 individual product items.

In the new system, there are about 1,500 product classes (seven-digit codes), about 6,000 census products (ten-digit codes), and an additional 3,700 CIR products (ten-digit codes). The ten-digit products are considered the primary products of the industry with the same first six digits.

The list of products for which separate information was collected was prepared after consultation with industry and government representatives. Comparability with previous figures was given considerable weight in the selection of product categories so that comparable 1992 information is presented for most products.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if quantity was not significant or could not be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected.

Shipments include both commercial shipments and transfers of products to other plants of the same company. For industries in which a considerable portion of the total shipments is transferred to other plants of the same company, separate information on interplant transfers also was collected. Moreover, for products that are used to a large degree within the same establishment as materials or components in the fabrication of other products, total production and often consumption of the item within the plant (quantity produced and consumed) was collected. Typically, the information on production also was collected for products for which there are significant differences between total production and shipments in a given year because of wide fluctuations in finished goods inventories. Other measures of output of products with long production cycles were used as appropriate and feasible.

PRIMARY PRODUCT CLASS CODE

This file presents selected statistics for establishments according to their degree of specialization in products primary to their industry. This field contains either the six-digit North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) industry code corresponding to all establishments in the industry, or the seven-digit NAICS product class code for all establishments within the industry that are specialized in a particular product class. Product class specialization is determined by evaluating the ratio of the largest primary product class shipments to total product shipments (primary plus secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishment.

PRODUCTION-WORKER HOURS

This item covers hours worked or paid for at the plant, including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave.

QUANTITY OF ELECTRIC ENERGY CONSUMED FOR HEAT AND POWER

Data on the cost of purchased electric energy were collected on all census forms. However, data on the quantity of purchased electric energy were collected only on the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) form. In addition, information is collected on the quantity of electric energy generated by the establishment and the quantity of electric energy sold or transferred to other plants of the same company.

RENTAL PAYMENTS

Total rental payments are collected on all census forms. However, the breakdown between rental payments for buildings and other structures and rental payments for machinery and equipment is collected only on the ASM forms. This item includes rental payments for the use of all items for which depreciation reserves would be maintained if they were owned by the establishment, e.g., structures and buildings, and production, office, and transportation equipment. Excluded are royalties and other payments for the use of intangibles and depletable assets and land rents where separable.

When an establishment of a multiestablishment company was charged rent by another part of the same company for the use of assets owned by the company, it was instructed to exclude that cost from rental payments. However, the book value (original cost) of these company-owned assets was to be reported as assets of the establishment at the end of the year.

If there were assets at an establishment rented from another company and the rents were paid centrally by the head office of the establishment, the company was instructed to report these rental payments as if they were paid directly by the establishment.

RETIREMENTS OF DEPRECIABLE ASSETS

Included in this item is the gross value of assets sold, retired, scrapped, destroyed, etc., during the calendar year. When a complete operation or establishment changed ownership, the respondent was instructed to report the value of the assets sold at the original cost as recorded in the books of the seller. The respondent also was requested to report retirements of equipment or structures owned by a parent company that the establishment was using as if it were a tenant.

TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES (NEW AND USED)

For establishments in operation and any known plants under construction, manufacturers were asked to report their new and used expenditures for (1) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments and (2) machinery and equipment used for replacement and additions to plant capacity if they were of the type for which depreciation accounts were ordinarily maintained.

Totals for expenditures include the costs of assets leased from nonmanufacturing concerns through capital leases. New facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations are excluded. Also excluded are expenditures for land and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses.

For any equipment or structure transferred for the use of the reporting establishment by the parent company or one of its subsidiaries, the value at which it was transferred to the establishment was to be reported. If an establishment changed ownership during the year, the cost of the fixed assets (building and equipment) was to be reported.

VALUE ADDED

This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments (products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered). The result of this calculation is adjusted by the addition of value added by merchandising operations (i.e., the difference between the sales value and the cost of merchandise sold without further manufacture, processing, or assembly) plus the net change in finished goods and work-in-process between the beginning- and end-of-year inventories.

For those industries where value of production is collected instead of value of shipments, value added is adjusted only for the change in work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of year. For those

industries where value of work done is collected, the value added does not include an adjustment for the change in finished goods or work-in-process inventories.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the figure for value of shipments that results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

VALUE OF SHIPMENTS

This item covers the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts, such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sales of products bought and sold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from material owned by it, whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value, including not only the direct cost of production but also a reasonable proportion of “all other costs” (including company overhead) and profit.

In addition to the value for NAICS defined products, aggregates of the following categories of miscellaneous receipts are reported as part of a total establishment’s value of product shipments:

1. Reported contract work—Receipts for work or services that a plant performed for others on their materials.
2. Value of resales—Sales of products brought and sold without further manufacture, processing, or assembly.
3. Other miscellaneous receipts—Such as repair work, installation, sales of scrap, etc.

Industry primary product value of shipments represents one of the three components of value of shipments. These components are:

1. Primary products value of shipments.
2. Secondary product value of shipments.
3. Total miscellaneous receipts.

Primary product shipments is used in the calculations of industry specialization ratio and industry coverage ratio. The term “Value of primary products shipments made in this industry” is used in this publication and refers to the same data.

Duplication in Cost of Materials and Value of Shipment

The aggregate of the cost of materials and value of shipments figures for industry groups and for all manufacturing industries includes large amounts of duplication since the products of some industries are used as materials by others. This duplication results, in part, from the addition of related industries representing successive stages in the production of a finished manufactured product. Examples are the addition of flour mills to bakeries in the food group and the addition of pulp mills to paper mills in the paper and allied products group of industries. Estimates of the overall extent of this duplication indicate that the value of manufactured products exclusive of such duplication (the value of finished manufactures) tends to approximate two-thirds of the total value of products reported in the annual survey.

Duplication of products within individual industries is significant within a number of industry groups, e.g., machinery and transportation industries. These industries frequently include complete machinery and their parts. In this case, the parts made for original equipment are materials consumed for assembly plants in the same industry.

Even when no significant amount of duplication is involved, value of shipments figures are deficient as measures of the relative economic importance of individual manufacturing industries or geographic areas because of the wide variation in ratio of materials, labor, and other processing costs of value of shipments, both among industries and within the same industry.

Before 1962, cost of materials and value of shipments were not published for some industries which included considerable duplication. Since then, these data have been published for all industries at the U.S. level and beginning in 1964, for all geographic levels.

Specialization and Coverage Ratios

These items are not collected on the report forms but are derived from the data shown in Table 3. An establishment is classified in a particular industry if its shipments of primary products of that industry exceed in value its shipments of the products of any other single industry.

An establishment's shipments include those products assigned to an industry (primary products), those considered primary to other industries (secondary products), and receipts for miscellaneous activities (merchandising, contract work, resales, etc.). Specialization and coverage ratios have been developed to measure the relationship of primary product shipments to the data on shipments for the industry shown in Tables 1a through 5 and data on product shipments shown in Tables 6a and 6b.

Specialization ratio represents the ratio of primary product shipments to total product shipments (primary and secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishments classified in the industry.

Coverage ratio represents the ratio of primary products shipped by the establishments classified in the industry to the total shipments of such products that are shipped by all manufacturing establishments wherever classified.

Appendix B.

NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions

311212 RICE MILLING

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in one of the following: (1) milling rice; (2) cleaning and polishing rice; or (3) milling, cleaning, and polishing rice. The establishments in this industry may package the rice they mill with other ingredients.

The data published with NAICS code 311212 include the following SIC industry:

2044 Rice milling

This definition comes from the 1997 NAICS manual. However, for this industry, the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing did not fully implement the conversion to NAICS. Data for NAICS industry 311212 do not include rice mills primarily engaged in packaging uncooked rice with other ingredients. The NAICS definitions will be fully implemented with the 2002 Economic Census.

Appendix C.

Coverage and Methodology

MAIL/NONMAIL UNIVERSE

The manufacturing universe includes about 400,000 establishments. This number includes those industries in the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) definition of manufacturing, but not those industries leaving the manufacturing sector in the classification change. The amounts of information requested from manufacturing establishments were dependent upon a number of factors. The more important considerations were the size of the company and whether it was included in the annual survey of manufactures (ASM). The methods of obtaining information for the various subsets of the universe to arrive at the aggregate figures shown in the publication are described below:

1. Small single-establishment companies not sent a report form.

Approximately 40 percent of the manufacturing establishments were small single-establishment companies that were excused from filing a census report. Selection of these establishments was based on two factors: annual payroll and our ability to assign the correct six-digit NAICS industry classification to the establishment. For each four-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) industry code, an annual payroll cutoff was determined. These cutoffs were derived so that the establishments with payroll less than the cutoff were expected to account for no more than 3 percent of the value of shipments for the industry. Generally, all single-establishment companies with less than 5 employees were excused, while all establishments with more than 20 employees were mailed forms. Establishments below the cutoff that could not be directly assigned a six-digit NAICS code were mailed a classification report which requested information for assigning NAICS industry codes. Establishments below the cutoff that could be directly assigned a six-digit NAICS code were excused from filing any report. For below cutoff establishments, information on the physical location, payroll, and receipts was obtained from the administrative records of other Federal agencies under special arrangements that safeguarded their confidentiality.

Estimates of data for these small establishments were developed using industry averages in conjunction with the administrative information. The value of shipments and cost of materials were not distributed among specific products and materials for these

establishments but were included in the product and material “not specified by kind” (nsc) categories.

The industry classification codes included in the administrative-record files were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. As a result, an indeterminate number of establishments were erroneously coded to a four-digit SIC industry and then erroneously re-coded to a six-digit NAICS industry. This was especially true whenever there was a relatively fine line of demarcation between industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity.

Sometimes the administrative-record cases had only two- or three-digit SIC group classification codes available in the files. For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, these establishments were sent a separate classification form, which requested information on the products and services of the establishment. This form was used to code many of these establishments to the appropriate six-digit NAICS level. Establishments that did not return the classification form were coded later to those six-digit NAICS industries identified as “All other” industries within the given subsector.

As a result of these situations, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified by industry. However, such possible misclassification has no significant effect on the statistics other than on the number of companies and establishments.

The total establishment count for individual industries should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the count of total number of establishments.

2. Establishments sent a report form.

The establishments covered in the mail canvass were divided into three groups:

- a. ASM sample establishments.

This group accounts for approximately 15 percent of all manufacturing establishments. The ASM panel covers all the units of large manufacturing establishments as well as a sample of the medium and smaller establishments. The probability of selection was proportionate to size. For more information, see the Description of the ASM Survey Sample.

In an economic census year, the ASM report form (MA-1000) replaces the first page of the regular census form for those establishments included in the ASM. In addition to information on employment, payroll, and other items normally requested on the regular census form, establishments in the ASM sample were requested to supply additional information on gross book value of assets and capital expenditures. ASM establishments were also requested to provide information on retirements, depreciation, rental payments, and supplemental labor costs. For establishments not included in the ASM, these additional items were estimated using relationships observed in the ASM establishment data. The census statistics for these variables are a sum of the ASM establishment data and the estimated data for non-ASM establishments. ASM establishments were also requested to provide information for selected purchased services. The census statistics for the purchased service items were derived solely from the ASM establishments. See Appendix A, Explanation of Terms for an explanation of these items. The census part of the report form is 1 of 220 versions containing product, material, and special inquiries. The diversity of manufacturing activities necessitated the use of this many forms to canvass the 480 manufacturing industries. Each form was developed for a group of related industries.

Appearing on each form was a list of products primary to the group of related industries as well as secondary products and miscellaneous services that establishments classified in these industries were likely to perform. Respondents were requested to identify the products, the value of each product, and, in many cases, the quantity of the product shipped during the survey year. Space also was provided for the respondent to describe products not specifically identified on the form.

The report form also contained a materials-consumed inquiry which varied from form to form depending on the industries being canvassed. The respondents were asked to review a list of materials generally used in their production processes. From this list, each establishment was requested to identify those materials consumed during the survey year, the cost of each, and, in certain cases, the quantity consumed. Once again, space was provided for the respondent to describe significant materials not identified on the form.

A wide variety of special inquiries was included to measure activities peculiar to a given industry, such as operations performed and equipment used.

b. Large and medium establishments (non-ASM).

Approximately 30 percent of all manufacturing establishments were included in this group. A variable cutoff, based on administrative-record payroll data and determined on an industry-by-industry basis, was used to select those establishments that were to receive 1 of the 220 economic census – manufacturing regular forms. The first page, requesting establishment data for items such as employment and payroll, was standard but did not contain the detailed statistics included on the ASM form. The product, material, and special inquiry sections supplied were based on the historical industry classification of the establishment.

c. Small single-establishment companies (non-ASM).

This group includes approximately 15 percent of all manufacturing establishments. For those industries where application of the variable cutoff for administrative-record cases resulted in a large number of small establishments being included in the mail canvass, an abbreviated or short form was used. These establishments received 1 of the 31 versions of the short form, which requested summary product and material data and totals but no details on employment, payroll, cost of materials, inventories, and capital expenditures.

Use of the short form has no adverse effect on published totals for the industry statistics because the same data were collected on the short form as on the long form. However, detailed information on products and materials consumed was not collected on the short form; thus, its use would increase the value of the nsk categories.

INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION OF ESTABLISHMENTS

Each of the establishments covered in the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing was classified in 1 of 480 industries (473 manufacturing industries and 7 former manufacturing industries) in accordance with the industry definitions in the 1997 NAICS Manual. This is the first edition of the NAICS Manual and it is a major change from the 1987 SIC Manual that was used previously. Appendix A of the 1997 NAICS Manual notes the comparability between the 1987 SIC and 1997 NAICS classification systems. When applicable, Appendix G of this report shows the product class and product comparability between the two systems for data in this report.

In the NAICS system, an industry is generally defined as a group of establishments that have similar production processes. To the extent practical, the system uses supply-based or production-oriented concepts in defining industries. The resulting group of establishments must be significant in terms of number, value added by manufacture, value of shipments, and number of employees.

The coding system works in such a way that the definitions progressively become narrower with successive additions of numerical digits. In the manufacturing sector for 1997, there are 21 subsectors (three-digit NAICS), 86 industry groups (four-digit NAICS), 184 NAICS industries (five-digit NAICS) that are comparable with Canadian and Mexican classification, and 473 U.S. industries (six-digit NAICS). This represents an expansion of the four-digit SIC-based U.S. industries from 459 in 1987. Product classes and products of the manufacturing industries have been assigned codes based on the industry from which they originate. In the new system, there are about 1,500 product classes (seven-digit codes), about 6,000 census products, and an additional 3,700 CIR products (ten-digit codes). The ten-digit products are considered the primary products of the industry with the same first six digits. These counts do not include the seven former manufacturing industries that are included in the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing.

For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, all establishments were classified in particular industries based on the products they produced. If an establishment made products of more than one industry, it was classified in the industry with the largest product value. For 1997, there were no “resistance rules” or “frozen industries.”

In ASM years, establishments included in the ASM sample with certainty weights are reclassified by industry only if the change in the primary activity from the prior year is significant or if the change has occurred for 2 successive years. This procedure prevents reclassification when there are minor shifts in product mix.

In ASM years, establishments included in the ASM sample with noncertainty weight are not shifted from one industry classification to another. They are retained in the industry where they were classified in the base census year. However, in the following census year, these ASM plants are allowed to shift from one industry to another.

The results of these rules covering the switching of plants from one industry classification to another are that some industries comprise different mixes of establishments in different survey years. Hence, comparisons between prior-year and current-year published totals, particularly at the six-digit NAICS level, should be viewed with caution. This is particularly true for the comparison between the data shown for a census year versus the data shown for the previous ASM year.

As previously noted, the small establishments that may have been misclassified by industry are usually administrative-record cases whose industry codes were assigned on the basis of incomplete descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. Such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than on the number of companies and establishments.

Establishments frequently make products classified both in their industry (primary products) and other industries (secondary products). Industry statistics (employment, payroll, value added by manufacture, value of shipments, etc.) reflect the activities of the establishments which may make both primary and secondary products. Product statistics, however, represent the output of all establishments without regard for the classification of the producing establishment. For this reason, when relating the industry statistics, especially the value of shipments, to the product statistics, the composition of the industry’s output should be considered.

The extent to which industry and product statistics may be matched with each other is measured by the primary product specialization ratio and the coverage ratio. The primary product specialization ratio is the proportion of industry shipments accounted for by the primary products of establishments classified in the industry. The coverage ratio is the proportion of product shipments accounted for by establishments classified in the industry.

ESTABLISHMENT BASIS OF REPORTING

The economic census – manufacturing is conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each location or establishment. The ASM also is conducted on an establishment basis, but separate reports are filed for just those establishments selected in the sample. Companies engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location are requested to submit separate reports if the plant records permit such a separation and if the activities are substantial in size.

In 1997, as in earlier years, a minimum size limit was set for inclusion of establishments in the census. All establishments employing one person or more at any time during the census year are included. The same size limitation has applied since 1947 in censuses and annual surveys of manufactures. In the 1939 and earlier censuses, establishments with less than \$5,000 value of products were excluded. The change in the minimum size limit in 1947 does not appreciably affect the historical comparability of the census figures except for data on number of establishments for a few industries.

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing excludes data for central administrative offices (CAOs). These would include separately operated administrative offices, warehouses, garages, and other auxiliary units that service manufacturing establishments of the same company. These data are published in a separate report series.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASM SURVEY SAMPLE

The annual survey of manufactures (ASM) sample is drawn for the second survey year after a census. The most recent sample was drawn for the 1994 survey year based on the 1992 Census of Manufactures. This sample will be in place through the 1998 ASM.

In 1992, there were approximately 370,000 individual manufacturing establishments. For sample efficiency and cost considerations, the 1992 manufacturing population was partitioned into two components for developing estimates within the ASM; a mail stratum and a nonmail stratum.

Mail stratum. The mail stratum of the survey is comprised of larger single-location manufacturing companies and all manufacturing establishments of multiunit companies (companies that operate at more than one physical location). Approximately 230,000 of the 370,000 establishments in the 1992 census were assigned to the mail stratum. On an annual basis, the mail stratum is supplemented with larger, newly active single-location companies identified from a list provided by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and new manufacturing locations of multiunit companies identified from the Census Bureau's Company Organization Survey (COS).

For the 1994 survey, a new sample of approximately 58,000 individual establishments was selected from the mail stratum assembled from the 1992 census. Supplemental samples representing both 1993 and 1994 births (newly active establishments that were not included in the 1992 census) were also selected. Establishments selected for the sample are mailed an ASM survey questionnaire for each year through 1998.

The 1994-98 ASM sample design is similar to the one used since 1984. Companies in the 1992 Census of Manufactures with manufacturing shipments of at least \$500 million were defined as company certainties. For these large companies, each manufacturing establishment is included in the mail sample. For the 1994-98 sample, there are approximately 650 certainty companies collectively accounting for over 18,000 establishments.

For the remaining portion of the mail component of the survey, the establishment was defined as the sample unit. All establishments with 250 employees or more were defined as employment certainties. In addition, all establishments producing products in SIC 3571 (Electronic Computers) were defined as certainties. Across these three arbitrary certainty classes, there were approximately 25,000 establishments included in the sample with certainty. Collectively, these certainty establishments accounted for approximately 80 percent of the total value of shipments in the 1992 Census of Manufactures.

Smaller establishments in the remaining portion of the mail stratum were sampled with probabilities ranging from .02 to 1.00. The initial probabilities of selection assigned to these establishments were proportionate to a measure-of-size determined for each establishment. The measure-of-size was a function of the establishment's 1992 industry classification, its 1992 product class data, and the historical variability of the year-to-year estimates of the product class estimates. For each product class (1,755) and four-digit industry (459), a desired reliability

constraint was specified. Using a technique developed by Dr. James R. Chromy of the Research Triangle Institute, the initial establishment probabilities were optimized such that the expected sample satisfied all industry and product class reliability constraints while the sample size was minimized. This technique reduces the likelihood of selecting nonrepresentative samples for individual product classes or industries.

This method of assigning probabilities based on product class shipments is motivated by our primary desire to produce reliable estimates of both product class and industry shipments. The high correlation between shipments and employment, value-added, and other general statistics assures that these variables will also be well represented by the sample. The actual sample selection procedure uses an independent chance of selection method (Poisson sampling) which permits us to prevent small establishments from being selected in consecutive samples without introducing a bias into the survey estimates.

Nonmail component. The initial nonmail component of the survey was comprised of approximately 140,000 small, single-establishment companies that were tabulated as administrative records in the 1992 Census of Manufactures. The nonmail stratum is also supplemented annually using the list of newly active single-location companies provided by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and payroll cutoffs. Companies with payroll below the payroll cutoff are added to the nonmail stratum. For this portion of the population, sampling is not used. The data for this group are estimated based on selected information obtained annually from the administrative records of the IRS and Social Security Administration (SSA). This administrative information, which includes payroll, total employment, industry classification, and physical location, is obtained under conditions which safeguard the confidentiality of both tax and census records.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASM ESTIMATING PROCEDURE

Most of the ASM estimates derived for the mail stratum are computed using a difference estimator. At the establishment level, there is a strong correlation between the current-year data values and the corresponding 1992 (base) data values. Therefore, within the mailed stratum, for each item at each level of aggregation, an estimate of the "difference" between the current year and the base year is computed from sample cases and added to the corresponding base-year values. For the 1993-1997 ASM estimates, the 1992 Census of Manufactures values serve as the base year. For the 1998 ASM, the base will be updated to be the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing.

Due to the positive year-to-year correlation, estimates derived using this methodology are generally more reliable than comparable estimates developed from the current sample data alone. Estimates for the capital expenditures variables are not generated using the difference

estimator because the year-to-year correlations are considerably weaker. The standard linear estimator is used for these variables.

For the nonmail stratum, estimates for payroll and employment are directly tabulated from the administrative-record data provided by IRS and SSA. Estimates of data other than payroll and employment are developed from industry averages. Although the nonmail stratum contains approximately 170,000 individual establishments in 1994, it accounts for less than 2 percent of the estimate for total value of shipments at the total manufacturing level.

Corresponding estimates for the mail and nonmail components are combined to produce the estimates included in this publication.

QUALIFICATIONS OF THE ASM DATA

The estimates developed from the sample are apt to differ somewhat from the results of a survey covering all companies in the sample lists but otherwise conducted under essentially the same conditions as the actual sample survey. The estimates of the magnitude of the sampling errors (the difference between the estimates obtained and the results theoretically obtained from a comparable, complete-coverage survey) are provided by the standard errors of estimates.

The particular sample selected for the ASM is one of many similar probability samples that, by chance, might have been selected under the same specifications. Each of the possible samples would yield somewhat different sets of results, and the standard errors are measures of the variation of all the possible sample estimates around the theoretically comparable, complete-coverage values.

Estimates of the standard errors have been computed from the sample data for selected ASM statistics in this report. They are represented in the form of relative standard errors (the standard errors divided by the estimated values to which they refer).

In conjunction with its associated estimate, the relative standard error may be used to define confidence intervals (ranges that would include the comparable, complete-coverage value for specified percentages of all the possible samples).

The complete-coverage value would be included in the range:

From one standard error below to one standard error above the derived estimate for about two-thirds of all possible samples.

From two standard errors below to two standard errors above the derived estimate for about 19 out of 20 of all possible samples.

From three standard errors below to three standard errors above the derived estimate for nearly all samples.

An inference that the comparable, complete-survey result would be within the indicated ranges would be correct in approximately the relative frequencies shown. Those proportions, therefore, may be interpreted as defining the confidence that the estimates from a particular sample would differ from complete-coverage results by as much as one, two, or three standard errors, respectively.

For example, suppose an estimated total is shown at 50,000 with an associated relative standard error of 2 percent, that is, a standard error of 1,000 (2 percent of 50,000). There is approximately 67 percent confidence that the interval 49,000 to 51,000 includes the complete-coverage total, about 95 percent confidence that the interval 48,000 to 52,000 includes the complete-coverage total, and almost certain confidence that the interval 47,000 to 53,000 includes the complete-coverage total.

In addition to the sample errors, the estimates are subject to various response and operational errors: errors of collection, reporting, coding, transcription, imputation for nonresponse, etc. These operational errors also would occur if a complete canvass were to be conducted under the same conditions as the survey. Explicit measures of their effects generally are not available. However, it is believed that most of the important operational errors were detected and corrected during the Census Bureau's review of the data for reasonableness and consistency. The small operational errors usually remain. To some extent, they are compensating in the aggregated totals shown. When important operational errors were detected too late to correct the estimates, the data were suppressed or were specifically qualified in the tables.

As derived, the estimated standard errors included part of the effect of the operational errors. The total errors, which depend upon the joint effect of the sampling and operational errors, are usually of the order of size indicated by the standard error, or moderately higher. However, for particular estimates, the total error may considerably exceed the standard errors shown. Any figures shown in the tables in this publication having an associated standard error exceeding 15 percent may be combined with higher level totals, creating a broader aggregate, which then may be of acceptable reliability.

DATA FROM THE CURRENT INDUSTRIAL REPORTS (CIR)

The CIR program provides product statistics for selected manufacturing industries at the U.S. level annually and, in some cases, monthly and/or quarterly. When detail product data are collected in the CIR, they are not also collected in the census. However, the annual CIR data are included in the census Product Summary report.

The CIR program uses a unified data collection, processing, and publication system. The Census Bureau updates the survey panels for most reports annually and reconciles the estimates to the results of the broader-based annual survey of manufactures and the economic

census – manufacturing. The economic census – manufacturing provides a complete list of all producers of the products covered by the CIR program and serves as the primary source for CIR sampling. Where a small number of producers exist, CIR surveys cover all known producers of a product. However, when the number of producers is large, cutoff and random sampling techniques are used. Surveys are continually reviewed and modified to provide the most up-to-date information on products produced. While the CIR program includes both mandatory and voluntary surveys, the annual data are mandatory.

DUPLICATION IN COST OF MATERIALS AND VALUE OF SHIPMENTS

Data for cost of materials and value of shipments include varying amounts of duplication, especially at higher levels of aggregation. This is because the products of one establishment may be the materials of another. The value added statistics avoid this duplication and are, for most purposes, the best measure for comparing the relative economic importance of industries and geographic areas.

VALUE OF INDUSTRY SHIPMENTS COMPARED WITH VALUE OF PRODUCT SHIPMENTS

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing shows value of shipments data for industries and products. In the industry statistics tables and files, these data represent the total value of shipments of all establishments classified in a particular industry. The data include the shipments of the products classified in the industry (primary to the industry), products classified in other industries (secondary to the industry), and miscellaneous receipts (repair work, sale of scrap, research and development, installation receipts, and resales). Value of product shipments shown in the products statistics tables and files represent the total value of all products shipped that are classified as primary to an industry regardless of the classification of the producing establishment.

Appendix D. Geographic Notes

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix E. Metropolitan Areas

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix F. Footnotes for Products Statistics and Materials Consumed by Kind

Not applicable for this report.

Malt Manufacturing

1997

Issued November 1999

EC97M-3112C

1997 Economic Census

Manufacturing

Industry Series



USCENSUSBUREAU

Helping You Make Informed Decisions

U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The staff of the Manufacturing and Construction Division prepared this report. **Judy M. Dodds**, Assistant Chief for Census and Related Programs, was responsible for the overall planning, management, and coordination. **Kenneth Hansen**, Chief, Manufactured Durables Branch, assisted by **Mike Brown**, **Renee Coley**, **Raphael Corrado**, and **Milbren Thomas**, Section Chiefs, **Michael Zampogna**, Former Chief, Manufactured Nondurables Branch, assisted by **Allen Foreman**, **Robert Miller**, **Robert Reinard**, and **Nat Shelton**, Section Chiefs, and **Tom Lee**, **Robert Rosati**, and **Tom Flood**, Special Assistants, performed the planning and implementation. **Stephanie Angel**, **Brian Appert**, **Stanis Batton**, **Carol Beasley**, **Chris Blackburn**, **Larry Blumberg**, **Vera Harris-Bourne**, **Brenda Campbell**, **Suzanne Conard**, **Vance Davis**, **Mary Ellickson**, **Matt Gaines**, **Merry Glascoe**, **Kay Hanks**, **Karen Harshbarger**, **Nancy Higgins**, **James Hinckley**, **Walter Hunter**, **Jim Jamski**, **Evelyn Jordan**, **Robert Lee**, **John Linehan**, **Paul Marck**, **Keith McKenzie**, **Philippe Morris**, **Joanna Nguyen**, **Betty Pannell**, **Joyce Pomeroy**, **Venita Powell**, **Cynthia Ramsey**, **Chris Savage**, **Arona Stovall**, **Sue Sundermann**, **Thanos Theodoropoulos**, **Dora Thomas**, **Ann Truffa**, **Ronanne Vinson**, **Keeley Voor**, **Denneth Wallace**, **Tempie Whittington**, **Lissene Witt**, and **Mike Yamaner** provided primary staff assistance.

Brian Greenberg, Assistant Chief for Research and Methodology Programs, assisted by **Stacey Cole**, Chief, Manufacturing Programs Methodology Branch, and **Robert Struble**, Section Chief, provided the mathematical and statistical techniques as well as the coverage operations. **Jeffrey Dalzell** and **Cathy Ritenour** provided primary staff assistance.

Mendel D. Gayle, Chief, Forms, Publications, and Customer Services Branch, assisted by **Julius Smith Jr.** and **Baruti Taylor**, Section Chiefs, performed overall

coordination of the publication process. **Kim Credito**, **Patrick Duck**, **Chip Murph**, **Wanda Sledd**, and **Veronica White** provided primary staff assistance.

The Economic Planning and Coordination Division, **Lawrence A. Blum**, Assistant Chief for Collection Activities and **Shirin A. Ahmed**, Assistant Chief for Post-Collection Processing, assisted by **Dennis Shoemaker**, Chief, Post-Collection Census Processing Branch, **Brandy Yarbrough**, Section Chief, **Sheila Proudfoot**, **Richard Williamson**, **Andrew W. Hait**, and **Jennifer E. Lins**, was responsible for developing the systems and procedures for data collection, editing, review, correction and dissemination

The staff of the National Processing Center, **Judith N. Petty**, Chief, performed mailout preparation and receipt operations, clerical and analytical review activities, data keying, and geocoding review.

The Geography Division staff developed geographic coding procedures and associated computer programs.

The Economic Statistical Methods and Programming Division, **Charles P. Pautler Jr.**, Chief, developed and coordinated the computer processing systems. **Martin S. Harahush**, Assistant Chief for Quinquennial Programs, assisted by **Barbara Lambert** and **Christina Arledge** were responsible for design and implementation of the computer systems. **Gary T. Sheridan**, Chief, Manufacturing and Construction Branch, **Lori A. Guido** and **Roy A. Smith**, Section Chiefs, supervised the preparation of the computer programs.

Computer Services Division, **Debra Williams**, Chief, performed the computer processing.

The staff of the Administrative and Customer Services Division, **Walter C. Odom**, Chief, performed planning, design, composition, editorial review, and printing planning and procurement for publications, Internet products, and report forms. **Cynthia G. Brooks** provided publication coordination and editing.

Malt Manufacturing

1997

Issued November 1999

EC97M-3112C

1997 Economic Census

Manufacturing

Industry Series



U.S. Department of Commerce

William M. Daley,

Secretary

Robert L. Mallett,

Deputy Secretary

Economics

and Statistics

Administration

Robert J. Shapiro,

Under Secretary for

Economic Affairs

U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Kenneth Prewitt,

Director



**Economics
and Statistics
Administration**

Robert J. Shapiro,
Under Secretary
for Economic Affairs



U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Kenneth Prewitt,
Director

William G. Barron,
Deputy Director

Paula J. Schneider,
Principal Associate Director
for Programs

Frederick T. Knickerbocker,
Associate Director
for Economic Programs

Thomas L. Mesenbourg,
Assistant Director
for Economic Programs

William G. Bostic Jr.,
Chief, Manufacturing
and Construction Division

CONTENTS

Introduction to the Economic Census	1
Manufacturing	5

TABLES

1. Industry Statistics on NAICS Basis With Distribution Among 1987 SIC-Based Industries: 1997	7
2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1997	7
3. Detailed Statistics by Industry: 1997	8
4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size: 1997.....	9
5. Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1997	9
6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992.....	10
6b. Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992 .	--
7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1997 and 1992.....	10

APPENDIXES

A. Explanation of Terms	A-1
B. NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions	B-1
C. Coverage and Methodology.....	C-1
D. Geographic Notes	--
E. Metropolitan Areas	--
F. Footnotes for Products Statistics and Materials Consumed by Kind	--
G. Comparability of Product Classes and Product Codes: 1997 to 1992.....	G-1

-- Not applicable for this report.

Introduction to the Economic Census

PURPOSES AND USES OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUS

The economic census is the major source of facts about the structure and functioning of the Nation's economy. It provides essential information for government, business, industry, and the general public. Title 13 of the United States Code (Sections 131, 191, and 224) directs the Census Bureau to take the economic census every 5 years, covering years ending in 2 and 7.

The economic census furnishes an important part of the framework for such composite measures as the gross domestic product estimates, input/output measures, production and price indexes, and other statistical series that measure short-term changes in economic conditions. Specific uses of economic census data include the following:

- Policymaking agencies of the Federal Government use the data to monitor economic activity and assess the effectiveness of policies.
- State and local governments use the data to assess business activities and tax bases within their jurisdictions and to develop programs to attract business.
- Trade associations study trends in their own and competing industries, which allows them to keep their members informed of market changes.
- Individual businesses use the data to locate potential markets and to analyze their own production and sales performance relative to industry or area averages.

ALL-NEW INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATIONS

Data from the 1997 Economic Census are published primarily on the basis of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), unlike earlier censuses, which were published according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS is in the process of being adopted in the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Most economic census reports cover one of the following NAICS sectors:

21	Mining
22	Utilities
23	Construction
31-33	Manufacturing
42	Wholesale Trade
44-45	Retail Trade
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing
51	Information

52	Finance and Insurance
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises
56	Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services
61	Educational Services
62	Health Care and Social Assistance
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation
72	Accommodation and Foodservices
81	Other Services (except Public Administration)

(Not listed above are the Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting sector (NAICS 11), partially covered by the census of agriculture conducted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the Public Administration sector (NAICS 92), covered by the census of governments conducted by the Census Bureau.)

The 20 NAICS sectors are subdivided into 96 subsectors (three-digit codes), 313 industry groups (four-digit codes), and, as implemented in the United States, 1170 industries (five- and six-digit codes).

RELATIONSHIP TO SIC

While many of the individual NAICS industries correspond directly to industries as defined under the SIC system, most of the higher level groupings do not. Particular care should be taken in comparing data for retail trade, wholesale trade, and manufacturing, which are sector titles used in both NAICS and SIC, but cover somewhat different groups of industries. The industry definitions discuss the relationships between NAICS and SIC industries. Where changes are significant, it will not be possible to construct time series that include data for points both before and after 1997.

For 1997, data for auxiliary establishments (those functioning primarily to manage, service, or support the activities of their company's operating establishments, such as a central administrative office or warehouse) will not be included in the sector-specific reports. These data will be published separately.

GEOGRAPHIC AREA CODING

Accurate and complete information on the physical location of each establishment is required to tabulate the census data for the states, metropolitan areas (MAs), counties, parishes, and corporate municipalities including cities, towns, villages, and boroughs. Respondents were

required to report their physical location (street address, municipality, county, and state) if it differed from their mailing address. For establishments not surveyed by mail (and those single-establishment companies that did not provide acceptable information on physical location), location information from Internal Revenue Service tax forms is used as a basis for coding.

BASIS OF REPORTING

The economic census is conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each store, factory, shop, or other location. Each establishment is assigned a separate industry classification based on its primary activity and not that of its parent company.

DOLLAR VALUES

All dollar values presented are expressed in current dollars; i.e., 1997 data are expressed in 1997 dollars, and 1992 data, in 1992 dollars. Consequently, when making comparisons with prior years, users of the data should consider the changes in prices that have occurred.

All dollar values are shown in thousands of dollars.

AVAILABILITY OF ADDITIONAL DATA

Reports in Print and Electronic Media

All results of the 1997 Economic Census are available on the Census Bureau Internet site (www.census.gov) and on compact discs (CD-ROM) for sale by the Census Bureau. Unlike previous censuses, only selected highlights are published in printed reports. For more information, including a description of electronic and printed reports being issued, see the Internet site, or write to U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-8300, or call Customer Services at 301-457-4100.

Special Tabulations

Special tabulations of data collected in the 1997 Economic Census may be obtained, depending on availability of time and personnel, in electronic or tabular form. The data will be summaries subject to the same rules prohibiting disclosure of confidential information (including name, address, kind of business, or other data for individual business establishments or companies) that govern the regular publications.

Special tabulations are prepared on a cost basis. A request for a cost estimate, as well as exact specifications on the type and format of the data to be provided, should be directed to the Chief of the division named below, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-8300. To discuss a special tabulation before submitting specifications, call the appropriate division:

Manufacturing and Construction Division 301-457-4673
Service Sector Statistics Division 301-457-2668

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The economic census has been taken as an integrated program at 5-year intervals since 1967 and before that for 1954, 1958, and 1963. Prior to that time, individual components of the economic census were taken separately at varying intervals.

The economic census traces its beginnings to the 1810 Decennial Census, when questions on manufacturing were included with those for population. Coverage of economic activities was expanded for the 1840 Decennial Census and subsequent censuses to include mining and some commercial activities. The 1905 Manufactures Census was the first time a census was taken apart from the regular decennial population census. Censuses covering retail and wholesale trade and construction industries were added in 1930, as were some covering service trades in 1933. Censuses of construction, manufacturing, and the other business service censuses were suspended during World War II.

The 1954 Economic Census was the first census to be fully integrated: providing comparable census data across economic sectors, using consistent time periods, concepts, definitions, classifications, and reporting units. It was the first census to be taken by mail, using lists of firms provided by the administrative records of other Federal agencies. Since 1963, administrative records also have been used to provide basic statistics for very small firms, reducing or eliminating the need to send them census questionnaires.

The range of industries covered in the economic censuses expanded between 1967 and 1992. The census of construction industries began on a regular basis in 1967, and the scope of service industries, introduced in 1933, was broadened in 1967, 1977, and 1987. While a few transportation industries were covered as early as 1963, it was not until 1992 that the census broadened to include all of transportation, communications, and utilities. Also new for 1992 was coverage of financial, insurance, and real estate industries. With these additions, the economic census and the separate census of governments and census of agriculture collectively covered roughly 98 percent of all economic activity.

Printed statistical reports from the 1992 and earlier censuses provide historical figures for the study of long-term time series and are available in some large libraries. All of the census reports printed since 1967 are still available for sale on microfiche from the Census Bureau. CD-ROMs issued from the 1987 and 1992 Economic Censuses contain databases including nearly all data published in print, plus additional statistics, such as ZIP Code statistics, published only on CD-ROM.

SOURCES FOR MORE INFORMATION

More information about the scope, coverage, classification system, data items, and publications for each of the economic censuses and related surveys is published in the *Guide to the 1997 Economic Census and Related Statistics* at www.census.gov/econguide. More information on the methodology, procedures, and history of the censuses will be published in the *History of the 1997 Economic Census* at www.census.gov/econ/www/history.html.

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

The following abbreviations and symbols are used with the 1997 Economic Census data:

A	Standard error of 100 percent or more.
D	Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual companies; data are included in higher level totals.
F	Exceeds 100 percent because data include establishments with payroll exceeding revenue.
N	Not available or not comparable.
Q	Revenue not collected at this level of detail for multiestablishment firms.
S	Withheld because estimates did not meet publication standards.

V	Represents less than 50 vehicles or .05 percent.
X	Not applicable.
Y	Disclosure withheld because of insufficient coverage of merchandise lines.
Z	Less than half the unit shown.
a	0 to 19 employees.
b	20 to 99 employees.
c	100 to 249 employees.
e	250 to 499 employees.
f	500 to 999 employees.
g	1,000 to 2,499 employees.
h	2,500 to 4,999 employees.
i	5,000 to 9,999 employees.
j	10,000 to 24,999 employees.
k	25,000 to 49,999 employees.
l	50,000 to 99,999 employees.
m	100,000 employees or more.
p	10 to 19 percent estimated.
q	20 to 29 percent estimated.
r	Revised.
s	Sampling error exceeds 40 percent.
nec	Not elsewhere classified.
nsk	Not specified by kind.
–	Represents zero (page image/print only).
(CC)	Consolidated city.
(IC)	Independent city.

This page is intentionally blank.

Manufacturing

SCOPE

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing covers all manufacturing establishments with one or more paid employees. Manufacturing is defined as the mechanical, physical, or chemical transformation of materials or substances into new products. The assembly of components into new products is also considered manufacturing, except when it is appropriately classified as construction.

Establishments in the manufacturing sector are often described as plants, factories, or mills and typically use power-driven machines and materials-handling equipment. Also included in the manufacturing sector are some establishments that make products by hand, like custom tailors and the makers of custom draperies. While manufacturers typically do not sell to the public, some establishments like bakeries and candy stores that make products on the premises may be included.

While logging and publishing are no longer in the scope of manufacturing, data for these industries are included in the manufacturing industry reports, but are not included in the manufacturing state, summary, and other reports.

GENERAL

This report, from the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, is one of a series of 480 industry reports and 51 geographic area reports, each of which provides statistics for individual industries or states, respectively. Seven of the industry reports are for industries no longer in the manufacturing sector but are included with manufacturing for the 1997 census year. Also included for this sector are General, Product, and Materials Consumed Summary reports, a special report on Concentration Ratios in Manufacturing, and data files on Location of Manufacturing Plants.

Each industry report presents data for a six-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) industry. A description of the particular NAICS industry may be found in Appendix B. These reports include such statistics as number of establishments, employment, payroll, value added by manufacture, cost of materials consumed, value of shipments, capital expenditures, etc. Explanations of these and other terms may be found in Appendix A. The industry reports also include data for states with 100 employees or more in the industry.

State reports, which include the District of Columbia, present similar statistics at the “all manufacturing” level for each state and its metropolitan areas (MAs) with 250

employees or more, and for counties, consolidated cities, and places with 500 employees or more. The state reports also include six-digit NAICS level data for industries with 100 employees or more in the state.

The General Summary report contains industry and geographic area statistics summarized in one report. It includes higher levels of aggregation than the industry and state reports, as well as revisions to the data made after the release of the industry and state reports.

The Products and Materials Consumed reports summarize the products and materials data published in the industry reports. The Product Summary report also includes data from the Current Industrial Reports (CIR) and a special table with data for products that are primary to more than one industry, which are not in the industry reports.

The Concentration Ratios report publishes data on the percentage of value of shipments accounted for by the 4-, 8-, 20-, and 50-largest companies for each manufacturing industry. Also shown in this report are Hirschmann-Herfindahl Indexes for each industry.

The Location of Manufacturing data files contain statistics on the number of establishments for the three- and six-digit NAICS industry by state, county, place, and ZIP Code by employment-size of the establishment.

GEOGRAPHIC AREAS COVERED

Statistics at the six-digit NAICS industry level are shown for states and the District of Columbia in both the state and industry reports for cells with 100 employees or more.

The state reports also include data at the “all manufacturing” level for a variety of geographies that meet the employment criteria.

Data are available for the metropolitan areas (MAs) with 250 employees or more. The term MA is a general term used to encompass all of the specifically defined metropolitan areas. A consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) is made up of two or more contiguous primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSAs) with a combined population of at least 1 million. A PMSA is a subdivision of a CMSA that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links separate from the ties to other portions of the CMSA. A metropolitan statistical area (MSA) is an integrated economic and social unit with a population of at least 50,000. An MA is made up of one or more counties meeting standards of metropolitan character. In New England, cities and towns, rather than counties, are the

component geographic units. Determination of the MAs was made by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) as of June 30, 1997. The population estimates were from the 1990 Census of Population or a subsequent special census. When applicable, the make-up of an MA is included in Appendix E. Changes to geographical boundaries are noted in Appendix D.

The state reports include data for counties with 500 employees or more. These are the primary divisions of states, except in Louisiana where they are called parishes and in Alaska where they are called boroughs and census areas. Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia have one or more places that are independent of county organizations. These places are treated as counties and places. The counties and places are defined as of January 1, 1997.

The state reports include data for places with 500 employees or more. Places are typically cities, towns, and villages. They may be incorporated municipalities, semi-independent municipalities, special economic urban areas (SEUAs), or other place equivalents.

The state reports also include data for consolidated cities with 500 employees or more. Consolidated cities are made up of separately incorporated municipalities.

COMPARABILITY OF THE 1992 AND 1997 CENSUSES

The adoption of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) has had a major impact on the comparability of data between the 1992 and 1997 censuses. Approximately half of the industries in the manufacturing sector of NAICS do not have comparable industries in the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system that was used in the past. If industries are not comparable between the two censuses, historic data are not shown. When applicable, Appendix G shows the product class and product comparability between the two systems.

While most of the change affecting the manufacturing sector was change within the sector, some industries left manufacturing and others came into manufacturing. Prominent among those leaving manufacturing are logging and portions of publishing. Prominent among the industries coming into the manufacturing sector are bakeries, candy stores where candy is made on the premises, custom tailors, makers of custom draperies, and tire retreading. Data for the industries coming into manufacturing as well as those leaving manufacturing are included in the manufacturing industry report series for 1997. However, the state and summary reports only include data for industries in the NAICS definition of manufacturing.

Another change resulting from the conversion to NAICS is that data for central administrative offices (CAOs) associated with manufacturing are not included along side the manufacturing data. This change affects data in the state reports and the general summary.

DISCLOSURE

In accordance with Federal law governing census reports (Title 13 of the United States Code), no data are published that would disclose the operations of an individual establishment or company. However, the number of establishments classified in a specific industry or geography is not considered a disclosure, and may be released even when other information is withheld.

The disclosure analysis for the industry statistics files is based on the total value of shipments. When the total value of shipments cannot be shown without disclosing information for individual companies, the complete line is suppressed except for capital expenditures. However, the suppressed data are included in higher-level totals. A separate disclosure analysis is performed for capital expenditures that can be suppressed even though value of shipments data are published.

AVAILABILITY OF MORE FREQUENT ECONOMIC DATA

The Census Bureau conducts the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) in each of the 4 years between the economic censuses. The ASM is a probability-based sample of approximately 58,000 establishments and collects many of the same industry statistics (including employment, payroll, value of shipments, etc.) as the economic census. However, there are selected statistics not included in the ASM. Among these are the number of companies and establishments, detailed product and materials data, and substate geographic data.

In addition to the ASM, the Census Bureau conducts a Current Industrial Reports (CIR) program. The CIR publishes detailed product statistics for selected manufacturing industries at the U.S. level annually and, in some cases, monthly and/or quarterly. For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, the annual CIR data are included in the Product Summary report.

The Census Bureau also conducts the monthly Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories, and Orders (M3) program, which publishes detailed statistics for manufacturing industries at the U.S. level.

Table 1. Industry Statistics on NAICS Basis With Distribution Among 1987 SIC-Based Industries: 1997

[NAICS codes appear in bold type. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS or SIC code	Industry	Com-panies ¹	All estab-lish-ments ²	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expendi-tures (\$1,000)
				Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311213	Malt mfg	20	35	1 341	56 785	934	1 800	34 241	209 848	562 051	788 613	41 932
208300	Malt	N	35	1 341	56 785	934	1 800	34 241	209 848	562 051	788 613	41 932

¹For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

²Includes establishments with payroll at any time during the year.

Table 2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1997

[States that are disclosures or with less than 100 employees are not shown. For explanation of terms, see appendixes. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Industry and geographic area	E ¹	All establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expendi-tures (\$1,000)
		Total	With 20 em-ploy-ees or more	Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311213, MALT MFG												
United States	1	35	19	1 341	56 785	934	1 800	34 241	209 848	562 051	788 613	41 932
Minnesota	-	8	4	265	10 967	209	389	7 452	49 171	138 724	195 489	6 887
Wisconsin	1	9	7	499	21 961	361	799	13 939	78 902	194 928	279 554	22 464

* Hawaii has no incorporated places in the sense of functioning governmental units; however, in agreement with Hawaiian law, the Bureau of the Census reports data for census designated places (CDPs) which have been designated as place equivalents. Those CDPs, only for the state of Hawaii, with 2,500 or more population are recognized.

¹Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of the figures shown: 1-10 to 19 percent; 2-20 to 29 percent; 3-30 to 39 percent; 4-40 to 49 percent; 5-50 to 59 percent; 6-60 to 69 percent; 7-70 to 79 percent; 8-80 to 89 percent; 9-90 percent or more.

Table 3. Detailed Statistics by Industry: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	Value	Item	Value
311213, MALT MFG		311213, MALT MFG—Con.	
Companies ¹ number..	20	Value added \$1,000..	209 848
All establishments number..	35	Total inventories, beginning of year \$1,000..	229 675
Establishments with 1 to 19 employees number..	16	Finished goods inventories, beginning of year \$1,000..	88 033
Establishments with 20 to 99 employees number..	16	Work-in-process inventories, beginning of year \$1,000..	52 113
Establishments with 100 employees or more number..	3	Materials and supplies inventories, beginning of year \$1,000..	89 529
All employees number..	1 341	Total inventories, end of year \$1,000..	214 301
Total compensation ² \$1,000..	70 939	Finished goods inventories, end of year \$1,000..	84 944
Annual payroll \$1,000..	56 785	Work-in-process inventories, end of year \$1,000..	38 488
Total fringe benefits \$1,000..	14 154	Materials and supplies inventories, end of year \$1,000..	90 869
Production workers, average for year number..	934	Gross book value of total assets at beginning of year \$1,000..	608 744
Production workers on March 12 number..	943	Total capital expenditures (new and used) \$1,000..	41 932
Production workers on May 12 number..	939	Capital expenditures for buildings and other structures (new and used) \$1,000..	11 558
Production workers on August 12 number..	952	Capital expenditures for machinery and equipment (new and used) \$1,000..	30 374
Production workers on November 12 number..	902	Total retirements ² \$1,000..	3 506
Production-worker hours 1,000..	1 800	Gross book value of total assets at end of year \$1,000..	647 170
Production-worker wages \$1,000..	34 241	Total depreciation during year ² \$1,000..	28 849
Total cost of materials \$1,000..	562 051	Total rental payments ² \$1,000..	291
Cost of materials, parts, containers, etc., consumed \$1,000..	515 932	Buildings and other structures rental payments ² \$1,000..	61
Cost of resales \$1,000..	1 880	Machinery and equipment rental payments ² \$1,000..	230
Cost of fuels \$1,000..	24 913	Cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and other structures ³ \$1,000..	995
Cost of purchased electricity \$1,000..	16 645	Response coverage ratio ⁴ percent..	76
Cost of contract work \$1,000..	2 681	Cost of purchased services for the repair of machinery and equipment ³ \$1,000..	9 925
Quantity of electricity purchased for heat and power 1,000 kWh..	424 464	Response coverage ratio ⁴ percent..	76
Quantity of electricity generated less sold for heat and power 1,000 kWh..	D	Cost of purchased communications services ³ \$1,000..	716
Total value of shipments \$1,000..	788 613	Response coverage ratio ⁴ percent..	76
Primary products value of shipments \$1,000..	781 051	Cost of purchased legal services ³ \$1,000..	447
Secondary products value of shipments \$1,000..	—	Response coverage ratio ⁴ percent..	76
Total miscellaneous receipts \$1,000..	7 562	Cost of purchased accounting and bookkeeping services ³ \$1,000..	142
Value of resales \$1,000..	2 842	Response coverage ratio ⁴ percent..	76
Contract receipts \$1,000..	D	Cost of purchased advertising services ³ \$1,000..	184
Other miscellaneous receipts \$1,000..	D	Response coverage ratio ⁴ percent..	76
Primary products specialization ratio percent..	100	Cost of purchased software and other data processing services ³ \$1,000..	568
Value of primary products shipments made in all industries \$1,000..	783 102	Response coverage ratio ⁴ percent..	76
Value of primary products shipments made in this industry \$1,000..	781 051	Cost of purchased refuse removal (including hazardous waste) services ³ \$1,000..	330
Value of primary products shipments made in other industries \$1,000..	2 051	Response coverage ratio ⁴ percent..	76
Coverage ratio percent..	99		

¹For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

²These items are collected in the ASM and estimated for the remaining establishments; therefore, the levels of estimation are higher than for other items in the table.

³Based on ASM sample data.

⁴A response coverage ratio is derived for this item by calculating the ratio of the weighted employment (establishment data multiplied by sample weight) for those ASM establishments that reported to the weighted total employment for all ASM establishments classified in this industry.

Note: The amounts shown for purchased services reflect only those services that establishments purchase from other companies.

Table 4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Employment size class	All establishments			All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)
	E ¹	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311213, MALT MFG												
All establishments	1	35	19	1 341	56 785	934	1 800	34 241	209 848	562 051	788 613	41 932
Establishments with 1 to 4 employees	8	9	—	13	320	12	16	301	1 324	3 680	5 091	193
Establishments with 5 to 9 employees	3	5	—	37	1 225	25	67	751	1 632	8 852	13 527	473
Establishments with 10 to 19 employees	—	2	—	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Establishments with 20 to 49 employees	3	10	10	374	13 906	273	532	8 897	55 917	146 434	209 464	7 528
Establishments with 50 to 99 employees	—	6	6	473	20 032	360	734	13 399	99 685	239 012	340 010	20 245
Establishments with 100 to 249 employees	—	3	3	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Establishments with 250 to 499 employees	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Establishments with 500 to 999 employees	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Establishments with 1,000 to 2,499 employees	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Establishments with 2,500 employees or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Administrative records ²	9	8	—	45	1 325	33	54	910	4 876	15 381	20 701	1 295

¹Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of the figures shown: 1–10 to 19 percent; 2–20 to 29 percent; 3–30 to 39 percent; 4–40 to 49 percent; 5–50 to 59 percent; 6–60 to 69 percent; 7–70 to 79 percent; 8–80 to 89 percent; 9–90 percent or more.

²Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. Data are also included in respective size classes shown.

Table 5. Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS industry or product class code	Industry or primary product class	All establishments	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)
			Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311213	Malt mfg	35	1 341	56 785	934	1 800	34 241	209 848	562 051	788 613	41 932

Table 6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992

[Includes quantity and value of products of this industry produced by (1) establishments classified in this industry (primary) and (2) establishments classified in other industries (secondary). Transfers of products of this industry from one establishment of a company to another establishment of the same company (interplant transfers) are also included. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product code	Product	1997				1992			
		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments	
				Quantity	Value (\$1,000)			Quantity	Value (\$1,000)
311213	Malt beverages	N	X	X	783 102	N	X	X	573 279
3112130	Barley, rye, wheat, corn, and rice malt sprouts and malt byproducts (screenings, chaff, skimmings, etc.)	N	X	X	783 102	N	X	X	573 279
31121301	Barley, rye, wheat, corn, and rice malt sprouts and malt byproducts (screenings, chaff, skimmings, etc.)	N	X	X	783 102	N	X	X	N
3112130100	Barley, rye, wheat, corn, and rice malt sprouts and malt byproducts (screenings, chaff, skimmings, etc.) mil lb..	19	X	P6 424.4	783 102	N	X	N	N
3112130Y	Malt, nsk, total	N	X	X	-	N	X	X	N
3112130YWW	Malt, nsk, for nonadministrative-record establishments..... mil lb..	N	X	-	-	N	X	N	N
3112130YWY	Malt, nsk, for administrative-record establishments.....	N	X	X	-	N	X	X	-

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.

@ Additional data are available for these codes at the aggregate U.S. level in the Current Industrial Report (CIR) series; see Appendix F for the CIR survey number and title.

\$ This product is primary to more than one industry; see Appendix F for a listing of the related product codes.

Note: For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: P 10 to 19 percent estimated; Q 20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by S.

Table 6b. Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992

[Not applicable for this report]

Table 7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1997 and 1992

[Includes quantity and cost of materials consumed or put into production by establishments classified only in this industry. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS material code	Material consumed	1997		1992	
		Quantity	Delivered cost (\$1,000)	Quantity	Delivered cost (\$1,000)
311213	MALT MFG				
11119911	Barley	155.3	502 201	128.9	326 855
00970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies	X	7 376	X	N
00971000	Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies, n.s.k.	X	6 355	X	D

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.

Note: For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: P 10 to 19 percent estimated; Q 20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by S.

Appendix A.

Explanation of Terms

BEGINNING- AND END-OF-YEAR INVENTORIES

Respondents were asked to report their beginning-of-year and end-of-year inventories at cost or market. Effective with the 1982 Economic Census, this change to a uniform instruction for reporting inventories was introduced for all sector reports. Prior to 1982, respondents were permitted to value inventories using any generally accepted accounting method (FIFO, LIFO, market, to name a few). Beginning in 1982, LIFO users were asked to first report inventory values prior to the LIFO adjustment and then to report the LIFO reserve and the LIFO value after adjustment for the reserve.

Inventory Data by Stage of Fabrication

Total inventories and three detailed components (1) finished goods, (2) work-in-process, and (3) materials, supplies, fuels, etc., were collected.

When using inventory data by stage of fabrication for “all industries” and at the three-digit subsector level, it should be noted that an item treated as a finished product by an establishment in one industry may be reported as a raw material by an establishment in a different industry. For example, the finished-product inventories of a steel mill would be reported as raw materials by a stamping plant. Such differences are present in the inventory figures by stage of fabrication shown for all publication levels.

COST OF MATERIALS

This term refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed, whether purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

Included in this item are:

1. Cost of parts, components, containers, etc.—Includes all raw materials, semifinished goods, parts, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year.
2. Cost of products bought and sold in the same condition.

3. Cost of fuels consumed for heat and power—Includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed, whether purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.
4. Cost of purchased electricity—The cost of purchased electric energy represents the amount actually used during the year for heat and power. In addition, information was collected on the quantity of electric energy generated by the establishment and the quantity of electric energy sold or transferred to other plants of the same company.
5. Cost of contract work—This term applies to work done by others on materials furnished by the manufacturing establishment. The actual cost of the material is to be reported on the cost of materials, parts, and containers line of this item. The term “Contract Work” refers to the fee a company pays to another company to perform a service.

Specific Materials Consumed

In addition to the total cost of materials, which every establishment was required to report, information also was collected for most manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. The inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. If less than \$25,000 of a listed material was consumed by an establishment, the cost data could be reported in the “Cost of all other materials...,” Census material code 00970099. Also, the cost of materials for small establishments for which administrative records or short forms were used was imputed into the “Materials not specified by kind,” Census materials code 00971000.

Duplication in Cost of Materials and Value of Shipment

The aggregate of the cost of materials and value of shipments figures for industry groups and for all manufacturing industries includes large amounts of duplication since the products of some industries are used as materials by others. This duplication results, in part, from the addition of related industries representing successive

stages in the production of a finished manufactured product. Examples are the addition of flour mills to bakeries in the food group and the addition of pulp mills to paper mills in the paper and allied products group of industries. Estimates of the overall extent of this duplication indicate that the value of manufactured products exclusive of such duplication (the value of finished manufactures) tends to approximate two-thirds of the total value of products reported in the survey.

Duplication of products within individual industries is significant within a number of industry groups, e.g., machinery and transportation industries. These industries frequently include complete machinery and their parts. In this case, the parts made for original equipment are materials consumed for assembly plants in the same industry.

Even when no significant amount of duplication is involved, value of shipments figures are deficient as measures of the relative economic importance of individual manufacturing industries or geographic areas because of the wide variation in ratio of materials, labor, and other processing costs of value of shipments, both among industries and within the same industry.

Before 1962, cost of materials and value of shipments were not published for some industries which included considerable duplication. Since then, these data have been published for all industries at the U.S. level and beginning in 1964, for all geographic levels.

COST OF PURCHASED SERVICES

Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) establishments were requested to provide information on the cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and other structures, the repair of machinery, communication services, legal services, accounting and bookkeeping services, advertising, software and other data processing services, and refuse removal. Each of these items reflects the costs paid directly by the establishment and excludes salaries paid to employees of the establishment for these services.

Included in the cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and machinery are payments made for all maintenance and repair work on buildings and equipment. Payments made to other establishments of the same company and for repair and maintenance of any leased property also are included. Extensive repairs or reconstruction that was capitalized is considered capital expenditures and is, therefore, excluded from this item. Repair and maintenance costs provided by an owner as part of a rental contract or incurred directly by an establishment in using its own work force also are excluded.

Included in the cost of purchased advertising services are payments for printing, media coverage, and other advertising services and materials.

Included in the cost of purchased software and other data processing services are all purchases by the establishment from other companies. Excluded are services provided by other establishments of the same company (such as by a separate data processing unit).

Included in the cost of purchased refuse removal services are all costs of refuse removal services paid by the establishment, including costs for hazardous waste removal or treatment. Excluded are all costs included in rental payments or as capital expenditures.

Response Coverage Ratio

A response coverage ratio is a measure of the extent to which respondents report for an item. The estimate is made by calculating the ratio value of the weighted total employment data for all the ASM establishments that report the item to the weighted total employment data for all ASM establishments classified in an industry (reporters and non-reporters).

DEPRECIATION CHARGES FOR FIXED ASSETS

This item includes depreciation and amortization charged during the year against assets. Depreciation charged against fixed assets acquired since the beginning of the year and against assets sold or retired during the year are components of this category. Respondents were requested to make certain that they did not report accumulated depreciation.

EMPLOYEES

This item includes all full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments during any part of the pay period which included the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employees" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average for the payroll periods including the 12th of March, May, August, and November.

Production Workers

This item includes workers (up through the line-supervisor level) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, receiving, storing, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping (but not delivering), maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e.g., power plant), recordkeeping, and other services closely associated with these production operations at the establishment covered by the report. Employees above the working-supervisor level are excluded from this item.

All Other Employees

This item covers nonproduction employees of the manufacturing establishment including those engaged in factory supervision above the line-supervisor level. It

includes sales (including driver-salespersons), sales delivery (highway truck drivers and their helpers), advertising, credit, collection, installation and servicing of own products, clerical and routine office functions, executive, purchasing, financing, legal, personnel (including cafeteria, medical, etc.), professional, and technical employees. Also included are employees on the payroll of the manufacturing establishment engaged in the construction of major additions or alterations utilized as a separate work force.

FRINGE BENEFITS

Fringe benefits are divided into legally required expenditures and payments for voluntary programs. The legally required portion consists primarily of Federal old age and survivors' insurance, unemployment compensation, and workers' compensation. Payments for voluntary programs include all programs not specifically required by legislation whether they were employer initiated or the result of collective bargaining. They include the employer portion of such plans as insurance premiums, premiums for supplemental accident and sickness insurance, pension plans, supplemental unemployment compensation, welfare plans, stock purchase plans on which the employer payment is not subject to withholding tax, and deferred profit-sharing plans. They exclude such items as company-operated cafeterias, in-plant medical services, free parking lots, discounts on employee purchases, and uniforms and work clothing for employees.

GROSS BOOK VALUE OF DEPRECIABLE ASSETS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR (BOY) AND END OF YEAR (EOY)

Total value of depreciable assets is collected on all census forms. It shows the value of depreciable assets for the beginning of year and end of year. The data encompass all fixed depreciable assets on the books of establishments. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, machinery, and equipment (production, office, and transportation equipment) for which depreciation reserves are maintained. Excluded are nondepreciable capital assets including inventories and intangible assets, such as timber and mineral rights.

The definition of fixed depreciable assets is consistent with the definition of capital expenditures. For example, expenditures include actual capital outlays during the year rather than the final value of equipment put in place and buildings completed during the year. Accordingly, the value of assets at the end of the year includes the value of construction in progress.

In addition, respondents were requested to make certain that assets at the beginning of the year plus capital expenditures, less retirements, equaled assets at the end of the year.

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND COMPANIES

A separate report was required for each manufacturing establishment (plant) with one employee or more. An establishment is defined as a single physical location where manufacturing is performed. A company, on the other hand, is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

If the company operated at different physical locations, even if the individual locations were producing the same line of goods, a separate report was requested for each location. If the company operated in two or more distinct lines of manufacturing at the same location, a separate report was requested for each activity.

An establishment not in operation for any portion of the year was requested to return the report form with the proper notation in the "Operational Status" section of the form. In addition, the establishment was requested to report data on any employees, capital expenditures, inventories, or shipments from inventories during the year.

PAYROLL

This item includes the gross earnings of all employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments paid in the calendar year. Respondents were told they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax. It includes all forms of compensation, such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' social security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of corporations; it excludes payments to proprietors or partners of unincorporated concerns. Also excluded are payments to members of Armed Forces and pensioners carried on the active payrolls of manufacturing establishments.

The census definition of payrolls is identical to that recommended to all Federal statistical agencies by the Office of Management and Budget. It should be noted that this definition does not include employers' social security contributions or other nonpayroll labor costs, such as employees' pension plans, group insurance premiums, and workers' compensation.

The ASM provides estimates of employers' total supplemental labor costs (those required by Federal and state laws and those incurred voluntarily or as part of collective bargaining agreements).

PRODUCT CODES AND CLASSES OF PRODUCTS

NAICS United States industries are identified by a six-digit code, in contrast to the four-digit SIC code. The longer code accommodates the large number of sectors and allows more flexibility in designing subsectors. Each

product or service is assigned a ten-digit code. The product coding structure represents an extension by the Census Bureau of the six-digit industry classifications of the manufacturing and mining sectors. The classification system operates so that the industrial coverage is progressively narrower with the successive addition of digits. This is illustrated as follows:

NAICS level	NAICS code	Description
Industry	33461	Manufacturing and reproduction of magnetic and optical media
U.S. industry	334612	Reproduction of software
Product class	3346120	Prerecorded compact disc (except software), tape, and record reproducing
BLS link code	3346120X	
Product code	3346120XXX	

As in previous censuses, data were collected for most industries on the quantity and value of individual products shipped. In the 1997 census program, information was collected on the output of almost 10,000 individual product items.

In the new system, there are about 1,500 product classes (seven-digit codes), about 6,000 census products (ten-digit codes), and an additional 3,700 CIR products (ten-digit codes). The ten-digit products are considered the primary products of the industry with the same first six digits.

The list of products for which separate information was collected was prepared after consultation with industry and government representatives. Comparability with previous figures was given considerable weight in the selection of product categories so that comparable 1992 information is presented for most products.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if quantity was not significant or could not be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected.

Shipments include both commercial shipments and transfers of products to other plants of the same company. For industries in which a considerable portion of the total shipments is transferred to other plants of the same company, separate information on interplant transfers also was collected. Moreover, for products that are used to a large degree within the same establishment as materials or components in the fabrication of other products, total production and often consumption of the item within the plant (quantity produced and consumed) was collected. Typically, the information on production also was collected for products for which there are significant differences between total production and shipments in a given year because of wide fluctuations in finished goods inventories. Other measures of output of products with long production cycles were used as appropriate and feasible.

PRIMARY PRODUCT CLASS CODE

This file presents selected statistics for establishments according to their degree of specialization in products primary to their industry. This field contains either the six-digit North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) industry code corresponding to all establishments in the industry, or the seven-digit NAICS product class code for all establishments within the industry that are specialized in a particular product class. Product class specialization is determined by evaluating the ratio of the largest primary product class shipments to total product shipments (primary plus secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishment.

PRODUCTION-WORKER HOURS

This item covers hours worked or paid for at the plant, including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave.

QUANTITY OF ELECTRIC ENERGY CONSUMED FOR HEAT AND POWER

Data on the cost of purchased electric energy were collected on all census forms. However, data on the quantity of purchased electric energy were collected only on the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) form. In addition, information is collected on the quantity of electric energy generated by the establishment and the quantity of electric energy sold or transferred to other plants of the same company.

RENTAL PAYMENTS

Total rental payments are collected on all census forms. However, the breakdown between rental payments for buildings and other structures and rental payments for machinery and equipment is collected only on the ASM forms. This item includes rental payments for the use of all items for which depreciation reserves would be maintained if they were owned by the establishment, e.g., structures and buildings, and production, office, and transportation equipment. Excluded are royalties and other payments for the use of intangibles and depletable assets and land rents where separable.

When an establishment of a multiestablishment company was charged rent by another part of the same company for the use of assets owned by the company, it was instructed to exclude that cost from rental payments. However, the book value (original cost) of these company-owned assets was to be reported as assets of the establishment at the end of the year.

If there were assets at an establishment rented from another company and the rents were paid centrally by the head office of the establishment, the company was instructed to report these rental payments as if they were paid directly by the establishment.

RETIREMENTS OF DEPRECIABLE ASSETS

Included in this item is the gross value of assets sold, retired, scrapped, destroyed, etc., during the calendar year. When a complete operation or establishment changed ownership, the respondent was instructed to report the value of the assets sold at the original cost as recorded in the books of the seller. The respondent also was requested to report retirements of equipment or structures owned by a parent company that the establishment was using as if it were a tenant.

TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES (NEW AND USED)

For establishments in operation and any known plants under construction, manufacturers were asked to report their new and used expenditures for (1) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments and (2) machinery and equipment used for replacement and additions to plant capacity if they were of the type for which depreciation accounts were ordinarily maintained.

Totals for expenditures include the costs of assets leased from nonmanufacturing concerns through capital leases. New facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations are excluded. Also excluded are expenditures for land and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses.

For any equipment or structure transferred for the use of the reporting establishment by the parent company or one of its subsidiaries, the value at which it was transferred to the establishment was to be reported. If an establishment changed ownership during the year, the cost of the fixed assets (building and equipment) was to be reported.

VALUE ADDED

This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments (products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered). The result of this calculation is adjusted by the addition of value added by merchandising operations (i.e., the difference between the sales value and the cost of merchandise sold without further manufacture, processing, or assembly) plus the net change in finished goods and work-in-process between the beginning and end-of-year inventories.

For those industries where value of production is collected instead of value of shipments, value added is adjusted only for the change in work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of year. For those

industries where value of work done is collected, the value added does not include an adjustment for the change in finished goods or work-in-process inventories.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the figure for value of shipments that results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

VALUE OF SHIPMENTS

This item covers the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts, such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sales of products bought and sold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from material owned by it, whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value, including not only the direct cost of production but also a reasonable proportion of “all other costs” (including company overhead) and profit.

In addition to the value for NAICS defined products, aggregates of the following categories of miscellaneous receipts are reported as part of a total establishment’s value of product shipments:

1. Reported contract work—Receipts for work or services that a plant performed for others on their materials.
2. Value of resales—Sales of products brought and sold without further manufacture, processing, or assembly.
3. Other miscellaneous receipts—Such as repair work, installation, sales of scrap, etc.

Industry primary product value of shipments represents one of the three components of value of shipments. These components are:

1. Primary products value of shipments.
2. Secondary product value of shipments.
3. Total miscellaneous receipts.

Primary product shipments is used in the calculations of industry specialization ratio and industry coverage ratio. The term “Value of primary products shipments made in this industry” is used in this publication and refers to the same data.

Duplication in Cost of Materials and Value of Shipment

The aggregate of the cost of materials and value of shipments figures for industry groups and for all manufacturing industries includes large amounts of duplication since the products of some industries are used as materials by others. This duplication results, in part, from the addition of related industries representing successive stages in the production of a finished manufactured product. Examples are the addition of flour mills to bakeries in the food group and the addition of pulp mills to paper mills in the paper and allied products group of industries. Estimates of the overall extent of this duplication indicate that the value of manufactured products exclusive of such duplication (the value of finished manufactures) tends to approximate two-thirds of the total value of products reported in the annual survey.

Duplication of products within individual industries is significant within a number of industry groups, e.g., machinery and transportation industries. These industries frequently include complete machinery and their parts. In this case, the parts made for original equipment are materials consumed for assembly plants in the same industry.

Even when no significant amount of duplication is involved, value of shipments figures are deficient as measures of the relative economic importance of individual manufacturing industries or geographic areas because of the wide variation in ratio of materials, labor, and other processing costs of value of shipments, both among industries and within the same industry.

Before 1962, cost of materials and value of shipments were not published for some industries which included considerable duplication. Since then, these data have been published for all industries at the U.S. level and beginning in 1964, for all geographic levels.

Specialization and Coverage Ratios

These items are not collected on the report forms but are derived from the data shown in Table 3. An establishment is classified in a particular industry if its shipments of primary products of that industry exceed in value its shipments of the products of any other single industry.

An establishment's shipments include those products assigned to an industry (primary products), those considered primary to other industries (secondary products), and receipts for miscellaneous activities (merchandising, contract work, resales, etc.). Specialization and coverage ratios have been developed to measure the relationship of primary product shipments to the data on shipments for the industry shown in Tables 1a through 5 and data on product shipments shown in Tables 6a and 6b.

Specialization ratio represents the ratio of primary product shipments to total product shipments (primary and secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishments classified in the industry.

Coverage ratio represents the ratio of primary products shipped by the establishments classified in the industry to the total shipments of such products that are shipped by all manufacturing establishments wherever classified.

Appendix B.

NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions

311213 MALT MANUFACTURING

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing malt from barley, rye, or other grains.

The data published with NAICS code 311213 include the following SIC industry:

2083 Malt

Appendix C.

Coverage and Methodology

MAIL/NONMAIL UNIVERSE

The manufacturing universe includes about 400,000 establishments. This number includes those industries in the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) definition of manufacturing, but not those industries leaving the manufacturing sector in the classification change. The amounts of information requested from manufacturing establishments were dependent upon a number of factors. The more important considerations were the size of the company and whether it was included in the annual survey of manufactures (ASM). The methods of obtaining information for the various subsets of the universe to arrive at the aggregate figures shown in the publication are described below:

1. Small single-establishment companies not sent a report form.

Approximately 40 percent of the manufacturing establishments were small single-establishment companies that were excused from filing a census report. Selection of these establishments was based on two factors: annual payroll and our ability to assign the correct six-digit NAICS industry classification to the establishment. For each four-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) industry code, an annual payroll cutoff was determined. These cutoffs were derived so that the establishments with payroll less than the cutoff were expected to account for no more than 3 percent of the value of shipments for the industry. Generally, all single-establishment companies with less than 5 employees were excused, while all establishments with more than 20 employees were mailed forms. Establishments below the cutoff that could not be directly assigned a six-digit NAICS code were mailed a classification report which requested information for assigning NAICS industry codes. Establishments below the cutoff that could be directly assigned a six-digit NAICS code were excused from filing any report. For below cutoff establishments, information on the physical location, payroll, and receipts was obtained from the administrative records of other Federal agencies under special arrangements that safeguarded their confidentiality.

Estimates of data for these small establishments were developed using industry averages in conjunction with the administrative information. The value of shipments and cost of materials were not distributed among specific products and materials for these

establishments but were included in the product and material “not specified by kind” (nsc) categories.

The industry classification codes included in the administrative-record files were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. As a result, an indeterminate number of establishments were erroneously coded to a four-digit SIC industry and then erroneously re-coded to a six-digit NAICS industry. This was especially true whenever there was a relatively fine line of demarcation between industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity.

Sometimes the administrative-record cases had only two- or three-digit SIC group classification codes available in the files. For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, these establishments were sent a separate classification form, which requested information on the products and services of the establishment. This form was used to code many of these establishments to the appropriate six-digit NAICS level. Establishments that did not return the classification form were coded later to those six-digit NAICS industries identified as “All other” industries within the given subsector.

As a result of these situations, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified by industry. However, such possible misclassification has no significant effect on the statistics other than on the number of companies and establishments.

The total establishment count for individual industries should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the count of total number of establishments.

2. Establishments sent a report form.

The establishments covered in the mail canvass were divided into three groups:

- a. ASM sample establishments.

This group accounts for approximately 15 percent of all manufacturing establishments. The ASM panel covers all the units of large manufacturing establishments as well as a sample of the medium and smaller establishments. The probability of selection was proportionate to size. For more information, see the Description of the ASM Survey Sample.

In an economic census year, the ASM report form (MA-1000) replaces the first page of the regular census form for those establishments included in the ASM. In addition to information on employment, payroll, and other items normally requested on the regular census form, establishments in the ASM sample were requested to supply additional information on gross book value of assets and capital expenditures. ASM establishments were also requested to provide information on retirements, depreciation, rental payments, and supplemental labor costs. For establishments not included in the ASM, these additional items were estimated using relationships observed in the ASM establishment data. The census statistics for these variables are a sum of the ASM establishment data and the estimated data for non-ASM establishments. ASM establishments were also requested to provide information for selected purchased services. The census statistics for the purchased service items were derived solely from the ASM establishments. See Appendix A, Explanation of Terms for an explanation of these items. The census part of the report form is 1 of 220 versions containing product, material, and special inquiries. The diversity of manufacturing activities necessitated the use of this many forms to canvass the 480 manufacturing industries. Each form was developed for a group of related industries.

Appearing on each form was a list of products primary to the group of related industries as well as secondary products and miscellaneous services that establishments classified in these industries were likely to perform. Respondents were requested to identify the products, the value of each product, and, in many cases, the quantity of the product shipped during the survey year. Space also was provided for the respondent to describe products not specifically identified on the form.

The report form also contained a materials-consumed inquiry which varied from form to form depending on the industries being canvassed. The respondents were asked to review a list of materials generally used in their production processes. From this list, each establishment was requested to identify those materials consumed during the survey year, the cost of each, and, in certain cases, the quantity consumed. Once again, space was provided for the respondent to describe significant materials not identified on the form.

A wide variety of special inquiries was included to measure activities peculiar to a given industry, such as operations performed and equipment used.

b. Large and medium establishments (non-ASM).

Approximately 30 percent of all manufacturing establishments were included in this group. A variable cutoff, based on administrative-record payroll data and determined on an industry-by-industry basis, was used to select those establishments that were to receive 1 of the 220 economic census – manufacturing regular forms. The first page, requesting establishment data for items such as employment and payroll, was standard but did not contain the detailed statistics included on the ASM form. The product, material, and special inquiry sections supplied were based on the historical industry classification of the establishment.

c. Small single-establishment companies (non-ASM).

This group includes approximately 15 percent of all manufacturing establishments. For those industries where application of the variable cutoff for administrative-record cases resulted in a large number of small establishments being included in the mail canvass, an abbreviated or short form was used. These establishments received 1 of the 31 versions of the short form, which requested summary product and material data and totals but no details on employment, payroll, cost of materials, inventories, and capital expenditures.

Use of the short form has no adverse effect on published totals for the industry statistics because the same data were collected on the short form as on the long form. However, detailed information on products and materials consumed was not collected on the short form; thus, its use would increase the value of the nsk categories.

INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION OF ESTABLISHMENTS

Each of the establishments covered in the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing was classified in 1 of 480 industries (473 manufacturing industries and 7 former manufacturing industries) in accordance with the industry definitions in the 1997 NAICS Manual. This is the first edition of the NAICS Manual and it is a major change from the 1987 SIC Manual that was used previously. Appendix A of the 1997 NAICS Manual notes the comparability between the 1987 SIC and 1997 NAICS classification systems. When applicable, Appendix G of this report shows the product class and product comparability between the two systems for data in this report.

In the NAICS system, an industry is generally defined as a group of establishments that have similar production processes. To the extent practical, the system uses supply-based or production-oriented concepts in defining industries. The resulting group of establishments must be significant in terms of number, value added by manufacture, value of shipments, and number of employees.

The coding system works in such a way that the definitions progressively become narrower with successive additions of numerical digits. In the manufacturing sector for 1997, there are 21 subsectors (three-digit NAICS), 86 industry groups (four-digit NAICS), 184 NAICS industries (five-digit NAICS) that are comparable with Canadian and Mexican classification, and 473 U.S. industries (six-digit NAICS). This represents an expansion of the four-digit SIC-based U.S. industries from 459 in 1987. Product classes and products of the manufacturing industries have been assigned codes based on the industry from which they originate. In the new system, there are about 1,500 product classes (seven-digit codes), about 6,000 census products, and an additional 3,700 CIR products (ten-digit codes). The ten-digit products are considered the primary products of the industry with the same first six digits. These counts do not include the seven former manufacturing industries that are included in the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing.

For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, all establishments were classified in particular industries based on the products they produced. If an establishment made products of more than one industry, it was classified in the industry with the largest product value. For 1997, there were no “resistance rules” or “frozen industries.”

In ASM years, establishments included in the ASM sample with certainty weights are reclassified by industry only if the change in the primary activity from the prior year is significant or if the change has occurred for 2 successive years. This procedure prevents reclassification when there are minor shifts in product mix.

In ASM years, establishments included in the ASM sample with noncertainty weight are not shifted from one industry classification to another. They are retained in the industry where they were classified in the base census year. However, in the following census year, these ASM plants are allowed to shift from one industry to another.

The results of these rules covering the switching of plants from one industry classification to another are that some industries comprise different mixes of establishments in different survey years. Hence, comparisons between prior-year and current-year published totals, particularly at the six-digit NAICS level, should be viewed with caution. This is particularly true for the comparison between the data shown for a census year versus the data shown for the previous ASM year.

As previously noted, the small establishments that may have been misclassified by industry are usually administrative-record cases whose industry codes were assigned on the basis of incomplete descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. Such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than on the number of companies and establishments.

Establishments frequently make products classified both in their industry (primary products) and other industries (secondary products). Industry statistics (employment, payroll, value added by manufacture, value of shipments, etc.) reflect the activities of the establishments which may make both primary and secondary products. Product statistics, however, represent the output of all establishments without regard for the classification of the producing establishment. For this reason, when relating the industry statistics, especially the value of shipments, to the product statistics, the composition of the industry’s output should be considered.

The extent to which industry and product statistics may be matched with each other is measured by the primary product specialization ratio and the coverage ratio. The primary product specialization ratio is the proportion of industry shipments accounted for by the primary products of establishments classified in the industry. The coverage ratio is the proportion of product shipments accounted for by establishments classified in the industry.

ESTABLISHMENT BASIS OF REPORTING

The economic census – manufacturing is conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each location or establishment. The ASM also is conducted on an establishment basis, but separate reports are filed for just those establishments selected in the sample. Companies engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location are requested to submit separate reports if the plant records permit such a separation and if the activities are substantial in size.

In 1997, as in earlier years, a minimum size limit was set for inclusion of establishments in the census. All establishments employing one person or more at any time during the census year are included. The same size limitation has applied since 1947 in censuses and annual surveys of manufactures. In the 1939 and earlier censuses, establishments with less than \$5,000 value of products were excluded. The change in the minimum size limit in 1947 does not appreciably affect the historical comparability of the census figures except for data on number of establishments for a few industries.

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing excludes data for central administrative offices (CAOs). These would include separately operated administrative offices, warehouses, garages, and other auxiliary units that service manufacturing establishments of the same company. These data are published in a separate report series.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASM SURVEY SAMPLE

The annual survey of manufactures (ASM) sample is drawn for the second survey year after a census. The most recent sample was drawn for the 1994 survey year based on the 1992 Census of Manufactures. This sample will be in place through the 1998 ASM.

In 1992, there were approximately 370,000 individual manufacturing establishments. For sample efficiency and cost considerations, the 1992 manufacturing population was partitioned into two components for developing estimates within the ASM; a mail stratum and a nonmail stratum.

Mail stratum. The mail stratum of the survey is comprised of larger single-location manufacturing companies and all manufacturing establishments of multiunit companies (companies that operate at more than one physical location). Approximately 230,000 of the 370,000 establishments in the 1992 census were assigned to the mail stratum. On an annual basis, the mail stratum is supplemented with larger, newly active single-location companies identified from a list provided by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and new manufacturing locations of multiunit companies identified from the Census Bureau's Company Organization Survey (COS).

For the 1994 survey, a new sample of approximately 58,000 individual establishments was selected from the mail stratum assembled from the 1992 census. Supplemental samples representing both 1993 and 1994 births (newly active establishments that were not included in the 1992 census) were also selected. Establishments selected for the sample are mailed an ASM survey questionnaire for each year through 1998.

The 1994-98 ASM sample design is similar to the one used since 1984. Companies in the 1992 Census of Manufactures with manufacturing shipments of at least \$500 million were defined as company certainties. For these large companies, each manufacturing establishment is included in the mail sample. For the 1994-98 sample, there are approximately 650 certainty companies collectively accounting for over 18,000 establishments.

For the remaining portion of the mail component of the survey, the establishment was defined as the sample unit. All establishments with 250 employees or more were defined as employment certainties. In addition, all establishments producing products in SIC 3571 (Electronic Computers) were defined as certainties. Across these three arbitrary certainty classes, there were approximately 25,000 establishments included in the sample with certainty. Collectively, these certainty establishments accounted for approximately 80 percent of the total value of shipments in the 1992 Census of Manufactures.

Smaller establishments in the remaining portion of the mail stratum were sampled with probabilities ranging from .02 to 1.00. The initial probabilities of selection assigned to these establishments were proportionate to a measure-of-size determined for each establishment. The measure-of-size was a function of the establishment's 1992 industry classification, its 1992 product class data, and the historical variability of the year-to-year estimates of the product class estimates. For each product class (1,755) and four-digit industry (459), a desired reliability

constraint was specified. Using a technique developed by Dr. James R. Chromy of the Research Triangle Institute, the initial establishment probabilities were optimized such that the expected sample satisfied all industry and product class reliability constraints while the sample size was minimized. This technique reduces the likelihood of selecting nonrepresentative samples for individual product classes or industries.

This method of assigning probabilities based on product class shipments is motivated by our primary desire to produce reliable estimates of both product class and industry shipments. The high correlation between shipments and employment, value-added, and other general statistics assures that these variables will also be well represented by the sample. The actual sample selection procedure uses an independent chance of selection method (Poisson sampling) which permits us to prevent small establishments from being selected in consecutive samples without introducing a bias into the survey estimates.

Nonmail component. The initial nonmail component of the survey was comprised of approximately 140,000 small, single-establishment companies that were tabulated as administrative records in the 1992 Census of Manufactures. The nonmail stratum is also supplemented annually using the list of newly active single-location companies provided by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and payroll cutoffs. Companies with payroll below the payroll cutoff are added to the nonmail stratum. For this portion of the population, sampling is not used. The data for this group are estimated based on selected information obtained annually from the administrative records of the IRS and Social Security Administration (SSA). This administrative information, which includes payroll, total employment, industry classification, and physical location, is obtained under conditions which safeguard the confidentiality of both tax and census records.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASM ESTIMATING PROCEDURE

Most of the ASM estimates derived for the mail stratum are computed using a difference estimator. At the establishment level, there is a strong correlation between the current-year data values and the corresponding 1992 (base) data values. Therefore, within the mailed stratum, for each item at each level of aggregation, an estimate of the "difference" between the current year and the base year is computed from sample cases and added to the corresponding base-year values. For the 1993-1997 ASM estimates, the 1992 Census of Manufactures values serve as the base year. For the 1998 ASM, the base will be updated to be the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing.

Due to the positive year-to-year correlation, estimates derived using this methodology are generally more reliable than comparable estimates developed from the current sample data alone. Estimates for the capital expenditures variables are not generated using the difference

estimator because the year-to-year correlations are considerably weaker. The standard linear estimator is used for these variables.

For the nonmail stratum, estimates for payroll and employment are directly tabulated from the administrative-record data provided by IRS and SSA. Estimates of data other than payroll and employment are developed from industry averages. Although the nonmail stratum contains approximately 170,000 individual establishments in 1994, it accounts for less than 2 percent of the estimate for total value of shipments at the total manufacturing level.

Corresponding estimates for the mail and nonmail components are combined to produce the estimates included in this publication.

QUALIFICATIONS OF THE ASM DATA

The estimates developed from the sample are apt to differ somewhat from the results of a survey covering all companies in the sample lists but otherwise conducted under essentially the same conditions as the actual sample survey. The estimates of the magnitude of the sampling errors (the difference between the estimates obtained and the results theoretically obtained from a comparable, complete-coverage survey) are provided by the standard errors of estimates.

The particular sample selected for the ASM is one of many similar probability samples that, by chance, might have been selected under the same specifications. Each of the possible samples would yield somewhat different sets of results, and the standard errors are measures of the variation of all the possible sample estimates around the theoretically comparable, complete-coverage values.

Estimates of the standard errors have been computed from the sample data for selected ASM statistics in this report. They are represented in the form of relative standard errors (the standard errors divided by the estimated values to which they refer).

In conjunction with its associated estimate, the relative standard error may be used to define confidence intervals (ranges that would include the comparable, complete-coverage value for specified percentages of all the possible samples).

The complete-coverage value would be included in the range:

From one standard error below to one standard error above the derived estimate for about two-thirds of all possible samples.

From two standard errors below to two standard errors above the derived estimate for about 19 out of 20 of all possible samples.

From three standard errors below to three standard errors above the derived estimate for nearly all samples.

An inference that the comparable, complete-survey result would be within the indicated ranges would be correct in approximately the relative frequencies shown. Those proportions, therefore, may be interpreted as defining the confidence that the estimates from a particular sample would differ from complete-coverage results by as much as one, two, or three standard errors, respectively.

For example, suppose an estimated total is shown at 50,000 with an associated relative standard error of 2 percent, that is, a standard error of 1,000 (2 percent of 50,000). There is approximately 67 percent confidence that the interval 49,000 to 51,000 includes the complete-coverage total, about 95 percent confidence that the interval 48,000 to 52,000 includes the complete-coverage total, and almost certain confidence that the interval 47,000 to 53,000 includes the complete-coverage total.

In addition to the sample errors, the estimates are subject to various response and operational errors: errors of collection, reporting, coding, transcription, imputation for nonresponse, etc. These operational errors also would occur if a complete canvass were to be conducted under the same conditions as the survey. Explicit measures of their effects generally are not available. However, it is believed that most of the important operational errors were detected and corrected during the Census Bureau's review of the data for reasonableness and consistency. The small operational errors usually remain. To some extent, they are compensating in the aggregated totals shown. When important operational errors were detected too late to correct the estimates, the data were suppressed or were specifically qualified in the tables.

As derived, the estimated standard errors included part of the effect of the operational errors. The total errors, which depend upon the joint effect of the sampling and operational errors, are usually of the order of size indicated by the standard error, or moderately higher. However, for particular estimates, the total error may considerably exceed the standard errors shown. Any figures shown in the tables in this publication having an associated standard error exceeding 15 percent may be combined with higher level totals, creating a broader aggregate, which then may be of acceptable reliability.

DATA FROM THE CURRENT INDUSTRIAL REPORTS (CIR)

The CIR program provides product statistics for selected manufacturing industries at the U.S. level annually and, in some cases, monthly and/or quarterly. When detail product data are collected in the CIR, they are not also collected in the census. However, the annual CIR data are included in the census Product Summary report.

The CIR program uses a unified data collection, processing, and publication system. The Census Bureau updates the survey panels for most reports annually and reconciles the estimates to the results of the broader-based annual survey of manufactures and the economic

census – manufacturing. The economic census – manufacturing provides a complete list of all producers of the products covered by the CIR program and serves as the primary source for CIR sampling. Where a small number of producers exist, CIR surveys cover all known producers of a product. However, when the number of producers is large, cutoff and random sampling techniques are used. Surveys are continually reviewed and modified to provide the most up-to-date information on products produced. While the CIR program includes both mandatory and voluntary surveys, the annual data are mandatory.

DUPLICATION IN COST OF MATERIALS AND VALUE OF SHIPMENTS

Data for cost of materials and value of shipments include varying amounts of duplication, especially at higher levels of aggregation. This is because the products of one establishment may be the materials of another. The value added statistics avoid this duplication and are, for most purposes, the best measure for comparing the relative economic importance of industries and geographic areas.

VALUE OF INDUSTRY SHIPMENTS COMPARED WITH VALUE OF PRODUCT SHIPMENTS

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing shows value of shipments data for industries and products. In the industry statistics tables and files, these data represent the total value of shipments of all establishments classified in a particular industry. The data include the shipments of the products classified in the industry (primary to the industry), products classified in other industries (secondary to the industry), and miscellaneous receipts (repair work, sale of scrap, research and development, installation receipts, and resales). Value of product shipments shown in the products statistics tables and files represent the total value of all products shipped that are classified as primary to an industry regardless of the classification of the producing establishment.

Appendix D. Geographic Notes

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix E. Metropolitan Areas

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix F. Footnotes for Products Statistics and Materials Consumed by Kind

Not applicable for this report.

Wet Corn Milling

1997

Issued November 1999

EC97M-3112D

1997 Economic Census

Manufacturing

Industry Series



U S C E N S U S B U R E A U

Helping You Make Informed Decisions

U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The staff of the Manufacturing and Construction Division prepared this report. **Judy M. Dodds**, Assistant Chief for Census and Related Programs, was responsible for the overall planning, management, and coordination. **Kenneth Hansen**, Chief, Manufactured Durables Branch, assisted by **Mike Brown**, **Renee Coley**, **Raphael Corrado**, and **Milbren Thomas**, Section Chiefs, **Michael Zampogna**, Former Chief, Manufactured Nondurables Branch, assisted by **Allen Foreman**, **Robert Miller**, **Robert Reinard**, and **Nat Shelton**, Section Chiefs, and **Tom Lee**, **Robert Rosati**, and **Tom Flood**, Special Assistants, performed the planning and implementation. **Stephanie Angel**, **Brian Appert**, **Stanis Batton**, **Carol Beasley**, **Chris Blackburn**, **Larry Blumberg**, **Vera Harris-Bourne**, **Brenda Campbell**, **Suzanne Conard**, **Vance Davis**, **Mary Ellickson**, **Matt Gaines**, **Merry Glascoe**, **Kay Hanks**, **Karen Harshbarger**, **Nancy Higgins**, **James Hinckley**, **Walter Hunter**, **Jim Jamski**, **Evelyn Jordan**, **Robert Lee**, **John Linehan**, **Paul Marck**, **Keith McKenzie**, **Philippe Morris**, **Joanna Nguyen**, **Betty Pannell**, **Joyce Pomeroy**, **Venita Powell**, **Cynthia Ramsey**, **Chris Savage**, **Arona Stovall**, **Sue Sundermann**, **Thanos Theodoropoulos**, **Dora Thomas**, **Ann Truffa**, **Ronanne Vinson**, **Keeley Voor**, **Denneth Wallace**, **Tempie Whittington**, **Lissene Witt**, and **Mike Yamaner** provided primary staff assistance.

Brian Greenberg, Assistant Chief for Research and Methodology Programs, assisted by **Stacey Cole**, Chief, Manufacturing Programs Methodology Branch, and **Robert Struble**, Section Chief, provided the mathematical and statistical techniques as well as the coverage operations. **Jeffrey Dalzell** and **Cathy Ritenour** provided primary staff assistance.

Mendel D. Gayle, Chief, Forms, Publications, and Customer Services Branch, assisted by **Julius Smith Jr.** and **Baruti Taylor**, Section Chiefs, performed overall

coordination of the publication process. **Kim Credito**, **Patrick Duck**, **Chip Murph**, **Wanda Sledd**, and **Veronica White** provided primary staff assistance.

The Economic Planning and Coordination Division, **Lawrence A. Blum**, Assistant Chief for Collection Activities and **Shirin A. Ahmed**, Assistant Chief for Post-Collection Processing, assisted by **Dennis Shoemaker**, Chief, Post-Collection Census Processing Branch, **Brandy Yarbrough**, Section Chief, **Sheila Proudfoot**, **Richard Williamson**, **Andrew W. Hait**, and **Jennifer E. Lins**, was responsible for developing the systems and procedures for data collection, editing, review, correction and dissemination

The staff of the National Processing Center, **Judith N. Petty**, Chief, performed mailout preparation and receipt operations, clerical and analytical review activities, data keying, and geocoding review.

The Geography Division staff developed geographic coding procedures and associated computer programs.

The Economic Statistical Methods and Programming Division, **Charles P. Pautler Jr.**, Chief, developed and coordinated the computer processing systems. **Martin S. Harahush**, Assistant Chief for Quinquennial Programs, assisted by **Barbara Lambert** and **Christina Arledge** were responsible for design and implementation of the computer systems. **Gary T. Sheridan**, Chief, Manufacturing and Construction Branch, **Lori A. Guido** and **Roy A. Smith**, Section Chiefs, supervised the preparation of the computer programs.

Computer Services Division, **Debra Williams**, Chief, performed the computer processing.

The staff of the Administrative and Customer Services Division, **Walter C. Odom**, Chief, performed planning, design, composition, editorial review, and printing planning and procurement for publications, Internet products, and report forms. **Cynthia G. Brooks** provided publication coordination and editing.

Wet Corn Milling 1997

Issued November 1999

EC97M-3112D

1997 Economic Census

Manufacturing

Industry Series



U.S. Department of Commerce

William M. Daley,

Secretary

Robert L. Mallett,

Deputy Secretary

Economics

and Statistics

Administration

Robert J. Shapiro,

Under Secretary for

Economic Affairs

U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Kenneth Prewitt,

Director



**Economics
and Statistics
Administration**

Robert J. Shapiro,
Under Secretary
for Economic Affairs



U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Kenneth Prewitt,
Director

William G. Barron,
Deputy Director

Paula J. Schneider,
Principal Associate Director
for Programs

Frederick T. Knickerbocker,
Associate Director
for Economic Programs

Thomas L. Mesenbourg,
Assistant Director
for Economic Programs

William G. Bostic Jr.,
Chief, Manufacturing
and Construction Division

CONTENTS

Introduction to the Economic Census	1
Manufacturing	5

TABLES

1. Industry Statistics on NAICS Basis With Distribution Among 1987 SIC-Based Industries: 1997	7
2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1997	7
3. Detailed Statistics by Industry: 1997	8
4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size: 1997.....	9
5. Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1997	9
6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992.....	10
6b. Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992 .	11
7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1997 and 1992.....	11

APPENDIXES

A. Explanation of Terms	A-1
B. NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions	B-1
C. Coverage and Methodology.....	C-1
D. Geographic Notes	--
E. Metropolitan Areas	--
F. Footnotes for Products Statistics and Materials Consumed by Kind	--
G. Comparability of Product Classes and Product Codes: 1997 to 1992.....	G-1

-- Not applicable for this report.

Introduction to the Economic Census

PURPOSES AND USES OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUS

The economic census is the major source of facts about the structure and functioning of the Nation's economy. It provides essential information for government, business, industry, and the general public. Title 13 of the United States Code (Sections 131, 191, and 224) directs the Census Bureau to take the economic census every 5 years, covering years ending in 2 and 7.

The economic census furnishes an important part of the framework for such composite measures as the gross domestic product estimates, input/output measures, production and price indexes, and other statistical series that measure short-term changes in economic conditions. Specific uses of economic census data include the following:

- Policymaking agencies of the Federal Government use the data to monitor economic activity and assess the effectiveness of policies.
- State and local governments use the data to assess business activities and tax bases within their jurisdictions and to develop programs to attract business.
- Trade associations study trends in their own and competing industries, which allows them to keep their members informed of market changes.
- Individual businesses use the data to locate potential markets and to analyze their own production and sales performance relative to industry or area averages.

ALL-NEW INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATIONS

Data from the 1997 Economic Census are published primarily on the basis of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), unlike earlier censuses, which were published according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS is in the process of being adopted in the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Most economic census reports cover one of the following NAICS sectors:

21	Mining
22	Utilities
23	Construction
31-33	Manufacturing
42	Wholesale Trade
44-45	Retail Trade
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing
51	Information

52	Finance and Insurance
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises
56	Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services
61	Educational Services
62	Health Care and Social Assistance
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation
72	Accommodation and Foodservices
81	Other Services (except Public Administration)

(Not listed above are the Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting sector (NAICS 11), partially covered by the census of agriculture conducted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the Public Administration sector (NAICS 92), covered by the census of governments conducted by the Census Bureau.)

The 20 NAICS sectors are subdivided into 96 subsectors (three-digit codes), 313 industry groups (four-digit codes), and, as implemented in the United States, 1170 industries (five- and six-digit codes).

RELATIONSHIP TO SIC

While many of the individual NAICS industries correspond directly to industries as defined under the SIC system, most of the higher level groupings do not. Particular care should be taken in comparing data for retail trade, wholesale trade, and manufacturing, which are sector titles used in both NAICS and SIC, but cover somewhat different groups of industries. The industry definitions discuss the relationships between NAICS and SIC industries. Where changes are significant, it will not be possible to construct time series that include data for points both before and after 1997.

For 1997, data for auxiliary establishments (those functioning primarily to manage, service, or support the activities of their company's operating establishments, such as a central administrative office or warehouse) will not be included in the sector-specific reports. These data will be published separately.

GEOGRAPHIC AREA CODING

Accurate and complete information on the physical location of each establishment is required to tabulate the census data for the states, metropolitan areas (MAs), counties, parishes, and corporate municipalities including cities, towns, villages, and boroughs. Respondents were

required to report their physical location (street address, municipality, county, and state) if it differed from their mailing address. For establishments not surveyed by mail (and those single-establishment companies that did not provide acceptable information on physical location), location information from Internal Revenue Service tax forms is used as a basis for coding.

BASIS OF REPORTING

The economic census is conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each store, factory, shop, or other location. Each establishment is assigned a separate industry classification based on its primary activity and not that of its parent company.

DOLLAR VALUES

All dollar values presented are expressed in current dollars; i.e., 1997 data are expressed in 1997 dollars, and 1992 data, in 1992 dollars. Consequently, when making comparisons with prior years, users of the data should consider the changes in prices that have occurred.

All dollar values are shown in thousands of dollars.

AVAILABILITY OF ADDITIONAL DATA

Reports in Print and Electronic Media

All results of the 1997 Economic Census are available on the Census Bureau Internet site (www.census.gov) and on compact discs (CD-ROM) for sale by the Census Bureau. Unlike previous censuses, only selected highlights are published in printed reports. For more information, including a description of electronic and printed reports being issued, see the Internet site, or write to U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-8300, or call Customer Services at 301-457-4100.

Special Tabulations

Special tabulations of data collected in the 1997 Economic Census may be obtained, depending on availability of time and personnel, in electronic or tabular form. The data will be summaries subject to the same rules prohibiting disclosure of confidential information (including name, address, kind of business, or other data for individual business establishments or companies) that govern the regular publications.

Special tabulations are prepared on a cost basis. A request for a cost estimate, as well as exact specifications on the type and format of the data to be provided, should be directed to the Chief of the division named below, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-8300. To discuss a special tabulation before submitting specifications, call the appropriate division:

Manufacturing and Construction Division 301-457-4673
Service Sector Statistics Division 301-457-2668

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The economic census has been taken as an integrated program at 5-year intervals since 1967 and before that for 1954, 1958, and 1963. Prior to that time, individual components of the economic census were taken separately at varying intervals.

The economic census traces its beginnings to the 1810 Decennial Census, when questions on manufacturing were included with those for population. Coverage of economic activities was expanded for the 1840 Decennial Census and subsequent censuses to include mining and some commercial activities. The 1905 Manufactures Census was the first time a census was taken apart from the regular decennial population census. Censuses covering retail and wholesale trade and construction industries were added in 1930, as were some covering service trades in 1933. Censuses of construction, manufacturing, and the other business service censuses were suspended during World War II.

The 1954 Economic Census was the first census to be fully integrated: providing comparable census data across economic sectors, using consistent time periods, concepts, definitions, classifications, and reporting units. It was the first census to be taken by mail, using lists of firms provided by the administrative records of other Federal agencies. Since 1963, administrative records also have been used to provide basic statistics for very small firms, reducing or eliminating the need to send them census questionnaires.

The range of industries covered in the economic censuses expanded between 1967 and 1992. The census of construction industries began on a regular basis in 1967, and the scope of service industries, introduced in 1933, was broadened in 1967, 1977, and 1987. While a few transportation industries were covered as early as 1963, it was not until 1992 that the census broadened to include all of transportation, communications, and utilities. Also new for 1992 was coverage of financial, insurance, and real estate industries. With these additions, the economic census and the separate census of governments and census of agriculture collectively covered roughly 98 percent of all economic activity.

Printed statistical reports from the 1992 and earlier censuses provide historical figures for the study of long-term time series and are available in some large libraries. All of the census reports printed since 1967 are still available for sale on microfiche from the Census Bureau. CD-ROMs issued from the 1987 and 1992 Economic Censuses contain databases including nearly all data published in print, plus additional statistics, such as ZIP Code statistics, published only on CD-ROM.

SOURCES FOR MORE INFORMATION

More information about the scope, coverage, classification system, data items, and publications for each of the economic censuses and related surveys is published in the *Guide to the 1997 Economic Census and Related Statistics* at www.census.gov/econguide. More information on the methodology, procedures, and history of the censuses will be published in the *History of the 1997 Economic Census* at www.census.gov/econ/www/history.html.

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

The following abbreviations and symbols are used with the 1997 Economic Census data:

A	Standard error of 100 percent or more.
D	Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual companies; data are included in higher level totals.
F	Exceeds 100 percent because data include establishments with payroll exceeding revenue.
N	Not available or not comparable.
Q	Revenue not collected at this level of detail for multiestablishment firms.
S	Withheld because estimates did not meet publication standards.

V	Represents less than 50 vehicles or .05 percent.
X	Not applicable.
Y	Disclosure withheld because of insufficient coverage of merchandise lines.
Z	Less than half the unit shown.
a	0 to 19 employees.
b	20 to 99 employees.
c	100 to 249 employees.
e	250 to 499 employees.
f	500 to 999 employees.
g	1,000 to 2,499 employees.
h	2,500 to 4,999 employees.
i	5,000 to 9,999 employees.
j	10,000 to 24,999 employees.
k	25,000 to 49,999 employees.
l	50,000 to 99,999 employees.
m	100,000 employees or more.
p	10 to 19 percent estimated.
q	20 to 29 percent estimated.
r	Revised.
s	Sampling error exceeds 40 percent.
nec	Not elsewhere classified.
nsk	Not specified by kind.
–	Represents zero (page image/print only).
(CC)	Consolidated city.
(IC)	Independent city.

This page is intentionally blank.

Manufacturing

SCOPE

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing covers all manufacturing establishments with one or more paid employees. Manufacturing is defined as the mechanical, physical, or chemical transformation of materials or substances into new products. The assembly of components into new products is also considered manufacturing, except when it is appropriately classified as construction.

Establishments in the manufacturing sector are often described as plants, factories, or mills and typically use power-driven machines and materials-handling equipment. Also included in the manufacturing sector are some establishments that make products by hand, like custom tailors and the makers of custom draperies. While manufacturers typically do not sell to the public, some establishments like bakeries and candy stores that make products on the premises may be included.

While logging and publishing are no longer in the scope of manufacturing, data for these industries are included in the manufacturing industry reports, but are not included in the manufacturing state, summary, and other reports.

GENERAL

This report, from the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, is one of a series of 480 industry reports and 51 geographic area reports, each of which provides statistics for individual industries or states, respectively. Seven of the industry reports are for industries no longer in the manufacturing sector but are included with manufacturing for the 1997 census year. Also included for this sector are General, Product, and Materials Consumed Summary reports, a special report on Concentration Ratios in Manufacturing, and data files on Location of Manufacturing Plants.

Each industry report presents data for a six-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) industry. A description of the particular NAICS industry may be found in Appendix B. These reports include such statistics as number of establishments, employment, payroll, value added by manufacture, cost of materials consumed, value of shipments, capital expenditures, etc. Explanations of these and other terms may be found in Appendix A. The industry reports also include data for states with 100 employees or more in the industry.

State reports, which include the District of Columbia, present similar statistics at the “all manufacturing” level for each state and its metropolitan areas (MAs) with 250

employees or more, and for counties, consolidated cities, and places with 500 employees or more. The state reports also include six-digit NAICS level data for industries with 100 employees or more in the state.

The General Summary report contains industry and geographic area statistics summarized in one report. It includes higher levels of aggregation than the industry and state reports, as well as revisions to the data made after the release of the industry and state reports.

The Products and Materials Consumed reports summarize the products and materials data published in the industry reports. The Product Summary report also includes data from the Current Industrial Reports (CIR) and a special table with data for products that are primary to more than one industry, which are not in the industry reports.

The Concentration Ratios report publishes data on the percentage of value of shipments accounted for by the 4-, 8-, 20-, and 50-largest companies for each manufacturing industry. Also shown in this report are Hirschmann-Herfindahl Indexes for each industry.

The Location of Manufacturing data files contain statistics on the number of establishments for the three- and six-digit NAICS industry by state, county, place, and ZIP Code by employment-size of the establishment.

GEOGRAPHIC AREAS COVERED

Statistics at the six-digit NAICS industry level are shown for states and the District of Columbia in both the state and industry reports for cells with 100 employees or more.

The state reports also include data at the “all manufacturing” level for a variety of geographies that meet the employment criteria.

Data are available for the metropolitan areas (MAs) with 250 employees or more. The term MA is a general term used to encompass all of the specifically defined metropolitan areas. A consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) is made up of two or more contiguous primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSAs) with a combined population of at least 1 million. A PMSA is a subdivision of a CMSA that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links separate from the ties to other portions of the CMSA. A metropolitan statistical area (MSA) is an integrated economic and social unit with a population of at least 50,000. An MA is made up of one or more counties meeting standards of metropolitan character. In New England, cities and towns, rather than counties, are the

component geographic units. Determination of the MAs was made by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) as of June 30, 1997. The population estimates were from the 1990 Census of Population or a subsequent special census. When applicable, the make-up of an MA is included in Appendix E. Changes to geographical boundaries are noted in Appendix D.

The state reports include data for counties with 500 employees or more. These are the primary divisions of states, except in Louisiana where they are called parishes and in Alaska where they are called boroughs and census areas. Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia have one or more places that are independent of county organizations. These places are treated as counties and places. The counties and places are defined as of January 1, 1997.

The state reports include data for places with 500 employees or more. Places are typically cities, towns, and villages. They may be incorporated municipalities, semi-independent municipalities, special economic urban areas (SEUAs), or other place equivalents.

The state reports also include data for consolidated cities with 500 employees or more. Consolidated cities are made up of separately incorporated municipalities.

COMPARABILITY OF THE 1992 AND 1997 CENSUSES

The adoption of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) has had a major impact on the comparability of data between the 1992 and 1997 censuses. Approximately half of the industries in the manufacturing sector of NAICS do not have comparable industries in the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system that was used in the past. If industries are not comparable between the two censuses, historic data are not shown. When applicable, Appendix G shows the product class and product comparability between the two systems.

While most of the change affecting the manufacturing sector was change within the sector, some industries left manufacturing and others came into manufacturing. Prominent among those leaving manufacturing are logging and portions of publishing. Prominent among the industries coming into the manufacturing sector are bakeries, candy stores where candy is made on the premises, custom tailors, makers of custom draperies, and tire retreading. Data for the industries coming into manufacturing as well as those leaving manufacturing are included in the manufacturing industry report series for 1997. However, the state and summary reports only include data for industries in the NAICS definition of manufacturing.

Another change resulting from the conversion to NAICS is that data for central administrative offices (CAOs) associated with manufacturing are not included along side the manufacturing data. This change affects data in the state reports and the general summary.

DISCLOSURE

In accordance with Federal law governing census reports (Title 13 of the United States Code), no data are published that would disclose the operations of an individual establishment or company. However, the number of establishments classified in a specific industry or geography is not considered a disclosure, and may be released even when other information is withheld.

The disclosure analysis for the industry statistics files is based on the total value of shipments. When the total value of shipments cannot be shown without disclosing information for individual companies, the complete line is suppressed except for capital expenditures. However, the suppressed data are included in higher-level totals. A separate disclosure analysis is performed for capital expenditures that can be suppressed even though value of shipments data are published.

AVAILABILITY OF MORE FREQUENT ECONOMIC DATA

The Census Bureau conducts the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) in each of the 4 years between the economic censuses. The ASM is a probability-based sample of approximately 58,000 establishments and collects many of the same industry statistics (including employment, payroll, value of shipments, etc.) as the economic census. However, there are selected statistics not included in the ASM. Among these are the number of companies and establishments, detailed product and materials data, and substate geographic data.

In addition to the ASM, the Census Bureau conducts a Current Industrial Reports (CIR) program. The CIR publishes detailed product statistics for selected manufacturing industries at the U.S. level annually and, in some cases, monthly and/or quarterly. For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, the annual CIR data are included in the Product Summary report.

The Census Bureau also conducts the monthly Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories, and Orders (M3) program, which publishes detailed statistics for manufacturing industries at the U.S. level.

Table 1. Industry Statistics on NAICS Basis With Distribution Among 1987 SIC-Based Industries: 1997

[NAICS codes appear in bold type. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS or SIC code	Industry	Com-panies ¹	All estab-lish-ments ²	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expendi-tures (\$1,000)
				Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311221	Wet corn milling	30	58	9 217	422 533	6 372	14 726	274 677	3 071 056	5 361 443	8 455 172	540 906
204600	Wet corn milling	N	58	9 217	422 533	6 372	14 726	274 677	3 071 056	5 361 443	8 455 172	540 906

¹For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

²Includes establishments with payroll at any time during the year.

Table 2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1997

[States that are disclosures or with less than 100 employees are not shown. For explanation of terms, see appendixes. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Industry and geographic area	E ¹	All establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expendi-tures (\$1,000)
		Total	With 20 em-ploy-ees or more	Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311221, WET CORN MILLING												
United States	1	58	39	9 217	422 533	6 372	14 726	274 677	3 071 056	5 361 443	8 455 172	540 906
Indiana	-	4	4	1 597	75 313	1 209	2 796	50 961	472 077	460 736	934 719	57 789
Iowa	-	10	9	3 155	153 617	1 979	4 437	87 747	1 045 600	1 767 064	2 848 578	212 959

* Hawaii has no incorporated places in the sense of functioning governmental units; however, in agreement with Hawaiian law, the Bureau of the Census reports data for census designated places (CDPs) which have been designated as place equivalents. Those CDPs, only for the state of Hawaii, with 2,500 or more population are recognized.

¹Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of the figures shown: 1-10 to 19 percent; 2-20 to 29 percent; 3-30 to 39 percent; 4-40 to 49 percent; 5-50 to 59 percent; 6-60 to 69 percent; 7-70 to 79 percent; 8-80 to 89 percent; 9-90 percent or more.

Table 3. Detailed Statistics by Industry: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	Value	Item	Value
311221, WET CORN MILLING		311221, WET CORN MILLING—Con.	
Companies ¹ number..	30	Value added \$1,000..	3 071 056
All establishments number..	58	Total inventories, beginning of year \$1,000..	564 921
Establishments with 1 to 19 employees number..	19	Finished goods inventories, beginning of year \$1,000..	274 929
Establishments with 20 to 99 employees number..	13	Work-in-process inventories, beginning of year \$1,000..	64 807
Establishments with 100 employees or more number..	26	Materials and supplies inventories, beginning of year \$1,000..	225 185
All employees number..	9 217	Total inventories, end of year \$1,000..	548 113
Total compensation ² \$1,000..	545 541	Finished goods inventories, end of year \$1,000..	267 802
Annual payroll \$1,000..	422 533	Work-in-process inventories, end of year \$1,000..	49 261
Total fringe benefits \$1,000..	123 008	Materials and supplies inventories, end of year \$1,000..	231 050
Production workers, average for year number..	6 372	Gross book value of total assets at beginning of year \$1,000..	7 867 812
Production workers on March 12 number..	6 415	Total capital expenditures (new and used) \$1,000..	540 906
Production workers on May 12 number..	6 363	Capital expenditures for buildings and other structures (new and used) \$1,000..	71 613
Production workers on August 12 number..	6 290	Capital expenditures for machinery and equipment (new and used) \$1,000..	469 293
Production workers on November 12 number..	6 420	Total retirements ² \$1,000..	70 650
Production-worker hours 1,000..	14 726	Gross book value of total assets at end of year \$1,000..	8 338 068
Production-worker wages \$1,000..	274 677	Total depreciation during year ² \$1,000..	436 403
Total cost of materials \$1,000..	5 361 443	Total rental payments ² \$1,000..	44 489
Cost of materials, parts, containers, etc., consumed \$1,000..	4 443 432	Buildings and other structures rental payments ² \$1,000..	3 504
Cost of resales \$1,000..	227 562	Machinery and equipment rental payments ² \$1,000..	40 985
Cost of fuels \$1,000..	320 488	Cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and other structures ³ \$1,000..	36 067
Cost of purchased electricity \$1,000..	280 943	Response coverage ratio ⁴ percent..	90
Cost of contract work \$1,000..	89 018	Cost of purchased services for the repair of machinery and equipment ³ \$1,000..	180 614
Quantity of electricity purchased for heat and power 1,000 kWh..	6 902 497	Response coverage ratio ⁴ percent..	90
Quantity of electricity generated less sold for heat and power 1,000 kWh..	1 876 208	Cost of purchased communications services ³ \$1,000..	7 689
Total value of shipments \$1,000..	8 455 172	Response coverage ratio ⁴ percent..	90
Primary products value of shipments \$1,000..	6 954 549	Cost of purchased legal services ³ \$1,000..	2 302
Secondary products value of shipments \$1,000..	1 268 543	Response coverage ratio ⁴ percent..	90
Total miscellaneous receipts \$1,000..	232 080	Cost of purchased accounting and bookkeeping services ³ \$1,000..	2 385
Value of resales \$1,000..	231 776	Response coverage ratio ⁴ percent..	90
Contract receipts \$1,000..	—	Cost of purchased advertising services ³ \$1,000..	5 384
Other miscellaneous receipts \$1,000..	304	Response coverage ratio ⁴ percent..	90
Primary products specialization ratio percent..	84	Cost of purchased software and other data processing services ³ \$1,000..	3 185
Value of primary products shipments made in all industries \$1,000..	7 188 399	Response coverage ratio ⁴ percent..	90
Value of primary products shipments made in this industry \$1,000..	6 954 549	Cost of purchased refuse removal (including hazardous waste) services ³ \$1,000..	12 534
Value of primary products shipments made in other industries \$1,000..	233 850	Response coverage ratio ⁴ percent..	90
Coverage ratio percent..	96		

¹For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

²These items are collected in the ASM and estimated for the remaining establishments; therefore, the levels of estimation are higher than for other items in the table.

³Based on ASM sample data.

⁴A response coverage ratio is derived for this item by calculating the ratio of the weighted employment (establishment data multiplied by sample weight) for those ASM establishments that reported to the weighted total employment for all ASM establishments classified in this industry.

Note: The amounts shown for purchased services reflect only those services that establishments purchase from other companies.

Table 4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Employment size class	E ¹	All establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)
		Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311221, WET CORN MILLING												
All establishments	1	58	39	9 217	422 533	6 372	14 726	274 677	3 071 056	5 361 443	8 455 172	540 906
Establishments with 1 to 4 employees	8	9	—	19	759	16	28	512	4 937	9 048	13 989	1 013
Establishments with 5 to 9 employees	5	2	—	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Establishments with 10 to 19 employees	2	8	—	111	4 167	88	187	2 952	25 664	53 442	78 645	5 182
Establishments with 20 to 49 employees	—	5	5	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Establishments with 50 to 99 employees	2	8	8	612	27 481	439	1 001	21 246	135 408	302 000	439 190	15 579
Establishments with 100 to 249 employees	—	13	13	2 594	115 379	2 000	4 614	81 545	1 471 413	1 977 060	3 468 929	165 851
Establishments with 250 to 499 employees	1	9	9	3 232	150 995	2 056	5 093	98 984	1 025 723	2 330 254	3 343 961	234 766
Establishments with 500 to 999 employees	—	4	4	2 463	117 720	1 607	3 444	64 372	372 202	651 346	1 040 572	110 374
Establishments with 1,000 to 2,499 employees	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Establishments with 2,500 employees or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Administrative records ²	9	8	—	30	1 114	23	44	757	8 477	13 412	21 842	1 914

¹Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of the figures shown: 1–10 to 19 percent; 2–20 to 29 percent; 3–30 to 39 percent; 4–40 to 49 percent; 5–50 to 59 percent; 6–60 to 69 percent; 7–70 to 79 percent; 8–80 to 89 percent; 9–90 percent or more.

²Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. Data are also included in respective size classes shown.

Table 5. Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS industry or product class code	Industry or primary product class	All establishments	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)
			Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311221	Wet corn milling	58	9 217	422 533	6 372	14 726	274 677	3 071 056	5 361 443	8 455 172	540 906
3112211	Corn sweeteners	21	5 215	242 845	3 472	8 492	161 789	2 128 807	4 211 399	6 332 799	373 095
3112214	Manufactured starch	19	3 414	155 872	2 383	5 120	94 552	675 161	911 995	1 600 006	137 606
3112217	Corn oil	4	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
311221A	Wet process corn byproducts	3	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D

Table 6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992

[Includes quantity and value of products of this industry produced by (1) establishments classified in this industry (primary) and (2) establishments classified in other industries (secondary). Transfers of products of this industry from one establishment of a company to another establishment of the same company (interplant transfers) are also included. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product code	Product	1997				1992			
		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments	
				Quantity	Value (\$1,000)			Quantity	Value (\$1,000)
311221	Wet corn products	N	X	X	7 188 399	N	X	X	6 415 531
3112211	Corn sweeteners	N	X	X	3 056 213	N	X	X	2 910 968
31122111	Glucose (corn) syrup sweeteners and solids	N	X	X	686 304	N	X	X	N
3112211111	Glucose (corn) syrup sweeteners, type I (20 up to 38 dextrose equivalent)	5	X	P1 677.2	127 554	5	X	1 028.9	102 135
3112211121	Glucose (corn) syrup sweeteners, type II (38 up to 58 dextrose equivalent)	6	X	S	271 488	7	X	3 245.0	321 218
3112211131	Glucose (corn) syrup sweeteners, type III and IV (58 and over dextrose equivalent)	5	X	S	167 063	N	X	N	N
3112211141	Glucose (corn) syrup solids (dried glucose syrup) and maltodextrins less than 20 dextrose equivalent	4	X	P495.3	120 199	4	X	328.2	76 928
31122112	Corn sweeteners	N	X	X	935 729	N	X	X	N
3112211251	Dextrose monohydrate and dextrose anhydrous sweeteners	5	X	D	D	3	X	D	D
3112211261	High fructose corn syrup (HFCS) sweeteners, (20 up to 50 percent fructose)	8	X	D	D	8	X	6 961.4	693 342
31122113	High fructose corn syrup (HFCS) sweeteners, 50 percent or more fructose, including crystalline fructose (adjusted to a liquid equivalent, 77 percent solids basis)	N	X	X	1 360 705	N	X	X	N
3112211371	High fructose corn syrup (HFCS) sweeteners, 50 percent or more fructose, including crystalline fructose (adjusted to a liquid equivalent, 77 percent solids basis)	9	X	15 698.1	1 360 705	7	X	10 787.7	1 198 727
3112211Y	Corn sweeteners, nsk, total	N	X	X	73 475	N	X	X	N
3112211YWV	Corn sweeteners, nsk	N	X	X	73 475	N	X	X	-
3112214	Manufactured starch	N	X	X	1 526 122	N	X	X	1 318 108
31122141	Modified corn (including sorghum) starch and dextrin	N	X	X	1 010 001	N	X	X	N
3112214111	Modified corn (including sorghum) starch and dextrin	12	X	4 796.0	1 010 001	13	X	3 907.1	871 976
31122142	Not modified corn (including sorghum) starch and dextrin	N	X	X	367 620	N	X	X	N
3112214221	Not modified corn (including sorghum) starch and dextrin	11	X	P3 002.0	367 620	11	X	2 853.7	330 766
31122143	Other starch and dextrin, modified and not modified (potato, rice, wheat, etc.)	N	X	X	129 083	N	X	X	N
3112214331	Other starch and dextrin, modified and not modified (potato, rice, wheat, etc.)	11	X	S	129 083	N	X	N	N
3112214Y	Manufactured starch, nsk, total	N	X	X	19 418	N	X	X	N
3112214YWV	Manufactured starch, nsk	N	X	X	19 418	N	X	X	17 416
3112217	Corn oil	N	X	X	980 394	N	X	X	801 579
31122171	Corn oil	N	X	X	971 492	N	X	X	N
3112217111	Crude corn oil	11	X	1 173.0	281 038	10	X	1 085.0	240 520
3112217121	Once-refined corn oil, after alkali or caustic wash, but before deodorizing or use in end products	4	X	19.2	5 684	3	X	57.0	17 161
3112217131	Fully-refined corn oil, including margarine oil	7	X	1 750.0	637 242	8	X	1 339.2	511 662
3112217141	Once-refined corn oil, purchased and deodorized only	7	X	137.9	47 528	5	X	P85.5	32 236
3112217Y	Corn oil, nsk, total	N	X	X	8 902	N	X	X	N
3112217YWV	Corn oil, nsk	N	X	X	8 902	N	X	X	-
311221A	Wet process corn byproducts	N	X	X	1 585 020	N	X	X	1 363 452
311221A1	Wet process corn gluten feed	N	X	X	634 976	N	X	X	N
311221A111	Wet process corn gluten feed	10	X	P11 602.3	634 976	9	X	11 903.5	659 468
311221A2	Wet process corn byproducts	N	X	X	840 254	N	X	X	N
311221A221	Wet process corn gluten meal	11	X	P2 891.5	486 087	11	X	2 598.7	352 208
311221A231	Wet process gluten (except corn), including wheat, rice, potato, etc.	6	X	P118.1	85 753	1	X	D	D
311221A241	Other wet process corn byproducts including steepwater concentrate (50 percent solids basis)	10	X	P3 842.8	268 414	9	X	D	D
311221AY	Wet process corn byproducts, nsk, total	N	X	X	109 790	N	X	X	N
311221AYWV	Wet process corn byproducts, nsk	N	X	X	109 790	N	X	X	-
311221W	Wet corn milling, nsk, total	N	X	X	40 650	N	X	X	21 424
311221WY	Wet corn milling, nsk, total	N	X	X	40 650	N	X	X	N
311221WYWW	Wet corn milling, nsk, for nonadministrative-record establishments	N	X	X	19 213	N	X	X	21 424
311221WYWY	Wet corn milling, nsk, for administrative-record establishments	N	X	X	21 437	N	X	X	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992—Con.

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.
 @ Additional data are available for these codes at the aggregate U.S. level in the Current Industrial Report (CIR) series; see Appendix F for the CIR survey number and title.
 \$ This product is primary to more than one industry; see Appendix F for a listing of the related product codes.

Note: For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: P 10 to 19 percent estimated; a 20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by S.

Table 6b. Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992

[Product classes covered are those that are economically significant and whose production is geographically dispersed, provided dispersion is not approximated by data in Table 2. Also, product classes are not shown if they are miscellaneous or "not specified by kind" classes. Statistics for some states are withheld because they are either less than \$2 million in product class shipments or they disclose data for individual companies in 1997. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanations of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product class code	Product class and geographic area	Value of product shipments (\$1,000)	
		1997	1992
3112211	CORN SWEETENERS		
	United States	3 056 213	2 910 968
	Illinois	774 197	757 029
	Iowa	877 008	936 372
3112214	MANUFACTURED STARCH		
	United States	1 526 122	1 318 108
	Indiana	484 293	410 419
	Iowa	443 185	373 296
	Kansas	43 000	N
	Minnesota	26 579	N
3112217	CORN OIL		
	United States	980 394	801 579
	California	21 630	N
	Illinois	463 709	583 937
	Iowa	336 604	85 964
311221A	WET PROCESS CORN BYPRODUCTS		
	United States	1 585 020	1 363 452
	Illinois	418 575	380 766
	Indiana	145 037	114 752
	Iowa	561 217	527 711

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.
 @ Additional data are available for these codes at the aggregate U.S. level in the Current Industrial Report (CIR) series; see Appendix F for the CIR survey number and title.
 \$ This product is primary to more than one industry; see Appendix F for a listing of the related product codes.

Table 7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1997 and 1992

[Includes quantity and cost of materials consumed or put into production by establishments classified only in this industry. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS material code	Material consumed	1997		1992	
		Quantity	Delivered cost (\$1,000)	Quantity	Delivered cost (\$1,000)
311221	WET CORN MILLING				
11116000	Rice, rough	280.7	160 567	D	D
11115003	Corn	D	3 675 049	1 303.1	2 587 660
11119915	Sorghum	D	D	D	D
31491101	Bags, textile (burlap, cotton, polypropylene, etc.)	X	2 253	X	D
001900A3	Bags; plastics, foil, and coated paper	X	D	X	D
32222401	Bags; uncoated paper and multiwall	X	28 373	X	23 953
001900A1	Packaging paper and plastics film, coated and laminated	X	D	X	4 208
00970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies	X	481 121	X	N
00971000	Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies, n.s.k.	X	14 656	X	D

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.

Note: For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: P 10 to 19 percent estimated; a 20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by S.

Appendix A.

Explanation of Terms

BEGINNING- AND END-OF-YEAR INVENTORIES

Respondents were asked to report their beginning-of-year and end-of-year inventories at cost or market. Effective with the 1982 Economic Census, this change to a uniform instruction for reporting inventories was introduced for all sector reports. Prior to 1982, respondents were permitted to value inventories using any generally accepted accounting method (FIFO, LIFO, market, to name a few). Beginning in 1982, LIFO users were asked to first report inventory values prior to the LIFO adjustment and then to report the LIFO reserve and the LIFO value after adjustment for the reserve.

Inventory Data by Stage of Fabrication

Total inventories and three detailed components (1) finished goods, (2) work-in-process, and (3) materials, supplies, fuels, etc., were collected.

When using inventory data by stage of fabrication for “all industries” and at the three-digit subsector level, it should be noted that an item treated as a finished product by an establishment in one industry may be reported as a raw material by an establishment in a different industry. For example, the finished-product inventories of a steel mill would be reported as raw materials by a stamping plant. Such differences are present in the inventory figures by stage of fabrication shown for all publication levels.

COST OF MATERIALS

This term refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed, whether purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

Included in this item are:

1. Cost of parts, components, containers, etc.—Includes all raw materials, semifinished goods, parts, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year.
2. Cost of products bought and sold in the same condition.

3. Cost of fuels consumed for heat and power—Includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed, whether purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.
4. Cost of purchased electricity—The cost of purchased electric energy represents the amount actually used during the year for heat and power. In addition, information was collected on the quantity of electric energy generated by the establishment and the quantity of electric energy sold or transferred to other plants of the same company.
5. Cost of contract work—This term applies to work done by others on materials furnished by the manufacturing establishment. The actual cost of the material is to be reported on the cost of materials, parts, and containers line of this item. The term “Contract Work” refers to the fee a company pays to another company to perform a service.

Specific Materials Consumed

In addition to the total cost of materials, which every establishment was required to report, information also was collected for most manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. The inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. If less than \$25,000 of a listed material was consumed by an establishment, the cost data could be reported in the “Cost of all other materials...,” Census material code 00970099. Also, the cost of materials for small establishments for which administrative records or short forms were used was imputed into the “Materials not specified by kind,” Census materials code 00971000.

Duplication in Cost of Materials and Value of Shipment

The aggregate of the cost of materials and value of shipments figures for industry groups and for all manufacturing industries includes large amounts of duplication since the products of some industries are used as materials by others. This duplication results, in part, from the addition of related industries representing successive

stages in the production of a finished manufactured product. Examples are the addition of flour mills to bakeries in the food group and the addition of pulp mills to paper mills in the paper and allied products group of industries. Estimates of the overall extent of this duplication indicate that the value of manufactured products exclusive of such duplication (the value of finished manufactures) tends to approximate two-thirds of the total value of products reported in the survey.

Duplication of products within individual industries is significant within a number of industry groups, e.g., machinery and transportation industries. These industries frequently include complete machinery and their parts. In this case, the parts made for original equipment are materials consumed for assembly plants in the same industry.

Even when no significant amount of duplication is involved, value of shipments figures are deficient as measures of the relative economic importance of individual manufacturing industries or geographic areas because of the wide variation in ratio of materials, labor, and other processing costs of value of shipments, both among industries and within the same industry.

Before 1962, cost of materials and value of shipments were not published for some industries which included considerable duplication. Since then, these data have been published for all industries at the U.S. level and beginning in 1964, for all geographic levels.

COST OF PURCHASED SERVICES

Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) establishments were requested to provide information on the cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and other structures, the repair of machinery, communication services, legal services, accounting and bookkeeping services, advertising, software and other data processing services, and refuse removal. Each of these items reflects the costs paid directly by the establishment and excludes salaries paid to employees of the establishment for these services.

Included in the cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and machinery are payments made for all maintenance and repair work on buildings and equipment. Payments made to other establishments of the same company and for repair and maintenance of any leased property also are included. Extensive repairs or reconstruction that was capitalized is considered capital expenditures and is, therefore, excluded from this item. Repair and maintenance costs provided by an owner as part of a rental contract or incurred directly by an establishment in using its own work force also are excluded.

Included in the cost of purchased advertising services are payments for printing, media coverage, and other advertising services and materials.

Included in the cost of purchased software and other data processing services are all purchases by the establishment from other companies. Excluded are services provided by other establishments of the same company (such as by a separate data processing unit).

Included in the cost of purchased refuse removal services are all costs of refuse removal services paid by the establishment, including costs for hazardous waste removal or treatment. Excluded are all costs included in rental payments or as capital expenditures.

Response Coverage Ratio

A response coverage ratio is a measure of the extent to which respondents report for an item. The estimate is made by calculating the ratio value of the weighted total employment data for all the ASM establishments that report the item to the weighted total employment data for all ASM establishments classified in an industry (reporters and non-reporters).

DEPRECIATION CHARGES FOR FIXED ASSETS

This item includes depreciation and amortization charged during the year against assets. Depreciation charged against fixed assets acquired since the beginning of the year and against assets sold or retired during the year are components of this category. Respondents were requested to make certain that they did not report accumulated depreciation.

EMPLOYEES

This item includes all full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments during any part of the pay period which included the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employees" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average for the payroll periods including the 12th of March, May, August, and November.

Production Workers

This item includes workers (up through the line-supervisor level) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, receiving, storing, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping (but not delivering), maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e.g., power plant), recordkeeping, and other services closely associated with these production operations at the establishment covered by the report. Employees above the working-supervisor level are excluded from this item.

All Other Employees

This item covers nonproduction employees of the manufacturing establishment including those engaged in factory supervision above the line-supervisor level. It

includes sales (including driver-salespersons), sales delivery (highway truck drivers and their helpers), advertising, credit, collection, installation and servicing of own products, clerical and routine office functions, executive, purchasing, financing, legal, personnel (including cafeteria, medical, etc.), professional, and technical employees. Also included are employees on the payroll of the manufacturing establishment engaged in the construction of major additions or alterations utilized as a separate work force.

FRINGE BENEFITS

Fringe benefits are divided into legally required expenditures and payments for voluntary programs. The legally required portion consists primarily of Federal old age and survivors' insurance, unemployment compensation, and workers' compensation. Payments for voluntary programs include all programs not specifically required by legislation whether they were employer initiated or the result of collective bargaining. They include the employer portion of such plans as insurance premiums, premiums for supplemental accident and sickness insurance, pension plans, supplemental unemployment compensation, welfare plans, stock purchase plans on which the employer payment is not subject to withholding tax, and deferred profit-sharing plans. They exclude such items as company-operated cafeterias, in-plant medical services, free parking lots, discounts on employee purchases, and uniforms and work clothing for employees.

GROSS BOOK VALUE OF DEPRECIABLE ASSETS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR (BOY) AND END OF YEAR (EOY)

Total value of depreciable assets is collected on all census forms. It shows the value of depreciable assets for the beginning of year and end of year. The data encompass all fixed depreciable assets on the books of establishments. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, machinery, and equipment (production, office, and transportation equipment) for which depreciation reserves are maintained. Excluded are nondepreciable capital assets including inventories and intangible assets, such as timber and mineral rights.

The definition of fixed depreciable assets is consistent with the definition of capital expenditures. For example, expenditures include actual capital outlays during the year rather than the final value of equipment put in place and buildings completed during the year. Accordingly, the value of assets at the end of the year includes the value of construction in progress.

In addition, respondents were requested to make certain that assets at the beginning of the year plus capital expenditures, less retirements, equaled assets at the end of the year.

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND COMPANIES

A separate report was required for each manufacturing establishment (plant) with one employee or more. An establishment is defined as a single physical location where manufacturing is performed. A company, on the other hand, is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

If the company operated at different physical locations, even if the individual locations were producing the same line of goods, a separate report was requested for each location. If the company operated in two or more distinct lines of manufacturing at the same location, a separate report was requested for each activity.

An establishment not in operation for any portion of the year was requested to return the report form with the proper notation in the "Operational Status" section of the form. In addition, the establishment was requested to report data on any employees, capital expenditures, inventories, or shipments from inventories during the year.

PAYROLL

This item includes the gross earnings of all employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments paid in the calendar year. Respondents were told they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax. It includes all forms of compensation, such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' social security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of corporations; it excludes payments to proprietors or partners of unincorporated concerns. Also excluded are payments to members of Armed Forces and pensioners carried on the active payrolls of manufacturing establishments.

The census definition of payrolls is identical to that recommended to all Federal statistical agencies by the Office of Management and Budget. It should be noted that this definition does not include employers' social security contributions or other nonpayroll labor costs, such as employees' pension plans, group insurance premiums, and workers' compensation.

The ASM provides estimates of employers' total supplemental labor costs (those required by Federal and state laws and those incurred voluntarily or as part of collective bargaining agreements).

PRODUCT CODES AND CLASSES OF PRODUCTS

NAICS United States industries are identified by a six-digit code, in contrast to the four-digit SIC code. The longer code accommodates the large number of sectors and allows more flexibility in designing subsectors. Each

product or service is assigned a ten-digit code. The product coding structure represents an extension by the Census Bureau of the six-digit industry classifications of the manufacturing and mining sectors. The classification system operates so that the industrial coverage is progressively narrower with the successive addition of digits. This is illustrated as follows:

NAICS level	NAICS code	Description
Industry	33461	Manufacturing and reproduction of magnetic and optical media
U.S. industry	334612	Reproduction of software
Product class	3346120	Prerecorded compact disc (except software), tape, and record reproducing
BLS link code	3346120X	
Product code	3346120XXX	

As in previous censuses, data were collected for most industries on the quantity and value of individual products shipped. In the 1997 census program, information was collected on the output of almost 10,000 individual product items.

In the new system, there are about 1,500 product classes (seven-digit codes), about 6,000 census products (ten-digit codes), and an additional 3,700 CIR products (ten-digit codes). The ten-digit products are considered the primary products of the industry with the same first six digits.

The list of products for which separate information was collected was prepared after consultation with industry and government representatives. Comparability with previous figures was given considerable weight in the selection of product categories so that comparable 1992 information is presented for most products.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if quantity was not significant or could not be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected.

Shipments include both commercial shipments and transfers of products to other plants of the same company. For industries in which a considerable portion of the total shipments is transferred to other plants of the same company, separate information on interplant transfers also was collected. Moreover, for products that are used to a large degree within the same establishment as materials or components in the fabrication of other products, total production and often consumption of the item within the plant (quantity produced and consumed) was collected. Typically, the information on production also was collected for products for which there are significant differences between total production and shipments in a given year because of wide fluctuations in finished goods inventories. Other measures of output of products with long production cycles were used as appropriate and feasible.

PRIMARY PRODUCT CLASS CODE

This file presents selected statistics for establishments according to their degree of specialization in products primary to their industry. This field contains either the six-digit North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) industry code corresponding to all establishments in the industry, or the seven-digit NAICS product class code for all establishments within the industry that are specialized in a particular product class. Product class specialization is determined by evaluating the ratio of the largest primary product class shipments to total product shipments (primary plus secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishment.

PRODUCTION-WORKER HOURS

This item covers hours worked or paid for at the plant, including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave.

QUANTITY OF ELECTRIC ENERGY CONSUMED FOR HEAT AND POWER

Data on the cost of purchased electric energy were collected on all census forms. However, data on the quantity of purchased electric energy were collected only on the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) form. In addition, information is collected on the quantity of electric energy generated by the establishment and the quantity of electric energy sold or transferred to other plants of the same company.

RENTAL PAYMENTS

Total rental payments are collected on all census forms. However, the breakdown between rental payments for buildings and other structures and rental payments for machinery and equipment is collected only on the ASM forms. This item includes rental payments for the use of all items for which depreciation reserves would be maintained if they were owned by the establishment, e.g., structures and buildings, and production, office, and transportation equipment. Excluded are royalties and other payments for the use of intangibles and depletable assets and land rents where separable.

When an establishment of a multiestablishment company was charged rent by another part of the same company for the use of assets owned by the company, it was instructed to exclude that cost from rental payments. However, the book value (original cost) of these company-owned assets was to be reported as assets of the establishment at the end of the year.

If there were assets at an establishment rented from another company and the rents were paid centrally by the head office of the establishment, the company was instructed to report these rental payments as if they were paid directly by the establishment.

RETIREMENTS OF DEPRECIABLE ASSETS

Included in this item is the gross value of assets sold, retired, scrapped, destroyed, etc., during the calendar year. When a complete operation or establishment changed ownership, the respondent was instructed to report the value of the assets sold at the original cost as recorded in the books of the seller. The respondent also was requested to report retirements of equipment or structures owned by a parent company that the establishment was using as if it were a tenant.

TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES (NEW AND USED)

For establishments in operation and any known plants under construction, manufacturers were asked to report their new and used expenditures for (1) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments and (2) machinery and equipment used for replacement and additions to plant capacity if they were of the type for which depreciation accounts were ordinarily maintained.

Totals for expenditures include the costs of assets leased from nonmanufacturing concerns through capital leases. New facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations are excluded. Also excluded are expenditures for land and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses.

For any equipment or structure transferred for the use of the reporting establishment by the parent company or one of its subsidiaries, the value at which it was transferred to the establishment was to be reported. If an establishment changed ownership during the year, the cost of the fixed assets (building and equipment) was to be reported.

VALUE ADDED

This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments (products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered). The result of this calculation is adjusted by the addition of value added by merchandising operations (i.e., the difference between the sales value and the cost of merchandise sold without further manufacture, processing, or assembly) plus the net change in finished goods and work-in-process between the beginning- and end-of-year inventories.

For those industries where value of production is collected instead of value of shipments, value added is adjusted only for the change in work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of year. For those

industries where value of work done is collected, the value added does not include an adjustment for the change in finished goods or work-in-process inventories.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the figure for value of shipments that results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

VALUE OF SHIPMENTS

This item covers the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts, such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sales of products bought and sold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from material owned by it, whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value, including not only the direct cost of production but also a reasonable proportion of “all other costs” (including company overhead) and profit.

In addition to the value for NAICS defined products, aggregates of the following categories of miscellaneous receipts are reported as part of a total establishment’s value of product shipments:

1. Reported contract work—Receipts for work or services that a plant performed for others on their materials.
2. Value of resales—Sales of products brought and sold without further manufacture, processing, or assembly.
3. Other miscellaneous receipts—Such as repair work, installation, sales of scrap, etc.

Industry primary product value of shipments represents one of the three components of value of shipments. These components are:

1. Primary products value of shipments.
2. Secondary product value of shipments.
3. Total miscellaneous receipts.

Primary product shipments is used in the calculations of industry specialization ratio and industry coverage ratio. The term “Value of primary products shipments made in this industry” is used in this publication and refers to the same data.

Duplication in Cost of Materials and Value of Shipment

The aggregate of the cost of materials and value of shipments figures for industry groups and for all manufacturing industries includes large amounts of duplication since the products of some industries are used as materials by others. This duplication results, in part, from the addition of related industries representing successive stages in the production of a finished manufactured product. Examples are the addition of flour mills to bakeries in the food group and the addition of pulp mills to paper mills in the paper and allied products group of industries. Estimates of the overall extent of this duplication indicate that the value of manufactured products exclusive of such duplication (the value of finished manufactures) tends to approximate two-thirds of the total value of products reported in the annual survey.

Duplication of products within individual industries is significant within a number of industry groups, e.g., machinery and transportation industries. These industries frequently include complete machinery and their parts. In this case, the parts made for original equipment are materials consumed for assembly plants in the same industry.

Even when no significant amount of duplication is involved, value of shipments figures are deficient as measures of the relative economic importance of individual manufacturing industries or geographic areas because of the wide variation in ratio of materials, labor, and other processing costs of value of shipments, both among industries and within the same industry.

Before 1962, cost of materials and value of shipments were not published for some industries which included considerable duplication. Since then, these data have been published for all industries at the U.S. level and beginning in 1964, for all geographic levels.

Specialization and Coverage Ratios

These items are not collected on the report forms but are derived from the data shown in Table 3. An establishment is classified in a particular industry if its shipments of primary products of that industry exceed in value its shipments of the products of any other single industry.

An establishment's shipments include those products assigned to an industry (primary products), those considered primary to other industries (secondary products), and receipts for miscellaneous activities (merchandising, contract work, resales, etc.). Specialization and coverage ratios have been developed to measure the relationship of primary product shipments to the data on shipments for the industry shown in Tables 1a through 5 and data on product shipments shown in Tables 6a and 6b.

Specialization ratio represents the ratio of primary product shipments to total product shipments (primary and secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishments classified in the industry.

Coverage ratio represents the ratio of primary products shipped by the establishments classified in the industry to the total shipments of such products that are shipped by all manufacturing establishments wherever classified.

Appendix B.

NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions

311221 WET CORN MILLING

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in wet milling corn and other vegetables (except to make ethyl alcohol). Examples of products made in these establishments are corn sweeteners, such as glucose, dextrose, and fructose; corn oil; and starches (except laundry).

The data published with NAICS code 311221 include the following SIC industry:

2046 Wet corn milling

Appendix C.

Coverage and Methodology

MAIL/NONMAIL UNIVERSE

The manufacturing universe includes about 400,000 establishments. This number includes those industries in the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) definition of manufacturing, but not those industries leaving the manufacturing sector in the classification change. The amounts of information requested from manufacturing establishments were dependent upon a number of factors. The more important considerations were the size of the company and whether it was included in the annual survey of manufactures (ASM). The methods of obtaining information for the various subsets of the universe to arrive at the aggregate figures shown in the publication are described below:

1. Small single-establishment companies not sent a report form.

Approximately 40 percent of the manufacturing establishments were small single-establishment companies that were excused from filing a census report. Selection of these establishments was based on two factors: annual payroll and our ability to assign the correct six-digit NAICS industry classification to the establishment. For each four-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) industry code, an annual payroll cutoff was determined. These cutoffs were derived so that the establishments with payroll less than the cutoff were expected to account for no more than 3 percent of the value of shipments for the industry. Generally, all single-establishment companies with less than 5 employees were excused, while all establishments with more than 20 employees were mailed forms. Establishments below the cutoff that could not be directly assigned a six-digit NAICS code were mailed a classification report which requested information for assigning NAICS industry codes. Establishments below the cutoff that could be directly assigned a six-digit NAICS code were excused from filing any report. For below cutoff establishments, information on the physical location, payroll, and receipts was obtained from the administrative records of other Federal agencies under special arrangements that safeguarded their confidentiality.

Estimates of data for these small establishments were developed using industry averages in conjunction with the administrative information. The value of shipments and cost of materials were not distributed among specific products and materials for these

establishments but were included in the product and material “not specified by kind” (nsc) categories.

The industry classification codes included in the administrative-record files were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. As a result, an indeterminate number of establishments were erroneously coded to a four-digit SIC industry and then erroneously re-coded to a six-digit NAICS industry. This was especially true whenever there was a relatively fine line of demarcation between industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity.

Sometimes the administrative-record cases had only two- or three-digit SIC group classification codes available in the files. For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, these establishments were sent a separate classification form, which requested information on the products and services of the establishment. This form was used to code many of these establishments to the appropriate six-digit NAICS level. Establishments that did not return the classification form were coded later to those six-digit NAICS industries identified as “All other” industries within the given subsector.

As a result of these situations, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified by industry. However, such possible misclassification has no significant effect on the statistics other than on the number of companies and establishments.

The total establishment count for individual industries should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the count of total number of establishments.

2. Establishments sent a report form.

The establishments covered in the mail canvass were divided into three groups:

- a. ASM sample establishments.

This group accounts for approximately 15 percent of all manufacturing establishments. The ASM panel covers all the units of large manufacturing establishments as well as a sample of the medium and smaller establishments. The probability of selection was proportionate to size. For more information, see the Description of the ASM Survey Sample.

In an economic census year, the ASM report form (MA-1000) replaces the first page of the regular census form for those establishments included in the ASM. In addition to information on employment, payroll, and other items normally requested on the regular census form, establishments in the ASM sample were requested to supply additional information on gross book value of assets and capital expenditures. ASM establishments were also requested to provide information on retirements, depreciation, rental payments, and supplemental labor costs. For establishments not included in the ASM, these additional items were estimated using relationships observed in the ASM establishment data. The census statistics for these variables are a sum of the ASM establishment data and the estimated data for non-ASM establishments. ASM establishments were also requested to provide information for selected purchased services. The census statistics for the purchased service items were derived solely from the ASM establishments. See Appendix A, Explanation of Terms for an explanation of these items. The census part of the report form is 1 of 220 versions containing product, material, and special inquiries. The diversity of manufacturing activities necessitated the use of this many forms to canvass the 480 manufacturing industries. Each form was developed for a group of related industries.

Appearing on each form was a list of products primary to the group of related industries as well as secondary products and miscellaneous services that establishments classified in these industries were likely to perform. Respondents were requested to identify the products, the value of each product, and, in many cases, the quantity of the product shipped during the survey year. Space also was provided for the respondent to describe products not specifically identified on the form.

The report form also contained a materials-consumed inquiry which varied from form to form depending on the industries being canvassed. The respondents were asked to review a list of materials generally used in their production processes. From this list, each establishment was requested to identify those materials consumed during the survey year, the cost of each, and, in certain cases, the quantity consumed. Once again, space was provided for the respondent to describe significant materials not identified on the form.

A wide variety of special inquiries was included to measure activities peculiar to a given industry, such as operations performed and equipment used.

b. Large and medium establishments (non-ASM).

Approximately 30 percent of all manufacturing establishments were included in this group. A variable cutoff, based on administrative-record payroll data and determined on an industry-by-industry basis, was used to select those establishments that were to receive 1 of the 220 economic census – manufacturing regular forms. The first page, requesting establishment data for items such as employment and payroll, was standard but did not contain the detailed statistics included on the ASM form. The product, material, and special inquiry sections supplied were based on the historical industry classification of the establishment.

c. Small single-establishment companies (non-ASM).

This group includes approximately 15 percent of all manufacturing establishments. For those industries where application of the variable cutoff for administrative-record cases resulted in a large number of small establishments being included in the mail canvass, an abbreviated or short form was used. These establishments received 1 of the 31 versions of the short form, which requested summary product and material data and totals but no details on employment, payroll, cost of materials, inventories, and capital expenditures.

Use of the short form has no adverse effect on published totals for the industry statistics because the same data were collected on the short form as on the long form. However, detailed information on products and materials consumed was not collected on the short form; thus, its use would increase the value of the *nsk* categories.

INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION OF ESTABLISHMENTS

Each of the establishments covered in the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing was classified in 1 of 480 industries (473 manufacturing industries and 7 former manufacturing industries) in accordance with the industry definitions in the 1997 NAICS Manual. This is the first edition of the NAICS Manual and it is a major change from the 1987 SIC Manual that was used previously. Appendix A of the 1997 NAICS Manual notes the comparability between the 1987 SIC and 1997 NAICS classification systems. When applicable, Appendix G of this report shows the product class and product comparability between the two systems for data in this report.

In the NAICS system, an industry is generally defined as a group of establishments that have similar production processes. To the extent practical, the system uses supply-based or production-oriented concepts in defining industries. The resulting group of establishments must be significant in terms of number, value added by manufacture, value of shipments, and number of employees.

The coding system works in such a way that the definitions progressively become narrower with successive additions of numerical digits. In the manufacturing sector for 1997, there are 21 subsectors (three-digit NAICS), 86 industry groups (four-digit NAICS), 184 NAICS industries (five-digit NAICS) that are comparable with Canadian and Mexican classification, and 473 U.S. industries (six-digit NAICS). This represents an expansion of the four-digit SIC-based U.S. industries from 459 in 1987. Product classes and products of the manufacturing industries have been assigned codes based on the industry from which they originate. In the new system, there are about 1,500 product classes (seven-digit codes), about 6,000 census products, and an additional 3,700 CIR products (ten-digit codes). The ten-digit products are considered the primary products of the industry with the same first six digits. These counts do not include the seven former manufacturing industries that are included in the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing.

For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, all establishments were classified in particular industries based on the products they produced. If an establishment made products of more than one industry, it was classified in the industry with the largest product value. For 1997, there were no “resistance rules” or “frozen industries.”

In ASM years, establishments included in the ASM sample with certainty weights are reclassified by industry only if the change in the primary activity from the prior year is significant or if the change has occurred for 2 successive years. This procedure prevents reclassification when there are minor shifts in product mix.

In ASM years, establishments included in the ASM sample with noncertainty weight are not shifted from one industry classification to another. They are retained in the industry where they were classified in the base census year. However, in the following census year, these ASM plants are allowed to shift from one industry to another.

The results of these rules covering the switching of plants from one industry classification to another are that some industries comprise different mixes of establishments in different survey years. Hence, comparisons between prior-year and current-year published totals, particularly at the six-digit NAICS level, should be viewed with caution. This is particularly true for the comparison between the data shown for a census year versus the data shown for the previous ASM year.

As previously noted, the small establishments that may have been misclassified by industry are usually administrative-record cases whose industry codes were assigned on the basis of incomplete descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. Such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than on the number of companies and establishments.

Establishments frequently make products classified both in their industry (primary products) and other industries (secondary products). Industry statistics (employment, payroll, value added by manufacture, value of shipments, etc.) reflect the activities of the establishments which may make both primary and secondary products. Product statistics, however, represent the output of all establishments without regard for the classification of the producing establishment. For this reason, when relating the industry statistics, especially the value of shipments, to the product statistics, the composition of the industry’s output should be considered.

The extent to which industry and product statistics may be matched with each other is measured by the primary product specialization ratio and the coverage ratio. The primary product specialization ratio is the proportion of industry shipments accounted for by the primary products of establishments classified in the industry. The coverage ratio is the proportion of product shipments accounted for by establishments classified in the industry.

ESTABLISHMENT BASIS OF REPORTING

The economic census – manufacturing is conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each location or establishment. The ASM also is conducted on an establishment basis, but separate reports are filed for just those establishments selected in the sample. Companies engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location are requested to submit separate reports if the plant records permit such a separation and if the activities are substantial in size.

In 1997, as in earlier years, a minimum size limit was set for inclusion of establishments in the census. All establishments employing one person or more at any time during the census year are included. The same size limitation has applied since 1947 in censuses and annual surveys of manufactures. In the 1939 and earlier censuses, establishments with less than \$5,000 value of products were excluded. The change in the minimum size limit in 1947 does not appreciably affect the historical comparability of the census figures except for data on number of establishments for a few industries.

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing excludes data for central administrative offices (CAOs). These would include separately operated administrative offices, warehouses, garages, and other auxiliary units that service manufacturing establishments of the same company. These data are published in a separate report series.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASM SURVEY SAMPLE

The annual survey of manufactures (ASM) sample is drawn for the second survey year after a census. The most recent sample was drawn for the 1994 survey year based on the 1992 Census of Manufactures. This sample will be in place through the 1998 ASM.

In 1992, there were approximately 370,000 individual manufacturing establishments. For sample efficiency and cost considerations, the 1992 manufacturing population was partitioned into two components for developing estimates within the ASM; a mail stratum and a nonmail stratum.

Mail stratum. The mail stratum of the survey is comprised of larger single-location manufacturing companies and all manufacturing establishments of multiunit companies (companies that operate at more than one physical location). Approximately 230,000 of the 370,000 establishments in the 1992 census were assigned to the mail stratum. On an annual basis, the mail stratum is supplemented with larger, newly active single-location companies identified from a list provided by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and new manufacturing locations of multiunit companies identified from the Census Bureau's Company Organization Survey (COS).

For the 1994 survey, a new sample of approximately 58,000 individual establishments was selected from the mail stratum assembled from the 1992 census. Supplemental samples representing both 1993 and 1994 births (newly active establishments that were not included in the 1992 census) were also selected. Establishments selected for the sample are mailed an ASM survey questionnaire for each year through 1998.

The 1994-98 ASM sample design is similar to the one used since 1984. Companies in the 1992 Census of Manufactures with manufacturing shipments of at least \$500 million were defined as company certainties. For these large companies, each manufacturing establishment is included in the mail sample. For the 1994-98 sample, there are approximately 650 certainty companies collectively accounting for over 18,000 establishments.

For the remaining portion of the mail component of the survey, the establishment was defined as the sample unit. All establishments with 250 employees or more were defined as employment certainties. In addition, all establishments producing products in SIC 3571 (Electronic Computers) were defined as certainties. Across these three arbitrary certainty classes, there were approximately 25,000 establishments included in the sample with certainty. Collectively, these certainty establishments accounted for approximately 80 percent of the total value of shipments in the 1992 Census of Manufactures.

Smaller establishments in the remaining portion of the mail stratum were sampled with probabilities ranging from .02 to 1.00. The initial probabilities of selection assigned to these establishments were proportionate to a measure-of-size determined for each establishment. The measure-of-size was a function of the establishment's 1992 industry classification, its 1992 product class data, and the historical variability of the year-to-year estimates of the product class estimates. For each product class (1,755) and four-digit industry (459), a desired reliability

constraint was specified. Using a technique developed by Dr. James R. Chromy of the Research Triangle Institute, the initial establishment probabilities were optimized such that the expected sample satisfied all industry and product class reliability constraints while the sample size was minimized. This technique reduces the likelihood of selecting nonrepresentative samples for individual product classes or industries.

This method of assigning probabilities based on product class shipments is motivated by our primary desire to produce reliable estimates of both product class and industry shipments. The high correlation between shipments and employment, value-added, and other general statistics assures that these variables will also be well represented by the sample. The actual sample selection procedure uses an independent chance of selection method (Poisson sampling) which permits us to prevent small establishments from being selected in consecutive samples without introducing a bias into the survey estimates.

Nonmail component. The initial nonmail component of the survey was comprised of approximately 140,000 small, single-establishment companies that were tabulated as administrative records in the 1992 Census of Manufactures. The nonmail stratum is also supplemented annually using the list of newly active single-location companies provided by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and payroll cutoffs. Companies with payroll below the payroll cutoff are added to the nonmail stratum. For this portion of the population, sampling is not used. The data for this group are estimated based on selected information obtained annually from the administrative records of the IRS and Social Security Administration (SSA). This administrative information, which includes payroll, total employment, industry classification, and physical location, is obtained under conditions which safeguard the confidentiality of both tax and census records.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASM ESTIMATING PROCEDURE

Most of the ASM estimates derived for the mail stratum are computed using a difference estimator. At the establishment level, there is a strong correlation between the current-year data values and the corresponding 1992 (base) data values. Therefore, within the mailed stratum, for each item at each level of aggregation, an estimate of the "difference" between the current year and the base year is computed from sample cases and added to the corresponding base-year values. For the 1993-1997 ASM estimates, the 1992 Census of Manufactures values serve as the base year. For the 1998 ASM, the base will be updated to be the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing.

Due to the positive year-to-year correlation, estimates derived using this methodology are generally more reliable than comparable estimates developed from the current sample data alone. Estimates for the capital expenditures variables are not generated using the difference

estimator because the year-to-year correlations are considerably weaker. The standard linear estimator is used for these variables.

For the nonmail stratum, estimates for payroll and employment are directly tabulated from the administrative-record data provided by IRS and SSA. Estimates of data other than payroll and employment are developed from industry averages. Although the nonmail stratum contains approximately 170,000 individual establishments in 1994, it accounts for less than 2 percent of the estimate for total value of shipments at the total manufacturing level.

Corresponding estimates for the mail and nonmail components are combined to produce the estimates included in this publication.

QUALIFICATIONS OF THE ASM DATA

The estimates developed from the sample are apt to differ somewhat from the results of a survey covering all companies in the sample lists but otherwise conducted under essentially the same conditions as the actual sample survey. The estimates of the magnitude of the sampling errors (the difference between the estimates obtained and the results theoretically obtained from a comparable, complete-coverage survey) are provided by the standard errors of estimates.

The particular sample selected for the ASM is one of many similar probability samples that, by chance, might have been selected under the same specifications. Each of the possible samples would yield somewhat different sets of results, and the standard errors are measures of the variation of all the possible sample estimates around the theoretically comparable, complete-coverage values.

Estimates of the standard errors have been computed from the sample data for selected ASM statistics in this report. They are represented in the form of relative standard errors (the standard errors divided by the estimated values to which they refer).

In conjunction with its associated estimate, the relative standard error may be used to define confidence intervals (ranges that would include the comparable, complete-coverage value for specified percentages of all the possible samples).

The complete-coverage value would be included in the range:

From one standard error below to one standard error above the derived estimate for about two-thirds of all possible samples.

From two standard errors below to two standard errors above the derived estimate for about 19 out of 20 of all possible samples.

From three standard errors below to three standard errors above the derived estimate for nearly all samples.

An inference that the comparable, complete-survey result would be within the indicated ranges would be correct in approximately the relative frequencies shown. Those proportions, therefore, may be interpreted as defining the confidence that the estimates from a particular sample would differ from complete-coverage results by as much as one, two, or three standard errors, respectively.

For example, suppose an estimated total is shown at 50,000 with an associated relative standard error of 2 percent, that is, a standard error of 1,000 (2 percent of 50,000). There is approximately 67 percent confidence that the interval 49,000 to 51,000 includes the complete-coverage total, about 95 percent confidence that the interval 48,000 to 52,000 includes the complete-coverage total, and almost certain confidence that the interval 47,000 to 53,000 includes the complete-coverage total.

In addition to the sample errors, the estimates are subject to various response and operational errors: errors of collection, reporting, coding, transcription, imputation for nonresponse, etc. These operational errors also would occur if a complete canvass were to be conducted under the same conditions as the survey. Explicit measures of their effects generally are not available. However, it is believed that most of the important operational errors were detected and corrected during the Census Bureau's review of the data for reasonableness and consistency. The small operational errors usually remain. To some extent, they are compensating in the aggregated totals shown. When important operational errors were detected too late to correct the estimates, the data were suppressed or were specifically qualified in the tables.

As derived, the estimated standard errors included part of the effect of the operational errors. The total errors, which depend upon the joint effect of the sampling and operational errors, are usually of the order of size indicated by the standard error, or moderately higher. However, for particular estimates, the total error may considerably exceed the standard errors shown. Any figures shown in the tables in this publication having an associated standard error exceeding 15 percent may be combined with higher level totals, creating a broader aggregate, which then may be of acceptable reliability.

DATA FROM THE CURRENT INDUSTRIAL REPORTS (CIR)

The CIR program provides product statistics for selected manufacturing industries at the U.S. level annually and, in some cases, monthly and/or quarterly. When detail product data are collected in the CIR, they are not also collected in the census. However, the annual CIR data are included in the census Product Summary report.

The CIR program uses a unified data collection, processing, and publication system. The Census Bureau updates the survey panels for most reports annually and reconciles the estimates to the results of the broader-based annual survey of manufactures and the economic

census – manufacturing. The economic census – manufacturing provides a complete list of all producers of the products covered by the CIR program and serves as the primary source for CIR sampling. Where a small number of producers exist, CIR surveys cover all known producers of a product. However, when the number of producers is large, cutoff and random sampling techniques are used. Surveys are continually reviewed and modified to provide the most up-to-date information on products produced. While the CIR program includes both mandatory and voluntary surveys, the annual data are mandatory.

DUPLICATION IN COST OF MATERIALS AND VALUE OF SHIPMENTS

Data for cost of materials and value of shipments include varying amounts of duplication, especially at higher levels of aggregation. This is because the products of one establishment may be the materials of another. The value added statistics avoid this duplication and are, for most purposes, the best measure for comparing the relative economic importance of industries and geographic areas.

VALUE OF INDUSTRY SHIPMENTS COMPARED WITH VALUE OF PRODUCT SHIPMENTS

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing shows value of shipments data for industries and products. In the industry statistics tables and files, these data represent the total value of shipments of all establishments classified in a particular industry. The data include the shipments of the products classified in the industry (primary to the industry), products classified in other industries (secondary to the industry), and miscellaneous receipts (repair work, sale of scrap, research and development, installation receipts, and resales). Value of product shipments shown in the products statistics tables and files represent the total value of all products shipped that are classified as primary to an industry regardless of the classification of the producing establishment.

Appendix D. Geographic Notes

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix E. Metropolitan Areas

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix F. Footnotes for Products Statistics and Materials Consumed by Kind

Not applicable for this report.

Soybean Processing

1997

Issued October 1999

EC97M-3112E

1997 Economic Census

Manufacturing

Industry Series



U S C E N S U S B U R E A U

Helping You Make Informed Decisions

U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The staff of the Manufacturing and Construction Division prepared this report. **Judy M. Dodds**, Assistant Chief for Census and Related Programs, was responsible for the overall planning, management, and coordination. **Kenneth Hansen**, Chief, Manufactured Durables Branch, assisted by **Mike Brown**, **Renee Coley**, **Raphael Corrado**, and **Milbren Thomas**, Section Chiefs, **Michael Zampogna**, Former Chief, Manufactured Nondurables Branch, assisted by **Allen Foreman**, **Robert Miller**, **Robert Reinard**, and **Nat Shelton**, Section Chiefs, and **Tom Lee**, **Robert Rosati**, and **Tom Flood**, Special Assistants, performed the planning and implementation. **Stephanie Angel**, **Brian Appert**, **Stanis Batton**, **Carol Beasley**, **Chris Blackburn**, **Larry Blumberg**, **Vera Harris-Bourne**, **Brenda Campbell**, **Suzanne Conard**, **Vance Davis**, **Mary Ellickson**, **Matt Gaines**, **Merry Glascoe**, **Kay Hanks**, **Karen Harshbarger**, **Nancy Higgins**, **James Hinckley**, **Walter Hunter**, **Jim Jamski**, **Evelyn Jordan**, **Robert Lee**, **John Linehan**, **Paul Marck**, **Keith McKenzie**, **Philippe Morris**, **Joanna Nguyen**, **Betty Pannell**, **Joyce Pomeroy**, **Venita Powell**, **Cynthia Ramsey**, **Chris Savage**, **Arona Stovall**, **Sue Sundermann**, **Thanos Theodoropoulos**, **Dora Thomas**, **Ann Truffa**, **Ronanne Vinson**, **Keeley Voor**, **Denneth Wallace**, **Tempie Whittington**, **Lissene Witt**, and **Mike Yamaner** provided primary staff assistance.

Brian Greenberg, Assistant Chief for Research and Methodology Programs, assisted by **Stacey Cole**, Chief, Manufacturing Programs Methodology Branch, and **Robert Struble**, Section Chief, provided the mathematical and statistical techniques as well as the coverage operations. **Jeffrey Dalzell** and **Cathy Ritenour** provided primary staff assistance.

Mendel D. Gayle, Chief, Forms, Publications, and Customer Services Branch, assisted by **Julius Smith Jr.** and **Baruti Taylor**, Section Chiefs, performed overall

coordination of the publication process. **Kim Credito**, **Patrick Duck**, **Chip Murph**, **Wanda Sledd**, and **Veronica White** provided primary staff assistance.

The Economic Planning and Coordination Division, **Lawrence A. Blum**, Assistant Chief for Collection Activities and **Shirin A. Ahmed**, Assistant Chief for Post-Collection Processing, assisted by **Dennis Shoemaker**, Chief, Post-Collection Census Processing Branch, **Brandy Yarbrough**, Section Chief, **Sheila Proudfoot**, **Richard Williamson**, **Andrew W. Hait**, and **Jennifer E. Lins**, was responsible for developing the systems and procedures for data collection, editing, review, correction and dissemination

The staff of the National Processing Center, **Judith N. Petty**, Chief, performed mailout preparation and receipt operations, clerical and analytical review activities, data keying, and geocoding review.

The Geography Division staff developed geographic coding procedures and associated computer programs.

The Economic Statistical Methods and Programming Division, **Charles P. Pautler Jr.**, Chief, developed and coordinated the computer processing systems. **Martin S. Harahush**, Assistant Chief for Quinquennial Programs, assisted by **Barbara Lambert** and **Christina Arledge** were responsible for design and implementation of the computer systems. **Gary T. Sheridan**, Chief, Manufacturing and Construction Branch, **Lori A. Guido** and **Roy A. Smith**, Section Chiefs, supervised the preparation of the computer programs.

Computer Services Division, **Debra Williams**, Chief, performed the computer processing.

The staff of the Administrative and Customer Services Division, **Walter C. Odom**, Chief, performed planning, design, composition, editorial review, and printing planning and procurement for publications, Internet products, and report forms. **Cynthia G. Brooks** provided publication coordination and editing.

Soybean Processing

1997

Issued October 1999

EC97M-3112E

1997 Economic Census

Manufacturing

Industry Series



U.S. Department of Commerce

William M. Daley,

Secretary

Robert L. Mallett,

Deputy Secretary

Economics

and Statistics

Administration

Robert J. Shapiro,

Under Secretary for

Economic Affairs

U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Kenneth Prewitt,

Director



**Economics
and Statistics
Administration**

Robert J. Shapiro,
Under Secretary
for Economic Affairs



U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Kenneth Prewitt,
Director

William G. Barron,
Deputy Director

Paula J. Schneider,
Principal Associate Director
for Programs

Frederick T. Knickerbocker,
Associate Director
for Economic Programs

Thomas L. Mesenbourg,
Assistant Director
for Economic Programs

William G. Bostic Jr.,
Chief, Manufacturing
and Construction Division

CONTENTS

Introduction to the Economic Census	1
Manufacturing	5

TABLES

1. Industry Statistics on NAICS Basis With Distribution Among 1987 SIC-Based Industries: 1997	7
2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1997	7
3. Detailed Statistics by Industry: 1997	8
4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size: 1997.....	9
5. Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1997	9
6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992.....	10
6b. Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992 .	10
7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1997 and 1992.....	11

APPENDIXES

A. Explanation of Terms	A-1
B. NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions	B-1
C. Coverage and Methodology.....	C-1
D. Geographic Notes	--
E. Metropolitan Areas	--
F. Footnotes for Products Statistics and Materials Consumed by Kind	--
G. Comparability of Product Classes and Product Codes: 1997 to 1992.....	G-1

-- Not applicable for this report.

Introduction to the Economic Census

PURPOSES AND USES OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUS

The economic census is the major source of facts about the structure and functioning of the Nation's economy. It provides essential information for government, business, industry, and the general public. Title 13 of the United States Code (Sections 131, 191, and 224) directs the Census Bureau to take the economic census every 5 years, covering years ending in 2 and 7.

The economic census furnishes an important part of the framework for such composite measures as the gross domestic product estimates, input/output measures, production and price indexes, and other statistical series that measure short-term changes in economic conditions. Specific uses of economic census data include the following:

- Policymaking agencies of the Federal Government use the data to monitor economic activity and assess the effectiveness of policies.
- State and local governments use the data to assess business activities and tax bases within their jurisdictions and to develop programs to attract business.
- Trade associations study trends in their own and competing industries, which allows them to keep their members informed of market changes.
- Individual businesses use the data to locate potential markets and to analyze their own production and sales performance relative to industry or area averages.

ALL-NEW INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATIONS

Data from the 1997 Economic Census are published primarily on the basis of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), unlike earlier censuses, which were published according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS is in the process of being adopted in the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Most economic census reports cover one of the following NAICS sectors:

21	Mining
22	Utilities
23	Construction
31-33	Manufacturing
42	Wholesale Trade
44-45	Retail Trade
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing
51	Information

52	Finance and Insurance
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises
56	Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services
61	Educational Services
62	Health Care and Social Assistance
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation
72	Accommodation and Foodservices
81	Other Services (except Public Administration)

(Not listed above are the Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting sector (NAICS 11), partially covered by the census of agriculture conducted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the Public Administration sector (NAICS 92), covered by the census of governments conducted by the Census Bureau.)

The 20 NAICS sectors are subdivided into 96 subsectors (three-digit codes), 313 industry groups (four-digit codes), and, as implemented in the United States, 1170 industries (five- and six-digit codes).

RELATIONSHIP TO SIC

While many of the individual NAICS industries correspond directly to industries as defined under the SIC system, most of the higher level groupings do not. Particular care should be taken in comparing data for retail trade, wholesale trade, and manufacturing, which are sector titles used in both NAICS and SIC, but cover somewhat different groups of industries. The industry definitions discuss the relationships between NAICS and SIC industries. Where changes are significant, it will not be possible to construct time series that include data for points both before and after 1997.

For 1997, data for auxiliary establishments (those functioning primarily to manage, service, or support the activities of their company's operating establishments, such as a central administrative office or warehouse) will not be included in the sector-specific reports. These data will be published separately.

GEOGRAPHIC AREA CODING

Accurate and complete information on the physical location of each establishment is required to tabulate the census data for the states, metropolitan areas (MAs), counties, parishes, and corporate municipalities including cities, towns, villages, and boroughs. Respondents were

required to report their physical location (street address, municipality, county, and state) if it differed from their mailing address. For establishments not surveyed by mail (and those single-establishment companies that did not provide acceptable information on physical location), location information from Internal Revenue Service tax forms is used as a basis for coding.

BASIS OF REPORTING

The economic census is conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each store, factory, shop, or other location. Each establishment is assigned a separate industry classification based on its primary activity and not that of its parent company.

DOLLAR VALUES

All dollar values presented are expressed in current dollars; i.e., 1997 data are expressed in 1997 dollars, and 1992 data, in 1992 dollars. Consequently, when making comparisons with prior years, users of the data should consider the changes in prices that have occurred.

All dollar values are shown in thousands of dollars.

AVAILABILITY OF ADDITIONAL DATA

Reports in Print and Electronic Media

All results of the 1997 Economic Census are available on the Census Bureau Internet site (www.census.gov) and on compact discs (CD-ROM) for sale by the Census Bureau. Unlike previous censuses, only selected highlights are published in printed reports. For more information, including a description of electronic and printed reports being issued, see the Internet site, or write to U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-8300, or call Customer Services at 301-457-4100.

Special Tabulations

Special tabulations of data collected in the 1997 Economic Census may be obtained, depending on availability of time and personnel, in electronic or tabular form. The data will be summaries subject to the same rules prohibiting disclosure of confidential information (including name, address, kind of business, or other data for individual business establishments or companies) that govern the regular publications.

Special tabulations are prepared on a cost basis. A request for a cost estimate, as well as exact specifications on the type and format of the data to be provided, should be directed to the Chief of the division named below, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-8300. To discuss a special tabulation before submitting specifications, call the appropriate division:

Manufacturing and Construction Division 301-457-4673
Service Sector Statistics Division 301-457-2668

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The economic census has been taken as an integrated program at 5-year intervals since 1967 and before that for 1954, 1958, and 1963. Prior to that time, individual components of the economic census were taken separately at varying intervals.

The economic census traces its beginnings to the 1810 Decennial Census, when questions on manufacturing were included with those for population. Coverage of economic activities was expanded for the 1840 Decennial Census and subsequent censuses to include mining and some commercial activities. The 1905 Manufactures Census was the first time a census was taken apart from the regular decennial population census. Censuses covering retail and wholesale trade and construction industries were added in 1930, as were some covering service trades in 1933. Censuses of construction, manufacturing, and the other business service censuses were suspended during World War II.

The 1954 Economic Census was the first census to be fully integrated: providing comparable census data across economic sectors, using consistent time periods, concepts, definitions, classifications, and reporting units. It was the first census to be taken by mail, using lists of firms provided by the administrative records of other Federal agencies. Since 1963, administrative records also have been used to provide basic statistics for very small firms, reducing or eliminating the need to send them census questionnaires.

The range of industries covered in the economic censuses expanded between 1967 and 1992. The census of construction industries began on a regular basis in 1967, and the scope of service industries, introduced in 1933, was broadened in 1967, 1977, and 1987. While a few transportation industries were covered as early as 1963, it was not until 1992 that the census broadened to include all of transportation, communications, and utilities. Also new for 1992 was coverage of financial, insurance, and real estate industries. With these additions, the economic census and the separate census of governments and census of agriculture collectively covered roughly 98 percent of all economic activity.

Printed statistical reports from the 1992 and earlier censuses provide historical figures for the study of long-term time series and are available in some large libraries. All of the census reports printed since 1967 are still available for sale on microfiche from the Census Bureau. CD-ROMs issued from the 1987 and 1992 Economic Censuses contain databases including nearly all data published in print, plus additional statistics, such as ZIP Code statistics, published only on CD-ROM.

SOURCES FOR MORE INFORMATION

More information about the scope, coverage, classification system, data items, and publications for each of the economic censuses and related surveys is published in the *Guide to the 1997 Economic Census and Related Statistics* at www.census.gov/econguide. More information on the methodology, procedures, and history of the censuses will be published in the *History of the 1997 Economic Census* at www.census.gov/econ/www/history.html.

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

The following abbreviations and symbols are used with the 1997 Economic Census data:

A	Standard error of 100 percent or more.
D	Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual companies; data are included in higher level totals.
F	Exceeds 100 percent because data include establishments with payroll exceeding revenue.
N	Not available or not comparable.
Q	Revenue not collected at this level of detail for multiestablishment firms.
S	Withheld because estimates did not meet publication standards.

V	Represents less than 50 vehicles or .05 percent.
X	Not applicable.
Y	Disclosure withheld because of insufficient coverage of merchandise lines.
Z	Less than half the unit shown.
a	0 to 19 employees.
b	20 to 99 employees.
c	100 to 249 employees.
e	250 to 499 employees.
f	500 to 999 employees.
g	1,000 to 2,499 employees.
h	2,500 to 4,999 employees.
i	5,000 to 9,999 employees.
j	10,000 to 24,999 employees.
k	25,000 to 49,999 employees.
l	50,000 to 99,999 employees.
m	100,000 employees or more.
p	10 to 19 percent estimated.
q	20 to 29 percent estimated.
r	Revised.
s	Sampling error exceeds 40 percent.
nec	Not elsewhere classified.
nsk	Not specified by kind.
–	Represents zero (page image/print only).
(CC)	Consolidated city.
(IC)	Independent city.

This page is intentionally blank.

Manufacturing

SCOPE

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing covers all manufacturing establishments with one or more paid employees. Manufacturing is defined as the mechanical, physical, or chemical transformation of materials or substances into new products. The assembly of components into new products is also considered manufacturing, except when it is appropriately classified as construction.

Establishments in the manufacturing sector are often described as plants, factories, or mills and typically use power-driven machines and materials-handling equipment. Also included in the manufacturing sector are some establishments that make products by hand, like custom tailors and the makers of custom draperies. While manufacturers typically do not sell to the public, some establishments like bakeries and candy stores that make products on the premises may be included.

While logging and publishing are no longer in the scope of manufacturing, data for these industries are included in the manufacturing industry reports, but are not included in the manufacturing state, summary, and other reports.

GENERAL

This report, from the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, is one of a series of 480 industry reports and 51 geographic area reports, each of which provides statistics for individual industries or states, respectively. Seven of the industry reports are for industries no longer in the manufacturing sector but are included with manufacturing for the 1997 census year. Also included for this sector are General, Product, and Materials Consumed Summary reports, a special report on Concentration Ratios in Manufacturing, and data files on Location of Manufacturing Plants.

Each industry report presents data for a six-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) industry. A description of the particular NAICS industry may be found in Appendix B. These reports include such statistics as number of establishments, employment, payroll, value added by manufacture, cost of materials consumed, value of shipments, capital expenditures, etc. Explanations of these and other terms may be found in Appendix A. The industry reports also include data for states with 100 employees or more in the industry.

State reports, which include the District of Columbia, present similar statistics at the “all manufacturing” level for each state and its metropolitan areas (MAs) with 250

employees or more, and for counties, consolidated cities, and places with 500 employees or more. The state reports also include six-digit NAICS level data for industries with 100 employees or more in the state.

The General Summary report contains industry and geographic area statistics summarized in one report. It includes higher levels of aggregation than the industry and state reports, as well as revisions to the data made after the release of the industry and state reports.

The Products and Materials Consumed reports summarize the products and materials data published in the industry reports. The Product Summary report also includes data from the Current Industrial Reports (CIR) and a special table with data for products that are primary to more than one industry, which are not in the industry reports.

The Concentration Ratios report publishes data on the percentage of value of shipments accounted for by the 4-, 8-, 20-, and 50-largest companies for each manufacturing industry. Also shown in this report are Hirschmann-Herfindahl Indexes for each industry.

The Location of Manufacturing data files contain statistics on the number of establishments for the three- and six-digit NAICS industry by state, county, place, and ZIP Code by employment-size of the establishment.

GEOGRAPHIC AREAS COVERED

Statistics at the six-digit NAICS industry level are shown for states and the District of Columbia in both the state and industry reports for cells with 100 employees or more.

The state reports also include data at the “all manufacturing” level for a variety of geographies that meet the employment criteria.

Data are available for the metropolitan areas (MAs) with 250 employees or more. The term MA is a general term used to encompass all of the specifically defined metropolitan areas. A consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) is made up of two or more contiguous primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSAs) with a combined population of at least 1 million. A PMSA is a subdivision of a CMSA that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links separate from the ties to other portions of the CMSA. A metropolitan statistical area (MSA) is an integrated economic and social unit with a population of at least 50,000. An MA is made up of one or more counties meeting standards of metropolitan character. In New England, cities and towns, rather than counties, are the

component geographic units. Determination of the MAs was made by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) as of June 30, 1997. The population estimates were from the 1990 Census of Population or a subsequent special census. When applicable, the make-up of an MA is included in Appendix E. Changes to geographical boundaries are noted in Appendix D.

The state reports include data for counties with 500 employees or more. These are the primary divisions of states, except in Louisiana where they are called parishes and in Alaska where they are called boroughs and census areas. Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia have one or more places that are independent of county organizations. These places are treated as counties and places. The counties and places are defined as of January 1, 1997.

The state reports include data for places with 500 employees or more. Places are typically cities, towns, and villages. They may be incorporated municipalities, semi-independent municipalities, special economic urban areas (SEUAs), or other place equivalents.

The state reports also include data for consolidated cities with 500 employees or more. Consolidated cities are made up of separately incorporated municipalities.

COMPARABILITY OF THE 1992 AND 1997 CENSUSES

The adoption of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) has had a major impact on the comparability of data between the 1992 and 1997 censuses. Approximately half of the industries in the manufacturing sector of NAICS do not have comparable industries in the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system that was used in the past. If industries are not comparable between the two censuses, historic data are not shown. When applicable, Appendix G shows the product class and product comparability between the two systems.

While most of the change affecting the manufacturing sector was change within the sector, some industries left manufacturing and others came into manufacturing. Prominent among those leaving manufacturing are logging and portions of publishing. Prominent among the industries coming into the manufacturing sector are bakeries, candy stores where candy is made on the premises, custom tailors, makers of custom draperies, and tire retreading. Data for the industries coming into manufacturing as well as those leaving manufacturing are included in the manufacturing industry report series for 1997. However, the state and summary reports only include data for industries in the NAICS definition of manufacturing.

Another change resulting from the conversion to NAICS is that data for central administrative offices (CAOs) associated with manufacturing are not included along side the manufacturing data. This change affects data in the state reports and the general summary.

DISCLOSURE

In accordance with Federal law governing census reports (Title 13 of the United States Code), no data are published that would disclose the operations of an individual establishment or company. However, the number of establishments classified in a specific industry or geography is not considered a disclosure, and may be released even when other information is withheld.

The disclosure analysis for the industry statistics files is based on the total value of shipments. When the total value of shipments cannot be shown without disclosing information for individual companies, the complete line is suppressed except for capital expenditures. However, the suppressed data are included in higher-level totals. A separate disclosure analysis is performed for capital expenditures that can be suppressed even though value of shipments data are published.

AVAILABILITY OF MORE FREQUENT ECONOMIC DATA

The Census Bureau conducts the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) in each of the 4 years between the economic censuses. The ASM is a probability-based sample of approximately 58,000 establishments and collects many of the same industry statistics (including employment, payroll, value of shipments, etc.) as the economic census. However, there are selected statistics not included in the ASM. Among these are the number of companies and establishments, detailed product and materials data, and substate geographic data.

In addition to the ASM, the Census Bureau conducts a Current Industrial Reports (CIR) program. The CIR publishes detailed product statistics for selected manufacturing industries at the U.S. level annually and, in some cases, monthly and/or quarterly. For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, the annual CIR data are included in the Product Summary report.

The Census Bureau also conducts the monthly Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories, and Orders (M3) program, which publishes detailed statistics for manufacturing industries at the U.S. level.

Table 1. Industry Statistics on NAICS Basis With Distribution Among 1987 SIC-Based Industries: 1997

[NAICS codes appear in bold type. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS or SIC code	Industry	Com-panies ¹	All estab-lish-ments ²	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expendi-tures (\$1,000)
				Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311222	Soybean processing	44	93	6 803	236 706	4 695	10 479	145 002	1 694 822	12 835 076	14 495 662	200 378
207510	Soybean oil mills (pt)	N	93	6 803	236 706	4 695	10 479	145 002	1 694 822	12 835 076	14 495 662	200 378

¹For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

²Includes establishments with payroll at any time during the year.

Table 2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1997

[States that are disclosures or with less than 100 employees are not shown. For explanation of terms, see appendixes. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Industry and geographic area	E ¹	All establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expendi-tures (\$1,000)
		Total	With 20 em-ploy-ees or more	Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311222, SOYBEAN PROCESSING												
United States	-	93	69	6 803	236 706	4 695	10 479	145 002	1 694 822	12 835 076	14 495 662	200 378
Kansas	-	4	3	201	7 249	139	262	3 933	7 175	611 757	611 703	2 606

* Hawaii has no incorporated places in the sense of functioning governmental units; however, in agreement with Hawaiian law, the Bureau of the Census reports data for census designated places (CDPs) which have been designated as place equivalents. Those CDPs, only for the state of Hawaii, with 2,500 or more population are recognized.

¹Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of the figures shown: 1-10 to 19 percent; 2-20 to 29 percent; 3-30 to 39 percent; 4-40 to 49 percent; 5-50 to 59 percent; 6-60 to 69 percent; 7-70 to 79 percent; 8-80 to 89 percent; 9-90 percent or more.

Table 3. Detailed Statistics by Industry: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	Value	Item	Value
311222, SOYBEAN PROCESSING		311222, SOYBEAN PROCESSING—Con.	
Companies ¹ number..	44	Value added \$1,000..	1 694 822
All establishments number..	93	Total inventories, beginning of year \$1,000..	1 048 719
Establishments with 1 to 19 employees number..	24	Finished goods inventories, beginning of year \$1,000..	409 100
Establishments with 20 to 99 employees number..	51	Work-in-process inventories, beginning of year \$1,000..	32 939
Establishments with 100 employees or more number..	18	Materials and supplies inventories, beginning of year \$1,000..	606 680
All employees number..	6 803	Total inventories, end of year \$1,000..	993 163
Total compensation ² \$1,000..	293 738	Finished goods inventories, end of year \$1,000..	432 682
Annual payroll \$1,000..	236 706	Work-in-process inventories, end of year \$1,000..	43 593
Total fringe benefits \$1,000..	57 032	Materials and supplies inventories, end of year \$1,000..	516 888
Production workers, average for year number..	4 695	Gross book value of total assets at beginning of year \$1,000..	2 153 975
Production workers on March 12 number..	4 698	Total capital expenditures (new and used) \$1,000..	200 378
Production workers on May 12 number..	4 684	Capital expenditures for buildings and other structures (new and used) \$1,000..	45 589
Production workers on August 12 number..	4 693	Capital expenditures for machinery and equipment (new and used) \$1,000..	154 789
Production workers on November 12 number..	4 705	Total retirements ² \$1,000..	20 419
Production-worker hours 1,000..	10 479	Gross book value of total assets at end of year \$1,000..	2 333 934
Production-worker wages \$1,000..	145 002	Total depreciation during year ² \$1,000..	113 823
Total cost of materials \$1,000..	12 835 076	Total rental payments ² \$1,000..	14 426
Cost of materials, parts, containers, etc., consumed \$1,000..	11 642 232	Buildings and other structures rental payments ² \$1,000..	1 957
Cost of resales \$1,000..	D	Machinery and equipment rental payments ² \$1,000..	12 469
Cost of fuels \$1,000..	132 540	Cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and other structures ³ \$1,000..	20 429
Cost of purchased electricity \$1,000..	75 126	Response coverage ratio ⁴ percent..	96
Cost of contract work \$1,000..	D	Cost of purchased services for the repair of machinery and equipment ³ \$1,000..	88 240
Quantity of electricity purchased for heat and power 1,000 kWh..	1 685 695	Response coverage ratio ⁴ percent..	96
Quantity of electricity generated less sold for heat and power 1,000 kWh..	637 138	Cost of purchased communications services ³ \$1,000..	5 955
Total value of shipments \$1,000..	14 495 662	Response coverage ratio ⁴ percent..	96
Primary products value of shipments \$1,000..	11 918 501	Cost of purchased legal services ³ \$1,000..	523
Secondary products value of shipments \$1,000..	1 579 202	Response coverage ratio ⁴ percent..	96
Total miscellaneous receipts \$1,000..	997 959	Cost of purchased accounting and bookkeeping services ³ \$1,000..	466
Value of resales \$1,000..	D	Response coverage ratio ⁴ percent..	96
Contract receipts \$1,000..	D	Cost of purchased advertising services ³ \$1,000..	537
Other miscellaneous receipts \$1,000..	D	Response coverage ratio ⁴ percent..	96
Primary products specialization ratio percent..	88	Cost of purchased software and other data processing services ³ \$1,000..	532
Value of primary products shipments made in all industries \$1,000..	12 297 551	Response coverage ratio ⁴ percent..	96
Value of primary products shipments made in this industry \$1,000..	11 918 501	Cost of purchased refuse removal (including hazardous waste) services ³ \$1,000..	4 229
Value of primary products shipments made in other industries \$1,000..	379 050	Response coverage ratio ⁴ percent..	96
Coverage ratio percent..	96		

¹For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

²These items are collected in the ASM and estimated for the remaining establishments; therefore, the levels of estimation are higher than for other items in the table.

³Based on ASM sample data.

⁴A response coverage ratio is derived for this item by calculating the ratio of the weighted employment (establishment data multiplied by sample weight) for those ASM establishments that reported to the weighted total employment for all ASM establishments classified in this industry.

Note: The amounts shown for purchased services reflect only those services that establishments purchase from other companies.

Table 4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Employment size class	E ¹	All establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)
		Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311222, SOYBEAN PROCESSING												
All establishments	-	93	69	6 803	236 706	4 695	10 479	145 002	1 694 822	12 835 076	14 495 662	200 378
Establishments with 1 to 4 employees	9	15	-	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Establishments with 5 to 9 employees	8	2	-	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Establishments with 10 to 19 employees	-	7	-	94	2 918	62	135	1 344	18 400	153 070	170 740	1 139
Establishments with 20 to 49 employees	-	24	24	970	32 166	657	1 456	19 077	222 044	2 581 101	2 801 561	27 865
Establishments with 50 to 99 employees	-	27	27	1 905	63 451	1 285	2 818	36 723	396 260	5 344 105	5 695 920	56 529
Establishments with 100 to 249 employees	-	12	12	1 942	70 667	1 382	3 044	44 244	505 158	2 586 463	3 097 418	69 025
Establishments with 250 to 499 employees	-	6	6	1 844	66 171	1 276	2 985	43 040	541 754	2 125 436	2 674 283	44 995
Establishments with 500 to 999 employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Establishments with 1,000 to 2,499 employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Establishments with 2,500 employees or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative records ²	9	15	-	36	685	27	31	411	9 289	43 785	52 690	555

¹Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of the figures shown: 1-10 to 19 percent; 2-20 to 29 percent; 3-30 to 39 percent; 4-40 to 49 percent; 5-50 to 59 percent; 6-60 to 69 percent; 7-70 to 79 percent; 8-80 to 89 percent; 9-90 percent or more.

²Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. Data are also included in respective size classes shown.

Table 5. Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS industry or product class code	Industry or primary product class	All establishments	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)
			Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311222	Soybean processing	93	6 803	236 706	4 695	10 479	145 002	1 694 822	12 835 076	14 495 662	200 378
3112221	Soybean oil	7	635	24 610	394	929	14 365	153 966	744 357	895 324	18 348
3112224	Soybean cake, meal, and other byproducts	71	6 132	211 411	4 274	9 519	130 226	1 531 567	12 046 934	13 547 648	181 475

Table 6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992

[Includes quantity and value of products of this industry produced by (1) establishments classified in this industry (primary) and (2) establishments classified in other industries (secondary). Transfers of products of this industry from one establishment of a company to another establishment of the same company (interplant transfers) are also included. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product code	Product	1997				1992			
		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments	
				Quantity	Value (\$1,000)			Quantity	Value (\$1,000)
311222	Soybean products	N	X	X	12 297 551	N	X	X	N
3112221	Soybean oil	N	X	X	3 420 618	N	X	X	2 454 587
31122211	Soybean oil	N	X	X	2 273 259	N	X	X	N
311222111	Crude soybean oil, degummed mil lb.	11	9 851.9	9 900.2	2 273 259	15	S	S	1 347 534
31122212	Soybean oil, all other types	N	X	X	1 147 359	N	X	X	N
311222122	Crude soybean oil, not degummed mil lb.	8	3 229.8	3 258.5	748 557	5	S	S	776 151
3112221231	Soybean oil, once-refined (after alkali or caustic wash but before deodorizing or use in end products) mil lb.	10	1 515.5	1 538.0	390 369	10	S	S	315 735
3112221241	Soybean oil processed for inedible purposes (acid refined, etc.) mil lb.	5	X	35.8	8 433	4	X	59.3	11 217
3112221Y	Soybean oil, nsk	N	X	X	-	N	X	X	N
3112221YWV	Soybean oil, nsk	N	X	X	-	N	X	X	3 950
3112224	Soybean cake, meal, and other byproducts	N	X	X	8 824 896	N	X	X	N
31122241	Soybean cake, meal, and other byproducts	N	X	X	8 193 437	N	X	X	N
3112224111	Soybean cake and meal 1,000 s tons.	20	31 600.1	32 226.9	8 193 437	17	28 387.2	28 250.7	5 023 987
31122242	Other soybean products, including isolates and concentrates	N	X	X	631 459	N	X	X	N
3112224221	Soy flour and grits mil lb.	4	X	D	D	7	X	914.0	127 953
3112224231	Soybean lecithin mil lb.	9	D	D	D	7	S	S	41 573
3112224241	Soybean millfeed (hullmeal) 1,000 s tons.	15	3 014.8	3 020.6	166 325	11	1 674.6	1 673.6	119 445
3112224261	Other soybean products, including isolates and concentrates mil lb.	11	X	427.7	261 520	7	X	868.5	261 319
3112224Y	Soybean cake, meal, and other byproducts, nsk	N	X	X	-	N	X	X	N
3112224YWV	Soybean cake, meal, and other byproducts, nsk	N	X	X	-	N	X	X	N
311222W	Soybean processing, nsk, total	N	X	X	52 037	N	X	X	N
311222WY	Soybean processing, nsk, total	N	X	X	52 037	N	X	X	N
311222WYWW	Soybean processing, nsk, for nonadministrative-record establishments	N	X	X	180	N	X	X	N
311222WYWY	Soybean processing, nsk, for administrative-record establishments	N	X	X	51 857	N	X	X	N

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.

@ Additional data are available for these codes at the aggregate U.S. level in the Current Industrial Report (CIR) series; see Appendix F for the CIR survey number and title.

\$ This product is primary to more than one industry; see Appendix F for a listing of the related product codes.

Note: For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: P 10 to 19 percent estimated; Q 20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by S.

Table 6b. Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992

[Product classes covered are those that are economically significant and whose production is geographically dispersed, provided dispersion is not approximated by data in Table 2. Also, product classes are not shown if they are miscellaneous or "not specified by kind" classes. Statistics for some states are withheld because they are either less than \$2 million in product class shipments or they disclose data for individual companies in 1997. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanations of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product class code	Product class and geographic area	Value of product shipments (\$1,000)	
		1997	1992
3112221	SOYBEAN OIL		
	United States	3 420 618	2 454 587
	Illinois	661 766	413 807
	Indiana	123 576	N
	Iowa	737 892	515 803
	Kansas	143 346	139 261
	Minnesota	421 459	236 335
3112224	SOYBEAN CAKE, MEAL, AND OTHER BYPRODUCTS		
	United States	8 824 896	N
	California	7 516	N
	Illinois	1 495 751	N
	Indiana	636 093	N
	Iowa	1 574 680	N
	Kansas	344 505	N
	Minnesota	575 782	N
	Missouri	473 312	N
	Ohio	659 173	N

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.

@ Additional data are available for these codes at the aggregate U.S. level in the Current Industrial Report (CIR) series; see Appendix F for the CIR survey number and title.

\$ This product is primary to more than one industry; see Appendix F for a listing of the related product codes.

Table 7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1997 and 1992

[Includes quantity and cost of materials consumed or put into production by establishments classified only in this industry. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS material code	Material consumed	1997		1992	
		Quantity	Delivered cost (\$1,000)	Quantity	Delivered cost (\$1,000)
311222	SOYBEAN PROCESSING				
11111000	Soybean seeds, nuts, and beans1,000 s tons..	37 750.0	9 616 197	N	N
31122201	Crude soybean oilmil lb..	2 052.5	479 566	N	N
32220017	Paper and paperboard containers, including shipping sacks and other paper packaging supplies.....	X	16 623	X	N
00970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies	X	876 076	X	N
00971000	Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies, n.s.k.	X	653 770	X	N

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.

Note: For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: P 10 to 19 percent estimated; Q 20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by S.

Appendix A.

Explanation of Terms

BEGINNING- AND END-OF-YEAR INVENTORIES

Respondents were asked to report their beginning-of-year and end-of-year inventories at cost or market. Effective with the 1982 Economic Census, this change to a uniform instruction for reporting inventories was introduced for all sector reports. Prior to 1982, respondents were permitted to value inventories using any generally accepted accounting method (FIFO, LIFO, market, to name a few). Beginning in 1982, LIFO users were asked to first report inventory values prior to the LIFO adjustment and then to report the LIFO reserve and the LIFO value after adjustment for the reserve.

Inventory Data by Stage of Fabrication

Total inventories and three detailed components (1) finished goods, (2) work-in-process, and (3) materials, supplies, fuels, etc., were collected.

When using inventory data by stage of fabrication for “all industries” and at the three-digit subsector level, it should be noted that an item treated as a finished product by an establishment in one industry may be reported as a raw material by an establishment in a different industry. For example, the finished-product inventories of a steel mill would be reported as raw materials by a stamping plant. Such differences are present in the inventory figures by stage of fabrication shown for all publication levels.

COST OF MATERIALS

This term refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed, whether purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

Included in this item are:

1. Cost of parts, components, containers, etc.—Includes all raw materials, semifinished goods, parts, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year.
2. Cost of products bought and sold in the same condition.

3. Cost of fuels consumed for heat and power—Includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed, whether purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.
4. Cost of purchased electricity—The cost of purchased electric energy represents the amount actually used during the year for heat and power. In addition, information was collected on the quantity of electric energy generated by the establishment and the quantity of electric energy sold or transferred to other plants of the same company.
5. Cost of contract work—This term applies to work done by others on materials furnished by the manufacturing establishment. The actual cost of the material is to be reported on the cost of materials, parts, and containers line of this item. The term “Contract Work” refers to the fee a company pays to another company to perform a service.

Specific Materials Consumed

In addition to the total cost of materials, which every establishment was required to report, information also was collected for most manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. The inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. If less than \$25,000 of a listed material was consumed by an establishment, the cost data could be reported in the “Cost of all other materials...,” Census material code 00970099. Also, the cost of materials for small establishments for which administrative records or short forms were used was imputed into the “Materials not specified by kind,” Census materials code 00971000.

Duplication in Cost of Materials and Value of Shipment

The aggregate of the cost of materials and value of shipments figures for industry groups and for all manufacturing industries includes large amounts of duplication since the products of some industries are used as materials by others. This duplication results, in part, from the addition of related industries representing successive

stages in the production of a finished manufactured product. Examples are the addition of flour mills to bakeries in the food group and the addition of pulp mills to paper mills in the paper and allied products group of industries. Estimates of the overall extent of this duplication indicate that the value of manufactured products exclusive of such duplication (the value of finished manufactures) tends to approximate two-thirds of the total value of products reported in the survey.

Duplication of products within individual industries is significant within a number of industry groups, e.g., machinery and transportation industries. These industries frequently include complete machinery and their parts. In this case, the parts made for original equipment are materials consumed for assembly plants in the same industry.

Even when no significant amount of duplication is involved, value of shipments figures are deficient as measures of the relative economic importance of individual manufacturing industries or geographic areas because of the wide variation in ratio of materials, labor, and other processing costs of value of shipments, both among industries and within the same industry.

Before 1962, cost of materials and value of shipments were not published for some industries which included considerable duplication. Since then, these data have been published for all industries at the U.S. level and beginning in 1964, for all geographic levels.

COST OF PURCHASED SERVICES

Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) establishments were requested to provide information on the cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and other structures, the repair of machinery, communication services, legal services, accounting and bookkeeping services, advertising, software and other data processing services, and refuse removal. Each of these items reflects the costs paid directly by the establishment and excludes salaries paid to employees of the establishment for these services.

Included in the cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and machinery are payments made for all maintenance and repair work on buildings and equipment. Payments made to other establishments of the same company and for repair and maintenance of any leased property also are included. Extensive repairs or reconstruction that was capitalized is considered capital expenditures and is, therefore, excluded from this item. Repair and maintenance costs provided by an owner as part of a rental contract or incurred directly by an establishment in using its own work force also are excluded.

Included in the cost of purchased advertising services are payments for printing, media coverage, and other advertising services and materials.

Included in the cost of purchased software and other data processing services are all purchases by the establishment from other companies. Excluded are services provided by other establishments of the same company (such as by a separate data processing unit).

Included in the cost of purchased refuse removal services are all costs of refuse removal services paid by the establishment, including costs for hazardous waste removal or treatment. Excluded are all costs included in rental payments or as capital expenditures.

Response Coverage Ratio

A response coverage ratio is a measure of the extent to which respondents report for an item. The estimate is made by calculating the ratio value of the weighted total employment data for all the ASM establishments that report the item to the weighted total employment data for all ASM establishments classified in an industry (reporters and non-reporters).

DEPRECIATION CHARGES FOR FIXED ASSETS

This item includes depreciation and amortization charged during the year against assets. Depreciation charged against fixed assets acquired since the beginning of the year and against assets sold or retired during the year are components of this category. Respondents were requested to make certain that they did not report accumulated depreciation.

EMPLOYEES

This item includes all full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments during any part of the pay period which included the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employees" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average for the payroll periods including the 12th of March, May, August, and November.

Production Workers

This item includes workers (up through the line-supervisor level) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, receiving, storing, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping (but not delivering), maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e.g., power plant), recordkeeping, and other services closely associated with these production operations at the establishment covered by the report. Employees above the working-supervisor level are excluded from this item.

All Other Employees

This item covers nonproduction employees of the manufacturing establishment including those engaged in factory supervision above the line-supervisor level. It

includes sales (including driver-salespersons), sales delivery (highway truck drivers and their helpers), advertising, credit, collection, installation and servicing of own products, clerical and routine office functions, executive, purchasing, financing, legal, personnel (including cafeteria, medical, etc.), professional, and technical employees. Also included are employees on the payroll of the manufacturing establishment engaged in the construction of major additions or alterations utilized as a separate work force.

FRINGE BENEFITS

Fringe benefits are divided into legally required expenditures and payments for voluntary programs. The legally required portion consists primarily of Federal old age and survivors' insurance, unemployment compensation, and workers' compensation. Payments for voluntary programs include all programs not specifically required by legislation whether they were employer initiated or the result of collective bargaining. They include the employer portion of such plans as insurance premiums, premiums for supplemental accident and sickness insurance, pension plans, supplemental unemployment compensation, welfare plans, stock purchase plans on which the employer payment is not subject to withholding tax, and deferred profit-sharing plans. They exclude such items as company-operated cafeterias, in-plant medical services, free parking lots, discounts on employee purchases, and uniforms and work clothing for employees.

GROSS BOOK VALUE OF DEPRECIABLE ASSETS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR (BOY) AND END OF YEAR (EOY)

Total value of depreciable assets is collected on all census forms. It shows the value of depreciable assets for the beginning of year and end of year. The data encompass all fixed depreciable assets on the books of establishments. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, machinery, and equipment (production, office, and transportation equipment) for which depreciation reserves are maintained. Excluded are nondepreciable capital assets including inventories and intangible assets, such as timber and mineral rights.

The definition of fixed depreciable assets is consistent with the definition of capital expenditures. For example, expenditures include actual capital outlays during the year rather than the final value of equipment put in place and buildings completed during the year. Accordingly, the value of assets at the end of the year includes the value of construction in progress.

In addition, respondents were requested to make certain that assets at the beginning of the year plus capital expenditures, less retirements, equaled assets at the end of the year.

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND COMPANIES

A separate report was required for each manufacturing establishment (plant) with one employee or more. An establishment is defined as a single physical location where manufacturing is performed. A company, on the other hand, is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

If the company operated at different physical locations, even if the individual locations were producing the same line of goods, a separate report was requested for each location. If the company operated in two or more distinct lines of manufacturing at the same location, a separate report was requested for each activity.

An establishment not in operation for any portion of the year was requested to return the report form with the proper notation in the "Operational Status" section of the form. In addition, the establishment was requested to report data on any employees, capital expenditures, inventories, or shipments from inventories during the year.

PAYROLL

This item includes the gross earnings of all employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments paid in the calendar year. Respondents were told they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax. It includes all forms of compensation, such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' social security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of corporations; it excludes payments to proprietors or partners of unincorporated concerns. Also excluded are payments to members of Armed Forces and pensioners carried on the active payrolls of manufacturing establishments.

The census definition of payrolls is identical to that recommended to all Federal statistical agencies by the Office of Management and Budget. It should be noted that this definition does not include employers' social security contributions or other nonpayroll labor costs, such as employees' pension plans, group insurance premiums, and workers' compensation.

The ASM provides estimates of employers' total supplemental labor costs (those required by Federal and state laws and those incurred voluntarily or as part of collective bargaining agreements).

PRODUCT CODES AND CLASSES OF PRODUCTS

NAICS United States industries are identified by a six-digit code, in contrast to the four-digit SIC code. The longer code accommodates the large number of sectors and allows more flexibility in designing subsectors. Each

product or service is assigned a ten-digit code. The product coding structure represents an extension by the Census Bureau of the six-digit industry classifications of the manufacturing and mining sectors. The classification system operates so that the industrial coverage is progressively narrower with the successive addition of digits. This is illustrated as follows:

NAICS level	NAICS code	Description
Industry	33461	Manufacturing and reproduction of magnetic and optical media
U.S. industry	334612	Reproduction of software
Product class	3346120	Prerecorded compact disc (except software), tape, and record reproducing
BLS link code	3346120X	
Product code	3346120XXX	

As in previous censuses, data were collected for most industries on the quantity and value of individual products shipped. In the 1997 census program, information was collected on the output of almost 10,000 individual product items.

In the new system, there are about 1,500 product classes (seven-digit codes), about 6,000 census products (ten-digit codes), and an additional 3,700 CIR products (ten-digit codes). The ten-digit products are considered the primary products of the industry with the same first six digits.

The list of products for which separate information was collected was prepared after consultation with industry and government representatives. Comparability with previous figures was given considerable weight in the selection of product categories so that comparable 1992 information is presented for most products.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if quantity was not significant or could not be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected.

Shipments include both commercial shipments and transfers of products to other plants of the same company. For industries in which a considerable portion of the total shipments is transferred to other plants of the same company, separate information on interplant transfers also was collected. Moreover, for products that are used to a large degree within the same establishment as materials or components in the fabrication of other products, total production and often consumption of the item within the plant (quantity produced and consumed) was collected. Typically, the information on production also was collected for products for which there are significant differences between total production and shipments in a given year because of wide fluctuations in finished goods inventories. Other measures of output of products with long production cycles were used as appropriate and feasible.

PRIMARY PRODUCT CLASS CODE

This file presents selected statistics for establishments according to their degree of specialization in products primary to their industry. This field contains either the six-digit North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) industry code corresponding to all establishments in the industry, or the seven-digit NAICS product class code for all establishments within the industry that are specialized in a particular product class. Product class specialization is determined by evaluating the ratio of the largest primary product class shipments to total product shipments (primary plus secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishment.

PRODUCTION-WORKER HOURS

This item covers hours worked or paid for at the plant, including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave.

QUANTITY OF ELECTRIC ENERGY CONSUMED FOR HEAT AND POWER

Data on the cost of purchased electric energy were collected on all census forms. However, data on the quantity of purchased electric energy were collected only on the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) form. In addition, information is collected on the quantity of electric energy generated by the establishment and the quantity of electric energy sold or transferred to other plants of the same company.

RENTAL PAYMENTS

Total rental payments are collected on all census forms. However, the breakdown between rental payments for buildings and other structures and rental payments for machinery and equipment is collected only on the ASM forms. This item includes rental payments for the use of all items for which depreciation reserves would be maintained if they were owned by the establishment, e.g., structures and buildings, and production, office, and transportation equipment. Excluded are royalties and other payments for the use of intangibles and depletable assets and land rents where separable.

When an establishment of a multiestablishment company was charged rent by another part of the same company for the use of assets owned by the company, it was instructed to exclude that cost from rental payments. However, the book value (original cost) of these company-owned assets was to be reported as assets of the establishment at the end of the year.

If there were assets at an establishment rented from another company and the rents were paid centrally by the head office of the establishment, the company was instructed to report these rental payments as if they were paid directly by the establishment.

RETIREMENTS OF DEPRECIABLE ASSETS

Included in this item is the gross value of assets sold, retired, scrapped, destroyed, etc., during the calendar year. When a complete operation or establishment changed ownership, the respondent was instructed to report the value of the assets sold at the original cost as recorded in the books of the seller. The respondent also was requested to report retirements of equipment or structures owned by a parent company that the establishment was using as if it were a tenant.

TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES (NEW AND USED)

For establishments in operation and any known plants under construction, manufacturers were asked to report their new and used expenditures for (1) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments and (2) machinery and equipment used for replacement and additions to plant capacity if they were of the type for which depreciation accounts were ordinarily maintained.

Totals for expenditures include the costs of assets leased from nonmanufacturing concerns through capital leases. New facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations are excluded. Also excluded are expenditures for land and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses.

For any equipment or structure transferred for the use of the reporting establishment by the parent company or one of its subsidiaries, the value at which it was transferred to the establishment was to be reported. If an establishment changed ownership during the year, the cost of the fixed assets (building and equipment) was to be reported.

VALUE ADDED

This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments (products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered). The result of this calculation is adjusted by the addition of value added by merchandising operations (i.e., the difference between the sales value and the cost of merchandise sold without further manufacture, processing, or assembly) plus the net change in finished goods and work-in-process between the beginning- and end-of-year inventories.

For those industries where value of production is collected instead of value of shipments, value added is adjusted only for the change in work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of year. For those

industries where value of work done is collected, the value added does not include an adjustment for the change in finished goods or work-in-process inventories.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the figure for value of shipments that results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

VALUE OF SHIPMENTS

This item covers the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts, such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sales of products bought and sold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from material owned by it, whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value, including not only the direct cost of production but also a reasonable proportion of “all other costs” (including company overhead) and profit.

In addition to the value for NAICS defined products, aggregates of the following categories of miscellaneous receipts are reported as part of a total establishment’s value of product shipments:

1. Reported contract work—Receipts for work or services that a plant performed for others on their materials.
2. Value of resales—Sales of products brought and sold without further manufacture, processing, or assembly.
3. Other miscellaneous receipts—Such as repair work, installation, sales of scrap, etc.

Industry primary product value of shipments represents one of the three components of value of shipments. These components are:

1. Primary products value of shipments.
2. Secondary product value of shipments.
3. Total miscellaneous receipts.

Primary product shipments is used in the calculations of industry specialization ratio and industry coverage ratio. The term “Value of primary products shipments made in this industry” is used in this publication and refers to the same data.

Duplication in Cost of Materials and Value of Shipment

The aggregate of the cost of materials and value of shipments figures for industry groups and for all manufacturing industries includes large amounts of duplication since the products of some industries are used as materials by others. This duplication results, in part, from the addition of related industries representing successive stages in the production of a finished manufactured product. Examples are the addition of flour mills to bakeries in the food group and the addition of pulp mills to paper mills in the paper and allied products group of industries. Estimates of the overall extent of this duplication indicate that the value of manufactured products exclusive of such duplication (the value of finished manufactures) tends to approximate two-thirds of the total value of products reported in the annual survey.

Duplication of products within individual industries is significant within a number of industry groups, e.g., machinery and transportation industries. These industries frequently include complete machinery and their parts. In this case, the parts made for original equipment are materials consumed for assembly plants in the same industry.

Even when no significant amount of duplication is involved, value of shipments figures are deficient as measures of the relative economic importance of individual manufacturing industries or geographic areas because of the wide variation in ratio of materials, labor, and other processing costs of value of shipments, both among industries and within the same industry.

Before 1962, cost of materials and value of shipments were not published for some industries which included considerable duplication. Since then, these data have been published for all industries at the U.S. level and beginning in 1964, for all geographic levels.

Specialization and Coverage Ratios

These items are not collected on the report forms but are derived from the data shown in Table 3. An establishment is classified in a particular industry if its shipments of primary products of that industry exceed in value its shipments of the products of any other single industry.

An establishment's shipments include those products assigned to an industry (primary products), those considered primary to other industries (secondary products), and receipts for miscellaneous activities (merchandising, contract work, resales, etc.). Specialization and coverage ratios have been developed to measure the relationship of primary product shipments to the data on shipments for the industry shown in Tables 1a through 5 and data on product shipments shown in Tables 6a and 6b.

Specialization ratio represents the ratio of primary product shipments to total product shipments (primary and secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishments classified in the industry.

Coverage ratio represents the ratio of primary products shipped by the establishments classified in the industry to the total shipments of such products that are shipped by all manufacturing establishments wherever classified.

Appendix B.

NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions

311222 SOYBEAN PROCESSING

This U.S. industry comprises establishments engaged in crushing soybeans. Examples of products produced in these establishments are soybean oil, soybean cake and meal, and soybean protein isolates and concentrates.

The data published with NAICS code 311222 include the following SIC industry:

2075 Soybean oil mills (pt)

This definition comes from the 1997 NAICS manual. However, for this industry, the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing did not fully implement the conversion to NAICS. Data for NAICS industry 311222 do not include establishments primarily engaged in the processing of soybean oil from soybeans crushed in the same establishment. The NAICS definitions will be fully implemented with the 2002 Economic Census.

Appendix C.

Coverage and Methodology

MAIL/NONMAIL UNIVERSE

The manufacturing universe includes about 400,000 establishments. This number includes those industries in the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) definition of manufacturing, but not those industries leaving the manufacturing sector in the classification change. The amounts of information requested from manufacturing establishments were dependent upon a number of factors. The more important considerations were the size of the company and whether it was included in the annual survey of manufactures (ASM). The methods of obtaining information for the various subsets of the universe to arrive at the aggregate figures shown in the publication are described below:

1. Small single-establishment companies not sent a report form.

Approximately 40 percent of the manufacturing establishments were small single-establishment companies that were excused from filing a census report. Selection of these establishments was based on two factors: annual payroll and our ability to assign the correct six-digit NAICS industry classification to the establishment. For each four-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) industry code, an annual payroll cutoff was determined. These cutoffs were derived so that the establishments with payroll less than the cutoff were expected to account for no more than 3 percent of the value of shipments for the industry. Generally, all single-establishment companies with less than 5 employees were excused, while all establishments with more than 20 employees were mailed forms. Establishments below the cutoff that could not be directly assigned a six-digit NAICS code were mailed a classification report which requested information for assigning NAICS industry codes. Establishments below the cutoff that could be directly assigned a six-digit NAICS code were excused from filing any report. For below cutoff establishments, information on the physical location, payroll, and receipts was obtained from the administrative records of other Federal agencies under special arrangements that safeguarded their confidentiality.

Estimates of data for these small establishments were developed using industry averages in conjunction with the administrative information. The value of shipments and cost of materials were not distributed among specific products and materials for these

establishments but were included in the product and material “not specified by kind” (nsc) categories.

The industry classification codes included in the administrative-record files were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. As a result, an indeterminate number of establishments were erroneously coded to a four-digit SIC industry and then erroneously re-coded to a six-digit NAICS industry. This was especially true whenever there was a relatively fine line of demarcation between industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity.

Sometimes the administrative-record cases had only two- or three-digit SIC group classification codes available in the files. For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, these establishments were sent a separate classification form, which requested information on the products and services of the establishment. This form was used to code many of these establishments to the appropriate six-digit NAICS level. Establishments that did not return the classification form were coded later to those six-digit NAICS industries identified as “All other” industries within the given subsector.

As a result of these situations, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified by industry. However, such possible misclassification has no significant effect on the statistics other than on the number of companies and establishments.

The total establishment count for individual industries should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the count of total number of establishments.

2. Establishments sent a report form.

The establishments covered in the mail canvass were divided into three groups:

- a. ASM sample establishments.

This group accounts for approximately 15 percent of all manufacturing establishments. The ASM panel covers all the units of large manufacturing establishments as well as a sample of the medium and smaller establishments. The probability of selection was proportionate to size. For more information, see the Description of the ASM Survey Sample.

In an economic census year, the ASM report form (MA-1000) replaces the first page of the regular census form for those establishments included in the ASM. In addition to information on employment, payroll, and other items normally requested on the regular census form, establishments in the ASM sample were requested to supply additional information on gross book value of assets and capital expenditures. ASM establishments were also requested to provide information on retirements, depreciation, rental payments, and supplemental labor costs. For establishments not included in the ASM, these additional items were estimated using relationships observed in the ASM establishment data. The census statistics for these variables are a sum of the ASM establishment data and the estimated data for non-ASM establishments. ASM establishments were also requested to provide information for selected purchased services. The census statistics for the purchased service items were derived solely from the ASM establishments. See Appendix A, Explanation of Terms for an explanation of these items. The census part of the report form is 1 of 220 versions containing product, material, and special inquiries. The diversity of manufacturing activities necessitated the use of this many forms to canvass the 480 manufacturing industries. Each form was developed for a group of related industries.

Appearing on each form was a list of products primary to the group of related industries as well as secondary products and miscellaneous services that establishments classified in these industries were likely to perform. Respondents were requested to identify the products, the value of each product, and, in many cases, the quantity of the product shipped during the survey year. Space also was provided for the respondent to describe products not specifically identified on the form.

The report form also contained a materials-consumed inquiry which varied from form to form depending on the industries being canvassed. The respondents were asked to review a list of materials generally used in their production processes. From this list, each establishment was requested to identify those materials consumed during the survey year, the cost of each, and, in certain cases, the quantity consumed. Once again, space was provided for the respondent to describe significant materials not identified on the form.

A wide variety of special inquiries was included to measure activities peculiar to a given industry, such as operations performed and equipment used.

b. Large and medium establishments (non-ASM).

Approximately 30 percent of all manufacturing establishments were included in this group. A variable cutoff, based on administrative-record payroll data and determined on an industry-by-industry basis, was used to select those establishments that were to receive 1 of the 220 economic census – manufacturing regular forms. The first page, requesting establishment data for items such as employment and payroll, was standard but did not contain the detailed statistics included on the ASM form. The product, material, and special inquiry sections supplied were based on the historical industry classification of the establishment.

c. Small single-establishment companies (non-ASM).

This group includes approximately 15 percent of all manufacturing establishments. For those industries where application of the variable cutoff for administrative-record cases resulted in a large number of small establishments being included in the mail canvass, an abbreviated or short form was used. These establishments received 1 of the 31 versions of the short form, which requested summary product and material data and totals but no details on employment, payroll, cost of materials, inventories, and capital expenditures.

Use of the short form has no adverse effect on published totals for the industry statistics because the same data were collected on the short form as on the long form. However, detailed information on products and materials consumed was not collected on the short form; thus, its use would increase the value of the nsk categories.

INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION OF ESTABLISHMENTS

Each of the establishments covered in the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing was classified in 1 of 480 industries (473 manufacturing industries and 7 former manufacturing industries) in accordance with the industry definitions in the 1997 NAICS Manual. This is the first edition of the NAICS Manual and it is a major change from the 1987 SIC Manual that was used previously. Appendix A of the 1997 NAICS Manual notes the comparability between the 1987 SIC and 1997 NAICS classification systems. When applicable, Appendix G of this report shows the product class and product comparability between the two systems for data in this report.

In the NAICS system, an industry is generally defined as a group of establishments that have similar production processes. To the extent practical, the system uses supply-based or production-oriented concepts in defining industries. The resulting group of establishments must be significant in terms of number, value added by manufacture, value of shipments, and number of employees.

The coding system works in such a way that the definitions progressively become narrower with successive additions of numerical digits. In the manufacturing sector for 1997, there are 21 subsectors (three-digit NAICS), 86 industry groups (four-digit NAICS), 184 NAICS industries (five-digit NAICS) that are comparable with Canadian and Mexican classification, and 473 U.S. industries (six-digit NAICS). This represents an expansion of the four-digit SIC-based U.S. industries from 459 in 1987. Product classes and products of the manufacturing industries have been assigned codes based on the industry from which they originate. In the new system, there are about 1,500 product classes (seven-digit codes), about 6,000 census products, and an additional 3,700 CIR products (ten-digit codes). The ten-digit products are considered the primary products of the industry with the same first six digits. These counts do not include the seven former manufacturing industries that are included in the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing.

For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, all establishments were classified in particular industries based on the products they produced. If an establishment made products of more than one industry, it was classified in the industry with the largest product value. For 1997, there were no “resistance rules” or “frozen industries.”

In ASM years, establishments included in the ASM sample with certainty weights are reclassified by industry only if the change in the primary activity from the prior year is significant or if the change has occurred for 2 successive years. This procedure prevents reclassification when there are minor shifts in product mix.

In ASM years, establishments included in the ASM sample with noncertainty weight are not shifted from one industry classification to another. They are retained in the industry where they were classified in the base census year. However, in the following census year, these ASM plants are allowed to shift from one industry to another.

The results of these rules covering the switching of plants from one industry classification to another are that some industries comprise different mixes of establishments in different survey years. Hence, comparisons between prior-year and current-year published totals, particularly at the six-digit NAICS level, should be viewed with caution. This is particularly true for the comparison between the data shown for a census year versus the data shown for the previous ASM year.

As previously noted, the small establishments that may have been misclassified by industry are usually administrative-record cases whose industry codes were assigned on the basis of incomplete descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. Such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than on the number of companies and establishments.

Establishments frequently make products classified both in their industry (primary products) and other industries (secondary products). Industry statistics (employment, payroll, value added by manufacture, value of shipments, etc.) reflect the activities of the establishments which may make both primary and secondary products. Product statistics, however, represent the output of all establishments without regard for the classification of the producing establishment. For this reason, when relating the industry statistics, especially the value of shipments, to the product statistics, the composition of the industry’s output should be considered.

The extent to which industry and product statistics may be matched with each other is measured by the primary product specialization ratio and the coverage ratio. The primary product specialization ratio is the proportion of industry shipments accounted for by the primary products of establishments classified in the industry. The coverage ratio is the proportion of product shipments accounted for by establishments classified in the industry.

ESTABLISHMENT BASIS OF REPORTING

The economic census – manufacturing is conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each location or establishment. The ASM also is conducted on an establishment basis, but separate reports are filed for just those establishments selected in the sample. Companies engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location are requested to submit separate reports if the plant records permit such a separation and if the activities are substantial in size.

In 1997, as in earlier years, a minimum size limit was set for inclusion of establishments in the census. All establishments employing one person or more at any time during the census year are included. The same size limitation has applied since 1947 in censuses and annual surveys of manufactures. In the 1939 and earlier censuses, establishments with less than \$5,000 value of products were excluded. The change in the minimum size limit in 1947 does not appreciably affect the historical comparability of the census figures except for data on number of establishments for a few industries.

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing excludes data for central administrative offices (CAOs). These would include separately operated administrative offices, warehouses, garages, and other auxiliary units that service manufacturing establishments of the same company. These data are published in a separate report series.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASM SURVEY SAMPLE

The annual survey of manufactures (ASM) sample is drawn for the second survey year after a census. The most recent sample was drawn for the 1994 survey year based on the 1992 Census of Manufactures. This sample will be in place through the 1998 ASM.

In 1992, there were approximately 370,000 individual manufacturing establishments. For sample efficiency and cost considerations, the 1992 manufacturing population was partitioned into two components for developing estimates within the ASM; a mail stratum and a nonmail stratum.

Mail stratum. The mail stratum of the survey is comprised of larger single-location manufacturing companies and all manufacturing establishments of multiunit companies (companies that operate at more than one physical location). Approximately 230,000 of the 370,000 establishments in the 1992 census were assigned to the mail stratum. On an annual basis, the mail stratum is supplemented with larger, newly active single-location companies identified from a list provided by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and new manufacturing locations of multiunit companies identified from the Census Bureau's Company Organization Survey (COS).

For the 1994 survey, a new sample of approximately 58,000 individual establishments was selected from the mail stratum assembled from the 1992 census. Supplemental samples representing both 1993 and 1994 births (newly active establishments that were not included in the 1992 census) were also selected. Establishments selected for the sample are mailed an ASM survey questionnaire for each year through 1998.

The 1994-98 ASM sample design is similar to the one used since 1984. Companies in the 1992 Census of Manufactures with manufacturing shipments of at least \$500 million were defined as company certainties. For these large companies, each manufacturing establishment is included in the mail sample. For the 1994-98 sample, there are approximately 650 certainty companies collectively accounting for over 18,000 establishments.

For the remaining portion of the mail component of the survey, the establishment was defined as the sample unit. All establishments with 250 employees or more were defined as employment certainties. In addition, all establishments producing products in SIC 3571 (Electronic Computers) were defined as certainties. Across these three arbitrary certainty classes, there were approximately 25,000 establishments included in the sample with certainty. Collectively, these certainty establishments accounted for approximately 80 percent of the total value of shipments in the 1992 Census of Manufactures.

Smaller establishments in the remaining portion of the mail stratum were sampled with probabilities ranging from .02 to 1.00. The initial probabilities of selection assigned to these establishments were proportionate to a measure-of-size determined for each establishment. The measure-of-size was a function of the establishment's 1992 industry classification, its 1992 product class data, and the historical variability of the year-to-year estimates of the product class estimates. For each product class (1,755) and four-digit industry (459), a desired reliability

constraint was specified. Using a technique developed by Dr. James R. Chromy of the Research Triangle Institute, the initial establishment probabilities were optimized such that the expected sample satisfied all industry and product class reliability constraints while the sample size was minimized. This technique reduces the likelihood of selecting nonrepresentative samples for individual product classes or industries.

This method of assigning probabilities based on product class shipments is motivated by our primary desire to produce reliable estimates of both product class and industry shipments. The high correlation between shipments and employment, value-added, and other general statistics assures that these variables will also be well represented by the sample. The actual sample selection procedure uses an independent chance of selection method (Poisson sampling) which permits us to prevent small establishments from being selected in consecutive samples without introducing a bias into the survey estimates.

Nonmail component. The initial nonmail component of the survey was comprised of approximately 140,000 small, single-establishment companies that were tabulated as administrative records in the 1992 Census of Manufactures. The nonmail stratum is also supplemented annually using the list of newly active single-location companies provided by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and payroll cutoffs. Companies with payroll below the payroll cutoff are added to the nonmail stratum. For this portion of the population, sampling is not used. The data for this group are estimated based on selected information obtained annually from the administrative records of the IRS and Social Security Administration (SSA). This administrative information, which includes payroll, total employment, industry classification, and physical location, is obtained under conditions which safeguard the confidentiality of both tax and census records.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASM ESTIMATING PROCEDURE

Most of the ASM estimates derived for the mail stratum are computed using a difference estimator. At the establishment level, there is a strong correlation between the current-year data values and the corresponding 1992 (base) data values. Therefore, within the mailed stratum, for each item at each level of aggregation, an estimate of the "difference" between the current year and the base year is computed from sample cases and added to the corresponding base-year values. For the 1993-1997 ASM estimates, the 1992 Census of Manufactures values serve as the base year. For the 1998 ASM, the base will be updated to be the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing.

Due to the positive year-to-year correlation, estimates derived using this methodology are generally more reliable than comparable estimates developed from the current sample data alone. Estimates for the capital expenditures variables are not generated using the difference

estimator because the year-to-year correlations are considerably weaker. The standard linear estimator is used for these variables.

For the nonmail stratum, estimates for payroll and employment are directly tabulated from the administrative-record data provided by IRS and SSA. Estimates of data other than payroll and employment are developed from industry averages. Although the nonmail stratum contains approximately 170,000 individual establishments in 1994, it accounts for less than 2 percent of the estimate for total value of shipments at the total manufacturing level.

Corresponding estimates for the mail and nonmail components are combined to produce the estimates included in this publication.

QUALIFICATIONS OF THE ASM DATA

The estimates developed from the sample are apt to differ somewhat from the results of a survey covering all companies in the sample lists but otherwise conducted under essentially the same conditions as the actual sample survey. The estimates of the magnitude of the sampling errors (the difference between the estimates obtained and the results theoretically obtained from a comparable, complete-coverage survey) are provided by the standard errors of estimates.

The particular sample selected for the ASM is one of many similar probability samples that, by chance, might have been selected under the same specifications. Each of the possible samples would yield somewhat different sets of results, and the standard errors are measures of the variation of all the possible sample estimates around the theoretically comparable, complete-coverage values.

Estimates of the standard errors have been computed from the sample data for selected ASM statistics in this report. They are represented in the form of relative standard errors (the standard errors divided by the estimated values to which they refer).

In conjunction with its associated estimate, the relative standard error may be used to define confidence intervals (ranges that would include the comparable, complete-coverage value for specified percentages of all the possible samples).

The complete-coverage value would be included in the range:

From one standard error below to one standard error above the derived estimate for about two-thirds of all possible samples.

From two standard errors below to two standard errors above the derived estimate for about 19 out of 20 of all possible samples.

From three standard errors below to three standard errors above the derived estimate for nearly all samples.

An inference that the comparable, complete-survey result would be within the indicated ranges would be correct in approximately the relative frequencies shown. Those proportions, therefore, may be interpreted as defining the confidence that the estimates from a particular sample would differ from complete-coverage results by as much as one, two, or three standard errors, respectively.

For example, suppose an estimated total is shown at 50,000 with an associated relative standard error of 2 percent, that is, a standard error of 1,000 (2 percent of 50,000). There is approximately 67 percent confidence that the interval 49,000 to 51,000 includes the complete-coverage total, about 95 percent confidence that the interval 48,000 to 52,000 includes the complete-coverage total, and almost certain confidence that the interval 47,000 to 53,000 includes the complete-coverage total.

In addition to the sample errors, the estimates are subject to various response and operational errors: errors of collection, reporting, coding, transcription, imputation for nonresponse, etc. These operational errors also would occur if a complete canvass were to be conducted under the same conditions as the survey. Explicit measures of their effects generally are not available. However, it is believed that most of the important operational errors were detected and corrected during the Census Bureau's review of the data for reasonableness and consistency. The small operational errors usually remain. To some extent, they are compensating in the aggregated totals shown. When important operational errors were detected too late to correct the estimates, the data were suppressed or were specifically qualified in the tables.

As derived, the estimated standard errors included part of the effect of the operational errors. The total errors, which depend upon the joint effect of the sampling and operational errors, are usually of the order of size indicated by the standard error, or moderately higher. However, for particular estimates, the total error may considerably exceed the standard errors shown. Any figures shown in the tables in this publication having an associated standard error exceeding 15 percent may be combined with higher level totals, creating a broader aggregate, which then may be of acceptable reliability.

DATA FROM THE CURRENT INDUSTRIAL REPORTS (CIR)

The CIR program provides product statistics for selected manufacturing industries at the U.S. level annually and, in some cases, monthly and/or quarterly. When detail product data are collected in the CIR, they are not also collected in the census. However, the annual CIR data are included in the census Product Summary report.

The CIR program uses a unified data collection, processing, and publication system. The Census Bureau updates the survey panels for most reports annually and reconciles the estimates to the results of the broader-based annual survey of manufactures and the economic

census – manufacturing. The economic census – manufacturing provides a complete list of all producers of the products covered by the CIR program and serves as the primary source for CIR sampling. Where a small number of producers exist, CIR surveys cover all known producers of a product. However, when the number of producers is large, cutoff and random sampling techniques are used. Surveys are continually reviewed and modified to provide the most up-to-date information on products produced. While the CIR program includes both mandatory and voluntary surveys, the annual data are mandatory.

DUPLICATION IN COST OF MATERIALS AND VALUE OF SHIPMENTS

Data for cost of materials and value of shipments include varying amounts of duplication, especially at higher levels of aggregation. This is because the products of one establishment may be the materials of another. The value added statistics avoid this duplication and are, for most purposes, the best measure for comparing the relative economic importance of industries and geographic areas.

VALUE OF INDUSTRY SHIPMENTS COMPARED WITH VALUE OF PRODUCT SHIPMENTS

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing shows value of shipments data for industries and products. In the industry statistics tables and files, these data represent the total value of shipments of all establishments classified in a particular industry. The data include the shipments of the products classified in the industry (primary to the industry), products classified in other industries (secondary to the industry), and miscellaneous receipts (repair work, sale of scrap, research and development, installation receipts, and resales). Value of product shipments shown in the products statistics tables and files represent the total value of all products shipped that are classified as primary to an industry regardless of the classification of the producing establishment.

Appendix D. Geographic Notes

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix E. Metropolitan Areas

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix F. Footnotes for Products Statistics and Materials Consumed by Kind

Not applicable for this report.

Other Oilseed Processing

1997

Issued October 1999

EC97M-3112F

1997 Economic Census

Manufacturing

Industry Series



U S C E N S U S B U R E A U

Helping You Make Informed Decisions

U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The staff of the Manufacturing and Construction Division prepared this report. **Judy M. Dodds**, Assistant Chief for Census and Related Programs, was responsible for the overall planning, management, and coordination. **Kenneth Hansen**, Chief, Manufactured Durables Branch, assisted by **Mike Brown**, **Renee Coley**, **Raphael Corrado**, and **Milbren Thomas**, Section Chiefs, **Michael Zampogna**, Former Chief, Manufactured Nondurables Branch, assisted by **Allen Foreman**, **Robert Miller**, **Robert Reinard**, and **Nat Shelton**, Section Chiefs, and **Tom Lee**, **Robert Rosati**, and **Tom Flood**, Special Assistants, performed the planning and implementation. **Stephanie Angel**, **Brian Appert**, **Stanis Batton**, **Carol Beasley**, **Chris Blackburn**, **Larry Blumberg**, **Vera Harris-Bourne**, **Brenda Campbell**, **Suzanne Conard**, **Vance Davis**, **Mary Ellickson**, **Matt Gaines**, **Merry Glascoe**, **Kay Hanks**, **Karen Harshbarger**, **Nancy Higgins**, **James Hinckley**, **Walter Hunter**, **Jim Jamski**, **Evelyn Jordan**, **Robert Lee**, **John Linehan**, **Paul Marck**, **Keith McKenzie**, **Philippe Morris**, **Joanna Nguyen**, **Betty Pannell**, **Joyce Pomeroy**, **Venita Powell**, **Cynthia Ramsey**, **Chris Savage**, **Arona Stovall**, **Sue Sundermann**, **Thanos Theodoropoulos**, **Dora Thomas**, **Ann Truffa**, **Ronanne Vinson**, **Keeley Voor**, **Denneth Wallace**, **Tempie Whittington**, **Lissene Witt**, and **Mike Yamaner** provided primary staff assistance.

Brian Greenberg, Assistant Chief for Research and Methodology Programs, assisted by **Stacey Cole**, Chief, Manufacturing Programs Methodology Branch, and **Robert Struble**, Section Chief, provided the mathematical and statistical techniques as well as the coverage operations. **Jeffrey Dalzell** and **Cathy Ritenour** provided primary staff assistance.

Mendel D. Gayle, Chief, Forms, Publications, and Customer Services Branch, assisted by **Julius Smith Jr.** and **Baruti Taylor**, Section Chiefs, performed overall

coordination of the publication process. **Kim Credito**, **Patrick Duck**, **Chip Murph**, **Wanda Sledd**, and **Veronica White** provided primary staff assistance.

The Economic Planning and Coordination Division, **Lawrence A. Blum**, Assistant Chief for Collection Activities and **Shirin A. Ahmed**, Assistant Chief for Post-Collection Processing, assisted by **Dennis Shoemaker**, Chief, Post-Collection Census Processing Branch, **Brandy Yarbrough**, Section Chief, **Sheila Proudfoot**, **Richard Williamson**, **Andrew W. Hait**, and **Jennifer E. Lins**, was responsible for developing the systems and procedures for data collection, editing, review, correction and dissemination

The staff of the National Processing Center, **Judith N. Petty**, Chief, performed mailout preparation and receipt operations, clerical and analytical review activities, data keying, and geocoding review.

The Geography Division staff developed geographic coding procedures and associated computer programs.

The Economic Statistical Methods and Programming Division, **Charles P. Pautler Jr.**, Chief, developed and coordinated the computer processing systems. **Martin S. Harahush**, Assistant Chief for Quinquennial Programs, assisted by **Barbara Lambert** and **Christina Arledge** were responsible for design and implementation of the computer systems. **Gary T. Sheridan**, Chief, Manufacturing and Construction Branch, **Lori A. Guido** and **Roy A. Smith**, Section Chiefs, supervised the preparation of the computer programs.

Computer Services Division, **Debra Williams**, Chief, performed the computer processing.

The staff of the Administrative and Customer Services Division, **Walter C. Odom**, Chief, performed planning, design, composition, editorial review, and printing planning and procurement for publications, Internet products, and report forms. **Cynthia G. Brooks** provided publication coordination and editing.

Other Oilseed Processing

1997

Issued October 1999

EC97M-3112F

1997 Economic Census

Manufacturing

Industry Series



U.S. Department of Commerce

William M. Daley,

Secretary

Robert L. Mallett,

Deputy Secretary

Economics

and Statistics

Administration

Robert J. Shapiro,

Under Secretary for

Economic Affairs

U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Kenneth Prewitt,

Director



**Economics
and Statistics
Administration**

Robert J. Shapiro,
Under Secretary
for Economic Affairs



U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Kenneth Prewitt,
Director

William G. Barron,
Deputy Director

Paula J. Schneider,
Principal Associate Director
for Programs

Frederick T. Knickerbocker,
Associate Director
for Economic Programs

Thomas L. Mesenbourg,
Assistant Director
for Economic Programs

William G. Bostic Jr.,
Chief, Manufacturing
and Construction Division

CONTENTS

Introduction to the Economic Census	1
Manufacturing	5

TABLES

1. Industry Statistics on NAICS Basis With Distribution Among 1987 SIC-Based Industries: 1997	7
2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1997	7
3. Detailed Statistics by Industry: 1997	8
4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size: 1997.....	9
5. Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1997	9
6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992.....	10
6b. Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992 .	11
7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1997 and 1992.....	11

APPENDIXES

A. Explanation of Terms	A-1
B. NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions	B-1
C. Coverage and Methodology.....	C-1
D. Geographic Notes	--
E. Metropolitan Areas	--
F. Footnotes for Products Statistics and Materials Consumed by Kind	--
G. Comparability of Product Classes and Product Codes: 1997 to 1992.....	G-1

-- Not applicable for this report.

Introduction to the Economic Census

PURPOSES AND USES OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUS

The economic census is the major source of facts about the structure and functioning of the Nation's economy. It provides essential information for government, business, industry, and the general public. Title 13 of the United States Code (Sections 131, 191, and 224) directs the Census Bureau to take the economic census every 5 years, covering years ending in 2 and 7.

The economic census furnishes an important part of the framework for such composite measures as the gross domestic product estimates, input/output measures, production and price indexes, and other statistical series that measure short-term changes in economic conditions. Specific uses of economic census data include the following:

- Policymaking agencies of the Federal Government use the data to monitor economic activity and assess the effectiveness of policies.
- State and local governments use the data to assess business activities and tax bases within their jurisdictions and to develop programs to attract business.
- Trade associations study trends in their own and competing industries, which allows them to keep their members informed of market changes.
- Individual businesses use the data to locate potential markets and to analyze their own production and sales performance relative to industry or area averages.

ALL-NEW INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATIONS

Data from the 1997 Economic Census are published primarily on the basis of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), unlike earlier censuses, which were published according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS is in the process of being adopted in the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Most economic census reports cover one of the following NAICS sectors:

21	Mining
22	Utilities
23	Construction
31-33	Manufacturing
42	Wholesale Trade
44-45	Retail Trade
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing
51	Information

52	Finance and Insurance
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises
56	Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services
61	Educational Services
62	Health Care and Social Assistance
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation
72	Accommodation and Foodservices
81	Other Services (except Public Administration)

(Not listed above are the Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting sector (NAICS 11), partially covered by the census of agriculture conducted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the Public Administration sector (NAICS 92), covered by the census of governments conducted by the Census Bureau.)

The 20 NAICS sectors are subdivided into 96 subsectors (three-digit codes), 313 industry groups (four-digit codes), and, as implemented in the United States, 1170 industries (five- and six-digit codes).

RELATIONSHIP TO SIC

While many of the individual NAICS industries correspond directly to industries as defined under the SIC system, most of the higher level groupings do not. Particular care should be taken in comparing data for retail trade, wholesale trade, and manufacturing, which are sector titles used in both NAICS and SIC, but cover somewhat different groups of industries. The industry definitions discuss the relationships between NAICS and SIC industries. Where changes are significant, it will not be possible to construct time series that include data for points both before and after 1997.

For 1997, data for auxiliary establishments (those functioning primarily to manage, service, or support the activities of their company's operating establishments, such as a central administrative office or warehouse) will not be included in the sector-specific reports. These data will be published separately.

GEOGRAPHIC AREA CODING

Accurate and complete information on the physical location of each establishment is required to tabulate the census data for the states, metropolitan areas (MAs), counties, parishes, and corporate municipalities including cities, towns, villages, and boroughs. Respondents were

required to report their physical location (street address, municipality, county, and state) if it differed from their mailing address. For establishments not surveyed by mail (and those single-establishment companies that did not provide acceptable information on physical location), location information from Internal Revenue Service tax forms is used as a basis for coding.

BASIS OF REPORTING

The economic census is conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each store, factory, shop, or other location. Each establishment is assigned a separate industry classification based on its primary activity and not that of its parent company.

DOLLAR VALUES

All dollar values presented are expressed in current dollars; i.e., 1997 data are expressed in 1997 dollars, and 1992 data, in 1992 dollars. Consequently, when making comparisons with prior years, users of the data should consider the changes in prices that have occurred.

All dollar values are shown in thousands of dollars.

AVAILABILITY OF ADDITIONAL DATA

Reports in Print and Electronic Media

All results of the 1997 Economic Census are available on the Census Bureau Internet site (www.census.gov) and on compact discs (CD-ROM) for sale by the Census Bureau. Unlike previous censuses, only selected highlights are published in printed reports. For more information, including a description of electronic and printed reports being issued, see the Internet site, or write to U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-8300, or call Customer Services at 301-457-4100.

Special Tabulations

Special tabulations of data collected in the 1997 Economic Census may be obtained, depending on availability of time and personnel, in electronic or tabular form. The data will be summaries subject to the same rules prohibiting disclosure of confidential information (including name, address, kind of business, or other data for individual business establishments or companies) that govern the regular publications.

Special tabulations are prepared on a cost basis. A request for a cost estimate, as well as exact specifications on the type and format of the data to be provided, should be directed to the Chief of the division named below, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-8300. To discuss a special tabulation before submitting specifications, call the appropriate division:

Manufacturing and Construction Division 301-457-4673
Service Sector Statistics Division 301-457-2668

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The economic census has been taken as an integrated program at 5-year intervals since 1967 and before that for 1954, 1958, and 1963. Prior to that time, individual components of the economic census were taken separately at varying intervals.

The economic census traces its beginnings to the 1810 Decennial Census, when questions on manufacturing were included with those for population. Coverage of economic activities was expanded for the 1840 Decennial Census and subsequent censuses to include mining and some commercial activities. The 1905 Manufactures Census was the first time a census was taken apart from the regular decennial population census. Censuses covering retail and wholesale trade and construction industries were added in 1930, as were some covering service trades in 1933. Censuses of construction, manufacturing, and the other business service censuses were suspended during World War II.

The 1954 Economic Census was the first census to be fully integrated: providing comparable census data across economic sectors, using consistent time periods, concepts, definitions, classifications, and reporting units. It was the first census to be taken by mail, using lists of firms provided by the administrative records of other Federal agencies. Since 1963, administrative records also have been used to provide basic statistics for very small firms, reducing or eliminating the need to send them census questionnaires.

The range of industries covered in the economic censuses expanded between 1967 and 1992. The census of construction industries began on a regular basis in 1967, and the scope of service industries, introduced in 1933, was broadened in 1967, 1977, and 1987. While a few transportation industries were covered as early as 1963, it was not until 1992 that the census broadened to include all of transportation, communications, and utilities. Also new for 1992 was coverage of financial, insurance, and real estate industries. With these additions, the economic census and the separate census of governments and census of agriculture collectively covered roughly 98 percent of all economic activity.

Printed statistical reports from the 1992 and earlier censuses provide historical figures for the study of long-term time series and are available in some large libraries. All of the census reports printed since 1967 are still available for sale on microfiche from the Census Bureau. CD-ROMs issued from the 1987 and 1992 Economic Censuses contain databases including nearly all data published in print, plus additional statistics, such as ZIP Code statistics, published only on CD-ROM.

SOURCES FOR MORE INFORMATION

More information about the scope, coverage, classification system, data items, and publications for each of the economic censuses and related surveys is published in the *Guide to the 1997 Economic Census and Related Statistics* at www.census.gov/econguide. More information on the methodology, procedures, and history of the censuses will be published in the *History of the 1997 Economic Census* at www.census.gov/econ/www/history.html.

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

The following abbreviations and symbols are used with the 1997 Economic Census data:

A	Standard error of 100 percent or more.
D	Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual companies; data are included in higher level totals.
F	Exceeds 100 percent because data include establishments with payroll exceeding revenue.
N	Not available or not comparable.
Q	Revenue not collected at this level of detail for multiestablishment firms.
S	Withheld because estimates did not meet publication standards.

V	Represents less than 50 vehicles or .05 percent.
X	Not applicable.
Y	Disclosure withheld because of insufficient coverage of merchandise lines.
Z	Less than half the unit shown.
a	0 to 19 employees.
b	20 to 99 employees.
c	100 to 249 employees.
e	250 to 499 employees.
f	500 to 999 employees.
g	1,000 to 2,499 employees.
h	2,500 to 4,999 employees.
i	5,000 to 9,999 employees.
j	10,000 to 24,999 employees.
k	25,000 to 49,999 employees.
l	50,000 to 99,999 employees.
m	100,000 employees or more.
p	10 to 19 percent estimated.
q	20 to 29 percent estimated.
r	Revised.
s	Sampling error exceeds 40 percent.
nec	Not elsewhere classified.
nsk	Not specified by kind.
–	Represents zero (page image/print only).
(CC)	Consolidated city.
(IC)	Independent city.

This page is intentionally blank.

Manufacturing

SCOPE

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing covers all manufacturing establishments with one or more paid employees. Manufacturing is defined as the mechanical, physical, or chemical transformation of materials or substances into new products. The assembly of components into new products is also considered manufacturing, except when it is appropriately classified as construction.

Establishments in the manufacturing sector are often described as plants, factories, or mills and typically use power-driven machines and materials-handling equipment. Also included in the manufacturing sector are some establishments that make products by hand, like custom tailors and the makers of custom draperies. While manufacturers typically do not sell to the public, some establishments like bakeries and candy stores that make products on the premises may be included.

While logging and publishing are no longer in the scope of manufacturing, data for these industries are included in the manufacturing industry reports, but are not included in the manufacturing state, summary, and other reports.

GENERAL

This report, from the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, is one of a series of 480 industry reports and 51 geographic area reports, each of which provides statistics for individual industries or states, respectively. Seven of the industry reports are for industries no longer in the manufacturing sector but are included with manufacturing for the 1997 census year. Also included for this sector are General, Product, and Materials Consumed Summary reports, a special report on Concentration Ratios in Manufacturing, and data files on Location of Manufacturing Plants.

Each industry report presents data for a six-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) industry. A description of the particular NAICS industry may be found in Appendix B. These reports include such statistics as number of establishments, employment, payroll, value added by manufacture, cost of materials consumed, value of shipments, capital expenditures, etc. Explanations of these and other terms may be found in Appendix A. The industry reports also include data for states with 100 employees or more in the industry.

State reports, which include the District of Columbia, present similar statistics at the “all manufacturing” level for each state and its metropolitan areas (MAs) with 250

employees or more, and for counties, consolidated cities, and places with 500 employees or more. The state reports also include six-digit NAICS level data for industries with 100 employees or more in the state.

The General Summary report contains industry and geographic area statistics summarized in one report. It includes higher levels of aggregation than the industry and state reports, as well as revisions to the data made after the release of the industry and state reports.

The Products and Materials Consumed reports summarize the products and materials data published in the industry reports. The Product Summary report also includes data from the Current Industrial Reports (CIR) and a special table with data for products that are primary to more than one industry, which are not in the industry reports.

The Concentration Ratios report publishes data on the percentage of value of shipments accounted for by the 4-, 8-, 20-, and 50-largest companies for each manufacturing industry. Also shown in this report are Hirschmann-Herfindahl Indexes for each industry.

The Location of Manufacturing data files contain statistics on the number of establishments for the three- and six-digit NAICS industry by state, county, place, and ZIP Code by employment-size of the establishment.

GEOGRAPHIC AREAS COVERED

Statistics at the six-digit NAICS industry level are shown for states and the District of Columbia in both the state and industry reports for cells with 100 employees or more.

The state reports also include data at the “all manufacturing” level for a variety of geographies that meet the employment criteria.

Data are available for the metropolitan areas (MAs) with 250 employees or more. The term MA is a general term used to encompass all of the specifically defined metropolitan areas. A consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) is made up of two or more contiguous primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSAs) with a combined population of at least 1 million. A PMSA is a subdivision of a CMSA that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links separate from the ties to other portions of the CMSA. A metropolitan statistical area (MSA) is an integrated economic and social unit with a population of at least 50,000. An MA is made up of one or more counties meeting standards of metropolitan character. In New England, cities and towns, rather than counties, are the

component geographic units. Determination of the MAs was made by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) as of June 30, 1997. The population estimates were from the 1990 Census of Population or a subsequent special census. When applicable, the make-up of an MA is included in Appendix E. Changes to geographical boundaries are noted in Appendix D.

The state reports include data for counties with 500 employees or more. These are the primary divisions of states, except in Louisiana where they are called parishes and in Alaska where they are called boroughs and census areas. Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia have one or more places that are independent of county organizations. These places are treated as counties and places. The counties and places are defined as of January 1, 1997.

The state reports include data for places with 500 employees or more. Places are typically cities, towns, and villages. They may be incorporated municipalities, semi-independent municipalities, special economic urban areas (SEUAs), or other place equivalents.

The state reports also include data for consolidated cities with 500 employees or more. Consolidated cities are made up of separately incorporated municipalities.

COMPARABILITY OF THE 1992 AND 1997 CENSUSES

The adoption of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) has had a major impact on the comparability of data between the 1992 and 1997 censuses. Approximately half of the industries in the manufacturing sector of NAICS do not have comparable industries in the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system that was used in the past. If industries are not comparable between the two censuses, historic data are not shown. When applicable, Appendix G shows the product class and product comparability between the two systems.

While most of the change affecting the manufacturing sector was change within the sector, some industries left manufacturing and others came into manufacturing. Prominent among those leaving manufacturing are logging and portions of publishing. Prominent among the industries coming into the manufacturing sector are bakeries, candy stores where candy is made on the premises, custom tailors, makers of custom draperies, and tire retreading. Data for the industries coming into manufacturing as well as those leaving manufacturing are included in the manufacturing industry report series for 1997. However, the state and summary reports only include data for industries in the NAICS definition of manufacturing.

Another change resulting from the conversion to NAICS is that data for central administrative offices (CAOs) associated with manufacturing are not included along side the manufacturing data. This change affects data in the state reports and the general summary.

DISCLOSURE

In accordance with Federal law governing census reports (Title 13 of the United States Code), no data are published that would disclose the operations of an individual establishment or company. However, the number of establishments classified in a specific industry or geography is not considered a disclosure, and may be released even when other information is withheld.

The disclosure analysis for the industry statistics files is based on the total value of shipments. When the total value of shipments cannot be shown without disclosing information for individual companies, the complete line is suppressed except for capital expenditures. However, the suppressed data are included in higher-level totals. A separate disclosure analysis is performed for capital expenditures that can be suppressed even though value of shipments data are published.

AVAILABILITY OF MORE FREQUENT ECONOMIC DATA

The Census Bureau conducts the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) in each of the 4 years between the economic censuses. The ASM is a probability-based sample of approximately 58,000 establishments and collects many of the same industry statistics (including employment, payroll, value of shipments, etc.) as the economic census. However, there are selected statistics not included in the ASM. Among these are the number of companies and establishments, detailed product and materials data, and substate geographic data.

In addition to the ASM, the Census Bureau conducts a Current Industrial Reports (CIR) program. The CIR publishes detailed product statistics for selected manufacturing industries at the U.S. level annually and, in some cases, monthly and/or quarterly. For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, the annual CIR data are included in the Product Summary report.

The Census Bureau also conducts the monthly Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories, and Orders (M3) program, which publishes detailed statistics for manufacturing industries at the U.S. level.

Table 1. Industry Statistics on NAICS Basis With Distribution Among 1987 SIC-Based Industries: 1997

[NAICS codes appear in bold type. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS or SIC code	Industry	Com-panies ¹	All estab-lish-ments ²	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expendi-tures (\$1,000)
				Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311223	Other oilseed processing	32	54	2 667	73 451	1 949	4 474	45 528	246 561	1 419 419	1 720 738	83 999
207410	Cottonseed oil mills (pt)	N	35	2 024	51 679	1 598	3 673	34 982	98 687	716 092	844 960	65 566
207610	Vegetable oil mills, n.e.c. (pt) ..	N	19	643	21 772	351	801	10 546	147 874	703 327	875 778	18 433

¹For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

²Includes establishments with payroll at any time during the year.

Table 2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1997

[States that are disclosures or with less than 100 employees are not shown. For explanation of terms, see appendixes. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Industry and geographic area	All establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expendi-tures (\$1,000)	
	E ¹	Total	With 20 em-ploy-ees or more	Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)					Wages (\$1,000)
311223, OTHER OILSEED PROCESSING												
United States	-	54	37	2 667	73 451	1 949	4 474	45 528	246 561	1 419 419	1 720 738	83 999

* Hawaii has no incorporated places in the sense of functioning governmental units; however, in agreement with Hawaiian law, the Bureau of the Census reports data for census designated places (CDPs) which have been designated as place equivalents. Those CDPs, only for the state of Hawaii, with 2,500 or more population are recognized.

¹Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of the figures shown: 1-10 to 19 percent; 2-20 to 29 percent; 3-30 to 39 percent; 4-40 to 49 percent; 5-50 to 59 percent; 6-60 to 69 percent; 7-70 to 79 percent; 8-80 to 89 percent; 9-90 percent or more.

Table 3. Detailed Statistics by Industry: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	Value	Item	Value
311223, OTHER OILSEED PROCESSING		311223, OTHER OILSEED PROCESSING—Con.	
Companies ¹ number..	32	Value added \$1,000..	246 561
All establishments number..	54	Total inventories, beginning of year \$1,000..	485 959
Establishments with 1 to 19 employees number..	17	Finished goods inventories, beginning of year \$1,000..	158 121
Establishments with 20 to 99 employees number..	31	Work-in-process inventories, beginning of year \$1,000..	37 548
Establishments with 100 employees or more number..	6	Materials and supplies inventories, beginning of year \$1,000..	290 290
All employees number..	2 667	Total inventories, end of year \$1,000..	423 705
Total compensation ² \$1,000..	93 997	Finished goods inventories, end of year \$1,000..	103 250
Annual payroll \$1,000..	73 451	Work-in-process inventories, end of year \$1,000..	37 661
Total fringe benefits \$1,000..	20 546	Materials and supplies inventories, end of year \$1,000..	282 794
Production workers, average for year number..	1 949	Gross book value of total assets at beginning of year \$1,000..	634 263
Production workers on March 12 number..	1 952	Total capital expenditures (new and used) \$1,000..	83 999
Production workers on May 12 number..	1 898	Capital expenditures for buildings and other structures (new and used) \$1,000..	12 731
Production workers on August 12 number..	1 851	Capital expenditures for machinery and equipment (new and used) \$1,000..	71 268
Production workers on November 12 number..	2 095	Total retirements ² \$1,000..	12 967
Production-worker hours 1,000..	4 474	Gross book value of total assets at end of year \$1,000..	705 295
Production-worker wages \$1,000..	45 528	Total depreciation during year ² \$1,000..	34 549
Total cost of materials \$1,000..	1 419 419	Total rental payments ² \$1,000..	6 494
Cost of materials, parts, containers, etc., consumed \$1,000..	1 321 571	Buildings and other structures rental payments ² \$1,000..	3 277
Cost of resales \$1,000..	D	Machinery and equipment rental payments ² \$1,000..	3 217
Cost of fuels \$1,000..	19 673	Cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and other structures ³ \$1,000..	15 847
Cost of purchased electricity \$1,000..	31 205	Response coverage ratio ⁴ percent..	99
Cost of contract work \$1,000..	D	Cost of purchased services for the repair of machinery and equipment ³ \$1,000..	12 880
Quantity of electricity purchased for heat and power 1,000 kWh..	854 139	Response coverage ratio ⁴ percent..	99
Quantity of electricity generated less sold for heat and power 1,000 kWh..	D	Cost of purchased communications services ³ \$1,000..	573
Total value of shipments \$1,000..	1 720 738	Response coverage ratio ⁴ percent..	99
Primary products value of shipments \$1,000..	1 542 531	Cost of purchased legal services ³ \$1,000..	375
Secondary products value of shipments \$1,000..	102 067	Response coverage ratio ⁴ percent..	99
Total miscellaneous receipts \$1,000..	76 140	Cost of purchased accounting and bookkeeping services ³ \$1,000..	323
Value of resales \$1,000..	D	Response coverage ratio ⁴ percent..	99
Contract receipts \$1,000..	D	Cost of purchased advertising services ³ \$1,000..	271
Other miscellaneous receipts \$1,000..	D	Response coverage ratio ⁴ percent..	99
Primary products specialization ratio percent..	93	Cost of purchased software and other data processing services ³ \$1,000..	233
Value of primary products shipments made in all industries \$1,000..	1 651 402	Response coverage ratio ⁴ percent..	99
Value of primary products shipments made in this industry \$1,000..	1 542 531	Cost of purchased refuse removal (including hazardous waste) services ³ \$1,000..	630
Value of primary products shipments made in other industries \$1,000..	108 871	Response coverage ratio ⁴ percent..	99
Coverage ratio percent..	93		

¹For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

²These items are collected in the ASM and estimated for the remaining establishments; therefore, the levels of estimation are higher than for other items in the table.

³Based on ASM sample data.

⁴A response coverage ratio is derived for this item by calculating the ratio of the weighted employment (establishment data multiplied by sample weight) for those ASM establishments that reported to the weighted total employment for all ASM establishments classified in this industry.

Note: The amounts shown for purchased services reflect only those services that establishments purchase from other companies.

Table 4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Employment size class	E ¹	All establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)
		Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311223. OTHER OILSEED PROCESSING												
All establishments	-	54	37	2 667	73 451	1 949	4 474	45 528	246 561	1 419 419	1 720 738	83 999
Establishments with 1 to 4 employees	8	7	-	13	405	10	22	270	2 517	9 123	11 800	94
Establishments with 5 to 9 employees	4	5	-	35	1 055	27	60	594	1 664	7 559	10 880	D
Establishments with 10 to 19 employees	2	5	-	76	2 199	58	111	1 401	18 829	36 886	54 407	3 430
Establishments with 20 to 49 employees	-	11	11	412	9 899	280	637	5 673	12 383	144 094	173 655	D
Establishments with 50 to 99 employees	-	20	20	1 348	38 380	941	2 188	22 850	160 363	904 459	1 099 854	20 382
Establishments with 100 to 249 employees	-	6	6	783	21 513	633	1 456	14 740	50 805	317 298	370 142	D
Establishments with 250 to 499 employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Establishments with 500 to 999 employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Establishments with 1,000 to 2,499 employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Establishments with 2,500 employees or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative records ²	9	6	-	29	676	22	47	429	634	8 075	10 114	14

¹Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of the figures shown: 1-10 to 19 percent; 2-20 to 29 percent; 3-30 to 39 percent; 4-40 to 49 percent; 5-50 to 59 percent; 6-60 to 69 percent; 7-70 to 79 percent; 8-80 to 89 percent; 9-90 percent or more.

²Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. Data are also included in respective size classes shown.

Table 5. Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS industry or product class code	Industry or primary product class	All establishments	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)
			Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311223	Other oilseed processing .	54	2 667	73 451	1 949	4 474	45 528	246 561	1 419 419	1 720 738	83 999
3112231	Cottonseed oil, crude	2	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
3112234	Cottonseed oil, once-refined (after alkali or caustic wash but before deodorizing or use in end products) .	1	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	-
311223A	Cottonseed cake and meal and other byproducts	23	1 641	42 276	1 296	2 996	28 805	83 084	586 835	688 613	64 157
311223D	Linseed oil	5	131	4 758	85	205	2 619	31 015	106 308	137 094	2 107
311223G	Vegetable oils, nec	12	554	17 940	308	696	8 856	125 786	626 484	777 940	D
311223J	Other oilseed processing, nec	1	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D

Table 6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992

[Includes quantity and value of products of this industry produced by (1) establishments classified in this industry (primary) and (2) establishments classified in other industries (secondary). Transfers of products of this industry from one establishment of a company to another establishment of the same company (interplant transfers) are also included. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendices]

NAICS product code	Product	1997				1992			
		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments	
				Quantity	Value (\$1,000)			Quantity	Value (\$1,000)
311223	Other oilseed products	N	X	X	1 651 402	N	X	X	N
3112231	Cottonseed oil, crude	N	X	X	89 850	N	X	X	102 101
31122311	Cottonseed oil, crude	N	X	X	89 850	N	X	X	N
3112231100	Cottonseed oil, crude .mil lb.	7	390.7	358.9	89 850	16	S	S	102 101
3112234	Cottonseed oil, once-refined (after alkali or caustic wash but before deodorizing or use in end products)	N	X	X	176 448	N	X	X	183 889
31122341	Cottonseed oil, once-refined (after alkali or caustic wash but before deodorizing or use in end products)	N	X	X	176 448	N	X	X	N
3112234100	Cottonseed oil, once-refined (after alkali or caustic wash but before deodorizing or use in end products) .mil lb.	14	701.5	703.2	176 448	12	S	S	183 889
3112237	Cotton linters	N	X	X	82 913	N	X	X	54 749
31122371	Cotton linters	N	X	X	82 913	N	X	X	N
3112237100	Cotton linters .mil lb.	14	721.0	718.1	82 913	16	625.8	611.4	54 749
311223A	Cottonseed cake and meal and other byproducts	N	X	X	380 893	N	X	X	N
311223A1	Cottonseed cake and meal and other byproducts	N	X	X	317 064	N	X	X	N
311223A111	Cottonseed cake and meal .1,000 s tons.	15	1 858.0	1 880.3	317 064	18	1 682.3	1 657.7	216 096
311223A2	Cottonseed oil and other byproducts	N	X	X	63 829	N	X	X	N
311223A221	Cottonseed hulls .1,000 s tons.	15	977.1	981.6	60 615	15	D	D	D
311223A231	Other cottonseed byproducts .mil lb.	3	X	S	3 214	2	X	D	D
311223AY	Cottonseed cake and meal and other byproducts, nsk	N	X	X	-	N	X	X	N
311223AYWV	Cottonseed cake and meal and other byproducts, nsk	N	X	X	-	N	X	X	N
311223D	Linseed oil	N	X	X	110 134	N	X	X	79 500
311223D1	Linseed oil	N	X	X	D	N	X	X	N
311223D111	Linseed oil, crude .mil lb.	5	X	D	D	2	X	D	D
311223D121	Linseed oil, processed (refined, blown, heat treated, or chemically modified) .mil lb.	2	D	D	D	4	D	D	D
311223DY	Linseed oil, nsk	N	X	X	4 545	N	X	X	N
311223DYWV	Linseed oil, nsk	N	X	X	4 545	N	X	X	3 367
311223G	Vegetable oils, nec	N	X	X	577 502	N	X	X	465 191
311223G1	Vegetable oils, nec	N	X	X	575 067	N	X	X	N
311223G111	Coconut oil, once-refined (after alkali or caustic wash but before deodorizing or use in end products) .mil lb.	2	D	D	D	5	S	S	63 102
311223G121	Peanut oil, crude .mil lb.	7	141.2	162.4	78 581	7	S	S	74 552
311223G131	Peanut oil, once-refined (after alkali or caustic wash but before deodorizing or use in end products) .mil lb.	1	D	D	D	6	S	S	21 995
311223G141	Sunflower seed oil, crude .mil lb.	2	D	D	D	3	D	D	D
311223G151	Sunflower seed oil, once-refined (after alkali or caustic wash but before deodorizing or use in end products) .mil lb.	2	D	D	D	4	D	D	D
311223G161	Other crude vegetable oils, including safflower, castor, tung, etc. .mil lb.	5	D	D	D	5	65.4	66.3	18 956
311223G171	Once-refined palm oil (after alkali or caustic wash but before deodorizing) .mil lb.	-	-	-	-	4	D	D	D
311223G181	Other once-refined vegetable oils, including safflower, castor, tung, etc. .mil lb.	6	266.9	277.6	101 432	7	209.8	209.8	66 496
311223G191	Other vegetable oils processed for inedible purposes (tung oil, dehydrated castor oil, etc.) .mil lb.	3	X	D	D	2	X	D	D
311223GY	Vegetable oils, nec, nsk	N	X	X	2 435	N	X	X	N
311223GYWV	Vegetable oils, nec, nsk	N	X	X	2 435	N	X	X	455
311223J	Other vegetable oil mill products, nec	N	X	X	D	N	X	X	N
311223J1	Other vegetable oil mill products, nec	N	X	X	D	N	X	X	N
311223J111	Linseed cake and meal .1,000 s tons.	4	D	D	D	3	D	D	D
311223J121	Peanut cake and meal .1,000 s tons.	3	94.3	89.0	14 098	5	S	S	28 206
311223J131	Sunflower seed cake and meal .1,000 s tons.	3	D	D	D	3	S	S	40 990
311223J141	Other oil seed cake and meal .1,000 s tons.	4	D	D	D	5	54.0	54.3	4 206
311223JY	Other vegetable oil mill products, nec, nsk	N	X	X	-	N	X	X	N
311223JYWV	Other vegetable oil mill products, nec, nsk	N	X	X	-	N	X	X	N
311223W	Other oilseed products, nsk, total	N	X	X	42 225	N	X	X	N
311223WY	Other oilseed products, nsk, total	N	X	X	42 225	N	X	X	N
311223WYWV	Other oilseed products, nsk, for nonadministrative-record establishments	N	X	X	32 334	N	X	X	N
311223WYWY	Other oilseed products, nsk, for administrative-record establishments	N	X	X	9 891	N	X	X	N

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992—Con.

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.
 @ Additional data are available for these codes at the aggregate U.S. level in the Current Industrial Report (CIR) series; see Appendix F for the CIR survey number and title.
 \$ This product is primary to more than one industry; see Appendix F for a listing of the related product codes.

Note: For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: P 10 to 19 percent estimated; Q 20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by S.

Table 6b. Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992

[Product classes covered are those that are economically significant and whose production is geographically dispersed, provided dispersion is not approximated by data in Table 2. Also, product classes are not shown if they are miscellaneous or "not specified by kind" classes. Statistics for some states are withheld because they are either less than \$2 million in product class shipments or they disclose data for individual companies in 1997. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanations of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product class code	Product class and geographic area	Value of product shipments (\$1,000)	
		1997	1992
3112231	COTTONSEED OIL, CRUDE		
	United States	89 850	102 101
3112234	COTTONSEED OIL, ONCE-REFINED (AFTER ALKALI OR CAUSTIC WASH BUT BEFORE DEODORIZING OR USE IN END PRODUCTS)		
	United States	176 448	183 889
	Texas	50 705	73 828
3112237	COTTON LINTERS		
	United States	82 913	54 749
	Mississippi	14 491	N
	Texas	24 924	20 710
311223A	COTTONSEED CAKE AND MEAL AND OTHER BYPRODUCTS		
	United States	380 893	N
	California	38 415	N
	Mississippi	59 246	N
	Texas	144 753	N
311223D	LINSEED OIL		
	United States	110 134	79 500
311223G	VEGETABLE OILS, NEC		
	United States	577 502	465 191
	California	28 504	64 587
311223J	OTHER VEGETABLE OIL MILL PRODUCTS, NEC		
	United States	D	N
	California	7 002	N

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.
 @ Additional data are available for these codes at the aggregate U.S. level in the Current Industrial Report (CIR) series; see Appendix F for the CIR survey number and title.
 \$ This product is primary to more than one industry; see Appendix F for a listing of the related product codes.

Table 7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1997 and 1992

[Includes quantity and cost of materials consumed or put into production by establishments classified only in this industry. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS material code	Material consumed	1997		1992	
		Quantity	Delivered cost (\$1,000)	Quantity	Delivered cost (\$1,000)
311223	OTHER OILSEED PROCESSING				
11192003	Cottonseed seeds, nuts, and beans	4 232.0	580 883	N	N
31122301	Crude cottonseed oil	D	D	N	N
31122303	Once-refined cottonseed oil	D	D	N	N
11119907	Flaxseed seeds, nuts, and beans	D	D	N	N
11119909	Sunflower seeds, nuts, and beans	D	D	N	N
11199201	Peanut seeds, nuts, and beans	D	D	N	N
11100007	Other seeds, nuts, and beans (excluding cottonseed, sunflower, soybean, flaxseed, and peanuts)	D	D	N	N
00970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies	X	189 974	X	N
00971000	Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies, n.s.k.	X	57 794	X	N

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.

Note: For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: P 10 to 19 percent estimated; Q 20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by S.

Appendix A.

Explanation of Terms

BEGINNING- AND END-OF-YEAR INVENTORIES

Respondents were asked to report their beginning-of-year and end-of-year inventories at cost or market. Effective with the 1982 Economic Census, this change to a uniform instruction for reporting inventories was introduced for all sector reports. Prior to 1982, respondents were permitted to value inventories using any generally accepted accounting method (FIFO, LIFO, market, to name a few). Beginning in 1982, LIFO users were asked to first report inventory values prior to the LIFO adjustment and then to report the LIFO reserve and the LIFO value after adjustment for the reserve.

Inventory Data by Stage of Fabrication

Total inventories and three detailed components (1) finished goods, (2) work-in-process, and (3) materials, supplies, fuels, etc., were collected.

When using inventory data by stage of fabrication for “all industries” and at the three-digit subsector level, it should be noted that an item treated as a finished product by an establishment in one industry may be reported as a raw material by an establishment in a different industry. For example, the finished-product inventories of a steel mill would be reported as raw materials by a stamping plant. Such differences are present in the inventory figures by stage of fabrication shown for all publication levels.

COST OF MATERIALS

This term refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed, whether purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

Included in this item are:

1. Cost of parts, components, containers, etc.—Includes all raw materials, semifinished goods, parts, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year.
2. Cost of products bought and sold in the same condition.

3. Cost of fuels consumed for heat and power—Includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed, whether purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.
4. Cost of purchased electricity—The cost of purchased electric energy represents the amount actually used during the year for heat and power. In addition, information was collected on the quantity of electric energy generated by the establishment and the quantity of electric energy sold or transferred to other plants of the same company.
5. Cost of contract work—This term applies to work done by others on materials furnished by the manufacturing establishment. The actual cost of the material is to be reported on the cost of materials, parts, and containers line of this item. The term “Contract Work” refers to the fee a company pays to another company to perform a service.

Specific Materials Consumed

In addition to the total cost of materials, which every establishment was required to report, information also was collected for most manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. The inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. If less than \$25,000 of a listed material was consumed by an establishment, the cost data could be reported in the “Cost of all other materials...,” Census material code 00970099. Also, the cost of materials for small establishments for which administrative records or short forms were used was imputed into the “Materials not specified by kind,” Census materials code 00971000.

Duplication in Cost of Materials and Value of Shipment

The aggregate of the cost of materials and value of shipments figures for industry groups and for all manufacturing industries includes large amounts of duplication since the products of some industries are used as materials by others. This duplication results, in part, from the addition of related industries representing successive

stages in the production of a finished manufactured product. Examples are the addition of flour mills to bakeries in the food group and the addition of pulp mills to paper mills in the paper and allied products group of industries. Estimates of the overall extent of this duplication indicate that the value of manufactured products exclusive of such duplication (the value of finished manufactures) tends to approximate two-thirds of the total value of products reported in the survey.

Duplication of products within individual industries is significant within a number of industry groups, e.g., machinery and transportation industries. These industries frequently include complete machinery and their parts. In this case, the parts made for original equipment are materials consumed for assembly plants in the same industry.

Even when no significant amount of duplication is involved, value of shipments figures are deficient as measures of the relative economic importance of individual manufacturing industries or geographic areas because of the wide variation in ratio of materials, labor, and other processing costs of value of shipments, both among industries and within the same industry.

Before 1962, cost of materials and value of shipments were not published for some industries which included considerable duplication. Since then, these data have been published for all industries at the U.S. level and beginning in 1964, for all geographic levels.

COST OF PURCHASED SERVICES

Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) establishments were requested to provide information on the cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and other structures, the repair of machinery, communication services, legal services, accounting and bookkeeping services, advertising, software and other data processing services, and refuse removal. Each of these items reflects the costs paid directly by the establishment and excludes salaries paid to employees of the establishment for these services.

Included in the cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and machinery are payments made for all maintenance and repair work on buildings and equipment. Payments made to other establishments of the same company and for repair and maintenance of any leased property also are included. Extensive repairs or reconstruction that was capitalized is considered capital expenditures and is, therefore, excluded from this item. Repair and maintenance costs provided by an owner as part of a rental contract or incurred directly by an establishment in using its own work force also are excluded.

Included in the cost of purchased advertising services are payments for printing, media coverage, and other advertising services and materials.

Included in the cost of purchased software and other data processing services are all purchases by the establishment from other companies. Excluded are services provided by other establishments of the same company (such as by a separate data processing unit).

Included in the cost of purchased refuse removal services are all costs of refuse removal services paid by the establishment, including costs for hazardous waste removal or treatment. Excluded are all costs included in rental payments or as capital expenditures.

Response Coverage Ratio

A response coverage ratio is a measure of the extent to which respondents report for an item. The estimate is made by calculating the ratio value of the weighted total employment data for all the ASM establishments that report the item to the weighted total employment data for all ASM establishments classified in an industry (reporters and non-reporters).

DEPRECIATION CHARGES FOR FIXED ASSETS

This item includes depreciation and amortization charged during the year against assets. Depreciation charged against fixed assets acquired since the beginning of the year and against assets sold or retired during the year are components of this category. Respondents were requested to make certain that they did not report accumulated depreciation.

EMPLOYEES

This item includes all full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments during any part of the pay period which included the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employees" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average for the payroll periods including the 12th of March, May, August, and November.

Production Workers

This item includes workers (up through the line-supervisor level) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, receiving, storing, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping (but not delivering), maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e.g., power plant), recordkeeping, and other services closely associated with these production operations at the establishment covered by the report. Employees above the working-supervisor level are excluded from this item.

All Other Employees

This item covers nonproduction employees of the manufacturing establishment including those engaged in factory supervision above the line-supervisor level. It

includes sales (including driver-salespersons), sales delivery (highway truck drivers and their helpers), advertising, credit, collection, installation and servicing of own products, clerical and routine office functions, executive, purchasing, financing, legal, personnel (including cafeteria, medical, etc.), professional, and technical employees. Also included are employees on the payroll of the manufacturing establishment engaged in the construction of major additions or alterations utilized as a separate work force.

FRINGE BENEFITS

Fringe benefits are divided into legally required expenditures and payments for voluntary programs. The legally required portion consists primarily of Federal old age and survivors' insurance, unemployment compensation, and workers' compensation. Payments for voluntary programs include all programs not specifically required by legislation whether they were employer initiated or the result of collective bargaining. They include the employer portion of such plans as insurance premiums, premiums for supplemental accident and sickness insurance, pension plans, supplemental unemployment compensation, welfare plans, stock purchase plans on which the employer payment is not subject to withholding tax, and deferred profit-sharing plans. They exclude such items as company-operated cafeterias, in-plant medical services, free parking lots, discounts on employee purchases, and uniforms and work clothing for employees.

GROSS BOOK VALUE OF DEPRECIABLE ASSETS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR (BOY) AND END OF YEAR (EOY)

Total value of depreciable assets is collected on all census forms. It shows the value of depreciable assets for the beginning of year and end of year. The data encompass all fixed depreciable assets on the books of establishments. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, machinery, and equipment (production, office, and transportation equipment) for which depreciation reserves are maintained. Excluded are nondepreciable capital assets including inventories and intangible assets, such as timber and mineral rights.

The definition of fixed depreciable assets is consistent with the definition of capital expenditures. For example, expenditures include actual capital outlays during the year rather than the final value of equipment put in place and buildings completed during the year. Accordingly, the value of assets at the end of the year includes the value of construction in progress.

In addition, respondents were requested to make certain that assets at the beginning of the year plus capital expenditures, less retirements, equaled assets at the end of the year.

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND COMPANIES

A separate report was required for each manufacturing establishment (plant) with one employee or more. An establishment is defined as a single physical location where manufacturing is performed. A company, on the other hand, is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

If the company operated at different physical locations, even if the individual locations were producing the same line of goods, a separate report was requested for each location. If the company operated in two or more distinct lines of manufacturing at the same location, a separate report was requested for each activity.

An establishment not in operation for any portion of the year was requested to return the report form with the proper notation in the "Operational Status" section of the form. In addition, the establishment was requested to report data on any employees, capital expenditures, inventories, or shipments from inventories during the year.

PAYROLL

This item includes the gross earnings of all employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments paid in the calendar year. Respondents were told they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax. It includes all forms of compensation, such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' social security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of corporations; it excludes payments to proprietors or partners of unincorporated concerns. Also excluded are payments to members of Armed Forces and pensioners carried on the active payrolls of manufacturing establishments.

The census definition of payrolls is identical to that recommended to all Federal statistical agencies by the Office of Management and Budget. It should be noted that this definition does not include employers' social security contributions or other nonpayroll labor costs, such as employees' pension plans, group insurance premiums, and workers' compensation.

The ASM provides estimates of employers' total supplemental labor costs (those required by Federal and state laws and those incurred voluntarily or as part of collective bargaining agreements).

PRODUCT CODES AND CLASSES OF PRODUCTS

NAICS United States industries are identified by a six-digit code, in contrast to the four-digit SIC code. The longer code accommodates the large number of sectors and allows more flexibility in designing subsectors. Each

product or service is assigned a ten-digit code. The product coding structure represents an extension by the Census Bureau of the six-digit industry classifications of the manufacturing and mining sectors. The classification system operates so that the industrial coverage is progressively narrower with the successive addition of digits. This is illustrated as follows:

NAICS level	NAICS code	Description
Industry	33461	Manufacturing and reproduction of magnetic and optical media
U.S. industry	334612	Reproduction of software
Product class	3346120	Prerecorded compact disc (except software), tape, and record reproducing
BLS link code	3346120X	
Product code	3346120XXX	

As in previous censuses, data were collected for most industries on the quantity and value of individual products shipped. In the 1997 census program, information was collected on the output of almost 10,000 individual product items.

In the new system, there are about 1,500 product classes (seven-digit codes), about 6,000 census products (ten-digit codes), and an additional 3,700 CIR products (ten-digit codes). The ten-digit products are considered the primary products of the industry with the same first six digits.

The list of products for which separate information was collected was prepared after consultation with industry and government representatives. Comparability with previous figures was given considerable weight in the selection of product categories so that comparable 1992 information is presented for most products.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if quantity was not significant or could not be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected.

Shipments include both commercial shipments and transfers of products to other plants of the same company. For industries in which a considerable portion of the total shipments is transferred to other plants of the same company, separate information on interplant transfers also was collected. Moreover, for products that are used to a large degree within the same establishment as materials or components in the fabrication of other products, total production and often consumption of the item within the plant (quantity produced and consumed) was collected. Typically, the information on production also was collected for products for which there are significant differences between total production and shipments in a given year because of wide fluctuations in finished goods inventories. Other measures of output of products with long production cycles were used as appropriate and feasible.

PRIMARY PRODUCT CLASS CODE

This file presents selected statistics for establishments according to their degree of specialization in products primary to their industry. This field contains either the six-digit North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) industry code corresponding to all establishments in the industry, or the seven-digit NAICS product class code for all establishments within the industry that are specialized in a particular product class. Product class specialization is determined by evaluating the ratio of the largest primary product class shipments to total product shipments (primary plus secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishment.

PRODUCTION-WORKER HOURS

This item covers hours worked or paid for at the plant, including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave.

QUANTITY OF ELECTRIC ENERGY CONSUMED FOR HEAT AND POWER

Data on the cost of purchased electric energy were collected on all census forms. However, data on the quantity of purchased electric energy were collected only on the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) form. In addition, information is collected on the quantity of electric energy generated by the establishment and the quantity of electric energy sold or transferred to other plants of the same company.

RENTAL PAYMENTS

Total rental payments are collected on all census forms. However, the breakdown between rental payments for buildings and other structures and rental payments for machinery and equipment is collected only on the ASM forms. This item includes rental payments for the use of all items for which depreciation reserves would be maintained if they were owned by the establishment, e.g., structures and buildings, and production, office, and transportation equipment. Excluded are royalties and other payments for the use of intangibles and depletable assets and land rents where separable.

When an establishment of a multiestablishment company was charged rent by another part of the same company for the use of assets owned by the company, it was instructed to exclude that cost from rental payments. However, the book value (original cost) of these company-owned assets was to be reported as assets of the establishment at the end of the year.

If there were assets at an establishment rented from another company and the rents were paid centrally by the head office of the establishment, the company was instructed to report these rental payments as if they were paid directly by the establishment.

RETIREMENTS OF DEPRECIABLE ASSETS

Included in this item is the gross value of assets sold, retired, scrapped, destroyed, etc., during the calendar year. When a complete operation or establishment changed ownership, the respondent was instructed to report the value of the assets sold at the original cost as recorded in the books of the seller. The respondent also was requested to report retirements of equipment or structures owned by a parent company that the establishment was using as if it were a tenant.

TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES (NEW AND USED)

For establishments in operation and any known plants under construction, manufacturers were asked to report their new and used expenditures for (1) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments and (2) machinery and equipment used for replacement and additions to plant capacity if they were of the type for which depreciation accounts were ordinarily maintained.

Totals for expenditures include the costs of assets leased from nonmanufacturing concerns through capital leases. New facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations are excluded. Also excluded are expenditures for land and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses.

For any equipment or structure transferred for the use of the reporting establishment by the parent company or one of its subsidiaries, the value at which it was transferred to the establishment was to be reported. If an establishment changed ownership during the year, the cost of the fixed assets (building and equipment) was to be reported.

VALUE ADDED

This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments (products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered). The result of this calculation is adjusted by the addition of value added by merchandising operations (i.e., the difference between the sales value and the cost of merchandise sold without further manufacture, processing, or assembly) plus the net change in finished goods and work-in-process between the beginning and end-of-year inventories.

For those industries where value of production is collected instead of value of shipments, value added is adjusted only for the change in work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of year. For those

industries where value of work done is collected, the value added does not include an adjustment for the change in finished goods or work-in-process inventories.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the figure for value of shipments that results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

VALUE OF SHIPMENTS

This item covers the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts, such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sales of products bought and sold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from material owned by it, whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value, including not only the direct cost of production but also a reasonable proportion of “all other costs” (including company overhead) and profit.

In addition to the value for NAICS defined products, aggregates of the following categories of miscellaneous receipts are reported as part of a total establishment’s value of product shipments:

1. Reported contract work—Receipts for work or services that a plant performed for others on their materials.
2. Value of resales—Sales of products brought and sold without further manufacture, processing, or assembly.
3. Other miscellaneous receipts—Such as repair work, installation, sales of scrap, etc.

Industry primary product value of shipments represents one of the three components of value of shipments. These components are:

1. Primary products value of shipments.
2. Secondary product value of shipments.
3. Total miscellaneous receipts.

Primary product shipments is used in the calculations of industry specialization ratio and industry coverage ratio. The term “Value of primary products shipments made in this industry” is used in this publication and refers to the same data.

Duplication in Cost of Materials and Value of Shipment

The aggregate of the cost of materials and value of shipments figures for industry groups and for all manufacturing industries includes large amounts of duplication since the products of some industries are used as materials by others. This duplication results, in part, from the addition of related industries representing successive stages in the production of a finished manufactured product. Examples are the addition of flour mills to bakeries in the food group and the addition of pulp mills to paper mills in the paper and allied products group of industries. Estimates of the overall extent of this duplication indicate that the value of manufactured products exclusive of such duplication (the value of finished manufactures) tends to approximate two-thirds of the total value of products reported in the annual survey.

Duplication of products within individual industries is significant within a number of industry groups, e.g., machinery and transportation industries. These industries frequently include complete machinery and their parts. In this case, the parts made for original equipment are materials consumed for assembly plants in the same industry.

Even when no significant amount of duplication is involved, value of shipments figures are deficient as measures of the relative economic importance of individual manufacturing industries or geographic areas because of the wide variation in ratio of materials, labor, and other processing costs of value of shipments, both among industries and within the same industry.

Before 1962, cost of materials and value of shipments were not published for some industries which included considerable duplication. Since then, these data have been published for all industries at the U.S. level and beginning in 1964, for all geographic levels.

Specialization and Coverage Ratios

These items are not collected on the report forms but are derived from the data shown in Table 3. An establishment is classified in a particular industry if its shipments of primary products of that industry exceed in value its shipments of the products of any other single industry.

An establishment's shipments include those products assigned to an industry (primary products), those considered primary to other industries (secondary products), and receipts for miscellaneous activities (merchandising, contract work, resales, etc.). Specialization and coverage ratios have been developed to measure the relationship of primary product shipments to the data on shipments for the industry shown in Tables 1a through 5 and data on product shipments shown in Tables 6a and 6b.

Specialization ratio represents the ratio of primary product shipments to total product shipments (primary and secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishments classified in the industry.

Coverage ratio represents the ratio of primary products shipped by the establishments classified in the industry to the total shipments of such products that are shipped by all manufacturing establishments wherever classified.

Appendix B.

NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions

311223 OTHER OILSEED PROCESSING

This U.S. industry comprises establishments engaged in crushing oilseeds (except soybeans) and tree nuts, such as cottonseeds, linseeds, peanuts, and sunflower seeds.

The data published with NAICS code 311223 include the following SIC industries:

- 2074 Cottonseed oil mills (pt)
- 2076 Vegetable oil mills, n.e.c. (pt)

This definition comes from the 1997 NAICS manual. However, for this industry, the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing did not fully implement the conversion to NAICS. Data for NAICS industry 311223 do not include establishments primarily engaged in the processing of vegetable oils, except soybean oil, from oilseeds crushed in the same establishment. The NAICS definitions will be fully implemented with the 2002 Economic Census.

Appendix C.

Coverage and Methodology

MAIL/NONMAIL UNIVERSE

The manufacturing universe includes about 400,000 establishments. This number includes those industries in the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) definition of manufacturing, but not those industries leaving the manufacturing sector in the classification change. The amounts of information requested from manufacturing establishments were dependent upon a number of factors. The more important considerations were the size of the company and whether it was included in the annual survey of manufactures (ASM). The methods of obtaining information for the various subsets of the universe to arrive at the aggregate figures shown in the publication are described below:

1. Small single-establishment companies not sent a report form.

Approximately 40 percent of the manufacturing establishments were small single-establishment companies that were excused from filing a census report. Selection of these establishments was based on two factors: annual payroll and our ability to assign the correct six-digit NAICS industry classification to the establishment. For each four-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) industry code, an annual payroll cutoff was determined. These cutoffs were derived so that the establishments with payroll less than the cutoff were expected to account for no more than 3 percent of the value of shipments for the industry. Generally, all single-establishment companies with less than 5 employees were excused, while all establishments with more than 20 employees were mailed forms. Establishments below the cutoff that could not be directly assigned a six-digit NAICS code were mailed a classification report which requested information for assigning NAICS industry codes. Establishments below the cutoff that could be directly assigned a six-digit NAICS code were excused from filing any report. For below cutoff establishments, information on the physical location, payroll, and receipts was obtained from the administrative records of other Federal agencies under special arrangements that safeguarded their confidentiality.

Estimates of data for these small establishments were developed using industry averages in conjunction with the administrative information. The value of shipments and cost of materials were not distributed among specific products and materials for these

establishments but were included in the product and material “not specified by kind” (nsc) categories.

The industry classification codes included in the administrative-record files were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. As a result, an indeterminate number of establishments were erroneously coded to a four-digit SIC industry and then erroneously re-coded to a six-digit NAICS industry. This was especially true whenever there was a relatively fine line of demarcation between industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity.

Sometimes the administrative-record cases had only two- or three-digit SIC group classification codes available in the files. For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, these establishments were sent a separate classification form, which requested information on the products and services of the establishment. This form was used to code many of these establishments to the appropriate six-digit NAICS level. Establishments that did not return the classification form were coded later to those six-digit NAICS industries identified as “All other” industries within the given subsector.

As a result of these situations, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified by industry. However, such possible misclassification has no significant effect on the statistics other than on the number of companies and establishments.

The total establishment count for individual industries should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the count of total number of establishments.

2. Establishments sent a report form.

The establishments covered in the mail canvass were divided into three groups:

- a. ASM sample establishments.

This group accounts for approximately 15 percent of all manufacturing establishments. The ASM panel covers all the units of large manufacturing establishments as well as a sample of the medium and smaller establishments. The probability of selection was proportionate to size. For more information, see the Description of the ASM Survey Sample.

In an economic census year, the ASM report form (MA-1000) replaces the first page of the regular census form for those establishments included in the ASM. In addition to information on employment, payroll, and other items normally requested on the regular census form, establishments in the ASM sample were requested to supply additional information on gross book value of assets and capital expenditures. ASM establishments were also requested to provide information on retirements, depreciation, rental payments, and supplemental labor costs. For establishments not included in the ASM, these additional items were estimated using relationships observed in the ASM establishment data. The census statistics for these variables are a sum of the ASM establishment data and the estimated data for non-ASM establishments. ASM establishments were also requested to provide information for selected purchased services. The census statistics for the purchased service items were derived solely from the ASM establishments. See Appendix A, Explanation of Terms for an explanation of these items. The census part of the report form is 1 of 220 versions containing product, material, and special inquiries. The diversity of manufacturing activities necessitated the use of this many forms to canvass the 480 manufacturing industries. Each form was developed for a group of related industries.

Appearing on each form was a list of products primary to the group of related industries as well as secondary products and miscellaneous services that establishments classified in these industries were likely to perform. Respondents were requested to identify the products, the value of each product, and, in many cases, the quantity of the product shipped during the survey year. Space also was provided for the respondent to describe products not specifically identified on the form.

The report form also contained a materials-consumed inquiry which varied from form to form depending on the industries being canvassed. The respondents were asked to review a list of materials generally used in their production processes. From this list, each establishment was requested to identify those materials consumed during the survey year, the cost of each, and, in certain cases, the quantity consumed. Once again, space was provided for the respondent to describe significant materials not identified on the form.

A wide variety of special inquiries was included to measure activities peculiar to a given industry, such as operations performed and equipment used.

b. Large and medium establishments (non-ASM).

Approximately 30 percent of all manufacturing establishments were included in this group. A variable cutoff, based on administrative-record payroll data and determined on an industry-by-industry basis, was used to select those establishments that were to receive 1 of the 220 economic census – manufacturing regular forms. The first page, requesting establishment data for items such as employment and payroll, was standard but did not contain the detailed statistics included on the ASM form. The product, material, and special inquiry sections supplied were based on the historical industry classification of the establishment.

c. Small single-establishment companies (non-ASM).

This group includes approximately 15 percent of all manufacturing establishments. For those industries where application of the variable cutoff for administrative-record cases resulted in a large number of small establishments being included in the mail canvass, an abbreviated or short form was used. These establishments received 1 of the 31 versions of the short form, which requested summary product and material data and totals but no details on employment, payroll, cost of materials, inventories, and capital expenditures.

Use of the short form has no adverse effect on published totals for the industry statistics because the same data were collected on the short form as on the long form. However, detailed information on products and materials consumed was not collected on the short form; thus, its use would increase the value of the nsk categories.

INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION OF ESTABLISHMENTS

Each of the establishments covered in the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing was classified in 1 of 480 industries (473 manufacturing industries and 7 former manufacturing industries) in accordance with the industry definitions in the 1997 NAICS Manual. This is the first edition of the NAICS Manual and it is a major change from the 1987 SIC Manual that was used previously. Appendix A of the 1997 NAICS Manual notes the comparability between the 1987 SIC and 1997 NAICS classification systems. When applicable, Appendix G of this report shows the product class and product comparability between the two systems for data in this report.

In the NAICS system, an industry is generally defined as a group of establishments that have similar production processes. To the extent practical, the system uses supply-based or production-oriented concepts in defining industries. The resulting group of establishments must be significant in terms of number, value added by manufacture, value of shipments, and number of employees.

The coding system works in such a way that the definitions progressively become narrower with successive additions of numerical digits. In the manufacturing sector for 1997, there are 21 subsectors (three-digit NAICS), 86 industry groups (four-digit NAICS), 184 NAICS industries (five-digit NAICS) that are comparable with Canadian and Mexican classification, and 473 U.S. industries (six-digit NAICS). This represents an expansion of the four-digit SIC-based U.S. industries from 459 in 1987. Product classes and products of the manufacturing industries have been assigned codes based on the industry from which they originate. In the new system, there are about 1,500 product classes (seven-digit codes), about 6,000 census products, and an additional 3,700 CIR products (ten-digit codes). The ten-digit products are considered the primary products of the industry with the same first six digits. These counts do not include the seven former manufacturing industries that are included in the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing.

For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, all establishments were classified in particular industries based on the products they produced. If an establishment made products of more than one industry, it was classified in the industry with the largest product value. For 1997, there were no “resistance rules” or “frozen industries.”

In ASM years, establishments included in the ASM sample with certainty weights are reclassified by industry only if the change in the primary activity from the prior year is significant or if the change has occurred for 2 successive years. This procedure prevents reclassification when there are minor shifts in product mix.

In ASM years, establishments included in the ASM sample with noncertainty weight are not shifted from one industry classification to another. They are retained in the industry where they were classified in the base census year. However, in the following census year, these ASM plants are allowed to shift from one industry to another.

The results of these rules covering the switching of plants from one industry classification to another are that some industries comprise different mixes of establishments in different survey years. Hence, comparisons between prior-year and current-year published totals, particularly at the six-digit NAICS level, should be viewed with caution. This is particularly true for the comparison between the data shown for a census year versus the data shown for the previous ASM year.

As previously noted, the small establishments that may have been misclassified by industry are usually administrative-record cases whose industry codes were assigned on the basis of incomplete descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. Such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than on the number of companies and establishments.

Establishments frequently make products classified both in their industry (primary products) and other industries (secondary products). Industry statistics (employment, payroll, value added by manufacture, value of shipments, etc.) reflect the activities of the establishments which may make both primary and secondary products. Product statistics, however, represent the output of all establishments without regard for the classification of the producing establishment. For this reason, when relating the industry statistics, especially the value of shipments, to the product statistics, the composition of the industry’s output should be considered.

The extent to which industry and product statistics may be matched with each other is measured by the primary product specialization ratio and the coverage ratio. The primary product specialization ratio is the proportion of industry shipments accounted for by the primary products of establishments classified in the industry. The coverage ratio is the proportion of product shipments accounted for by establishments classified in the industry.

ESTABLISHMENT BASIS OF REPORTING

The economic census – manufacturing is conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each location or establishment. The ASM also is conducted on an establishment basis, but separate reports are filed for just those establishments selected in the sample. Companies engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location are requested to submit separate reports if the plant records permit such a separation and if the activities are substantial in size.

In 1997, as in earlier years, a minimum size limit was set for inclusion of establishments in the census. All establishments employing one person or more at any time during the census year are included. The same size limitation has applied since 1947 in censuses and annual surveys of manufactures. In the 1939 and earlier censuses, establishments with less than \$5,000 value of products were excluded. The change in the minimum size limit in 1947 does not appreciably affect the historical comparability of the census figures except for data on number of establishments for a few industries.

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing excludes data for central administrative offices (CAOs). These would include separately operated administrative offices, warehouses, garages, and other auxiliary units that service manufacturing establishments of the same company. These data are published in a separate report series.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASM SURVEY SAMPLE

The annual survey of manufactures (ASM) sample is drawn for the second survey year after a census. The most recent sample was drawn for the 1994 survey year based on the 1992 Census of Manufactures. This sample will be in place through the 1998 ASM.

In 1992, there were approximately 370,000 individual manufacturing establishments. For sample efficiency and cost considerations, the 1992 manufacturing population was partitioned into two components for developing estimates within the ASM; a mail stratum and a nonmail stratum.

Mail stratum. The mail stratum of the survey is comprised of larger single-location manufacturing companies and all manufacturing establishments of multiunit companies (companies that operate at more than one physical location). Approximately 230,000 of the 370,000 establishments in the 1992 census were assigned to the mail stratum. On an annual basis, the mail stratum is supplemented with larger, newly active single-location companies identified from a list provided by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and new manufacturing locations of multiunit companies identified from the Census Bureau's Company Organization Survey (COS).

For the 1994 survey, a new sample of approximately 58,000 individual establishments was selected from the mail stratum assembled from the 1992 census. Supplemental samples representing both 1993 and 1994 births (newly active establishments that were not included in the 1992 census) were also selected. Establishments selected for the sample are mailed an ASM survey questionnaire for each year through 1998.

The 1994-98 ASM sample design is similar to the one used since 1984. Companies in the 1992 Census of Manufactures with manufacturing shipments of at least \$500 million were defined as company certainties. For these large companies, each manufacturing establishment is included in the mail sample. For the 1994-98 sample, there are approximately 650 certainty companies collectively accounting for over 18,000 establishments.

For the remaining portion of the mail component of the survey, the establishment was defined as the sample unit. All establishments with 250 employees or more were defined as employment certainties. In addition, all establishments producing products in SIC 3571 (Electronic Computers) were defined as certainties. Across these three arbitrary certainty classes, there were approximately 25,000 establishments included in the sample with certainty. Collectively, these certainty establishments accounted for approximately 80 percent of the total value of shipments in the 1992 Census of Manufactures.

Smaller establishments in the remaining portion of the mail stratum were sampled with probabilities ranging from .02 to 1.00. The initial probabilities of selection assigned to these establishments were proportionate to a measure-of-size determined for each establishment. The measure-of-size was a function of the establishment's 1992 industry classification, its 1992 product class data, and the historical variability of the year-to-year estimates of the product class estimates. For each product class (1,755) and four-digit industry (459), a desired reliability

constraint was specified. Using a technique developed by Dr. James R. Chromy of the Research Triangle Institute, the initial establishment probabilities were optimized such that the expected sample satisfied all industry and product class reliability constraints while the sample size was minimized. This technique reduces the likelihood of selecting nonrepresentative samples for individual product classes or industries.

This method of assigning probabilities based on product class shipments is motivated by our primary desire to produce reliable estimates of both product class and industry shipments. The high correlation between shipments and employment, value-added, and other general statistics assures that these variables will also be well represented by the sample. The actual sample selection procedure uses an independent chance of selection method (Poisson sampling) which permits us to prevent small establishments from being selected in consecutive samples without introducing a bias into the survey estimates.

Nonmail component. The initial nonmail component of the survey was comprised of approximately 140,000 small, single-establishment companies that were tabulated as administrative records in the 1992 Census of Manufactures. The nonmail stratum is also supplemented annually using the list of newly active single-location companies provided by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and payroll cutoffs. Companies with payroll below the payroll cutoff are added to the nonmail stratum. For this portion of the population, sampling is not used. The data for this group are estimated based on selected information obtained annually from the administrative records of the IRS and Social Security Administration (SSA). This administrative information, which includes payroll, total employment, industry classification, and physical location, is obtained under conditions which safeguard the confidentiality of both tax and census records.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASM ESTIMATING PROCEDURE

Most of the ASM estimates derived for the mail stratum are computed using a difference estimator. At the establishment level, there is a strong correlation between the current-year data values and the corresponding 1992 (base) data values. Therefore, within the mailed stratum, for each item at each level of aggregation, an estimate of the "difference" between the current year and the base year is computed from sample cases and added to the corresponding base-year values. For the 1993-1997 ASM estimates, the 1992 Census of Manufactures values serve as the base year. For the 1998 ASM, the base will be updated to be the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing.

Due to the positive year-to-year correlation, estimates derived using this methodology are generally more reliable than comparable estimates developed from the current sample data alone. Estimates for the capital expenditures variables are not generated using the difference

estimator because the year-to-year correlations are considerably weaker. The standard linear estimator is used for these variables.

For the nonmail stratum, estimates for payroll and employment are directly tabulated from the administrative-record data provided by IRS and SSA. Estimates of data other than payroll and employment are developed from industry averages. Although the nonmail stratum contains approximately 170,000 individual establishments in 1994, it accounts for less than 2 percent of the estimate for total value of shipments at the total manufacturing level.

Corresponding estimates for the mail and nonmail components are combined to produce the estimates included in this publication.

QUALIFICATIONS OF THE ASM DATA

The estimates developed from the sample are apt to differ somewhat from the results of a survey covering all companies in the sample lists but otherwise conducted under essentially the same conditions as the actual sample survey. The estimates of the magnitude of the sampling errors (the difference between the estimates obtained and the results theoretically obtained from a comparable, complete-coverage survey) are provided by the standard errors of estimates.

The particular sample selected for the ASM is one of many similar probability samples that, by chance, might have been selected under the same specifications. Each of the possible samples would yield somewhat different sets of results, and the standard errors are measures of the variation of all the possible sample estimates around the theoretically comparable, complete-coverage values.

Estimates of the standard errors have been computed from the sample data for selected ASM statistics in this report. They are represented in the form of relative standard errors (the standard errors divided by the estimated values to which they refer).

In conjunction with its associated estimate, the relative standard error may be used to define confidence intervals (ranges that would include the comparable, complete-coverage value for specified percentages of all the possible samples).

The complete-coverage value would be included in the range:

From one standard error below to one standard error above the derived estimate for about two-thirds of all possible samples.

From two standard errors below to two standard errors above the derived estimate for about 19 out of 20 of all possible samples.

From three standard errors below to three standard errors above the derived estimate for nearly all samples.

An inference that the comparable, complete-survey result would be within the indicated ranges would be correct in approximately the relative frequencies shown. Those proportions, therefore, may be interpreted as defining the confidence that the estimates from a particular sample would differ from complete-coverage results by as much as one, two, or three standard errors, respectively.

For example, suppose an estimated total is shown at 50,000 with an associated relative standard error of 2 percent, that is, a standard error of 1,000 (2 percent of 50,000). There is approximately 67 percent confidence that the interval 49,000 to 51,000 includes the complete-coverage total, about 95 percent confidence that the interval 48,000 to 52,000 includes the complete-coverage total, and almost certain confidence that the interval 47,000 to 53,000 includes the complete-coverage total.

In addition to the sample errors, the estimates are subject to various response and operational errors: errors of collection, reporting, coding, transcription, imputation for nonresponse, etc. These operational errors also would occur if a complete canvass were to be conducted under the same conditions as the survey. Explicit measures of their effects generally are not available. However, it is believed that most of the important operational errors were detected and corrected during the Census Bureau's review of the data for reasonableness and consistency. The small operational errors usually remain. To some extent, they are compensating in the aggregated totals shown. When important operational errors were detected too late to correct the estimates, the data were suppressed or were specifically qualified in the tables.

As derived, the estimated standard errors included part of the effect of the operational errors. The total errors, which depend upon the joint effect of the sampling and operational errors, are usually of the order of size indicated by the standard error, or moderately higher. However, for particular estimates, the total error may considerably exceed the standard errors shown. Any figures shown in the tables in this publication having an associated standard error exceeding 15 percent may be combined with higher level totals, creating a broader aggregate, which then may be of acceptable reliability.

DATA FROM THE CURRENT INDUSTRIAL REPORTS (CIR)

The CIR program provides product statistics for selected manufacturing industries at the U.S. level annually and, in some cases, monthly and/or quarterly. When detail product data are collected in the CIR, they are not also collected in the census. However, the annual CIR data are included in the census Product Summary report.

The CIR program uses a unified data collection, processing, and publication system. The Census Bureau updates the survey panels for most reports annually and reconciles the estimates to the results of the broader-based annual survey of manufactures and the economic

census – manufacturing. The economic census – manufacturing provides a complete list of all producers of the products covered by the CIR program and serves as the primary source for CIR sampling. Where a small number of producers exist, CIR surveys cover all known producers of a product. However, when the number of producers is large, cutoff and random sampling techniques are used. Surveys are continually reviewed and modified to provide the most up-to-date information on products produced. While the CIR program includes both mandatory and voluntary surveys, the annual data are mandatory.

DUPLICATION IN COST OF MATERIALS AND VALUE OF SHIPMENTS

Data for cost of materials and value of shipments include varying amounts of duplication, especially at higher levels of aggregation. This is because the products of one establishment may be the materials of another. The value added statistics avoid this duplication and are, for most purposes, the best measure for comparing the relative economic importance of industries and geographic areas.

VALUE OF INDUSTRY SHIPMENTS COMPARED WITH VALUE OF PRODUCT SHIPMENTS

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing shows value of shipments data for industries and products. In the industry statistics tables and files, these data represent the total value of shipments of all establishments classified in a particular industry. The data include the shipments of the products classified in the industry (primary to the industry), products classified in other industries (secondary to the industry), and miscellaneous receipts (repair work, sale of scrap, research and development, installation receipts, and resales). Value of product shipments shown in the products statistics tables and files represent the total value of all products shipped that are classified as primary to an industry regardless of the classification of the producing establishment.

Appendix D. Geographic Notes

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix E. Metropolitan Areas

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix F. Footnotes for Products Statistics and Materials Consumed by Kind

Not applicable for this report.

1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published	1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published	1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published
3118230YWY	2098002	2098002	3119301	20872	20872	3119910 pt.	20990 pt	20990 pt
3118300 pt.	20990 pt	20990 pt	3119301111	2087215	2087215	3119910 pt.	20999 pt	20999 pt
3118300 pt.	20999 pt	20999 pt	3119301111	2087215	2087215	3119910111	2099921	2099921
3118300100	2099943	2099943	3119301121	2087221	2087221	3119910221	2099931	2099931
3118300YVWV pt.	2099000 pt	2099000 pt	3119301YVW	2087200	2087200	3119910331	2099935	2099935
3118300YVWV pt.	2099900 pt	2099900 pt	3119304	20873	20873	3119910441	2099945	2099945
3118300YVWV	2099002 pt	2099002 pt	3119304111	2087321	2087321	3119910551	2099953	2099953
3119111	20680 pt	20680 pt	3119304131	2087325	2087325	3119910561	2099955	2099955
3119111111	2068013	2068013	3119304141	2087341	2087341	3119910671	2099958	2099958
3119111251	2068015	2068015	3119304151	2087343	2087343	3119910781	2099959	2099959
311911131	2068017	2068017	3119304161	2087345	2087345	3119910YVW pt.	2099900 pt.	2099900 pt
311911241	2068033	2068033	3119304YVW	2087300	2087300	3119910YVW pt.	2099900 pt.	2099900 pt
311911251	2068035	2068035	3119307	20874 pt	20874 pt	3119910YVW pt.	2099902 pt.	2099902 pt
311911261	2068037	2068037	3119307111	2087459	2087459	3119911	20991	20991
311911371	2068053	2068053	3119307121	2087461	2087461	311991111	2099113	2099113
311911381	2068055	2068055	3119307131	2087471	2087471	311991121	2099115	2099115
311911391	2068057	2068057	3119307141	2087481	2087481	311991131	2099153	2099153
3119113A1	2068061	2068061	3119307YVW	2087400 pt	2087400 pt	311991141	2099155	2099155
3119111YVW	2068000 pt	2068000 pt	311930W	20870 pt	20870 pt	311991151	2099159	2099159
3119114	2099F	2099F	311930WYVW	2087000 pt	2087000 pt	311991YVW	2099100	2099100
3119114111	2099F44	2099F44	311930WYVW	2087002 pt	2087002 pt	3119994	20993	20993
3119114121	2099F46	2099F46	3119411	20996	20996	3119994111	2099325	2099325
3119114YVW	2099F00	2099F00	3119411111	2099611	2099611	3119994121	2099327	2099327
311911W pt.	20680 pt	20680 pt	3119411121	2099651	2099651	3119994YVW	2099300	2099300
311911W pt.	20990 pt	20990 pt	3119411131	2099657	2099657	3119997	20994	20994
311911WYVW pt.	2068000 pt	2068000 pt	3119411YVW	2099600	2099600	3119997111	2099413	2099413
311911WYVW pt.	2099000 pt	2099000 pt	3119414	20353	20353	3119997121	2099423	2099423
311911WYVW pt.	2068002	2068002	3119414111	2035311	2035311	3119997131	2099434	2099434
311911WYVW pt.	2099002 pt	2099002 pt	3119414221	2035351	2035351	3119997141	2099455	2099455
3119191	20961	20961	3119414YVW	2035300	2035300	3119997YVW	2099400	2099400
3119191100	2096100	2096100	3119417	20354	20354	311999A	2099A	2099A
3119194	20962	20962	3119417111	2035411	2035411	311999A111	2099A01	2099A01
3119194111	2096219	2096221 pt	3119417221	2035423	2035423	311999A121	2099A02	2099A02
3119194221	2096225	2096221 pt	3119417331	2035429	2035429	311999A131	2099A03	2099A03
3119194331	2096229	2096229	3119417441	2035435	2035435	311999A141	2099A04	2099A04
3119194YVW	2096200	2096200	3119417YVW	2035400	2035400	311999A151	2099A05	2099A05
3119197 pt.	20521 pt	20521 pt	311941W pt.	20350 pt	20350 pt	311999A161	2099A06	2099A06
3119197 pt.	20963	20963	311941W pt.	20990 pt	20990 pt	311999AYVW	2099A00	2099A00
3119197111	2052155	2052151 pt	311941WYVW pt.	2035000 pt	2035000 pt	311999D	2099B pt.	2099B pt
3119197221	2096300 pt	2096300 pt	311941WYVW pt.	2099000 pt	2099000 pt	311999D131	2099B11	2099B11
3119197YVW pt.	2052100 pt	2052100 pt	311941WYVW pt.	2035002 pt	2035002 pt	311999D141	2099B13	2099B13
3119197YVW pt.	2096300 pt	2096300 pt	311941WYVW pt.	2099002 pt	2099002 pt	311999D151	2099B21	2099B19 pt
311919W pt.	20520 pt	20520 pt	3119421 pt.	2099E	2099E	311999DYVW	2099B00 pt.	2099B00 pt
311919W pt.	20960	20960	3119421 pt.	28991 pt	28991 pt	311999G	20159	20159
311919WYVW pt.	2052000 pt	2052000 pt	3119421111	2899121	2899100 pt	311999G111	2015911	2015911
311919WYVW pt.	2096000	2096000	3119421121	2099E31	2099E31	311999G121	2015913	2015913
311919WYVW pt.	2052002 pt	2052002 pt	3119421131	2099E33	2099E33	311999G131	2015915	2015915
311919WYVW pt.	2096002	2096002	3119421241	2099E38	2099E38	311999G141	2015917	2015917
3119201	20951	20951	3119421351	2099E39	2099E39	311999G151	2015951	2015951
3119201111	2095111	2095111	3119421YVW pt.	2099E00	2099E00	311999G161	2015953	2015953
3119201211	2095115	2095115	3119421YVW pt.	2899100 pt	2899100 pt	311999G171	2015955	2015955
3119201331	2095121	2095121	3119424 pt.	20871	20871	311999G181	2015957	2015957
3119201YVW	2095100	2095100	3119424 pt.	20952 pt	20952 pt	311999GYVW	2015900	2015900
3119204 pt.	20432 pt	20432 pt	3119424111	2087111	2087111	311999J	20874 pt	20874 pt
3119204 pt.	20952 pt	20952 pt	3119424121	2087115	2087115	311999J111	2087435	2087435
3119204111	2095211	2095200 pt	3119424131	2087153	2087153	311999J121	2087437	2087437
3119204121	2043211	2043209 pt	3119424141	2095231	2095200 pt	311999JYVW	2087400 pt.	2087400 pt
3119204YVW pt.	2043200 pt	2043200 pt	3119424YVW pt.	2087100	2087100	311999M pt.	20324 pt	20324 pt
3119204YVW pt.	2095200 pt	2095200 pt	3119424YVW pt.	2095200 pt	2095200 pt	311999M pt.	2099G pt.	2099G pt
3119207	2099D	2099D	3119427	2099B pt	2099B pt	311999M101	2032495	2032499 pt
3119207111	2099D82	2099D82	3119427111	2099B01	2099B01	311999M111	2099G11	2099G11
3119207221	2099D83	2099D83	3119427121	2099B03	2099B03	311999M121	2099G25	2099G25
3119207231	2099D86	2099D86	3119427131	2099B07	2099B07	311999M131	2099G41	2099G41
3119207YVW	2099D00	2099D00	3119427251	2099B09	2099B09	311999M141	2099G51	2099G51
311920W pt.	20430 pt	20430 pt	3119427YVW	2099B00 pt.	2099B00 pt	311999M151	2099G85	2099G85
311920W pt.	20950 pt	20950 pt	311942W pt.	20870 pt	20870 pt	311999M161	2099G91	2099G91
311920W pt.	20990 pt	20990 pt	311942W pt.	20950 pt	20950 pt	311999M171	2099G98	2099G98 pt
311920WYVW pt.	2043000 pt	2043000 pt	311942W pt.	20990 pt	20990 pt	311999MYVW pt.	2032400 pt	2032400 pt
311920WYVW pt.	2095000 pt	2095000 pt	311942WYVW pt.	28990 pt	28990 pt	311999MYVW pt.	2099G00 pt	2099G00 pt
311920WYVW pt.	2099000 pt	2099000 pt	311942WYVW pt.	2087000 pt	2087000 pt	311999W pt.	20150 pt	20150 pt
311920WYVW pt.	2099000 pt	2099000 pt	311942WYVW pt.	2095000 pt	2095000 pt	311999W pt.	20320 pt	20320 pt
311920WYVW pt.	2099000 pt	2099000 pt	311942WYVW pt.	2099000 pt	2099000 pt	311999W pt.	20870 pt	20870 pt
311920WYVW pt.	2043002 pt	2043002 pt	311942WYVW pt.	2899000 pt	2899000 pt	311999W pt.	20990 pt	20990 pt
311920WYVW pt.	2095002 pt	2095002 pt	311942WYVW pt.	2087002 pt	2087002 pt	311999W pt.	2015002 pt.	2015002 pt
311920WYVW pt.	2099002 pt	2099002 pt	311942WYVW pt.	2095002 pt	2095002 pt	311999WYVW pt.	2032002 pt.	2032002 pt
311920WYVW pt.	2099002 pt	2099002 pt	311942WYVW pt.	2099002 pt	2099002 pt	311999WYVW pt.	2087002 pt.	2087002 pt
			311942WYVW pt.	2899002 pt	2899002 pt	311999WYVW pt.	2099002 pt.	2099002 pt

Fats and Oils Refining and Blending

1997

Issued October 1999

EC97M-3112G

1997 Economic Census

Manufacturing

Industry Series



U S C E N S U S B U R E A U

Helping You Make Informed Decisions

U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The staff of the Manufacturing and Construction Division prepared this report. **Judy M. Dodds**, Assistant Chief for Census and Related Programs, was responsible for the overall planning, management, and coordination. **Kenneth Hansen**, Chief, Manufactured Durables Branch, assisted by **Mike Brown**, **Renee Coley**, **Raphael Corrado**, and **Milbren Thomas**, Section Chiefs, **Michael Zampogna**, Former Chief, Manufactured Nondurables Branch, assisted by **Allen Foreman**, **Robert Miller**, **Robert Reinard**, and **Nat Shelton**, Section Chiefs, and **Tom Lee**, **Robert Rosati**, and **Tom Flood**, Special Assistants, performed the planning and implementation. **Stephanie Angel**, **Brian Appert**, **Stanis Batton**, **Carol Beasley**, **Chris Blackburn**, **Larry Blumberg**, **Vera Harris-Bourne**, **Brenda Campbell**, **Suzanne Conard**, **Vance Davis**, **Mary Ellickson**, **Matt Gaines**, **Merry Glascoe**, **Kay Hanks**, **Karen Harshbarger**, **Nancy Higgins**, **James Hinckley**, **Walter Hunter**, **Jim Jamski**, **Evelyn Jordan**, **Robert Lee**, **John Linehan**, **Paul Marck**, **Keith McKenzie**, **Philippe Morris**, **Joanna Nguyen**, **Betty Pannell**, **Joyce Pomeroy**, **Venita Powell**, **Cynthia Ramsey**, **Chris Savage**, **Arona Stovall**, **Sue Sundermann**, **Thanos Theodoropoulos**, **Dora Thomas**, **Ann Truffa**, **Ronanne Vinson**, **Keeley Voor**, **Denneth Wallace**, **Tempie Whittington**, **Lissene Witt**, and **Mike Yamaner** provided primary staff assistance.

Brian Greenberg, Assistant Chief for Research and Methodology Programs, assisted by **Stacey Cole**, Chief, Manufacturing Programs Methodology Branch, and **Robert Struble**, Section Chief, provided the mathematical and statistical techniques as well as the coverage operations. **Jeffrey Dalzell** and **Cathy Ritenour** provided primary staff assistance.

Mendel D. Gayle, Chief, Forms, Publications, and Customer Services Branch, assisted by **Julius Smith Jr.** and **Baruti Taylor**, Section Chiefs, performed overall

coordination of the publication process. **Kim Credito**, **Patrick Duck**, **Chip Murph**, **Wanda Sledd**, and **Veronica White** provided primary staff assistance.

The Economic Planning and Coordination Division, **Lawrence A. Blum**, Assistant Chief for Collection Activities and **Shirin A. Ahmed**, Assistant Chief for Post-Collection Processing, assisted by **Dennis Shoemaker**, Chief, Post-Collection Census Processing Branch, **Brandy Yarbrough**, Section Chief, **Sheila Proudfoot**, **Richard Williamson**, **Andrew W. Hait**, and **Jennifer E. Lins**, was responsible for developing the systems and procedures for data collection, editing, review, correction and dissemination

The staff of the National Processing Center, **Judith N. Petty**, Chief, performed mailout preparation and receipt operations, clerical and analytical review activities, data keying, and geocoding review.

The Geography Division staff developed geographic coding procedures and associated computer programs.

The Economic Statistical Methods and Programming Division, **Charles P. Pautler Jr.**, Chief, developed and coordinated the computer processing systems. **Martin S. Harahush**, Assistant Chief for Quinquennial Programs, assisted by **Barbara Lambert** and **Christina Arledge** were responsible for design and implementation of the computer systems. **Gary T. Sheridan**, Chief, Manufacturing and Construction Branch, **Lori A. Guido** and **Roy A. Smith**, Section Chiefs, supervised the preparation of the computer programs.

Computer Services Division, **Debra Williams**, Chief, performed the computer processing.

The staff of the Administrative and Customer Services Division, **Walter C. Odom**, Chief, performed planning, design, composition, editorial review, and printing planning and procurement for publications, Internet products, and report forms. **Cynthia G. Brooks** provided publication coordination and editing.

Fats and Oils Refining and Blending

1997

Issued October 1999

EC97M-3112G

1997 Economic Census

Manufacturing

Industry Series



U.S. Department of Commerce

William M. Daley,

Secretary

Robert L. Mallett,

Deputy Secretary

Economics

and Statistics

Administration

Robert J. Shapiro,

Under Secretary for

Economic Affairs

U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Kenneth Prewitt,

Director



**Economics
and Statistics
Administration**

Robert J. Shapiro,
Under Secretary
for Economic Affairs



U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Kenneth Prewitt,
Director

William G. Barron,
Deputy Director

Paula J. Schneider,
Principal Associate Director
for Programs

Frederick T. Knickerbocker,
Associate Director
for Economic Programs

Thomas L. Mesenbourg,
Assistant Director
for Economic Programs

William G. Bostic Jr.,
Chief, Manufacturing
and Construction Division

CONTENTS

Introduction to the Economic Census	1
Manufacturing	5

TABLES

1. Industry Statistics on NAICS Basis With Distribution Among 1987 SIC-Based Industries: 1997	7
2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1997	7
3. Detailed Statistics by Industry: 1997	8
4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size: 1997.....	9
5. Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1997	9
6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992.....	10
6b. Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992 .	11
7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1997 and 1992.....	11

APPENDIXES

A. Explanation of Terms	A-1
B. NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions	B-1
C. Coverage and Methodology.....	C-1
D. Geographic Notes	--
E. Metropolitan Areas	--
F. Footnotes for Products Statistics and Materials Consumed by Kind	--
G. Comparability of Product Classes and Product Codes: 1997 to 1992.....	G-1

-- Not applicable for this report.

Introduction to the Economic Census

PURPOSES AND USES OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUS

The economic census is the major source of facts about the structure and functioning of the Nation's economy. It provides essential information for government, business, industry, and the general public. Title 13 of the United States Code (Sections 131, 191, and 224) directs the Census Bureau to take the economic census every 5 years, covering years ending in 2 and 7.

The economic census furnishes an important part of the framework for such composite measures as the gross domestic product estimates, input/output measures, production and price indexes, and other statistical series that measure short-term changes in economic conditions. Specific uses of economic census data include the following:

- Policymaking agencies of the Federal Government use the data to monitor economic activity and assess the effectiveness of policies.
- State and local governments use the data to assess business activities and tax bases within their jurisdictions and to develop programs to attract business.
- Trade associations study trends in their own and competing industries, which allows them to keep their members informed of market changes.
- Individual businesses use the data to locate potential markets and to analyze their own production and sales performance relative to industry or area averages.

ALL-NEW INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATIONS

Data from the 1997 Economic Census are published primarily on the basis of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), unlike earlier censuses, which were published according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS is in the process of being adopted in the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Most economic census reports cover one of the following NAICS sectors:

21	Mining
22	Utilities
23	Construction
31-33	Manufacturing
42	Wholesale Trade
44-45	Retail Trade
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing
51	Information

52	Finance and Insurance
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises
56	Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services
61	Educational Services
62	Health Care and Social Assistance
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation
72	Accommodation and Foodservices
81	Other Services (except Public Administration)

(Not listed above are the Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting sector (NAICS 11), partially covered by the census of agriculture conducted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the Public Administration sector (NAICS 92), covered by the census of governments conducted by the Census Bureau.)

The 20 NAICS sectors are subdivided into 96 subsectors (three-digit codes), 313 industry groups (four-digit codes), and, as implemented in the United States, 1170 industries (five- and six-digit codes).

RELATIONSHIP TO SIC

While many of the individual NAICS industries correspond directly to industries as defined under the SIC system, most of the higher level groupings do not. Particular care should be taken in comparing data for retail trade, wholesale trade, and manufacturing, which are sector titles used in both NAICS and SIC, but cover somewhat different groups of industries. The industry definitions discuss the relationships between NAICS and SIC industries. Where changes are significant, it will not be possible to construct time series that include data for points both before and after 1997.

For 1997, data for auxiliary establishments (those functioning primarily to manage, service, or support the activities of their company's operating establishments, such as a central administrative office or warehouse) will not be included in the sector-specific reports. These data will be published separately.

GEOGRAPHIC AREA CODING

Accurate and complete information on the physical location of each establishment is required to tabulate the census data for the states, metropolitan areas (MAs), counties, parishes, and corporate municipalities including cities, towns, villages, and boroughs. Respondents were

required to report their physical location (street address, municipality, county, and state) if it differed from their mailing address. For establishments not surveyed by mail (and those single-establishment companies that did not provide acceptable information on physical location), location information from Internal Revenue Service tax forms is used as a basis for coding.

BASIS OF REPORTING

The economic census is conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each store, factory, shop, or other location. Each establishment is assigned a separate industry classification based on its primary activity and not that of its parent company.

DOLLAR VALUES

All dollar values presented are expressed in current dollars; i.e., 1997 data are expressed in 1997 dollars, and 1992 data, in 1992 dollars. Consequently, when making comparisons with prior years, users of the data should consider the changes in prices that have occurred.

All dollar values are shown in thousands of dollars.

AVAILABILITY OF ADDITIONAL DATA

Reports in Print and Electronic Media

All results of the 1997 Economic Census are available on the Census Bureau Internet site (www.census.gov) and on compact discs (CD-ROM) for sale by the Census Bureau. Unlike previous censuses, only selected highlights are published in printed reports. For more information, including a description of electronic and printed reports being issued, see the Internet site, or write to U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-8300, or call Customer Services at 301-457-4100.

Special Tabulations

Special tabulations of data collected in the 1997 Economic Census may be obtained, depending on availability of time and personnel, in electronic or tabular form. The data will be summaries subject to the same rules prohibiting disclosure of confidential information (including name, address, kind of business, or other data for individual business establishments or companies) that govern the regular publications.

Special tabulations are prepared on a cost basis. A request for a cost estimate, as well as exact specifications on the type and format of the data to be provided, should be directed to the Chief of the division named below, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-8300. To discuss a special tabulation before submitting specifications, call the appropriate division:

Manufacturing and Construction Division 301-457-4673
Service Sector Statistics Division 301-457-2668

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The economic census has been taken as an integrated program at 5-year intervals since 1967 and before that for 1954, 1958, and 1963. Prior to that time, individual components of the economic census were taken separately at varying intervals.

The economic census traces its beginnings to the 1810 Decennial Census, when questions on manufacturing were included with those for population. Coverage of economic activities was expanded for the 1840 Decennial Census and subsequent censuses to include mining and some commercial activities. The 1905 Manufactures Census was the first time a census was taken apart from the regular decennial population census. Censuses covering retail and wholesale trade and construction industries were added in 1930, as were some covering service trades in 1933. Censuses of construction, manufacturing, and the other business service censuses were suspended during World War II.

The 1954 Economic Census was the first census to be fully integrated: providing comparable census data across economic sectors, using consistent time periods, concepts, definitions, classifications, and reporting units. It was the first census to be taken by mail, using lists of firms provided by the administrative records of other Federal agencies. Since 1963, administrative records also have been used to provide basic statistics for very small firms, reducing or eliminating the need to send them census questionnaires.

The range of industries covered in the economic censuses expanded between 1967 and 1992. The census of construction industries began on a regular basis in 1967, and the scope of service industries, introduced in 1933, was broadened in 1967, 1977, and 1987. While a few transportation industries were covered as early as 1963, it was not until 1992 that the census broadened to include all of transportation, communications, and utilities. Also new for 1992 was coverage of financial, insurance, and real estate industries. With these additions, the economic census and the separate census of governments and census of agriculture collectively covered roughly 98 percent of all economic activity.

Printed statistical reports from the 1992 and earlier censuses provide historical figures for the study of long-term time series and are available in some large libraries. All of the census reports printed since 1967 are still available for sale on microfiche from the Census Bureau. CD-ROMs issued from the 1987 and 1992 Economic Censuses contain databases including nearly all data published in print, plus additional statistics, such as ZIP Code statistics, published only on CD-ROM.

SOURCES FOR MORE INFORMATION

More information about the scope, coverage, classification system, data items, and publications for each of the economic censuses and related surveys is published in the *Guide to the 1997 Economic Census and Related Statistics* at www.census.gov/econguide. More information on the methodology, procedures, and history of the censuses will be published in the *History of the 1997 Economic Census* at www.census.gov/econ/www/history.html.

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

The following abbreviations and symbols are used with the 1997 Economic Census data:

A	Standard error of 100 percent or more.
D	Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual companies; data are included in higher level totals.
F	Exceeds 100 percent because data include establishments with payroll exceeding revenue.
N	Not available or not comparable.
Q	Revenue not collected at this level of detail for multiestablishment firms.
S	Withheld because estimates did not meet publication standards.

V	Represents less than 50 vehicles or .05 percent.
X	Not applicable.
Y	Disclosure withheld because of insufficient coverage of merchandise lines.
Z	Less than half the unit shown.
a	0 to 19 employees.
b	20 to 99 employees.
c	100 to 249 employees.
e	250 to 499 employees.
f	500 to 999 employees.
g	1,000 to 2,499 employees.
h	2,500 to 4,999 employees.
i	5,000 to 9,999 employees.
j	10,000 to 24,999 employees.
k	25,000 to 49,999 employees.
l	50,000 to 99,999 employees.
m	100,000 employees or more.
p	10 to 19 percent estimated.
q	20 to 29 percent estimated.
r	Revised.
s	Sampling error exceeds 40 percent.
nec	Not elsewhere classified.
nsk	Not specified by kind.
–	Represents zero (page image/print only).
(CC)	Consolidated city.
(IC)	Independent city.

This page is intentionally blank.

Manufacturing

SCOPE

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing covers all manufacturing establishments with one or more paid employees. Manufacturing is defined as the mechanical, physical, or chemical transformation of materials or substances into new products. The assembly of components into new products is also considered manufacturing, except when it is appropriately classified as construction.

Establishments in the manufacturing sector are often described as plants, factories, or mills and typically use power-driven machines and materials-handling equipment. Also included in the manufacturing sector are some establishments that make products by hand, like custom tailors and the makers of custom draperies. While manufacturers typically do not sell to the public, some establishments like bakeries and candy stores that make products on the premises may be included.

While logging and publishing are no longer in the scope of manufacturing, data for these industries are included in the manufacturing industry reports, but are not included in the manufacturing state, summary, and other reports.

GENERAL

This report, from the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, is one of a series of 480 industry reports and 51 geographic area reports, each of which provides statistics for individual industries or states, respectively. Seven of the industry reports are for industries no longer in the manufacturing sector but are included with manufacturing for the 1997 census year. Also included for this sector are General, Product, and Materials Consumed Summary reports, a special report on Concentration Ratios in Manufacturing, and data files on Location of Manufacturing Plants.

Each industry report presents data for a six-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) industry. A description of the particular NAICS industry may be found in Appendix B. These reports include such statistics as number of establishments, employment, payroll, value added by manufacture, cost of materials consumed, value of shipments, capital expenditures, etc. Explanations of these and other terms may be found in Appendix A. The industry reports also include data for states with 100 employees or more in the industry.

State reports, which include the District of Columbia, present similar statistics at the “all manufacturing” level for each state and its metropolitan areas (MAs) with 250

employees or more, and for counties, consolidated cities, and places with 500 employees or more. The state reports also include six-digit NAICS level data for industries with 100 employees or more in the state.

The General Summary report contains industry and geographic area statistics summarized in one report. It includes higher levels of aggregation than the industry and state reports, as well as revisions to the data made after the release of the industry and state reports.

The Products and Materials Consumed reports summarize the products and materials data published in the industry reports. The Product Summary report also includes data from the Current Industrial Reports (CIR) and a special table with data for products that are primary to more than one industry, which are not in the industry reports.

The Concentration Ratios report publishes data on the percentage of value of shipments accounted for by the 4-, 8-, 20-, and 50-largest companies for each manufacturing industry. Also shown in this report are Hirschmann-Herfindahl Indexes for each industry.

The Location of Manufacturing data files contain statistics on the number of establishments for the three- and six-digit NAICS industry by state, county, place, and ZIP Code by employment-size of the establishment.

GEOGRAPHIC AREAS COVERED

Statistics at the six-digit NAICS industry level are shown for states and the District of Columbia in both the state and industry reports for cells with 100 employees or more.

The state reports also include data at the “all manufacturing” level for a variety of geographies that meet the employment criteria.

Data are available for the metropolitan areas (MAs) with 250 employees or more. The term MA is a general term used to encompass all of the specifically defined metropolitan areas. A consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) is made up of two or more contiguous primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSAs) with a combined population of at least 1 million. A PMSA is a subdivision of a CMSA that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links separate from the ties to other portions of the CMSA. A metropolitan statistical area (MSA) is an integrated economic and social unit with a population of at least 50,000. An MA is made up of one or more counties meeting standards of metropolitan character. In New England, cities and towns, rather than counties, are the

component geographic units. Determination of the MAs was made by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) as of June 30, 1997. The population estimates were from the 1990 Census of Population or a subsequent special census. When applicable, the make-up of an MA is included in Appendix E. Changes to geographical boundaries are noted in Appendix D.

The state reports include data for counties with 500 employees or more. These are the primary divisions of states, except in Louisiana where they are called parishes and in Alaska where they are called boroughs and census areas. Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia have one or more places that are independent of county organizations. These places are treated as counties and places. The counties and places are defined as of January 1, 1997.

The state reports include data for places with 500 employees or more. Places are typically cities, towns, and villages. They may be incorporated municipalities, semi-independent municipalities, special economic urban areas (SEUAs), or other place equivalents.

The state reports also include data for consolidated cities with 500 employees or more. Consolidated cities are made up of separately incorporated municipalities.

COMPARABILITY OF THE 1992 AND 1997 CENSUSES

The adoption of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) has had a major impact on the comparability of data between the 1992 and 1997 censuses. Approximately half of the industries in the manufacturing sector of NAICS do not have comparable industries in the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system that was used in the past. If industries are not comparable between the two censuses, historic data are not shown. When applicable, Appendix G shows the product class and product comparability between the two systems.

While most of the change affecting the manufacturing sector was change within the sector, some industries left manufacturing and others came into manufacturing. Prominent among those leaving manufacturing are logging and portions of publishing. Prominent among the industries coming into the manufacturing sector are bakeries, candy stores where candy is made on the premises, custom tailors, makers of custom draperies, and tire retreading. Data for the industries coming into manufacturing as well as those leaving manufacturing are included in the manufacturing industry report series for 1997. However, the state and summary reports only include data for industries in the NAICS definition of manufacturing.

Another change resulting from the conversion to NAICS is that data for central administrative offices (CAOs) associated with manufacturing are not included along side the manufacturing data. This change affects data in the state reports and the general summary.

DISCLOSURE

In accordance with Federal law governing census reports (Title 13 of the United States Code), no data are published that would disclose the operations of an individual establishment or company. However, the number of establishments classified in a specific industry or geography is not considered a disclosure, and may be released even when other information is withheld.

The disclosure analysis for the industry statistics files is based on the total value of shipments. When the total value of shipments cannot be shown without disclosing information for individual companies, the complete line is suppressed except for capital expenditures. However, the suppressed data are included in higher-level totals. A separate disclosure analysis is performed for capital expenditures that can be suppressed even though value of shipments data are published.

AVAILABILITY OF MORE FREQUENT ECONOMIC DATA

The Census Bureau conducts the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) in each of the 4 years between the economic censuses. The ASM is a probability-based sample of approximately 58,000 establishments and collects many of the same industry statistics (including employment, payroll, value of shipments, etc.) as the economic census. However, there are selected statistics not included in the ASM. Among these are the number of companies and establishments, detailed product and materials data, and substate geographic data.

In addition to the ASM, the Census Bureau conducts a Current Industrial Reports (CIR) program. The CIR publishes detailed product statistics for selected manufacturing industries at the U.S. level annually and, in some cases, monthly and/or quarterly. For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, the annual CIR data are included in the Product Summary report.

The Census Bureau also conducts the monthly Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories, and Orders (M3) program, which publishes detailed statistics for manufacturing industries at the U.S. level.

Table 1. Industry Statistics on NAICS Basis With Distribution Among 1987 SIC-Based Industries: 1997

[NAICS codes appear in bold type. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS or SIC code	Industry	Com-panies ¹	All estab-lish-ments ²	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expendi-tures (\$1,000)
				Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311225	Fats & oils refining & blending .	90	132	8 278	289 361	6 122	13 141	187 902	1 589 360	5 572 014	7 139 849	156 550
207420	Cottonseed oil mills (pt)	N	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
207520	Soybean oil mills (pt)	N	25	612	20 217	407	839	11 305	102 010	762 270	857 329	12 683
207620	Vegetable oil mills, n.e.c. (pt) ..	N	7	241	9 387	123	287	4 733	42 928	83 750	119 129	4 499
207710	Animal & marine fats & oils (pt)	N	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
207900	Shortening & cooking oils	N	100	7 425	259 757	5 592	12 015	171 864	1 444 422	4 725 994	6 163 391	139 368

¹For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

²Includes establishments with payroll at any time during the year.

Table 2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1997

[States that are disclosures or with less than 100 employees are not shown. For explanation of terms, see appendixes. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Industry and geographic area	E ¹	All establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expendi-tures (\$1,000)
		Total	With 20 em-ploy-ees or more	Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311225, FATS & OILS REFINING & BLENDING												
United States	—	132	78	8 278	289 361	6 122	13 141	187 902	1 589 360	5 572 014	7 139 849	156 550
California	1	23	11	996	36 370	709	1 389	24 168	152 746	500 505	642 567	14 211
Georgia	—	13	8	563	18 029	422	991	12 803	43 082	453 468	504 293	4 813
Illinois	—	13	10	1 351	48 976	967	2 090	31 560	278 476	818 697	1 092 819	46 139
Ohio	—	9	5	897	34 992	583	1 247	20 040	270 135	778 648	1 039 053	30 414

* Hawaii has no incorporated places in the sense of functioning governmental units; however, in agreement with Hawaiian law, the Bureau of the Census reports data for census designated places (CDPs) which have been designated as place equivalents. Those CDPs, only for the state of Hawaii, with 2,500 or more population are recognized.

¹Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of the figures shown: 1–10 to 19 percent; 2–20 to 29 percent; 3–30 to 39 percent; 4–40 to 49 percent; 5–50 to 59 percent; 6–60 to 69 percent; 7–70 to 79 percent; 8–80 to 89 percent; 9–90 percent or more.

Table 3. Detailed Statistics by Industry: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	Value	Item	Value
311225, FATS & OILS REFINING & BLENDING		311225, FATS & OILS REFINING & BLENDING— Con.	
Companies ¹	90	Value added	\$1,000.. 1 589 360
All establishments	132	Total inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 457 743
Establishments with 1 to 19 employees	54	Finished goods inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 189 911
Establishments with 20 to 99 employees	46	Work-in-process inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 96 291
Establishments with 100 employees or more	32	Materials and supplies inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 171 541
All employees	8 278	Total inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 464 334
Total compensation ²	\$1,000.. 383 190	Finished goods inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 204 313
Annual payroll	\$1,000.. 289 361	Work-in-process inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 103 414
Total fringe benefits	\$1,000.. 93 829	Materials and supplies inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 156 607
Production workers, average for year	6 122	Gross book value of total assets at beginning of year	\$1,000.. 1 466 601
Production workers on March 12	6 312	Total capital expenditures (new and used)	\$1,000.. 156 550
Production workers on May 12	6 116	Capital expenditures for buildings and other structures (new and used)	\$1,000.. 27 176
Production workers on August 12	6 044	Capital expenditures for machinery and equipment (new and used)	\$1,000.. 129 374
Production workers on November 12	6 016	Total retirements ²	\$1,000.. 24 123
Production-worker hours	\$1,000.. 13 141	Gross book value of total assets at end of year	\$1,000.. 1 599 028
Production-worker wages	\$1,000.. 187 902	Total depreciation during year ²	\$1,000.. 98 428
Total cost of materials	\$1,000.. 5 572 014	Total rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 13 818
Cost of materials, parts, containers, etc., consumed	\$1,000.. 5 175 171	Buildings and other structures rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 5 609
Cost of resales	\$1,000.. 306 569	Machinery and equipment rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 8 209
Cost of fuels	\$1,000.. 42 474	Cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and other structures ³	\$1,000.. 3 423
Cost of purchased electricity	\$1,000.. 36 480	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 66
Cost of contract work	\$1,000.. 11 320	Cost of purchased services for the repair of machinery and equipment ³	\$1,000.. 37 112
Quantity of electricity purchased for heat and power	1,000 kWh.. 746 752	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 66
Quantity of electricity generated less sold for heat and power	1,000 kWh.. 14 306	Cost of purchased communications services ³	\$1,000.. 2 465
Total value of shipments	\$1,000.. 7 139 849	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 66
Primary products value of shipments	\$1,000.. 5 992 003	Cost of purchased legal services ³	\$1,000.. 429
Secondary products value of shipments	\$1,000.. 781 736	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 66
Total miscellaneous receipts	\$1,000.. 366 110	Cost of purchased accounting and bookkeeping services ³	\$1,000.. 786
Value of resales	\$1,000.. 341 622	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 66
Contract receipts	\$1,000.. D	Cost of purchased advertising services ³	\$1,000.. 1 601
Other miscellaneous receipts	\$1,000.. D	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 66
Primary products specialization ratio	percent.. 88	Cost of purchased software and other data processing services ³	\$1,000.. 557
Value of primary products shipments made in all industries	\$1,000.. 7 520 900	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 66
Value of primary products shipments made in this industry	\$1,000.. 5 992 003	Cost of purchased refuse removal (including hazardous waste) services ³	\$1,000.. 2 752
Value of primary products shipments made in other industries	\$1,000.. 1 528 897	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 66
Coverage ratio	percent.. 79		

¹For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

²These items are collected in the ASM and estimated for the remaining establishments; therefore, the levels of estimation are higher than for other items in the table.

³Based on ASM sample data.

⁴A response coverage ratio is derived for this item by calculating the ratio of the weighted employment (establishment data multiplied by sample weight) for those ASM establishments that reported to the weighted total employment for all ASM establishments classified in this industry.

Note: The amounts shown for purchased services reflect only those services that establishments purchase from other companies.

Table 4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Employment size class	E ¹	All establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)
		Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311225, FATS & OILS REFINING & BLENDING												
All establishments	-	132	78	8 278	289 361	6 122	13 141	187 902	1 589 360	5 572 014	7 139 849	156 550
Establishments with 1 to 4 employees	9	29	-	56	1 646	40	73	1 047	13 076	52 288	64 792	886
Establishments with 5 to 9 employees	4	20	-	133	3 688	79	145	2 104	16 048	152 492	163 382	1 324
Establishments with 10 to 19 employees	7	5	-	74	1 467	40	63	852	5 314	38 423	45 814	474
Establishments with 20 to 49 employees	1	29	29	946	36 295	672	1 512	24 031	213 570	1 287 501	1 507 243	33 454
Establishments with 50 to 99 employees	-	17	17	1 181	37 504	846	2 014	24 108	136 010	562 580	693 968	15 412
Establishments with 100 to 249 employees	-	25	25	3 909	133 496	3 010	6 368	87 579	681 874	2 496 722	3 177 159	57 524
Establishments with 250 to 499 employees	-	7	7	1 979	75 265	1 435	2 966	48 181	523 468	982 008	1 487 491	47 476
Establishments with 500 to 999 employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Establishments with 1,000 to 2,499 employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Establishments with 2,500 employees or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative records ²	9	20	-	97	2 268	60	103	1 443	20 312	83 889	103 408	1 403

¹Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of the figures shown: 1-10 to 19 percent; 2-20 to 29 percent; 3-30 to 39 percent; 4-40 to 49 percent; 5-50 to 59 percent; 6-60 to 69 percent; 7-70 to 79 percent; 8-80 to 89 percent; 9-90 percent or more.

²Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. Data are also included in respective size classes shown.

Table 5. Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS industry or product class code	Industry or primary product class	All establishments	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)
			Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311225	Fats & oils refining & blending	132	8 278	289 361	6 122	13 141	187 902	1 589 360	5 572 014	7 139 849	156 550
3112251	Shortening and cooking oils (edible) .	67	5 528	197 673	3 917	8 549	122 561	1 058 167	4 537 167	5 578 150	117 268
3112254	Margarine, including butter blends ...	17	2 417	81 365	2 013	4 220	59 457	467 732	836 606	1 301 428	34 438

Table 6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992

[Includes quantity and value of products of this industry produced by (1) establishments classified in this industry (primary) and (2) establishments classified in other industries (secondary). Transfers of products of this industry from one establishment of a company to another establishment of the same company (interplant transfers) are also included. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendices]

NAICS product code	Product	1997				1992			
		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments	
				Quantity	Value (\$1,000)			Quantity	Value (\$1,000)
311225	Refined or blended fats and oils	N	X	X	7 520 900	N	X	X	N
3112251	Shortening and cooking oils (edible)	N	X	X	5 903 268	N	X	X	N
31122511	Baking or frying fats (shortening), 100 percent vegetable oil (edible)	N	X	X	1 677 174	N	X	X	N
3112251111	Baking or frying fats (shortening), 100 percent vegetable oil (edible) mil lb.	19	P4 770.5	4 945.3	1 677 174	33	S	S	1 733 663
31122512	Baking or frying fats (shortening), 100 percent animal fat or blends of vegetable oil and animal fat (edible)	N	X	X	311 604	N	X	X	N
3112251221	Baking or frying fats (shortening), 100 percent animal fat or blends of vegetable oil and animal fat (edible) mil lb.	17	S	P917.0	311 604	24	S	S	339 927
31122513	Edible hydrogenated oils other than baking or frying fats (for confectionery fats, mellorine fats, whipped topping, etc.)	N	X	X	137 465	N	X	X	N
3112251331	Edible hydrogenated oils other than baking or frying fats (for confectionery fats, mellorine fats, whipped topping, etc.) mil lb.	7	X	408.8	137 465	5	X	433.7	126 731
31122514	Partially hydrogenated edible soybean cooking or salad oil (fully refined and deodorized at the same establishment)	N	X	X	1 618 389	N	X	X	N
3112251441	Partially hydrogenated edible soybean cooking or salad oil (fully refined and deodorized at the same establishment) mil lb.	20	5 027.4	5 032.5	1 618 389	24	S	S	1 228 671
31122515	All other fully refined edible shortening and cooking oils, except corn	N	X	X	738 085	N	X	X	N
3112251551	Other edible soybean cooking or salad oil (fully refined and deodorized at the same establishment) mil lb.	7	P137.2	137.4	44 468	6	114.1	111.5	35 520
3112251561	Edible cottonseed cooking or salad oil (fully refined and deodorized at the same establishment) mil lb.	6	203.5	203.7	76 687	8	106.4	106.4	34 983
3112251571	Edible mixtures of vegetable cooking or salad oil (fully refined and deodorized at the same establishment) mil lb.	6	212.1	213.6	85 761	9	44.6	44.6	16 622
3112251581	All other edible cooking or salad oil (fully refined and deodorized at the same establishment) mil lb.	16	P997.1	1 044.0	494 535	17	952.1	949.9	422 909
3112251591	Edible vegetable oil winter stearin mil lb.	1	X	D	D	2	X	D	D
31122515A1	Edible canola oil used for margarine mil lb.	4	X	D	D	3	X	D	D
31122515B1	Other edible oils used for margarine mil lb.	1	X	D	D	1	X	D	D
31122515C1	All other fully refined edible shortening and cooking oils, except corn mil lb.	3	X	D	D	5	-	32.8	11 433
31122515D1	Foots, vegetable oil mil lb.	2	X	X	D	N	X	X	N
31122517	Vegetable oil mills, except corn, cottonseed, and soybean (processing purchased vegetable oils)	N	X	X	1 237 051	N	X	X	N
3112251701	Cottonseed oil, once-refined, purchased and deodorized only mil lb.	12	X	324.3	91 709	7	X	486.0	118 169
3112251706	Soybean oil, once-refined, purchased and deodorized only mil lb.	13	X	3 344.1	963 613	13	X	3 255.3	847 996
3112251711	Palm oil, once-refined, purchased and deodorized only mil lb.	3	X	113.6	36 683	5	X	21.6	5 285
3112251721	Coconut oil, once-refined, purchased and deodorized only mil lb.	4	X	D	D	3	X	54.7	18 396
3112251731	Peanut oil, once-refined, purchased and deodorized only mil lb.	6	X	87.6	44 809	6	X	88.2	30 363
3112251741	Sunflower oil, once-refined, purchased and deodorized only mil lb.	2	X	D	D	3	X	D	D
3112251751	Other oils, once-refined, except cottonseed, soybean, linseed, peanut, or sunflower, purchased and deodorized only mil lb.	6	X	206.3	70 734	5	X	62.7	22 785
3112251Y	Shortening and cooking oils, nsk	N	X	X	183 500	N	X	X	N
3112251YWV	Shortening and cooking oils, nsk	N	X	X	183 500	N	X	X	N
3112254	Margarine, including butter blends	N	X	X	1 360 132	N	X	X	1 415 212
31122541	Margarine, including butter blends	N	X	X	1 360 132	N	X	X	N
3112254100	Margarine, including butter blends mil lb.	25	P3 075.6	P3 106.1	1 360 132	20	2 764.8	2 817.5	1 415 212
311225W	Fats and oils refining and blending, nsk, total	N	X	X	257 500	N	X	X	N
311225WY	Fats and oils refining and blending, nsk, total	N	X	X	257 500	N	X	X	N
311225WYWV	Fats and oils refining and blending, nsk, for nonadministrative-record establishments	N	X	X	155 129	N	X	X	N
311225WYWY	Fats and oils refining and blending, nsk, for administrative-record establishments	N	X	X	102 371	N	X	X	N

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992—Con.

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.
 @ Additional data are available for these codes at the aggregate U.S. level in the Current Industrial Report (CIR) series; see Appendix F for the CIR survey number and title.
 \$ This product is primary to more than one industry; see Appendix F for a listing of the related product codes.

Note: For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: P 10 to 19 percent estimated; Q 20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by S.

Table 6b. Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992

[Product classes covered are those that are economically significant and whose production is geographically dispersed, provided dispersion is not approximated by data in Table 2. Also, product classes are not shown if they are miscellaneous or "not specified by kind" classes. Statistics for some states are withheld because they are either less than \$2 million in product class shipments or they disclose data for individual companies in 1997. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanations of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product class code	Product class and geographic area	Value of product shipments (\$1,000)	
		1997	1992
3112251	SHORTENING AND COOKING OILS (EDIBLE)		
	United States	5 903 268	N
	California	345 294	N
	Georgia	454 150	N
	Illinois	1 235 752	N
	Iowa	346 881	N
	Kentucky	181 035	N
	Missouri	359 221	N
	North Carolina	367 298	N
	Ohio	835 242	N
	Pennsylvania	3 909	N
	Tennessee	399 292	N
	Texas	261 467	N
	Washington	5 210	N
3112254	MARGARINE, INCLUDING BUTTER BLENDS		
	United States	1 360 132	1 415 212
	Illinois	145 573	N
	Texas	204 545	188 509

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.
 @ Additional data are available for these codes at the aggregate U.S. level in the Current Industrial Report (CIR) series; see Appendix F for the CIR survey number and title.
 \$ This product is primary to more than one industry; see Appendix F for a listing of the related product codes.

Table 7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1997 and 1992

[Includes quantity and cost of materials consumed or put into production by establishments classified only in this industry. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS material code	Material consumed	1997		1992	
		Quantity	Delivered cost (\$1,000)	Quantity	Delivered cost (\$1,000)
311225	FATS & OILS REFINING & BLENDING				
31161115	Lard	191.2	48 020	N	N
31161105	Tallow and stearin, edible	154.6	35 472	N	N
31122301	Crude cottonseed oil	164.9	49 865	N	N
31122303	Once-refined cottonseed oil	161.1	43 039	N	N
31122001	Fully-refined cottonseed oil	117.8	31 948	N	N
31122201	Crude soybean oil	6 802.4	1 625 520	N	N
31122203	Once-refined soybean oil	D	D	N	N
31122003	Fully-refined soybean oil	P3 165.9	824 123	N	N
31122123	Crude corn oil	203.4	54 045	N	N
31122125	Once-refined corn oil	49.9	14 211	N	N
31122127	Fully-refined corn oil	169.0	51 957	N	N
31122309	Other crude oil	Q1 160.9	280 519	N	N
31122311	Other once-refined oil	210.6	75 170	N	N
31122005	Other fully-refined oil	Q245.5	87 675	N	N
32220017	Paper and paperboard containers, including shipping sacks and other paper packaging supplies	X	113 138	X	N
32610029	Plastics containers	X	282 188	X	N
32721301	Glass containers	X	D	X	N
33240000	Metal containers	X	13 224	X	N
00970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies	X	1 023 665	X	N
00971000	Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies, n.s.k.	X	250 289	X	N

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.

Note: For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: P 10 to 19 percent estimated; Q 20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by S.

Appendix A.

Explanation of Terms

BEGINNING- AND END-OF-YEAR INVENTORIES

Respondents were asked to report their beginning-of-year and end-of-year inventories at cost or market. Effective with the 1982 Economic Census, this change to a uniform instruction for reporting inventories was introduced for all sector reports. Prior to 1982, respondents were permitted to value inventories using any generally accepted accounting method (FIFO, LIFO, market, to name a few). Beginning in 1982, LIFO users were asked to first report inventory values prior to the LIFO adjustment and then to report the LIFO reserve and the LIFO value after adjustment for the reserve.

Inventory Data by Stage of Fabrication

Total inventories and three detailed components (1) finished goods, (2) work-in-process, and (3) materials, supplies, fuels, etc., were collected.

When using inventory data by stage of fabrication for “all industries” and at the three-digit subsector level, it should be noted that an item treated as a finished product by an establishment in one industry may be reported as a raw material by an establishment in a different industry. For example, the finished-product inventories of a steel mill would be reported as raw materials by a stamping plant. Such differences are present in the inventory figures by stage of fabrication shown for all publication levels.

COST OF MATERIALS

This term refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed, whether purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

Included in this item are:

1. Cost of parts, components, containers, etc.—Includes all raw materials, semifinished goods, parts, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year.
2. Cost of products bought and sold in the same condition.

3. Cost of fuels consumed for heat and power—Includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed, whether purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.
4. Cost of purchased electricity—The cost of purchased electric energy represents the amount actually used during the year for heat and power. In addition, information was collected on the quantity of electric energy generated by the establishment and the quantity of electric energy sold or transferred to other plants of the same company.
5. Cost of contract work—This term applies to work done by others on materials furnished by the manufacturing establishment. The actual cost of the material is to be reported on the cost of materials, parts, and containers line of this item. The term “Contract Work” refers to the fee a company pays to another company to perform a service.

Specific Materials Consumed

In addition to the total cost of materials, which every establishment was required to report, information also was collected for most manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. The inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. If less than \$25,000 of a listed material was consumed by an establishment, the cost data could be reported in the “Cost of all other materials...,” Census material code 00970099. Also, the cost of materials for small establishments for which administrative records or short forms were used was imputed into the “Materials not specified by kind,” Census materials code 00971000.

Duplication in Cost of Materials and Value of Shipment

The aggregate of the cost of materials and value of shipments figures for industry groups and for all manufacturing industries includes large amounts of duplication since the products of some industries are used as materials by others. This duplication results, in part, from the addition of related industries representing successive

stages in the production of a finished manufactured product. Examples are the addition of flour mills to bakeries in the food group and the addition of pulp mills to paper mills in the paper and allied products group of industries. Estimates of the overall extent of this duplication indicate that the value of manufactured products exclusive of such duplication (the value of finished manufactures) tends to approximate two-thirds of the total value of products reported in the survey.

Duplication of products within individual industries is significant within a number of industry groups, e.g., machinery and transportation industries. These industries frequently include complete machinery and their parts. In this case, the parts made for original equipment are materials consumed for assembly plants in the same industry.

Even when no significant amount of duplication is involved, value of shipments figures are deficient as measures of the relative economic importance of individual manufacturing industries or geographic areas because of the wide variation in ratio of materials, labor, and other processing costs of value of shipments, both among industries and within the same industry.

Before 1962, cost of materials and value of shipments were not published for some industries which included considerable duplication. Since then, these data have been published for all industries at the U.S. level and beginning in 1964, for all geographic levels.

COST OF PURCHASED SERVICES

Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) establishments were requested to provide information on the cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and other structures, the repair of machinery, communication services, legal services, accounting and bookkeeping services, advertising, software and other data processing services, and refuse removal. Each of these items reflects the costs paid directly by the establishment and excludes salaries paid to employees of the establishment for these services.

Included in the cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and machinery are payments made for all maintenance and repair work on buildings and equipment. Payments made to other establishments of the same company and for repair and maintenance of any leased property also are included. Extensive repairs or reconstruction that was capitalized is considered capital expenditures and is, therefore, excluded from this item. Repair and maintenance costs provided by an owner as part of a rental contract or incurred directly by an establishment in using its own work force also are excluded.

Included in the cost of purchased advertising services are payments for printing, media coverage, and other advertising services and materials.

Included in the cost of purchased software and other data processing services are all purchases by the establishment from other companies. Excluded are services provided by other establishments of the same company (such as by a separate data processing unit).

Included in the cost of purchased refuse removal services are all costs of refuse removal services paid by the establishment, including costs for hazardous waste removal or treatment. Excluded are all costs included in rental payments or as capital expenditures.

Response Coverage Ratio

A response coverage ratio is a measure of the extent to which respondents report for an item. The estimate is made by calculating the ratio value of the weighted total employment data for all the ASM establishments that report the item to the weighted total employment data for all ASM establishments classified in an industry (reporters and non-reporters).

DEPRECIATION CHARGES FOR FIXED ASSETS

This item includes depreciation and amortization charged during the year against assets. Depreciation charged against fixed assets acquired since the beginning of the year and against assets sold or retired during the year are components of this category. Respondents were requested to make certain that they did not report accumulated depreciation.

EMPLOYEES

This item includes all full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments during any part of the pay period which included the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employees" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average for the payroll periods including the 12th of March, May, August, and November.

Production Workers

This item includes workers (up through the line-supervisor level) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, receiving, storing, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping (but not delivering), maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e.g., power plant), recordkeeping, and other services closely associated with these production operations at the establishment covered by the report. Employees above the working-supervisor level are excluded from this item.

All Other Employees

This item covers nonproduction employees of the manufacturing establishment including those engaged in factory supervision above the line-supervisor level. It

includes sales (including driver-salespersons), sales delivery (highway truck drivers and their helpers), advertising, credit, collection, installation and servicing of own products, clerical and routine office functions, executive, purchasing, financing, legal, personnel (including cafeteria, medical, etc.), professional, and technical employees. Also included are employees on the payroll of the manufacturing establishment engaged in the construction of major additions or alterations utilized as a separate work force.

FRINGE BENEFITS

Fringe benefits are divided into legally required expenditures and payments for voluntary programs. The legally required portion consists primarily of Federal old age and survivors' insurance, unemployment compensation, and workers' compensation. Payments for voluntary programs include all programs not specifically required by legislation whether they were employer initiated or the result of collective bargaining. They include the employer portion of such plans as insurance premiums, premiums for supplemental accident and sickness insurance, pension plans, supplemental unemployment compensation, welfare plans, stock purchase plans on which the employer payment is not subject to withholding tax, and deferred profit-sharing plans. They exclude such items as company-operated cafeterias, in-plant medical services, free parking lots, discounts on employee purchases, and uniforms and work clothing for employees.

GROSS BOOK VALUE OF DEPRECIABLE ASSETS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR (BOY) AND END OF YEAR (EOY)

Total value of depreciable assets is collected on all census forms. It shows the value of depreciable assets for the beginning of year and end of year. The data encompass all fixed depreciable assets on the books of establishments. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, machinery, and equipment (production, office, and transportation equipment) for which depreciation reserves are maintained. Excluded are nondepreciable capital assets including inventories and intangible assets, such as timber and mineral rights.

The definition of fixed depreciable assets is consistent with the definition of capital expenditures. For example, expenditures include actual capital outlays during the year rather than the final value of equipment put in place and buildings completed during the year. Accordingly, the value of assets at the end of the year includes the value of construction in progress.

In addition, respondents were requested to make certain that assets at the beginning of the year plus capital expenditures, less retirements, equaled assets at the end of the year.

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND COMPANIES

A separate report was required for each manufacturing establishment (plant) with one employee or more. An establishment is defined as a single physical location where manufacturing is performed. A company, on the other hand, is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

If the company operated at different physical locations, even if the individual locations were producing the same line of goods, a separate report was requested for each location. If the company operated in two or more distinct lines of manufacturing at the same location, a separate report was requested for each activity.

An establishment not in operation for any portion of the year was requested to return the report form with the proper notation in the "Operational Status" section of the form. In addition, the establishment was requested to report data on any employees, capital expenditures, inventories, or shipments from inventories during the year.

PAYROLL

This item includes the gross earnings of all employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments paid in the calendar year. Respondents were told they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax. It includes all forms of compensation, such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' social security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of corporations; it excludes payments to proprietors or partners of unincorporated concerns. Also excluded are payments to members of Armed Forces and pensioners carried on the active payrolls of manufacturing establishments.

The census definition of payrolls is identical to that recommended to all Federal statistical agencies by the Office of Management and Budget. It should be noted that this definition does not include employers' social security contributions or other nonpayroll labor costs, such as employees' pension plans, group insurance premiums, and workers' compensation.

The ASM provides estimates of employers' total supplemental labor costs (those required by Federal and state laws and those incurred voluntarily or as part of collective bargaining agreements).

PRODUCT CODES AND CLASSES OF PRODUCTS

NAICS United States industries are identified by a six-digit code, in contrast to the four-digit SIC code. The longer code accommodates the large number of sectors and allows more flexibility in designing subsectors. Each

product or service is assigned a ten-digit code. The product coding structure represents an extension by the Census Bureau of the six-digit industry classifications of the manufacturing and mining sectors. The classification system operates so that the industrial coverage is progressively narrower with the successive addition of digits. This is illustrated as follows:

NAICS level	NAICS code	Description
Industry	33461	Manufacturing and reproduction of magnetic and optical media
U.S. industry	334612	Reproduction of software
Product class	3346120	Prerecorded compact disc (except software), tape, and record reproducing
BLS link code	3346120X	
Product code	3346120XXX	

As in previous censuses, data were collected for most industries on the quantity and value of individual products shipped. In the 1997 census program, information was collected on the output of almost 10,000 individual product items.

In the new system, there are about 1,500 product classes (seven-digit codes), about 6,000 census products (ten-digit codes), and an additional 3,700 CIR products (ten-digit codes). The ten-digit products are considered the primary products of the industry with the same first six digits.

The list of products for which separate information was collected was prepared after consultation with industry and government representatives. Comparability with previous figures was given considerable weight in the selection of product categories so that comparable 1992 information is presented for most products.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if quantity was not significant or could not be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected.

Shipments include both commercial shipments and transfers of products to other plants of the same company. For industries in which a considerable portion of the total shipments is transferred to other plants of the same company, separate information on interplant transfers also was collected. Moreover, for products that are used to a large degree within the same establishment as materials or components in the fabrication of other products, total production and often consumption of the item within the plant (quantity produced and consumed) was collected. Typically, the information on production also was collected for products for which there are significant differences between total production and shipments in a given year because of wide fluctuations in finished goods inventories. Other measures of output of products with long production cycles were used as appropriate and feasible.

PRIMARY PRODUCT CLASS CODE

This file presents selected statistics for establishments according to their degree of specialization in products primary to their industry. This field contains either the six-digit North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) industry code corresponding to all establishments in the industry, or the seven-digit NAICS product class code for all establishments within the industry that are specialized in a particular product class. Product class specialization is determined by evaluating the ratio of the largest primary product class shipments to total product shipments (primary plus secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishment.

PRODUCTION-WORKER HOURS

This item covers hours worked or paid for at the plant, including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave.

QUANTITY OF ELECTRIC ENERGY CONSUMED FOR HEAT AND POWER

Data on the cost of purchased electric energy were collected on all census forms. However, data on the quantity of purchased electric energy were collected only on the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) form. In addition, information is collected on the quantity of electric energy generated by the establishment and the quantity of electric energy sold or transferred to other plants of the same company.

RENTAL PAYMENTS

Total rental payments are collected on all census forms. However, the breakdown between rental payments for buildings and other structures and rental payments for machinery and equipment is collected only on the ASM forms. This item includes rental payments for the use of all items for which depreciation reserves would be maintained if they were owned by the establishment, e.g., structures and buildings, and production, office, and transportation equipment. Excluded are royalties and other payments for the use of intangibles and depletable assets and land rents where separable.

When an establishment of a multiestablishment company was charged rent by another part of the same company for the use of assets owned by the company, it was instructed to exclude that cost from rental payments. However, the book value (original cost) of these company-owned assets was to be reported as assets of the establishment at the end of the year.

If there were assets at an establishment rented from another company and the rents were paid centrally by the head office of the establishment, the company was instructed to report these rental payments as if they were paid directly by the establishment.

RETIREMENTS OF DEPRECIABLE ASSETS

Included in this item is the gross value of assets sold, retired, scrapped, destroyed, etc., during the calendar year. When a complete operation or establishment changed ownership, the respondent was instructed to report the value of the assets sold at the original cost as recorded in the books of the seller. The respondent also was requested to report retirements of equipment or structures owned by a parent company that the establishment was using as if it were a tenant.

TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES (NEW AND USED)

For establishments in operation and any known plants under construction, manufacturers were asked to report their new and used expenditures for (1) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments and (2) machinery and equipment used for replacement and additions to plant capacity if they were of the type for which depreciation accounts were ordinarily maintained.

Totals for expenditures include the costs of assets leased from nonmanufacturing concerns through capital leases. New facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations are excluded. Also excluded are expenditures for land and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses.

For any equipment or structure transferred for the use of the reporting establishment by the parent company or one of its subsidiaries, the value at which it was transferred to the establishment was to be reported. If an establishment changed ownership during the year, the cost of the fixed assets (building and equipment) was to be reported.

VALUE ADDED

This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments (products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered). The result of this calculation is adjusted by the addition of value added by merchandising operations (i.e., the difference between the sales value and the cost of merchandise sold without further manufacture, processing, or assembly) plus the net change in finished goods and work-in-process between the beginning- and end-of-year inventories.

For those industries where value of production is collected instead of value of shipments, value added is adjusted only for the change in work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of year. For those

industries where value of work done is collected, the value added does not include an adjustment for the change in finished goods or work-in-process inventories.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the figure for value of shipments that results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

VALUE OF SHIPMENTS

This item covers the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts, such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sales of products bought and sold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from material owned by it, whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value, including not only the direct cost of production but also a reasonable proportion of “all other costs” (including company overhead) and profit.

In addition to the value for NAICS defined products, aggregates of the following categories of miscellaneous receipts are reported as part of a total establishment’s value of product shipments:

1. Reported contract work—Receipts for work or services that a plant performed for others on their materials.
2. Value of resales—Sales of products brought and sold without further manufacture, processing, or assembly.
3. Other miscellaneous receipts—Such as repair work, installation, sales of scrap, etc.

Industry primary product value of shipments represents one of the three components of value of shipments. These components are:

1. Primary products value of shipments.
2. Secondary product value of shipments.
3. Total miscellaneous receipts.

Primary product shipments is used in the calculations of industry specialization ratio and industry coverage ratio. The term “Value of primary products shipments made in this industry” is used in this publication and refers to the same data.

Duplication in Cost of Materials and Value of Shipment

The aggregate of the cost of materials and value of shipments figures for industry groups and for all manufacturing industries includes large amounts of duplication since the products of some industries are used as materials by others. This duplication results, in part, from the addition of related industries representing successive stages in the production of a finished manufactured product. Examples are the addition of flour mills to bakeries in the food group and the addition of pulp mills to paper mills in the paper and allied products group of industries. Estimates of the overall extent of this duplication indicate that the value of manufactured products exclusive of such duplication (the value of finished manufactures) tends to approximate two-thirds of the total value of products reported in the annual survey.

Duplication of products within individual industries is significant within a number of industry groups, e.g., machinery and transportation industries. These industries frequently include complete machinery and their parts. In this case, the parts made for original equipment are materials consumed for assembly plants in the same industry.

Even when no significant amount of duplication is involved, value of shipments figures are deficient as measures of the relative economic importance of individual manufacturing industries or geographic areas because of the wide variation in ratio of materials, labor, and other processing costs of value of shipments, both among industries and within the same industry.

Before 1962, cost of materials and value of shipments were not published for some industries which included considerable duplication. Since then, these data have been published for all industries at the U.S. level and beginning in 1964, for all geographic levels.

Specialization and Coverage Ratios

These items are not collected on the report forms but are derived from the data shown in Table 3. An establishment is classified in a particular industry if its shipments of primary products of that industry exceed in value its shipments of the products of any other single industry.

An establishment's shipments include those products assigned to an industry (primary products), those considered primary to other industries (secondary products), and receipts for miscellaneous activities (merchandising, contract work, resales, etc.). Specialization and coverage ratios have been developed to measure the relationship of primary product shipments to the data on shipments for the industry shown in Tables 1a through 5 and data on product shipments shown in Tables 6a and 6b.

Specialization ratio represents the ratio of primary product shipments to total product shipments (primary and secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishments classified in the industry.

Coverage ratio represents the ratio of primary products shipped by the establishments classified in the industry to the total shipments of such products that are shipped by all manufacturing establishments wherever classified.

Appendix B.

NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions

311225 FATS AND OILS REFINING AND BLENDING

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in one or more of the following: (1) manufacturing shortening and margarine from purchased fats and oils; (2) refining and/or blending vegetable, oilseed, and tree nut oils from purchased oils; and (3) blending purchased animal fats with purchased vegetable fats.

The data published with NAICS code 311225 include the following SIC industries:

- 2074 Cottonseed oil mills (pt)
- 2075 Soybean oil mills (pt)
- 2076 Vegetable oil mills, n.e.c. (pt)
- 2077 Animal and marine fats and oil (pt)
- 2079 Shortening and cooking oils

This definition comes from the 1997 NAICS manual. However, for this industry, the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing did not fully implement the conversion to NAICS. Data for NAICS industry 311225 do not include establishments primarily engaged in refining and/or blending corn oil from purchased oil. The data include establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of vegetable oil foots. The NAICS definitions will be fully implemented with the 2002 Economic Census.

Appendix C.

Coverage and Methodology

MAIL/NONMAIL UNIVERSE

The manufacturing universe includes about 400,000 establishments. This number includes those industries in the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) definition of manufacturing, but not those industries leaving the manufacturing sector in the classification change. The amounts of information requested from manufacturing establishments were dependent upon a number of factors. The more important considerations were the size of the company and whether it was included in the annual survey of manufactures (ASM). The methods of obtaining information for the various subsets of the universe to arrive at the aggregate figures shown in the publication are described below:

1. Small single-establishment companies not sent a report form.

Approximately 40 percent of the manufacturing establishments were small single-establishment companies that were excused from filing a census report. Selection of these establishments was based on two factors: annual payroll and our ability to assign the correct six-digit NAICS industry classification to the establishment. For each four-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) industry code, an annual payroll cutoff was determined. These cutoffs were derived so that the establishments with payroll less than the cutoff were expected to account for no more than 3 percent of the value of shipments for the industry. Generally, all single-establishment companies with less than 5 employees were excused, while all establishments with more than 20 employees were mailed forms. Establishments below the cutoff that could not be directly assigned a six-digit NAICS code were mailed a classification report which requested information for assigning NAICS industry codes. Establishments below the cutoff that could be directly assigned a six-digit NAICS code were excused from filing any report. For below cutoff establishments, information on the physical location, payroll, and receipts was obtained from the administrative records of other Federal agencies under special arrangements that safeguarded their confidentiality.

Estimates of data for these small establishments were developed using industry averages in conjunction with the administrative information. The value of shipments and cost of materials were not distributed among specific products and materials for these

establishments but were included in the product and material “not specified by kind” (nsc) categories.

The industry classification codes included in the administrative-record files were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. As a result, an indeterminate number of establishments were erroneously coded to a four-digit SIC industry and then erroneously re-coded to a six-digit NAICS industry. This was especially true whenever there was a relatively fine line of demarcation between industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity.

Sometimes the administrative-record cases had only two- or three-digit SIC group classification codes available in the files. For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, these establishments were sent a separate classification form, which requested information on the products and services of the establishment. This form was used to code many of these establishments to the appropriate six-digit NAICS level. Establishments that did not return the classification form were coded later to those six-digit NAICS industries identified as “All other” industries within the given subsector.

As a result of these situations, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified by industry. However, such possible misclassification has no significant effect on the statistics other than on the number of companies and establishments.

The total establishment count for individual industries should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the count of total number of establishments.

2. Establishments sent a report form.

The establishments covered in the mail canvass were divided into three groups:

- a. ASM sample establishments.

This group accounts for approximately 15 percent of all manufacturing establishments. The ASM panel covers all the units of large manufacturing establishments as well as a sample of the medium and smaller establishments. The probability of selection was proportionate to size. For more information, see the Description of the ASM Survey Sample.

In an economic census year, the ASM report form (MA-1000) replaces the first page of the regular census form for those establishments included in the ASM. In addition to information on employment, payroll, and other items normally requested on the regular census form, establishments in the ASM sample were requested to supply additional information on gross book value of assets and capital expenditures. ASM establishments were also requested to provide information on retirements, depreciation, rental payments, and supplemental labor costs. For establishments not included in the ASM, these additional items were estimated using relationships observed in the ASM establishment data. The census statistics for these variables are a sum of the ASM establishment data and the estimated data for non-ASM establishments. ASM establishments were also requested to provide information for selected purchased services. The census statistics for the purchased service items were derived solely from the ASM establishments. See Appendix A, Explanation of Terms for an explanation of these items. The census part of the report form is 1 of 220 versions containing product, material, and special inquiries. The diversity of manufacturing activities necessitated the use of this many forms to canvass the 480 manufacturing industries. Each form was developed for a group of related industries.

Appearing on each form was a list of products primary to the group of related industries as well as secondary products and miscellaneous services that establishments classified in these industries were likely to perform. Respondents were requested to identify the products, the value of each product, and, in many cases, the quantity of the product shipped during the survey year. Space also was provided for the respondent to describe products not specifically identified on the form.

The report form also contained a materials-consumed inquiry which varied from form to form depending on the industries being canvassed. The respondents were asked to review a list of materials generally used in their production processes. From this list, each establishment was requested to identify those materials consumed during the survey year, the cost of each, and, in certain cases, the quantity consumed. Once again, space was provided for the respondent to describe significant materials not identified on the form.

A wide variety of special inquiries was included to measure activities peculiar to a given industry, such as operations performed and equipment used.

b. Large and medium establishments (non-ASM).

Approximately 30 percent of all manufacturing establishments were included in this group. A variable cutoff, based on administrative-record payroll data and determined on an industry-by-industry basis, was used to select those establishments that were to receive 1 of the 220 economic census – manufacturing regular forms. The first page, requesting establishment data for items such as employment and payroll, was standard but did not contain the detailed statistics included on the ASM form. The product, material, and special inquiry sections supplied were based on the historical industry classification of the establishment.

c. Small single-establishment companies (non-ASM).

This group includes approximately 15 percent of all manufacturing establishments. For those industries where application of the variable cutoff for administrative-record cases resulted in a large number of small establishments being included in the mail canvass, an abbreviated or short form was used. These establishments received 1 of the 31 versions of the short form, which requested summary product and material data and totals but no details on employment, payroll, cost of materials, inventories, and capital expenditures.

Use of the short form has no adverse effect on published totals for the industry statistics because the same data were collected on the short form as on the long form. However, detailed information on products and materials consumed was not collected on the short form; thus, its use would increase the value of the nsk categories.

INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION OF ESTABLISHMENTS

Each of the establishments covered in the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing was classified in 1 of 480 industries (473 manufacturing industries and 7 former manufacturing industries) in accordance with the industry definitions in the 1997 NAICS Manual. This is the first edition of the NAICS Manual and it is a major change from the 1987 SIC Manual that was used previously. Appendix A of the 1997 NAICS Manual notes the comparability between the 1987 SIC and 1997 NAICS classification systems. When applicable, Appendix G of this report shows the product class and product comparability between the two systems for data in this report.

In the NAICS system, an industry is generally defined as a group of establishments that have similar production processes. To the extent practical, the system uses supply-based or production-oriented concepts in defining industries. The resulting group of establishments must be significant in terms of number, value added by manufacture, value of shipments, and number of employees.

The coding system works in such a way that the definitions progressively become narrower with successive additions of numerical digits. In the manufacturing sector for 1997, there are 21 subsectors (three-digit NAICS), 86 industry groups (four-digit NAICS), 184 NAICS industries (five-digit NAICS) that are comparable with Canadian and Mexican classification, and 473 U.S. industries (six-digit NAICS). This represents an expansion of the four-digit SIC-based U.S. industries from 459 in 1987. Product classes and products of the manufacturing industries have been assigned codes based on the industry from which they originate. In the new system, there are about 1,500 product classes (seven-digit codes), about 6,000 census products, and an additional 3,700 CIR products (ten-digit codes). The ten-digit products are considered the primary products of the industry with the same first six digits. These counts do not include the seven former manufacturing industries that are included in the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing.

For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, all establishments were classified in particular industries based on the products they produced. If an establishment made products of more than one industry, it was classified in the industry with the largest product value. For 1997, there were no “resistance rules” or “frozen industries.”

In ASM years, establishments included in the ASM sample with certainty weights are reclassified by industry only if the change in the primary activity from the prior year is significant or if the change has occurred for 2 successive years. This procedure prevents reclassification when there are minor shifts in product mix.

In ASM years, establishments included in the ASM sample with noncertainty weight are not shifted from one industry classification to another. They are retained in the industry where they were classified in the base census year. However, in the following census year, these ASM plants are allowed to shift from one industry to another.

The results of these rules covering the switching of plants from one industry classification to another are that some industries comprise different mixes of establishments in different survey years. Hence, comparisons between prior-year and current-year published totals, particularly at the six-digit NAICS level, should be viewed with caution. This is particularly true for the comparison between the data shown for a census year versus the data shown for the previous ASM year.

As previously noted, the small establishments that may have been misclassified by industry are usually administrative-record cases whose industry codes were assigned on the basis of incomplete descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. Such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than on the number of companies and establishments.

Establishments frequently make products classified both in their industry (primary products) and other industries (secondary products). Industry statistics (employment, payroll, value added by manufacture, value of shipments, etc.) reflect the activities of the establishments which may make both primary and secondary products. Product statistics, however, represent the output of all establishments without regard for the classification of the producing establishment. For this reason, when relating the industry statistics, especially the value of shipments, to the product statistics, the composition of the industry’s output should be considered.

The extent to which industry and product statistics may be matched with each other is measured by the primary product specialization ratio and the coverage ratio. The primary product specialization ratio is the proportion of industry shipments accounted for by the primary products of establishments classified in the industry. The coverage ratio is the proportion of product shipments accounted for by establishments classified in the industry.

ESTABLISHMENT BASIS OF REPORTING

The economic census – manufacturing is conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each location or establishment. The ASM also is conducted on an establishment basis, but separate reports are filed for just those establishments selected in the sample. Companies engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location are requested to submit separate reports if the plant records permit such a separation and if the activities are substantial in size.

In 1997, as in earlier years, a minimum size limit was set for inclusion of establishments in the census. All establishments employing one person or more at any time during the census year are included. The same size limitation has applied since 1947 in censuses and annual surveys of manufactures. In the 1939 and earlier censuses, establishments with less than \$5,000 value of products were excluded. The change in the minimum size limit in 1947 does not appreciably affect the historical comparability of the census figures except for data on number of establishments for a few industries.

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing excludes data for central administrative offices (CAOs). These would include separately operated administrative offices, warehouses, garages, and other auxiliary units that service manufacturing establishments of the same company. These data are published in a separate report series.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASM SURVEY SAMPLE

The annual survey of manufactures (ASM) sample is drawn for the second survey year after a census. The most recent sample was drawn for the 1994 survey year based on the 1992 Census of Manufactures. This sample will be in place through the 1998 ASM.

In 1992, there were approximately 370,000 individual manufacturing establishments. For sample efficiency and cost considerations, the 1992 manufacturing population was partitioned into two components for developing estimates within the ASM; a mail stratum and a nonmail stratum.

Mail stratum. The mail stratum of the survey is comprised of larger single-location manufacturing companies and all manufacturing establishments of multiunit companies (companies that operate at more than one physical location). Approximately 230,000 of the 370,000 establishments in the 1992 census were assigned to the mail stratum. On an annual basis, the mail stratum is supplemented with larger, newly active single-location companies identified from a list provided by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and new manufacturing locations of multiunit companies identified from the Census Bureau's Company Organization Survey (COS).

For the 1994 survey, a new sample of approximately 58,000 individual establishments was selected from the mail stratum assembled from the 1992 census. Supplemental samples representing both 1993 and 1994 births (newly active establishments that were not included in the 1992 census) were also selected. Establishments selected for the sample are mailed an ASM survey questionnaire for each year through 1998.

The 1994-98 ASM sample design is similar to the one used since 1984. Companies in the 1992 Census of Manufactures with manufacturing shipments of at least \$500 million were defined as company certainties. For these large companies, each manufacturing establishment is included in the mail sample. For the 1994-98 sample, there are approximately 650 certainty companies collectively accounting for over 18,000 establishments.

For the remaining portion of the mail component of the survey, the establishment was defined as the sample unit. All establishments with 250 employees or more were defined as employment certainties. In addition, all establishments producing products in SIC 3571 (Electronic Computers) were defined as certainties. Across these three arbitrary certainty classes, there were approximately 25,000 establishments included in the sample with certainty. Collectively, these certainty establishments accounted for approximately 80 percent of the total value of shipments in the 1992 Census of Manufactures.

Smaller establishments in the remaining portion of the mail stratum were sampled with probabilities ranging from .02 to 1.00. The initial probabilities of selection assigned to these establishments were proportionate to a measure-of-size determined for each establishment. The measure-of-size was a function of the establishment's 1992 industry classification, its 1992 product class data, and the historical variability of the year-to-year estimates of the product class estimates. For each product class (1,755) and four-digit industry (459), a desired reliability

constraint was specified. Using a technique developed by Dr. James R. Chromy of the Research Triangle Institute, the initial establishment probabilities were optimized such that the expected sample satisfied all industry and product class reliability constraints while the sample size was minimized. This technique reduces the likelihood of selecting nonrepresentative samples for individual product classes or industries.

This method of assigning probabilities based on product class shipments is motivated by our primary desire to produce reliable estimates of both product class and industry shipments. The high correlation between shipments and employment, value-added, and other general statistics assures that these variables will also be well represented by the sample. The actual sample selection procedure uses an independent chance of selection method (Poisson sampling) which permits us to prevent small establishments from being selected in consecutive samples without introducing a bias into the survey estimates.

Nonmail component. The initial nonmail component of the survey was comprised of approximately 140,000 small, single-establishment companies that were tabulated as administrative records in the 1992 Census of Manufactures. The nonmail stratum is also supplemented annually using the list of newly active single-location companies provided by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and payroll cutoffs. Companies with payroll below the payroll cutoff are added to the nonmail stratum. For this portion of the population, sampling is not used. The data for this group are estimated based on selected information obtained annually from the administrative records of the IRS and Social Security Administration (SSA). This administrative information, which includes payroll, total employment, industry classification, and physical location, is obtained under conditions which safeguard the confidentiality of both tax and census records.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASM ESTIMATING PROCEDURE

Most of the ASM estimates derived for the mail stratum are computed using a difference estimator. At the establishment level, there is a strong correlation between the current-year data values and the corresponding 1992 (base) data values. Therefore, within the mailed stratum, for each item at each level of aggregation, an estimate of the "difference" between the current year and the base year is computed from sample cases and added to the corresponding base-year values. For the 1993-1997 ASM estimates, the 1992 Census of Manufactures values serve as the base year. For the 1998 ASM, the base will be updated to be the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing.

Due to the positive year-to-year correlation, estimates derived using this methodology are generally more reliable than comparable estimates developed from the current sample data alone. Estimates for the capital expenditures variables are not generated using the difference

estimator because the year-to-year correlations are considerably weaker. The standard linear estimator is used for these variables.

For the nonmail stratum, estimates for payroll and employment are directly tabulated from the administrative-record data provided by IRS and SSA. Estimates of data other than payroll and employment are developed from industry averages. Although the nonmail stratum contains approximately 170,000 individual establishments in 1994, it accounts for less than 2 percent of the estimate for total value of shipments at the total manufacturing level.

Corresponding estimates for the mail and nonmail components are combined to produce the estimates included in this publication.

QUALIFICATIONS OF THE ASM DATA

The estimates developed from the sample are apt to differ somewhat from the results of a survey covering all companies in the sample lists but otherwise conducted under essentially the same conditions as the actual sample survey. The estimates of the magnitude of the sampling errors (the difference between the estimates obtained and the results theoretically obtained from a comparable, complete-coverage survey) are provided by the standard errors of estimates.

The particular sample selected for the ASM is one of many similar probability samples that, by chance, might have been selected under the same specifications. Each of the possible samples would yield somewhat different sets of results, and the standard errors are measures of the variation of all the possible sample estimates around the theoretically comparable, complete-coverage values.

Estimates of the standard errors have been computed from the sample data for selected ASM statistics in this report. They are represented in the form of relative standard errors (the standard errors divided by the estimated values to which they refer).

In conjunction with its associated estimate, the relative standard error may be used to define confidence intervals (ranges that would include the comparable, complete-coverage value for specified percentages of all the possible samples).

The complete-coverage value would be included in the range:

From one standard error below to one standard error above the derived estimate for about two-thirds of all possible samples.

From two standard errors below to two standard errors above the derived estimate for about 19 out of 20 of all possible samples.

From three standard errors below to three standard errors above the derived estimate for nearly all samples.

An inference that the comparable, complete-survey result would be within the indicated ranges would be correct in approximately the relative frequencies shown. Those proportions, therefore, may be interpreted as defining the confidence that the estimates from a particular sample would differ from complete-coverage results by as much as one, two, or three standard errors, respectively.

For example, suppose an estimated total is shown at 50,000 with an associated relative standard error of 2 percent, that is, a standard error of 1,000 (2 percent of 50,000). There is approximately 67 percent confidence that the interval 49,000 to 51,000 includes the complete-coverage total, about 95 percent confidence that the interval 48,000 to 52,000 includes the complete-coverage total, and almost certain confidence that the interval 47,000 to 53,000 includes the complete-coverage total.

In addition to the sample errors, the estimates are subject to various response and operational errors: errors of collection, reporting, coding, transcription, imputation for nonresponse, etc. These operational errors also would occur if a complete canvass were to be conducted under the same conditions as the survey. Explicit measures of their effects generally are not available. However, it is believed that most of the important operational errors were detected and corrected during the Census Bureau's review of the data for reasonableness and consistency. The small operational errors usually remain. To some extent, they are compensating in the aggregated totals shown. When important operational errors were detected too late to correct the estimates, the data were suppressed or were specifically qualified in the tables.

As derived, the estimated standard errors included part of the effect of the operational errors. The total errors, which depend upon the joint effect of the sampling and operational errors, are usually of the order of size indicated by the standard error, or moderately higher. However, for particular estimates, the total error may considerably exceed the standard errors shown. Any figures shown in the tables in this publication having an associated standard error exceeding 15 percent may be combined with higher level totals, creating a broader aggregate, which then may be of acceptable reliability.

DATA FROM THE CURRENT INDUSTRIAL REPORTS (CIR)

The CIR program provides product statistics for selected manufacturing industries at the U.S. level annually and, in some cases, monthly and/or quarterly. When detail product data are collected in the CIR, they are not also collected in the census. However, the annual CIR data are included in the census Product Summary report.

The CIR program uses a unified data collection, processing, and publication system. The Census Bureau updates the survey panels for most reports annually and reconciles the estimates to the results of the broader-based annual survey of manufactures and the economic

census – manufacturing. The economic census – manufacturing provides a complete list of all producers of the products covered by the CIR program and serves as the primary source for CIR sampling. Where a small number of producers exist, CIR surveys cover all known producers of a product. However, when the number of producers is large, cutoff and random sampling techniques are used. Surveys are continually reviewed and modified to provide the most up-to-date information on products produced. While the CIR program includes both mandatory and voluntary surveys, the annual data are mandatory.

DUPLICATION IN COST OF MATERIALS AND VALUE OF SHIPMENTS

Data for cost of materials and value of shipments include varying amounts of duplication, especially at higher levels of aggregation. This is because the products of one establishment may be the materials of another. The value added statistics avoid this duplication and are, for most purposes, the best measure for comparing the relative economic importance of industries and geographic areas.

VALUE OF INDUSTRY SHIPMENTS COMPARED WITH VALUE OF PRODUCT SHIPMENTS

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing shows value of shipments data for industries and products. In the industry statistics tables and files, these data represent the total value of shipments of all establishments classified in a particular industry. The data include the shipments of the products classified in the industry (primary to the industry), products classified in other industries (secondary to the industry), and miscellaneous receipts (repair work, sale of scrap, research and development, installation receipts, and resales). Value of product shipments shown in the products statistics tables and files represent the total value of all products shipped that are classified as primary to an industry regardless of the classification of the producing establishment.

Appendix D. Geographic Notes

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix E. Metropolitan Areas

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix F. Footnotes for Products Statistics and Materials Consumed by Kind

Not applicable for this report.

Breakfast Cereal Manufacturing

1997

Issued November 1999

EC97M-3112H

1997 Economic Census

Manufacturing

Industry Series



U S C E N S U S B U R E A U

Helping You Make Informed Decisions

U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The staff of the Manufacturing and Construction Division prepared this report. **Judy M. Dodds**, Assistant Chief for Census and Related Programs, was responsible for the overall planning, management, and coordination. **Kenneth Hansen**, Chief, Manufactured Durables Branch, assisted by **Mike Brown**, **Renee Coley**, **Raphael Corrado**, and **Milbren Thomas**, Section Chiefs, **Michael Zampogna**, Former Chief, Manufactured Nondurables Branch, assisted by **Allen Foreman**, **Robert Miller**, **Robert Reinard**, and **Nat Shelton**, Section Chiefs, and **Tom Lee**, **Robert Rosati**, and **Tom Flood**, Special Assistants, performed the planning and implementation. **Stephanie Angel**, **Brian Appert**, **Stanis Batton**, **Carol Beasley**, **Chris Blackburn**, **Larry Blumberg**, **Vera Harris-Bourne**, **Brenda Campbell**, **Suzanne Conard**, **Vance Davis**, **Mary Ellickson**, **Matt Gaines**, **Merry Glascoe**, **Kay Hanks**, **Karen Harshbarger**, **Nancy Higgins**, **James Hinckley**, **Walter Hunter**, **Jim Jamski**, **Evelyn Jordan**, **Robert Lee**, **John Linehan**, **Paul Marck**, **Keith McKenzie**, **Philippe Morris**, **Joanna Nguyen**, **Betty Pannell**, **Joyce Pomeroy**, **Venita Powell**, **Cynthia Ramsey**, **Chris Savage**, **Arona Stovall**, **Sue Sundermann**, **Thanos Theodoropoulos**, **Dora Thomas**, **Ann Truffa**, **Ronanne Vinson**, **Keeley Voor**, **Denneth Wallace**, **Tempie Whittington**, **Lissene Witt**, and **Mike Yamaner** provided primary staff assistance.

Brian Greenberg, Assistant Chief for Research and Methodology Programs, assisted by **Stacey Cole**, Chief, Manufacturing Programs Methodology Branch, and **Robert Struble**, Section Chief, provided the mathematical and statistical techniques as well as the coverage operations. **Jeffrey Dalzell** and **Cathy Ritenour** provided primary staff assistance.

Mendel D. Gayle, Chief, Forms, Publications, and Customer Services Branch, assisted by **Julius Smith Jr.** and **Baruti Taylor**, Section Chiefs, performed overall

coordination of the publication process. **Kim Credito**, **Patrick Duck**, **Chip Murph**, **Wanda Sledd**, and **Veronica White** provided primary staff assistance.

The Economic Planning and Coordination Division, **Lawrence A. Blum**, Assistant Chief for Collection Activities and **Shirin A. Ahmed**, Assistant Chief for Post-Collection Processing, assisted by **Dennis Shoemaker**, Chief, Post-Collection Census Processing Branch, **Brandy Yarbrough**, Section Chief, **Sheila Proudfoot**, **Richard Williamson**, **Andrew W. Hait**, and **Jennifer E. Lins**, was responsible for developing the systems and procedures for data collection, editing, review, correction and dissemination

The staff of the National Processing Center, **Judith N. Petty**, Chief, performed mailout preparation and receipt operations, clerical and analytical review activities, data keying, and geocoding review.

The Geography Division staff developed geographic coding procedures and associated computer programs.

The Economic Statistical Methods and Programming Division, **Charles P. Pautler Jr.**, Chief, developed and coordinated the computer processing systems. **Martin S. Harahush**, Assistant Chief for Quinquennial Programs, assisted by **Barbara Lambert** and **Christina Arledge** were responsible for design and implementation of the computer systems. **Gary T. Sheridan**, Chief, Manufacturing and Construction Branch, **Lori A. Guido** and **Roy A. Smith**, Section Chiefs, supervised the preparation of the computer programs.

Computer Services Division, **Debra Williams**, Chief, performed the computer processing.

The staff of the Administrative and Customer Services Division, **Walter C. Odom**, Chief, performed planning, design, composition, editorial review, and printing planning and procurement for publications, Internet products, and report forms. **Cynthia G. Brooks** provided publication coordination and editing.

Breakfast Cereal Manufacturing

1997

Issued November 1999

EC97M-3112H

1997 Economic Census

Manufacturing

Industry Series



U.S. Department of Commerce

William M. Daley,

Secretary

Robert L. Mallett,

Deputy Secretary

Economics

and Statistics

Administration

Robert J. Shapiro,

Under Secretary for

Economic Affairs

U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Kenneth Prewitt,

Director



**Economics
and Statistics
Administration**

Robert J. Shapiro,
Under Secretary
for Economic Affairs



U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Kenneth Prewitt,
Director

William G. Barron,
Deputy Director

Paula J. Schneider,
Principal Associate Director
for Programs

Frederick T. Knickerbocker,
Associate Director
for Economic Programs

Thomas L. Mesenbourg,
Assistant Director
for Economic Programs

William G. Bostic Jr.,
Chief, Manufacturing
and Construction Division

CONTENTS

Introduction to the Economic Census	1
Manufacturing	5

TABLES

1. Industry Statistics on NAICS Basis With Distribution Among 1987 SIC-Based Industries: 1997	7
2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1997	7
3. Detailed Statistics by Industry: 1997	8
4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size: 1997.....	9
5. Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1997	9
6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992.....	10
6b. Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992 .	11
7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1997 and 1992.....	11

APPENDIXES

A. Explanation of Terms	A-1
B. NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions	B-1
C. Coverage and Methodology.....	C-1
D. Geographic Notes	--
E. Metropolitan Areas	--
F. Footnotes for Products Statistics and Materials Consumed by Kind	--
G. Comparability of Product Classes and Product Codes: 1997 to 1992.....	G-1

-- Not applicable for this report.

Introduction to the Economic Census

PURPOSES AND USES OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUS

The economic census is the major source of facts about the structure and functioning of the Nation's economy. It provides essential information for government, business, industry, and the general public. Title 13 of the United States Code (Sections 131, 191, and 224) directs the Census Bureau to take the economic census every 5 years, covering years ending in 2 and 7.

The economic census furnishes an important part of the framework for such composite measures as the gross domestic product estimates, input/output measures, production and price indexes, and other statistical series that measure short-term changes in economic conditions. Specific uses of economic census data include the following:

- Policymaking agencies of the Federal Government use the data to monitor economic activity and assess the effectiveness of policies.
- State and local governments use the data to assess business activities and tax bases within their jurisdictions and to develop programs to attract business.
- Trade associations study trends in their own and competing industries, which allows them to keep their members informed of market changes.
- Individual businesses use the data to locate potential markets and to analyze their own production and sales performance relative to industry or area averages.

ALL-NEW INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATIONS

Data from the 1997 Economic Census are published primarily on the basis of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), unlike earlier censuses, which were published according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS is in the process of being adopted in the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Most economic census reports cover one of the following NAICS sectors:

21	Mining
22	Utilities
23	Construction
31-33	Manufacturing
42	Wholesale Trade
44-45	Retail Trade
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing
51	Information

52	Finance and Insurance
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises
56	Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services
61	Educational Services
62	Health Care and Social Assistance
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation
72	Accommodation and Foodservices
81	Other Services (except Public Administration)

(Not listed above are the Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting sector (NAICS 11), partially covered by the census of agriculture conducted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the Public Administration sector (NAICS 92), covered by the census of governments conducted by the Census Bureau.)

The 20 NAICS sectors are subdivided into 96 subsectors (three-digit codes), 313 industry groups (four-digit codes), and, as implemented in the United States, 1170 industries (five- and six-digit codes).

RELATIONSHIP TO SIC

While many of the individual NAICS industries correspond directly to industries as defined under the SIC system, most of the higher level groupings do not. Particular care should be taken in comparing data for retail trade, wholesale trade, and manufacturing, which are sector titles used in both NAICS and SIC, but cover somewhat different groups of industries. The industry definitions discuss the relationships between NAICS and SIC industries. Where changes are significant, it will not be possible to construct time series that include data for points both before and after 1997.

For 1997, data for auxiliary establishments (those functioning primarily to manage, service, or support the activities of their company's operating establishments, such as a central administrative office or warehouse) will not be included in the sector-specific reports. These data will be published separately.

GEOGRAPHIC AREA CODING

Accurate and complete information on the physical location of each establishment is required to tabulate the census data for the states, metropolitan areas (MAs), counties, parishes, and corporate municipalities including cities, towns, villages, and boroughs. Respondents were

required to report their physical location (street address, municipality, county, and state) if it differed from their mailing address. For establishments not surveyed by mail (and those single-establishment companies that did not provide acceptable information on physical location), location information from Internal Revenue Service tax forms is used as a basis for coding.

BASIS OF REPORTING

The economic census is conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each store, factory, shop, or other location. Each establishment is assigned a separate industry classification based on its primary activity and not that of its parent company.

DOLLAR VALUES

All dollar values presented are expressed in current dollars; i.e., 1997 data are expressed in 1997 dollars, and 1992 data, in 1992 dollars. Consequently, when making comparisons with prior years, users of the data should consider the changes in prices that have occurred.

All dollar values are shown in thousands of dollars.

AVAILABILITY OF ADDITIONAL DATA

Reports in Print and Electronic Media

All results of the 1997 Economic Census are available on the Census Bureau Internet site (www.census.gov) and on compact discs (CD-ROM) for sale by the Census Bureau. Unlike previous censuses, only selected highlights are published in printed reports. For more information, including a description of electronic and printed reports being issued, see the Internet site, or write to U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-8300, or call Customer Services at 301-457-4100.

Special Tabulations

Special tabulations of data collected in the 1997 Economic Census may be obtained, depending on availability of time and personnel, in electronic or tabular form. The data will be summaries subject to the same rules prohibiting disclosure of confidential information (including name, address, kind of business, or other data for individual business establishments or companies) that govern the regular publications.

Special tabulations are prepared on a cost basis. A request for a cost estimate, as well as exact specifications on the type and format of the data to be provided, should be directed to the Chief of the division named below, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-8300. To discuss a special tabulation before submitting specifications, call the appropriate division:

Manufacturing and Construction Division	301-457-4673
Service Sector Statistics Division	301-457-2668

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The economic census has been taken as an integrated program at 5-year intervals since 1967 and before that for 1954, 1958, and 1963. Prior to that time, individual components of the economic census were taken separately at varying intervals.

The economic census traces its beginnings to the 1810 Decennial Census, when questions on manufacturing were included with those for population. Coverage of economic activities was expanded for the 1840 Decennial Census and subsequent censuses to include mining and some commercial activities. The 1905 Manufactures Census was the first time a census was taken apart from the regular decennial population census. Censuses covering retail and wholesale trade and construction industries were added in 1930, as were some covering service trades in 1933. Censuses of construction, manufacturing, and the other business service censuses were suspended during World War II.

The 1954 Economic Census was the first census to be fully integrated: providing comparable census data across economic sectors, using consistent time periods, concepts, definitions, classifications, and reporting units. It was the first census to be taken by mail, using lists of firms provided by the administrative records of other Federal agencies. Since 1963, administrative records also have been used to provide basic statistics for very small firms, reducing or eliminating the need to send them census questionnaires.

The range of industries covered in the economic censuses expanded between 1967 and 1992. The census of construction industries began on a regular basis in 1967, and the scope of service industries, introduced in 1933, was broadened in 1967, 1977, and 1987. While a few transportation industries were covered as early as 1963, it was not until 1992 that the census broadened to include all of transportation, communications, and utilities. Also new for 1992 was coverage of financial, insurance, and real estate industries. With these additions, the economic census and the separate census of governments and census of agriculture collectively covered roughly 98 percent of all economic activity.

Printed statistical reports from the 1992 and earlier censuses provide historical figures for the study of long-term time series and are available in some large libraries. All of the census reports printed since 1967 are still available for sale on microfiche from the Census Bureau. CD-ROMs issued from the 1987 and 1992 Economic Censuses contain databases including nearly all data published in print, plus additional statistics, such as ZIP Code statistics, published only on CD-ROM.

SOURCES FOR MORE INFORMATION

More information about the scope, coverage, classification system, data items, and publications for each of the economic censuses and related surveys is published in the *Guide to the 1997 Economic Census and Related Statistics* at www.census.gov/econguide. More information on the methodology, procedures, and history of the censuses will be published in the *History of the 1997 Economic Census* at www.census.gov/econ/www/history.html.

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

The following abbreviations and symbols are used with the 1997 Economic Census data:

A	Standard error of 100 percent or more.
D	Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual companies; data are included in higher level totals.
F	Exceeds 100 percent because data include establishments with payroll exceeding revenue.
N	Not available or not comparable.
Q	Revenue not collected at this level of detail for multiestablishment firms.
S	Withheld because estimates did not meet publication standards.

V	Represents less than 50 vehicles or .05 percent.
X	Not applicable.
Y	Disclosure withheld because of insufficient coverage of merchandise lines.
Z	Less than half the unit shown.
a	0 to 19 employees.
b	20 to 99 employees.
c	100 to 249 employees.
e	250 to 499 employees.
f	500 to 999 employees.
g	1,000 to 2,499 employees.
h	2,500 to 4,999 employees.
i	5,000 to 9,999 employees.
j	10,000 to 24,999 employees.
k	25,000 to 49,999 employees.
l	50,000 to 99,999 employees.
m	100,000 employees or more.
p	10 to 19 percent estimated.
q	20 to 29 percent estimated.
r	Revised.
s	Sampling error exceeds 40 percent.
nec	Not elsewhere classified.
nsk	Not specified by kind.
–	Represents zero (page image/print only).
(CC)	Consolidated city.
(IC)	Independent city.

This page is intentionally blank.

Manufacturing

SCOPE

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing covers all manufacturing establishments with one or more paid employees. Manufacturing is defined as the mechanical, physical, or chemical transformation of materials or substances into new products. The assembly of components into new products is also considered manufacturing, except when it is appropriately classified as construction.

Establishments in the manufacturing sector are often described as plants, factories, or mills and typically use power-driven machines and materials-handling equipment. Also included in the manufacturing sector are some establishments that make products by hand, like custom tailors and the makers of custom draperies. While manufacturers typically do not sell to the public, some establishments like bakeries and candy stores that make products on the premises may be included.

While logging and publishing are no longer in the scope of manufacturing, data for these industries are included in the manufacturing industry reports, but are not included in the manufacturing state, summary, and other reports.

GENERAL

This report, from the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, is one of a series of 480 industry reports and 51 geographic area reports, each of which provides statistics for individual industries or states, respectively. Seven of the industry reports are for industries no longer in the manufacturing sector but are included with manufacturing for the 1997 census year. Also included for this sector are General, Product, and Materials Consumed Summary reports, a special report on Concentration Ratios in Manufacturing, and data files on Location of Manufacturing Plants.

Each industry report presents data for a six-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) industry. A description of the particular NAICS industry may be found in Appendix B. These reports include such statistics as number of establishments, employment, payroll, value added by manufacture, cost of materials consumed, value of shipments, capital expenditures, etc. Explanations of these and other terms may be found in Appendix A. The industry reports also include data for states with 100 employees or more in the industry.

State reports, which include the District of Columbia, present similar statistics at the “all manufacturing” level for each state and its metropolitan areas (MAs) with 250

employees or more, and for counties, consolidated cities, and places with 500 employees or more. The state reports also include six-digit NAICS level data for industries with 100 employees or more in the state.

The General Summary report contains industry and geographic area statistics summarized in one report. It includes higher levels of aggregation than the industry and state reports, as well as revisions to the data made after the release of the industry and state reports.

The Products and Materials Consumed reports summarize the products and materials data published in the industry reports. The Product Summary report also includes data from the Current Industrial Reports (CIR) and a special table with data for products that are primary to more than one industry, which are not in the industry reports.

The Concentration Ratios report publishes data on the percentage of value of shipments accounted for by the 4-, 8-, 20-, and 50-largest companies for each manufacturing industry. Also shown in this report are Hirschmann-Herfindahl Indexes for each industry.

The Location of Manufacturing data files contain statistics on the number of establishments for the three- and six-digit NAICS industry by state, county, place, and ZIP Code by employment-size of the establishment.

GEOGRAPHIC AREAS COVERED

Statistics at the six-digit NAICS industry level are shown for states and the District of Columbia in both the state and industry reports for cells with 100 employees or more.

The state reports also include data at the “all manufacturing” level for a variety of geographies that meet the employment criteria.

Data are available for the metropolitan areas (MAs) with 250 employees or more. The term MA is a general term used to encompass all of the specifically defined metropolitan areas. A consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) is made up of two or more contiguous primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSAs) with a combined population of at least 1 million. A PMSA is a subdivision of a CMSA that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links separate from the ties to other portions of the CMSA. A metropolitan statistical area (MSA) is an integrated economic and social unit with a population of at least 50,000. An MA is made up of one or more counties meeting standards of metropolitan character. In New England, cities and towns, rather than counties, are the

component geographic units. Determination of the MAs was made by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) as of June 30, 1997. The population estimates were from the 1990 Census of Population or a subsequent special census. When applicable, the make-up of an MA is included in Appendix E. Changes to geographical boundaries are noted in Appendix D.

The state reports include data for counties with 500 employees or more. These are the primary divisions of states, except in Louisiana where they are called parishes and in Alaska where they are called boroughs and census areas. Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia have one or more places that are independent of county organizations. These places are treated as counties and places. The counties and places are defined as of January 1, 1997.

The state reports include data for places with 500 employees or more. Places are typically cities, towns, and villages. They may be incorporated municipalities, semi-independent municipalities, special economic urban areas (SEUAs), or other place equivalents.

The state reports also include data for consolidated cities with 500 employees or more. Consolidated cities are made up of separately incorporated municipalities.

COMPARABILITY OF THE 1992 AND 1997 CENSUSES

The adoption of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) has had a major impact on the comparability of data between the 1992 and 1997 censuses. Approximately half of the industries in the manufacturing sector of NAICS do not have comparable industries in the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system that was used in the past. If industries are not comparable between the two censuses, historic data are not shown. When applicable, Appendix G shows the product class and product comparability between the two systems.

While most of the change affecting the manufacturing sector was change within the sector, some industries left manufacturing and others came into manufacturing. Prominent among those leaving manufacturing are logging and portions of publishing. Prominent among the industries coming into the manufacturing sector are bakeries, candy stores where candy is made on the premises, custom tailors, makers of custom draperies, and tire retreading. Data for the industries coming into manufacturing as well as those leaving manufacturing are included in the manufacturing industry report series for 1997. However, the state and summary reports only include data for industries in the NAICS definition of manufacturing.

Another change resulting from the conversion to NAICS is that data for central administrative offices (CAOs) associated with manufacturing are not included along side the manufacturing data. This change affects data in the state reports and the general summary.

DISCLOSURE

In accordance with Federal law governing census reports (Title 13 of the United States Code), no data are published that would disclose the operations of an individual establishment or company. However, the number of establishments classified in a specific industry or geography is not considered a disclosure, and may be released even when other information is withheld.

The disclosure analysis for the industry statistics files is based on the total value of shipments. When the total value of shipments cannot be shown without disclosing information for individual companies, the complete line is suppressed except for capital expenditures. However, the suppressed data are included in higher-level totals. A separate disclosure analysis is performed for capital expenditures that can be suppressed even though value of shipments data are published.

AVAILABILITY OF MORE FREQUENT ECONOMIC DATA

The Census Bureau conducts the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) in each of the 4 years between the economic censuses. The ASM is a probability-based sample of approximately 58,000 establishments and collects many of the same industry statistics (including employment, payroll, value of shipments, etc.) as the economic census. However, there are selected statistics not included in the ASM. Among these are the number of companies and establishments, detailed product and materials data, and substate geographic data.

In addition to the ASM, the Census Bureau conducts a Current Industrial Reports (CIR) program. The CIR publishes detailed product statistics for selected manufacturing industries at the U.S. level annually and, in some cases, monthly and/or quarterly. For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, the annual CIR data are included in the Product Summary report.

The Census Bureau also conducts the monthly Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories, and Orders (M3) program, which publishes detailed statistics for manufacturing industries at the U.S. level.

Table 1. Industry Statistics on NAICS Basis With Distribution Among 1987 SIC-Based Industries: 1997

[NAICS codes appear in bold type. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS or SIC code	Industry	Com-panies ¹	All estab-lish-ments ²	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expendi-tures (\$1,000)
				Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311230	Breakfast cereal mfg	48	71	14 695	728 053	12 050	26 402	588 779	6 671 896	2 596 231	9 248 342	254 248
204310	Cereal breakfast foods (pt)	N	71	14 695	728 053	12 050	26 402	588 779	6 671 896	2 596 231	9 248 342	254 248

¹For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

²Includes establishments with payroll at any time during the year.

Table 2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1997

[States that are disclosures or with less than 100 employees are not shown. For explanation of terms, see appendixes. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Industry and geographic area	E ¹	All establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expendi-tures (\$1,000)
		Total	With 20 em-ploy-ees or more	Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311230, BREAKFAST CEREAL MFG												
United States	1	71	47	14 695	728 053	12 050	26 402	588 779	6 671 896	2 596 231	9 248 342	254 248
Illinois	-	5	5	1 531	75 830	1 238	2 986	60 299	753 570	238 922	994 833	22 190
Kansas	5	4	3	267	8 348	206	397	5 438	79 270	24 716	103 998	1 975
Michigan	-	4	4	2 581	156 431	2 240	4 285	130 625	1 147 441	364 636	1 517 679	37 228
Minnesota	-	6	3	1 026	45 601	750	1 771	36 333	311 631	172 771	499 219	14 160
Oregon	9	3	2	106	4 384	83	185	2 991	36 961	19 746	56 470	2 318

* Hawaii has no incorporated places in the sense of functioning governmental units; however, in agreement with Hawaiian law, the Bureau of the Census reports data for census designated places (CDPs) which have been designated as place equivalents. Those CDPs, only for the state of Hawaii, with 2,500 or more population are recognized.

¹Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of the figures shown: 1-10 to 19 percent; 2-20 to 29 percent; 3-30 to 39 percent; 4-40 to 49 percent; 5-50 to 59 percent; 6-60 to 69 percent; 7-70 to 79 percent; 8-80 to 89 percent; 9-90 percent or more.

Table 3. Detailed Statistics by Industry: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	Value	Item	Value
311230, BREAKFAST CEREAL MFG		311230, BREAKFAST CEREAL MFG—Con.	
Companies ¹	number.. 48	Value added	\$1,000.. 6 671 896
All establishments	number.. 71	Total inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 331 064
Establishments with 1 to 19 employees	number.. 24	Finished goods inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 123 897
Establishments with 20 to 99 employees	number.. 14	Work-in-process inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 2 501
Establishments with 100 employees or more	number.. 33	Materials and supplies inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 204 666
All employees	number.. 14 695	Total inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 373 706
Total compensation ²	\$1,000.. 919 044	Finished goods inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 142 292
Annual payroll	\$1,000.. 728 053	Work-in-process inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 3 891
Total fringe benefits	\$1,000.. 190 991	Materials and supplies inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 227 523
Production workers, average for year	number.. 12 050	Gross book value of total assets at beginning of year	\$1,000.. 3 651 150
Production workers on March 12	number.. 12 038	Total capital expenditures (new and used)	\$1,000.. 254 248
Production workers on May 12	number.. 12 094	Capital expenditures for buildings and other structures (new and used)	\$1,000.. 28 287
Production workers on August 12	number.. 12 189	Capital expenditures for machinery and equipment (new and used)	\$1,000.. 225 961
Production workers on November 12	number.. 11 879	Total retirements ²	\$1,000.. 67 943
Production-worker hours	1,000.. 26 402	Gross book value of total assets at end of year	\$1,000.. 3 837 455
Production-worker wages	\$1,000.. 588 779	Total depreciation during year ²	\$1,000.. 244 386
Total cost of materials	\$1,000.. 2 596 231	Total rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 6 745
Cost of materials, parts, containers, etc., consumed	\$1,000.. 2 333 625	Buildings and other structures rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 2 051
Cost of resales	\$1,000.. 149 735	Machinery and equipment rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 4 694
Cost of fuels	\$1,000.. 41 435	Cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and other structures ³	\$1,000.. 11 589
Cost of purchased electricity	\$1,000.. 50 077	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 79
Cost of contract work	\$1,000.. 21 359	Cost of purchased services for the repair of machinery and equipment ³	\$1,000.. 45 366
Quantity of electricity purchased for heat and power	1,000 kWh.. 1 033 221	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 79
Quantity of electricity generated less sold for heat and power	1,000 kWh.. D	Cost of purchased communications services ³	\$1,000.. 3 564
Total value of shipments	\$1,000.. 9 248 342	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 79
Primary products value of shipments	\$1,000.. 7 117 830	Cost of purchased legal services ³	\$1,000.. 233
Secondary products value of shipments	\$1,000.. 1 673 336	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 79
Total miscellaneous receipts	\$1,000.. 457 176	Cost of purchased accounting and bookkeeping services ³	\$1,000.. 85
Value of resales	\$1,000.. 445 038	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 79
Contract receipts	\$1,000.. D	Cost of purchased advertising services ³	\$1,000.. 199
Other miscellaneous receipts	\$1,000.. D	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 79
Primary products specialization ratio	percent.. 80	Cost of purchased software and other data processing services ³	\$1,000.. 709
Value of primary products shipments made in all industries	\$1,000.. 7 594 811	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 79
Value of primary products shipments made in this industry	\$1,000.. 7 117 830	Cost of purchased refuse removal (including hazardous waste) services ³	\$1,000.. 3 217
Value of primary products shipments made in other industries	\$1,000.. 476 981	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 79
Coverage ratio	percent.. 93		

¹For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

²These items are collected in the ASM and estimated for the remaining establishments; therefore, the levels of estimation are higher than for other items in the table.

³Based on ASM sample data.

⁴A response coverage ratio is derived for this item by calculating the ratio of the weighted employment (establishment data multiplied by sample weight) for those ASM establishments that reported to the weighted total employment for all ASM establishments classified in this industry.

Note: The amounts shown for purchased services reflect only those services that establishments purchase from other companies.

Table 4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Employment size class	All establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)	
	E ¹	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)					Wages (\$1,000)
311230, BREAKFAST CEREAL MFG												
All establishments	1	71	47	14 695	728 053	12 050	26 402	588 779	6 671 896	2 596 231	9 248 342	254 248
Establishments with 1 to 4 employees	9	17	—	25	850	24	42	666	9 638	2 775	12 500	409
Establishments with 5 to 9 employees	9	1	—	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Establishments with 10 to 19 employees	3	6	—	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Establishments with 20 to 49 employees	5	6	6	197	7 443	109	270	3 311	36 287	22 432	58 440	3 051
Establishments with 50 to 99 employees	4	8	8	564	21 139	461	960	14 377	193 410	99 375	294 441	13 140
Establishments with 100 to 249 employees	1	15	15	2 553	90 072	2 075	4 237	65 630	737 163	321 299	1 060 114	28 434
Establishments with 250 to 499 employees	—	7	7	2 775	114 541	2 338	5 176	94 492	1 145 021	555 224	1 686 681	39 750
Establishments with 500 to 999 employees	—	8	8	4 990	288 730	3 998	9 534	238 584	3 015 139	1 061 634	4 063 015	109 493
Establishments with 1,000 to 2,499 employees	3	3	3	3 500	201 457	2 980	6 050	169 150	1 508 623	518 365	2 031 384	D
Establishments with 2,500 employees or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Administrative records ²	9	17	—	38	1 228	34	57	962	13 929	4 009	18 060	591

¹Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of the figures shown: 1–10 to 19 percent; 2–20 to 29 percent; 3–30 to 39 percent; 4–40 to 49 percent; 5–50 to 59 percent; 6–60 to 69 percent; 7–70 to 79 percent; 8–80 to 89 percent; 9–90 percent or more.

²Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. Data are also included in respective size classes shown.

Table 5. Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS industry or product class code	Industry or primary product class	All establishments	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)
			Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311230	Breakfast cereal mfg	71	14 695	728 053	12 050	26 402	588 779	6 671 896	2 596 231	9 248 342	254 248
3112301	Ready-to-serve cereal breakfast foods, except infant cereals	36	12 230	632 169	10 009	21 966	512 652	5 911 884	2 224 823	8 122 016	212 347
3112304	Other cereal breakfast foods, nec	13	2 185	88 792	1 787	3 813	70 225	686 871	352 821	1 035 952	36 400

Table 6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992

[Includes quantity and value of products of this industry produced by (1) establishments classified in this industry (primary) and (2) establishments classified in other industries (secondary). Transfers of products of this industry from one establishment of a company to another establishment of the same company (interplant transfers) are also included. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product code	Product	1997				1992			
		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments	
				Quantity	Value (\$1,000)			Quantity	Value (\$1,000)
311230	Breakfast cereals and related products	N	X	X	7 594 811	N	N	N	N
3112301	Ready-to-serve cereal breakfast foods, except infant cereals	N	X	X	6 877 827	N	X	X	7 207 814
31123011	Ready-to-serve corn flakes and other corn breakfast foods (except infant cereals), with or without fruits and/or nuts	N	X	X	2 175 047	N	X	X	N
3112301111	Ready-to-serve corn flakes and other corn breakfast foods (except infant cereals), with fruits (except infant cereals), without fruits or nuts	7	X	D	D	4	X	S	N
3112301121	Ready-to-serve corn flakes and other corn breakfast foods (except infant cereals), without fruits or nuts	17	X	D	D	12	X	S	N
31123012	Ready-to-serve wheat flakes and other corn breakfast foods (except infant cereals), with or without fruits and-or nuts	N	X	X	1 253 313	N	X	X	N
3112301231	Ready-to-serve wheat flakes and other wheat breakfast foods (except infant cereals), with fruits and-or nuts	7	X	\$258.8	463 675	8	X	N	N
3112301241	Ready-to-serve wheat flakes and other wheat breakfast foods (except infant cereals), without fruits or nuts	12	X	405.0	789 638	13	X	N	N
31123013	Ready-to-serve oat breakfast foods (except infant cereals), with or without fruits and-or nuts	N	X	X	1 274 297	N	X	X	N
3112301351	Ready-to-serve oat breakfast foods (except infant cereals), with fruits and-or nuts	5	X	S	62 834	12	X	S	N
3112301361	Ready-to-serve oat breakfast foods (except infant cereals), without fruits and-or nuts	10	X	526.5	1 211 463	8	X	S	N
31123014	Ready-to-serve rice breakfast foods (except infant cereals), with or without fruits and-or nuts	N	X	X	789 536	N	X	X	N
3112301471	Ready-to-serve rice breakfast foods (except infant cereals), with fruits and-or nuts	1	X	D	D	2	X	N	N
3112301481	Ready to serve rice breakfast foods (except infant cereals), without fruits of nuts	10	X	D	D	9	X	N	N
31123015	Ready-to-serve breakfast preparations of other grains and mixed grains (except infant cereals), with or without fruits and-or nuts	N	X	X	1 318 742	N	X	X	N
3112301591	Ready-to-serve breakfast preparations of other grains and mixed grains (except infant cereals), with fruits and-or nuts	6	X	D	D	13	X	S	N
31123015A1	Ready-to-serve breakfast preparations of other grains and mixed grains (except infant cereals), without fruits or nuts	10	X	D	D	13	X	S	N
3112301Y	Ready-to-serve cereal breakfast foods, except infant cereals, nsk	N	X	X	66 892	N	X	X	N
3112301YWV	Ready-to-serve cereal breakfast foods, except infant cereals, nsk	N	X	X	66 892	N	X	X	-
3112304	Other cereal breakfast foods, nec	N	X	X	690 561	N	X	X	N
31123041	Other cereal breakfast foods	N	X	X	688 549	N	X	X	N
3112304111	Infants' cereals, all types	2	X	D	D	3	X	D	D
3112304121	Instant hot cereals, all types of grains (mix with hot water and eat type)	6	X	39.0	384 915	5	X	D	D
3112304131	Farina and other wheat foods intended to be cooked before serving, except instant and infants' cereals	5	X	D	D	5	X	81.0	94 330
3112304141	Rolled oats and oatmeal intended to be cooked before serving, except instant and infants' cereals	10	X	S	92 411	7	X	422.3	168 950
3112304151	Cereal preparations of other grains and mixed grains intended to be cooked before serving, except instant and infants' cereals	4	X	3.6	36 065	N	X	X	N
3112304Y	Other cereal breakfast foods, nsk	N	X	X	2 012	N	X	X	N
3112304YWV	Other cereal breakfast foods, nsk	N	X	X	2 012	N	X	X	N
311230W	Cereal breakfast foods, nsk, total	N	X	X	26 423	N	X	X	N
311230WY	Cereal breakfast foods, nsk, total	N	X	X	26 423	N	X	X	N
311230WYWW	Cereal breakfast foods, nsk, for nonadministrative-record establishments	N	X	X	8 564	N	X	X	N
311230WYWY	Cereal breakfast foods, nsk, for administrative-record establishments	N	X	X	17 859	N	X	X	N

Additional information is available for this item: see Appendix F.

@ Additional data are available for these codes at the aggregate U.S. level in the Current Industrial Report (CIR) series; see Appendix F for the CIR survey number and title.

\$ This product is primary to more than one industry; see Appendix F for a listing of the related product codes.

Note: For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: P 10 to 19 percent estimated; Q 20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by S.

Table 6b. Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992

[Product classes covered are those that are economically significant and whose production is geographically dispersed, provided dispersion is not approximated by data in Table 2. Also, product classes are not shown if they are miscellaneous or "not specified by kind" classes. Statistics for some states are withheld because they are either less than \$2 million in product class shipments or they disclose data for individual companies in 1997. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanations of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product class code	Product class and geographic area	Value of product shipments (\$1,000)	
		1997	1992
3112301	READY-TO-SERVE CEREAL BREAKFAST FOODS, EXCEPT INFANT CEREALS		
	United States	6 877 827	7 207 814
	Illinois	738 423	805 258
	Missouri	240 807	N
3112304	OTHER CEREAL BREAKFAST FOODS, NEC		
	United States	690 561	N
	California	28 226	N

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.

@ Additional data are available for these codes at the aggregate U.S. level in the Current Industrial Report (CIR) series; see Appendix F for the CIR survey number and title.

\$ This product is primary to more than one industry; see Appendix F for a listing of the related product codes.

Table 7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1997 and 1992

[Includes quantity and cost of materials consumed or put into production by establishments classified only in this industry. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS material code	Material consumed	1997		1992	
		Quantity	Delivered cost (\$1,000)	Quantity	Delivered cost (\$1,000)
311230	BREAKFAST CEREAL MFG				
11114003	Wheat	910.9	72 079	N	N
11119913	Oats	S	103 950	N	N
11115003	Corn	D	D	N	N
11119911	Barley	S	9 606	N	N
11116000	Rice, rough	321.5	60 911	N	N
11110003	Other grains	S	6 291	N	N
31121119	Corn grits	419.5	47 170	N	N
31121121	Corn meal and flakes	S	58 408	N	N
31121101	Wheat flour	S	38 350	N	N
31121133	Flour, other than wheat	P723.1	100 307	N	N
31121131	Prepared four mixes	D	D	N	N
31131005	White sugar, cane and beet, in terms of sugar solids	608.9	370 255	N	N
31131009	Brown sugar, cane and beet, in terms of sugar solids	95.3	19 516	N	N
31100015	Fats and oils	87.4	38 940	N	N
31142307	Raisins	S	69 555	N	N
31142313	Dried fruits except raisins	S	23 401	N	N
31191103	Nut meats, dried or dehydrated	31.0	11 389	N	N
11100031	Nuts and nut meats, raw	S	40 234	N	N
001900A1	Packaging paper and plastics film, coated and laminated	X	152 376	X	N
001900A3	Bags; plastics, foil, and coated paper	X	74 363	X	N
32222401	Bags; uncoated paper and multiwall	X	D	X	N
32221001	Paperboard containers, boxes, and corrugated paperboard	X	484 114	X	N
00970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies	X	454 885	X	N
00971000	Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies, n.s.k.	X	47 954	X	N

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.

Note: For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: P 10 to 19 percent estimated; Q 20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by S.

Appendix A.

Explanation of Terms

BEGINNING- AND END-OF-YEAR INVENTORIES

Respondents were asked to report their beginning-of-year and end-of-year inventories at cost or market. Effective with the 1982 Economic Census, this change to a uniform instruction for reporting inventories was introduced for all sector reports. Prior to 1982, respondents were permitted to value inventories using any generally accepted accounting method (FIFO, LIFO, market, to name a few). Beginning in 1982, LIFO users were asked to first report inventory values prior to the LIFO adjustment and then to report the LIFO reserve and the LIFO value after adjustment for the reserve.

Inventory Data by Stage of Fabrication

Total inventories and three detailed components (1) finished goods, (2) work-in-process, and (3) materials, supplies, fuels, etc., were collected.

When using inventory data by stage of fabrication for “all industries” and at the three-digit subsector level, it should be noted that an item treated as a finished product by an establishment in one industry may be reported as a raw material by an establishment in a different industry. For example, the finished-product inventories of a steel mill would be reported as raw materials by a stamping plant. Such differences are present in the inventory figures by stage of fabrication shown for all publication levels.

COST OF MATERIALS

This term refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed, whether purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

Included in this item are:

1. Cost of parts, components, containers, etc.—Includes all raw materials, semifinished goods, parts, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year.
2. Cost of products bought and sold in the same condition.

3. Cost of fuels consumed for heat and power—Includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed, whether purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.
4. Cost of purchased electricity—The cost of purchased electric energy represents the amount actually used during the year for heat and power. In addition, information was collected on the quantity of electric energy generated by the establishment and the quantity of electric energy sold or transferred to other plants of the same company.
5. Cost of contract work—This term applies to work done by others on materials furnished by the manufacturing establishment. The actual cost of the material is to be reported on the cost of materials, parts, and containers line of this item. The term “Contract Work” refers to the fee a company pays to another company to perform a service.

Specific Materials Consumed

In addition to the total cost of materials, which every establishment was required to report, information also was collected for most manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. The inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. If less than \$25,000 of a listed material was consumed by an establishment, the cost data could be reported in the “Cost of all other materials...,” Census material code 00970099. Also, the cost of materials for small establishments for which administrative records or short forms were used was imputed into the “Materials not specified by kind,” Census materials code 00971000.

Duplication in Cost of Materials and Value of Shipment

The aggregate of the cost of materials and value of shipments figures for industry groups and for all manufacturing industries includes large amounts of duplication since the products of some industries are used as materials by others. This duplication results, in part, from the addition of related industries representing successive

stages in the production of a finished manufactured product. Examples are the addition of flour mills to bakeries in the food group and the addition of pulp mills to paper mills in the paper and allied products group of industries. Estimates of the overall extent of this duplication indicate that the value of manufactured products exclusive of such duplication (the value of finished manufactures) tends to approximate two-thirds of the total value of products reported in the survey.

Duplication of products within individual industries is significant within a number of industry groups, e.g., machinery and transportation industries. These industries frequently include complete machinery and their parts. In this case, the parts made for original equipment are materials consumed for assembly plants in the same industry.

Even when no significant amount of duplication is involved, value of shipments figures are deficient as measures of the relative economic importance of individual manufacturing industries or geographic areas because of the wide variation in ratio of materials, labor, and other processing costs of value of shipments, both among industries and within the same industry.

Before 1962, cost of materials and value of shipments were not published for some industries which included considerable duplication. Since then, these data have been published for all industries at the U.S. level and beginning in 1964, for all geographic levels.

COST OF PURCHASED SERVICES

Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) establishments were requested to provide information on the cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and other structures, the repair of machinery, communication services, legal services, accounting and bookkeeping services, advertising, software and other data processing services, and refuse removal. Each of these items reflects the costs paid directly by the establishment and excludes salaries paid to employees of the establishment for these services.

Included in the cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and machinery are payments made for all maintenance and repair work on buildings and equipment. Payments made to other establishments of the same company and for repair and maintenance of any leased property also are included. Extensive repairs or reconstruction that was capitalized is considered capital expenditures and is, therefore, excluded from this item. Repair and maintenance costs provided by an owner as part of a rental contract or incurred directly by an establishment in using its own work force also are excluded.

Included in the cost of purchased advertising services are payments for printing, media coverage, and other advertising services and materials.

Included in the cost of purchased software and other data processing services are all purchases by the establishment from other companies. Excluded are services provided by other establishments of the same company (such as by a separate data processing unit).

Included in the cost of purchased refuse removal services are all costs of refuse removal services paid by the establishment, including costs for hazardous waste removal or treatment. Excluded are all costs included in rental payments or as capital expenditures.

Response Coverage Ratio

A response coverage ratio is a measure of the extent to which respondents report for an item. The estimate is made by calculating the ratio value of the weighted total employment data for all the ASM establishments that report the item to the weighted total employment data for all ASM establishments classified in an industry (reporters and non-reporters).

DEPRECIATION CHARGES FOR FIXED ASSETS

This item includes depreciation and amortization charged during the year against assets. Depreciation charged against fixed assets acquired since the beginning of the year and against assets sold or retired during the year are components of this category. Respondents were requested to make certain that they did not report accumulated depreciation.

EMPLOYEES

This item includes all full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments during any part of the pay period which included the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employees" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average for the payroll periods including the 12th of March, May, August, and November.

Production Workers

This item includes workers (up through the line-supervisor level) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, receiving, storing, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping (but not delivering), maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e.g., power plant), recordkeeping, and other services closely associated with these production operations at the establishment covered by the report. Employees above the working-supervisor level are excluded from this item.

All Other Employees

This item covers nonproduction employees of the manufacturing establishment including those engaged in factory supervision above the line-supervisor level. It

includes sales (including driver-salespersons), sales delivery (highway truck drivers and their helpers), advertising, credit, collection, installation and servicing of own products, clerical and routine office functions, executive, purchasing, financing, legal, personnel (including cafeteria, medical, etc.), professional, and technical employees. Also included are employees on the payroll of the manufacturing establishment engaged in the construction of major additions or alterations utilized as a separate work force.

FRINGE BENEFITS

Fringe benefits are divided into legally required expenditures and payments for voluntary programs. The legally required portion consists primarily of Federal old age and survivors' insurance, unemployment compensation, and workers' compensation. Payments for voluntary programs include all programs not specifically required by legislation whether they were employer initiated or the result of collective bargaining. They include the employer portion of such plans as insurance premiums, premiums for supplemental accident and sickness insurance, pension plans, supplemental unemployment compensation, welfare plans, stock purchase plans on which the employer payment is not subject to withholding tax, and deferred profit-sharing plans. They exclude such items as company-operated cafeterias, in-plant medical services, free parking lots, discounts on employee purchases, and uniforms and work clothing for employees.

GROSS BOOK VALUE OF DEPRECIABLE ASSETS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR (BOY) AND END OF YEAR (EOY)

Total value of depreciable assets is collected on all census forms. It shows the value of depreciable assets for the beginning of year and end of year. The data encompass all fixed depreciable assets on the books of establishments. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, machinery, and equipment (production, office, and transportation equipment) for which depreciation reserves are maintained. Excluded are nondepreciable capital assets including inventories and intangible assets, such as timber and mineral rights.

The definition of fixed depreciable assets is consistent with the definition of capital expenditures. For example, expenditures include actual capital outlays during the year rather than the final value of equipment put in place and buildings completed during the year. Accordingly, the value of assets at the end of the year includes the value of construction in progress.

In addition, respondents were requested to make certain that assets at the beginning of the year plus capital expenditures, less retirements, equaled assets at the end of the year.

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND COMPANIES

A separate report was required for each manufacturing establishment (plant) with one employee or more. An establishment is defined as a single physical location where manufacturing is performed. A company, on the other hand, is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

If the company operated at different physical locations, even if the individual locations were producing the same line of goods, a separate report was requested for each location. If the company operated in two or more distinct lines of manufacturing at the same location, a separate report was requested for each activity.

An establishment not in operation for any portion of the year was requested to return the report form with the proper notation in the "Operational Status" section of the form. In addition, the establishment was requested to report data on any employees, capital expenditures, inventories, or shipments from inventories during the year.

PAYROLL

This item includes the gross earnings of all employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments paid in the calendar year. Respondents were told they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax. It includes all forms of compensation, such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' social security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of corporations; it excludes payments to proprietors or partners of unincorporated concerns. Also excluded are payments to members of Armed Forces and pensioners carried on the active payrolls of manufacturing establishments.

The census definition of payrolls is identical to that recommended to all Federal statistical agencies by the Office of Management and Budget. It should be noted that this definition does not include employers' social security contributions or other nonpayroll labor costs, such as employees' pension plans, group insurance premiums, and workers' compensation.

The ASM provides estimates of employers' total supplemental labor costs (those required by Federal and state laws and those incurred voluntarily or as part of collective bargaining agreements).

PRODUCT CODES AND CLASSES OF PRODUCTS

NAICS United States industries are identified by a six-digit code, in contrast to the four-digit SIC code. The longer code accommodates the large number of sectors and allows more flexibility in designing subsectors. Each

product or service is assigned a ten-digit code. The product coding structure represents an extension by the Census Bureau of the six-digit industry classifications of the manufacturing and mining sectors. The classification system operates so that the industrial coverage is progressively narrower with the successive addition of digits. This is illustrated as follows:

NAICS level	NAICS code	Description
Industry	33461	Manufacturing and reproduction of magnetic and optical media
U.S. industry	334612	Reproduction of software
Product class	3346120	Prerecorded compact disc (except software), tape, and record reproducing
BLS link code	3346120X	
Product code	3346120XXX	

As in previous censuses, data were collected for most industries on the quantity and value of individual products shipped. In the 1997 census program, information was collected on the output of almost 10,000 individual product items.

In the new system, there are about 1,500 product classes (seven-digit codes), about 6,000 census products (ten-digit codes), and an additional 3,700 CIR products (ten-digit codes). The ten-digit products are considered the primary products of the industry with the same first six digits.

The list of products for which separate information was collected was prepared after consultation with industry and government representatives. Comparability with previous figures was given considerable weight in the selection of product categories so that comparable 1992 information is presented for most products.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if quantity was not significant or could not be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected.

Shipments include both commercial shipments and transfers of products to other plants of the same company. For industries in which a considerable portion of the total shipments is transferred to other plants of the same company, separate information on interplant transfers also was collected. Moreover, for products that are used to a large degree within the same establishment as materials or components in the fabrication of other products, total production and often consumption of the item within the plant (quantity produced and consumed) was collected. Typically, the information on production also was collected for products for which there are significant differences between total production and shipments in a given year because of wide fluctuations in finished goods inventories. Other measures of output of products with long production cycles were used as appropriate and feasible.

PRIMARY PRODUCT CLASS CODE

This file presents selected statistics for establishments according to their degree of specialization in products primary to their industry. This field contains either the six-digit North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) industry code corresponding to all establishments in the industry, or the seven-digit NAICS product class code for all establishments within the industry that are specialized in a particular product class. Product class specialization is determined by evaluating the ratio of the largest primary product class shipments to total product shipments (primary plus secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishment.

PRODUCTION-WORKER HOURS

This item covers hours worked or paid for at the plant, including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave.

QUANTITY OF ELECTRIC ENERGY CONSUMED FOR HEAT AND POWER

Data on the cost of purchased electric energy were collected on all census forms. However, data on the quantity of purchased electric energy were collected only on the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) form. In addition, information is collected on the quantity of electric energy generated by the establishment and the quantity of electric energy sold or transferred to other plants of the same company.

RENTAL PAYMENTS

Total rental payments are collected on all census forms. However, the breakdown between rental payments for buildings and other structures and rental payments for machinery and equipment is collected only on the ASM forms. This item includes rental payments for the use of all items for which depreciation reserves would be maintained if they were owned by the establishment, e.g., structures and buildings, and production, office, and transportation equipment. Excluded are royalties and other payments for the use of intangibles and depletable assets and land rents where separable.

When an establishment of a multiestablishment company was charged rent by another part of the same company for the use of assets owned by the company, it was instructed to exclude that cost from rental payments. However, the book value (original cost) of these company-owned assets was to be reported as assets of the establishment at the end of the year.

If there were assets at an establishment rented from another company and the rents were paid centrally by the head office of the establishment, the company was instructed to report these rental payments as if they were paid directly by the establishment.

RETIREMENTS OF DEPRECIABLE ASSETS

Included in this item is the gross value of assets sold, retired, scrapped, destroyed, etc., during the calendar year. When a complete operation or establishment changed ownership, the respondent was instructed to report the value of the assets sold at the original cost as recorded in the books of the seller. The respondent also was requested to report retirements of equipment or structures owned by a parent company that the establishment was using as if it were a tenant.

TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES (NEW AND USED)

For establishments in operation and any known plants under construction, manufacturers were asked to report their new and used expenditures for (1) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments and (2) machinery and equipment used for replacement and additions to plant capacity if they were of the type for which depreciation accounts were ordinarily maintained.

Totals for expenditures include the costs of assets leased from nonmanufacturing concerns through capital leases. New facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations are excluded. Also excluded are expenditures for land and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses.

For any equipment or structure transferred for the use of the reporting establishment by the parent company or one of its subsidiaries, the value at which it was transferred to the establishment was to be reported. If an establishment changed ownership during the year, the cost of the fixed assets (building and equipment) was to be reported.

VALUE ADDED

This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments (products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered). The result of this calculation is adjusted by the addition of value added by merchandising operations (i.e., the difference between the sales value and the cost of merchandise sold without further manufacture, processing, or assembly) plus the net change in finished goods and work-in-process between the beginning and end-of-year inventories.

For those industries where value of production is collected instead of value of shipments, value added is adjusted only for the change in work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of year. For those

industries where value of work done is collected, the value added does not include an adjustment for the change in finished goods or work-in-process inventories.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the figure for value of shipments that results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

VALUE OF SHIPMENTS

This item covers the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts, such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sales of products bought and sold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from material owned by it, whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value, including not only the direct cost of production but also a reasonable proportion of “all other costs” (including company overhead) and profit.

In addition to the value for NAICS defined products, aggregates of the following categories of miscellaneous receipts are reported as part of a total establishment’s value of product shipments:

1. Reported contract work—Receipts for work or services that a plant performed for others on their materials.
2. Value of resales—Sales of products brought and sold without further manufacture, processing, or assembly.
3. Other miscellaneous receipts—Such as repair work, installation, sales of scrap, etc.

Industry primary product value of shipments represents one of the three components of value of shipments. These components are:

1. Primary products value of shipments.
2. Secondary product value of shipments.
3. Total miscellaneous receipts.

Primary product shipments is used in the calculations of industry specialization ratio and industry coverage ratio. The term “Value of primary products shipments made in this industry” is used in this publication and refers to the same data.

Duplication in Cost of Materials and Value of Shipment

The aggregate of the cost of materials and value of shipments figures for industry groups and for all manufacturing industries includes large amounts of duplication since the products of some industries are used as materials by others. This duplication results, in part, from the addition of related industries representing successive stages in the production of a finished manufactured product. Examples are the addition of flour mills to bakeries in the food group and the addition of pulp mills to paper mills in the paper and allied products group of industries. Estimates of the overall extent of this duplication indicate that the value of manufactured products exclusive of such duplication (the value of finished manufactures) tends to approximate two-thirds of the total value of products reported in the annual survey.

Duplication of products within individual industries is significant within a number of industry groups, e.g., machinery and transportation industries. These industries frequently include complete machinery and their parts. In this case, the parts made for original equipment are materials consumed for assembly plants in the same industry.

Even when no significant amount of duplication is involved, value of shipments figures are deficient as measures of the relative economic importance of individual manufacturing industries or geographic areas because of the wide variation in ratio of materials, labor, and other processing costs of value of shipments, both among industries and within the same industry.

Before 1962, cost of materials and value of shipments were not published for some industries which included considerable duplication. Since then, these data have been published for all industries at the U.S. level and beginning in 1964, for all geographic levels.

Specialization and Coverage Ratios

These items are not collected on the report forms but are derived from the data shown in Table 3. An establishment is classified in a particular industry if its shipments of primary products of that industry exceed in value its shipments of the products of any other single industry.

An establishment's shipments include those products assigned to an industry (primary products), those considered primary to other industries (secondary products), and receipts for miscellaneous activities (merchandising, contract work, resales, etc.). Specialization and coverage ratios have been developed to measure the relationship of primary product shipments to the data on shipments for the industry shown in Tables 1a through 5 and data on product shipments shown in Tables 6a and 6b.

Specialization ratio represents the ratio of primary product shipments to total product shipments (primary and secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishments classified in the industry.

Coverage ratio represents the ratio of primary products shipped by the establishments classified in the industry to the total shipments of such products that are shipped by all manufacturing establishments wherever classified.

Appendix B.

NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions

311230 BREAKFAST CEREAL MANUFACTURING

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing breakfast cereal foods.

The data published with NAICS code 311230 include the following SIC industry:

2043 Cereal breakfast foods (pt)

Appendix C.

Coverage and Methodology

MAIL/NONMAIL UNIVERSE

The manufacturing universe includes about 400,000 establishments. This number includes those industries in the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) definition of manufacturing, but not those industries leaving the manufacturing sector in the classification change. The amounts of information requested from manufacturing establishments were dependent upon a number of factors. The more important considerations were the size of the company and whether it was included in the annual survey of manufactures (ASM). The methods of obtaining information for the various subsets of the universe to arrive at the aggregate figures shown in the publication are described below:

1. Small single-establishment companies not sent a report form.

Approximately 40 percent of the manufacturing establishments were small single-establishment companies that were excused from filing a census report. Selection of these establishments was based on two factors: annual payroll and our ability to assign the correct six-digit NAICS industry classification to the establishment. For each four-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) industry code, an annual payroll cutoff was determined. These cutoffs were derived so that the establishments with payroll less than the cutoff were expected to account for no more than 3 percent of the value of shipments for the industry. Generally, all single-establishment companies with less than 5 employees were excused, while all establishments with more than 20 employees were mailed forms. Establishments below the cutoff that could not be directly assigned a six-digit NAICS code were mailed a classification report which requested information for assigning NAICS industry codes. Establishments below the cutoff that could be directly assigned a six-digit NAICS code were excused from filing any report. For below cutoff establishments, information on the physical location, payroll, and receipts was obtained from the administrative records of other Federal agencies under special arrangements that safeguarded their confidentiality.

Estimates of data for these small establishments were developed using industry averages in conjunction with the administrative information. The value of shipments and cost of materials were not distributed among specific products and materials for these

establishments but were included in the product and material “not specified by kind” (nsk) categories.

The industry classification codes included in the administrative-record files were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. As a result, an indeterminate number of establishments were erroneously coded to a four-digit SIC industry and then erroneously re-coded to a six-digit NAICS industry. This was especially true whenever there was a relatively fine line of demarcation between industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity.

Sometimes the administrative-record cases had only two- or three-digit SIC group classification codes available in the files. For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, these establishments were sent a separate classification form, which requested information on the products and services of the establishment. This form was used to code many of these establishments to the appropriate six-digit NAICS level. Establishments that did not return the classification form were coded later to those six-digit NAICS industries identified as “All other” industries within the given subsector.

As a result of these situations, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified by industry. However, such possible misclassification has no significant effect on the statistics other than on the number of companies and establishments.

The total establishment count for individual industries should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the count of total number of establishments.

2. Establishments sent a report form.

The establishments covered in the mail canvass were divided into three groups:

- a. ASM sample establishments.

This group accounts for approximately 15 percent of all manufacturing establishments. The ASM panel covers all the units of large manufacturing establishments as well as a sample of the medium and smaller establishments. The probability of selection was proportionate to size. For more information, see the Description of the ASM Survey Sample.

In an economic census year, the ASM report form (MA-1000) replaces the first page of the regular census form for those establishments included in the ASM. In addition to information on employment, payroll, and other items normally requested on the regular census form, establishments in the ASM sample were requested to supply additional information on gross book value of assets and capital expenditures. ASM establishments were also requested to provide information on retirements, depreciation, rental payments, and supplemental labor costs. For establishments not included in the ASM, these additional items were estimated using relationships observed in the ASM establishment data. The census statistics for these variables are a sum of the ASM establishment data and the estimated data for non-ASM establishments. ASM establishments were also requested to provide information for selected purchased services. The census statistics for the purchased service items were derived solely from the ASM establishments. See Appendix A, Explanation of Terms for an explanation of these items. The census part of the report form is 1 of 220 versions containing product, material, and special inquiries. The diversity of manufacturing activities necessitated the use of this many forms to canvass the 480 manufacturing industries. Each form was developed for a group of related industries.

Appearing on each form was a list of products primary to the group of related industries as well as secondary products and miscellaneous services that establishments classified in these industries were likely to perform. Respondents were requested to identify the products, the value of each product, and, in many cases, the quantity of the product shipped during the survey year. Space also was provided for the respondent to describe products not specifically identified on the form.

The report form also contained a materials-consumed inquiry which varied from form to form depending on the industries being canvassed. The respondents were asked to review a list of materials generally used in their production processes. From this list, each establishment was requested to identify those materials consumed during the survey year, the cost of each, and, in certain cases, the quantity consumed. Once again, space was provided for the respondent to describe significant materials not identified on the form.

A wide variety of special inquiries was included to measure activities peculiar to a given industry, such as operations performed and equipment used.

b. Large and medium establishments (non-ASM).

Approximately 30 percent of all manufacturing establishments were included in this group. A variable cutoff, based on administrative-record payroll data and determined on an industry-by-industry basis, was used to select those establishments that were to receive 1 of the 220 economic census – manufacturing regular forms. The first page, requesting establishment data for items such as employment and payroll, was standard but did not contain the detailed statistics included on the ASM form. The product, material, and special inquiry sections supplied were based on the historical industry classification of the establishment.

c. Small single-establishment companies (non-ASM).

This group includes approximately 15 percent of all manufacturing establishments. For those industries where application of the variable cutoff for administrative-record cases resulted in a large number of small establishments being included in the mail canvass, an abbreviated or short form was used. These establishments received 1 of the 31 versions of the short form, which requested summary product and material data and totals but no details on employment, payroll, cost of materials, inventories, and capital expenditures.

Use of the short form has no adverse effect on published totals for the industry statistics because the same data were collected on the short form as on the long form. However, detailed information on products and materials consumed was not collected on the short form; thus, its use would increase the value of the nsk categories.

INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION OF ESTABLISHMENTS

Each of the establishments covered in the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing was classified in 1 of 480 industries (473 manufacturing industries and 7 former manufacturing industries) in accordance with the industry definitions in the 1997 NAICS Manual. This is the first edition of the NAICS Manual and it is a major change from the 1987 SIC Manual that was used previously. Appendix A of the 1997 NAICS Manual notes the comparability between the 1987 SIC and 1997 NAICS classification systems. When applicable, Appendix G of this report shows the product class and product comparability between the two systems for data in this report.

In the NAICS system, an industry is generally defined as a group of establishments that have similar production processes. To the extent practical, the system uses supply-based or production-oriented concepts in defining industries. The resulting group of establishments must be significant in terms of number, value added by manufacture, value of shipments, and number of employees.

The coding system works in such a way that the definitions progressively become narrower with successive additions of numerical digits. In the manufacturing sector for 1997, there are 21 subsectors (three-digit NAICS), 86 industry groups (four-digit NAICS), 184 NAICS industries (five-digit NAICS) that are comparable with Canadian and Mexican classification, and 473 U.S. industries (six-digit NAICS). This represents an expansion of the four-digit SIC-based U.S. industries from 459 in 1987. Product classes and products of the manufacturing industries have been assigned codes based on the industry from which they originate. In the new system, there are about 1,500 product classes (seven-digit codes), about 6,000 census products, and an additional 3,700 CIR products (ten-digit codes). The ten-digit products are considered the primary products of the industry with the same first six digits. These counts do not include the seven former manufacturing industries that are included in the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing.

For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, all establishments were classified in particular industries based on the products they produced. If an establishment made products of more than one industry, it was classified in the industry with the largest product value. For 1997, there were no “resistance rules” or “frozen industries.”

In ASM years, establishments included in the ASM sample with certainty weights are reclassified by industry only if the change in the primary activity from the prior year is significant or if the change has occurred for 2 successive years. This procedure prevents reclassification when there are minor shifts in product mix.

In ASM years, establishments included in the ASM sample with noncertainty weight are not shifted from one industry classification to another. They are retained in the industry where they were classified in the base census year. However, in the following census year, these ASM plants are allowed to shift from one industry to another.

The results of these rules covering the switching of plants from one industry classification to another are that some industries comprise different mixes of establishments in different survey years. Hence, comparisons between prior-year and current-year published totals, particularly at the six-digit NAICS level, should be viewed with caution. This is particularly true for the comparison between the data shown for a census year versus the data shown for the previous ASM year.

As previously noted, the small establishments that may have been misclassified by industry are usually administrative-record cases whose industry codes were assigned on the basis of incomplete descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. Such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than on the number of companies and establishments.

Establishments frequently make products classified both in their industry (primary products) and other industries (secondary products). Industry statistics (employment, payroll, value added by manufacture, value of shipments, etc.) reflect the activities of the establishments which may make both primary and secondary products. Product statistics, however, represent the output of all establishments without regard for the classification of the producing establishment. For this reason, when relating the industry statistics, especially the value of shipments, to the product statistics, the composition of the industry’s output should be considered.

The extent to which industry and product statistics may be matched with each other is measured by the primary product specialization ratio and the coverage ratio. The primary product specialization ratio is the proportion of industry shipments accounted for by the primary products of establishments classified in the industry. The coverage ratio is the proportion of product shipments accounted for by establishments classified in the industry.

ESTABLISHMENT BASIS OF REPORTING

The economic census – manufacturing is conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each location or establishment. The ASM also is conducted on an establishment basis, but separate reports are filed for just those establishments selected in the sample. Companies engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location are requested to submit separate reports if the plant records permit such a separation and if the activities are substantial in size.

In 1997, as in earlier years, a minimum size limit was set for inclusion of establishments in the census. All establishments employing one person or more at any time during the census year are included. The same size limitation has applied since 1947 in censuses and annual surveys of manufactures. In the 1939 and earlier censuses, establishments with less than \$5,000 value of products were excluded. The change in the minimum size limit in 1947 does not appreciably affect the historical comparability of the census figures except for data on number of establishments for a few industries.

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing excludes data for central administrative offices (CAOs). These would include separately operated administrative offices, warehouses, garages, and other auxiliary units that service manufacturing establishments of the same company. These data are published in a separate report series.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASM SURVEY SAMPLE

The annual survey of manufactures (ASM) sample is drawn for the second survey year after a census. The most recent sample was drawn for the 1994 survey year based on the 1992 Census of Manufactures. This sample will be in place through the 1998 ASM.

In 1992, there were approximately 370,000 individual manufacturing establishments. For sample efficiency and cost considerations, the 1992 manufacturing population was partitioned into two components for developing estimates within the ASM; a mail stratum and a nonmail stratum.

Mail stratum. The mail stratum of the survey is comprised of larger single-location manufacturing companies and all manufacturing establishments of multiunit companies (companies that operate at more than one physical location). Approximately 230,000 of the 370,000 establishments in the 1992 census were assigned to the mail stratum. On an annual basis, the mail stratum is supplemented with larger, newly active single-location companies identified from a list provided by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and new manufacturing locations of multiunit companies identified from the Census Bureau's Company Organization Survey (COS).

For the 1994 survey, a new sample of approximately 58,000 individual establishments was selected from the mail stratum assembled from the 1992 census. Supplemental samples representing both 1993 and 1994 births (newly active establishments that were not included in the 1992 census) were also selected. Establishments selected for the sample are mailed an ASM survey questionnaire for each year through 1998.

The 1994-98 ASM sample design is similar to the one used since 1984. Companies in the 1992 Census of Manufactures with manufacturing shipments of at least \$500 million were defined as company certainties. For these large companies, each manufacturing establishment is included in the mail sample. For the 1994-98 sample, there are approximately 650 certainty companies collectively accounting for over 18,000 establishments.

For the remaining portion of the mail component of the survey, the establishment was defined as the sample unit. All establishments with 250 employees or more were defined as employment certainties. In addition, all establishments producing products in SIC 3571 (Electronic Computers) were defined as certainties. Across these three arbitrary certainty classes, there were approximately 25,000 establishments included in the sample with certainty. Collectively, these certainty establishments accounted for approximately 80 percent of the total value of shipments in the 1992 Census of Manufactures.

Smaller establishments in the remaining portion of the mail stratum were sampled with probabilities ranging from .02 to 1.00. The initial probabilities of selection assigned to these establishments were proportionate to a measure-of-size determined for each establishment. The measure-of-size was a function of the establishment's 1992 industry classification, its 1992 product class data, and the historical variability of the year-to-year estimates of the product class estimates. For each product class (1,755) and four-digit industry (459), a desired reliability

constraint was specified. Using a technique developed by Dr. James R. Chromy of the Research Triangle Institute, the initial establishment probabilities were optimized such that the expected sample satisfied all industry and product class reliability constraints while the sample size was minimized. This technique reduces the likelihood of selecting nonrepresentative samples for individual product classes or industries.

This method of assigning probabilities based on product class shipments is motivated by our primary desire to produce reliable estimates of both product class and industry shipments. The high correlation between shipments and employment, value-added, and other general statistics assures that these variables will also be well represented by the sample. The actual sample selection procedure uses an independent chance of selection method (Poisson sampling) which permits us to prevent small establishments from being selected in consecutive samples without introducing a bias into the survey estimates.

Nonmail component. The initial nonmail component of the survey was comprised of approximately 140,000 small, single-establishment companies that were tabulated as administrative records in the 1992 Census of Manufactures. The nonmail stratum is also supplemented annually using the list of newly active single-location companies provided by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and payroll cutoffs. Companies with payroll below the payroll cutoff are added to the nonmail stratum. For this portion of the population, sampling is not used. The data for this group are estimated based on selected information obtained annually from the administrative records of the IRS and Social Security Administration (SSA). This administrative information, which includes payroll, total employment, industry classification, and physical location, is obtained under conditions which safeguard the confidentiality of both tax and census records.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASM ESTIMATING PROCEDURE

Most of the ASM estimates derived for the mail stratum are computed using a difference estimator. At the establishment level, there is a strong correlation between the current-year data values and the corresponding 1992 (base) data values. Therefore, within the mailed stratum, for each item at each level of aggregation, an estimate of the "difference" between the current year and the base year is computed from sample cases and added to the corresponding base-year values. For the 1993-1997 ASM estimates, the 1992 Census of Manufactures values serve as the base year. For the 1998 ASM, the base will be updated to be the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing.

Due to the positive year-to-year correlation, estimates derived using this methodology are generally more reliable than comparable estimates developed from the current sample data alone. Estimates for the capital expenditures variables are not generated using the difference

estimator because the year-to-year correlations are considerably weaker. The standard linear estimator is used for these variables.

For the nonmail stratum, estimates for payroll and employment are directly tabulated from the administrative-record data provided by IRS and SSA. Estimates of data other than payroll and employment are developed from industry averages. Although the nonmail stratum contains approximately 170,000 individual establishments in 1994, it accounts for less than 2 percent of the estimate for total value of shipments at the total manufacturing level.

Corresponding estimates for the mail and nonmail components are combined to produce the estimates included in this publication.

QUALIFICATIONS OF THE ASM DATA

The estimates developed from the sample are apt to differ somewhat from the results of a survey covering all companies in the sample lists but otherwise conducted under essentially the same conditions as the actual sample survey. The estimates of the magnitude of the sampling errors (the difference between the estimates obtained and the results theoretically obtained from a comparable, complete-coverage survey) are provided by the standard errors of estimates.

The particular sample selected for the ASM is one of many similar probability samples that, by chance, might have been selected under the same specifications. Each of the possible samples would yield somewhat different sets of results, and the standard errors are measures of the variation of all the possible sample estimates around the theoretically comparable, complete-coverage values.

Estimates of the standard errors have been computed from the sample data for selected ASM statistics in this report. They are represented in the form of relative standard errors (the standard errors divided by the estimated values to which they refer).

In conjunction with its associated estimate, the relative standard error may be used to define confidence intervals (ranges that would include the comparable, complete-coverage value for specified percentages of all the possible samples).

The complete-coverage value would be included in the range:

From one standard error below to one standard error above the derived estimate for about two-thirds of all possible samples.

From two standard errors below to two standard errors above the derived estimate for about 19 out of 20 of all possible samples.

From three standard errors below to three standard errors above the derived estimate for nearly all samples.

An inference that the comparable, complete-survey result would be within the indicated ranges would be correct in approximately the relative frequencies shown. Those proportions, therefore, may be interpreted as defining the confidence that the estimates from a particular sample would differ from complete-coverage results by as much as one, two, or three standard errors, respectively.

For example, suppose an estimated total is shown at 50,000 with an associated relative standard error of 2 percent, that is, a standard error of 1,000 (2 percent of 50,000). There is approximately 67 percent confidence that the interval 49,000 to 51,000 includes the complete-coverage total, about 95 percent confidence that the interval 48,000 to 52,000 includes the complete-coverage total, and almost certain confidence that the interval 47,000 to 53,000 includes the complete-coverage total.

In addition to the sample errors, the estimates are subject to various response and operational errors: errors of collection, reporting, coding, transcription, imputation for nonresponse, etc. These operational errors also would occur if a complete canvass were to be conducted under the same conditions as the survey. Explicit measures of their effects generally are not available. However, it is believed that most of the important operational errors were detected and corrected during the Census Bureau's review of the data for reasonableness and consistency. The small operational errors usually remain. To some extent, they are compensating in the aggregated totals shown. When important operational errors were detected too late to correct the estimates, the data were suppressed or were specifically qualified in the tables.

As derived, the estimated standard errors included part of the effect of the operational errors. The total errors, which depend upon the joint effect of the sampling and operational errors, are usually of the order of size indicated by the standard error, or moderately higher. However, for particular estimates, the total error may considerably exceed the standard errors shown. Any figures shown in the tables in this publication having an associated standard error exceeding 15 percent may be combined with higher level totals, creating a broader aggregate, which then may be of acceptable reliability.

DATA FROM THE CURRENT INDUSTRIAL REPORTS (CIR)

The CIR program provides product statistics for selected manufacturing industries at the U.S. level annually and, in some cases, monthly and/or quarterly. When detail product data are collected in the CIR, they are not also collected in the census. However, the annual CIR data are included in the census Product Summary report.

The CIR program uses a unified data collection, processing, and publication system. The Census Bureau updates the survey panels for most reports annually and reconciles the estimates to the results of the broader-based annual survey of manufactures and the economic

census – manufacturing. The economic census – manufacturing provides a complete list of all producers of the products covered by the CIR program and serves as the primary source for CIR sampling. Where a small number of producers exist, CIR surveys cover all known producers of a product. However, when the number of producers is large, cutoff and random sampling techniques are used. Surveys are continually reviewed and modified to provide the most up-to-date information on products produced. While the CIR program includes both mandatory and voluntary surveys, the annual data are mandatory.

DUPLICATION IN COST OF MATERIALS AND VALUE OF SHIPMENTS

Data for cost of materials and value of shipments include varying amounts of duplication, especially at higher levels of aggregation. This is because the products of one establishment may be the materials of another. The value added statistics avoid this duplication and are, for most purposes, the best measure for comparing the relative economic importance of industries and geographic areas.

VALUE OF INDUSTRY SHIPMENTS COMPARED WITH VALUE OF PRODUCT SHIPMENTS

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing shows value of shipments data for industries and products. In the industry statistics tables and files, these data represent the total value of shipments of all establishments classified in a particular industry. The data include the shipments of the products classified in the industry (primary to the industry), products classified in other industries (secondary to the industry), and miscellaneous receipts (repair work, sale of scrap, research and development, installation receipts, and resales). Value of product shipments shown in the products statistics tables and files represent the total value of all products shipped that are classified as primary to an industry regardless of the classification of the producing establishment.

Appendix D. Geographic Notes

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix E. Metropolitan Areas

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix F. Footnotes for Products Statistics and Materials Consumed by Kind

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix G. Comparability of Product Classes and Product Codes: 1997 to 1992

1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published	1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published	1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published
31111111	20473	20473	311211561	2041117	2041117	3112217	20463	20463
311111111	2047321	2047321	311211671	2041121	2041121	3112217111	2046353	2046353
311111121	2047323	2047323	311211681	2041123	2041123	3112217121	2046354	2046354
311111231	2047326	2047326	311211791	2041126	2041126	3112217131	2046356	2046356
311111341	2047338	2047338	3112117A1	2041129	2041129	3112217141	2046359	2046359
311111YVW	2047300	2047300	3112117B1	2041128	2041128	3112217YVW	2046300	2046300
3111114	20474	20474	3112118C1	2041131	2041131	311221A	20464	20464
3111114111	2047441	2047441	3112118D1	2041151	2041151	311221A111	2046462	2046462
3111114221	2047443	2047443	3112118E1	2041161	2041161	311221A221	2046465	2046465
3111114231	2047445	2047445	3112118F1	2041198	2041198	311221A231	2046472	2046472
3111114341	2047454	2047454	311211YVW	2041100	2041100	311221A241	2046475	2046475
3111114351	2047457	2047457	3112114	20412	20412	311221AYVW	2046400	2046400
3111114YVW	2047400	2047400	3112114111	2041213	2041213	311221W	20460	20460
311111W	20470	20470	3112114121	2041219	2041219	311221WYVW	2046000	2046000
311111WYVW	2047000	2047000	3112114YVW	2041200	2041200	311221WYVW	2046002	2046002
311111WYVY	2047002	2047002	3112117	20413	20413	3112221	20751	20751
3111191	20481	20481	3112117111	2041311	2041311	3112221111	2075113	2075113
3111191111	2048111	2048111	3112117121	2041315	2041315	3112221221	2075115	2075115
311119121	2048115	2048115	3112117131	2041321	2041321	3112221231	2075121	2075121
3111191231	2048116	2048116	3112117141	2041323	2041323	3112221241	2075131	2075131
3111191341	2048118	2048118	3112117151	2041365	2041365	3112221YVW	2075100	2075100
3111191351	2048121	2048121	3112117161	2041393	2041393	3112224	20752 pt	20752 pt
3111191361	2048122	2048122	3112117171	2041395	2041395	3112224111	2075211	2075211
3111191371	2048123	2048123	3112117181	2041397	2041397	3112224221	2075231	2075231
3111191381	2048124	2048124	3112117YVW	2041300	2041300	3112224231	2075251	2075251
3111191391	2048131	2048131	311211A	20415	20415	3112224241	2075261	2075261
31111913A1	2048132	2048132	311211A111	2041511	2041511	3112224261	2075297	2075297
31111913B1	2048133	2048133	311211A121	2041513	2041513	3112224YVW	2075200 pt	2075200 pt
31111913C1	2048134	2048134	311211A131	2041515	2041515	311222W	20750 pt	20750 pt
3111191YVW	2048100	2048100	311211A141	2041521	2041521	311222WYVW	2075000 pt	2075000 pt
3111194	20482	20482	311211A151 pt	2041530 pt	2041530 pt	311222WYVY	2075002 pt	2075002 pt
3111194100	2048200	2048200	311211A151 pt	2041530 pt	2041530 pt	3112231	20741	20741
3111197	20483	20483	311211A161 pt	2041590 pt	2041581	3112231100	2074100	2074100
3111197111	2048301	2048301	311211A161 pt	2041590 pt	2041585	3112234	20742	20742
3111197121	2048302	2048302	311211A161 pt	2041590 pt	2041586	3112234100	2074200	2074200
3111197YVW	2048300	2048300	311211A161 pt	2041590 pt	2041588	3112237	20743	20743
311119A	20484	20484	311211A171 pt	2041596 pt	2041589	3112237100	2074300	2074300
311119A100	2048400	2048400	311211A171 pt	2041596 pt	2041592	311223A	20744 pt	20744 pt
311119D	20485	20485	311211A171 pt	2041596 pt	2041595	311223A111	2074414	2074414
311119D111	2048503	2048503	311211AYVW	2041500	2041500	311223A221	2074451	2074451
311119D121	2048504	2048504	311211D pt	20343 pt	20343 pt	311223A231	2074498	2074498
311119DYVW	2048500	2048500	311211D pt	20343 pt	20343 pt	311223AYVW	2074400 pt	2074400 pt
311119G	20486	20486	311211D pt	20416	20416	311223D	20761	20761
311119G100	2048600	2048600	311211D111 pt	2034338	2034339 pt	311223D111	2076113	2076113
311119J	20487	20487	311211D111 pt	2041613	2041613	311223D121	2076133	2076133
311119J111	2048705	2048705	311211D121	2041627	2041627	311223DYVW	2076100	2076100
311119J121	2048706	2048706	311211DYVW pt	2034300 pt	2034300 pt	311223G	20762	20762
311119JYVW	2048700	2048700	311211DYVW pt	2041600	2041600	311223G111	2076223	2076223
311119M	20488	20488	311211W pt	20340 pt	20340 pt	311223G121	2076252	2076252
311119M111	2048811	2048811	311211W pt	20410	20410	311223G131	2076257	2076257
311119M121	2048812	2048812	311211WYVW pt	2034000 pt	2034000 pt	311223G141	2076262	2076262
311119M131	2048813	2048813	311211WYVW pt	2041000	2041000	311223G151	2076263	2076263
311119M141	2048816	2048816	311211WYVY pt	2034002 pt	2034002 pt	311223G161	2076264	2076264
311119M151	2048821	2048821	311211WYVY pt	2041002	2041002	311223G171	2076265	2076265
311119M161	2048823	2048823	3112120	20440	20440	311223G181	2076268	2076268
311119M171	2048825	2048825	3112120111	2044011	2044011	311223G191	2076273	2076273
311119M181	2048831	2048831	3112120221	2044015	2044015	311223GYVW	2076200	2076200
311119M191	2048833	2048833	3112120331	2044017	2044017	311223J	20763 pt	20763 pt
311119MYVW	2048800	2048800	3112120441	2044021	2044021	311223J111	2076311	2076311
311119P	20489 pt	20489 pt	3112120451	2044035	2044035	311223J121	2076351	2076351
311119P111	2048911	2048911	3112120461	2044051	2044051	311223J131	2076361	2076361
311119P121	2048922	2048922	3112120471	2044098	2044098	311223J141	2076397	2076397
311119P131	2048935	2048935	3112120481	2044093	2044093	311223JYVW	2076300 pt	2076300 pt
311119P141	2048939	2048939	3112120YVW	2044000	2044000	311223W pt	20740 pt	20740 pt
311119P151	2048943	2048943 pt	3112120YVY	2044002	2044002	311223W pt	20760 pt	20760 pt
311119PYVW	2048900 pt	2048900 pt	3112120	20830	20830	311223WYVW pt	2074000 pt	2074000 pt
311119T	2048A	2048A	3112130100	2083000 pt	2083000 pt	311223WYVWY pt	2076000 pt	2076000 pt
311119T111	2048A01	2048A01	3112130YVW	2083000 pt	2083000 pt	311223WYVY pt	2074002 pt	2074002 pt
311119T121	2048A03	2048A03	3112130YVY	2083002	2083002	311223WYVY pt	2076002 pt	2076002 pt
311119T131	2048A05	2048A05	3112211	20461	20461	3112251	20744 pt	20744 pt
311119T141	2048A07	2048A07	3112211111	2046103	2046103	3112251 pt	20752 pt	20752 pt
311119T151	2048A09	2048A09	3112211121	2046104	2046104	3112251 pt	20763 pt	20763 pt
311119T161	2048A11	2048A11	3112211131 pt	2046114 pt	2046113	3112251 pt	20773 pt	20773 pt
311119T171	2048A12	2048A12	3112211131 pt	2046114 pt	2046118	3112251 pt	20791	20791
311119T181	2048A19	2048A19	3112211141	2046123	2046123	3112251111	2079113	2079113
311119TYVW	2048A00	2048A00	3112211251	2046125	2046125	3112251221	2079115	2079115
311119W	20480 pt	20480 pt	3112211261	2046125	2046125	3112251331	2079142	2079142
311119WYVW	2048000 pt	2048000 pt	3112211281	2046125	2046125	3112251441	2079151	2079151
311119WYVY	2048002 pt	2048002 pt	3112211371	2046129	2046129	3112251551	2079152	2079152
3112111	20411	20411	3112211YVW	2046100	2046100	3112251561	2079153	2079153
3112111111	2041105	2041105	3112214	20462	20462	3112251571	2079154	2079154
3112111221	2041107	2041107	3112214111	2046211	2046211	3112251581	2079159	2079159
3112111331	2041111	2041111	3112214221	2046213	2046213			
3112111441	2041113	2041113	3112214331 pt	2046218 pt	2046217			
3112111551	2041115	2041115	3112214YVW	2046200	2046200			

1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published	1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published	1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published
3112251591	2079171	2079171	3113207	20669	20669	3114121	20382	20382
31122515A1	2079183	2079183	3113207111	2066921	2066921	3114121111	2038211	2038211
31122515B1	2079185	2079185	3113207221	2066911	2066911	3114121221	2038213	2038213
31122515C1	2079198	2079198	3113207231	2066971	2066971	3114121331	2038215	2038215
31122515D1	2077313	2077313 pt	3113207241	2066975	2066975	3114121341	2038219	2038219
3112251701	2074499	2074499	3113207251	2066963	2066963	3114121451	2038221	2038221
3112251706	2075299	2075299	3113207360	2066981	2066981	3114121561	2038223	2038223
3112251711	2076391	2076391	3113207371	2066992	2066992	3114121671	2038220	2038220
3112251721	2076394	2076394	3113207381	2066993	2066993	3114121781	2038228	2038228
3112251731	2076395	2076395	3113207391	2066995	2066995	3114121791	2038231	2038231
3112251741	2076396	2076396	3113207YVW	2066900	2066900	31141217A1	2038235	2038235
3112251751	2076398	2076398	311320W	20660	20660	31141217B1	2038237	2038237
3112251YVW pt	2074400 pt	2074400 pt	311320WYVW	2066000	2066000	31141217C1	2038238	2038238
3112251YVW pt	2075200 pt	2075200 pt	311320WYVW	2066002	2066002	31141217D1	2038239	2038239
3112251YVW pt	2076300 pt	2076300 pt	3113301	20642	20642	31141217E1	2038247	2038247
3112251YVW pt	2077300 pt	2077300 pt	3113301000	2064200	2064200	31141217F1 pt	2038250 pt	2038243
3112251YVW pt	2079100	2079100	3113302	54410 pt	54410 pt	31141217F1 pt	2038250 pt	2038249
3112254	20792	20792	3113302000	5441011	5441000 pt	3114121YVW	2038200	2038200
3112254100	2079200	2079200	311330W pt	20640 pt	20640 pt	3114124	20384	20384
311225W pt	20740 pt	20740 pt	311330W pt	20640 pt	20640 pt	3114124111	2038451	2038451
311225W pt	20750 pt	20750 pt	311330W pt	54410 pt	54410 pt	3114124221	2038459	2038459
311225W pt	20760 pt	20760 pt	311330WYVW pt	2064000 pt	2064000 pt	3114124331	2038463	2038463
311225W pt	20770 pt	20770 pt	311330WYVW pt	5441000 pt	5441000 pt	3114124441	2038469	2038469
311225W pt	20790	20790	311330WYVW pt	2064002 pt	2064002 pt	3114124YVW	2038400	2038400
311225WYVW pt	2074000 pt	2074000 pt	311330WYVW pt	5441002 pt	5441000 pt	311412W	20380	20380
311225WYVW pt	2075000 pt	2075000 pt	3113401	20643	20643	311412WYVW	2038000	2038000
311225WYVW pt	2076000 pt	2076000 pt	3113401000	2064300	2064300	311412WYVW	2038002	2038002
311225WYVW pt	2077000 pt	2077000 pt	3113402	54410 pt	54410 pt	3114211	20331	20331
311225WYVW pt	2079000	2079000	3113402000	5441015	5441000 pt	3114211111	2033112	2033112
311225WYVW pt	2074002 pt	2074002 pt	3113404	20648	20648	3114211121	2033113	2033113
311225WYVW pt	2075002 pt	2075002 pt	3113404110	2064811	2064811	3114211131	2033115	2033115
311225WYVW pt	2076002 pt	2076002 pt	3113404320	2064814	2064814	3114211141	2033122	2033122
311225WYVW pt	2077002 pt	2077002 pt	3113404330	2064815	2064815	3114211151	2033124	2033124
311225WYVW pt	2079002	2079002	3113404450	2064815	2064815	3114211161	2033128	2033128
3112301	20431	20431	3113404YVW	2064800	2064800	3114211171	2033132	2033132
3112301111	2043101	2043101	3113407 pt	20649	20649	3114211181	2033134	2033134
3112301121	2043103	2043103	3113407 pt	2099G pt	2099G pt	3114211191	2033136	2033136
3112301231	2043105	2043105	3113407221	2064976	2064976	31142111A1	2033138	2033138
3112301241	2043107	2043107	3113407231	2099G95	2099G98 pt	31142111B1	2033141	2033141
3112301351	2043109	2043109	3113407241	2064921	2064921	31142111C1	2033157	2033157
3112301361	2043111	2043111	3113407251	2064921	2064921	31142111D1	2033159	2033159
3112301471	2043113	2043113	3113407YVW pt	2064900	2064900	31142111E1	2033161	2033161
3112301481	2043116	2043116	3113407YVW pt	2099G00 pt	2099G00 pt	31142111F1	2033163	2033163
3112301591	2043118	2043118	311340W pt	20640 pt	20640 pt	31142111G1	2033165	2033165
31123015A1	2043119	2043119	311340W pt	20990 pt	20990 pt	31142111H1	2033169	2033169
3112301YVW	2043100	2043100	311340W pt	20990 pt	20990 pt	3114211YVW	2033100	2033100
3112304	20432 pt	20432 pt	311340W pt	54410 pt	54410 pt	3114214	20332	20332
3112304111	2043201	2043201	311340WYVW pt	2064000 pt	2064000 pt	3114214111	2033203	2033203
3112304121	2043203	2043203	311340WYVW pt	2099000 pt	2099000 pt	3114214121	2033205	2033205
3112304131	2043205	2043205	311340WYVW pt	5441000 pt	5441000 pt	3114214131	2033215	2033215
3112304141	2043207	2043207	311340WYVW pt	2064002 pt	2064002 pt	3114214141	2033235	2033235
3112304151	2043213	2043209 pt	311340WYVW pt	2099002 pt	2099002 pt	3114214151	2033237	2033237
3112304YVW	2043200 pt	2043200 pt	311340WYVW pt	5441002 pt	5441000 pt	3114214161	2033239	2033239
311230W	20430 pt	20430 pt	3114111	20371	20371	3114214171	2033253	2033253
311230WYVW	2043000 pt	2043000 pt	3114111111	2037135	2037135	3114214181	2033255	2033255
311230WYVW	2043002 pt	2043002 pt	3114111121	2037141	2037141	3114214191	2033274	2033274
3113110	20610	20610	3114111131	2037155	2037155	31142141A1	2033275	2033275
3113110111	2061011	2061011	3114111141	2037157	2037157	31142141B1	2033276	2033276
3113110221	2061065	2061065	3114111151	2037161	2037161	31142141C1	2033291	2033291
3113110231	2061085	2061085	3114111261	2037162	2037162	31142141D1	2033293	2033293
3113110YVW	2061000	2061000	3114111371	2037165	2037165	31142141E1	2033294	2033294
3113110YVW	2061002	2061002	3114111481	2037166	2037166	31142141F1	2033295	2033295
3113120	20620	20620	3114111491	2037168	2037168	31142141G1	2033297	2033297
3113120111	2062009	2062009	31141115A1	2037169	2037169	31142141H1	2033298	2033298
3113120221	2062012	2062012	31141115B1	2037170	2037170	3114214YVW	2033200	2033200
3113120331	2062014	2062014	31141116B1	2037172	2037172	3114217	20333	20333
3113120441	2062015	2062015	31141116C1	2037174	2037174	3114217111	2033315	2033315
3113120551	2062031	2062031	31141116D1	2037180	2037180	3114217121	2033321	2033321
3113120561	2062035	2062035	31141116E1	2037183	2037183	3114217YVW	2033300	2033300
3113120571	2062041	2062041	31141116F1	2037185	2037185	311421A	20335	20335
3113120581	2062045	2062045	31141116G1	2037186	2037186	311421A111	2033515	2033515
3113120591	2062053	2062053	31141116H1	2037187	2037187	311421A121	2033598	2033598
31131205A1	2062056	2062056	31141116J1	2037194	2037194	311421AYVW	2033500	2033500
31131205B1	2062075	2062075	31141116K1	2037197	2037197	311421D	20336	20336
3113120YVW	2062000	2062000	31141116L1	2037100	2037100	311421D111	2033632	2033631 pt
3113120YVW	2062002	2062002	3114111YVW	2037210	2037210	311421D221	2033614	2033614
3113130	20630	20630	3114114	20372	20372	311421D231	2033615	2033615
3113130111	2063009	2063009	3114114111	2037211	2037211	311421D241	2033622	2033622
3113130221	2063012	2063012	3114114121	2037213	2037213	311421D251	2033623	2033623
3113130331	2063013	2063013	3114114131	2037221	2037221	311421D261	2033651	2033651
3113130441	2063015	2063015	3114114141	2037225	2037225	311421D271	2033655	2033655
3113130551	2063033	2063033	3114114151	2037231	2037231	311421D281	2033667	2033667
3113130561	2063035	2063035	3114114161	2037233	2037233	311421D291	2033691	2033691
3113130671	2063053 pt	2063051	3114114171	2037235	2037235	311421D3A1	2033658	2033631 pt
3113130671 pt	2063053 pt	2063055	3114114181	2037241	2037241	311421D3B1	2033659	2033631 pt
3113130781	2063076	2063076	3114114191	2037242	2037242	311421D3C1	2033660	2033631 pt
3113130791	2063082	2063082	31141142A1	2037245	2037245	311421DYVW	2033600	2033600
31131308A1	2063084	2063084	31141143B1	2037248	2037248	311421G	20338	20338
31131309B1	2063091	2063091	31141144C1	2037249	2037249	311421G111	2033811	2033811
3113130YVW	2063000	2063000	31141145D1	2037253	2037253	311421G121	2033812	2033812
3113130YVW	2063002	2063002	31141145E1	2037255	2037255	311421G131	2033813	2033813 pt
3113201	20661	20661	31141146F1	2037261	2037261	311421G141	2033821	2033821
3113201111	2066122	2066122	31141146G1	2037263	2037263	311421G151	2033825	2033825

Table with 9 columns: 1997 published, 1997 collected, 1992 published, 1997 published, 1997 collected, 1992 published, 1997 published, 1997 collected, 1992 published. Rows list various alphanumeric codes and their corresponding values across these years.

Sugarcane Mills

1997

Issued September 1999

EC97M-3113A

1997 Economic Census

Manufacturing

Industry Series



U S C E N S U S B U R E A U

Helping You Make Informed Decisions

U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The staff of the Manufacturing and Construction Division prepared this report. **Judy M. Dodds**, Assistant Chief for Census and Related Programs, was responsible for the overall planning, management, and coordination. **Kenneth Hansen**, Chief, Manufactured Durables Branch, assisted by **Mike Brown**, **Renee Coley**, **Raphael Corrado**, and **Milbren Thomas**, Section Chiefs, **Michael Zampogna**, Former Chief, Manufactured Nondurables Branch, assisted by **Allen Foreman**, **Robert Miller**, **Robert Reinard**, and **Nat Shelton**, Section Chiefs, and **Tom Lee**, **Robert Rosati**, and **Tom Flood**, Special Assistants, performed the planning and implementation. **Stephanie Angel**, **Brian Appert**, **Stanis Batton**, **Carol Beasley**, **Chris Blackburn**, **Larry Blumberg**, **Vera Harris-Bourne**, **Brenda Campbell**, **Suzanne Conard**, **Vance Davis**, **Mary Ellickson**, **Matt Gaines**, **Merry Glascoe**, **Kay Hanks**, **Karen Harshbarger**, **Nancy Higgins**, **James Hinckley**, **Walter Hunter**, **Jim Jamski**, **Evelyn Jordan**, **Robert Lee**, **John Linehan**, **Paul Marck**, **Keith McKenzie**, **Philippe Morris**, **Joanna Nguyen**, **Betty Pannell**, **Joyce Pomeroy**, **Venita Powell**, **Cynthia Ramsey**, **Chris Savage**, **Arona Stovall**, **Sue Sundermann**, **Thanos Theodoropoulos**, **Dora Thomas**, **Ann Truffa**, **Ronanne Vinson**, **Keeley Voor**, **Denneth Wallace**, **Tempie Whittington**, **Lissene Witt**, and **Mike Yamaner** provided primary staff assistance.

Brian Greenberg, Assistant Chief for Research and Methodology Programs, assisted by **Stacey Cole**, Chief, Manufacturing Programs Methodology Branch, and **Robert Struble**, Section Chief, provided the mathematical and statistical techniques as well as the coverage operations. **Jeffrey Dalzell** and **Cathy Ritenour** provided primary staff assistance.

Mendel D. Gayle, Chief, Forms, Publications, and Customer Services Branch, assisted by **Julius Smith Jr.** and **Baruti Taylor**, Section Chiefs, performed overall

coordination of the publication process. **Kim Credito**, **Patrick Duck**, **Chip Murph**, **Wanda Sledd**, and **Veronica White** provided primary staff assistance.

The Economic Planning and Coordination Division, **Lawrence A. Blum**, Assistant Chief for Collection Activities and **Shirin A. Ahmed**, Assistant Chief for Post-Collection Processing, assisted by **Dennis Shoemaker**, Chief, Post-Collection Census Processing Branch, **Brandy Yarbrough**, Section Chief, **Sheila Proudfoot**, **Richard Williamson**, **Andrew W. Hait**, and **Jennifer E. Lins**, was responsible for developing the systems and procedures for data collection, editing, review, correction and dissemination

The staff of the National Processing Center, **Judith N. Petty**, Chief, performed mailout preparation and receipt operations, clerical and analytical review activities, data keying, and geocoding review.

The Geography Division staff developed geographic coding procedures and associated computer programs.

The Economic Statistical Methods and Programming Division, **Charles P. Pautler Jr.**, Chief, developed and coordinated the computer processing systems. **Martin S. Harahush**, Assistant Chief for Quinquennial Programs, assisted by **Barbara Lambert** and **Christina Arledge** were responsible for design and implementation of the computer systems. **Gary T. Sheridan**, Chief, Manufacturing and Construction Branch, **Lori A. Guido** and **Roy A. Smith**, Section Chiefs, supervised the preparation of the computer programs.

Computer Services Division, **Debra Williams**, Chief, performed the computer processing.

The staff of the Administrative and Customer Services Division, **Walter C. Odom**, Chief, performed planning, design, composition, editorial review, and printing planning and procurement for publications, Internet products, and report forms. **Cynthia G. Brooks** provided publication coordination and editing.

Sugarcane Mills

1997

Issued September 1999

EC97M-3113A

1997 Economic Census

Manufacturing

Industry Series



U.S. Department of Commerce

William M. Daley,

Secretary

Robert L. Mallett,

Deputy Secretary

Economics

and Statistics

Administration

Robert J. Shapiro,

Under Secretary for

Economic Affairs

U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Kenneth Prewitt,

Director



**Economics
and Statistics
Administration**

Robert J. Shapiro,
Under Secretary
for Economic Affairs



U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Kenneth Prewitt,
Director

William G. Barron,
Deputy Director

Paula J. Schneider,
Principal Associate Director
for Programs

Frederick T. Knickerbocker,
Associate Director
for Economic Programs

Thomas L. Mesenbourg,
Assistant Director
for Economic Programs

William G. Bostic Jr.,
Chief, Manufacturing
and Construction Division

CONTENTS

Introduction to the Economic Census	1
Manufacturing	5

TABLES

1. Industry Statistics on NAICS Basis With Distribution Among 1987 SIC-Based Industries: 1997	7
2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1997	7
3. Detailed Statistics by Industry: 1997	8
4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size: 1997.....	9
5. Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1997	9
6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992.....	10
6b. Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992 .	--
7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1997 and 1992.....	10

APPENDIXES

A. Explanation of Terms	A-1
B. NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions	B-1
C. Coverage and Methodology.....	C-1
D. Geographic Notes	--
E. Metropolitan Areas	--
F. Footnotes for Products Statistics and Materials Consumed by Kind	--
G. Comparability of Product Classes and Product Codes: 1997 to 1992.....	G-1

-- Not applicable for this report.

Introduction to the Economic Census

PURPOSES AND USES OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUS

The economic census is the major source of facts about the structure and functioning of the Nation's economy. It provides essential information for government, business, industry, and the general public. Title 13 of the United States Code (Sections 131, 191, and 224) directs the Census Bureau to take the economic census every 5 years, covering years ending in 2 and 7.

The economic census furnishes an important part of the framework for such composite measures as the gross domestic product estimates, input/output measures, production and price indexes, and other statistical series that measure short-term changes in economic conditions. Specific uses of economic census data include the following:

- Policymaking agencies of the Federal Government use the data to monitor economic activity and assess the effectiveness of policies.
- State and local governments use the data to assess business activities and tax bases within their jurisdictions and to develop programs to attract business.
- Trade associations study trends in their own and competing industries, which allows them to keep their members informed of market changes.
- Individual businesses use the data to locate potential markets and to analyze their own production and sales performance relative to industry or area averages.

ALL-NEW INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATIONS

Data from the 1997 Economic Census are published primarily on the basis of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), unlike earlier censuses, which were published according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS is in the process of being adopted in the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Most economic census reports cover one of the following NAICS sectors:

21	Mining
22	Utilities
23	Construction
31-33	Manufacturing
42	Wholesale Trade
44-45	Retail Trade
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing
51	Information

52	Finance and Insurance
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises
56	Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services
61	Educational Services
62	Health Care and Social Assistance
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation
72	Accommodation and Foodservices
81	Other Services (except Public Administration)

(Not listed above are the Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting sector (NAICS 11), partially covered by the census of agriculture conducted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the Public Administration sector (NAICS 92), covered by the census of governments conducted by the Census Bureau.)

The 20 NAICS sectors are subdivided into 96 subsectors (three-digit codes), 313 industry groups (four-digit codes), and, as implemented in the United States, 1170 industries (five- and six-digit codes).

RELATIONSHIP TO SIC

While many of the individual NAICS industries correspond directly to industries as defined under the SIC system, most of the higher level groupings do not. Particular care should be taken in comparing data for retail trade, wholesale trade, and manufacturing, which are sector titles used in both NAICS and SIC, but cover somewhat different groups of industries. The industry definitions discuss the relationships between NAICS and SIC industries. Where changes are significant, it will not be possible to construct time series that include data for points both before and after 1997.

For 1997, data for auxiliary establishments (those functioning primarily to manage, service, or support the activities of their company's operating establishments, such as a central administrative office or warehouse) will not be included in the sector-specific reports. These data will be published separately.

GEOGRAPHIC AREA CODING

Accurate and complete information on the physical location of each establishment is required to tabulate the census data for the states, metropolitan areas (MAs), counties, parishes, and corporate municipalities including cities, towns, villages, and boroughs. Respondents were

required to report their physical location (street address, municipality, county, and state) if it differed from their mailing address. For establishments not surveyed by mail (and those single-establishment companies that did not provide acceptable information on physical location), location information from Internal Revenue Service tax forms is used as a basis for coding.

BASIS OF REPORTING

The economic census is conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each store, factory, shop, or other location. Each establishment is assigned a separate industry classification based on its primary activity and not that of its parent company.

DOLLAR VALUES

All dollar values presented are expressed in current dollars; i.e., 1997 data are expressed in 1997 dollars, and 1992 data, in 1992 dollars. Consequently, when making comparisons with prior years, users of the data should consider the changes in prices that have occurred.

All dollar values are shown in thousands of dollars.

AVAILABILITY OF ADDITIONAL DATA

Reports in Print and Electronic Media

All results of the 1997 Economic Census are available on the Census Bureau Internet site (www.census.gov) and on compact discs (CD-ROM) for sale by the Census Bureau. Unlike previous censuses, only selected highlights are published in printed reports. For more information, including a description of electronic and printed reports being issued, see the Internet site, or write to U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-8300, or call Customer Services at 301-457-4100.

Special Tabulations

Special tabulations of data collected in the 1997 Economic Census may be obtained, depending on availability of time and personnel, in electronic or tabular form. The data will be summaries subject to the same rules prohibiting disclosure of confidential information (including name, address, kind of business, or other data for individual business establishments or companies) that govern the regular publications.

Special tabulations are prepared on a cost basis. A request for a cost estimate, as well as exact specifications on the type and format of the data to be provided, should be directed to the Chief of the division named below, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-8300. To discuss a special tabulation before submitting specifications, call the appropriate division:

Manufacturing and Construction Division	301-457-4673
Service Sector Statistics Division	301-457-2668

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The economic census has been taken as an integrated program at 5-year intervals since 1967 and before that for 1954, 1958, and 1963. Prior to that time, individual components of the economic census were taken separately at varying intervals.

The economic census traces its beginnings to the 1810 Decennial Census, when questions on manufacturing were included with those for population. Coverage of economic activities was expanded for the 1840 Decennial Census and subsequent censuses to include mining and some commercial activities. The 1905 Manufactures Census was the first time a census was taken apart from the regular decennial population census. Censuses covering retail and wholesale trade and construction industries were added in 1930, as were some covering service trades in 1933. Censuses of construction, manufacturing, and the other business service censuses were suspended during World War II.

The 1954 Economic Census was the first census to be fully integrated: providing comparable census data across economic sectors, using consistent time periods, concepts, definitions, classifications, and reporting units. It was the first census to be taken by mail, using lists of firms provided by the administrative records of other Federal agencies. Since 1963, administrative records also have been used to provide basic statistics for very small firms, reducing or eliminating the need to send them census questionnaires.

The range of industries covered in the economic censuses expanded between 1967 and 1992. The census of construction industries began on a regular basis in 1967, and the scope of service industries, introduced in 1933, was broadened in 1967, 1977, and 1987. While a few transportation industries were covered as early as 1963, it was not until 1992 that the census broadened to include all of transportation, communications, and utilities. Also new for 1992 was coverage of financial, insurance, and real estate industries. With these additions, the economic census and the separate census of governments and census of agriculture collectively covered roughly 98 percent of all economic activity.

Printed statistical reports from the 1992 and earlier censuses provide historical figures for the study of long-term time series and are available in some large libraries. All of the census reports printed since 1967 are still available for sale on microfiche from the Census Bureau. CD-ROMs issued from the 1987 and 1992 Economic Censuses contain databases including nearly all data published in print, plus additional statistics, such as ZIP Code statistics, published only on CD-ROM.

SOURCES FOR MORE INFORMATION

More information about the scope, coverage, classification system, data items, and publications for each of the economic censuses and related surveys is published in the *Guide to the 1997 Economic Census and Related Statistics* at www.census.gov/econguide. More information on the methodology, procedures, and history of the censuses will be published in the *History of the 1997 Economic Census* at www.census.gov/econ/www/history.html.

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

The following abbreviations and symbols are used with the 1997 Economic Census data:

A	Standard error of 100 percent or more.
D	Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual companies; data are included in higher level totals.
F	Exceeds 100 percent because data include establishments with payroll exceeding revenue.
N	Not available or not comparable.
Q	Revenue not collected at this level of detail for multiestablishment firms.
S	Withheld because estimates did not meet publication standards.

V	Represents less than 50 vehicles or .05 percent.
X	Not applicable.
Y	Disclosure withheld because of insufficient coverage of merchandise lines.
Z	Less than half the unit shown.
a	0 to 19 employees.
b	20 to 99 employees.
c	100 to 249 employees.
e	250 to 499 employees.
f	500 to 999 employees.
g	1,000 to 2,499 employees.
h	2,500 to 4,999 employees.
i	5,000 to 9,999 employees.
j	10,000 to 24,999 employees.
k	25,000 to 49,999 employees.
l	50,000 to 99,999 employees.
m	100,000 employees or more.
p	10 to 19 percent estimated.
q	20 to 29 percent estimated.
r	Revised.
s	Sampling error exceeds 40 percent.
nec	Not elsewhere classified.
nsk	Not specified by kind.
–	Represents zero (page image/print only).
(CC)	Consolidated city.
(IC)	Independent city.

This page is intentionally blank.

Manufacturing

SCOPE

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing covers all manufacturing establishments with one or more paid employees. Manufacturing is defined as the mechanical, physical, or chemical transformation of materials or substances into new products. The assembly of components into new products is also considered manufacturing, except when it is appropriately classified as construction.

Establishments in the manufacturing sector are often described as plants, factories, or mills and typically use power-driven machines and materials-handling equipment. Also included in the manufacturing sector are some establishments that make products by hand, like custom tailors and the makers of custom draperies. While manufacturers typically do not sell to the public, some establishments like bakeries and candy stores that make products on the premises may be included.

While logging and publishing are no longer in the scope of manufacturing, data for these industries are included in the manufacturing industry reports, but are not included in the manufacturing state, summary, and other reports.

GENERAL

This report, from the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, is one of a series of 480 industry reports and 51 geographic area reports, each of which provides statistics for individual industries or states, respectively. Seven of the industry reports are for industries no longer in the manufacturing sector but are included with manufacturing for the 1997 census year. Also included for this sector are General, Product, and Materials Consumed Summary reports, a special report on Concentration Ratios in Manufacturing, and data files on Location of Manufacturing Plants.

Each industry report presents data for a six-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) industry. A description of the particular NAICS industry may be found in Appendix B. These reports include such statistics as number of establishments, employment, payroll, value added by manufacture, cost of materials consumed, value of shipments, capital expenditures, etc. Explanations of these and other terms may be found in Appendix A. The industry reports also include data for states with 100 employees or more in the industry.

State reports, which include the District of Columbia, present similar statistics at the “all manufacturing” level for each state and its metropolitan areas (MAs) with 250

employees or more, and for counties, consolidated cities, and places with 500 employees or more. The state reports also include six-digit NAICS level data for industries with 100 employees or more in the state.

The General Summary report contains industry and geographic area statistics summarized in one report. It includes higher levels of aggregation than the industry and state reports, as well as revisions to the data made after the release of the industry and state reports.

The Products and Materials Consumed reports summarize the products and materials data published in the industry reports. The Product Summary report also includes data from the Current Industrial Reports (CIR) and a special table with data for products that are primary to more than one industry, which are not in the industry reports.

The Concentration Ratios report publishes data on the percentage of value of shipments accounted for by the 4-, 8-, 20-, and 50-largest companies for each manufacturing industry. Also shown in this report are Hirschmann-Herfindahl Indexes for each industry.

The Location of Manufacturing data files contain statistics on the number of establishments for the three- and six-digit NAICS industry by state, county, place, and ZIP Code by employment-size of the establishment.

GEOGRAPHIC AREAS COVERED

Statistics at the six-digit NAICS industry level are shown for states and the District of Columbia in both the state and industry reports for cells with 100 employees or more.

The state reports also include data at the “all manufacturing” level for a variety of geographies that meet the employment criteria.

Data are available for the metropolitan areas (MAs) with 250 employees or more. The term MA is a general term used to encompass all of the specifically defined metropolitan areas. A consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) is made up of two or more contiguous primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSAs) with a combined population of at least 1 million. A PMSA is a subdivision of a CMSA that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links separate from the ties to other portions of the CMSA. A metropolitan statistical area (MSA) is an integrated economic and social unit with a population of at least 50,000. An MA is made up of one or more counties meeting standards of metropolitan character. In New England, cities and towns, rather than counties, are the

component geographic units. Determination of the MAs was made by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) as of June 30, 1997. The population estimates were from the 1990 Census of Population or a subsequent special census. When applicable, the make-up of an MA is included in Appendix E. Changes to geographical boundaries are noted in Appendix D.

The state reports include data for counties with 500 employees or more. These are the primary divisions of states, except in Louisiana where they are called parishes and in Alaska where they are called boroughs and census areas. Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia have one or more places that are independent of county organizations. These places are treated as counties and places. The counties and places are defined as of January 1, 1997.

The state reports include data for places with 500 employees or more. Places are typically cities, towns, and villages. They may be incorporated municipalities, semi-independent municipalities, special economic urban areas (SEUAs), or other place equivalents.

The state reports also include data for consolidated cities with 500 employees or more. Consolidated cities are made up of separately incorporated municipalities.

COMPARABILITY OF THE 1992 AND 1997 CENSUSES

The adoption of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) has had a major impact on the comparability of data between the 1992 and 1997 censuses. Approximately half of the industries in the manufacturing sector of NAICS do not have comparable industries in the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system that was used in the past. If industries are not comparable between the two censuses, historic data are not shown. When applicable, Appendix G shows the product class and product comparability between the two systems.

While most of the change affecting the manufacturing sector was change within the sector, some industries left manufacturing and others came into manufacturing. Prominent among those leaving manufacturing are logging and portions of publishing. Prominent among the industries coming into the manufacturing sector are bakeries, candy stores where candy is made on the premises, custom tailors, makers of custom draperies, and tire retreading. Data for the industries coming into manufacturing as well as those leaving manufacturing are included in the manufacturing industry report series for 1997. However, the state and summary reports only include data for industries in the NAICS definition of manufacturing.

Another change resulting from the conversion to NAICS is that data for central administrative offices (CAOs) associated with manufacturing are not included along side the manufacturing data. This change affects data in the state reports and the general summary.

DISCLOSURE

In accordance with Federal law governing census reports (Title 13 of the United States Code), no data are published that would disclose the operations of an individual establishment or company. However, the number of establishments classified in a specific industry or geography is not considered a disclosure, and may be released even when other information is withheld.

The disclosure analysis for the industry statistics files is based on the total value of shipments. When the total value of shipments cannot be shown without disclosing information for individual companies, the complete line is suppressed except for capital expenditures. However, the suppressed data are included in higher-level totals. A separate disclosure analysis is performed for capital expenditures that can be suppressed even though value of shipments data are published.

AVAILABILITY OF MORE FREQUENT ECONOMIC DATA

The Census Bureau conducts the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) in each of the 4 years between the economic censuses. The ASM is a probability-based sample of approximately 58,000 establishments and collects many of the same industry statistics (including employment, payroll, value of shipments, etc.) as the economic census. However, there are selected statistics not included in the ASM. Among these are the number of companies and establishments, detailed product and materials data, and substate geographic data.

In addition to the ASM, the Census Bureau conducts a Current Industrial Reports (CIR) program. The CIR publishes detailed product statistics for selected manufacturing industries at the U.S. level annually and, in some cases, monthly and/or quarterly. For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, the annual CIR data are included in the Product Summary report.

The Census Bureau also conducts the monthly Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories, and Orders (M3) program, which publishes detailed statistics for manufacturing industries at the U.S. level.

Table 1. Industry Statistics on NAICS Basis With Distribution Among 1987 SIC-Based Industries: 1997

[NAICS codes appear in bold type. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS or SIC code	Industry	Com-panies ¹	All estab-lish-ments ²	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expendi-tures (\$1,000)
				Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311311	Sugarcane mills	34	39	4 968	168 910	3 390	8 837	110 760	638 212	881 955	1 469 792	68 315
206100	Raw cane sugar	N	39	4 968	168 910	3 390	8 837	110 760	638 212	881 955	1 469 792	68 315

¹For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

²Includes establishments with payroll at any time during the year.

Table 2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1997

[States that are disclosures or with less than 100 employees are not shown. For explanation of terms, see appendixes. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Industry and geographic area	E ¹	All establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expendi-tures (\$1,000)
		Total	With 20 em-ploy-ees or more	Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311311, SUGARCANE MILLS												
United States	-	39	31	4 968	168 910	3 390	8 837	110 760	638 212	881 955	1 469 792	68 315
Louisiana	1	22	20	1 581	44 457	1 324	3 343	34 798	142 962	298 297	432 320	22 699

* Hawaii has no incorporated places in the sense of functioning governmental units; however, in agreement with Hawaiian law, the Bureau of the Census reports data for census designated places (CDPs) which have been designated as place equivalents. Those CDPs, only for the state of Hawaii, with 2,500 or more population are recognized.

¹Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of the figures shown: 1-10 to 19 percent; 2-20 to 29 percent; 3-30 to 39 percent; 4-40 to 49 percent; 5-50 to 59 percent; 6-60 to 69 percent; 7-70 to 79 percent; 8-80 to 89 percent; 9-90 percent or more.

Table 3. Detailed Statistics by Industry: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	Value	Item	Value
311311, SUGARCANE MILLS		311311, SUGARCANE MILLS—Con.	
Companies ¹ number..	34	Value added \$1,000..	638 212
All establishments number..	39	Total inventories, beginning of year \$1,000..	320 449
Establishments with 1 to 19 employees number..	8	Finished goods inventories, beginning of year \$1,000..	261 876
Establishments with 20 to 99 employees number..	16	Work-in-process inventories, beginning of year \$1,000..	11 307
Establishments with 100 employees or more number..	15	Materials and supplies inventories, beginning of year \$1,000..	47 266
All employees number..	4 968	Total inventories, end of year \$1,000..	370 475
Total compensation ² \$1,000..	213 877	Finished goods inventories, end of year \$1,000..	314 470
Annual payroll \$1,000..	168 910	Work-in-process inventories, end of year \$1,000..	9 088
Total fringe benefits \$1,000..	44 967	Materials and supplies inventories, end of year \$1,000..	46 917
Production workers, average for year number..	3 390	Gross book value of total assets at beginning of year \$1,000..	900 199
Production workers on March 12 number..	3 106	Total capital expenditures (new and used) \$1,000..	68 315
Production workers on May 12 number..	2 967	Capital expenditures for buildings and other structures (new and used) \$1,000..	10 587
Production workers on August 12 number..	2 922	Capital expenditures for machinery and equipment (new and used) \$1,000..	57 728
Production workers on November 12 number..	4 565	Total retirements ² \$1,000..	27 569
Production-worker hours 1,000..	8 837	Gross book value of total assets at end of year \$1,000..	940 945
Production-worker wages \$1,000..	110 760	Total depreciation during year ² \$1,000..	43 264
Total cost of materials \$1,000..	881 955	Total rental payments ² \$1,000..	7 574
Cost of materials, parts, containers, etc., consumed \$1,000..	840 123	Buildings and other structures rental payments ² \$1,000..	1 493
Cost of resales \$1,000..	—	Machinery and equipment rental payments ² \$1,000..	6 081
Cost of fuels \$1,000..	18 865	Cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and other structures ³ \$1,000..	1 910
Cost of purchased electricity \$1,000..	9 472	Response coverage ratio ⁴ percent..	99
Cost of contract work \$1,000..	13 495	Cost of purchased services for the repair of machinery and equipment ³ \$1,000..	31 691
Quantity of electricity purchased for heat and power 1,000 kWh..	140 010	Response coverage ratio ⁴ percent..	99
Quantity of electricity generated less sold for heat and power 1,000 kWh..	224 453	Cost of purchased communications services ³ \$1,000..	1 225
Total value of shipments \$1,000..	1 469 792	Response coverage ratio ⁴ percent..	99
Primary products value of shipments \$1,000..	1 442 144	Cost of purchased legal services ³ \$1,000..	6 755
Secondary products value of shipments \$1,000..	5 528	Response coverage ratio ⁴ percent..	99
Total miscellaneous receipts \$1,000..	22 120	Cost of purchased accounting and bookkeeping services ³ \$1,000..	861
Value of resales \$1,000..	—	Response coverage ratio ⁴ percent..	99
Contract receipts \$1,000..	—	Cost of purchased advertising services ³ \$1,000..	2 956
Other miscellaneous receipts \$1,000..	22 120	Response coverage ratio ⁴ percent..	99
Primary products specialization ratio percent..	99	Cost of purchased software and other data processing services ³ \$1,000..	437
Value of primary products shipments made in all industries \$1,000..	1 462 054	Response coverage ratio ⁴ percent..	99
Value of primary products shipments made in this industry \$1,000..	1 442 144	Cost of purchased refuse removal (including hazardous waste) services ³ \$1,000..	864
Value of primary products shipments made in other industries \$1,000..	19 910	Response coverage ratio ⁴ percent..	99
Coverage ratio percent..	98		

¹For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

²These items are collected in the ASM and estimated for the remaining establishments; therefore, the levels of estimation are higher than for other items in the table.

³Based on ASM sample data.

⁴A response coverage ratio is derived for this item by calculating the ratio of the weighted employment (establishment data multiplied by sample weight) for those ASM establishments that reported to the weighted total employment for all ASM establishments classified in this industry.

Note: The amounts shown for purchased services reflect only those services that establishments purchase from other companies.

Table 4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Employment size class	E ¹	All establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)
		Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311311, SUGARCANE MILLS												
All establishments	-	39	31	4 968	168 910	3 390	8 837	110 760	638 212	881 955	1 469 792	68 315
Establishments with 1 to 4 employees	9	2	-	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Establishments with 5 to 9 employees	-	3	-	21	610	15	35	382	2 465	8 939	11 421	176
Establishments with 10 to 19 employees	3	3	-	38	1 156	29	87	833	7 130	7 686	13 917	D
Establishments with 20 to 49 employees	7	5	5	167	4 117	106	249	3 001	4 397	33 234	49 206	1 360
Establishments with 50 to 99 employees	1	11	11	880	25 333	737	1 788	19 098	77 236	148 725	212 321	16 474
Establishments with 100 to 249 employees	-	9	9	1 449	49 866	1 196	2 962	35 813	184 852	219 175	355 937	10 993
Establishments with 250 to 499 employees	-	5	5	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Establishments with 500 to 999 employees	-	1	1	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Establishments with 1,000 to 2,499 employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Establishments with 2,500 employees or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative records ²	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of the figures shown: 1-10 to 19 percent; 2-20 to 29 percent; 3-30 to 39 percent; 4-40 to 49 percent; 5-50 to 59 percent; 6-60 to 69 percent; 7-70 to 79 percent; 8-80 to 89 percent; 9-90 percent or more.

²Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. Data are also included in respective size classes shown.

Table 5. Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS industry or product class code	Industry or primary product class	All establishments	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)
			Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311311	Sugarcane mills	39	4 968	168 910	3 390	8 837	110 760	638 212	881 955	1 469 792	68 315

Table 6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992

[Includes quantity and value of products of this industry produced by (1) establishments classified in this industry (primary) and (2) establishments classified in other industries (secondary). Transfers of products of this industry from one establishment of a company to another establishment of the same company (interplant transfers) are also included. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product code	Product	1997				1992			
		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments	
				Quantity	Value (\$1,000)			Quantity	Value (\$1,000)
311311	Sugarcane products	N	X	X	1 462 054	N	X	X	1 433 246
3113110	Sugarcane mill products and byproducts	N	X	X	1 462 054	N	X	X	1 433 246
31131101	Raw cane sugar	N	X	X	1 327 554	N	X	X	N
3113110111	Raw cane sugar1,000 s tons..	26	X	P2 942.8	1 327 554	30	X	3 460.5	1 344 776
31131102	Sugarcane mill products and byproducts, except raw cane sugar	N	X	X	106 895	N	X	X	N
3113110221	Sugarcane molasses and syrup (including cane blackstrap, except refiners' blackstrap)1,000 s tons..	31	X	1 078.6	76 726	33	X	1 343.8	69 426
3113110231	All other sugarcane mill products and byproducts, including sugar for consumer use without further processing, bagasse, etc.1,000 s tons..	8	X	S	30 169	4	X	D	D
3113110Y	Raw cane sugar, nsk, total	N	X	X	27 605	N	X	X	N
3113110YWW	Raw cane sugar, nsk, for nonadministrative-record establishments	N	X	X	27 605	N	X	X	D
3113110YWY	Raw cane sugar, nsk, for administrative-record establishments	N	X	X	-	N	X	X	-

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.

@ Additional data are available for these codes at the aggregate U.S. level in the Current Industrial Report (CIR) series; see Appendix F for the CIR survey number and title.

\$ This product is primary to more than one industry; see Appendix F for a listing of the related product codes.

Note: For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: P 10 to 19 percent estimated; Q 20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by S.

Table 6b. Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992

[Not applicable for this report]

Table 7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1997 and 1992

[Includes quantity and cost of materials consumed or put into production by establishments classified only in this industry. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS material code	Material consumed	1997		1992	
		Quantity	Delivered cost (\$1,000)	Quantity	Delivered cost (\$1,000)
311311	SUGARCANE MILLS				
11193000	Sugar cane1,000 s tons..	24 411.7	682 017	23 984.2	771 726
00970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies	X	116 732	X	N
00971000	Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies, n.s.k.	X	41 374	X	D

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.

Note: For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: P 10 to 19 percent estimated; Q 20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by S.

Appendix A.

Explanation of Terms

BEGINNING- AND END-OF-YEAR INVENTORIES

Respondents were asked to report their beginning-of-year and end-of-year inventories at cost or market. Effective with the 1982 Economic Census, this change to a uniform instruction for reporting inventories was introduced for all sector reports. Prior to 1982, respondents were permitted to value inventories using any generally accepted accounting method (FIFO, LIFO, market, to name a few). Beginning in 1982, LIFO users were asked to first report inventory values prior to the LIFO adjustment and then to report the LIFO reserve and the LIFO value after adjustment for the reserve.

Inventory Data by Stage of Fabrication

Total inventories and three detailed components (1) finished goods, (2) work-in-process, and (3) materials, supplies, fuels, etc., were collected.

When using inventory data by stage of fabrication for “all industries” and at the three-digit subsector level, it should be noted that an item treated as a finished product by an establishment in one industry may be reported as a raw material by an establishment in a different industry. For example, the finished-product inventories of a steel mill would be reported as raw materials by a stamping plant. Such differences are present in the inventory figures by stage of fabrication shown for all publication levels.

COST OF MATERIALS

This term refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed, whether purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

Included in this item are:

1. Cost of parts, components, containers, etc.—Includes all raw materials, semifinished goods, parts, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year.
2. Cost of products bought and sold in the same condition.

3. Cost of fuels consumed for heat and power—Includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed, whether purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.
4. Cost of purchased electricity—The cost of purchased electric energy represents the amount actually used during the year for heat and power. In addition, information was collected on the quantity of electric energy generated by the establishment and the quantity of electric energy sold or transferred to other plants of the same company.
5. Cost of contract work—This term applies to work done by others on materials furnished by the manufacturing establishment. The actual cost of the material is to be reported on the cost of materials, parts, and containers line of this item. The term “Contract Work” refers to the fee a company pays to another company to perform a service.

Specific Materials Consumed

In addition to the total cost of materials, which every establishment was required to report, information also was collected for most manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. The inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. If less than \$25,000 of a listed material was consumed by an establishment, the cost data could be reported in the “Cost of all other materials...,” Census material code 00970099. Also, the cost of materials for small establishments for which administrative records or short forms were used was imputed into the “Materials not specified by kind,” Census materials code 00971000.

Duplication in Cost of Materials and Value of Shipment

The aggregate of the cost of materials and value of shipments figures for industry groups and for all manufacturing industries includes large amounts of duplication since the products of some industries are used as materials by others. This duplication results, in part, from the addition of related industries representing successive

stages in the production of a finished manufactured product. Examples are the addition of flour mills to bakeries in the food group and the addition of pulp mills to paper mills in the paper and allied products group of industries. Estimates of the overall extent of this duplication indicate that the value of manufactured products exclusive of such duplication (the value of finished manufactures) tends to approximate two-thirds of the total value of products reported in the survey.

Duplication of products within individual industries is significant within a number of industry groups, e.g., machinery and transportation industries. These industries frequently include complete machinery and their parts. In this case, the parts made for original equipment are materials consumed for assembly plants in the same industry.

Even when no significant amount of duplication is involved, value of shipments figures are deficient as measures of the relative economic importance of individual manufacturing industries or geographic areas because of the wide variation in ratio of materials, labor, and other processing costs of value of shipments, both among industries and within the same industry.

Before 1962, cost of materials and value of shipments were not published for some industries which included considerable duplication. Since then, these data have been published for all industries at the U.S. level and beginning in 1964, for all geographic levels.

COST OF PURCHASED SERVICES

Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) establishments were requested to provide information on the cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and other structures, the repair of machinery, communication services, legal services, accounting and bookkeeping services, advertising, software and other data processing services, and refuse removal. Each of these items reflects the costs paid directly by the establishment and excludes salaries paid to employees of the establishment for these services.

Included in the cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and machinery are payments made for all maintenance and repair work on buildings and equipment. Payments made to other establishments of the same company and for repair and maintenance of any leased property also are included. Extensive repairs or reconstruction that was capitalized is considered capital expenditures and is, therefore, excluded from this item. Repair and maintenance costs provided by an owner as part of a rental contract or incurred directly by an establishment in using its own work force also are excluded.

Included in the cost of purchased advertising services are payments for printing, media coverage, and other advertising services and materials.

Included in the cost of purchased software and other data processing services are all purchases by the establishment from other companies. Excluded are services provided by other establishments of the same company (such as by a separate data processing unit).

Included in the cost of purchased refuse removal services are all costs of refuse removal services paid by the establishment, including costs for hazardous waste removal or treatment. Excluded are all costs included in rental payments or as capital expenditures.

Response Coverage Ratio

A response coverage ratio is a measure of the extent to which respondents report for an item. The estimate is made by calculating the ratio value of the weighted total employment data for all the ASM establishments that report the item to the weighted total employment data for all ASM establishments classified in an industry (reporters and non-reporters).

DEPRECIATION CHARGES FOR FIXED ASSETS

This item includes depreciation and amortization charged during the year against assets. Depreciation charged against fixed assets acquired since the beginning of the year and against assets sold or retired during the year are components of this category. Respondents were requested to make certain that they did not report accumulated depreciation.

EMPLOYEES

This item includes all full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments during any part of the pay period which included the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employees" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average for the payroll periods including the 12th of March, May, August, and November.

Production Workers

This item includes workers (up through the line-supervisor level) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, receiving, storing, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping (but not delivering), maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e.g., power plant), recordkeeping, and other services closely associated with these production operations at the establishment covered by the report. Employees above the working-supervisor level are excluded from this item.

All Other Employees

This item covers nonproduction employees of the manufacturing establishment including those engaged in factory supervision above the line-supervisor level. It

includes sales (including driver-salespersons), sales delivery (highway truck drivers and their helpers), advertising, credit, collection, installation and servicing of own products, clerical and routine office functions, executive, purchasing, financing, legal, personnel (including cafeteria, medical, etc.), professional, and technical employees. Also included are employees on the payroll of the manufacturing establishment engaged in the construction of major additions or alterations utilized as a separate work force.

FRINGE BENEFITS

Fringe benefits are divided into legally required expenditures and payments for voluntary programs. The legally required portion consists primarily of Federal old age and survivors' insurance, unemployment compensation, and workers' compensation. Payments for voluntary programs include all programs not specifically required by legislation whether they were employer initiated or the result of collective bargaining. They include the employer portion of such plans as insurance premiums, premiums for supplemental accident and sickness insurance, pension plans, supplemental unemployment compensation, welfare plans, stock purchase plans on which the employer payment is not subject to withholding tax, and deferred profit-sharing plans. They exclude such items as company-operated cafeterias, in-plant medical services, free parking lots, discounts on employee purchases, and uniforms and work clothing for employees.

GROSS BOOK VALUE OF DEPRECIABLE ASSETS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR (BOY) AND END OF YEAR (EOY)

Total value of depreciable assets is collected on all census forms. It shows the value of depreciable assets for the beginning of year and end of year. The data encompass all fixed depreciable assets on the books of establishments. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, machinery, and equipment (production, office, and transportation equipment) for which depreciation reserves are maintained. Excluded are nondepreciable capital assets including inventories and intangible assets, such as timber and mineral rights.

The definition of fixed depreciable assets is consistent with the definition of capital expenditures. For example, expenditures include actual capital outlays during the year rather than the final value of equipment put in place and buildings completed during the year. Accordingly, the value of assets at the end of the year includes the value of construction in progress.

In addition, respondents were requested to make certain that assets at the beginning of the year plus capital expenditures, less retirements, equaled assets at the end of the year.

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND COMPANIES

A separate report was required for each manufacturing establishment (plant) with one employee or more. An establishment is defined as a single physical location where manufacturing is performed. A company, on the other hand, is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

If the company operated at different physical locations, even if the individual locations were producing the same line of goods, a separate report was requested for each location. If the company operated in two or more distinct lines of manufacturing at the same location, a separate report was requested for each activity.

An establishment not in operation for any portion of the year was requested to return the report form with the proper notation in the "Operational Status" section of the form. In addition, the establishment was requested to report data on any employees, capital expenditures, inventories, or shipments from inventories during the year.

PAYROLL

This item includes the gross earnings of all employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments paid in the calendar year. Respondents were told they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax. It includes all forms of compensation, such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' social security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of corporations; it excludes payments to proprietors or partners of unincorporated concerns. Also excluded are payments to members of Armed Forces and pensioners carried on the active payrolls of manufacturing establishments.

The census definition of payrolls is identical to that recommended to all Federal statistical agencies by the Office of Management and Budget. It should be noted that this definition does not include employers' social security contributions or other nonpayroll labor costs, such as employees' pension plans, group insurance premiums, and workers' compensation.

The ASM provides estimates of employers' total supplemental labor costs (those required by Federal and state laws and those incurred voluntarily or as part of collective bargaining agreements).

PRODUCT CODES AND CLASSES OF PRODUCTS

NAICS United States industries are identified by a six-digit code, in contrast to the four-digit SIC code. The longer code accommodates the large number of sectors and allows more flexibility in designing subsectors. Each

product or service is assigned a ten-digit code. The product coding structure represents an extension by the Census Bureau of the six-digit industry classifications of the manufacturing and mining sectors. The classification system operates so that the industrial coverage is progressively narrower with the successive addition of digits. This is illustrated as follows:

NAICS level	NAICS code	Description
Industry	33461	Manufacturing and reproduction of magnetic and optical media
U.S. industry	334612	Reproduction of software
Product class	3346120	Prerecorded compact disc (except software), tape, and record reproducing
BLS link code	3346120X	
Product code	3346120XXX	

As in previous censuses, data were collected for most industries on the quantity and value of individual products shipped. In the 1997 census program, information was collected on the output of almost 10,000 individual product items.

In the new system, there are about 1,500 product classes (seven-digit codes), about 6,000 census products (ten-digit codes), and an additional 3,700 CIR products (ten-digit codes). The ten-digit products are considered the primary products of the industry with the same first six digits.

The list of products for which separate information was collected was prepared after consultation with industry and government representatives. Comparability with previous figures was given considerable weight in the selection of product categories so that comparable 1992 information is presented for most products.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if quantity was not significant or could not be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected.

Shipments include both commercial shipments and transfers of products to other plants of the same company. For industries in which a considerable portion of the total shipments is transferred to other plants of the same company, separate information on interplant transfers also was collected. Moreover, for products that are used to a large degree within the same establishment as materials or components in the fabrication of other products, total production and often consumption of the item within the plant (quantity produced and consumed) was collected. Typically, the information on production also was collected for products for which there are significant differences between total production and shipments in a given year because of wide fluctuations in finished goods inventories. Other measures of output of products with long production cycles were used as appropriate and feasible.

PRIMARY PRODUCT CLASS CODE

This file presents selected statistics for establishments according to their degree of specialization in products primary to their industry. This field contains either the six-digit North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) industry code corresponding to all establishments in the industry, or the seven-digit NAICS product class code for all establishments within the industry that are specialized in a particular product class. Product class specialization is determined by evaluating the ratio of the largest primary product class shipments to total product shipments (primary plus secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishment.

PRODUCTION-WORKER HOURS

This item covers hours worked or paid for at the plant, including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave.

QUANTITY OF ELECTRIC ENERGY CONSUMED FOR HEAT AND POWER

Data on the cost of purchased electric energy were collected on all census forms. However, data on the quantity of purchased electric energy were collected only on the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) form. In addition, information is collected on the quantity of electric energy generated by the establishment and the quantity of electric energy sold or transferred to other plants of the same company.

RENTAL PAYMENTS

Total rental payments are collected on all census forms. However, the breakdown between rental payments for buildings and other structures and rental payments for machinery and equipment is collected only on the ASM forms. This item includes rental payments for the use of all items for which depreciation reserves would be maintained if they were owned by the establishment, e.g., structures and buildings, and production, office, and transportation equipment. Excluded are royalties and other payments for the use of intangibles and depletable assets and land rents where separable.

When an establishment of a multiestablishment company was charged rent by another part of the same company for the use of assets owned by the company, it was instructed to exclude that cost from rental payments. However, the book value (original cost) of these company-owned assets was to be reported as assets of the establishment at the end of the year.

If there were assets at an establishment rented from another company and the rents were paid centrally by the head office of the establishment, the company was instructed to report these rental payments as if they were paid directly by the establishment.

RETIREMENTS OF DEPRECIABLE ASSETS

Included in this item is the gross value of assets sold, retired, scrapped, destroyed, etc., during the calendar year. When a complete operation or establishment changed ownership, the respondent was instructed to report the value of the assets sold at the original cost as recorded in the books of the seller. The respondent also was requested to report retirements of equipment or structures owned by a parent company that the establishment was using as if it were a tenant.

TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES (NEW AND USED)

For establishments in operation and any known plants under construction, manufacturers were asked to report their new and used expenditures for (1) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments and (2) machinery and equipment used for replacement and additions to plant capacity if they were of the type for which depreciation accounts were ordinarily maintained.

Totals for expenditures include the costs of assets leased from nonmanufacturing concerns through capital leases. New facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations are excluded. Also excluded are expenditures for land and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses.

For any equipment or structure transferred for the use of the reporting establishment by the parent company or one of its subsidiaries, the value at which it was transferred to the establishment was to be reported. If an establishment changed ownership during the year, the cost of the fixed assets (building and equipment) was to be reported.

VALUE ADDED

This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments (products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered). The result of this calculation is adjusted by the addition of value added by merchandising operations (i.e., the difference between the sales value and the cost of merchandise sold without further manufacture, processing, or assembly) plus the net change in finished goods and work-in-process between the beginning and end-of-year inventories.

For those industries where value of production is collected instead of value of shipments, value added is adjusted only for the change in work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of year. For those

industries where value of work done is collected, the value added does not include an adjustment for the change in finished goods or work-in-process inventories.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the figure for value of shipments that results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

VALUE OF SHIPMENTS

This item covers the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts, such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sales of products bought and sold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from material owned by it, whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value, including not only the direct cost of production but also a reasonable proportion of “all other costs” (including company overhead) and profit.

In addition to the value for NAICS defined products, aggregates of the following categories of miscellaneous receipts are reported as part of a total establishment’s value of product shipments:

1. Reported contract work—Receipts for work or services that a plant performed for others on their materials.
2. Value of resales—Sales of products brought and sold without further manufacture, processing, or assembly.
3. Other miscellaneous receipts—Such as repair work, installation, sales of scrap, etc.

Industry primary product value of shipments represents one of the three components of value of shipments. These components are:

1. Primary products value of shipments.
2. Secondary product value of shipments.
3. Total miscellaneous receipts.

Primary product shipments is used in the calculations of industry specialization ratio and industry coverage ratio. The term “Value of primary products shipments made in this industry” is used in this publication and refers to the same data.

Duplication in Cost of Materials and Value of Shipment

The aggregate of the cost of materials and value of shipments figures for industry groups and for all manufacturing industries includes large amounts of duplication since the products of some industries are used as materials by others. This duplication results, in part, from the addition of related industries representing successive stages in the production of a finished manufactured product. Examples are the addition of flour mills to bakeries in the food group and the addition of pulp mills to paper mills in the paper and allied products group of industries. Estimates of the overall extent of this duplication indicate that the value of manufactured products exclusive of such duplication (the value of finished manufactures) tends to approximate two-thirds of the total value of products reported in the annual survey.

Duplication of products within individual industries is significant within a number of industry groups, e.g., machinery and transportation industries. These industries frequently include complete machinery and their parts. In this case, the parts made for original equipment are materials consumed for assembly plants in the same industry.

Even when no significant amount of duplication is involved, value of shipments figures are deficient as measures of the relative economic importance of individual manufacturing industries or geographic areas because of the wide variation in ratio of materials, labor, and other processing costs of value of shipments, both among industries and within the same industry.

Before 1962, cost of materials and value of shipments were not published for some industries which included considerable duplication. Since then, these data have been published for all industries at the U.S. level and beginning in 1964, for all geographic levels.

Specialization and Coverage Ratios

These items are not collected on the report forms but are derived from the data shown in Table 3. An establishment is classified in a particular industry if its shipments of primary products of that industry exceed in value its shipments of the products of any other single industry.

An establishment's shipments include those products assigned to an industry (primary products), those considered primary to other industries (secondary products), and receipts for miscellaneous activities (merchandising, contract work, resales, etc.). Specialization and coverage ratios have been developed to measure the relationship of primary product shipments to the data on shipments for the industry shown in Tables 1a through 5 and data on product shipments shown in Tables 6a and 6b.

Specialization ratio represents the ratio of primary product shipments to total product shipments (primary and secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishments classified in the industry.

Coverage ratio represents the ratio of primary products shipped by the establishments classified in the industry to the total shipments of such products that are shipped by all manufacturing establishments wherever classified.

Appendix B.

NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions

311311 SUGARCANE MILLS

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in processing sugarcane.

The data published with NAICS code 311311 include the following SIC industry:

2061 Raw cane sugar

Appendix C.

Coverage and Methodology

MAIL/NONMAIL UNIVERSE

The manufacturing universe includes about 400,000 establishments. This number includes those industries in the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) definition of manufacturing, but not those industries leaving the manufacturing sector in the classification change. The amounts of information requested from manufacturing establishments were dependent upon a number of factors. The more important considerations were the size of the company and whether it was included in the annual survey of manufactures (ASM). The methods of obtaining information for the various subsets of the universe to arrive at the aggregate figures shown in the publication are described below:

1. Small single-establishment companies not sent a report form.

Approximately 40 percent of the manufacturing establishments were small single-establishment companies that were excused from filing a census report. Selection of these establishments was based on two factors: annual payroll and our ability to assign the correct six-digit NAICS industry classification to the establishment. For each four-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) industry code, an annual payroll cutoff was determined. These cutoffs were derived so that the establishments with payroll less than the cutoff were expected to account for no more than 3 percent of the value of shipments for the industry. Generally, all single-establishment companies with less than 5 employees were excused, while all establishments with more than 20 employees were mailed forms. Establishments below the cutoff that could not be directly assigned a six-digit NAICS code were mailed a classification report which requested information for assigning NAICS industry codes. Establishments below the cutoff that could be directly assigned a six-digit NAICS code were excused from filing any report. For below cutoff establishments, information on the physical location, payroll, and receipts was obtained from the administrative records of other Federal agencies under special arrangements that safeguarded their confidentiality.

Estimates of data for these small establishments were developed using industry averages in conjunction with the administrative information. The value of shipments and cost of materials were not distributed among specific products and materials for these

establishments but were included in the product and material “not specified by kind” (nsc) categories.

The industry classification codes included in the administrative-record files were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. As a result, an indeterminate number of establishments were erroneously coded to a four-digit SIC industry and then erroneously re-coded to a six-digit NAICS industry. This was especially true whenever there was a relatively fine line of demarcation between industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity.

Sometimes the administrative-record cases had only two- or three-digit SIC group classification codes available in the files. For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, these establishments were sent a separate classification form, which requested information on the products and services of the establishment. This form was used to code many of these establishments to the appropriate six-digit NAICS level. Establishments that did not return the classification form were coded later to those six-digit NAICS industries identified as “All other” industries within the given subsector.

As a result of these situations, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified by industry. However, such possible misclassification has no significant effect on the statistics other than on the number of companies and establishments.

The total establishment count for individual industries should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the count of total number of establishments.

2. Establishments sent a report form.

The establishments covered in the mail canvass were divided into three groups:

- a. ASM sample establishments.

This group accounts for approximately 15 percent of all manufacturing establishments. The ASM panel covers all the units of large manufacturing establishments as well as a sample of the medium and smaller establishments. The probability of selection was proportionate to size. For more information, see the Description of the ASM Survey Sample.

In an economic census year, the ASM report form (MA-1000) replaces the first page of the regular census form for those establishments included in the ASM. In addition to information on employment, payroll, and other items normally requested on the regular census form, establishments in the ASM sample were requested to supply additional information on gross book value of assets and capital expenditures. ASM establishments were also requested to provide information on retirements, depreciation, rental payments, and supplemental labor costs. For establishments not included in the ASM, these additional items were estimated using relationships observed in the ASM establishment data. The census statistics for these variables are a sum of the ASM establishment data and the estimated data for non-ASM establishments. ASM establishments were also requested to provide information for selected purchased services. The census statistics for the purchased service items were derived solely from the ASM establishments. See Appendix A, Explanation of Terms for an explanation of these items. The census part of the report form is 1 of 220 versions containing product, material, and special inquiries. The diversity of manufacturing activities necessitated the use of this many forms to canvass the 480 manufacturing industries. Each form was developed for a group of related industries.

Appearing on each form was a list of products primary to the group of related industries as well as secondary products and miscellaneous services that establishments classified in these industries were likely to perform. Respondents were requested to identify the products, the value of each product, and, in many cases, the quantity of the product shipped during the survey year. Space also was provided for the respondent to describe products not specifically identified on the form.

The report form also contained a materials-consumed inquiry which varied from form to form depending on the industries being canvassed. The respondents were asked to review a list of materials generally used in their production processes. From this list, each establishment was requested to identify those materials consumed during the survey year, the cost of each, and, in certain cases, the quantity consumed. Once again, space was provided for the respondent to describe significant materials not identified on the form.

A wide variety of special inquiries was included to measure activities peculiar to a given industry, such as operations performed and equipment used.

b. Large and medium establishments (non-ASM).

Approximately 30 percent of all manufacturing establishments were included in this group. A variable cutoff, based on administrative-record payroll data and determined on an industry-by-industry basis, was used to select those establishments that were to receive 1 of the 220 economic census – manufacturing regular forms. The first page, requesting establishment data for items such as employment and payroll, was standard but did not contain the detailed statistics included on the ASM form. The product, material, and special inquiry sections supplied were based on the historical industry classification of the establishment.

c. Small single-establishment companies (non-ASM).

This group includes approximately 15 percent of all manufacturing establishments. For those industries where application of the variable cutoff for administrative-record cases resulted in a large number of small establishments being included in the mail canvass, an abbreviated or short form was used. These establishments received 1 of the 31 versions of the short form, which requested summary product and material data and totals but no details on employment, payroll, cost of materials, inventories, and capital expenditures.

Use of the short form has no adverse effect on published totals for the industry statistics because the same data were collected on the short form as on the long form. However, detailed information on products and materials consumed was not collected on the short form; thus, its use would increase the value of the nsk categories.

INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION OF ESTABLISHMENTS

Each of the establishments covered in the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing was classified in 1 of 480 industries (473 manufacturing industries and 7 former manufacturing industries) in accordance with the industry definitions in the 1997 NAICS Manual. This is the first edition of the NAICS Manual and it is a major change from the 1987 SIC Manual that was used previously. Appendix A of the 1997 NAICS Manual notes the comparability between the 1987 SIC and 1997 NAICS classification systems. When applicable, Appendix G of this report shows the product class and product comparability between the two systems for data in this report.

In the NAICS system, an industry is generally defined as a group of establishments that have similar production processes. To the extent practical, the system uses supply-based or production-oriented concepts in defining industries. The resulting group of establishments must be significant in terms of number, value added by manufacture, value of shipments, and number of employees.

The coding system works in such a way that the definitions progressively become narrower with successive additions of numerical digits. In the manufacturing sector for 1997, there are 21 subsectors (three-digit NAICS), 86 industry groups (four-digit NAICS), 184 NAICS industries (five-digit NAICS) that are comparable with Canadian and Mexican classification, and 473 U.S. industries (six-digit NAICS). This represents an expansion of the four-digit SIC-based U.S. industries from 459 in 1987. Product classes and products of the manufacturing industries have been assigned codes based on the industry from which they originate. In the new system, there are about 1,500 product classes (seven-digit codes), about 6,000 census products, and an additional 3,700 CIR products (ten-digit codes). The ten-digit products are considered the primary products of the industry with the same first six digits. These counts do not include the seven former manufacturing industries that are included in the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing.

For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, all establishments were classified in particular industries based on the products they produced. If an establishment made products of more than one industry, it was classified in the industry with the largest product value. For 1997, there were no “resistance rules” or “frozen industries.”

In ASM years, establishments included in the ASM sample with certainty weights are reclassified by industry only if the change in the primary activity from the prior year is significant or if the change has occurred for 2 successive years. This procedure prevents reclassification when there are minor shifts in product mix.

In ASM years, establishments included in the ASM sample with noncertainty weight are not shifted from one industry classification to another. They are retained in the industry where they were classified in the base census year. However, in the following census year, these ASM plants are allowed to shift from one industry to another.

The results of these rules covering the switching of plants from one industry classification to another are that some industries comprise different mixes of establishments in different survey years. Hence, comparisons between prior-year and current-year published totals, particularly at the six-digit NAICS level, should be viewed with caution. This is particularly true for the comparison between the data shown for a census year versus the data shown for the previous ASM year.

As previously noted, the small establishments that may have been misclassified by industry are usually administrative-record cases whose industry codes were assigned on the basis of incomplete descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. Such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than on the number of companies and establishments.

Establishments frequently make products classified both in their industry (primary products) and other industries (secondary products). Industry statistics (employment, payroll, value added by manufacture, value of shipments, etc.) reflect the activities of the establishments which may make both primary and secondary products. Product statistics, however, represent the output of all establishments without regard for the classification of the producing establishment. For this reason, when relating the industry statistics, especially the value of shipments, to the product statistics, the composition of the industry’s output should be considered.

The extent to which industry and product statistics may be matched with each other is measured by the primary product specialization ratio and the coverage ratio. The primary product specialization ratio is the proportion of industry shipments accounted for by the primary products of establishments classified in the industry. The coverage ratio is the proportion of product shipments accounted for by establishments classified in the industry.

ESTABLISHMENT BASIS OF REPORTING

The economic census – manufacturing is conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each location or establishment. The ASM also is conducted on an establishment basis, but separate reports are filed for just those establishments selected in the sample. Companies engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location are requested to submit separate reports if the plant records permit such a separation and if the activities are substantial in size.

In 1997, as in earlier years, a minimum size limit was set for inclusion of establishments in the census. All establishments employing one person or more at any time during the census year are included. The same size limitation has applied since 1947 in censuses and annual surveys of manufactures. In the 1939 and earlier censuses, establishments with less than \$5,000 value of products were excluded. The change in the minimum size limit in 1947 does not appreciably affect the historical comparability of the census figures except for data on number of establishments for a few industries.

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing excludes data for central administrative offices (CAOs). These would include separately operated administrative offices, warehouses, garages, and other auxiliary units that service manufacturing establishments of the same company. These data are published in a separate report series.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASM SURVEY SAMPLE

The annual survey of manufactures (ASM) sample is drawn for the second survey year after a census. The most recent sample was drawn for the 1994 survey year based on the 1992 Census of Manufactures. This sample will be in place through the 1998 ASM.

In 1992, there were approximately 370,000 individual manufacturing establishments. For sample efficiency and cost considerations, the 1992 manufacturing population was partitioned into two components for developing estimates within the ASM; a mail stratum and a nonmail stratum.

Mail stratum. The mail stratum of the survey is comprised of larger single-location manufacturing companies and all manufacturing establishments of multiunit companies (companies that operate at more than one physical location). Approximately 230,000 of the 370,000 establishments in the 1992 census were assigned to the mail stratum. On an annual basis, the mail stratum is supplemented with larger, newly active single-location companies identified from a list provided by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and new manufacturing locations of multiunit companies identified from the Census Bureau's Company Organization Survey (COS).

For the 1994 survey, a new sample of approximately 58,000 individual establishments was selected from the mail stratum assembled from the 1992 census. Supplemental samples representing both 1993 and 1994 births (newly active establishments that were not included in the 1992 census) were also selected. Establishments selected for the sample are mailed an ASM survey questionnaire for each year through 1998.

The 1994-98 ASM sample design is similar to the one used since 1984. Companies in the 1992 Census of Manufactures with manufacturing shipments of at least \$500 million were defined as company certainties. For these large companies, each manufacturing establishment is included in the mail sample. For the 1994-98 sample, there are approximately 650 certainty companies collectively accounting for over 18,000 establishments.

For the remaining portion of the mail component of the survey, the establishment was defined as the sample unit. All establishments with 250 employees or more were defined as employment certainties. In addition, all establishments producing products in SIC 3571 (Electronic Computers) were defined as certainties. Across these three arbitrary certainty classes, there were approximately 25,000 establishments included in the sample with certainty. Collectively, these certainty establishments accounted for approximately 80 percent of the total value of shipments in the 1992 Census of Manufactures.

Smaller establishments in the remaining portion of the mail stratum were sampled with probabilities ranging from .02 to 1.00. The initial probabilities of selection assigned to these establishments were proportionate to a measure-of-size determined for each establishment. The measure-of-size was a function of the establishment's 1992 industry classification, its 1992 product class data, and the historical variability of the year-to-year estimates of the product class estimates. For each product class (1,755) and four-digit industry (459), a desired reliability

constraint was specified. Using a technique developed by Dr. James R. Chromy of the Research Triangle Institute, the initial establishment probabilities were optimized such that the expected sample satisfied all industry and product class reliability constraints while the sample size was minimized. This technique reduces the likelihood of selecting nonrepresentative samples for individual product classes or industries.

This method of assigning probabilities based on product class shipments is motivated by our primary desire to produce reliable estimates of both product class and industry shipments. The high correlation between shipments and employment, value-added, and other general statistics assures that these variables will also be well represented by the sample. The actual sample selection procedure uses an independent chance of selection method (Poisson sampling) which permits us to prevent small establishments from being selected in consecutive samples without introducing a bias into the survey estimates.

Nonmail component. The initial nonmail component of the survey was comprised of approximately 140,000 small, single-establishment companies that were tabulated as administrative records in the 1992 Census of Manufactures. The nonmail stratum is also supplemented annually using the list of newly active single-location companies provided by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and payroll cutoffs. Companies with payroll below the payroll cutoff are added to the nonmail stratum. For this portion of the population, sampling is not used. The data for this group are estimated based on selected information obtained annually from the administrative records of the IRS and Social Security Administration (SSA). This administrative information, which includes payroll, total employment, industry classification, and physical location, is obtained under conditions which safeguard the confidentiality of both tax and census records.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASM ESTIMATING PROCEDURE

Most of the ASM estimates derived for the mail stratum are computed using a difference estimator. At the establishment level, there is a strong correlation between the current-year data values and the corresponding 1992 (base) data values. Therefore, within the mailed stratum, for each item at each level of aggregation, an estimate of the "difference" between the current year and the base year is computed from sample cases and added to the corresponding base-year values. For the 1993-1997 ASM estimates, the 1992 Census of Manufactures values serve as the base year. For the 1998 ASM, the base will be updated to be the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing.

Due to the positive year-to-year correlation, estimates derived using this methodology are generally more reliable than comparable estimates developed from the current sample data alone. Estimates for the capital expenditures variables are not generated using the difference

estimator because the year-to-year correlations are considerably weaker. The standard linear estimator is used for these variables.

For the nonmail stratum, estimates for payroll and employment are directly tabulated from the administrative-record data provided by IRS and SSA. Estimates of data other than payroll and employment are developed from industry averages. Although the nonmail stratum contains approximately 170,000 individual establishments in 1994, it accounts for less than 2 percent of the estimate for total value of shipments at the total manufacturing level.

Corresponding estimates for the mail and nonmail components are combined to produce the estimates included in this publication.

QUALIFICATIONS OF THE ASM DATA

The estimates developed from the sample are apt to differ somewhat from the results of a survey covering all companies in the sample lists but otherwise conducted under essentially the same conditions as the actual sample survey. The estimates of the magnitude of the sampling errors (the difference between the estimates obtained and the results theoretically obtained from a comparable, complete-coverage survey) are provided by the standard errors of estimates.

The particular sample selected for the ASM is one of many similar probability samples that, by chance, might have been selected under the same specifications. Each of the possible samples would yield somewhat different sets of results, and the standard errors are measures of the variation of all the possible sample estimates around the theoretically comparable, complete-coverage values.

Estimates of the standard errors have been computed from the sample data for selected ASM statistics in this report. They are represented in the form of relative standard errors (the standard errors divided by the estimated values to which they refer).

In conjunction with its associated estimate, the relative standard error may be used to define confidence intervals (ranges that would include the comparable, complete-coverage value for specified percentages of all the possible samples).

The complete-coverage value would be included in the range:

From one standard error below to one standard error above the derived estimate for about two-thirds of all possible samples.

From two standard errors below to two standard errors above the derived estimate for about 19 out of 20 of all possible samples.

From three standard errors below to three standard errors above the derived estimate for nearly all samples.

An inference that the comparable, complete-survey result would be within the indicated ranges would be correct in approximately the relative frequencies shown. Those proportions, therefore, may be interpreted as defining the confidence that the estimates from a particular sample would differ from complete-coverage results by as much as one, two, or three standard errors, respectively.

For example, suppose an estimated total is shown at 50,000 with an associated relative standard error of 2 percent, that is, a standard error of 1,000 (2 percent of 50,000). There is approximately 67 percent confidence that the interval 49,000 to 51,000 includes the complete-coverage total, about 95 percent confidence that the interval 48,000 to 52,000 includes the complete-coverage total, and almost certain confidence that the interval 47,000 to 53,000 includes the complete-coverage total.

In addition to the sample errors, the estimates are subject to various response and operational errors: errors of collection, reporting, coding, transcription, imputation for nonresponse, etc. These operational errors also would occur if a complete canvass were to be conducted under the same conditions as the survey. Explicit measures of their effects generally are not available. However, it is believed that most of the important operational errors were detected and corrected during the Census Bureau's review of the data for reasonableness and consistency. The small operational errors usually remain. To some extent, they are compensating in the aggregated totals shown. When important operational errors were detected too late to correct the estimates, the data were suppressed or were specifically qualified in the tables.

As derived, the estimated standard errors included part of the effect of the operational errors. The total errors, which depend upon the joint effect of the sampling and operational errors, are usually of the order of size indicated by the standard error, or moderately higher. However, for particular estimates, the total error may considerably exceed the standard errors shown. Any figures shown in the tables in this publication having an associated standard error exceeding 15 percent may be combined with higher level totals, creating a broader aggregate, which then may be of acceptable reliability.

DATA FROM THE CURRENT INDUSTRIAL REPORTS (CIR)

The CIR program provides product statistics for selected manufacturing industries at the U.S. level annually and, in some cases, monthly and/or quarterly. When detail product data are collected in the CIR, they are not also collected in the census. However, the annual CIR data are included in the census Product Summary report.

The CIR program uses a unified data collection, processing, and publication system. The Census Bureau updates the survey panels for most reports annually and reconciles the estimates to the results of the broader-based annual survey of manufactures and the economic

census – manufacturing. The economic census – manufacturing provides a complete list of all producers of the products covered by the CIR program and serves as the primary source for CIR sampling. Where a small number of producers exist, CIR surveys cover all known producers of a product. However, when the number of producers is large, cutoff and random sampling techniques are used. Surveys are continually reviewed and modified to provide the most up-to-date information on products produced. While the CIR program includes both mandatory and voluntary surveys, the annual data are mandatory.

DUPLICATION IN COST OF MATERIALS AND VALUE OF SHIPMENTS

Data for cost of materials and value of shipments include varying amounts of duplication, especially at higher levels of aggregation. This is because the products of one establishment may be the materials of another. The value added statistics avoid this duplication and are, for most purposes, the best measure for comparing the relative economic importance of industries and geographic areas.

VALUE OF INDUSTRY SHIPMENTS COMPARED WITH VALUE OF PRODUCT SHIPMENTS

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing shows value of shipments data for industries and products. In the industry statistics tables and files, these data represent the total value of shipments of all establishments classified in a particular industry. The data include the shipments of the products classified in the industry (primary to the industry), products classified in other industries (secondary to the industry), and miscellaneous receipts (repair work, sale of scrap, research and development, installation receipts, and resales). Value of product shipments shown in the products statistics tables and files represent the total value of all products shipped that are classified as primary to an industry regardless of the classification of the producing establishment.

Appendix D. Geographic Notes

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix E. Metropolitan Areas

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix F. Footnotes for Products Statistics and Materials Consumed by Kind

Not applicable for this report.

Cane Sugar Refining

1997

Issued September 1999

EC97M-3113B

1997 Economic Census

Manufacturing

Industry Series



U S C E N S U S B U R E A U

Helping You Make Informed Decisions

U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The staff of the Manufacturing and Construction Division prepared this report. **Judy M. Dodds**, Assistant Chief for Census and Related Programs, was responsible for the overall planning, management, and coordination. **Kenneth Hansen**, Chief, Manufactured Durables Branch, assisted by **Mike Brown**, **Renee Coley**, **Raphael Corrado**, and **Milbren Thomas**, Section Chiefs, **Michael Zampogna**, Former Chief, Manufactured Nondurables Branch, assisted by **Allen Foreman**, **Robert Miller**, **Robert Reinard**, and **Nat Shelton**, Section Chiefs, and **Tom Lee**, **Robert Rosati**, and **Tom Flood**, Special Assistants, performed the planning and implementation. **Stephanie Angel**, **Brian Appert**, **Stanis Batton**, **Carol Beasley**, **Chris Blackburn**, **Larry Blumberg**, **Vera Harris-Bourne**, **Brenda Campbell**, **Suzanne Conard**, **Vance Davis**, **Mary Ellickson**, **Matt Gaines**, **Merry Glascoe**, **Kay Hanks**, **Karen Harshbarger**, **Nancy Higgins**, **James Hinckley**, **Walter Hunter**, **Jim Jamski**, **Evelyn Jordan**, **Robert Lee**, **John Linehan**, **Paul Marck**, **Keith McKenzie**, **Philippe Morris**, **Joanna Nguyen**, **Betty Pannell**, **Joyce Pomeroy**, **Venita Powell**, **Cynthia Ramsey**, **Chris Savage**, **Arona Stovall**, **Sue Sundermann**, **Thanos Theodoropoulos**, **Dora Thomas**, **Ann Truffa**, **Ronanne Vinson**, **Keeley Voor**, **Denneth Wallace**, **Tempie Whittington**, **Lissene Witt**, and **Mike Yamaner** provided primary staff assistance.

Brian Greenberg, Assistant Chief for Research and Methodology Programs, assisted by **Stacey Cole**, Chief, Manufacturing Programs Methodology Branch, and **Robert Struble**, Section Chief, provided the mathematical and statistical techniques as well as the coverage operations. **Jeffrey Dalzell** and **Cathy Ritenour** provided primary staff assistance.

Mendel D. Gayle, Chief, Forms, Publications, and Customer Services Branch, assisted by **Julius Smith Jr.** and **Baruti Taylor**, Section Chiefs, performed overall

coordination of the publication process. **Kim Credito**, **Patrick Duck**, **Chip Murph**, **Wanda Sledd**, and **Veronica White** provided primary staff assistance.

The Economic Planning and Coordination Division, **Lawrence A. Blum**, Assistant Chief for Collection Activities and **Shirin A. Ahmed**, Assistant Chief for Post-Collection Processing, assisted by **Dennis Shoemaker**, Chief, Post-Collection Census Processing Branch, **Brandy Yarbrough**, Section Chief, **Sheila Proudfoot**, **Richard Williamson**, **Andrew W. Hait**, and **Jennifer E. Lins**, was responsible for developing the systems and procedures for data collection, editing, review, correction and dissemination

The staff of the National Processing Center, **Judith N. Petty**, Chief, performed mailout preparation and receipt operations, clerical and analytical review activities, data keying, and geocoding review.

The Geography Division staff developed geographic coding procedures and associated computer programs.

The Economic Statistical Methods and Programming Division, **Charles P. Pautler Jr.**, Chief, developed and coordinated the computer processing systems. **Martin S. Harahush**, Assistant Chief for Quinquennial Programs, assisted by **Barbara Lambert** and **Christina Arledge** were responsible for design and implementation of the computer systems. **Gary T. Sheridan**, Chief, Manufacturing and Construction Branch, **Lori A. Guido** and **Roy A. Smith**, Section Chiefs, supervised the preparation of the computer programs.

Computer Services Division, **Debra Williams**, Chief, performed the computer processing.

The staff of the Administrative and Customer Services Division, **Walter C. Odom**, Chief, performed planning, design, composition, editorial review, and printing planning and procurement for publications, Internet products, and report forms. **Cynthia G. Brooks** provided publication coordination and editing.

Cane Sugar Refining

1997

Issued September 1999

EC97M-3113B

1997 Economic Census

Manufacturing

Industry Series



U.S. Department of Commerce

William M. Daley,

Secretary

Robert L. Mallett,

Deputy Secretary

Economics

and Statistics

Administration

Robert J. Shapiro,

Under Secretary for

Economic Affairs

U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Kenneth Prewitt,

Director



**Economics
and Statistics
Administration**

Robert J. Shapiro,
Under Secretary
for Economic Affairs



U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Kenneth Prewitt,
Director

William G. Barron,
Deputy Director

Paula J. Schneider,
Principal Associate Director
for Programs

Frederick T. Knickerbocker,
Associate Director
for Economic Programs

Thomas L. Mesenbourg,
Assistant Director
for Economic Programs

William G. Bostic Jr.,
Chief, Manufacturing
and Construction Division

CONTENTS

Introduction to the Economic Census	1
Manufacturing	5

TABLES

1. Industry Statistics on NAICS Basis With Distribution Among 1987 SIC-Based Industries: 1997	7
2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1997	7
3. Detailed Statistics by Industry: 1997	8
4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size: 1997.....	9
5. Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1997	9
6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992.....	10
6b. Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992 .	--
7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1997 and 1992.....	11

APPENDIXES

A. Explanation of Terms	A-1
B. NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions	B-1
C. Coverage and Methodology.....	C-1
D. Geographic Notes	--
E. Metropolitan Areas	--
F. Footnotes for Products Statistics and Materials Consumed by Kind	--
G. Comparability of Product Classes and Product Codes: 1997 to 1992.....	G-1

-- Not applicable for this report.

Introduction to the Economic Census

PURPOSES AND USES OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUS

The economic census is the major source of facts about the structure and functioning of the Nation's economy. It provides essential information for government, business, industry, and the general public. Title 13 of the United States Code (Sections 131, 191, and 224) directs the Census Bureau to take the economic census every 5 years, covering years ending in 2 and 7.

The economic census furnishes an important part of the framework for such composite measures as the gross domestic product estimates, input/output measures, production and price indexes, and other statistical series that measure short-term changes in economic conditions. Specific uses of economic census data include the following:

- Policymaking agencies of the Federal Government use the data to monitor economic activity and assess the effectiveness of policies.
- State and local governments use the data to assess business activities and tax bases within their jurisdictions and to develop programs to attract business.
- Trade associations study trends in their own and competing industries, which allows them to keep their members informed of market changes.
- Individual businesses use the data to locate potential markets and to analyze their own production and sales performance relative to industry or area averages.

ALL-NEW INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATIONS

Data from the 1997 Economic Census are published primarily on the basis of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), unlike earlier censuses, which were published according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS is in the process of being adopted in the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Most economic census reports cover one of the following NAICS sectors:

21	Mining
22	Utilities
23	Construction
31-33	Manufacturing
42	Wholesale Trade
44-45	Retail Trade
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing
51	Information

52	Finance and Insurance
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises
56	Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services
61	Educational Services
62	Health Care and Social Assistance
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation
72	Accommodation and Foodservices
81	Other Services (except Public Administration)

(Not listed above are the Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting sector (NAICS 11), partially covered by the census of agriculture conducted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the Public Administration sector (NAICS 92), covered by the census of governments conducted by the Census Bureau.)

The 20 NAICS sectors are subdivided into 96 subsectors (three-digit codes), 313 industry groups (four-digit codes), and, as implemented in the United States, 1170 industries (five- and six-digit codes).

RELATIONSHIP TO SIC

While many of the individual NAICS industries correspond directly to industries as defined under the SIC system, most of the higher level groupings do not. Particular care should be taken in comparing data for retail trade, wholesale trade, and manufacturing, which are sector titles used in both NAICS and SIC, but cover somewhat different groups of industries. The industry definitions discuss the relationships between NAICS and SIC industries. Where changes are significant, it will not be possible to construct time series that include data for points both before and after 1997.

For 1997, data for auxiliary establishments (those functioning primarily to manage, service, or support the activities of their company's operating establishments, such as a central administrative office or warehouse) will not be included in the sector-specific reports. These data will be published separately.

GEOGRAPHIC AREA CODING

Accurate and complete information on the physical location of each establishment is required to tabulate the census data for the states, metropolitan areas (MAs), counties, parishes, and corporate municipalities including cities, towns, villages, and boroughs. Respondents were

required to report their physical location (street address, municipality, county, and state) if it differed from their mailing address. For establishments not surveyed by mail (and those single-establishment companies that did not provide acceptable information on physical location), location information from Internal Revenue Service tax forms is used as a basis for coding.

BASIS OF REPORTING

The economic census is conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each store, factory, shop, or other location. Each establishment is assigned a separate industry classification based on its primary activity and not that of its parent company.

DOLLAR VALUES

All dollar values presented are expressed in current dollars; i.e., 1997 data are expressed in 1997 dollars, and 1992 data, in 1992 dollars. Consequently, when making comparisons with prior years, users of the data should consider the changes in prices that have occurred.

All dollar values are shown in thousands of dollars.

AVAILABILITY OF ADDITIONAL DATA

Reports in Print and Electronic Media

All results of the 1997 Economic Census are available on the Census Bureau Internet site (www.census.gov) and on compact discs (CD-ROM) for sale by the Census Bureau. Unlike previous censuses, only selected highlights are published in printed reports. For more information, including a description of electronic and printed reports being issued, see the Internet site, or write to U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-8300, or call Customer Services at 301-457-4100.

Special Tabulations

Special tabulations of data collected in the 1997 Economic Census may be obtained, depending on availability of time and personnel, in electronic or tabular form. The data will be summaries subject to the same rules prohibiting disclosure of confidential information (including name, address, kind of business, or other data for individual business establishments or companies) that govern the regular publications.

Special tabulations are prepared on a cost basis. A request for a cost estimate, as well as exact specifications on the type and format of the data to be provided, should be directed to the Chief of the division named below, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-8300. To discuss a special tabulation before submitting specifications, call the appropriate division:

Manufacturing and Construction Division 301-457-4673
Service Sector Statistics Division 301-457-2668

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The economic census has been taken as an integrated program at 5-year intervals since 1967 and before that for 1954, 1958, and 1963. Prior to that time, individual components of the economic census were taken separately at varying intervals.

The economic census traces its beginnings to the 1810 Decennial Census, when questions on manufacturing were included with those for population. Coverage of economic activities was expanded for the 1840 Decennial Census and subsequent censuses to include mining and some commercial activities. The 1905 Manufactures Census was the first time a census was taken apart from the regular decennial population census. Censuses covering retail and wholesale trade and construction industries were added in 1930, as were some covering service trades in 1933. Censuses of construction, manufacturing, and the other business service censuses were suspended during World War II.

The 1954 Economic Census was the first census to be fully integrated: providing comparable census data across economic sectors, using consistent time periods, concepts, definitions, classifications, and reporting units. It was the first census to be taken by mail, using lists of firms provided by the administrative records of other Federal agencies. Since 1963, administrative records also have been used to provide basic statistics for very small firms, reducing or eliminating the need to send them census questionnaires.

The range of industries covered in the economic censuses expanded between 1967 and 1992. The census of construction industries began on a regular basis in 1967, and the scope of service industries, introduced in 1933, was broadened in 1967, 1977, and 1987. While a few transportation industries were covered as early as 1963, it was not until 1992 that the census broadened to include all of transportation, communications, and utilities. Also new for 1992 was coverage of financial, insurance, and real estate industries. With these additions, the economic census and the separate census of governments and census of agriculture collectively covered roughly 98 percent of all economic activity.

Printed statistical reports from the 1992 and earlier censuses provide historical figures for the study of long-term time series and are available in some large libraries. All of the census reports printed since 1967 are still available for sale on microfiche from the Census Bureau. CD-ROMs issued from the 1987 and 1992 Economic Censuses contain databases including nearly all data published in print, plus additional statistics, such as ZIP Code statistics, published only on CD-ROM.

SOURCES FOR MORE INFORMATION

More information about the scope, coverage, classification system, data items, and publications for each of the economic censuses and related surveys is published in the *Guide to the 1997 Economic Census and Related Statistics* at www.census.gov/econguide. More information on the methodology, procedures, and history of the censuses will be published in the *History of the 1997 Economic Census* at www.census.gov/econ/www/history.html.

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

The following abbreviations and symbols are used with the 1997 Economic Census data:

A	Standard error of 100 percent or more.
D	Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual companies; data are included in higher level totals.
F	Exceeds 100 percent because data include establishments with payroll exceeding revenue.
N	Not available or not comparable.
Q	Revenue not collected at this level of detail for multiestablishment firms.
S	Withheld because estimates did not meet publication standards.

V	Represents less than 50 vehicles or .05 percent.
X	Not applicable.
Y	Disclosure withheld because of insufficient coverage of merchandise lines.
Z	Less than half the unit shown.
a	0 to 19 employees.
b	20 to 99 employees.
c	100 to 249 employees.
e	250 to 499 employees.
f	500 to 999 employees.
g	1,000 to 2,499 employees.
h	2,500 to 4,999 employees.
i	5,000 to 9,999 employees.
j	10,000 to 24,999 employees.
k	25,000 to 49,999 employees.
l	50,000 to 99,999 employees.
m	100,000 employees or more.
p	10 to 19 percent estimated.
q	20 to 29 percent estimated.
r	Revised.
s	Sampling error exceeds 40 percent.
nec	Not elsewhere classified.
nsk	Not specified by kind.
–	Represents zero (page image/print only).
(CC)	Consolidated city.
(IC)	Independent city.

This page is intentionally blank.

Manufacturing

SCOPE

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing covers all manufacturing establishments with one or more paid employees. Manufacturing is defined as the mechanical, physical, or chemical transformation of materials or substances into new products. The assembly of components into new products is also considered manufacturing, except when it is appropriately classified as construction.

Establishments in the manufacturing sector are often described as plants, factories, or mills and typically use power-driven machines and materials-handling equipment. Also included in the manufacturing sector are some establishments that make products by hand, like custom tailors and the makers of custom draperies. While manufacturers typically do not sell to the public, some establishments like bakeries and candy stores that make products on the premises may be included.

While logging and publishing are no longer in the scope of manufacturing, data for these industries are included in the manufacturing industry reports, but are not included in the manufacturing state, summary, and other reports.

GENERAL

This report, from the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, is one of a series of 480 industry reports and 51 geographic area reports, each of which provides statistics for individual industries or states, respectively. Seven of the industry reports are for industries no longer in the manufacturing sector but are included with manufacturing for the 1997 census year. Also included for this sector are General, Product, and Materials Consumed Summary reports, a special report on Concentration Ratios in Manufacturing, and data files on Location of Manufacturing Plants.

Each industry report presents data for a six-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) industry. A description of the particular NAICS industry may be found in Appendix B. These reports include such statistics as number of establishments, employment, payroll, value added by manufacture, cost of materials consumed, value of shipments, capital expenditures, etc. Explanations of these and other terms may be found in Appendix A. The industry reports also include data for states with 100 employees or more in the industry.

State reports, which include the District of Columbia, present similar statistics at the “all manufacturing” level for each state and its metropolitan areas (MAs) with 250

employees or more, and for counties, consolidated cities, and places with 500 employees or more. The state reports also include six-digit NAICS level data for industries with 100 employees or more in the state.

The General Summary report contains industry and geographic area statistics summarized in one report. It includes higher levels of aggregation than the industry and state reports, as well as revisions to the data made after the release of the industry and state reports.

The Products and Materials Consumed reports summarize the products and materials data published in the industry reports. The Product Summary report also includes data from the Current Industrial Reports (CIR) and a special table with data for products that are primary to more than one industry, which are not in the industry reports.

The Concentration Ratios report publishes data on the percentage of value of shipments accounted for by the 4-, 8-, 20-, and 50-largest companies for each manufacturing industry. Also shown in this report are Hirschmann-Herfindahl Indexes for each industry.

The Location of Manufacturing data files contain statistics on the number of establishments for the three- and six-digit NAICS industry by state, county, place, and ZIP Code by employment-size of the establishment.

GEOGRAPHIC AREAS COVERED

Statistics at the six-digit NAICS industry level are shown for states and the District of Columbia in both the state and industry reports for cells with 100 employees or more.

The state reports also include data at the “all manufacturing” level for a variety of geographies that meet the employment criteria.

Data are available for the metropolitan areas (MAs) with 250 employees or more. The term MA is a general term used to encompass all of the specifically defined metropolitan areas. A consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) is made up of two or more contiguous primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSAs) with a combined population of at least 1 million. A PMSA is a subdivision of a CMSA that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links separate from the ties to other portions of the CMSA. A metropolitan statistical area (MSA) is an integrated economic and social unit with a population of at least 50,000. An MA is made up of one or more counties meeting standards of metropolitan character. In New England, cities and towns, rather than counties, are the

component geographic units. Determination of the MAs was made by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) as of June 30, 1997. The population estimates were from the 1990 Census of Population or a subsequent special census. When applicable, the make-up of an MA is included in Appendix E. Changes to geographical boundaries are noted in Appendix D.

The state reports include data for counties with 500 employees or more. These are the primary divisions of states, except in Louisiana where they are called parishes and in Alaska where they are called boroughs and census areas. Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia have one or more places that are independent of county organizations. These places are treated as counties and places. The counties and places are defined as of January 1, 1997.

The state reports include data for places with 500 employees or more. Places are typically cities, towns, and villages. They may be incorporated municipalities, semi-independent municipalities, special economic urban areas (SEUAs), or other place equivalents.

The state reports also include data for consolidated cities with 500 employees or more. Consolidated cities are made up of separately incorporated municipalities.

COMPARABILITY OF THE 1992 AND 1997 CENSUSES

The adoption of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) has had a major impact on the comparability of data between the 1992 and 1997 censuses. Approximately half of the industries in the manufacturing sector of NAICS do not have comparable industries in the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system that was used in the past. If industries are not comparable between the two censuses, historic data are not shown. When applicable, Appendix G shows the product class and product comparability between the two systems.

While most of the change affecting the manufacturing sector was change within the sector, some industries left manufacturing and others came into manufacturing. Prominent among those leaving manufacturing are logging and portions of publishing. Prominent among the industries coming into the manufacturing sector are bakeries, candy stores where candy is made on the premises, custom tailors, makers of custom draperies, and tire retreading. Data for the industries coming into manufacturing as well as those leaving manufacturing are included in the manufacturing industry report series for 1997. However, the state and summary reports only include data for industries in the NAICS definition of manufacturing.

Another change resulting from the conversion to NAICS is that data for central administrative offices (CAOs) associated with manufacturing are not included along side the manufacturing data. This change affects data in the state reports and the general summary.

DISCLOSURE

In accordance with Federal law governing census reports (Title 13 of the United States Code), no data are published that would disclose the operations of an individual establishment or company. However, the number of establishments classified in a specific industry or geography is not considered a disclosure, and may be released even when other information is withheld.

The disclosure analysis for the industry statistics files is based on the total value of shipments. When the total value of shipments cannot be shown without disclosing information for individual companies, the complete line is suppressed except for capital expenditures. However, the suppressed data are included in higher-level totals. A separate disclosure analysis is performed for capital expenditures that can be suppressed even though value of shipments data are published.

AVAILABILITY OF MORE FREQUENT ECONOMIC DATA

The Census Bureau conducts the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) in each of the 4 years between the economic censuses. The ASM is a probability-based sample of approximately 58,000 establishments and collects many of the same industry statistics (including employment, payroll, value of shipments, etc.) as the economic census. However, there are selected statistics not included in the ASM. Among these are the number of companies and establishments, detailed product and materials data, and substate geographic data.

In addition to the ASM, the Census Bureau conducts a Current Industrial Reports (CIR) program. The CIR publishes detailed product statistics for selected manufacturing industries at the U.S. level annually and, in some cases, monthly and/or quarterly. For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, the annual CIR data are included in the Product Summary report.

The Census Bureau also conducts the monthly Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories, and Orders (M3) program, which publishes detailed statistics for manufacturing industries at the U.S. level.

Table 1. Industry Statistics on NAICS Basis With Distribution Among 1987 SIC-Based Industries: 1997

[NAICS codes appear in bold type. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS or SIC code	Industry	Com-panies ¹	All estab-lish-ments ²	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expendi-tures (\$1,000)
				Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311312	Cane sugar refining	12	18	3 891	191 663	2 823	6 833	126 215	540 141	2 677 639	3 209 186	44 528
206200	Cane sugar refining	N	18	3 891	191 663	2 823	6 833	126 215	540 141	2 677 639	3 209 186	44 528

¹For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

²Includes establishments with payroll at any time during the year.

Table 2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1997

[States that are disclosures or with less than 100 employees are not shown. For explanation of terms, see appendixes. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Industry and geographic area	E ¹	All establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expendi-tures (\$1,000)
		Total	With 20 em-ploy-ees or more	Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311312, CANE SUGAR REFINING												
United States	-	18	12	3 891	191 663	2 823	6 833	126 215	540 141	2 677 639	3 209 186	44 528
Louisiana	-	3	3	717	29 380	578	1 338	21 009	52 256	535 753	586 412	8 620

* Hawaii has no incorporated places in the sense of functioning governmental units; however, in agreement with Hawaiian law, the Bureau of the Census reports data for census designated places (CDPs) which have been designated as place equivalents. Those CDPs, only for the state of Hawaii, with 2,500 or more population are recognized.

¹Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of the figures shown: 1-10 to 19 percent; 2-20 to 29 percent; 3-30 to 39 percent; 4-40 to 49 percent; 5-50 to 59 percent; 6-60 to 69 percent; 7-70 to 79 percent; 8-80 to 89 percent; 9-90 percent or more.

Table 3. Detailed Statistics by Industry: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	Value	Item	Value
311312, CANE SUGAR REFINING		311312, CANE SUGAR REFINING—Con.	
Companies ¹ number..	12	Value added \$1,000..	540 141
All establishments number..	18	Total inventories, beginning of year \$1,000..	254 854
Establishments with 1 to 19 employees number..	6	Finished goods inventories, beginning of year \$1,000..	79 860
Establishments with 20 to 99 employees number..	2	Work-in-process inventories, beginning of year \$1,000..	40 444
Establishments with 100 employees or more number..	10	Materials and supplies inventories, beginning of year \$1,000..	134 550
All employees number..	3 891	Total inventories, end of year \$1,000..	229 379
Total compensation ² \$1,000..	246 696	Finished goods inventories, end of year \$1,000..	83 953
Annual payroll \$1,000..	191 663	Work-in-process inventories, end of year \$1,000..	44 945
Total fringe benefits \$1,000..	55 033	Materials and supplies inventories, end of year \$1,000..	100 481
Production workers, average for year number..	2 823	Gross book value of total assets at beginning of year \$1,000..	563 862
Production workers on March 12 number..	2 775	Total capital expenditures (new and used) \$1,000..	44 528
Production workers on May 12 number..	2 811	Capital expenditures for buildings and other structures (new and used) \$1,000..	4 398
Production workers on August 12 number..	2 893	Capital expenditures for machinery and equipment (new and used) \$1,000..	40 130
Production workers on November 12 number..	2 813	Total retirements ² \$1,000..	3 116
Production-worker hours 1,000..	6 833	Gross book value of total assets at end of year \$1,000..	605 274
Production-worker wages \$1,000..	126 215	Total depreciation during year ² \$1,000..	28 308
Total cost of materials \$1,000..	2 677 639	Total rental payments ² \$1,000..	4 141
Cost of materials, parts, containers, etc., consumed \$1,000..	2 566 385	Buildings and other structures rental payments ² \$1,000..	721
Cost of resales \$1,000..	37 840	Machinery and equipment rental payments ² \$1,000..	3 420
Cost of fuels \$1,000..	49 813	Cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and other structures ³ \$1,000..	1 505
Cost of purchased electricity \$1,000..	6 354	Response coverage ratio ⁴ percent..	81
Cost of contract work \$1,000..	17 247	Cost of purchased services for the repair of machinery and equipment ³ \$1,000..	5 090
Quantity of electricity purchased for heat and power 1,000 kWh..	96 009	Response coverage ratio ⁴ percent..	81
Quantity of electricity generated less sold for heat and power 1,000 kWh..	356 236	Cost of purchased communications services ³ \$1,000..	1 137
Total value of shipments \$1,000..	3 209 186	Response coverage ratio ⁴ percent..	81
Primary products value of shipments \$1,000..	3 118 472	Cost of purchased legal services ³ \$1,000..	3 262
Secondary products value of shipments \$1,000..	17 753	Response coverage ratio ⁴ percent..	81
Total miscellaneous receipts \$1,000..	72 961	Cost of purchased accounting and bookkeeping services ³ \$1,000..	585
Value of resales \$1,000..	39 858	Response coverage ratio ⁴ percent..	81
Contract receipts \$1,000..	D	Cost of purchased advertising services ³ \$1,000..	8 295
Other miscellaneous receipts \$1,000..	D	Response coverage ratio ⁴ percent..	81
Primary products specialization ratio percent..	99	Cost of purchased software and other data processing services ³ \$1,000..	586
Value of primary products shipments made in all industries \$1,000..	3 186 963	Response coverage ratio ⁴ percent..	81
Value of primary products shipments made in this industry \$1,000..	3 118 472	Cost of purchased refuse removal (including hazardous waste) services ³ \$1,000..	1 968
Value of primary products shipments made in other industries \$1,000..	68 491	Response coverage ratio ⁴ percent..	81
Coverage ratio percent..	97		

¹For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

²These items are collected in the ASM and estimated for the remaining establishments; therefore, the levels of estimation are higher than for other items in the table.

³Based on ASM sample data.

⁴A response coverage ratio is derived for this item by calculating the ratio of the weighted employment (establishment data multiplied by sample weight) for those ASM establishments that reported to the weighted total employment for all ASM establishments classified in this industry.

Note: The amounts shown for purchased services reflect only those services that establishments purchase from other companies.

Table 4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Employment size class	E ¹	All establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)
		Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311312, CANE SUGAR REFINING												
All establishments	-	18	12	3 891	191 663	2 823	6 833	126 215	540 141	2 677 639	3 209 186	44 528
Establishments with 1 to 4 employees	9	5	-	7	230	5	8	183	442	2 566	3 134	20
Establishments with 5 to 9 employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Establishments with 10 to 19 employees	9	1	-	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	-
Establishments with 20 to 49 employees	-	1	1	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Establishments with 50 to 99 employees	-	1	1	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Establishments with 100 to 249 employees	-	3	3	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Establishments with 250 to 499 employees	-	4	4	1 532	74 421	1 183	2 744	52 318	210 643	1 277 458	1 489 532	12 239
Establishments with 500 to 999 employees	-	3	3	1 684	90 077	1 143	2 924	56 585	208 195	970 190	1 170 950	28 313
Establishments with 1,000 to 2,499 employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Establishments with 2,500 employees or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative records ²	9	3	-	3	90	3	4	90	231	1 124	1 364	19

¹Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of the figures shown: 1-10 to 19 percent; 2-20 to 29 percent; 3-30 to 39 percent; 4-40 to 49 percent; 5-50 to 59 percent; 6-60 to 69 percent; 7-70 to 79 percent; 8-80 to 89 percent; 9-90 percent or more.

²Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. Data are also included in respective size classes shown.

Table 5. Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS industry or product class code	Industry or primary product class	All establishments	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)
			Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311312	Cane sugar refining	18	3 891	191 663	2 823	6 833	126 215	540 141	2 677 639	3 209 186	44 528

Table 6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992

[Includes quantity and value of products of this industry produced by (1) establishments classified in this industry (primary) and (2) establishments classified in other industries (secondary). Transfers of products of this industry from one establishment of a company to another establishment of the same company (interplant transfers) are also included. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product code	Product	1997				1992			
		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments	
				Quantity	Value (\$1,000)			Quantity	Value (\$1,000)
311312	Cane sugar refining	N	X	X	3 186 963	N	X	X	2 864 143
3113120	Refined cane sugar and byproducts	N	X	X	3 186 963	N	X	X	2 864 143
31131201	Refined granulated cane sugar, including cube and tablet sugar, shipped in individual services (small paper packets)	N	X	X	D	N	X	X	N
3113120111	Refined granulated cane sugar, including cube and tablet sugar, shipped in individual services (small paper packets)1,000 s tons..	3	X	D	D	4	X	34.9	29 156
31131202	Refined granulated cane sugar, including cube and tablet sugar, shipped in consumer units (cartons and sacks of 25 lb or less)	N	X	X	948 492	N	X	X	N
3113120221	Refined granulated cane sugar, including cube and tablet sugar, shipped in consumer units (cartons and sacks of 25 lb or less)1,000 s tons..	6	X	^P 1 506.5	948 492	11	X	1 548.6	926 053
31131203	Refined granulated cane sugar, including cube and tablet sugar, shipped in commercial units (bags and other containers more than 25 lb)	N	X	X	707 607	N	X	X	N
3113120331	Refined granulated cane sugar, including cube and tablet sugar, shipped in commercial units (bags and other containers more than 25 lb)1,000 s tons..	4	X	^Q 1 150.5	707 607	9	X	1 360.0	628 646
31131204	Refined granulated cane sugar, including cube and tablet sugar, shipped in bulk (rail cars, trucks, or bins)	N	X	X	D	N	X	X	N
3113120441	Refined granulated cane sugar, including cube and tablet sugar, shipped in bulk (rail cars, trucks, or bins)1,000 s tons..	6	X	D	D	8	X	1 461.7	685 811
31131205	Other cane sugar refining products and byproducts, including refiners' blackstrap and syrup	N	X	X	570 446	N	X	X	N
3113120551	Refined confectioners' powdered cane sugar, shipped in consumer units (containers of 10 lb or less)1,000 s tons..	5	X	72.2	61 208	6	X	89.2	66 878
3113120561	Refined confectioners' powdered cane sugar, shipped in commercial units (containers of more than 10 lb)1,000 s tons..	5	X	^P 178.3	106 818	8	X	220.3	123 071
3113120571	Refined soft or brown cane sugar, shipped in consumer units (containers of 10 lb or less)1,000 s tons..	5	X	92.4	79 822	6	X	102.3	79 668
3113120581	Refined soft or brown cane sugar, shipped in commercial units (containers of more than 10 lb)1,000 s tons..	5	X	126.0	76 661	7	X	135.7	70 862
3113120591	Refined liquid cane sugar or sugar syrup, sucrose type1,000 s tons..	6	X	334.1	185 940	6	X	369.6	159 070
31131205A1	Refined liquid cane sugar or sugar syrup, invert and-or partially invert type1,000 s tons..	3	X	D	D	7	X	90.7	44 542
31131205B1	Other cane sugar refining products and byproducts, including refiners' blackstrap and syrup1,000 s tons..	4	X	D	D	7	X	S	35 864
3113120Y	Cane sugar refining, nsk, total	N	X	X	20 209	N	X	X	N
3113120YWW	Cane sugar refining, nsk, for nonadministrative-record establishments	N	X	X	18 856	N	X	X	14 159
3113120YWY	Cane sugar refining, nsk, for administrative-record establishments	N	X	X	1 353	N	X	X	-

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.

@ Additional data are available for these codes at the aggregate U.S. level in the Current Industrial Report (CIR) series; see Appendix F for the CIR survey number and title.

\$ This product is primary to more than one industry; see Appendix F for a listing of the related product codes.

Note: For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: ^P 10 to 19 percent estimated; ^Q 20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by S.

Table 6b. Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992

[Not applicable for this report]

Table 7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1997 and 1992

[Includes quantity and cost of materials consumed or put into production by establishments classified only in this industry. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS material code	Material consumed	1997		1992	
		Quantity	Delivered cost (\$1,000)	Quantity	Delivered cost (\$1,000)
311312	CANE SUGAR REFINING				
31131100	Raw cane sugar (converted to 96 percent basis)1,000 s tons...	5 972.2	2 398 421	P4 664.3	1 869 940
32221001	Paperboard containers, boxes, and corrugated paperboard	X	D	X	D
001900A1	Packaging paper and plastics film, coated and laminated.....	X	69 230	X	32 122
001900A3	Bags; plastics, foil, and coated paper	X	D	X	D
32222401	Bags; uncoated paper and multiwall	X	D	X	D
00970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies	X	57 233	X	N
00971000	Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies, n.s.k.	X	2 488	X	D

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.

Note: For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: P 10 to 19 percent estimated; Q 20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by S.

Appendix A.

Explanation of Terms

BEGINNING- AND END-OF-YEAR INVENTORIES

Respondents were asked to report their beginning-of-year and end-of-year inventories at cost or market. Effective with the 1982 Economic Census, this change to a uniform instruction for reporting inventories was introduced for all sector reports. Prior to 1982, respondents were permitted to value inventories using any generally accepted accounting method (FIFO, LIFO, market, to name a few). Beginning in 1982, LIFO users were asked to first report inventory values prior to the LIFO adjustment and then to report the LIFO reserve and the LIFO value after adjustment for the reserve.

Inventory Data by Stage of Fabrication

Total inventories and three detailed components (1) finished goods, (2) work-in-process, and (3) materials, supplies, fuels, etc., were collected.

When using inventory data by stage of fabrication for “all industries” and at the three-digit subsector level, it should be noted that an item treated as a finished product by an establishment in one industry may be reported as a raw material by an establishment in a different industry. For example, the finished-product inventories of a steel mill would be reported as raw materials by a stamping plant. Such differences are present in the inventory figures by stage of fabrication shown for all publication levels.

COST OF MATERIALS

This term refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed, whether purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

Included in this item are:

1. Cost of parts, components, containers, etc.—Includes all raw materials, semifinished goods, parts, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year.
2. Cost of products bought and sold in the same condition.

3. Cost of fuels consumed for heat and power—Includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed, whether purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.
4. Cost of purchased electricity—The cost of purchased electric energy represents the amount actually used during the year for heat and power. In addition, information was collected on the quantity of electric energy generated by the establishment and the quantity of electric energy sold or transferred to other plants of the same company.
5. Cost of contract work—This term applies to work done by others on materials furnished by the manufacturing establishment. The actual cost of the material is to be reported on the cost of materials, parts, and containers line of this item. The term “Contract Work” refers to the fee a company pays to another company to perform a service.

Specific Materials Consumed

In addition to the total cost of materials, which every establishment was required to report, information also was collected for most manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. The inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. If less than \$25,000 of a listed material was consumed by an establishment, the cost data could be reported in the “Cost of all other materials...,” Census material code 00970099. Also, the cost of materials for small establishments for which administrative records or short forms were used was imputed into the “Materials not specified by kind,” Census materials code 00971000.

Duplication in Cost of Materials and Value of Shipment

The aggregate of the cost of materials and value of shipments figures for industry groups and for all manufacturing industries includes large amounts of duplication since the products of some industries are used as materials by others. This duplication results, in part, from the addition of related industries representing successive

stages in the production of a finished manufactured product. Examples are the addition of flour mills to bakeries in the food group and the addition of pulp mills to paper mills in the paper and allied products group of industries. Estimates of the overall extent of this duplication indicate that the value of manufactured products exclusive of such duplication (the value of finished manufactures) tends to approximate two-thirds of the total value of products reported in the survey.

Duplication of products within individual industries is significant within a number of industry groups, e.g., machinery and transportation industries. These industries frequently include complete machinery and their parts. In this case, the parts made for original equipment are materials consumed for assembly plants in the same industry.

Even when no significant amount of duplication is involved, value of shipments figures are deficient as measures of the relative economic importance of individual manufacturing industries or geographic areas because of the wide variation in ratio of materials, labor, and other processing costs of value of shipments, both among industries and within the same industry.

Before 1962, cost of materials and value of shipments were not published for some industries which included considerable duplication. Since then, these data have been published for all industries at the U.S. level and beginning in 1964, for all geographic levels.

COST OF PURCHASED SERVICES

Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) establishments were requested to provide information on the cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and other structures, the repair of machinery, communication services, legal services, accounting and bookkeeping services, advertising, software and other data processing services, and refuse removal. Each of these items reflects the costs paid directly by the establishment and excludes salaries paid to employees of the establishment for these services.

Included in the cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and machinery are payments made for all maintenance and repair work on buildings and equipment. Payments made to other establishments of the same company and for repair and maintenance of any leased property also are included. Extensive repairs or reconstruction that was capitalized is considered capital expenditures and is, therefore, excluded from this item. Repair and maintenance costs provided by an owner as part of a rental contract or incurred directly by an establishment in using its own work force also are excluded.

Included in the cost of purchased advertising services are payments for printing, media coverage, and other advertising services and materials.

Included in the cost of purchased software and other data processing services are all purchases by the establishment from other companies. Excluded are services provided by other establishments of the same company (such as by a separate data processing unit).

Included in the cost of purchased refuse removal services are all costs of refuse removal services paid by the establishment, including costs for hazardous waste removal or treatment. Excluded are all costs included in rental payments or as capital expenditures.

Response Coverage Ratio

A response coverage ratio is a measure of the extent to which respondents report for an item. The estimate is made by calculating the ratio value of the weighted total employment data for all the ASM establishments that report the item to the weighted total employment data for all ASM establishments classified in an industry (reporters and non-reporters).

DEPRECIATION CHARGES FOR FIXED ASSETS

This item includes depreciation and amortization charged during the year against assets. Depreciation charged against fixed assets acquired since the beginning of the year and against assets sold or retired during the year are components of this category. Respondents were requested to make certain that they did not report accumulated depreciation.

EMPLOYEES

This item includes all full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments during any part of the pay period which included the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employees" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average for the payroll periods including the 12th of March, May, August, and November.

Production Workers

This item includes workers (up through the line-supervisor level) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, receiving, storing, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping (but not delivering), maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e.g., power plant), recordkeeping, and other services closely associated with these production operations at the establishment covered by the report. Employees above the working-supervisor level are excluded from this item.

All Other Employees

This item covers nonproduction employees of the manufacturing establishment including those engaged in factory supervision above the line-supervisor level. It

includes sales (including driver-salespersons), sales delivery (highway truck drivers and their helpers), advertising, credit, collection, installation and servicing of own products, clerical and routine office functions, executive, purchasing, financing, legal, personnel (including cafeteria, medical, etc.), professional, and technical employees. Also included are employees on the payroll of the manufacturing establishment engaged in the construction of major additions or alterations utilized as a separate work force.

FRINGE BENEFITS

Fringe benefits are divided into legally required expenditures and payments for voluntary programs. The legally required portion consists primarily of Federal old age and survivors' insurance, unemployment compensation, and workers' compensation. Payments for voluntary programs include all programs not specifically required by legislation whether they were employer initiated or the result of collective bargaining. They include the employer portion of such plans as insurance premiums, premiums for supplemental accident and sickness insurance, pension plans, supplemental unemployment compensation, welfare plans, stock purchase plans on which the employer payment is not subject to withholding tax, and deferred profit-sharing plans. They exclude such items as company-operated cafeterias, in-plant medical services, free parking lots, discounts on employee purchases, and uniforms and work clothing for employees.

GROSS BOOK VALUE OF DEPRECIABLE ASSETS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR (BOY) AND END OF YEAR (EOY)

Total value of depreciable assets is collected on all census forms. It shows the value of depreciable assets for the beginning of year and end of year. The data encompass all fixed depreciable assets on the books of establishments. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, machinery, and equipment (production, office, and transportation equipment) for which depreciation reserves are maintained. Excluded are nondepreciable capital assets including inventories and intangible assets, such as timber and mineral rights.

The definition of fixed depreciable assets is consistent with the definition of capital expenditures. For example, expenditures include actual capital outlays during the year rather than the final value of equipment put in place and buildings completed during the year. Accordingly, the value of assets at the end of the year includes the value of construction in progress.

In addition, respondents were requested to make certain that assets at the beginning of the year plus capital expenditures, less retirements, equaled assets at the end of the year.

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND COMPANIES

A separate report was required for each manufacturing establishment (plant) with one employee or more. An establishment is defined as a single physical location where manufacturing is performed. A company, on the other hand, is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

If the company operated at different physical locations, even if the individual locations were producing the same line of goods, a separate report was requested for each location. If the company operated in two or more distinct lines of manufacturing at the same location, a separate report was requested for each activity.

An establishment not in operation for any portion of the year was requested to return the report form with the proper notation in the "Operational Status" section of the form. In addition, the establishment was requested to report data on any employees, capital expenditures, inventories, or shipments from inventories during the year.

PAYROLL

This item includes the gross earnings of all employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments paid in the calendar year. Respondents were told they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax. It includes all forms of compensation, such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' social security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of corporations; it excludes payments to proprietors or partners of unincorporated concerns. Also excluded are payments to members of Armed Forces and pensioners carried on the active payrolls of manufacturing establishments.

The census definition of payrolls is identical to that recommended to all Federal statistical agencies by the Office of Management and Budget. It should be noted that this definition does not include employers' social security contributions or other nonpayroll labor costs, such as employees' pension plans, group insurance premiums, and workers' compensation.

The ASM provides estimates of employers' total supplemental labor costs (those required by Federal and state laws and those incurred voluntarily or as part of collective bargaining agreements).

PRODUCT CODES AND CLASSES OF PRODUCTS

NAICS United States industries are identified by a six-digit code, in contrast to the four-digit SIC code. The longer code accommodates the large number of sectors and allows more flexibility in designing subsectors. Each

product or service is assigned a ten-digit code. The product coding structure represents an extension by the Census Bureau of the six-digit industry classifications of the manufacturing and mining sectors. The classification system operates so that the industrial coverage is progressively narrower with the successive addition of digits. This is illustrated as follows:

NAICS level	NAICS code	Description
Industry	33461	Manufacturing and reproduction of magnetic and optical media
U.S. industry	334612	Reproduction of software
Product class	3346120	Prerecorded compact disc (except software), tape, and record reproducing
BLS link code	3346120X	
Product code	3346120XXX	

As in previous censuses, data were collected for most industries on the quantity and value of individual products shipped. In the 1997 census program, information was collected on the output of almost 10,000 individual product items.

In the new system, there are about 1,500 product classes (seven-digit codes), about 6,000 census products (ten-digit codes), and an additional 3,700 CIR products (ten-digit codes). The ten-digit products are considered the primary products of the industry with the same first six digits.

The list of products for which separate information was collected was prepared after consultation with industry and government representatives. Comparability with previous figures was given considerable weight in the selection of product categories so that comparable 1992 information is presented for most products.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if quantity was not significant or could not be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected.

Shipments include both commercial shipments and transfers of products to other plants of the same company. For industries in which a considerable portion of the total shipments is transferred to other plants of the same company, separate information on interplant transfers also was collected. Moreover, for products that are used to a large degree within the same establishment as materials or components in the fabrication of other products, total production and often consumption of the item within the plant (quantity produced and consumed) was collected. Typically, the information on production also was collected for products for which there are significant differences between total production and shipments in a given year because of wide fluctuations in finished goods inventories. Other measures of output of products with long production cycles were used as appropriate and feasible.

PRIMARY PRODUCT CLASS CODE

This file presents selected statistics for establishments according to their degree of specialization in products primary to their industry. This field contains either the six-digit North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) industry code corresponding to all establishments in the industry, or the seven-digit NAICS product class code for all establishments within the industry that are specialized in a particular product class. Product class specialization is determined by evaluating the ratio of the largest primary product class shipments to total product shipments (primary plus secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishment.

PRODUCTION-WORKER HOURS

This item covers hours worked or paid for at the plant, including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave.

QUANTITY OF ELECTRIC ENERGY CONSUMED FOR HEAT AND POWER

Data on the cost of purchased electric energy were collected on all census forms. However, data on the quantity of purchased electric energy were collected only on the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) form. In addition, information is collected on the quantity of electric energy generated by the establishment and the quantity of electric energy sold or transferred to other plants of the same company.

RENTAL PAYMENTS

Total rental payments are collected on all census forms. However, the breakdown between rental payments for buildings and other structures and rental payments for machinery and equipment is collected only on the ASM forms. This item includes rental payments for the use of all items for which depreciation reserves would be maintained if they were owned by the establishment, e.g., structures and buildings, and production, office, and transportation equipment. Excluded are royalties and other payments for the use of intangibles and depletable assets and land rents where separable.

When an establishment of a multiestablishment company was charged rent by another part of the same company for the use of assets owned by the company, it was instructed to exclude that cost from rental payments. However, the book value (original cost) of these company-owned assets was to be reported as assets of the establishment at the end of the year.

If there were assets at an establishment rented from another company and the rents were paid centrally by the head office of the establishment, the company was instructed to report these rental payments as if they were paid directly by the establishment.

RETIREMENTS OF DEPRECIABLE ASSETS

Included in this item is the gross value of assets sold, retired, scrapped, destroyed, etc., during the calendar year. When a complete operation or establishment changed ownership, the respondent was instructed to report the value of the assets sold at the original cost as recorded in the books of the seller. The respondent also was requested to report retirements of equipment or structures owned by a parent company that the establishment was using as if it were a tenant.

TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES (NEW AND USED)

For establishments in operation and any known plants under construction, manufacturers were asked to report their new and used expenditures for (1) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments and (2) machinery and equipment used for replacement and additions to plant capacity if they were of the type for which depreciation accounts were ordinarily maintained.

Totals for expenditures include the costs of assets leased from nonmanufacturing concerns through capital leases. New facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations are excluded. Also excluded are expenditures for land and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses.

For any equipment or structure transferred for the use of the reporting establishment by the parent company or one of its subsidiaries, the value at which it was transferred to the establishment was to be reported. If an establishment changed ownership during the year, the cost of the fixed assets (building and equipment) was to be reported.

VALUE ADDED

This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments (products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered). The result of this calculation is adjusted by the addition of value added by merchandising operations (i.e., the difference between the sales value and the cost of merchandise sold without further manufacture, processing, or assembly) plus the net change in finished goods and work-in-process between the beginning and end-of-year inventories.

For those industries where value of production is collected instead of value of shipments, value added is adjusted only for the change in work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of year. For those

industries where value of work done is collected, the value added does not include an adjustment for the change in finished goods or work-in-process inventories.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the figure for value of shipments that results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

VALUE OF SHIPMENTS

This item covers the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts, such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sales of products bought and sold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from material owned by it, whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value, including not only the direct cost of production but also a reasonable proportion of “all other costs” (including company overhead) and profit.

In addition to the value for NAICS defined products, aggregates of the following categories of miscellaneous receipts are reported as part of a total establishment’s value of product shipments:

1. Reported contract work—Receipts for work or services that a plant performed for others on their materials.
2. Value of resales—Sales of products brought and sold without further manufacture, processing, or assembly.
3. Other miscellaneous receipts—Such as repair work, installation, sales of scrap, etc.

Industry primary product value of shipments represents one of the three components of value of shipments. These components are:

1. Primary products value of shipments.
2. Secondary product value of shipments.
3. Total miscellaneous receipts.

Primary product shipments is used in the calculations of industry specialization ratio and industry coverage ratio. The term “Value of primary products shipments made in this industry” is used in this publication and refers to the same data.

Duplication in Cost of Materials and Value of Shipment

The aggregate of the cost of materials and value of shipments figures for industry groups and for all manufacturing industries includes large amounts of duplication since the products of some industries are used as materials by others. This duplication results, in part, from the addition of related industries representing successive stages in the production of a finished manufactured product. Examples are the addition of flour mills to bakeries in the food group and the addition of pulp mills to paper mills in the paper and allied products group of industries. Estimates of the overall extent of this duplication indicate that the value of manufactured products exclusive of such duplication (the value of finished manufactures) tends to approximate two-thirds of the total value of products reported in the annual survey.

Duplication of products within individual industries is significant within a number of industry groups, e.g., machinery and transportation industries. These industries frequently include complete machinery and their parts. In this case, the parts made for original equipment are materials consumed for assembly plants in the same industry.

Even when no significant amount of duplication is involved, value of shipments figures are deficient as measures of the relative economic importance of individual manufacturing industries or geographic areas because of the wide variation in ratio of materials, labor, and other processing costs of value of shipments, both among industries and within the same industry.

Before 1962, cost of materials and value of shipments were not published for some industries which included considerable duplication. Since then, these data have been published for all industries at the U.S. level and beginning in 1964, for all geographic levels.

Specialization and Coverage Ratios

These items are not collected on the report forms but are derived from the data shown in Table 3. An establishment is classified in a particular industry if its shipments of primary products of that industry exceed in value its shipments of the products of any other single industry.

An establishment's shipments include those products assigned to an industry (primary products), those considered primary to other industries (secondary products), and receipts for miscellaneous activities (merchandising, contract work, resales, etc.). Specialization and coverage ratios have been developed to measure the relationship of primary product shipments to the data on shipments for the industry shown in Tables 1a through 5 and data on product shipments shown in Tables 6a and 6b.

Specialization ratio represents the ratio of primary product shipments to total product shipments (primary and secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishments classified in the industry.

Coverage ratio represents the ratio of primary products shipped by the establishments classified in the industry to the total shipments of such products that are shipped by all manufacturing establishments wherever classified.

Appendix B.

NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions

311312 CANE SUGAR REFINING

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in refining cane sugar from raw cane sugar.

The data published with NAICS code 311312 include the following SIC industry:

2062 Cane sugar refining

Appendix C.

Coverage and Methodology

MAIL/NONMAIL UNIVERSE

The manufacturing universe includes about 400,000 establishments. This number includes those industries in the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) definition of manufacturing, but not those industries leaving the manufacturing sector in the classification change. The amounts of information requested from manufacturing establishments were dependent upon a number of factors. The more important considerations were the size of the company and whether it was included in the annual survey of manufactures (ASM). The methods of obtaining information for the various subsets of the universe to arrive at the aggregate figures shown in the publication are described below:

1. Small single-establishment companies not sent a report form.

Approximately 40 percent of the manufacturing establishments were small single-establishment companies that were excused from filing a census report. Selection of these establishments was based on two factors: annual payroll and our ability to assign the correct six-digit NAICS industry classification to the establishment. For each four-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) industry code, an annual payroll cutoff was determined. These cutoffs were derived so that the establishments with payroll less than the cutoff were expected to account for no more than 3 percent of the value of shipments for the industry. Generally, all single-establishment companies with less than 5 employees were excused, while all establishments with more than 20 employees were mailed forms. Establishments below the cutoff that could not be directly assigned a six-digit NAICS code were mailed a classification report which requested information for assigning NAICS industry codes. Establishments below the cutoff that could be directly assigned a six-digit NAICS code were excused from filing any report. For below cutoff establishments, information on the physical location, payroll, and receipts was obtained from the administrative records of other Federal agencies under special arrangements that safeguarded their confidentiality.

Estimates of data for these small establishments were developed using industry averages in conjunction with the administrative information. The value of shipments and cost of materials were not distributed among specific products and materials for these

establishments but were included in the product and material “not specified by kind” (nsc) categories.

The industry classification codes included in the administrative-record files were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. As a result, an indeterminate number of establishments were erroneously coded to a four-digit SIC industry and then erroneously re-coded to a six-digit NAICS industry. This was especially true whenever there was a relatively fine line of demarcation between industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity.

Sometimes the administrative-record cases had only two- or three-digit SIC group classification codes available in the files. For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, these establishments were sent a separate classification form, which requested information on the products and services of the establishment. This form was used to code many of these establishments to the appropriate six-digit NAICS level. Establishments that did not return the classification form were coded later to those six-digit NAICS industries identified as “All other” industries within the given subsector.

As a result of these situations, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified by industry. However, such possible misclassification has no significant effect on the statistics other than on the number of companies and establishments.

The total establishment count for individual industries should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the count of total number of establishments.

2. Establishments sent a report form.

The establishments covered in the mail canvass were divided into three groups:

- a. ASM sample establishments.

This group accounts for approximately 15 percent of all manufacturing establishments. The ASM panel covers all the units of large manufacturing establishments as well as a sample of the medium and smaller establishments. The probability of selection was proportionate to size. For more information, see the Description of the ASM Survey Sample.

In an economic census year, the ASM report form (MA-1000) replaces the first page of the regular census form for those establishments included in the ASM. In addition to information on employment, payroll, and other items normally requested on the regular census form, establishments in the ASM sample were requested to supply additional information on gross book value of assets and capital expenditures. ASM establishments were also requested to provide information on retirements, depreciation, rental payments, and supplemental labor costs. For establishments not included in the ASM, these additional items were estimated using relationships observed in the ASM establishment data. The census statistics for these variables are a sum of the ASM establishment data and the estimated data for non-ASM establishments. ASM establishments were also requested to provide information for selected purchased services. The census statistics for the purchased service items were derived solely from the ASM establishments. See Appendix A, Explanation of Terms for an explanation of these items. The census part of the report form is 1 of 220 versions containing product, material, and special inquiries. The diversity of manufacturing activities necessitated the use of this many forms to canvass the 480 manufacturing industries. Each form was developed for a group of related industries.

Appearing on each form was a list of products primary to the group of related industries as well as secondary products and miscellaneous services that establishments classified in these industries were likely to perform. Respondents were requested to identify the products, the value of each product, and, in many cases, the quantity of the product shipped during the survey year. Space also was provided for the respondent to describe products not specifically identified on the form.

The report form also contained a materials-consumed inquiry which varied from form to form depending on the industries being canvassed. The respondents were asked to review a list of materials generally used in their production processes. From this list, each establishment was requested to identify those materials consumed during the survey year, the cost of each, and, in certain cases, the quantity consumed. Once again, space was provided for the respondent to describe significant materials not identified on the form.

A wide variety of special inquiries was included to measure activities peculiar to a given industry, such as operations performed and equipment used.

b. Large and medium establishments (non-ASM).

Approximately 30 percent of all manufacturing establishments were included in this group. A variable cutoff, based on administrative-record payroll data and determined on an industry-by-industry basis, was used to select those establishments that were to receive 1 of the 220 economic census – manufacturing regular forms. The first page, requesting establishment data for items such as employment and payroll, was standard but did not contain the detailed statistics included on the ASM form. The product, material, and special inquiry sections supplied were based on the historical industry classification of the establishment.

c. Small single-establishment companies (non-ASM).

This group includes approximately 15 percent of all manufacturing establishments. For those industries where application of the variable cutoff for administrative-record cases resulted in a large number of small establishments being included in the mail canvass, an abbreviated or short form was used. These establishments received 1 of the 31 versions of the short form, which requested summary product and material data and totals but no details on employment, payroll, cost of materials, inventories, and capital expenditures.

Use of the short form has no adverse effect on published totals for the industry statistics because the same data were collected on the short form as on the long form. However, detailed information on products and materials consumed was not collected on the short form; thus, its use would increase the value of the nsk categories.

INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION OF ESTABLISHMENTS

Each of the establishments covered in the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing was classified in 1 of 480 industries (473 manufacturing industries and 7 former manufacturing industries) in accordance with the industry definitions in the 1997 NAICS Manual. This is the first edition of the NAICS Manual and it is a major change from the 1987 SIC Manual that was used previously. Appendix A of the 1997 NAICS Manual notes the comparability between the 1987 SIC and 1997 NAICS classification systems. When applicable, Appendix G of this report shows the product class and product comparability between the two systems for data in this report.

In the NAICS system, an industry is generally defined as a group of establishments that have similar production processes. To the extent practical, the system uses supply-based or production-oriented concepts in defining industries. The resulting group of establishments must be significant in terms of number, value added by manufacture, value of shipments, and number of employees.

The coding system works in such a way that the definitions progressively become narrower with successive additions of numerical digits. In the manufacturing sector for 1997, there are 21 subsectors (three-digit NAICS), 86 industry groups (four-digit NAICS), 184 NAICS industries (five-digit NAICS) that are comparable with Canadian and Mexican classification, and 473 U.S. industries (six-digit NAICS). This represents an expansion of the four-digit SIC-based U.S. industries from 459 in 1987. Product classes and products of the manufacturing industries have been assigned codes based on the industry from which they originate. In the new system, there are about 1,500 product classes (seven-digit codes), about 6,000 census products, and an additional 3,700 CIR products (ten-digit codes). The ten-digit products are considered the primary products of the industry with the same first six digits. These counts do not include the seven former manufacturing industries that are included in the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing.

For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, all establishments were classified in particular industries based on the products they produced. If an establishment made products of more than one industry, it was classified in the industry with the largest product value. For 1997, there were no “resistance rules” or “frozen industries.”

In ASM years, establishments included in the ASM sample with certainty weights are reclassified by industry only if the change in the primary activity from the prior year is significant or if the change has occurred for 2 successive years. This procedure prevents reclassification when there are minor shifts in product mix.

In ASM years, establishments included in the ASM sample with noncertainty weight are not shifted from one industry classification to another. They are retained in the industry where they were classified in the base census year. However, in the following census year, these ASM plants are allowed to shift from one industry to another.

The results of these rules covering the switching of plants from one industry classification to another are that some industries comprise different mixes of establishments in different survey years. Hence, comparisons between prior-year and current-year published totals, particularly at the six-digit NAICS level, should be viewed with caution. This is particularly true for the comparison between the data shown for a census year versus the data shown for the previous ASM year.

As previously noted, the small establishments that may have been misclassified by industry are usually administrative-record cases whose industry codes were assigned on the basis of incomplete descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. Such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than on the number of companies and establishments.

Establishments frequently make products classified both in their industry (primary products) and other industries (secondary products). Industry statistics (employment, payroll, value added by manufacture, value of shipments, etc.) reflect the activities of the establishments which may make both primary and secondary products. Product statistics, however, represent the output of all establishments without regard for the classification of the producing establishment. For this reason, when relating the industry statistics, especially the value of shipments, to the product statistics, the composition of the industry’s output should be considered.

The extent to which industry and product statistics may be matched with each other is measured by the primary product specialization ratio and the coverage ratio. The primary product specialization ratio is the proportion of industry shipments accounted for by the primary products of establishments classified in the industry. The coverage ratio is the proportion of product shipments accounted for by establishments classified in the industry.

ESTABLISHMENT BASIS OF REPORTING

The economic census – manufacturing is conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each location or establishment. The ASM also is conducted on an establishment basis, but separate reports are filed for just those establishments selected in the sample. Companies engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location are requested to submit separate reports if the plant records permit such a separation and if the activities are substantial in size.

In 1997, as in earlier years, a minimum size limit was set for inclusion of establishments in the census. All establishments employing one person or more at any time during the census year are included. The same size limitation has applied since 1947 in censuses and annual surveys of manufactures. In the 1939 and earlier censuses, establishments with less than \$5,000 value of products were excluded. The change in the minimum size limit in 1947 does not appreciably affect the historical comparability of the census figures except for data on number of establishments for a few industries.

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing excludes data for central administrative offices (CAOs). These would include separately operated administrative offices, warehouses, garages, and other auxiliary units that service manufacturing establishments of the same company. These data are published in a separate report series.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASM SURVEY SAMPLE

The annual survey of manufactures (ASM) sample is drawn for the second survey year after a census. The most recent sample was drawn for the 1994 survey year based on the 1992 Census of Manufactures. This sample will be in place through the 1998 ASM.

In 1992, there were approximately 370,000 individual manufacturing establishments. For sample efficiency and cost considerations, the 1992 manufacturing population was partitioned into two components for developing estimates within the ASM; a mail stratum and a nonmail stratum.

Mail stratum. The mail stratum of the survey is comprised of larger single-location manufacturing companies and all manufacturing establishments of multiunit companies (companies that operate at more than one physical location). Approximately 230,000 of the 370,000 establishments in the 1992 census were assigned to the mail stratum. On an annual basis, the mail stratum is supplemented with larger, newly active single-location companies identified from a list provided by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and new manufacturing locations of multiunit companies identified from the Census Bureau's Company Organization Survey (COS).

For the 1994 survey, a new sample of approximately 58,000 individual establishments was selected from the mail stratum assembled from the 1992 census. Supplemental samples representing both 1993 and 1994 births (newly active establishments that were not included in the 1992 census) were also selected. Establishments selected for the sample are mailed an ASM survey questionnaire for each year through 1998.

The 1994-98 ASM sample design is similar to the one used since 1984. Companies in the 1992 Census of Manufactures with manufacturing shipments of at least \$500 million were defined as company certainties. For these large companies, each manufacturing establishment is included in the mail sample. For the 1994-98 sample, there are approximately 650 certainty companies collectively accounting for over 18,000 establishments.

For the remaining portion of the mail component of the survey, the establishment was defined as the sample unit. All establishments with 250 employees or more were defined as employment certainties. In addition, all establishments producing products in SIC 3571 (Electronic Computers) were defined as certainties. Across these three arbitrary certainty classes, there were approximately 25,000 establishments included in the sample with certainty. Collectively, these certainty establishments accounted for approximately 80 percent of the total value of shipments in the 1992 Census of Manufactures.

Smaller establishments in the remaining portion of the mail stratum were sampled with probabilities ranging from .02 to 1.00. The initial probabilities of selection assigned to these establishments were proportionate to a measure-of-size determined for each establishment. The measure-of-size was a function of the establishment's 1992 industry classification, its 1992 product class data, and the historical variability of the year-to-year estimates of the product class estimates. For each product class (1,755) and four-digit industry (459), a desired reliability

constraint was specified. Using a technique developed by Dr. James R. Chromy of the Research Triangle Institute, the initial establishment probabilities were optimized such that the expected sample satisfied all industry and product class reliability constraints while the sample size was minimized. This technique reduces the likelihood of selecting nonrepresentative samples for individual product classes or industries.

This method of assigning probabilities based on product class shipments is motivated by our primary desire to produce reliable estimates of both product class and industry shipments. The high correlation between shipments and employment, value-added, and other general statistics assures that these variables will also be well represented by the sample. The actual sample selection procedure uses an independent chance of selection method (Poisson sampling) which permits us to prevent small establishments from being selected in consecutive samples without introducing a bias into the survey estimates.

Nonmail component. The initial nonmail component of the survey was comprised of approximately 140,000 small, single-establishment companies that were tabulated as administrative records in the 1992 Census of Manufactures. The nonmail stratum is also supplemented annually using the list of newly active single-location companies provided by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and payroll cutoffs. Companies with payroll below the payroll cutoff are added to the nonmail stratum. For this portion of the population, sampling is not used. The data for this group are estimated based on selected information obtained annually from the administrative records of the IRS and Social Security Administration (SSA). This administrative information, which includes payroll, total employment, industry classification, and physical location, is obtained under conditions which safeguard the confidentiality of both tax and census records.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASM ESTIMATING PROCEDURE

Most of the ASM estimates derived for the mail stratum are computed using a difference estimator. At the establishment level, there is a strong correlation between the current-year data values and the corresponding 1992 (base) data values. Therefore, within the mailed stratum, for each item at each level of aggregation, an estimate of the "difference" between the current year and the base year is computed from sample cases and added to the corresponding base-year values. For the 1993-1997 ASM estimates, the 1992 Census of Manufactures values serve as the base year. For the 1998 ASM, the base will be updated to be the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing.

Due to the positive year-to-year correlation, estimates derived using this methodology are generally more reliable than comparable estimates developed from the current sample data alone. Estimates for the capital expenditures variables are not generated using the difference

estimator because the year-to-year correlations are considerably weaker. The standard linear estimator is used for these variables.

For the nonmail stratum, estimates for payroll and employment are directly tabulated from the administrative-record data provided by IRS and SSA. Estimates of data other than payroll and employment are developed from industry averages. Although the nonmail stratum contains approximately 170,000 individual establishments in 1994, it accounts for less than 2 percent of the estimate for total value of shipments at the total manufacturing level.

Corresponding estimates for the mail and nonmail components are combined to produce the estimates included in this publication.

QUALIFICATIONS OF THE ASM DATA

The estimates developed from the sample are apt to differ somewhat from the results of a survey covering all companies in the sample lists but otherwise conducted under essentially the same conditions as the actual sample survey. The estimates of the magnitude of the sampling errors (the difference between the estimates obtained and the results theoretically obtained from a comparable, complete-coverage survey) are provided by the standard errors of estimates.

The particular sample selected for the ASM is one of many similar probability samples that, by chance, might have been selected under the same specifications. Each of the possible samples would yield somewhat different sets of results, and the standard errors are measures of the variation of all the possible sample estimates around the theoretically comparable, complete-coverage values.

Estimates of the standard errors have been computed from the sample data for selected ASM statistics in this report. They are represented in the form of relative standard errors (the standard errors divided by the estimated values to which they refer).

In conjunction with its associated estimate, the relative standard error may be used to define confidence intervals (ranges that would include the comparable, complete-coverage value for specified percentages of all the possible samples).

The complete-coverage value would be included in the range:

From one standard error below to one standard error above the derived estimate for about two-thirds of all possible samples.

From two standard errors below to two standard errors above the derived estimate for about 19 out of 20 of all possible samples.

From three standard errors below to three standard errors above the derived estimate for nearly all samples.

An inference that the comparable, complete-survey result would be within the indicated ranges would be correct in approximately the relative frequencies shown. Those proportions, therefore, may be interpreted as defining the confidence that the estimates from a particular sample would differ from complete-coverage results by as much as one, two, or three standard errors, respectively.

For example, suppose an estimated total is shown at 50,000 with an associated relative standard error of 2 percent, that is, a standard error of 1,000 (2 percent of 50,000). There is approximately 67 percent confidence that the interval 49,000 to 51,000 includes the complete-coverage total, about 95 percent confidence that the interval 48,000 to 52,000 includes the complete-coverage total, and almost certain confidence that the interval 47,000 to 53,000 includes the complete-coverage total.

In addition to the sample errors, the estimates are subject to various response and operational errors: errors of collection, reporting, coding, transcription, imputation for nonresponse, etc. These operational errors also would occur if a complete canvass were to be conducted under the same conditions as the survey. Explicit measures of their effects generally are not available. However, it is believed that most of the important operational errors were detected and corrected during the Census Bureau's review of the data for reasonableness and consistency. The small operational errors usually remain. To some extent, they are compensating in the aggregated totals shown. When important operational errors were detected too late to correct the estimates, the data were suppressed or were specifically qualified in the tables.

As derived, the estimated standard errors included part of the effect of the operational errors. The total errors, which depend upon the joint effect of the sampling and operational errors, are usually of the order of size indicated by the standard error, or moderately higher. However, for particular estimates, the total error may considerably exceed the standard errors shown. Any figures shown in the tables in this publication having an associated standard error exceeding 15 percent may be combined with higher level totals, creating a broader aggregate, which then may be of acceptable reliability.

DATA FROM THE CURRENT INDUSTRIAL REPORTS (CIR)

The CIR program provides product statistics for selected manufacturing industries at the U.S. level annually and, in some cases, monthly and/or quarterly. When detail product data are collected in the CIR, they are not also collected in the census. However, the annual CIR data are included in the census Product Summary report.

The CIR program uses a unified data collection, processing, and publication system. The Census Bureau updates the survey panels for most reports annually and reconciles the estimates to the results of the broader-based annual survey of manufactures and the economic

census – manufacturing. The economic census – manufacturing provides a complete list of all producers of the products covered by the CIR program and serves as the primary source for CIR sampling. Where a small number of producers exist, CIR surveys cover all known producers of a product. However, when the number of producers is large, cutoff and random sampling techniques are used. Surveys are continually reviewed and modified to provide the most up-to-date information on products produced. While the CIR program includes both mandatory and voluntary surveys, the annual data are mandatory.

DUPLICATION IN COST OF MATERIALS AND VALUE OF SHIPMENTS

Data for cost of materials and value of shipments include varying amounts of duplication, especially at higher levels of aggregation. This is because the products of one establishment may be the materials of another. The value added statistics avoid this duplication and are, for most purposes, the best measure for comparing the relative economic importance of industries and geographic areas.

VALUE OF INDUSTRY SHIPMENTS COMPARED WITH VALUE OF PRODUCT SHIPMENTS

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing shows value of shipments data for industries and products. In the industry statistics tables and files, these data represent the total value of shipments of all establishments classified in a particular industry. The data include the shipments of the products classified in the industry (primary to the industry), products classified in other industries (secondary to the industry), and miscellaneous receipts (repair work, sale of scrap, research and development, installation receipts, and resales). Value of product shipments shown in the products statistics tables and files represent the total value of all products shipped that are classified as primary to an industry regardless of the classification of the producing establishment.

Appendix D. Geographic Notes

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix E. Metropolitan Areas

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix F. Footnotes for Products Statistics and Materials Consumed by Kind

Not applicable for this report.

Beet Sugar Manufacturing

1997

Issued September 1999

EC97M-3113C

1997 Economic Census

Manufacturing

Industry Series



U S C E N S U S B U R E A U

Helping You Make Informed Decisions

U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The staff of the Manufacturing and Construction Division prepared this report. **Judy M. Dodds**, Assistant Chief for Census and Related Programs, was responsible for the overall planning, management, and coordination. **Kenneth Hansen**, Chief, Manufactured Durables Branch, assisted by **Mike Brown**, **Renee Coley**, **Raphael Corrado**, and **Milbren Thomas**, Section Chiefs, **Michael Zampogna**, Former Chief, Manufactured Nondurables Branch, assisted by **Allen Foreman**, **Robert Miller**, **Robert Reinard**, and **Nat Shelton**, Section Chiefs, and **Tom Lee**, **Robert Rosati**, and **Tom Flood**, Special Assistants, performed the planning and implementation. **Stephanie Angel**, **Brian Appert**, **Stanis Batton**, **Carol Beasley**, **Chris Blackburn**, **Larry Blumberg**, **Vera Harris-Bourne**, **Brenda Campbell**, **Suzanne Conard**, **Vance Davis**, **Mary Ellickson**, **Matt Gaines**, **Merry Glascoe**, **Kay Hanks**, **Karen Harshbarger**, **Nancy Higgins**, **James Hinckley**, **Walter Hunter**, **Jim Jamski**, **Evelyn Jordan**, **Robert Lee**, **John Linehan**, **Paul Marck**, **Keith McKenzie**, **Philippe Morris**, **Joanna Nguyen**, **Betty Pannell**, **Joyce Pomeroy**, **Venita Powell**, **Cynthia Ramsey**, **Chris Savage**, **Arona Stovall**, **Sue Sundermann**, **Thanos Theodoropoulos**, **Dora Thomas**, **Ann Truffa**, **Ronanne Vinson**, **Keeley Voor**, **Denneth Wallace**, **Tempie Whittington**, **Lissene Witt**, and **Mike Yamaner** provided primary staff assistance.

Brian Greenberg, Assistant Chief for Research and Methodology Programs, assisted by **Stacey Cole**, Chief, Manufacturing Programs Methodology Branch, and **Robert Struble**, Section Chief, provided the mathematical and statistical techniques as well as the coverage operations. **Jeffrey Dalzell** and **Cathy Ritenour** provided primary staff assistance.

Mendel D. Gayle, Chief, Forms, Publications, and Customer Services Branch, assisted by **Julius Smith Jr.** and **Baruti Taylor**, Section Chiefs, performed overall

coordination of the publication process. **Kim Credito**, **Patrick Duck**, **Chip Murph**, **Wanda Sledd**, and **Veronica White** provided primary staff assistance.

The Economic Planning and Coordination Division, **Lawrence A. Blum**, Assistant Chief for Collection Activities and **Shirin A. Ahmed**, Assistant Chief for Post-Collection Processing, assisted by **Dennis Shoemaker**, Chief, Post-Collection Census Processing Branch, **Brandy Yarbrough**, Section Chief, **Sheila Proudfoot**, **Richard Williamson**, **Andrew W. Hait**, and **Jennifer E. Lins**, was responsible for developing the systems and procedures for data collection, editing, review, correction and dissemination

The staff of the National Processing Center, **Judith N. Petty**, Chief, performed mailout preparation and receipt operations, clerical and analytical review activities, data keying, and geocoding review.

The Geography Division staff developed geographic coding procedures and associated computer programs.

The Economic Statistical Methods and Programming Division, **Charles P. Pautler Jr.**, Chief, developed and coordinated the computer processing systems. **Martin S. Harahush**, Assistant Chief for Quinquennial Programs, assisted by **Barbara Lambert** and **Christina Arledge** were responsible for design and implementation of the computer systems. **Gary T. Sheridan**, Chief, Manufacturing and Construction Branch, **Lori A. Guido** and **Roy A. Smith**, Section Chiefs, supervised the preparation of the computer programs.

Computer Services Division, **Debra Williams**, Chief, performed the computer processing.

The staff of the Administrative and Customer Services Division, **Walter C. Odom**, Chief, performed planning, design, composition, editorial review, and printing planning and procurement for publications, Internet products, and report forms. **Cynthia G. Brooks** provided publication coordination and editing.

Beet Sugar Manufacturing

1997

Issued September 1999

EC97M-3113C

1997 Economic Census

Manufacturing

Industry Series



U.S. Department of Commerce

William M. Daley,

Secretary

Robert L. Mallett,

Deputy Secretary

Economics

and Statistics

Administration

Robert J. Shapiro,

Under Secretary for

Economic Affairs

U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Kenneth Prewitt,

Director



**Economics
and Statistics
Administration**

Robert J. Shapiro,
Under Secretary
for Economic Affairs



U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Kenneth Prewitt,
Director

William G. Barron,
Deputy Director

Paula J. Schneider,
Principal Associate Director
for Programs

Frederick T. Knickerbocker,
Associate Director
for Economic Programs

Thomas L. Mesenbourg,
Assistant Director
for Economic Programs

William G. Bostic Jr.,
Chief, Manufacturing
and Construction Division

CONTENTS

Introduction to the Economic Census	1
Manufacturing	5

TABLES

1. Industry Statistics on NAICS Basis With Distribution Among 1987 SIC-Based Industries: 1997	7
2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1997	7
3. Detailed Statistics by Industry: 1997	8
4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size: 1997.....	9
5. Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1997	9
6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992.....	10
6b. Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992 .	--
7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1997 and 1992.....	11

APPENDIXES

A. Explanation of Terms	A-1
B. NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions	B-1
C. Coverage and Methodology.....	C-1
D. Geographic Notes	--
E. Metropolitan Areas	--
F. Footnotes for Products Statistics and Materials Consumed by Kind	--
G. Comparability of Product Classes and Product Codes: 1997 to 1992.....	G-1

-- Not applicable for this report.

Introduction to the Economic Census

PURPOSES AND USES OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUS

The economic census is the major source of facts about the structure and functioning of the Nation's economy. It provides essential information for government, business, industry, and the general public. Title 13 of the United States Code (Sections 131, 191, and 224) directs the Census Bureau to take the economic census every 5 years, covering years ending in 2 and 7.

The economic census furnishes an important part of the framework for such composite measures as the gross domestic product estimates, input/output measures, production and price indexes, and other statistical series that measure short-term changes in economic conditions. Specific uses of economic census data include the following:

- Policymaking agencies of the Federal Government use the data to monitor economic activity and assess the effectiveness of policies.
- State and local governments use the data to assess business activities and tax bases within their jurisdictions and to develop programs to attract business.
- Trade associations study trends in their own and competing industries, which allows them to keep their members informed of market changes.
- Individual businesses use the data to locate potential markets and to analyze their own production and sales performance relative to industry or area averages.

ALL-NEW INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATIONS

Data from the 1997 Economic Census are published primarily on the basis of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), unlike earlier censuses, which were published according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS is in the process of being adopted in the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Most economic census reports cover one of the following NAICS sectors:

21	Mining
22	Utilities
23	Construction
31-33	Manufacturing
42	Wholesale Trade
44-45	Retail Trade
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing
51	Information

52	Finance and Insurance
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises
56	Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services
61	Educational Services
62	Health Care and Social Assistance
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation
72	Accommodation and Foodservices
81	Other Services (except Public Administration)

(Not listed above are the Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting sector (NAICS 11), partially covered by the census of agriculture conducted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the Public Administration sector (NAICS 92), covered by the census of governments conducted by the Census Bureau.)

The 20 NAICS sectors are subdivided into 96 subsectors (three-digit codes), 313 industry groups (four-digit codes), and, as implemented in the United States, 1170 industries (five- and six-digit codes).

RELATIONSHIP TO SIC

While many of the individual NAICS industries correspond directly to industries as defined under the SIC system, most of the higher level groupings do not. Particular care should be taken in comparing data for retail trade, wholesale trade, and manufacturing, which are sector titles used in both NAICS and SIC, but cover somewhat different groups of industries. The industry definitions discuss the relationships between NAICS and SIC industries. Where changes are significant, it will not be possible to construct time series that include data for points both before and after 1997.

For 1997, data for auxiliary establishments (those functioning primarily to manage, service, or support the activities of their company's operating establishments, such as a central administrative office or warehouse) will not be included in the sector-specific reports. These data will be published separately.

GEOGRAPHIC AREA CODING

Accurate and complete information on the physical location of each establishment is required to tabulate the census data for the states, metropolitan areas (MAs), counties, parishes, and corporate municipalities including cities, towns, villages, and boroughs. Respondents were

required to report their physical location (street address, municipality, county, and state) if it differed from their mailing address. For establishments not surveyed by mail (and those single-establishment companies that did not provide acceptable information on physical location), location information from Internal Revenue Service tax forms is used as a basis for coding.

BASIS OF REPORTING

The economic census is conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each store, factory, shop, or other location. Each establishment is assigned a separate industry classification based on its primary activity and not that of its parent company.

DOLLAR VALUES

All dollar values presented are expressed in current dollars; i.e., 1997 data are expressed in 1997 dollars, and 1992 data, in 1992 dollars. Consequently, when making comparisons with prior years, users of the data should consider the changes in prices that have occurred.

All dollar values are shown in thousands of dollars.

AVAILABILITY OF ADDITIONAL DATA

Reports in Print and Electronic Media

All results of the 1997 Economic Census are available on the Census Bureau Internet site (www.census.gov) and on compact discs (CD-ROM) for sale by the Census Bureau. Unlike previous censuses, only selected highlights are published in printed reports. For more information, including a description of electronic and printed reports being issued, see the Internet site, or write to U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-8300, or call Customer Services at 301-457-4100.

Special Tabulations

Special tabulations of data collected in the 1997 Economic Census may be obtained, depending on availability of time and personnel, in electronic or tabular form. The data will be summaries subject to the same rules prohibiting disclosure of confidential information (including name, address, kind of business, or other data for individual business establishments or companies) that govern the regular publications.

Special tabulations are prepared on a cost basis. A request for a cost estimate, as well as exact specifications on the type and format of the data to be provided, should be directed to the Chief of the division named below, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-8300. To discuss a special tabulation before submitting specifications, call the appropriate division:

Manufacturing and Construction Division	301-457-4673
Service Sector Statistics Division	301-457-2668

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The economic census has been taken as an integrated program at 5-year intervals since 1967 and before that for 1954, 1958, and 1963. Prior to that time, individual components of the economic census were taken separately at varying intervals.

The economic census traces its beginnings to the 1810 Decennial Census, when questions on manufacturing were included with those for population. Coverage of economic activities was expanded for the 1840 Decennial Census and subsequent censuses to include mining and some commercial activities. The 1905 Manufactures Census was the first time a census was taken apart from the regular decennial population census. Censuses covering retail and wholesale trade and construction industries were added in 1930, as were some covering service trades in 1933. Censuses of construction, manufacturing, and the other business service censuses were suspended during World War II.

The 1954 Economic Census was the first census to be fully integrated: providing comparable census data across economic sectors, using consistent time periods, concepts, definitions, classifications, and reporting units. It was the first census to be taken by mail, using lists of firms provided by the administrative records of other Federal agencies. Since 1963, administrative records also have been used to provide basic statistics for very small firms, reducing or eliminating the need to send them census questionnaires.

The range of industries covered in the economic censuses expanded between 1967 and 1992. The census of construction industries began on a regular basis in 1967, and the scope of service industries, introduced in 1933, was broadened in 1967, 1977, and 1987. While a few transportation industries were covered as early as 1963, it was not until 1992 that the census broadened to include all of transportation, communications, and utilities. Also new for 1992 was coverage of financial, insurance, and real estate industries. With these additions, the economic census and the separate census of governments and census of agriculture collectively covered roughly 98 percent of all economic activity.

Printed statistical reports from the 1992 and earlier censuses provide historical figures for the study of long-term time series and are available in some large libraries. All of the census reports printed since 1967 are still available for sale on microfiche from the Census Bureau. CD-ROMs issued from the 1987 and 1992 Economic Censuses contain databases including nearly all data published in print, plus additional statistics, such as ZIP Code statistics, published only on CD-ROM.

SOURCES FOR MORE INFORMATION

More information about the scope, coverage, classification system, data items, and publications for each of the economic censuses and related surveys is published in the *Guide to the 1997 Economic Census and Related Statistics* at www.census.gov/econguide. More information on the methodology, procedures, and history of the censuses will be published in the *History of the 1997 Economic Census* at www.census.gov/econ/www/history.html.

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

The following abbreviations and symbols are used with the 1997 Economic Census data:

A	Standard error of 100 percent or more.
D	Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual companies; data are included in higher level totals.
F	Exceeds 100 percent because data include establishments with payroll exceeding revenue.
N	Not available or not comparable.
Q	Revenue not collected at this level of detail for multiestablishment firms.
S	Withheld because estimates did not meet publication standards.

V	Represents less than 50 vehicles or .05 percent.
X	Not applicable.
Y	Disclosure withheld because of insufficient coverage of merchandise lines.
Z	Less than half the unit shown.
a	0 to 19 employees.
b	20 to 99 employees.
c	100 to 249 employees.
e	250 to 499 employees.
f	500 to 999 employees.
g	1,000 to 2,499 employees.
h	2,500 to 4,999 employees.
i	5,000 to 9,999 employees.
j	10,000 to 24,999 employees.
k	25,000 to 49,999 employees.
l	50,000 to 99,999 employees.
m	100,000 employees or more.
p	10 to 19 percent estimated.
q	20 to 29 percent estimated.
r	Revised.
s	Sampling error exceeds 40 percent.
nec	Not elsewhere classified.
nsk	Not specified by kind.
–	Represents zero (page image/print only).
(CC)	Consolidated city.
(IC)	Independent city.

This page is intentionally blank.

Manufacturing

SCOPE

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing covers all manufacturing establishments with one or more paid employees. Manufacturing is defined as the mechanical, physical, or chemical transformation of materials or substances into new products. The assembly of components into new products is also considered manufacturing, except when it is appropriately classified as construction.

Establishments in the manufacturing sector are often described as plants, factories, or mills and typically use power-driven machines and materials-handling equipment. Also included in the manufacturing sector are some establishments that make products by hand, like custom tailors and the makers of custom draperies. While manufacturers typically do not sell to the public, some establishments like bakeries and candy stores that make products on the premises may be included.

While logging and publishing are no longer in the scope of manufacturing, data for these industries are included in the manufacturing industry reports, but are not included in the manufacturing state, summary, and other reports.

GENERAL

This report, from the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, is one of a series of 480 industry reports and 51 geographic area reports, each of which provides statistics for individual industries or states, respectively. Seven of the industry reports are for industries no longer in the manufacturing sector but are included with manufacturing for the 1997 census year. Also included for this sector are General, Product, and Materials Consumed Summary reports, a special report on Concentration Ratios in Manufacturing, and data files on Location of Manufacturing Plants.

Each industry report presents data for a six-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) industry. A description of the particular NAICS industry may be found in Appendix B. These reports include such statistics as number of establishments, employment, payroll, value added by manufacture, cost of materials consumed, value of shipments, capital expenditures, etc. Explanations of these and other terms may be found in Appendix A. The industry reports also include data for states with 100 employees or more in the industry.

State reports, which include the District of Columbia, present similar statistics at the “all manufacturing” level for each state and its metropolitan areas (MAs) with 250

employees or more, and for counties, consolidated cities, and places with 500 employees or more. The state reports also include six-digit NAICS level data for industries with 100 employees or more in the state.

The General Summary report contains industry and geographic area statistics summarized in one report. It includes higher levels of aggregation than the industry and state reports, as well as revisions to the data made after the release of the industry and state reports.

The Products and Materials Consumed reports summarize the products and materials data published in the industry reports. The Product Summary report also includes data from the Current Industrial Reports (CIR) and a special table with data for products that are primary to more than one industry, which are not in the industry reports.

The Concentration Ratios report publishes data on the percentage of value of shipments accounted for by the 4-, 8-, 20-, and 50-largest companies for each manufacturing industry. Also shown in this report are Hirschmann-Herfindahl Indexes for each industry.

The Location of Manufacturing data files contain statistics on the number of establishments for the three- and six-digit NAICS industry by state, county, place, and ZIP Code by employment-size of the establishment.

GEOGRAPHIC AREAS COVERED

Statistics at the six-digit NAICS industry level are shown for states and the District of Columbia in both the state and industry reports for cells with 100 employees or more.

The state reports also include data at the “all manufacturing” level for a variety of geographies that meet the employment criteria.

Data are available for the metropolitan areas (MAs) with 250 employees or more. The term MA is a general term used to encompass all of the specifically defined metropolitan areas. A consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) is made up of two or more contiguous primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSAs) with a combined population of at least 1 million. A PMSA is a subdivision of a CMSA that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links separate from the ties to other portions of the CMSA. A metropolitan statistical area (MSA) is an integrated economic and social unit with a population of at least 50,000. An MA is made up of one or more counties meeting standards of metropolitan character. In New England, cities and towns, rather than counties, are the

component geographic units. Determination of the MAs was made by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) as of June 30, 1997. The population estimates were from the 1990 Census of Population or a subsequent special census. When applicable, the make-up of an MA is included in Appendix E. Changes to geographical boundaries are noted in Appendix D.

The state reports include data for counties with 500 employees or more. These are the primary divisions of states, except in Louisiana where they are called parishes and in Alaska where they are called boroughs and census areas. Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia have one or more places that are independent of county organizations. These places are treated as counties and places. The counties and places are defined as of January 1, 1997.

The state reports include data for places with 500 employees or more. Places are typically cities, towns, and villages. They may be incorporated municipalities, semi-independent municipalities, special economic urban areas (SEUAs), or other place equivalents.

The state reports also include data for consolidated cities with 500 employees or more. Consolidated cities are made up of separately incorporated municipalities.

COMPARABILITY OF THE 1992 AND 1997 CENSUSES

The adoption of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) has had a major impact on the comparability of data between the 1992 and 1997 censuses. Approximately half of the industries in the manufacturing sector of NAICS do not have comparable industries in the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system that was used in the past. If industries are not comparable between the two censuses, historic data are not shown. When applicable, Appendix G shows the product class and product comparability between the two systems.

While most of the change affecting the manufacturing sector was change within the sector, some industries left manufacturing and others came into manufacturing. Prominent among those leaving manufacturing are logging and portions of publishing. Prominent among the industries coming into the manufacturing sector are bakeries, candy stores where candy is made on the premises, custom tailors, makers of custom draperies, and tire retreading. Data for the industries coming into manufacturing as well as those leaving manufacturing are included in the manufacturing industry report series for 1997. However, the state and summary reports only include data for industries in the NAICS definition of manufacturing.

Another change resulting from the conversion to NAICS is that data for central administrative offices (CAOs) associated with manufacturing are not included along side the manufacturing data. This change affects data in the state reports and the general summary.

DISCLOSURE

In accordance with Federal law governing census reports (Title 13 of the United States Code), no data are published that would disclose the operations of an individual establishment or company. However, the number of establishments classified in a specific industry or geography is not considered a disclosure, and may be released even when other information is withheld.

The disclosure analysis for the industry statistics files is based on the total value of shipments. When the total value of shipments cannot be shown without disclosing information for individual companies, the complete line is suppressed except for capital expenditures. However, the suppressed data are included in higher-level totals. A separate disclosure analysis is performed for capital expenditures that can be suppressed even though value of shipments data are published.

AVAILABILITY OF MORE FREQUENT ECONOMIC DATA

The Census Bureau conducts the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) in each of the 4 years between the economic censuses. The ASM is a probability-based sample of approximately 58,000 establishments and collects many of the same industry statistics (including employment, payroll, value of shipments, etc.) as the economic census. However, there are selected statistics not included in the ASM. Among these are the number of companies and establishments, detailed product and materials data, and substate geographic data.

In addition to the ASM, the Census Bureau conducts a Current Industrial Reports (CIR) program. The CIR publishes detailed product statistics for selected manufacturing industries at the U.S. level annually and, in some cases, monthly and/or quarterly. For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, the annual CIR data are included in the Product Summary report.

The Census Bureau also conducts the monthly Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories, and Orders (M3) program, which publishes detailed statistics for manufacturing industries at the U.S. level.

Table 1. Industry Statistics on NAICS Basis With Distribution Among 1987 SIC-Based Industries: 1997

[NAICS codes appear in bold type. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS or SIC code	Industry	Com-panies ¹	All estab-lish-ments ²	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expendi-tures (\$1,000)
				Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311313	Beet sugar mfg	8	36	7 718	252 236	6 684	14 333	203 040	968 482	1 768 320	2 732 503	167 511
206300	Beet sugar	N	36	7 718	252 236	6 684	14 333	203 040	968 482	1 768 320	2 732 503	167 511

¹For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

²Includes establishments with payroll at any time during the year.

Table 2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1997

[States that are disclosures or with less than 100 employees are not shown. For explanation of terms, see appendixes. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Industry and geographic area	E ¹	All establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expendi-tures (\$1,000)
		Total	With 20 em-ploy-ees or more	Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311313, BEET SUGAR MFG												
United States	-	36	36	7 718	252 236	6 684	14 333	203 040	968 482	1 768 320	2 732 503	167 511

* Hawaii has no incorporated places in the sense of functioning governmental units; however, in agreement with Hawaiian law, the Bureau of the Census reports data for census designated places (CDPs) which have been designated as place equivalents. Those CDPs, only for the state of Hawaii, with 2,500 or more population are recognized.

¹Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of the figures shown: 1-10 to 19 percent; 2-20 to 29 percent; 3-30 to 39 percent; 4-40 to 49 percent; 5-50 to 59 percent; 6-60 to 69 percent; 7-70 to 79 percent; 8-80 to 89 percent; 9-90 percent or more.

Table 3. Detailed Statistics by Industry: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	Value	Item	Value
311313, BEET SUGAR MFG		311313, BEET SUGAR MFG—Con.	
Companies ¹	number.. 8	Value added	\$1,000.. 968 482
All establishments	number.. 36	Total inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 752 062
Establishments with 1 to 19 employees	number.. —	Finished goods inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 383 245
Establishments with 20 to 99 employees	number.. 6	Work-in-process inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 134 312
Establishments with 100 employees or more	number.. 30	Materials and supplies inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 234 505
All employees	number.. 7 718	Total inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 784 765
Total compensation ²	\$1,000.. 310 977	Finished goods inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 431 559
Annual payroll	\$1,000.. 252 236	Work-in-process inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 90 297
Total fringe benefits	\$1,000.. 58 741	Materials and supplies inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 262 909
Production workers, average for year	number.. 6 684	Gross book value of total assets at beginning of year	\$1,000.. 1 156 046
Production workers on March 12	number.. 5 885	Total capital expenditures (new and used)	\$1,000.. 167 511
Production workers on May 12	number.. 6 068	Capital expenditures for buildings and other structures (new and used)	\$1,000.. 26 554
Production workers on August 12	number.. 5 424	Capital expenditures for machinery and equipment (new and used)	\$1,000.. 140 957
Production workers on November 12	number.. 9 359	Total retirements ²	\$1,000.. 8 848
Production-worker hours	1,000.. 14 333	Gross book value of total assets at end of year	\$1,000.. 1 314 709
Production-worker wages	\$1,000.. 203 040	Total depreciation during year ²	\$1,000.. 53 635
Total cost of materials	\$1,000.. 1 768 320	Total rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 5 306
Cost of materials, parts, containers, etc., consumed	\$1,000.. 1 561 961	Buildings and other structures rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 571
Cost of resales	\$1,000.. 43 231	Machinery and equipment rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 4 735
Cost of fuels	\$1,000.. 118 473	Cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and other structures ³	\$1,000.. 1 711
Cost of purchased electricity	\$1,000.. 26 608	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 65
Cost of contract work	\$1,000.. 18 047	Cost of purchased services for the repair of machinery and equipment ³	\$1,000.. 27 483
Quantity of electricity purchased for heat and power	1,000 kWh.. 700 954	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 65
Quantity of electricity generated less sold for heat and power	1,000 kWh.. 369 826	Cost of purchased communications services ³	\$1,000.. 1 594
Total value of shipments	\$1,000.. 2 732 503	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 65
Primary products value of shipments	\$1,000.. 2 616 327	Cost of purchased legal services ³	\$1,000.. 617
Secondary products value of shipments	\$1,000.. 59 500	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 65
Total miscellaneous receipts	\$1,000.. 56 676	Cost of purchased accounting and bookkeeping services ³	\$1,000.. 1 374
Value of resales	\$1,000.. 49 989	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 65
Contract receipts	\$1,000.. D	Cost of purchased advertising services ³	\$1,000.. 408
Other miscellaneous receipts	\$1,000.. D	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 65
Primary products specialization ratio	percent.. 97	Cost of purchased software and other data processing services ³	\$1,000.. 1 562
Value of primary products shipments made in all industries	\$1,000.. 2 619 463	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 65
Value of primary products shipments made in this industry	\$1,000.. 2 616 327	Cost of purchased refuse removal (including hazardous waste) services ³	\$1,000.. 2 773
Value of primary products shipments made in other industries	\$1,000.. 3 136	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 65
Coverage ratio	percent.. 99		

¹For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

²These items are collected in the ASM and estimated for the remaining establishments; therefore, the levels of estimation are higher than for other items in the table.

³Based on ASM sample data.

⁴A response coverage ratio is derived for this item by calculating the ratio of the weighted employment (establishment data multiplied by sample weight) for those ASM establishments that reported to the weighted total employment for all ASM establishments classified in this industry.

Note: The amounts shown for purchased services reflect only those services that establishments purchase from other companies.

Table 4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Employment size class	E ¹	All establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)
		Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311313, BEET SUGAR MFG												
All establishments	-	36	36	7 718	252 236	6 684	14 333	203 040	968 482	1 768 320	2 732 503	167 511
Establishments with 1 to 4 employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Establishments with 5 to 9 employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Establishments with 10 to 19 employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Establishments with 20 to 49 employees	-	2	2	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Establishments with 50 to 99 employees	-	4	4	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Establishments with 100 to 249 employees	2	17	17	3 009	92 161	2 632	5 472	75 909	278 545	627 996	908 240	65 299
Establishments with 250 to 499 employees	-	12	12	3 867	132 624	3 327	7 223	105 164	588 818	940 761	1 506 653	95 357
Establishments with 500 to 999 employees	-	1	1	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Establishments with 1,000 to 2,499 employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Establishments with 2,500 employees or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative records ²	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of the figures shown: 1-10 to 19 percent; 2-20 to 29 percent; 3-30 to 39 percent; 4-40 to 49 percent; 5-50 to 59 percent; 6-60 to 69 percent; 7-70 to 79 percent; 8-80 to 89 percent; 9-90 percent or more.

²Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. Data are also included in respective size classes shown.

Table 5. Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS industry or product class code	Industry or primary product class	All establishments	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)
			Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311313	Beet sugar mfg	36	7 718	252 236	6 684	14 333	203 040	968 482	1 768 320	2 732 503	167 511

Table 6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992

[Includes quantity and value of products of this industry produced by (1) establishments classified in this industry (primary) and (2) establishments classified in other industries (secondary). Transfers of products of this industry from one establishment of a company to another establishment of the same company (interplant transfers) are also included. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product code	Product	1997				1992			
		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments	
				Quantity	Value (\$1,000)			Quantity	Value (\$1,000)
311313	Beet sugar	N	X	X	2 619 463	N	X	X	2 189 723
3113130	Refined beet sugar and byproducts	N	X	X	2 619 463	N	X	X	2 189 723
31131301	Refined granulated beet sugar, including cube and tablet sugar, shipped in individual services (small paper packets)	N	X	X	D	N	X	X	N
3113130111	Refined granulated beet sugar, including cube and tablet sugar, shipped in individual services (small paper packets)1,000 s tons..	2	X	D	D	2	X	N	N
31131302	Refined granulated beet sugar, including cube and tablet sugar, shipped in consumer units (cartons and sacks of 25 lb or less)	N	X	X	374 119	N	X	X	N
3113130221	Refined granulated beet sugar, including cube and tablet sugar, shipped in consumer units (cartons and sacks of 25 lb or less)1,000 s tons..	5	X	635.0	374 119	9	X	N	N
31131303	Refined granulated beet sugar, including cube and tablet sugar, shipped in commercial units (bags and other containers more than 25 lb)	N	X	X	516 195	N	X	X	N
3113130331	Refined granulated beet sugar, including cube and tablet sugar, shipped in commercial units (bags and other containers more than 25 lb)1,000 s tons..	6	X	890.1	516 195	10	X	948.2	422 292
31131304	Refined granulated beet sugar, including cube and tablet sugar, shipped in bulk (rail cars, trucks, or bins)	N	X	X	1 233 844	N	X	X	N
3113130441	Refined granulated beet sugar, including cube and tablet sugar, shipped in bulk (rail cars, trucks, or bins)1,000 s tons..	7	X	P2 143.6	1 233 844	9	X	1 825.4	944 231
31131305	Refined confectioners' powdered beet sugar and refined soft or brown beet sugar	N	X	X	90 910	N	X	X	N
3113130551	Refined confectioners' powdered beet sugar1,000 s tons..	6	X	102.7	64 227	9	X	131.3	76 490
3113130561	Refined soft or brown beet sugar1,000 s tons..	6	X	39.6	26 683	7	X	35.9	24 891
31131306	Refined liquid beet sugar or sugar syrup	N	X	X	D	N	X	X	N
3113130671	Refined liquid beet sugar or sugar syrup1,000 s tons..	3	X	D	D	N	X	N	N
31131307	Whole, straighthouse or discard beet sugar molasses and molasses beet sugar pulp, bulk	N	X	X	77 592	N	X	X	N
3113130781	Whole, straighthouse or discard beet sugar molasses1,000 s tons..	6	X	P608.5	50 683	9	X	942.2	63 107
3113130791	Molasses beet sugar pulp, bulk1,000 s tons..	5	X	S	26 909	7	X	524.6	44 373
31131308	Molasses beet sugar pulp, pelletized	N	X	X	42 985	N	X	X	N
31131308A1	Molasses beet sugar pulp, pelletized1,000 s tons..	4	X	S	42 985	9	X	1 161.5	118 718
31131309	All other beet sugar pulp, including raw beet sugar, dried and other beet pulp (plain)	N	X	X	74 173	N	X	X	N
31131309B1	All other beet sugar pulp, including raw beet sugar, dried and other beet pulp (plain)1,000 s tons..	4	X	S	74 173	6	X	P208.3	14 760
3113130Y	Beet sugar, nsk, total	N	X	X	10 815	N	X	X	N
3113130YWW	Beet sugar, nsk, for nonadministrative-record establishments	N	X	X	10 815	N	X	X	4 893
3113130YWY	Beet sugar, nsk, for administrative-record establishments	N	X	X	-	N	X	X	-

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.
 @ Additional data are available for these codes at the aggregate U.S. level in the Current Industrial Report (CIR) series; see Appendix F for the CIR survey number and title.
 \$ This product is primary to more than one industry; see Appendix F for a listing of the related product codes.

Note: For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: P 10 to 19 percent estimated; Q 20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by S.

Table 6b. Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992

[Not applicable for this report]

Table 7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1997 and 1992

[Includes quantity and cost of materials consumed or put into production by establishments classified only in this industry. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS material code	Material consumed	1997		1992	
		Quantity	Delivered cost (\$1,000)	Quantity	Delivered cost (\$1,000)
311313	BEET SUGAR MFG				
11199100	Sugar beets1,000 s tons...	S	1 312 943	27 617.7	1 188 071
32221001	Paperboard containers, boxes, and corrugated paperboard	X	7 184	X	7 560
001900A1	Packaging paper and plastics film, coated and laminated.....	X	7 911	X	7 222
001900A3	Bags; plastics, foil, and coated paper	X	3 465	X	D
32222401	Bags; uncoated paper and multiwall	X	10 615	X	D
00970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies	X	219 843	X	N
00971000	Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies, n.s.k.	X	-	X	N

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.

Note: For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: P 10 to 19 percent estimated; Q 20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by S.

Appendix A.

Explanation of Terms

BEGINNING- AND END-OF-YEAR INVENTORIES

Respondents were asked to report their beginning-of-year and end-of-year inventories at cost or market. Effective with the 1982 Economic Census, this change to a uniform instruction for reporting inventories was introduced for all sector reports. Prior to 1982, respondents were permitted to value inventories using any generally accepted accounting method (FIFO, LIFO, market, to name a few). Beginning in 1982, LIFO users were asked to first report inventory values prior to the LIFO adjustment and then to report the LIFO reserve and the LIFO value after adjustment for the reserve.

Inventory Data by Stage of Fabrication

Total inventories and three detailed components (1) finished goods, (2) work-in-process, and (3) materials, supplies, fuels, etc., were collected.

When using inventory data by stage of fabrication for “all industries” and at the three-digit subsector level, it should be noted that an item treated as a finished product by an establishment in one industry may be reported as a raw material by an establishment in a different industry. For example, the finished-product inventories of a steel mill would be reported as raw materials by a stamping plant. Such differences are present in the inventory figures by stage of fabrication shown for all publication levels.

COST OF MATERIALS

This term refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed, whether purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

Included in this item are:

1. Cost of parts, components, containers, etc.—Includes all raw materials, semifinished goods, parts, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year.
2. Cost of products bought and sold in the same condition.

3. Cost of fuels consumed for heat and power—Includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed, whether purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.
4. Cost of purchased electricity—The cost of purchased electric energy represents the amount actually used during the year for heat and power. In addition, information was collected on the quantity of electric energy generated by the establishment and the quantity of electric energy sold or transferred to other plants of the same company.
5. Cost of contract work—This term applies to work done by others on materials furnished by the manufacturing establishment. The actual cost of the material is to be reported on the cost of materials, parts, and containers line of this item. The term “Contract Work” refers to the fee a company pays to another company to perform a service.

Specific Materials Consumed

In addition to the total cost of materials, which every establishment was required to report, information also was collected for most manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. The inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. If less than \$25,000 of a listed material was consumed by an establishment, the cost data could be reported in the “Cost of all other materials...,” Census material code 00970099. Also, the cost of materials for small establishments for which administrative records or short forms were used was imputed into the “Materials not specified by kind,” Census materials code 00971000.

Duplication in Cost of Materials and Value of Shipment

The aggregate of the cost of materials and value of shipments figures for industry groups and for all manufacturing industries includes large amounts of duplication since the products of some industries are used as materials by others. This duplication results, in part, from the addition of related industries representing successive

stages in the production of a finished manufactured product. Examples are the addition of flour mills to bakeries in the food group and the addition of pulp mills to paper mills in the paper and allied products group of industries. Estimates of the overall extent of this duplication indicate that the value of manufactured products exclusive of such duplication (the value of finished manufactures) tends to approximate two-thirds of the total value of products reported in the survey.

Duplication of products within individual industries is significant within a number of industry groups, e.g., machinery and transportation industries. These industries frequently include complete machinery and their parts. In this case, the parts made for original equipment are materials consumed for assembly plants in the same industry.

Even when no significant amount of duplication is involved, value of shipments figures are deficient as measures of the relative economic importance of individual manufacturing industries or geographic areas because of the wide variation in ratio of materials, labor, and other processing costs of value of shipments, both among industries and within the same industry.

Before 1962, cost of materials and value of shipments were not published for some industries which included considerable duplication. Since then, these data have been published for all industries at the U.S. level and beginning in 1964, for all geographic levels.

COST OF PURCHASED SERVICES

Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) establishments were requested to provide information on the cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and other structures, the repair of machinery, communication services, legal services, accounting and bookkeeping services, advertising, software and other data processing services, and refuse removal. Each of these items reflects the costs paid directly by the establishment and excludes salaries paid to employees of the establishment for these services.

Included in the cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and machinery are payments made for all maintenance and repair work on buildings and equipment. Payments made to other establishments of the same company and for repair and maintenance of any leased property also are included. Extensive repairs or reconstruction that was capitalized is considered capital expenditures and is, therefore, excluded from this item. Repair and maintenance costs provided by an owner as part of a rental contract or incurred directly by an establishment in using its own work force also are excluded.

Included in the cost of purchased advertising services are payments for printing, media coverage, and other advertising services and materials.

Included in the cost of purchased software and other data processing services are all purchases by the establishment from other companies. Excluded are services provided by other establishments of the same company (such as by a separate data processing unit).

Included in the cost of purchased refuse removal services are all costs of refuse removal services paid by the establishment, including costs for hazardous waste removal or treatment. Excluded are all costs included in rental payments or as capital expenditures.

Response Coverage Ratio

A response coverage ratio is a measure of the extent to which respondents report for an item. The estimate is made by calculating the ratio value of the weighted total employment data for all the ASM establishments that report the item to the weighted total employment data for all ASM establishments classified in an industry (reporters and non-reporters).

DEPRECIATION CHARGES FOR FIXED ASSETS

This item includes depreciation and amortization charged during the year against assets. Depreciation charged against fixed assets acquired since the beginning of the year and against assets sold or retired during the year are components of this category. Respondents were requested to make certain that they did not report accumulated depreciation.

EMPLOYEES

This item includes all full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments during any part of the pay period which included the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employees" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average for the payroll periods including the 12th of March, May, August, and November.

Production Workers

This item includes workers (up through the line-supervisor level) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, receiving, storing, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping (but not delivering), maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e.g., power plant), recordkeeping, and other services closely associated with these production operations at the establishment covered by the report. Employees above the working-supervisor level are excluded from this item.

All Other Employees

This item covers nonproduction employees of the manufacturing establishment including those engaged in factory supervision above the line-supervisor level. It

includes sales (including driver-salespersons), sales delivery (highway truck drivers and their helpers), advertising, credit, collection, installation and servicing of own products, clerical and routine office functions, executive, purchasing, financing, legal, personnel (including cafeteria, medical, etc.), professional, and technical employees. Also included are employees on the payroll of the manufacturing establishment engaged in the construction of major additions or alterations utilized as a separate work force.

FRINGE BENEFITS

Fringe benefits are divided into legally required expenditures and payments for voluntary programs. The legally required portion consists primarily of Federal old age and survivors' insurance, unemployment compensation, and workers' compensation. Payments for voluntary programs include all programs not specifically required by legislation whether they were employer initiated or the result of collective bargaining. They include the employer portion of such plans as insurance premiums, premiums for supplemental accident and sickness insurance, pension plans, supplemental unemployment compensation, welfare plans, stock purchase plans on which the employer payment is not subject to withholding tax, and deferred profit-sharing plans. They exclude such items as company-operated cafeterias, in-plant medical services, free parking lots, discounts on employee purchases, and uniforms and work clothing for employees.

GROSS BOOK VALUE OF DEPRECIABLE ASSETS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR (BOY) AND END OF YEAR (EOY)

Total value of depreciable assets is collected on all census forms. It shows the value of depreciable assets for the beginning of year and end of year. The data encompass all fixed depreciable assets on the books of establishments. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, machinery, and equipment (production, office, and transportation equipment) for which depreciation reserves are maintained. Excluded are nondepreciable capital assets including inventories and intangible assets, such as timber and mineral rights.

The definition of fixed depreciable assets is consistent with the definition of capital expenditures. For example, expenditures include actual capital outlays during the year rather than the final value of equipment put in place and buildings completed during the year. Accordingly, the value of assets at the end of the year includes the value of construction in progress.

In addition, respondents were requested to make certain that assets at the beginning of the year plus capital expenditures, less retirements, equaled assets at the end of the year.

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND COMPANIES

A separate report was required for each manufacturing establishment (plant) with one employee or more. An establishment is defined as a single physical location where manufacturing is performed. A company, on the other hand, is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

If the company operated at different physical locations, even if the individual locations were producing the same line of goods, a separate report was requested for each location. If the company operated in two or more distinct lines of manufacturing at the same location, a separate report was requested for each activity.

An establishment not in operation for any portion of the year was requested to return the report form with the proper notation in the "Operational Status" section of the form. In addition, the establishment was requested to report data on any employees, capital expenditures, inventories, or shipments from inventories during the year.

PAYROLL

This item includes the gross earnings of all employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments paid in the calendar year. Respondents were told they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax. It includes all forms of compensation, such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' social security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of corporations; it excludes payments to proprietors or partners of unincorporated concerns. Also excluded are payments to members of Armed Forces and pensioners carried on the active payrolls of manufacturing establishments.

The census definition of payrolls is identical to that recommended to all Federal statistical agencies by the Office of Management and Budget. It should be noted that this definition does not include employers' social security contributions or other nonpayroll labor costs, such as employees' pension plans, group insurance premiums, and workers' compensation.

The ASM provides estimates of employers' total supplemental labor costs (those required by Federal and state laws and those incurred voluntarily or as part of collective bargaining agreements).

PRODUCT CODES AND CLASSES OF PRODUCTS

NAICS United States industries are identified by a six-digit code, in contrast to the four-digit SIC code. The longer code accommodates the large number of sectors and allows more flexibility in designing subsectors. Each

product or service is assigned a ten-digit code. The product coding structure represents an extension by the Census Bureau of the six-digit industry classifications of the manufacturing and mining sectors. The classification system operates so that the industrial coverage is progressively narrower with the successive addition of digits. This is illustrated as follows:

NAICS level	NAICS code	Description
Industry	33461	Manufacturing and reproduction of magnetic and optical media
U.S. industry	334612	Reproduction of software
Product class	3346120	Prerecorded compact disc (except software), tape, and record reproducing
BLS link code	3346120X	
Product code	3346120XXX	

As in previous censuses, data were collected for most industries on the quantity and value of individual products shipped. In the 1997 census program, information was collected on the output of almost 10,000 individual product items.

In the new system, there are about 1,500 product classes (seven-digit codes), about 6,000 census products (ten-digit codes), and an additional 3,700 CIR products (ten-digit codes). The ten-digit products are considered the primary products of the industry with the same first six digits.

The list of products for which separate information was collected was prepared after consultation with industry and government representatives. Comparability with previous figures was given considerable weight in the selection of product categories so that comparable 1992 information is presented for most products.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if quantity was not significant or could not be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected.

Shipments include both commercial shipments and transfers of products to other plants of the same company. For industries in which a considerable portion of the total shipments is transferred to other plants of the same company, separate information on interplant transfers also was collected. Moreover, for products that are used to a large degree within the same establishment as materials or components in the fabrication of other products, total production and often consumption of the item within the plant (quantity produced and consumed) was collected. Typically, the information on production also was collected for products for which there are significant differences between total production and shipments in a given year because of wide fluctuations in finished goods inventories. Other measures of output of products with long production cycles were used as appropriate and feasible.

PRIMARY PRODUCT CLASS CODE

This file presents selected statistics for establishments according to their degree of specialization in products primary to their industry. This field contains either the six-digit North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) industry code corresponding to all establishments in the industry, or the seven-digit NAICS product class code for all establishments within the industry that are specialized in a particular product class. Product class specialization is determined by evaluating the ratio of the largest primary product class shipments to total product shipments (primary plus secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishment.

PRODUCTION-WORKER HOURS

This item covers hours worked or paid for at the plant, including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave.

QUANTITY OF ELECTRIC ENERGY CONSUMED FOR HEAT AND POWER

Data on the cost of purchased electric energy were collected on all census forms. However, data on the quantity of purchased electric energy were collected only on the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) form. In addition, information is collected on the quantity of electric energy generated by the establishment and the quantity of electric energy sold or transferred to other plants of the same company.

RENTAL PAYMENTS

Total rental payments are collected on all census forms. However, the breakdown between rental payments for buildings and other structures and rental payments for machinery and equipment is collected only on the ASM forms. This item includes rental payments for the use of all items for which depreciation reserves would be maintained if they were owned by the establishment, e.g., structures and buildings, and production, office, and transportation equipment. Excluded are royalties and other payments for the use of intangibles and depletable assets and land rents where separable.

When an establishment of a multiestablishment company was charged rent by another part of the same company for the use of assets owned by the company, it was instructed to exclude that cost from rental payments. However, the book value (original cost) of these company-owned assets was to be reported as assets of the establishment at the end of the year.

If there were assets at an establishment rented from another company and the rents were paid centrally by the head office of the establishment, the company was instructed to report these rental payments as if they were paid directly by the establishment.

RETIREMENTS OF DEPRECIABLE ASSETS

Included in this item is the gross value of assets sold, retired, scrapped, destroyed, etc., during the calendar year. When a complete operation or establishment changed ownership, the respondent was instructed to report the value of the assets sold at the original cost as recorded in the books of the seller. The respondent also was requested to report retirements of equipment or structures owned by a parent company that the establishment was using as if it were a tenant.

TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES (NEW AND USED)

For establishments in operation and any known plants under construction, manufacturers were asked to report their new and used expenditures for (1) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments and (2) machinery and equipment used for replacement and additions to plant capacity if they were of the type for which depreciation accounts were ordinarily maintained.

Totals for expenditures include the costs of assets leased from nonmanufacturing concerns through capital leases. New facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations are excluded. Also excluded are expenditures for land and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses.

For any equipment or structure transferred for the use of the reporting establishment by the parent company or one of its subsidiaries, the value at which it was transferred to the establishment was to be reported. If an establishment changed ownership during the year, the cost of the fixed assets (building and equipment) was to be reported.

VALUE ADDED

This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments (products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered). The result of this calculation is adjusted by the addition of value added by merchandising operations (i.e., the difference between the sales value and the cost of merchandise sold without further manufacture, processing, or assembly) plus the net change in finished goods and work-in-process between the beginning and end-of-year inventories.

For those industries where value of production is collected instead of value of shipments, value added is adjusted only for the change in work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of year. For those

industries where value of work done is collected, the value added does not include an adjustment for the change in finished goods or work-in-process inventories.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the figure for value of shipments that results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

VALUE OF SHIPMENTS

This item covers the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts, such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sales of products bought and sold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from material owned by it, whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value, including not only the direct cost of production but also a reasonable proportion of “all other costs” (including company overhead) and profit.

In addition to the value for NAICS defined products, aggregates of the following categories of miscellaneous receipts are reported as part of a total establishment’s value of product shipments:

1. Reported contract work—Receipts for work or services that a plant performed for others on their materials.
2. Value of resales—Sales of products brought and sold without further manufacture, processing, or assembly.
3. Other miscellaneous receipts—Such as repair work, installation, sales of scrap, etc.

Industry primary product value of shipments represents one of the three components of value of shipments. These components are:

1. Primary products value of shipments.
2. Secondary product value of shipments.
3. Total miscellaneous receipts.

Primary product shipments is used in the calculations of industry specialization ratio and industry coverage ratio. The term “Value of primary products shipments made in this industry” is used in this publication and refers to the same data.

Duplication in Cost of Materials and Value of Shipment

The aggregate of the cost of materials and value of shipments figures for industry groups and for all manufacturing industries includes large amounts of duplication since the products of some industries are used as materials by others. This duplication results, in part, from the addition of related industries representing successive stages in the production of a finished manufactured product. Examples are the addition of flour mills to bakeries in the food group and the addition of pulp mills to paper mills in the paper and allied products group of industries. Estimates of the overall extent of this duplication indicate that the value of manufactured products exclusive of such duplication (the value of finished manufactures) tends to approximate two-thirds of the total value of products reported in the annual survey.

Duplication of products within individual industries is significant within a number of industry groups, e.g., machinery and transportation industries. These industries frequently include complete machinery and their parts. In this case, the parts made for original equipment are materials consumed for assembly plants in the same industry.

Even when no significant amount of duplication is involved, value of shipments figures are deficient as measures of the relative economic importance of individual manufacturing industries or geographic areas because of the wide variation in ratio of materials, labor, and other processing costs of value of shipments, both among industries and within the same industry.

Before 1962, cost of materials and value of shipments were not published for some industries which included considerable duplication. Since then, these data have been published for all industries at the U.S. level and beginning in 1964, for all geographic levels.

Specialization and Coverage Ratios

These items are not collected on the report forms but are derived from the data shown in Table 3. An establishment is classified in a particular industry if its shipments of primary products of that industry exceed in value its shipments of the products of any other single industry.

An establishment's shipments include those products assigned to an industry (primary products), those considered primary to other industries (secondary products), and receipts for miscellaneous activities (merchandising, contract work, resales, etc.). Specialization and coverage ratios have been developed to measure the relationship of primary product shipments to the data on shipments for the industry shown in Tables 1a through 5 and data on product shipments shown in Tables 6a and 6b.

Specialization ratio represents the ratio of primary product shipments to total product shipments (primary and secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishments classified in the industry.

Coverage ratio represents the ratio of primary products shipped by the establishments classified in the industry to the total shipments of such products that are shipped by all manufacturing establishments wherever classified.

Appendix B.

NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions

311313 BEET SUGAR MANUFACTURING

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing refined beet sugar from sugar-beets

The data published with NAICS code 311313 include the following SIC industry:

2063 Beet sugar

Appendix C.

Coverage and Methodology

MAIL/NONMAIL UNIVERSE

The manufacturing universe includes about 400,000 establishments. This number includes those industries in the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) definition of manufacturing, but not those industries leaving the manufacturing sector in the classification change. The amounts of information requested from manufacturing establishments were dependent upon a number of factors. The more important considerations were the size of the company and whether it was included in the annual survey of manufactures (ASM). The methods of obtaining information for the various subsets of the universe to arrive at the aggregate figures shown in the publication are described below:

1. Small single-establishment companies not sent a report form.

Approximately 40 percent of the manufacturing establishments were small single-establishment companies that were excused from filing a census report. Selection of these establishments was based on two factors: annual payroll and our ability to assign the correct six-digit NAICS industry classification to the establishment. For each four-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) industry code, an annual payroll cutoff was determined. These cutoffs were derived so that the establishments with payroll less than the cutoff were expected to account for no more than 3 percent of the value of shipments for the industry. Generally, all single-establishment companies with less than 5 employees were excused, while all establishments with more than 20 employees were mailed forms. Establishments below the cutoff that could not be directly assigned a six-digit NAICS code were mailed a classification report which requested information for assigning NAICS industry codes. Establishments below the cutoff that could be directly assigned a six-digit NAICS code were excused from filing any report. For below cutoff establishments, information on the physical location, payroll, and receipts was obtained from the administrative records of other Federal agencies under special arrangements that safeguarded their confidentiality.

Estimates of data for these small establishments were developed using industry averages in conjunction with the administrative information. The value of shipments and cost of materials were not distributed among specific products and materials for these

establishments but were included in the product and material “not specified by kind” (nsc) categories.

The industry classification codes included in the administrative-record files were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. As a result, an indeterminate number of establishments were erroneously coded to a four-digit SIC industry and then erroneously re-coded to a six-digit NAICS industry. This was especially true whenever there was a relatively fine line of demarcation between industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity.

Sometimes the administrative-record cases had only two- or three-digit SIC group classification codes available in the files. For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, these establishments were sent a separate classification form, which requested information on the products and services of the establishment. This form was used to code many of these establishments to the appropriate six-digit NAICS level. Establishments that did not return the classification form were coded later to those six-digit NAICS industries identified as “All other” industries within the given subsector.

As a result of these situations, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified by industry. However, such possible misclassification has no significant effect on the statistics other than on the number of companies and establishments.

The total establishment count for individual industries should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the count of total number of establishments.

2. Establishments sent a report form.

The establishments covered in the mail canvass were divided into three groups:

- a. ASM sample establishments.

This group accounts for approximately 15 percent of all manufacturing establishments. The ASM panel covers all the units of large manufacturing establishments as well as a sample of the medium and smaller establishments. The probability of selection was proportionate to size. For more information, see the Description of the ASM Survey Sample.

In an economic census year, the ASM report form (MA-1000) replaces the first page of the regular census form for those establishments included in the ASM. In addition to information on employment, payroll, and other items normally requested on the regular census form, establishments in the ASM sample were requested to supply additional information on gross book value of assets and capital expenditures. ASM establishments were also requested to provide information on retirements, depreciation, rental payments, and supplemental labor costs. For establishments not included in the ASM, these additional items were estimated using relationships observed in the ASM establishment data. The census statistics for these variables are a sum of the ASM establishment data and the estimated data for non-ASM establishments. ASM establishments were also requested to provide information for selected purchased services. The census statistics for the purchased service items were derived solely from the ASM establishments. See Appendix A, Explanation of Terms for an explanation of these items. The census part of the report form is 1 of 220 versions containing product, material, and special inquiries. The diversity of manufacturing activities necessitated the use of this many forms to canvass the 480 manufacturing industries. Each form was developed for a group of related industries.

Appearing on each form was a list of products primary to the group of related industries as well as secondary products and miscellaneous services that establishments classified in these industries were likely to perform. Respondents were requested to identify the products, the value of each product, and, in many cases, the quantity of the product shipped during the survey year. Space also was provided for the respondent to describe products not specifically identified on the form.

The report form also contained a materials-consumed inquiry which varied from form to form depending on the industries being canvassed. The respondents were asked to review a list of materials generally used in their production processes. From this list, each establishment was requested to identify those materials consumed during the survey year, the cost of each, and, in certain cases, the quantity consumed. Once again, space was provided for the respondent to describe significant materials not identified on the form.

A wide variety of special inquiries was included to measure activities peculiar to a given industry, such as operations performed and equipment used.

b. Large and medium establishments (non-ASM).

Approximately 30 percent of all manufacturing establishments were included in this group. A variable cutoff, based on administrative-record payroll data and determined on an industry-by-industry basis, was used to select those establishments that were to receive 1 of the 220 economic census – manufacturing regular forms. The first page, requesting establishment data for items such as employment and payroll, was standard but did not contain the detailed statistics included on the ASM form. The product, material, and special inquiry sections supplied were based on the historical industry classification of the establishment.

c. Small single-establishment companies (non-ASM).

This group includes approximately 15 percent of all manufacturing establishments. For those industries where application of the variable cutoff for administrative-record cases resulted in a large number of small establishments being included in the mail canvass, an abbreviated or short form was used. These establishments received 1 of the 31 versions of the short form, which requested summary product and material data and totals but no details on employment, payroll, cost of materials, inventories, and capital expenditures.

Use of the short form has no adverse effect on published totals for the industry statistics because the same data were collected on the short form as on the long form. However, detailed information on products and materials consumed was not collected on the short form; thus, its use would increase the value of the nsk categories.

INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION OF ESTABLISHMENTS

Each of the establishments covered in the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing was classified in 1 of 480 industries (473 manufacturing industries and 7 former manufacturing industries) in accordance with the industry definitions in the 1997 NAICS Manual. This is the first edition of the NAICS Manual and it is a major change from the 1987 SIC Manual that was used previously. Appendix A of the 1997 NAICS Manual notes the comparability between the 1987 SIC and 1997 NAICS classification systems. When applicable, Appendix G of this report shows the product class and product comparability between the two systems for data in this report.

In the NAICS system, an industry is generally defined as a group of establishments that have similar production processes. To the extent practical, the system uses supply-based or production-oriented concepts in defining industries. The resulting group of establishments must be significant in terms of number, value added by manufacture, value of shipments, and number of employees.

The coding system works in such a way that the definitions progressively become narrower with successive additions of numerical digits. In the manufacturing sector for 1997, there are 21 subsectors (three-digit NAICS), 86 industry groups (four-digit NAICS), 184 NAICS industries (five-digit NAICS) that are comparable with Canadian and Mexican classification, and 473 U.S. industries (six-digit NAICS). This represents an expansion of the four-digit SIC-based U.S. industries from 459 in 1987. Product classes and products of the manufacturing industries have been assigned codes based on the industry from which they originate. In the new system, there are about 1,500 product classes (seven-digit codes), about 6,000 census products, and an additional 3,700 CIR products (ten-digit codes). The ten-digit products are considered the primary products of the industry with the same first six digits. These counts do not include the seven former manufacturing industries that are included in the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing.

For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, all establishments were classified in particular industries based on the products they produced. If an establishment made products of more than one industry, it was classified in the industry with the largest product value. For 1997, there were no “resistance rules” or “frozen industries.”

In ASM years, establishments included in the ASM sample with certainty weights are reclassified by industry only if the change in the primary activity from the prior year is significant or if the change has occurred for 2 successive years. This procedure prevents reclassification when there are minor shifts in product mix.

In ASM years, establishments included in the ASM sample with noncertainty weight are not shifted from one industry classification to another. They are retained in the industry where they were classified in the base census year. However, in the following census year, these ASM plants are allowed to shift from one industry to another.

The results of these rules covering the switching of plants from one industry classification to another are that some industries comprise different mixes of establishments in different survey years. Hence, comparisons between prior-year and current-year published totals, particularly at the six-digit NAICS level, should be viewed with caution. This is particularly true for the comparison between the data shown for a census year versus the data shown for the previous ASM year.

As previously noted, the small establishments that may have been misclassified by industry are usually administrative-record cases whose industry codes were assigned on the basis of incomplete descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. Such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than on the number of companies and establishments.

Establishments frequently make products classified both in their industry (primary products) and other industries (secondary products). Industry statistics (employment, payroll, value added by manufacture, value of shipments, etc.) reflect the activities of the establishments which may make both primary and secondary products. Product statistics, however, represent the output of all establishments without regard for the classification of the producing establishment. For this reason, when relating the industry statistics, especially the value of shipments, to the product statistics, the composition of the industry’s output should be considered.

The extent to which industry and product statistics may be matched with each other is measured by the primary product specialization ratio and the coverage ratio. The primary product specialization ratio is the proportion of industry shipments accounted for by the primary products of establishments classified in the industry. The coverage ratio is the proportion of product shipments accounted for by establishments classified in the industry.

ESTABLISHMENT BASIS OF REPORTING

The economic census – manufacturing is conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each location or establishment. The ASM also is conducted on an establishment basis, but separate reports are filed for just those establishments selected in the sample. Companies engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location are requested to submit separate reports if the plant records permit such a separation and if the activities are substantial in size.

In 1997, as in earlier years, a minimum size limit was set for inclusion of establishments in the census. All establishments employing one person or more at any time during the census year are included. The same size limitation has applied since 1947 in censuses and annual surveys of manufactures. In the 1939 and earlier censuses, establishments with less than \$5,000 value of products were excluded. The change in the minimum size limit in 1947 does not appreciably affect the historical comparability of the census figures except for data on number of establishments for a few industries.

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing excludes data for central administrative offices (CAOs). These would include separately operated administrative offices, warehouses, garages, and other auxiliary units that service manufacturing establishments of the same company. These data are published in a separate report series.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASM SURVEY SAMPLE

The annual survey of manufactures (ASM) sample is drawn for the second survey year after a census. The most recent sample was drawn for the 1994 survey year based on the 1992 Census of Manufactures. This sample will be in place through the 1998 ASM.

In 1992, there were approximately 370,000 individual manufacturing establishments. For sample efficiency and cost considerations, the 1992 manufacturing population was partitioned into two components for developing estimates within the ASM; a mail stratum and a nonmail stratum.

Mail stratum. The mail stratum of the survey is comprised of larger single-location manufacturing companies and all manufacturing establishments of multiunit companies (companies that operate at more than one physical location). Approximately 230,000 of the 370,000 establishments in the 1992 census were assigned to the mail stratum. On an annual basis, the mail stratum is supplemented with larger, newly active single-location companies identified from a list provided by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and new manufacturing locations of multiunit companies identified from the Census Bureau's Company Organization Survey (COS).

For the 1994 survey, a new sample of approximately 58,000 individual establishments was selected from the mail stratum assembled from the 1992 census. Supplemental samples representing both 1993 and 1994 births (newly active establishments that were not included in the 1992 census) were also selected. Establishments selected for the sample are mailed an ASM survey questionnaire for each year through 1998.

The 1994-98 ASM sample design is similar to the one used since 1984. Companies in the 1992 Census of Manufactures with manufacturing shipments of at least \$500 million were defined as company certainties. For these large companies, each manufacturing establishment is included in the mail sample. For the 1994-98 sample, there are approximately 650 certainty companies collectively accounting for over 18,000 establishments.

For the remaining portion of the mail component of the survey, the establishment was defined as the sample unit. All establishments with 250 employees or more were defined as employment certainties. In addition, all establishments producing products in SIC 3571 (Electronic Computers) were defined as certainties. Across these three arbitrary certainty classes, there were approximately 25,000 establishments included in the sample with certainty. Collectively, these certainty establishments accounted for approximately 80 percent of the total value of shipments in the 1992 Census of Manufactures.

Smaller establishments in the remaining portion of the mail stratum were sampled with probabilities ranging from .02 to 1.00. The initial probabilities of selection assigned to these establishments were proportionate to a measure-of-size determined for each establishment. The measure-of-size was a function of the establishment's 1992 industry classification, its 1992 product class data, and the historical variability of the year-to-year estimates of the product class estimates. For each product class (1,755) and four-digit industry (459), a desired reliability

constraint was specified. Using a technique developed by Dr. James R. Chromy of the Research Triangle Institute, the initial establishment probabilities were optimized such that the expected sample satisfied all industry and product class reliability constraints while the sample size was minimized. This technique reduces the likelihood of selecting nonrepresentative samples for individual product classes or industries.

This method of assigning probabilities based on product class shipments is motivated by our primary desire to produce reliable estimates of both product class and industry shipments. The high correlation between shipments and employment, value-added, and other general statistics assures that these variables will also be well represented by the sample. The actual sample selection procedure uses an independent chance of selection method (Poisson sampling) which permits us to prevent small establishments from being selected in consecutive samples without introducing a bias into the survey estimates.

Nonmail component. The initial nonmail component of the survey was comprised of approximately 140,000 small, single-establishment companies that were tabulated as administrative records in the 1992 Census of Manufactures. The nonmail stratum is also supplemented annually using the list of newly active single-location companies provided by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and payroll cutoffs. Companies with payroll below the payroll cutoff are added to the nonmail stratum. For this portion of the population, sampling is not used. The data for this group are estimated based on selected information obtained annually from the administrative records of the IRS and Social Security Administration (SSA). This administrative information, which includes payroll, total employment, industry classification, and physical location, is obtained under conditions which safeguard the confidentiality of both tax and census records.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASM ESTIMATING PROCEDURE

Most of the ASM estimates derived for the mail stratum are computed using a difference estimator. At the establishment level, there is a strong correlation between the current-year data values and the corresponding 1992 (base) data values. Therefore, within the mailed stratum, for each item at each level of aggregation, an estimate of the "difference" between the current year and the base year is computed from sample cases and added to the corresponding base-year values. For the 1993-1997 ASM estimates, the 1992 Census of Manufactures values serve as the base year. For the 1998 ASM, the base will be updated to be the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing.

Due to the positive year-to-year correlation, estimates derived using this methodology are generally more reliable than comparable estimates developed from the current sample data alone. Estimates for the capital expenditures variables are not generated using the difference

estimator because the year-to-year correlations are considerably weaker. The standard linear estimator is used for these variables.

For the nonmail stratum, estimates for payroll and employment are directly tabulated from the administrative-record data provided by IRS and SSA. Estimates of data other than payroll and employment are developed from industry averages. Although the nonmail stratum contains approximately 170,000 individual establishments in 1994, it accounts for less than 2 percent of the estimate for total value of shipments at the total manufacturing level.

Corresponding estimates for the mail and nonmail components are combined to produce the estimates included in this publication.

QUALIFICATIONS OF THE ASM DATA

The estimates developed from the sample are apt to differ somewhat from the results of a survey covering all companies in the sample lists but otherwise conducted under essentially the same conditions as the actual sample survey. The estimates of the magnitude of the sampling errors (the difference between the estimates obtained and the results theoretically obtained from a comparable, complete-coverage survey) are provided by the standard errors of estimates.

The particular sample selected for the ASM is one of many similar probability samples that, by chance, might have been selected under the same specifications. Each of the possible samples would yield somewhat different sets of results, and the standard errors are measures of the variation of all the possible sample estimates around the theoretically comparable, complete-coverage values.

Estimates of the standard errors have been computed from the sample data for selected ASM statistics in this report. They are represented in the form of relative standard errors (the standard errors divided by the estimated values to which they refer).

In conjunction with its associated estimate, the relative standard error may be used to define confidence intervals (ranges that would include the comparable, complete-coverage value for specified percentages of all the possible samples).

The complete-coverage value would be included in the range:

From one standard error below to one standard error above the derived estimate for about two-thirds of all possible samples.

From two standard errors below to two standard errors above the derived estimate for about 19 out of 20 of all possible samples.

From three standard errors below to three standard errors above the derived estimate for nearly all samples.

An inference that the comparable, complete-survey result would be within the indicated ranges would be correct in approximately the relative frequencies shown. Those proportions, therefore, may be interpreted as defining the confidence that the estimates from a particular sample would differ from complete-coverage results by as much as one, two, or three standard errors, respectively.

For example, suppose an estimated total is shown at 50,000 with an associated relative standard error of 2 percent, that is, a standard error of 1,000 (2 percent of 50,000). There is approximately 67 percent confidence that the interval 49,000 to 51,000 includes the complete-coverage total, about 95 percent confidence that the interval 48,000 to 52,000 includes the complete-coverage total, and almost certain confidence that the interval 47,000 to 53,000 includes the complete-coverage total.

In addition to the sample errors, the estimates are subject to various response and operational errors: errors of collection, reporting, coding, transcription, imputation for nonresponse, etc. These operational errors also would occur if a complete canvass were to be conducted under the same conditions as the survey. Explicit measures of their effects generally are not available. However, it is believed that most of the important operational errors were detected and corrected during the Census Bureau's review of the data for reasonableness and consistency. The small operational errors usually remain. To some extent, they are compensating in the aggregated totals shown. When important operational errors were detected too late to correct the estimates, the data were suppressed or were specifically qualified in the tables.

As derived, the estimated standard errors included part of the effect of the operational errors. The total errors, which depend upon the joint effect of the sampling and operational errors, are usually of the order of size indicated by the standard error, or moderately higher. However, for particular estimates, the total error may considerably exceed the standard errors shown. Any figures shown in the tables in this publication having an associated standard error exceeding 15 percent may be combined with higher level totals, creating a broader aggregate, which then may be of acceptable reliability.

DATA FROM THE CURRENT INDUSTRIAL REPORTS (CIR)

The CIR program provides product statistics for selected manufacturing industries at the U.S. level annually and, in some cases, monthly and/or quarterly. When detail product data are collected in the CIR, they are not also collected in the census. However, the annual CIR data are included in the census Product Summary report.

The CIR program uses a unified data collection, processing, and publication system. The Census Bureau updates the survey panels for most reports annually and reconciles the estimates to the results of the broader-based annual survey of manufactures and the economic

census – manufacturing. The economic census – manufacturing provides a complete list of all producers of the products covered by the CIR program and serves as the primary source for CIR sampling. Where a small number of producers exist, CIR surveys cover all known producers of a product. However, when the number of producers is large, cutoff and random sampling techniques are used. Surveys are continually reviewed and modified to provide the most up-to-date information on products produced. While the CIR program includes both mandatory and voluntary surveys, the annual data are mandatory.

DUPLICATION IN COST OF MATERIALS AND VALUE OF SHIPMENTS

Data for cost of materials and value of shipments include varying amounts of duplication, especially at higher levels of aggregation. This is because the products of one establishment may be the materials of another. The value added statistics avoid this duplication and are, for most purposes, the best measure for comparing the relative economic importance of industries and geographic areas.

VALUE OF INDUSTRY SHIPMENTS COMPARED WITH VALUE OF PRODUCT SHIPMENTS

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing shows value of shipments data for industries and products. In the industry statistics tables and files, these data represent the total value of shipments of all establishments classified in a particular industry. The data include the shipments of the products classified in the industry (primary to the industry), products classified in other industries (secondary to the industry), and miscellaneous receipts (repair work, sale of scrap, research and development, installation receipts, and resales). Value of product shipments shown in the products statistics tables and files represent the total value of all products shipped that are classified as primary to an industry regardless of the classification of the producing establishment.

Appendix D. Geographic Notes

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix E. Metropolitan Areas

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix F. Footnotes for Products Statistics and Materials Consumed by Kind

Not applicable for this report.

Chocolate and Confectionery Manufacturing From Cacao Beans

1997

Issued November 1999

EC97M-3113D

1997 Economic Census

Manufacturing

Industry Series



U S C E N S U S B U R E A U

Helping You Make Informed Decisions

U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The staff of the Manufacturing and Construction Division prepared this report. **Judy M. Dodds**, Assistant Chief for Census and Related Programs, was responsible for the overall planning, management, and coordination. **Kenneth Hansen**, Chief, Manufactured Durables Branch, assisted by **Mike Brown**, **Renee Coley**, **Raphael Corrado**, and **Milbren Thomas**, Section Chiefs, **Michael Zampogna**, Former Chief, Manufactured Nondurables Branch, assisted by **Allen Foreman**, **Robert Miller**, **Robert Reinard**, and **Nat Shelton**, Section Chiefs, and **Tom Lee**, **Robert Rosati**, and **Tom Flood**, Special Assistants, performed the planning and implementation. **Stephanie Angel**, **Brian Appert**, **Stanis Batton**, **Carol Beasley**, **Chris Blackburn**, **Larry Blumberg**, **Vera Harris-Bourne**, **Brenda Campbell**, **Suzanne Conard**, **Vance Davis**, **Mary Ellickson**, **Matt Gaines**, **Merry Glascoe**, **Kay Hanks**, **Karen Harshbarger**, **Nancy Higgins**, **James Hinckley**, **Walter Hunter**, **Jim Jamski**, **Evelyn Jordan**, **Robert Lee**, **John Linehan**, **Paul Marck**, **Keith McKenzie**, **Philippe Morris**, **Joanna Nguyen**, **Betty Pannell**, **Joyce Pomeroy**, **Venita Powell**, **Cynthia Ramsey**, **Chris Savage**, **Arona Stovall**, **Sue Sundermann**, **Thanos Theodoropoulos**, **Dora Thomas**, **Ann Truffa**, **Ronanne Vinson**, **Keeley Voor**, **Denneth Wallace**, **Tempie Whittington**, **Lissene Witt**, and **Mike Yamaner** provided primary staff assistance.

Brian Greenberg, Assistant Chief for Research and Methodology Programs, assisted by **Stacey Cole**, Chief, Manufacturing Programs Methodology Branch, and **Robert Struble**, Section Chief, provided the mathematical and statistical techniques as well as the coverage operations. **Jeffrey Dalzell** and **Cathy Ritenour** provided primary staff assistance.

Mendel D. Gayle, Chief, Forms, Publications, and Customer Services Branch, assisted by **Julius Smith Jr.** and **Baruti Taylor**, Section Chiefs, performed overall

coordination of the publication process. **Kim Credito**, **Patrick Duck**, **Chip Murph**, **Wanda Sledd**, and **Veronica White** provided primary staff assistance.

The Economic Planning and Coordination Division, **Lawrence A. Blum**, Assistant Chief for Collection Activities and **Shirin A. Ahmed**, Assistant Chief for Post-Collection Processing, assisted by **Dennis Shoemaker**, Chief, Post-Collection Census Processing Branch, **Brandy Yarbrough**, Section Chief, **Sheila Proudfoot**, **Richard Williamson**, **Andrew W. Hait**, and **Jennifer E. Lins**, was responsible for developing the systems and procedures for data collection, editing, review, correction and dissemination

The staff of the National Processing Center, **Judith N. Petty**, Chief, performed mailout preparation and receipt operations, clerical and analytical review activities, data keying, and geocoding review.

The Geography Division staff developed geographic coding procedures and associated computer programs.

The Economic Statistical Methods and Programming Division, **Charles P. Pautler Jr.**, Chief, developed and coordinated the computer processing systems. **Martin S. Harahush**, Assistant Chief for Quinquennial Programs, assisted by **Barbara Lambert** and **Christina Arledge** were responsible for design and implementation of the computer systems. **Gary T. Sheridan**, Chief, Manufacturing and Construction Branch, **Lori A. Guido** and **Roy A. Smith**, Section Chiefs, supervised the preparation of the computer programs.

Computer Services Division, **Debra Williams**, Chief, performed the computer processing.

The staff of the Administrative and Customer Services Division, **Walter C. Odom**, Chief, performed planning, design, composition, editorial review, and printing planning and procurement for publications, Internet products, and report forms. **Cynthia G. Brooks** provided publication coordination and editing.

Chocolate and Confectionery Manufacturing From Cacao Beans

1997

Issued November 1999

EC97M-3113D

1997 Economic Census

Manufacturing

Industry Series



U.S. Department of Commerce

William M. Daley,

Secretary

Robert L. Mallett,

Deputy Secretary

Economics

and Statistics

Administration

Robert J. Shapiro,

Under Secretary for

Economic Affairs

U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Kenneth Prewitt,

Director



**Economics
and Statistics
Administration**

Robert J. Shapiro,
Under Secretary
for Economic Affairs



U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Kenneth Prewitt,
Director

William G. Barron,
Deputy Director

Paula J. Schneider,
Principal Associate Director
for Programs

Frederick T. Knickerbocker,
Associate Director
for Economic Programs

Thomas L. Mesenbourg,
Assistant Director
for Economic Programs

William G. Bostic Jr.,
Chief, Manufacturing
and Construction Division

CONTENTS

Introduction to the Economic Census	1
Manufacturing	5

TABLES

1. Industry Statistics on NAICS Basis With Distribution Among 1987 SIC-Based Industries: 1997	7
2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1997	7
3. Detailed Statistics by Industry: 1997	8
4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size: 1997.....	9
5. Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1997	9
6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992.....	10
6b. Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992 .	11
7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1997 and 1992.....	11

APPENDIXES

A. Explanation of Terms	A-1
B. NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions	B-1
C. Coverage and Methodology.....	C-1
D. Geographic Notes	--
E. Metropolitan Areas	--
F. Footnotes for Products Statistics and Materials Consumed by Kind	F-1
G. Comparability of Product Classes and Product Codes: 1997 to 1992.....	G-1

-- Not applicable for this report.

Introduction to the Economic Census

PURPOSES AND USES OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUS

The economic census is the major source of facts about the structure and functioning of the Nation's economy. It provides essential information for government, business, industry, and the general public. Title 13 of the United States Code (Sections 131, 191, and 224) directs the Census Bureau to take the economic census every 5 years, covering years ending in 2 and 7.

The economic census furnishes an important part of the framework for such composite measures as the gross domestic product estimates, input/output measures, production and price indexes, and other statistical series that measure short-term changes in economic conditions. Specific uses of economic census data include the following:

- Policymaking agencies of the Federal Government use the data to monitor economic activity and assess the effectiveness of policies.
- State and local governments use the data to assess business activities and tax bases within their jurisdictions and to develop programs to attract business.
- Trade associations study trends in their own and competing industries, which allows them to keep their members informed of market changes.
- Individual businesses use the data to locate potential markets and to analyze their own production and sales performance relative to industry or area averages.

ALL-NEW INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATIONS

Data from the 1997 Economic Census are published primarily on the basis of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), unlike earlier censuses, which were published according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS is in the process of being adopted in the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Most economic census reports cover one of the following NAICS sectors:

21	Mining
22	Utilities
23	Construction
31-33	Manufacturing
42	Wholesale Trade
44-45	Retail Trade
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing
51	Information

52	Finance and Insurance
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises
56	Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services
61	Educational Services
62	Health Care and Social Assistance
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation
72	Accommodation and Foodservices
81	Other Services (except Public Administration)

(Not listed above are the Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting sector (NAICS 11), partially covered by the census of agriculture conducted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the Public Administration sector (NAICS 92), covered by the census of governments conducted by the Census Bureau.)

The 20 NAICS sectors are subdivided into 96 subsectors (three-digit codes), 313 industry groups (four-digit codes), and, as implemented in the United States, 1170 industries (five- and six-digit codes).

RELATIONSHIP TO SIC

While many of the individual NAICS industries correspond directly to industries as defined under the SIC system, most of the higher level groupings do not. Particular care should be taken in comparing data for retail trade, wholesale trade, and manufacturing, which are sector titles used in both NAICS and SIC, but cover somewhat different groups of industries. The industry definitions discuss the relationships between NAICS and SIC industries. Where changes are significant, it will not be possible to construct time series that include data for points both before and after 1997.

For 1997, data for auxiliary establishments (those functioning primarily to manage, service, or support the activities of their company's operating establishments, such as a central administrative office or warehouse) will not be included in the sector-specific reports. These data will be published separately.

GEOGRAPHIC AREA CODING

Accurate and complete information on the physical location of each establishment is required to tabulate the census data for the states, metropolitan areas (MAs), counties, parishes, and corporate municipalities including cities, towns, villages, and boroughs. Respondents were

required to report their physical location (street address, municipality, county, and state) if it differed from their mailing address. For establishments not surveyed by mail (and those single-establishment companies that did not provide acceptable information on physical location), location information from Internal Revenue Service tax forms is used as a basis for coding.

BASIS OF REPORTING

The economic census is conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each store, factory, shop, or other location. Each establishment is assigned a separate industry classification based on its primary activity and not that of its parent company.

DOLLAR VALUES

All dollar values presented are expressed in current dollars; i.e., 1997 data are expressed in 1997 dollars, and 1992 data, in 1992 dollars. Consequently, when making comparisons with prior years, users of the data should consider the changes in prices that have occurred.

All dollar values are shown in thousands of dollars.

AVAILABILITY OF ADDITIONAL DATA

Reports in Print and Electronic Media

All results of the 1997 Economic Census are available on the Census Bureau Internet site (www.census.gov) and on compact discs (CD-ROM) for sale by the Census Bureau. Unlike previous censuses, only selected highlights are published in printed reports. For more information, including a description of electronic and printed reports being issued, see the Internet site, or write to U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-8300, or call Customer Services at 301-457-4100.

Special Tabulations

Special tabulations of data collected in the 1997 Economic Census may be obtained, depending on availability of time and personnel, in electronic or tabular form. The data will be summaries subject to the same rules prohibiting disclosure of confidential information (including name, address, kind of business, or other data for individual business establishments or companies) that govern the regular publications.

Special tabulations are prepared on a cost basis. A request for a cost estimate, as well as exact specifications on the type and format of the data to be provided, should be directed to the Chief of the division named below, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-8300. To discuss a special tabulation before submitting specifications, call the appropriate division:

Manufacturing and Construction Division 301-457-4673
Service Sector Statistics Division 301-457-2668

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The economic census has been taken as an integrated program at 5-year intervals since 1967 and before that for 1954, 1958, and 1963. Prior to that time, individual components of the economic census were taken separately at varying intervals.

The economic census traces its beginnings to the 1810 Decennial Census, when questions on manufacturing were included with those for population. Coverage of economic activities was expanded for the 1840 Decennial Census and subsequent censuses to include mining and some commercial activities. The 1905 Manufactures Census was the first time a census was taken apart from the regular decennial population census. Censuses covering retail and wholesale trade and construction industries were added in 1930, as were some covering service trades in 1933. Censuses of construction, manufacturing, and the other business service censuses were suspended during World War II.

The 1954 Economic Census was the first census to be fully integrated: providing comparable census data across economic sectors, using consistent time periods, concepts, definitions, classifications, and reporting units. It was the first census to be taken by mail, using lists of firms provided by the administrative records of other Federal agencies. Since 1963, administrative records also have been used to provide basic statistics for very small firms, reducing or eliminating the need to send them census questionnaires.

The range of industries covered in the economic censuses expanded between 1967 and 1992. The census of construction industries began on a regular basis in 1967, and the scope of service industries, introduced in 1933, was broadened in 1967, 1977, and 1987. While a few transportation industries were covered as early as 1963, it was not until 1992 that the census broadened to include all of transportation, communications, and utilities. Also new for 1992 was coverage of financial, insurance, and real estate industries. With these additions, the economic census and the separate census of governments and census of agriculture collectively covered roughly 98 percent of all economic activity.

Printed statistical reports from the 1992 and earlier censuses provide historical figures for the study of long-term time series and are available in some large libraries. All of the census reports printed since 1967 are still available for sale on microfiche from the Census Bureau. CD-ROMs issued from the 1987 and 1992 Economic Censuses contain databases including nearly all data published in print, plus additional statistics, such as ZIP Code statistics, published only on CD-ROM.

SOURCES FOR MORE INFORMATION

More information about the scope, coverage, classification system, data items, and publications for each of the economic censuses and related surveys is published in the *Guide to the 1997 Economic Census and Related Statistics* at www.census.gov/econguide. More information on the methodology, procedures, and history of the censuses will be published in the *History of the 1997 Economic Census* at www.census.gov/econ/www/history.html.

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

The following abbreviations and symbols are used with the 1997 Economic Census data:

A	Standard error of 100 percent or more.
D	Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual companies; data are included in higher level totals.
F	Exceeds 100 percent because data include establishments with payroll exceeding revenue.
N	Not available or not comparable.
Q	Revenue not collected at this level of detail for multiestablishment firms.
S	Withheld because estimates did not meet publication standards.

V	Represents less than 50 vehicles or .05 percent.
X	Not applicable.
Y	Disclosure withheld because of insufficient coverage of merchandise lines.
Z	Less than half the unit shown.
a	0 to 19 employees.
b	20 to 99 employees.
c	100 to 249 employees.
e	250 to 499 employees.
f	500 to 999 employees.
g	1,000 to 2,499 employees.
h	2,500 to 4,999 employees.
i	5,000 to 9,999 employees.
j	10,000 to 24,999 employees.
k	25,000 to 49,999 employees.
l	50,000 to 99,999 employees.
m	100,000 employees or more.
p	10 to 19 percent estimated.
q	20 to 29 percent estimated.
r	Revised.
s	Sampling error exceeds 40 percent.
nec	Not elsewhere classified.
nsk	Not specified by kind.
–	Represents zero (page image/print only).
(CC)	Consolidated city.
(IC)	Independent city.

This page is intentionally blank.

Manufacturing

SCOPE

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing covers all manufacturing establishments with one or more paid employees. Manufacturing is defined as the mechanical, physical, or chemical transformation of materials or substances into new products. The assembly of components into new products is also considered manufacturing, except when it is appropriately classified as construction.

Establishments in the manufacturing sector are often described as plants, factories, or mills and typically use power-driven machines and materials-handling equipment. Also included in the manufacturing sector are some establishments that make products by hand, like custom tailors and the makers of custom draperies. While manufacturers typically do not sell to the public, some establishments like bakeries and candy stores that make products on the premises may be included.

While logging and publishing are no longer in the scope of manufacturing, data for these industries are included in the manufacturing industry reports, but are not included in the manufacturing state, summary, and other reports.

GENERAL

This report, from the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, is one of a series of 480 industry reports and 51 geographic area reports, each of which provides statistics for individual industries or states, respectively. Seven of the industry reports are for industries no longer in the manufacturing sector but are included with manufacturing for the 1997 census year. Also included for this sector are General, Product, and Materials Consumed Summary reports, a special report on Concentration Ratios in Manufacturing, and data files on Location of Manufacturing Plants.

Each industry report presents data for a six-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) industry. A description of the particular NAICS industry may be found in Appendix B. These reports include such statistics as number of establishments, employment, payroll, value added by manufacture, cost of materials consumed, value of shipments, capital expenditures, etc. Explanations of these and other terms may be found in Appendix A. The industry reports also include data for states with 100 employees or more in the industry.

State reports, which include the District of Columbia, present similar statistics at the “all manufacturing” level for each state and its metropolitan areas (MAs) with 250

employees or more, and for counties, consolidated cities, and places with 500 employees or more. The state reports also include six-digit NAICS level data for industries with 100 employees or more in the state.

The General Summary report contains industry and geographic area statistics summarized in one report. It includes higher levels of aggregation than the industry and state reports, as well as revisions to the data made after the release of the industry and state reports.

The Products and Materials Consumed reports summarize the products and materials data published in the industry reports. The Product Summary report also includes data from the Current Industrial Reports (CIR) and a special table with data for products that are primary to more than one industry, which are not in the industry reports.

The Concentration Ratios report publishes data on the percentage of value of shipments accounted for by the 4-, 8-, 20-, and 50-largest companies for each manufacturing industry. Also shown in this report are Hirschmann-Herfindahl Indexes for each industry.

The Location of Manufacturing data files contain statistics on the number of establishments for the three- and six-digit NAICS industry by state, county, place, and ZIP Code by employment-size of the establishment.

GEOGRAPHIC AREAS COVERED

Statistics at the six-digit NAICS industry level are shown for states and the District of Columbia in both the state and industry reports for cells with 100 employees or more.

The state reports also include data at the “all manufacturing” level for a variety of geographies that meet the employment criteria.

Data are available for the metropolitan areas (MAs) with 250 employees or more. The term MA is a general term used to encompass all of the specifically defined metropolitan areas. A consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) is made up of two or more contiguous primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSAs) with a combined population of at least 1 million. A PMSA is a subdivision of a CMSA that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links separate from the ties to other portions of the CMSA. A metropolitan statistical area (MSA) is an integrated economic and social unit with a population of at least 50,000. An MA is made up of one or more counties meeting standards of metropolitan character. In New England, cities and towns, rather than counties, are the

component geographic units. Determination of the MAs was made by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) as of June 30, 1997. The population estimates were from the 1990 Census of Population or a subsequent special census. When applicable, the make-up of an MA is included in Appendix E. Changes to geographical boundaries are noted in Appendix D.

The state reports include data for counties with 500 employees or more. These are the primary divisions of states, except in Louisiana where they are called parishes and in Alaska where they are called boroughs and census areas. Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia have one or more places that are independent of county organizations. These places are treated as counties and places. The counties and places are defined as of January 1, 1997.

The state reports include data for places with 500 employees or more. Places are typically cities, towns, and villages. They may be incorporated municipalities, semi-independent municipalities, special economic urban areas (SEUAs), or other place equivalents.

The state reports also include data for consolidated cities with 500 employees or more. Consolidated cities are made up of separately incorporated municipalities.

COMPARABILITY OF THE 1992 AND 1997 CENSUSES

The adoption of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) has had a major impact on the comparability of data between the 1992 and 1997 censuses. Approximately half of the industries in the manufacturing sector of NAICS do not have comparable industries in the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system that was used in the past. If industries are not comparable between the two censuses, historic data are not shown. When applicable, Appendix G shows the product class and product comparability between the two systems.

While most of the change affecting the manufacturing sector was change within the sector, some industries left manufacturing and others came into manufacturing. Prominent among those leaving manufacturing are logging and portions of publishing. Prominent among the industries coming into the manufacturing sector are bakeries, candy stores where candy is made on the premises, custom tailors, makers of custom draperies, and tire retreading. Data for the industries coming into manufacturing as well as those leaving manufacturing are included in the manufacturing industry report series for 1997. However, the state and summary reports only include data for industries in the NAICS definition of manufacturing.

Another change resulting from the conversion to NAICS is that data for central administrative offices (CAOs) associated with manufacturing are not included along side the manufacturing data. This change affects data in the state reports and the general summary.

DISCLOSURE

In accordance with Federal law governing census reports (Title 13 of the United States Code), no data are published that would disclose the operations of an individual establishment or company. However, the number of establishments classified in a specific industry or geography is not considered a disclosure, and may be released even when other information is withheld.

The disclosure analysis for the industry statistics files is based on the total value of shipments. When the total value of shipments cannot be shown without disclosing information for individual companies, the complete line is suppressed except for capital expenditures. However, the suppressed data are included in higher-level totals. A separate disclosure analysis is performed for capital expenditures that can be suppressed even though value of shipments data are published.

AVAILABILITY OF MORE FREQUENT ECONOMIC DATA

The Census Bureau conducts the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) in each of the 4 years between the economic censuses. The ASM is a probability-based sample of approximately 58,000 establishments and collects many of the same industry statistics (including employment, payroll, value of shipments, etc.) as the economic census. However, there are selected statistics not included in the ASM. Among these are the number of companies and establishments, detailed product and materials data, and substate geographic data.

In addition to the ASM, the Census Bureau conducts a Current Industrial Reports (CIR) program. The CIR publishes detailed product statistics for selected manufacturing industries at the U.S. level annually and, in some cases, monthly and/or quarterly. For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, the annual CIR data are included in the Product Summary report.

The Census Bureau also conducts the monthly Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories, and Orders (M3) program, which publishes detailed statistics for manufacturing industries at the U.S. level.

Table 1. Industry Statistics on NAICS Basis With Distribution Among 1987 SIC-Based Industries: 1997

[NAICS codes appear in bold type. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS or SIC code	Industry	Com-panies ¹	All estab-lish-ments ²	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expendi-tures (\$1,000)
				Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311320	Chocolate & confectionery mfg from cacao beans	153	164	10 509	405 659	7 586	15 339	263 445	1 891 734	2 030 317	3 930 461	76 848
206600	Chocolate & cocoa products ...	N	164	10 509	405 659	7 586	15 339	263 445	1 891 734	2 030 317	3 930 461	76 848

¹For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

²Includes establishments with payroll at any time during the year.

Table 2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1997

[States that are disclosures or with less than 100 employees are not shown. For explanation of terms, see appendixes. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Industry and geographic area	All establishments			All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expendi-tures (\$1,000)
	E ¹	Total	With 20 em-ploy-ees or more	Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311320, CHOCOLATE & CONFECTIONERY MFG FROM CACAO BEANS												
United States	1	164	33	10 509	405 659	7 586	15 339	263 445	1 891 734	2 030 317	3 930 461	76 848
California	3	21	6	1 929	72 137	1 527	3 193	51 989	416 572	319 242	730 827	27 933
Pennsylvania	—	19	5	4 829	214 095	3 483	6 621	134 272	803 227	1 030 419	1 829 692	15 244

* Hawaii has no incorporated places in the sense of functioning governmental units; however, in agreement with Hawaiian law, the Bureau of the Census reports data for census designated places (CDPs) which have been designated as place equivalents. Those CDPs, only for the state of Hawaii, with 2,500 or more population are recognized.

¹Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of the figures shown: 1–10 to 19 percent; 2–20 to 29 percent; 3–30 to 39 percent; 4–40 to 49 percent; 5–50 to 59 percent; 6–60 to 69 percent; 7–70 to 79 percent; 8–80 to 89 percent; 9–90 percent or more.

Table 3. Detailed Statistics by Industry: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	Value	Item	Value
311320, CHOCOLATE & CONFECTIONERY MFG FROM CACAO BEANS		311320, CHOCOLATE & CONFECTIONERY MFG FROM CACAO BEANS—Con.	
Companies ¹	number.. 153	Value added	\$1,000.. 1 891 734
All establishments	number.. 164	Total inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 418 320
Establishments with 1 to 19 employees	number.. 131	Finished goods inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 175 465
Establishments with 20 to 99 employees	number.. 15	Work-in-process inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 50 320
Establishments with 100 employees or more	number.. 18	Materials and supplies inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 192 535
All employees	number.. 10 509	Total inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 449 452
Total compensation ²	\$1,000.. 530 827	Finished goods inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 171 067
Annual payroll	\$1,000.. 405 659	Work-in-process inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 46 308
Total fringe benefits	\$1,000.. 125 168	Materials and supplies inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 232 077
Production workers, average for year	number.. 7 586	Gross book value of total assets at beginning of year	\$1,000.. 1 295 657
Production workers on March 12	number.. 7 347	Total capital expenditures (new and used)	\$1,000.. 76 848
Production workers on May 12	number.. 7 283	Capital expenditures for buildings and other structures (new and used)	\$1,000.. 12 838
Production workers on August 12	number.. 7 824	Capital expenditures for machinery and equipment (new and used)	\$1,000.. 64 010
Production workers on November 12	number.. 7 890	Total retirements ²	\$1,000.. 35 347
Production-worker hours	1,000.. 15 339	Gross book value of total assets at end of year	\$1,000.. 1 337 158
Production-worker wages	\$1,000.. 263 445	Total depreciation during year ²	\$1,000.. 66 273
Total cost of materials	\$1,000.. 2 030 317	Total rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 20 314
Cost of materials, parts, containers, etc., consumed	\$1,000.. 1 894 931	Buildings and other structures rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 13 756
Cost of resales	\$1,000.. 93 154	Machinery and equipment rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 6 558
Cost of fuels	\$1,000.. 10 730	Cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and other structures ³	\$1,000.. 10 343
Cost of purchased electricity	\$1,000.. 26 368	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 86
Cost of contract work	\$1,000.. 5 134	Cost of purchased services for the repair of machinery and equipment ³	\$1,000.. 16 899
Quantity of electricity purchased for heat and power	1,000 kWh.. 484 774	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 86
Quantity of electricity generated less sold for heat and power	1,000 kWh.. 957	Cost of purchased communications services ³	\$1,000.. 2 538
Total value of shipments	\$1,000.. 3 930 461	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 86
Primary products value of shipments	\$1,000.. 3 620 739	Cost of purchased legal services ³	\$1,000.. 183
Secondary products value of shipments	\$1,000.. 168 098	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 86
Total miscellaneous receipts	\$1,000.. 141 624	Cost of purchased accounting and bookkeeping services ³	\$1,000.. 268
Value of resales	\$1,000.. 116 672	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 86
Contract receipts	\$1,000.. D	Cost of purchased advertising services ³	\$1,000.. 71 921
Other miscellaneous receipts	\$1,000.. D	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 86
Primary products specialization ratio	percent.. 95	Cost of purchased software and other data processing services ³	\$1,000.. 415
Value of primary products shipments made in all industries	\$1,000.. 3 840 204	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 86
Value of primary products shipments made in this industry	\$1,000.. 3 620 739	Cost of purchased refuse removal (including hazardous waste) services ³	\$1,000.. 428
Value of primary products shipments made in other industries	\$1,000.. 219 465	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 86
Coverage ratio	percent.. 94		

¹For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

²These items are collected in the ASM and estimated for the remaining establishments; therefore, the levels of estimation are higher than for other items in the table.

³Based on ASM sample data.

⁴A response coverage ratio is derived for this item by calculating the ratio of the weighted employment (establishment data multiplied by sample weight) for those ASM establishments that reported to the weighted total employment for all ASM establishments classified in this industry.

Note: The amounts shown for purchased services reflect only those services that establishments purchase from other companies.

Table 4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Employment size class	E ¹	All establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)
		Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311320. CHOCOLATE & CONFECTIONERY MFG FROM CACAO BEANS												
All establishments	1	164	33	10 509	405 659	7 586	15 339	263 445	1 891 734	2 030 317	3 930 461	76 848
Establishments with 1 to 4 employees	9	108	—	192	5 987	153	280	4 787	18 943	27 733	46 552	1 642
Establishments with 5 to 9 employees	8	19	—	121	3 410	79	150	2 201	9 432	13 554	22 978	1 121
Establishments with 10 to 19 employees	3	4	—	60	2 100	36	66	889	5 127	8 757	13 792	448
Establishments with 20 to 49 employees	2	9	9	294	8 363	193	353	4 905	24 052	51 895	75 222	1 780
Establishments with 50 to 99 employees	6	6	6	395	13 692	289	598	8 320	34 244	44 816	78 633	3 402
Establishments with 100 to 249 employees	1	8	8	1 149	35 116	805	1 739	24 192	93 996	189 258	283 418	10 839
Establishments with 250 to 499 employees	—	4	4	1 523	65 682	1 019	2 068	37 963	328 927	433 835	788 880	9 057
Establishments with 500 to 999 employees	1	5	5	2 998	103 554	2 296	5 047	75 666	845 160	543 377	1 382 606	41 709
Establishments with 1,000 to 2,499 employees	—	—	—	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Establishments with 2,500 employees or more	—	1	1	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Administrative records ²	9	110	—	269	8 591	205	386	6 504	26 818	39 963	66 606	2 380

¹Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of the figures shown: 1–10 to 19 percent; 2–20 to 29 percent; 3–30 to 39 percent; 4–40 to 49 percent; 5–50 to 59 percent; 6–60 to 69 percent; 7–70 to 79 percent; 8–80 to 89 percent; 9–90 percent or more.

²Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. Data are also included in respective size classes shown.

Table 5. Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS industry or product class code	Industry or primary product class	All establishments	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)
			Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311320	Chocolate & confectionery mfg from cacao beans ...	164	10 509	405 659	7 586	15 339	263 445	1 891 734	2 030 317	3 930 461	76 848
3113201	Chocolate coatings	14	1 570	56 796	1 029	2 268	32 116	146 072	433 847	606 036	13 690
3113204	Chocolate and chocolate-type confectionery products made from cacao beans ground in the same establishment	16	7 560	306 397	5 592	11 229	202 576	1 619 616	1 401 328	3 004 190	52 477
3113207	Other chocolate and cocoa products, nec	15	837	27 904	625	1 181	18 513	84 397	134 142	217 704	6 937

Table 6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992

[Includes quantity and value of products of this industry produced by (1) establishments classified in this industry (primary) and (2) establishments classified in other industries (secondary). Transfers of products of this industry from one establishment of a company to another establishment of the same company (interplant transfers) are also included. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product code	Product	1997				1992			
		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments	
				Quantity	Value (\$1,000)			Quantity	Value (\$1,000)
311320	Chocolate and confectionery products made from cacao beans	N	X	X	3 840 204	N	X	X	3 090 755
3113201	Chocolate coatings	N	X	X	639 816	N	X	X	589 480
31132011	Milk chocolate coatings	N	X	X	190 098	N	X	X	N
3113201111	Milk chocolate coatings mil lb.	17	X	144.4	190 098	9	X	230.4	229 664
31132012	Sweet chocolate and liquor chocolate coatings	N	X	X	206 353	N	X	X	N
3113201221	Sweet chocolate coatings mil lb.	15	X	86.5	119 853	9	X	88.0	90 974
3113201231	Liquor chocolate coatings mil lb.	9	X	82.7	86 500	8	X	64.7	94 951
31132013	Confectionery coatings, including ice cream coating (made chiefly from cocoa and fats other than cocoa butter)	N	X	X	235 614	N	X	X	N
3113201341	Confectionery coatings, including ice cream coating (made chiefly from cocoa and fats other than cocoa butter) mil lb.	15	X	222.0	235 614	13	X	218.6	164 943
3113201Y	Chocolate coatings, nsk	N	X	X	7 751	N	X	X	N
3113201YVV	Chocolate coatings, nsk	N	X	X	7 751	N	X	X	8 948
3113204	Chocolate and chocolate-type confectionery products made from cacao beans ground in the same establishment	N	X	X	2 109 293	N	X	X	1 495 645
31132040	Chocolate and chocolate-type confectionery products made from cacao beans ground in the same establishment	N	X	X	2 109 293	N	N	N	N
3113204000	Chocolate and chocolate-type confectionery products made from cacao beans ground in the same establishment \$	10	X	X	2 109 293	9	X	X	1 495 645
3113207	Other chocolate and cocoa products, nec	N	X	X	1 022 816	N	X	X	943 153
31132071	Sweetened chocolate, except coatings	N	X	X	229 093	N	X	X	N
3113207111	Sweetened chocolate, except coatings mil lb.	12	X	207.4	229 093	13	X	317.0	404 209
31132072	Unsweetened chocolate, except coatings and sweetened or unsweetened cocoa powder products	N	X	X	433 198	N	X	X	N
3113207221	Unsweetened chocolate, except coatings mil lb.	7	X	D	D	5	X	6.6	16 822
3113207231	Sweetened (or mixed with other substances) cocoa powder, in cans or packages of 2 one-half lb or less mil lb.	10	X	D	D	12	X	66.9	90 553
3113207241	Sweetened (or mixed with other substances) cocoa powder, in other containers and in bulk (barrels, drums, etc.) mil lb.	10	X	D	D	12	X	54.0	42 618
3113207251	Unsweetened cocoa powder mil lb.	16	X	190.5	142 514	14	X	195.7	137 558
31132073	Cocoa butter and chocolate liquor base or cocoa powder base syrups	N	X	X	311 135	N	X	X	N
3113207360	Cocoa butter mil lb.	6	X	81.9	145 761	6	X	D	D
3113207371	Chocolate liquor base syrup, in cans or packages of 16 oz or less mil lb.	6	X	D	D	6	X	D	D
3113207381	Chocolate liquor base syrup, in other containers or in bulk mil lb.	11	X	D	D	11	X	141.7	126 642
3113207391	Cocoa powder base chocolate syrup mil lb.	15	X	55.0	32 321	12	X	77.1	49 541
3113207Y	Other chocolate and cocoa products, nsk	N	X	X	49 390	N	X	X	N
3113207YVV	Other chocolate and cocoa products, nsk	N	X	X	49 390	N	X	X	4 460
311320W	Chocolate and confectionery-type products made from cacao beans, nsk, total	N	X	X	68 279	N	X	X	62 477
311320WY	Chocolate and confectionery manufacturing from cacao beans, nsk, total	N	X	X	68 279	N	X	X	N
311320WYVV	Chocolate and confectionery manufacturing from cacao beans, nsk, for nonadministrative-record establishments	N	X	X	3 837	N	X	X	18 876
311320WYVY	Chocolate and confectionery manufacturing from cacao beans, nsk, for administrative-record establishments	N	X	X	64 442	N	X	X	34 169

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.
 @ Additional data are available for these codes at the aggregate U.S. level in the Current Industrial Report (CIR) series; see Appendix F for the CIR survey number and title.
 \$ This product is primary to more than one industry; see Appendix F for a listing of the related product codes.

Note: For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: P 10 to 19 percent estimated; Q 20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by S.

Table 6b. Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992

[Product classes covered are those that are economically significant and whose production is geographically dispersed, provided dispersion is not approximated by data in Table 2. Also, product classes are not shown if they are miscellaneous or "not specified by kind" classes. Statistics for some states are withheld because they are either less than \$2 million in product class shipments or they disclose data for individual companies in 1997. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanations of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product class code	Product class and geographic area	Value of product shipments (\$1,000)	
		1997	1992
3113201	CHOCOLATE COATINGS		
	United States	639 816	589 480
	Ohio	4 309	N
	Wisconsin	224 275	67 028
3113204	CHOCOLATE AND CHOCOLATE-TYPE CONFECTIONERY PRODUCTS MADE FROM CACAO BEANS GROUND IN THE SAME ESTABLISHMENT		
	United States	2 109 293	1 495 645
3113207	OTHER CHOCOLATE AND COCOA PRODUCTS, NEC		
	United States	1 022 816	943 153
	California	142 065	107 948
	Illinois	38 219	36 972
	Massachusetts	15 494	N
	New Jersey	41 027	72 909
	Pennsylvania	336 847	202 219
	Washington	5 632	N
	Wisconsin	245 525	146 313

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.
 @ Additional data are available for these codes at the aggregate U.S. level in the Current Industrial Report (CIR) series; see Appendix F for the CIR survey number and title.
 \$ This product is primary to more than one industry; see Appendix F for a listing of the related product codes.

Table 7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1997 and 1992

[Includes quantity and cost of materials consumed or put into production by establishments classified only in this industry. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS material code	Material consumed	1997		1992	
		Quantity	Delivered cost (\$1,000)	Quantity	Delivered cost (\$1,000)
311320	CHOCOLATE & CONFECTIONERY MFG FROM CACAO BEANS				
31122117	Crystalline fructose (dry fructose)	0.7	348	N	N
11100003	Nuts, in shell (including peanuts)	D	D	D	D
31191101	Nutmeats, including peanuts, processed	D	D	P5.2	6 083
11100029	Nutmeats, raw	P6.4	7 825	D	D
31150000	Milk and milk products	X	118 225	X	172 389
31122103	High fructose corn syrup (HFCS)(in terms of solids)	D	D	66.2	8 247
31122119	Dextrose and corn syrup, including corn syrup solids (in terms of dry weight)	105.7	13 750	75.1	9 255
32510053	Sugar substitutes (mannitol, sorbitol, etc.)	D	D	S	1 152
31131003	Sugar, cane and beet (in terms of sugar solids)	474.1	193 072	537.2	212 834
31100021	Fats and oils, including shortening	P86.9	43 972	87.2	39 007
31132003	Chocolate coatings	199.9	193 009	29.1	29 395
31132005	Unsweetened chocolate (chocolate liquor)	33.8	61 148	68.8	75 763
11130007	Cocoa beans	408.7	410 602	310.2	368 416
31132007	Cocoa, pressed cake and powder	48.2	33 854	65.7	48 271
31132009	Cocoa butter	P146.5	265 459	111.3	168 421
32510063	Essential oils and flavors, synthetic	X	14 849	X	15 806
001900A1	Packaging paper and plastics film, coated and laminated	X	69 787	X	57 142
33299901	Aluminum foil packaging products, converted or rolls and sheets	X	16 784	X	D
32221001	Paperboard containers, boxes, and corrugated paperboard	X	68 586	X	42 133
32610029	Plastics containers	X	D	X	20 292
32721301	Glass containers	X	D	X	D
33243101	Metal cans, can lids and ends	X	1 611	X	16 421
00970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies	X	83 561	X	N
00971000	Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies, n.s.k.	X	187 795	X	D

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.

Note: For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: P 10 to 19 percent estimated; Q 20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by S.

Appendix A.

Explanation of Terms

BEGINNING- AND END-OF-YEAR INVENTORIES

Respondents were asked to report their beginning-of-year and end-of-year inventories at cost or market. Effective with the 1982 Economic Census, this change to a uniform instruction for reporting inventories was introduced for all sector reports. Prior to 1982, respondents were permitted to value inventories using any generally accepted accounting method (FIFO, LIFO, market, to name a few). Beginning in 1982, LIFO users were asked to first report inventory values prior to the LIFO adjustment and then to report the LIFO reserve and the LIFO value after adjustment for the reserve.

Inventory Data by Stage of Fabrication

Total inventories and three detailed components (1) finished goods, (2) work-in-process, and (3) materials, supplies, fuels, etc., were collected.

When using inventory data by stage of fabrication for “all industries” and at the three-digit subsector level, it should be noted that an item treated as a finished product by an establishment in one industry may be reported as a raw material by an establishment in a different industry. For example, the finished-product inventories of a steel mill would be reported as raw materials by a stamping plant. Such differences are present in the inventory figures by stage of fabrication shown for all publication levels.

COST OF MATERIALS

This term refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed, whether purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

Included in this item are:

1. Cost of parts, components, containers, etc.—Includes all raw materials, semifinished goods, parts, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year.
2. Cost of products bought and sold in the same condition.

3. Cost of fuels consumed for heat and power—Includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed, whether purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.
4. Cost of purchased electricity—The cost of purchased electric energy represents the amount actually used during the year for heat and power. In addition, information was collected on the quantity of electric energy generated by the establishment and the quantity of electric energy sold or transferred to other plants of the same company.
5. Cost of contract work—This term applies to work done by others on materials furnished by the manufacturing establishment. The actual cost of the material is to be reported on the cost of materials, parts, and containers line of this item. The term “Contract Work” refers to the fee a company pays to another company to perform a service.

Specific Materials Consumed

In addition to the total cost of materials, which every establishment was required to report, information also was collected for most manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. The inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers’ records. If less than \$25,000 of a listed material was consumed by an establishment, the cost data could be reported in the “Cost of all other materials...,” Census material code 00970099. Also, the cost of materials for small establishments for which administrative records or short forms were used was imputed into the “Materials not specified by kind,” Census materials code 00971000.

Duplication in Cost of Materials and Value of Shipment

The aggregate of the cost of materials and value of shipments figures for industry groups and for all manufacturing industries includes large amounts of duplication since the products of some industries are used as materials by others. This duplication results, in part, from the addition of related industries representing successive

stages in the production of a finished manufactured product. Examples are the addition of flour mills to bakeries in the food group and the addition of pulp mills to paper mills in the paper and allied products group of industries. Estimates of the overall extent of this duplication indicate that the value of manufactured products exclusive of such duplication (the value of finished manufactures) tends to approximate two-thirds of the total value of products reported in the survey.

Duplication of products within individual industries is significant within a number of industry groups, e.g., machinery and transportation industries. These industries frequently include complete machinery and their parts. In this case, the parts made for original equipment are materials consumed for assembly plants in the same industry.

Even when no significant amount of duplication is involved, value of shipments figures are deficient as measures of the relative economic importance of individual manufacturing industries or geographic areas because of the wide variation in ratio of materials, labor, and other processing costs of value of shipments, both among industries and within the same industry.

Before 1962, cost of materials and value of shipments were not published for some industries which included considerable duplication. Since then, these data have been published for all industries at the U.S. level and beginning in 1964, for all geographic levels.

COST OF PURCHASED SERVICES

Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) establishments were requested to provide information on the cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and other structures, the repair of machinery, communication services, legal services, accounting and bookkeeping services, advertising, software and other data processing services, and refuse removal. Each of these items reflects the costs paid directly by the establishment and excludes salaries paid to employees of the establishment for these services.

Included in the cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and machinery are payments made for all maintenance and repair work on buildings and equipment. Payments made to other establishments of the same company and for repair and maintenance of any leased property also are included. Extensive repairs or reconstruction that was capitalized is considered capital expenditures and is, therefore, excluded from this item. Repair and maintenance costs provided by an owner as part of a rental contract or incurred directly by an establishment in using its own work force also are excluded.

Included in the cost of purchased advertising services are payments for printing, media coverage, and other advertising services and materials.

Included in the cost of purchased software and other data processing services are all purchases by the establishment from other companies. Excluded are services provided by other establishments of the same company (such as by a separate data processing unit).

Included in the cost of purchased refuse removal services are all costs of refuse removal services paid by the establishment, including costs for hazardous waste removal or treatment. Excluded are all costs included in rental payments or as capital expenditures.

Response Coverage Ratio

A response coverage ratio is a measure of the extent to which respondents report for an item. The estimate is made by calculating the ratio value of the weighted total employment data for all the ASM establishments that report the item to the weighted total employment data for all ASM establishments classified in an industry (reporters and non-reporters).

DEPRECIATION CHARGES FOR FIXED ASSETS

This item includes depreciation and amortization charged during the year against assets. Depreciation charged against fixed assets acquired since the beginning of the year and against assets sold or retired during the year are components of this category. Respondents were requested to make certain that they did not report accumulated depreciation.

EMPLOYEES

This item includes all full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments during any part of the pay period which included the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employees" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average for the payroll periods including the 12th of March, May, August, and November.

Production Workers

This item includes workers (up through the line-supervisor level) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, receiving, storing, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping (but not delivering), maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e.g., power plant), recordkeeping, and other services closely associated with these production operations at the establishment covered by the report. Employees above the working-supervisor level are excluded from this item.

All Other Employees

This item covers nonproduction employees of the manufacturing establishment including those engaged in factory supervision above the line-supervisor level. It

includes sales (including driver-salespersons), sales delivery (highway truck drivers and their helpers), advertising, credit, collection, installation and servicing of own products, clerical and routine office functions, executive, purchasing, financing, legal, personnel (including cafeteria, medical, etc.), professional, and technical employees. Also included are employees on the payroll of the manufacturing establishment engaged in the construction of major additions or alterations utilized as a separate work force.

FRINGE BENEFITS

Fringe benefits are divided into legally required expenditures and payments for voluntary programs. The legally required portion consists primarily of Federal old age and survivors' insurance, unemployment compensation, and workers' compensation. Payments for voluntary programs include all programs not specifically required by legislation whether they were employer initiated or the result of collective bargaining. They include the employer portion of such plans as insurance premiums, premiums for supplemental accident and sickness insurance, pension plans, supplemental unemployment compensation, welfare plans, stock purchase plans on which the employer payment is not subject to withholding tax, and deferred profit-sharing plans. They exclude such items as company-operated cafeterias, in-plant medical services, free parking lots, discounts on employee purchases, and uniforms and work clothing for employees.

GROSS BOOK VALUE OF DEPRECIABLE ASSETS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR (BOY) AND END OF YEAR (EOY)

Total value of depreciable assets is collected on all census forms. It shows the value of depreciable assets for the beginning of year and end of year. The data encompass all fixed depreciable assets on the books of establishments. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, machinery, and equipment (production, office, and transportation equipment) for which depreciation reserves are maintained. Excluded are nondepreciable capital assets including inventories and intangible assets, such as timber and mineral rights.

The definition of fixed depreciable assets is consistent with the definition of capital expenditures. For example, expenditures include actual capital outlays during the year rather than the final value of equipment put in place and buildings completed during the year. Accordingly, the value of assets at the end of the year includes the value of construction in progress.

In addition, respondents were requested to make certain that assets at the beginning of the year plus capital expenditures, less retirements, equaled assets at the end of the year.

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND COMPANIES

A separate report was required for each manufacturing establishment (plant) with one employee or more. An establishment is defined as a single physical location where manufacturing is performed. A company, on the other hand, is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

If the company operated at different physical locations, even if the individual locations were producing the same line of goods, a separate report was requested for each location. If the company operated in two or more distinct lines of manufacturing at the same location, a separate report was requested for each activity.

An establishment not in operation for any portion of the year was requested to return the report form with the proper notation in the "Operational Status" section of the form. In addition, the establishment was requested to report data on any employees, capital expenditures, inventories, or shipments from inventories during the year.

PAYROLL

This item includes the gross earnings of all employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments paid in the calendar year. Respondents were told they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax. It includes all forms of compensation, such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' social security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of corporations; it excludes payments to proprietors or partners of unincorporated concerns. Also excluded are payments to members of Armed Forces and pensioners carried on the active payrolls of manufacturing establishments.

The census definition of payrolls is identical to that recommended to all Federal statistical agencies by the Office of Management and Budget. It should be noted that this definition does not include employers' social security contributions or other nonpayroll labor costs, such as employees' pension plans, group insurance premiums, and workers' compensation.

The ASM provides estimates of employers' total supplemental labor costs (those required by Federal and state laws and those incurred voluntarily or as part of collective bargaining agreements).

PRODUCT CODES AND CLASSES OF PRODUCTS

NAICS United States industries are identified by a six-digit code, in contrast to the four-digit SIC code. The longer code accommodates the large number of sectors and allows more flexibility in designing subsectors. Each

product or service is assigned a ten-digit code. The product coding structure represents an extension by the Census Bureau of the six-digit industry classifications of the manufacturing and mining sectors. The classification system operates so that the industrial coverage is progressively narrower with the successive addition of digits. This is illustrated as follows:

NAICS level	NAICS code	Description
Industry	33461	Manufacturing and reproduction of magnetic and optical media
U.S. industry	334612	Reproduction of software
Product class	3346120	Prerecorded compact disc (except software), tape, and record reproducing
BLS link code	3346120X	
Product code	3346120XXX	

As in previous censuses, data were collected for most industries on the quantity and value of individual products shipped. In the 1997 census program, information was collected on the output of almost 10,000 individual product items.

In the new system, there are about 1,500 product classes (seven-digit codes), about 6,000 census products (ten-digit codes), and an additional 3,700 CIR products (ten-digit codes). The ten-digit products are considered the primary products of the industry with the same first six digits.

The list of products for which separate information was collected was prepared after consultation with industry and government representatives. Comparability with previous figures was given considerable weight in the selection of product categories so that comparable 1992 information is presented for most products.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if quantity was not significant or could not be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected.

Shipments include both commercial shipments and transfers of products to other plants of the same company. For industries in which a considerable portion of the total shipments is transferred to other plants of the same company, separate information on interplant transfers also was collected. Moreover, for products that are used to a large degree within the same establishment as materials or components in the fabrication of other products, total production and often consumption of the item within the plant (quantity produced and consumed) was collected. Typically, the information on production also was collected for products for which there are significant differences between total production and shipments in a given year because of wide fluctuations in finished goods inventories. Other measures of output of products with long production cycles were used as appropriate and feasible.

PRIMARY PRODUCT CLASS CODE

This file presents selected statistics for establishments according to their degree of specialization in products primary to their industry. This field contains either the six-digit North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) industry code corresponding to all establishments in the industry, or the seven-digit NAICS product class code for all establishments within the industry that are specialized in a particular product class. Product class specialization is determined by evaluating the ratio of the largest primary product class shipments to total product shipments (primary plus secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishment.

PRODUCTION-WORKER HOURS

This item covers hours worked or paid for at the plant, including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave.

QUANTITY OF ELECTRIC ENERGY CONSUMED FOR HEAT AND POWER

Data on the cost of purchased electric energy were collected on all census forms. However, data on the quantity of purchased electric energy were collected only on the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) form. In addition, information is collected on the quantity of electric energy generated by the establishment and the quantity of electric energy sold or transferred to other plants of the same company.

RENTAL PAYMENTS

Total rental payments are collected on all census forms. However, the breakdown between rental payments for buildings and other structures and rental payments for machinery and equipment is collected only on the ASM forms. This item includes rental payments for the use of all items for which depreciation reserves would be maintained if they were owned by the establishment, e.g., structures and buildings, and production, office, and transportation equipment. Excluded are royalties and other payments for the use of intangibles and depletable assets and land rents where separable.

When an establishment of a multiestablishment company was charged rent by another part of the same company for the use of assets owned by the company, it was instructed to exclude that cost from rental payments. However, the book value (original cost) of these company-owned assets was to be reported as assets of the establishment at the end of the year.

If there were assets at an establishment rented from another company and the rents were paid centrally by the head office of the establishment, the company was instructed to report these rental payments as if they were paid directly by the establishment.

RETIREMENTS OF DEPRECIABLE ASSETS

Included in this item is the gross value of assets sold, retired, scrapped, destroyed, etc., during the calendar year. When a complete operation or establishment changed ownership, the respondent was instructed to report the value of the assets sold at the original cost as recorded in the books of the seller. The respondent also was requested to report retirements of equipment or structures owned by a parent company that the establishment was using as if it were a tenant.

TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES (NEW AND USED)

For establishments in operation and any known plants under construction, manufacturers were asked to report their new and used expenditures for (1) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments and (2) machinery and equipment used for replacement and additions to plant capacity if they were of the type for which depreciation accounts were ordinarily maintained.

Totals for expenditures include the costs of assets leased from nonmanufacturing concerns through capital leases. New facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations are excluded. Also excluded are expenditures for land and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses.

For any equipment or structure transferred for the use of the reporting establishment by the parent company or one of its subsidiaries, the value at which it was transferred to the establishment was to be reported. If an establishment changed ownership during the year, the cost of the fixed assets (building and equipment) was to be reported.

VALUE ADDED

This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments (products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered). The result of this calculation is adjusted by the addition of value added by merchandising operations (i.e., the difference between the sales value and the cost of merchandise sold without further manufacture, processing, or assembly) plus the net change in finished goods and work-in-process between the beginning- and end-of-year inventories.

For those industries where value of production is collected instead of value of shipments, value added is adjusted only for the change in work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of year. For those

industries where value of work done is collected, the value added does not include an adjustment for the change in finished goods or work-in-process inventories.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the figure for value of shipments that results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

VALUE OF SHIPMENTS

This item covers the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts, such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sales of products bought and sold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from material owned by it, whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value, including not only the direct cost of production but also a reasonable proportion of “all other costs” (including company overhead) and profit.

In addition to the value for NAICS defined products, aggregates of the following categories of miscellaneous receipts are reported as part of a total establishment’s value of product shipments:

1. Reported contract work—Receipts for work or services that a plant performed for others on their materials.
2. Value of resales—Sales of products brought and sold without further manufacture, processing, or assembly.
3. Other miscellaneous receipts—Such as repair work, installation, sales of scrap, etc.

Industry primary product value of shipments represents one of the three components of value of shipments. These components are:

1. Primary products value of shipments.
2. Secondary product value of shipments.
3. Total miscellaneous receipts.

Primary product shipments is used in the calculations of industry specialization ratio and industry coverage ratio. The term “Value of primary products shipments made in this industry” is used in this publication and refers to the same data.

Duplication in Cost of Materials and Value of Shipment

The aggregate of the cost of materials and value of shipments figures for industry groups and for all manufacturing industries includes large amounts of duplication since the products of some industries are used as materials by others. This duplication results, in part, from the addition of related industries representing successive stages in the production of a finished manufactured product. Examples are the addition of flour mills to bakeries in the food group and the addition of pulp mills to paper mills in the paper and allied products group of industries. Estimates of the overall extent of this duplication indicate that the value of manufactured products exclusive of such duplication (the value of finished manufactures) tends to approximate two-thirds of the total value of products reported in the annual survey.

Duplication of products within individual industries is significant within a number of industry groups, e.g., machinery and transportation industries. These industries frequently include complete machinery and their parts. In this case, the parts made for original equipment are materials consumed for assembly plants in the same industry.

Even when no significant amount of duplication is involved, value of shipments figures are deficient as measures of the relative economic importance of individual manufacturing industries or geographic areas because of the wide variation in ratio of materials, labor, and other processing costs of value of shipments, both among industries and within the same industry.

Before 1962, cost of materials and value of shipments were not published for some industries which included considerable duplication. Since then, these data have been published for all industries at the U.S. level and beginning in 1964, for all geographic levels.

Specialization and Coverage Ratios

These items are not collected on the report forms but are derived from the data shown in Table 3. An establishment is classified in a particular industry if its shipments of primary products of that industry exceed in value its shipments of the products of any other single industry.

An establishment's shipments include those products assigned to an industry (primary products), those considered primary to other industries (secondary products), and receipts for miscellaneous activities (merchandising, contract work, resales, etc.). Specialization and coverage ratios have been developed to measure the relationship of primary product shipments to the data on shipments for the industry shown in Tables 1a through 5 and data on product shipments shown in Tables 6a and 6b.

Specialization ratio represents the ratio of primary product shipments to total product shipments (primary and secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishments classified in the industry.

Coverage ratio represents the ratio of primary products shipped by the establishments classified in the industry to the total shipments of such products that are shipped by all manufacturing establishments wherever classified.

Appendix B.

NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions

311320 CHOCOLATE AND CONFECTIONERY MANUFACTURING FROM CACAO BEANS

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in shelling, roasting, and grinding cacao beans and making chocolate cacao products and chocolate confectioneries.

The data published with NAICS code 311320 include the following SIC industries:

2066 Chocolate and cocoa products

Appendix C.

Coverage and Methodology

MAIL/NONMAIL UNIVERSE

The manufacturing universe includes about 400,000 establishments. This number includes those industries in the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) definition of manufacturing, but not those industries leaving the manufacturing sector in the classification change. The amounts of information requested from manufacturing establishments were dependent upon a number of factors. The more important considerations were the size of the company and whether it was included in the annual survey of manufactures (ASM). The methods of obtaining information for the various subsets of the universe to arrive at the aggregate figures shown in the publication are described below:

1. Small single-establishment companies not sent a report form.

Approximately 40 percent of the manufacturing establishments were small single-establishment companies that were excused from filing a census report. Selection of these establishments was based on two factors: annual payroll and our ability to assign the correct six-digit NAICS industry classification to the establishment. For each four-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) industry code, an annual payroll cutoff was determined. These cutoffs were derived so that the establishments with payroll less than the cutoff were expected to account for no more than 3 percent of the value of shipments for the industry. Generally, all single-establishment companies with less than 5 employees were excused, while all establishments with more than 20 employees were mailed forms. Establishments below the cutoff that could not be directly assigned a six-digit NAICS code were mailed a classification report which requested information for assigning NAICS industry codes. Establishments below the cutoff that could be directly assigned a six-digit NAICS code were excused from filing any report. For below cutoff establishments, information on the physical location, payroll, and receipts was obtained from the administrative records of other Federal agencies under special arrangements that safeguarded their confidentiality.

Estimates of data for these small establishments were developed using industry averages in conjunction with the administrative information. The value of shipments and cost of materials were not distributed among specific products and materials for these

establishments but were included in the product and material “not specified by kind” (nsc) categories.

The industry classification codes included in the administrative-record files were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. As a result, an indeterminate number of establishments were erroneously coded to a four-digit SIC industry and then erroneously re-coded to a six-digit NAICS industry. This was especially true whenever there was a relatively fine line of demarcation between industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity.

Sometimes the administrative-record cases had only two- or three-digit SIC group classification codes available in the files. For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, these establishments were sent a separate classification form, which requested information on the products and services of the establishment. This form was used to code many of these establishments to the appropriate six-digit NAICS level. Establishments that did not return the classification form were coded later to those six-digit NAICS industries identified as “All other” industries within the given subsector.

As a result of these situations, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified by industry. However, such possible misclassification has no significant effect on the statistics other than on the number of companies and establishments.

The total establishment count for individual industries should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the count of total number of establishments.

2. Establishments sent a report form.

The establishments covered in the mail canvass were divided into three groups:

- a. ASM sample establishments.

This group accounts for approximately 15 percent of all manufacturing establishments. The ASM panel covers all the units of large manufacturing establishments as well as a sample of the medium and smaller establishments. The probability of selection was proportionate to size. For more information, see the Description of the ASM Survey Sample.

In an economic census year, the ASM report form (MA-1000) replaces the first page of the regular census form for those establishments included in the ASM. In addition to information on employment, payroll, and other items normally requested on the regular census form, establishments in the ASM sample were requested to supply additional information on gross book value of assets and capital expenditures. ASM establishments were also requested to provide information on retirements, depreciation, rental payments, and supplemental labor costs. For establishments not included in the ASM, these additional items were estimated using relationships observed in the ASM establishment data. The census statistics for these variables are a sum of the ASM establishment data and the estimated data for non-ASM establishments. ASM establishments were also requested to provide information for selected purchased services. The census statistics for the purchased service items were derived solely from the ASM establishments. See Appendix A, Explanation of Terms for an explanation of these items. The census part of the report form is 1 of 220 versions containing product, material, and special inquiries. The diversity of manufacturing activities necessitated the use of this many forms to canvass the 480 manufacturing industries. Each form was developed for a group of related industries.

Appearing on each form was a list of products primary to the group of related industries as well as secondary products and miscellaneous services that establishments classified in these industries were likely to perform. Respondents were requested to identify the products, the value of each product, and, in many cases, the quantity of the product shipped during the survey year. Space also was provided for the respondent to describe products not specifically identified on the form.

The report form also contained a materials-consumed inquiry which varied from form to form depending on the industries being canvassed. The respondents were asked to review a list of materials generally used in their production processes. From this list, each establishment was requested to identify those materials consumed during the survey year, the cost of each, and, in certain cases, the quantity consumed. Once again, space was provided for the respondent to describe significant materials not identified on the form.

A wide variety of special inquiries was included to measure activities peculiar to a given industry, such as operations performed and equipment used.

b. Large and medium establishments (non-ASM).

Approximately 30 percent of all manufacturing establishments were included in this group. A variable cutoff, based on administrative-record payroll data and determined on an industry-by-industry basis, was used to select those establishments that were to receive 1 of the 220 economic census – manufacturing regular forms. The first page, requesting establishment data for items such as employment and payroll, was standard but did not contain the detailed statistics included on the ASM form. The product, material, and special inquiry sections supplied were based on the historical industry classification of the establishment.

c. Small single-establishment companies (non-ASM).

This group includes approximately 15 percent of all manufacturing establishments. For those industries where application of the variable cutoff for administrative-record cases resulted in a large number of small establishments being included in the mail canvass, an abbreviated or short form was used. These establishments received 1 of the 31 versions of the short form, which requested summary product and material data and totals but no details on employment, payroll, cost of materials, inventories, and capital expenditures.

Use of the short form has no adverse effect on published totals for the industry statistics because the same data were collected on the short form as on the long form. However, detailed information on products and materials consumed was not collected on the short form; thus, its use would increase the value of the nsk categories.

INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION OF ESTABLISHMENTS

Each of the establishments covered in the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing was classified in 1 of 480 industries (473 manufacturing industries and 7 former manufacturing industries) in accordance with the industry definitions in the 1997 NAICS Manual. This is the first edition of the NAICS Manual and it is a major change from the 1987 SIC Manual that was used previously. Appendix A of the 1997 NAICS Manual notes the comparability between the 1987 SIC and 1997 NAICS classification systems. When applicable, Appendix G of this report shows the product class and product comparability between the two systems for data in this report.

In the NAICS system, an industry is generally defined as a group of establishments that have similar production processes. To the extent practical, the system uses supply-based or production-oriented concepts in defining industries. The resulting group of establishments must be significant in terms of number, value added by manufacture, value of shipments, and number of employees.

The coding system works in such a way that the definitions progressively become narrower with successive additions of numerical digits. In the manufacturing sector for 1997, there are 21 subsectors (three-digit NAICS), 86 industry groups (four-digit NAICS), 184 NAICS industries (five-digit NAICS) that are comparable with Canadian and Mexican classification, and 473 U.S. industries (six-digit NAICS). This represents an expansion of the four-digit SIC-based U.S. industries from 459 in 1987. Product classes and products of the manufacturing industries have been assigned codes based on the industry from which they originate. In the new system, there are about 1,500 product classes (seven-digit codes), about 6,000 census products, and an additional 3,700 CIR products (ten-digit codes). The ten-digit products are considered the primary products of the industry with the same first six digits. These counts do not include the seven former manufacturing industries that are included in the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing.

For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, all establishments were classified in particular industries based on the products they produced. If an establishment made products of more than one industry, it was classified in the industry with the largest product value. For 1997, there were no “resistance rules” or “frozen industries.”

In ASM years, establishments included in the ASM sample with certainty weights are reclassified by industry only if the change in the primary activity from the prior year is significant or if the change has occurred for 2 successive years. This procedure prevents reclassification when there are minor shifts in product mix.

In ASM years, establishments included in the ASM sample with noncertainty weight are not shifted from one industry classification to another. They are retained in the industry where they were classified in the base census year. However, in the following census year, these ASM plants are allowed to shift from one industry to another.

The results of these rules covering the switching of plants from one industry classification to another are that some industries comprise different mixes of establishments in different survey years. Hence, comparisons between prior-year and current-year published totals, particularly at the six-digit NAICS level, should be viewed with caution. This is particularly true for the comparison between the data shown for a census year versus the data shown for the previous ASM year.

As previously noted, the small establishments that may have been misclassified by industry are usually administrative-record cases whose industry codes were assigned on the basis of incomplete descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. Such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than on the number of companies and establishments.

Establishments frequently make products classified both in their industry (primary products) and other industries (secondary products). Industry statistics (employment, payroll, value added by manufacture, value of shipments, etc.) reflect the activities of the establishments which may make both primary and secondary products. Product statistics, however, represent the output of all establishments without regard for the classification of the producing establishment. For this reason, when relating the industry statistics, especially the value of shipments, to the product statistics, the composition of the industry’s output should be considered.

The extent to which industry and product statistics may be matched with each other is measured by the primary product specialization ratio and the coverage ratio. The primary product specialization ratio is the proportion of industry shipments accounted for by the primary products of establishments classified in the industry. The coverage ratio is the proportion of product shipments accounted for by establishments classified in the industry.

ESTABLISHMENT BASIS OF REPORTING

The economic census – manufacturing is conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each location or establishment. The ASM also is conducted on an establishment basis, but separate reports are filed for just those establishments selected in the sample. Companies engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location are requested to submit separate reports if the plant records permit such a separation and if the activities are substantial in size.

In 1997, as in earlier years, a minimum size limit was set for inclusion of establishments in the census. All establishments employing one person or more at any time during the census year are included. The same size limitation has applied since 1947 in censuses and annual surveys of manufactures. In the 1939 and earlier censuses, establishments with less than \$5,000 value of products were excluded. The change in the minimum size limit in 1947 does not appreciably affect the historical comparability of the census figures except for data on number of establishments for a few industries.

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing excludes data for central administrative offices (CAOs). These would include separately operated administrative offices, warehouses, garages, and other auxiliary units that service manufacturing establishments of the same company. These data are published in a separate report series.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASM SURVEY SAMPLE

The annual survey of manufactures (ASM) sample is drawn for the second survey year after a census. The most recent sample was drawn for the 1994 survey year based on the 1992 Census of Manufactures. This sample will be in place through the 1998 ASM.

In 1992, there were approximately 370,000 individual manufacturing establishments. For sample efficiency and cost considerations, the 1992 manufacturing population was partitioned into two components for developing estimates within the ASM; a mail stratum and a nonmail stratum.

Mail stratum. The mail stratum of the survey is comprised of larger single-location manufacturing companies and all manufacturing establishments of multiunit companies (companies that operate at more than one physical location). Approximately 230,000 of the 370,000 establishments in the 1992 census were assigned to the mail stratum. On an annual basis, the mail stratum is supplemented with larger, newly active single-location companies identified from a list provided by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and new manufacturing locations of multiunit companies identified from the Census Bureau's Company Organization Survey (COS).

For the 1994 survey, a new sample of approximately 58,000 individual establishments was selected from the mail stratum assembled from the 1992 census. Supplemental samples representing both 1993 and 1994 births (newly active establishments that were not included in the 1992 census) were also selected. Establishments selected for the sample are mailed an ASM survey questionnaire for each year through 1998.

The 1994-98 ASM sample design is similar to the one used since 1984. Companies in the 1992 Census of Manufactures with manufacturing shipments of at least \$500 million were defined as company certainties. For these large companies, each manufacturing establishment is included in the mail sample. For the 1994-98 sample, there are approximately 650 certainty companies collectively accounting for over 18,000 establishments.

For the remaining portion of the mail component of the survey, the establishment was defined as the sample unit. All establishments with 250 employees or more were defined as employment certainties. In addition, all establishments producing products in SIC 3571 (Electronic Computers) were defined as certainties. Across these three arbitrary certainty classes, there were approximately 25,000 establishments included in the sample with certainty. Collectively, these certainty establishments accounted for approximately 80 percent of the total value of shipments in the 1992 Census of Manufactures.

Smaller establishments in the remaining portion of the mail stratum were sampled with probabilities ranging from .02 to 1.00. The initial probabilities of selection assigned to these establishments were proportionate to a measure-of-size determined for each establishment. The measure-of-size was a function of the establishment's 1992 industry classification, its 1992 product class data, and the historical variability of the year-to-year estimates of the product class estimates. For each product class (1,755) and four-digit industry (459), a desired reliability

constraint was specified. Using a technique developed by Dr. James R. Chromy of the Research Triangle Institute, the initial establishment probabilities were optimized such that the expected sample satisfied all industry and product class reliability constraints while the sample size was minimized. This technique reduces the likelihood of selecting nonrepresentative samples for individual product classes or industries.

This method of assigning probabilities based on product class shipments is motivated by our primary desire to produce reliable estimates of both product class and industry shipments. The high correlation between shipments and employment, value-added, and other general statistics assures that these variables will also be well represented by the sample. The actual sample selection procedure uses an independent chance of selection method (Poisson sampling) which permits us to prevent small establishments from being selected in consecutive samples without introducing a bias into the survey estimates.

Nonmail component. The initial nonmail component of the survey was comprised of approximately 140,000 small, single-establishment companies that were tabulated as administrative records in the 1992 Census of Manufactures. The nonmail stratum is also supplemented annually using the list of newly active single-location companies provided by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and payroll cutoffs. Companies with payroll below the payroll cutoff are added to the nonmail stratum. For this portion of the population, sampling is not used. The data for this group are estimated based on selected information obtained annually from the administrative records of the IRS and Social Security Administration (SSA). This administrative information, which includes payroll, total employment, industry classification, and physical location, is obtained under conditions which safeguard the confidentiality of both tax and census records.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASM ESTIMATING PROCEDURE

Most of the ASM estimates derived for the mail stratum are computed using a difference estimator. At the establishment level, there is a strong correlation between the current-year data values and the corresponding 1992 (base) data values. Therefore, within the mailed stratum, for each item at each level of aggregation, an estimate of the "difference" between the current year and the base year is computed from sample cases and added to the corresponding base-year values. For the 1993-1997 ASM estimates, the 1992 Census of Manufactures values serve as the base year. For the 1998 ASM, the base will be updated to be the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing.

Due to the positive year-to-year correlation, estimates derived using this methodology are generally more reliable than comparable estimates developed from the current sample data alone. Estimates for the capital expenditures variables are not generated using the difference

estimator because the year-to-year correlations are considerably weaker. The standard linear estimator is used for these variables.

For the nonmail stratum, estimates for payroll and employment are directly tabulated from the administrative-record data provided by IRS and SSA. Estimates of data other than payroll and employment are developed from industry averages. Although the nonmail stratum contains approximately 170,000 individual establishments in 1994, it accounts for less than 2 percent of the estimate for total value of shipments at the total manufacturing level.

Corresponding estimates for the mail and nonmail components are combined to produce the estimates included in this publication.

QUALIFICATIONS OF THE ASM DATA

The estimates developed from the sample are apt to differ somewhat from the results of a survey covering all companies in the sample lists but otherwise conducted under essentially the same conditions as the actual sample survey. The estimates of the magnitude of the sampling errors (the difference between the estimates obtained and the results theoretically obtained from a comparable, complete-coverage survey) are provided by the standard errors of estimates.

The particular sample selected for the ASM is one of many similar probability samples that, by chance, might have been selected under the same specifications. Each of the possible samples would yield somewhat different sets of results, and the standard errors are measures of the variation of all the possible sample estimates around the theoretically comparable, complete-coverage values.

Estimates of the standard errors have been computed from the sample data for selected ASM statistics in this report. They are represented in the form of relative standard errors (the standard errors divided by the estimated values to which they refer).

In conjunction with its associated estimate, the relative standard error may be used to define confidence intervals (ranges that would include the comparable, complete-coverage value for specified percentages of all the possible samples).

The complete-coverage value would be included in the range:

From one standard error below to one standard error above the derived estimate for about two-thirds of all possible samples.

From two standard errors below to two standard errors above the derived estimate for about 19 out of 20 of all possible samples.

From three standard errors below to three standard errors above the derived estimate for nearly all samples.

An inference that the comparable, complete-survey result would be within the indicated ranges would be correct in approximately the relative frequencies shown. Those proportions, therefore, may be interpreted as defining the confidence that the estimates from a particular sample would differ from complete-coverage results by as much as one, two, or three standard errors, respectively.

For example, suppose an estimated total is shown at 50,000 with an associated relative standard error of 2 percent, that is, a standard error of 1,000 (2 percent of 50,000). There is approximately 67 percent confidence that the interval 49,000 to 51,000 includes the complete-coverage total, about 95 percent confidence that the interval 48,000 to 52,000 includes the complete-coverage total, and almost certain confidence that the interval 47,000 to 53,000 includes the complete-coverage total.

In addition to the sample errors, the estimates are subject to various response and operational errors: errors of collection, reporting, coding, transcription, imputation for nonresponse, etc. These operational errors also would occur if a complete canvass were to be conducted under the same conditions as the survey. Explicit measures of their effects generally are not available. However, it is believed that most of the important operational errors were detected and corrected during the Census Bureau's review of the data for reasonableness and consistency. The small operational errors usually remain. To some extent, they are compensating in the aggregated totals shown. When important operational errors were detected too late to correct the estimates, the data were suppressed or were specifically qualified in the tables.

As derived, the estimated standard errors included part of the effect of the operational errors. The total errors, which depend upon the joint effect of the sampling and operational errors, are usually of the order of size indicated by the standard error, or moderately higher. However, for particular estimates, the total error may considerably exceed the standard errors shown. Any figures shown in the tables in this publication having an associated standard error exceeding 15 percent may be combined with higher level totals, creating a broader aggregate, which then may be of acceptable reliability.

DATA FROM THE CURRENT INDUSTRIAL REPORTS (CIR)

The CIR program provides product statistics for selected manufacturing industries at the U.S. level annually and, in some cases, monthly and/or quarterly. When detail product data are collected in the CIR, they are not also collected in the census. However, the annual CIR data are included in the census Product Summary report.

The CIR program uses a unified data collection, processing, and publication system. The Census Bureau updates the survey panels for most reports annually and reconciles the estimates to the results of the broader-based annual survey of manufactures and the economic

census – manufacturing. The economic census – manufacturing provides a complete list of all producers of the products covered by the CIR program and serves as the primary source for CIR sampling. Where a small number of producers exist, CIR surveys cover all known producers of a product. However, when the number of producers is large, cutoff and random sampling techniques are used. Surveys are continually reviewed and modified to provide the most up-to-date information on products produced. While the CIR program includes both mandatory and voluntary surveys, the annual data are mandatory.

DUPLICATION IN COST OF MATERIALS AND VALUE OF SHIPMENTS

Data for cost of materials and value of shipments include varying amounts of duplication, especially at higher levels of aggregation. This is because the products of one establishment may be the materials of another. The value added statistics avoid this duplication and are, for most purposes, the best measure for comparing the relative economic importance of industries and geographic areas.

VALUE OF INDUSTRY SHIPMENTS COMPARED WITH VALUE OF PRODUCT SHIPMENTS

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing shows value of shipments data for industries and products. In the industry statistics tables and files, these data represent the total value of shipments of all establishments classified in a particular industry. The data include the shipments of the products classified in the industry (primary to the industry), products classified in other industries (secondary to the industry), and miscellaneous receipts (repair work, sale of scrap, research and development, installation receipts, and resales). Value of product shipments shown in the products statistics tables and files represent the total value of all products shipped that are classified as primary to an industry regardless of the classification of the producing establishment.

Appendix D. Geographic Notes

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix E. Metropolitan Areas

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix F.

Footnotes for Products Statistics and Materials Consumed by Kind

Part 1. Products Statistics (Tables 6a and 6b)

NAICS product code	Footnote
\$ 3113204000	This product code is primary to more than one industry. For a list of product codes that are primary to more than one industry, see "1997 Economic Census, Numerical List of Manufactured and Mineral Products," Appendix D.

Part 2. Materials Consumed by Kind (Table 7)

Not applicable.

Table with 9 columns: 1997 published, 1997 collected, 1992 published, 1997 published, 1997 collected, 1992 published, 1997 published, 1997 collected, 1992 published. Rows include alphanumeric codes and their corresponding values across the years.

Confectionery Manufacturing From Purchased Chocolate

1997

Issued December 1999

EC97M-3113E

1997 Economic Census

Manufacturing

Industry Series



U S C E N S U S B U R E A U

Helping You Make Informed Decisions

U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The staff of the Manufacturing and Construction Division prepared this report. **Judy M. Dodds**, Assistant Chief for Census and Related Programs, was responsible for the overall planning, management, and coordination. **Kenneth Hansen**, Chief, Manufactured Durables Branch, assisted by **Mike Brown**, **Renee Coley**, **Raphael Corrado**, and **Milbren Thomas**, Section Chiefs, **Michael Zampogna**, Former Chief, Manufactured Nondurables Branch, assisted by **Allen Foreman**, **Robert Miller**, **Robert Reinard**, and **Nat Shelton**, Section Chiefs, and **Tom Lee**, **Robert Rosati**, and **Tom Flood**, Special Assistants, performed the planning and implementation. **Stephanie Angel**, **Brian Appert**, **Stanis Batton**, **Carol Beasley**, **Chris Blackburn**, **Larry Blumberg**, **Vera Harris-Bourne**, **Brenda Campbell**, **Suzanne Conard**, **Vance Davis**, **Mary Ellickson**, **Matt Gaines**, **Merry Glascoe**, **Kay Hanks**, **Karen Harshbarger**, **Nancy Higgins**, **James Hinckley**, **Walter Hunter**, **Jim Jamski**, **Evelyn Jordan**, **Robert Lee**, **John Linehan**, **Paul Marck**, **Keith McKenzie**, **Philippe Morris**, **Joanna Nguyen**, **Betty Pannell**, **Joyce Pomeroy**, **Venita Powell**, **Cynthia Ramsey**, **Chris Savage**, **Arona Stovall**, **Sue Sundermann**, **Thanos Theodoropoulos**, **Dora Thomas**, **Ann Truffa**, **Ronanne Vinson**, **Keeley Voor**, **Denneth Wallace**, **Tempie Whittington**, **Lissene Witt**, and **Mike Yamaner** provided primary staff assistance.

Brian Greenberg, Assistant Chief for Research and Methodology Programs, assisted by **Stacey Cole**, Chief, Manufacturing Programs Methodology Branch, and **Robert Struble**, Section Chief, provided the mathematical and statistical techniques as well as the coverage operations. **Jeffrey Dalzell** and **Cathy Ritenour** provided primary staff assistance.

Mendel D. Gayle, Chief, Forms, Publications, and Customer Services Branch, assisted by **Julius Smith Jr.** and **Baruti Taylor**, Section Chiefs, performed overall

coordination of the publication process. **Kim Credito**, **Patrick Duck**, **Chip Murph**, **Wanda Sledd**, and **Veronica White** provided primary staff assistance.

The Economic Planning and Coordination Division, **Lawrence A. Blum**, Assistant Chief for Collection Activities and **Shirin A. Ahmed**, Assistant Chief for Post-Collection Processing, assisted by **Dennis Shoemaker**, Chief, Post-Collection Census Processing Branch, **Brandy Yarbrough**, Section Chief, **Sheila Proudfoot**, **Richard Williamson**, **Andrew W. Hait**, and **Jennifer E. Lins**, was responsible for developing the systems and procedures for data collection, editing, review, correction and dissemination

The staff of the National Processing Center, **Judith N. Petty**, Chief, performed mailout preparation and receipt operations, clerical and analytical review activities, data keying, and geocoding review.

The Geography Division staff developed geographic coding procedures and associated computer programs.

The Economic Statistical Methods and Programming Division, **Charles P. Pautler Jr.**, Chief, developed and coordinated the computer processing systems. **Martin S. Harahush**, Assistant Chief for Quinquennial Programs, assisted by **Barbara Lambert** and **Christina Arledge** were responsible for design and implementation of the computer systems. **Gary T. Sheridan**, Chief, Manufacturing and Construction Branch, **Lori A. Guido** and **Roy A. Smith**, Section Chiefs, supervised the preparation of the computer programs.

Computer Services Division, **Debra Williams**, Chief, performed the computer processing.

The staff of the Administrative and Customer Services Division, **Walter C. Odom**, Chief, performed planning, design, composition, editorial review, and printing planning and procurement for publications, Internet products, and report forms. **Cynthia G. Brooks** provided publication coordination and editing.

Confectionery Manufacturing From Purchased Chocolate

1997

Issued December 1999

EC97M-3113E

1997 Economic Census

Manufacturing

Industry Series



U.S. Department of Commerce

William M. Daley,

Secretary

Robert L. Mallett,

Deputy Secretary

Economics

and Statistics

Administration

Robert J. Shapiro,

Under Secretary for

Economic Affairs

U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Kenneth Prewitt,

Director



**Economics
and Statistics
Administration**

Robert J. Shapiro,
Under Secretary
for Economic Affairs



U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Kenneth Prewitt,
Director

William G. Barron,
Deputy Director

Paula J. Schneider,
Principal Associate Director
for Programs

Frederick T. Knickerbocker,
Associate Director
for Economic Programs

Thomas L. Mesenbourg,
Assistant Director
for Economic Programs

William G. Bostic Jr.,
Chief, Manufacturing
and Construction Division

CONTENTS

Introduction to the Economic Census	1
Manufacturing	5

TABLES

1. Industry Statistics on NAICS Basis With Distribution Among 1987 SIC-Based Industries: 1997	7
2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1997	7
3. Detailed Statistics by Industry: 1997	8
4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size: 1997.....	10
5. Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1997	10
6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992.....	11
6b. Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992 .	11
7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1997 and 1992.....	12

APPENDIXES

A. Explanation of Terms	A-1
B. NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions	B-1
C. Coverage and Methodology.....	C-1
D. Geographic Notes	--
E. Metropolitan Areas	--
F. Footnotes for Products Statistics and Materials Consumed by Kind	F-1
G. Comparability of Product Classes and Product Codes: 1997 to 1992.....	G-1

-- Not applicable for this report.

Introduction to the Economic Census

PURPOSES AND USES OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUS

The economic census is the major source of facts about the structure and functioning of the Nation's economy. It provides essential information for government, business, industry, and the general public. Title 13 of the United States Code (Sections 131, 191, and 224) directs the Census Bureau to take the economic census every 5 years, covering years ending in 2 and 7.

The economic census furnishes an important part of the framework for such composite measures as the gross domestic product estimates, input/output measures, production and price indexes, and other statistical series that measure short-term changes in economic conditions. Specific uses of economic census data include the following:

- Policymaking agencies of the Federal Government use the data to monitor economic activity and assess the effectiveness of policies.
- State and local governments use the data to assess business activities and tax bases within their jurisdictions and to develop programs to attract business.
- Trade associations study trends in their own and competing industries, which allows them to keep their members informed of market changes.
- Individual businesses use the data to locate potential markets and to analyze their own production and sales performance relative to industry or area averages.

ALL-NEW INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATIONS

Data from the 1997 Economic Census are published primarily on the basis of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), unlike earlier censuses, which were published according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS is in the process of being adopted in the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Most economic census reports cover one of the following NAICS sectors:

21	Mining
22	Utilities
23	Construction
31-33	Manufacturing
42	Wholesale Trade
44-45	Retail Trade
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing
51	Information

52	Finance and Insurance
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises
56	Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services
61	Educational Services
62	Health Care and Social Assistance
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation
72	Accommodation and Foodservices
81	Other Services (except Public Administration)

(Not listed above are the Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting sector (NAICS 11), partially covered by the census of agriculture conducted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the Public Administration sector (NAICS 92), covered by the census of governments conducted by the Census Bureau.)

The 20 NAICS sectors are subdivided into 96 subsectors (three-digit codes), 313 industry groups (four-digit codes), and, as implemented in the United States, 1170 industries (five- and six-digit codes).

RELATIONSHIP TO SIC

While many of the individual NAICS industries correspond directly to industries as defined under the SIC system, most of the higher level groupings do not. Particular care should be taken in comparing data for retail trade, wholesale trade, and manufacturing, which are sector titles used in both NAICS and SIC, but cover somewhat different groups of industries. The industry definitions discuss the relationships between NAICS and SIC industries. Where changes are significant, it will not be possible to construct time series that include data for points both before and after 1997.

For 1997, data for auxiliary establishments (those functioning primarily to manage, service, or support the activities of their company's operating establishments, such as a central administrative office or warehouse) will not be included in the sector-specific reports. These data will be published separately.

GEOGRAPHIC AREA CODING

Accurate and complete information on the physical location of each establishment is required to tabulate the census data for the states, metropolitan areas (MAs), counties, parishes, and corporate municipalities including cities, towns, villages, and boroughs. Respondents were

required to report their physical location (street address, municipality, county, and state) if it differed from their mailing address. For establishments not surveyed by mail (and those single-establishment companies that did not provide acceptable information on physical location), location information from Internal Revenue Service tax forms is used as a basis for coding.

BASIS OF REPORTING

The economic census is conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each store, factory, shop, or other location. Each establishment is assigned a separate industry classification based on its primary activity and not that of its parent company.

DOLLAR VALUES

All dollar values presented are expressed in current dollars; i.e., 1997 data are expressed in 1997 dollars, and 1992 data, in 1992 dollars. Consequently, when making comparisons with prior years, users of the data should consider the changes in prices that have occurred.

All dollar values are shown in thousands of dollars.

AVAILABILITY OF ADDITIONAL DATA

Reports in Print and Electronic Media

All results of the 1997 Economic Census are available on the Census Bureau Internet site (www.census.gov) and on compact discs (CD-ROM) for sale by the Census Bureau. Unlike previous censuses, only selected highlights are published in printed reports. For more information, including a description of electronic and printed reports being issued, see the Internet site, or write to U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-8300, or call Customer Services at 301-457-4100.

Special Tabulations

Special tabulations of data collected in the 1997 Economic Census may be obtained, depending on availability of time and personnel, in electronic or tabular form. The data will be summaries subject to the same rules prohibiting disclosure of confidential information (including name, address, kind of business, or other data for individual business establishments or companies) that govern the regular publications.

Special tabulations are prepared on a cost basis. A request for a cost estimate, as well as exact specifications on the type and format of the data to be provided, should be directed to the Chief of the division named below, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-8300. To discuss a special tabulation before submitting specifications, call the appropriate division:

Manufacturing and Construction Division	301-457-4673
Service Sector Statistics Division	301-457-2668

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The economic census has been taken as an integrated program at 5-year intervals since 1967 and before that for 1954, 1958, and 1963. Prior to that time, individual components of the economic census were taken separately at varying intervals.

The economic census traces its beginnings to the 1810 Decennial Census, when questions on manufacturing were included with those for population. Coverage of economic activities was expanded for the 1840 Decennial Census and subsequent censuses to include mining and some commercial activities. The 1905 Manufactures Census was the first time a census was taken apart from the regular decennial population census. Censuses covering retail and wholesale trade and construction industries were added in 1930, as were some covering service trades in 1933. Censuses of construction, manufacturing, and the other business service censuses were suspended during World War II.

The 1954 Economic Census was the first census to be fully integrated: providing comparable census data across economic sectors, using consistent time periods, concepts, definitions, classifications, and reporting units. It was the first census to be taken by mail, using lists of firms provided by the administrative records of other Federal agencies. Since 1963, administrative records also have been used to provide basic statistics for very small firms, reducing or eliminating the need to send them census questionnaires.

The range of industries covered in the economic censuses expanded between 1967 and 1992. The census of construction industries began on a regular basis in 1967, and the scope of service industries, introduced in 1933, was broadened in 1967, 1977, and 1987. While a few transportation industries were covered as early as 1963, it was not until 1992 that the census broadened to include all of transportation, communications, and utilities. Also new for 1992 was coverage of financial, insurance, and real estate industries. With these additions, the economic census and the separate census of governments and census of agriculture collectively covered roughly 98 percent of all economic activity.

Printed statistical reports from the 1992 and earlier censuses provide historical figures for the study of long-term time series and are available in some large libraries. All of the census reports printed since 1967 are still available for sale on microfiche from the Census Bureau. CD-ROMs issued from the 1987 and 1992 Economic Censuses contain databases including nearly all data published in print, plus additional statistics, such as ZIP Code statistics, published only on CD-ROM.

SOURCES FOR MORE INFORMATION

More information about the scope, coverage, classification system, data items, and publications for each of the economic censuses and related surveys is published in the *Guide to the 1997 Economic Census and Related Statistics* at www.census.gov/econgguide. More information on the methodology, procedures, and history of the censuses will be published in the *History of the 1997 Economic Census* at www.census.gov/econ/www/history.html.

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

The following abbreviations and symbols are used with the 1997 Economic Census data:

A	Standard error of 100 percent or more.
D	Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual companies; data are included in higher level totals.
F	Exceeds 100 percent because data include establishments with payroll exceeding revenue.
N	Not available or not comparable.
Q	Revenue not collected at this level of detail for multiestablishment firms.
S	Withheld because estimates did not meet publication standards.

V	Represents less than 50 vehicles or .05 percent.
X	Not applicable.
Y	Disclosure withheld because of insufficient coverage of merchandise lines.
Z	Less than half the unit shown.
a	0 to 19 employees.
b	20 to 99 employees.
c	100 to 249 employees.
e	250 to 499 employees.
f	500 to 999 employees.
g	1,000 to 2,499 employees.
h	2,500 to 4,999 employees.
i	5,000 to 9,999 employees.
j	10,000 to 24,999 employees.
k	25,000 to 49,999 employees.
l	50,000 to 99,999 employees.
m	100,000 employees or more.
p	10 to 19 percent estimated.
q	20 to 29 percent estimated.
r	Revised.
s	Sampling error exceeds 40 percent.
nec	Not elsewhere classified.
nsk	Not specified by kind.
–	Represents zero (page image/print only).
(CC)	Consolidated city.
(IC)	Independent city.

This page is intentionally blank.

Manufacturing

SCOPE

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing covers all manufacturing establishments with one or more paid employees. Manufacturing is defined as the mechanical, physical, or chemical transformation of materials or substances into new products. The assembly of components into new products is also considered manufacturing, except when it is appropriately classified as construction.

Establishments in the manufacturing sector are often described as plants, factories, or mills and typically use power-driven machines and materials-handling equipment. Also included in the manufacturing sector are some establishments that make products by hand, like custom tailors and the makers of custom draperies. While manufacturers typically do not sell to the public, some establishments like bakeries and candy stores that make products on the premises may be included.

While logging and publishing are no longer in the scope of manufacturing, data for these industries are included in the manufacturing industry reports, but are not included in the manufacturing state, summary, and other reports.

GENERAL

This report, from the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, is one of a series of 480 industry reports and 51 geographic area reports, each of which provides statistics for individual industries or states, respectively. Seven of the industry reports are for industries no longer in the manufacturing sector but are included with manufacturing for the 1997 census year. Also included for this sector are General, Product, and Materials Consumed Summary reports, a special report on Concentration Ratios in Manufacturing, and data files on Location of Manufacturing Plants.

Each industry report presents data for a six-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) industry. A description of the particular NAICS industry may be found in Appendix B. These reports include such statistics as number of establishments, employment, payroll, value added by manufacture, cost of materials consumed, value of shipments, capital expenditures, etc. Explanations of these and other terms may be found in Appendix A. The industry reports also include data for states with 100 employees or more in the industry.

State reports, which include the District of Columbia, present similar statistics at the “all manufacturing” level for each state and its metropolitan areas (MAs) with 250

employees or more, and for counties, consolidated cities, and places with 500 employees or more. The state reports also include six-digit NAICS level data for industries with 100 employees or more in the state.

The General Summary report contains industry and geographic area statistics summarized in one report. It includes higher levels of aggregation than the industry and state reports, as well as revisions to the data made after the release of the industry and state reports.

The Products and Materials Consumed reports summarize the products and materials data published in the industry reports. The Product Summary report also includes data from the Current Industrial Reports (CIR) and a special table with data for products that are primary to more than one industry, which are not in the industry reports.

The Concentration Ratios report publishes data on the percentage of value of shipments accounted for by the 4-, 8-, 20-, and 50-largest companies for each manufacturing industry. Also shown in this report are Hirschmann-Herfindahl Indexes for each industry.

The Location of Manufacturing data files contain statistics on the number of establishments for the three- and six-digit NAICS industry by state, county, place, and ZIP Code by employment-size of the establishment.

GEOGRAPHIC AREAS COVERED

Statistics at the six-digit NAICS industry level are shown for states and the District of Columbia in both the state and industry reports for cells with 100 employees or more.

The state reports also include data at the “all manufacturing” level for a variety of geographies that meet the employment criteria.

Data are available for the metropolitan areas (MAs) with 250 employees or more. The term MA is a general term used to encompass all of the specifically defined metropolitan areas. A consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) is made up of two or more contiguous primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSAs) with a combined population of at least 1 million. A PMSA is a subdivision of a CMSA that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links separate from the ties to other portions of the CMSA. A metropolitan statistical area (MSA) is an integrated economic and social unit with a population of at least 50,000. An MA is made up of one or more counties meeting standards of metropolitan character. In New England, cities and towns, rather than counties, are the

component geographic units. Determination of the MAs was made by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) as of June 30, 1997. The population estimates were from the 1990 Census of Population or a subsequent special census. When applicable, the make-up of an MA is included in Appendix E. Changes to geographical boundaries are noted in Appendix D.

The state reports include data for counties with 500 employees or more. These are the primary divisions of states, except in Louisiana where they are called parishes and in Alaska where they are called boroughs and census areas. Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia have one or more places that are independent of county organizations. These places are treated as counties and places. The counties and places are defined as of January 1, 1997.

The state reports include data for places with 500 employees or more. Places are typically cities, towns, and villages. They may be incorporated municipalities, semi-independent municipalities, special economic urban areas (SEUAs), or other place equivalents.

The state reports also include data for consolidated cities with 500 employees or more. Consolidated cities are made up of separately incorporated municipalities.

COMPARABILITY OF THE 1992 AND 1997 CENSUSES

The adoption of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) has had a major impact on the comparability of data between the 1992 and 1997 censuses. Approximately half of the industries in the manufacturing sector of NAICS do not have comparable industries in the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system that was used in the past. If industries are not comparable between the two censuses, historic data are not shown. When applicable, Appendix G shows the product class and product comparability between the two systems.

While most of the change affecting the manufacturing sector was change within the sector, some industries left manufacturing and others came into manufacturing. Prominent among those leaving manufacturing are logging and portions of publishing. Prominent among the industries coming into the manufacturing sector are bakeries, candy stores where candy is made on the premises, custom tailors, makers of custom draperies, and tire retreading. Data for the industries coming into manufacturing as well as those leaving manufacturing are included in the manufacturing industry report series for 1997. However, the state and summary reports only include data for industries in the NAICS definition of manufacturing.

Another change resulting from the conversion to NAICS is that data for central administrative offices (CAOs) associated with manufacturing are not included along side the manufacturing data. This change affects data in the state reports and the general summary.

DISCLOSURE

In accordance with Federal law governing census reports (Title 13 of the United States Code), no data are published that would disclose the operations of an individual establishment or company. However, the number of establishments classified in a specific industry or geography is not considered a disclosure, and may be released even when other information is withheld.

The disclosure analysis for the industry statistics files is based on the total value of shipments. When the total value of shipments cannot be shown without disclosing information for individual companies, the complete line is suppressed except for capital expenditures. However, the suppressed data are included in higher-level totals. A separate disclosure analysis is performed for capital expenditures that can be suppressed even though value of shipments data are published.

AVAILABILITY OF MORE FREQUENT ECONOMIC DATA

The Census Bureau conducts the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) in each of the 4 years between the economic censuses. The ASM is a probability-based sample of approximately 58,000 establishments and collects many of the same industry statistics (including employment, payroll, value of shipments, etc.) as the economic census. However, there are selected statistics not included in the ASM. Among these are the number of companies and establishments, detailed product and materials data, and substate geographic data.

In addition to the ASM, the Census Bureau conducts a Current Industrial Reports (CIR) program. The CIR publishes detailed product statistics for selected manufacturing industries at the U.S. level annually and, in some cases, monthly and/or quarterly. For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, the annual CIR data are included in the Product Summary report.

The Census Bureau also conducts the monthly Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories, and Orders (M3) program, which publishes detailed statistics for manufacturing industries at the U.S. level.

Table 1. Industry Statistics on NAICS Basis With Distribution Among 1987 SIC-Based Industries: 1997

[NAICS codes appear in bold type. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS or SIC code	Industry	Com-panies ¹	All estab-lish-ments ²	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expendi-tures (\$1,000)
				Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311330	Confectionery mfg from purchased chocolate	796	861	32 871	853 160	26 670	52 257	603 027	4 815 479	3 126 892	7 879 752	272 269
206410	Candy & other confectionery products & chewing gum (pt) .	N	421	29 421	804 245	23 884	48 286	570 289	4 706 764	3 043 818	7 684 326	264 895
544110	Candy, nut, & confectionery stores (pt)	N	440	3 450	48 915	2 786	3 971	32 738	108 715	83 074	195 426	7 374

¹For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

²Includes establishments with payroll at any time during the year.

Table 2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1997

[States that are disclosures or with less than 100 employees are not shown. For explanation of terms, see appendixes. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Industry and geographic area	E ¹	All establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expendi-tures (\$1,000)
		Total	With 20 em-ploy-ees or more	Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311330, CONFECTIONERY MFG FROM PURCHASED CHOCOLATE												
United States	-	861	195	32 871	853 160	26 670	52 257	603 027	4 815 479	3 126 892	7 879 752	272 269
California	1	88	22	3 138	87 920	2 522	4 451	56 149	314 047	249 513	559 319	26 116
Massachusetts	-	37	10	915	18 216	760	1 151	13 657	106 847	60 234	164 198	1 274
Michigan	3	34	4	490	9 289	290	419	3 935	24 715	16 531	41 110	1 138
New York	2	43	15	1 341	31 265	1 095	2 091	21 318	81 907	52 569	135 447	4 138
Ohio	1	35	12	1 036	17 261	808	1 192	11 523	50 016	44 486	96 844	2 127
Oregon	5	20	1	112	1 353	79	99	827	2 488	1 995	4 773	162
Pennsylvania	1	91	32	6 519	174 230	5 346	11 046	132 535	850 304	814 144	1 640 638	38 202
Utah	-	9	4	258	4 513	231	370	3 319	10 485	6 286	16 887	789
Washington	-	29	4	424	10 263	293	550	5 010	29 966	21 192	51 134	879

* Hawaii has no incorporated places in the sense of functioning governmental units; however, in agreement with Hawaiian law, the Bureau of the Census reports data for census designated places (CDPs) which have been designated as place equivalents. Those CDPs, only for the state of Hawaii, with 2,500 or more population are recognized.

¹Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of the figures shown: 1-10 to 19 percent; 2-20 to 29 percent; 3-30 to 39 percent; 4-40 to 49 percent; 5-50 to 59 percent; 6-60 to 69 percent; 7-70 to 79 percent; 8-80 to 89 percent; 9-90 percent or more.

Table 3. Detailed Statistics by Industry: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	Value	Item	Value
311330, CONFECTIONERY MFG FROM PURCHASED CHOCOLATE		311330, CONFECTIONERY MFG FROM PURCHASED CHOCOLATE—Con.	
Companies ¹	number.. 796	3113301, Confectionery mfg from purchased chocolate—retail chocolate—Con.	
All establishments	number.. 861	Production workers, average for year	number.. 2 786
Establishments with 1 to 19 employees	number.. 666	Production workers on March 12	number.. 2 781
Establishments with 20 to 99 employees	number.. 128	Production workers on May 12	number.. 2 781
Establishments with 100 employees or more	number.. 67	Production workers on August 12	number.. 2 781
All employees	number.. 32 871	Production workers on November 12	number.. 2 801
Total compensation ²	\$1,000.. 1 101 457	Production-worker hours	1,000.. 3 971
Annual payroll	\$1,000.. 853 160	Production-worker wages	\$1,000.. 32 738
Total fringe benefits	\$1,000.. 248 297	Total cost of materials	\$1,000.. 83 074
Production workers, average for year	number.. 26 670	Cost of materials, parts, containers, etc., consumed	\$1,000.. 70 761
Production workers on March 12	number.. 25 719	Cost of resales	\$1,000.. 9 855
Production workers on May 12	number.. 24 335	Cost of fuels	\$1,000.. 669
Production workers on August 12	number.. 26 872	Cost of purchased electricity	\$1,000.. 1 459
Production workers on November 12	number.. 29 754	Cost of contract work	\$1,000.. 330
Production-worker hours	1,000.. 52 257	Quantity of electricity purchased for heat and power	1,000 kWh.. 21 553
Production-worker wages	\$1,000.. 603 027	Quantity of electricity generated less sold for heat and power	1,000 kWh.. -
Total cost of materials	\$1,000.. 3 126 892	Total value of shipments	\$1,000.. 195 426
Cost of materials, parts, containers, etc., consumed	\$1,000.. 2 855 034	Primary products value of shipments	\$1,000.. X
Cost of resales	\$1,000.. 172 696	Secondary products value of shipments	\$1,000.. X
Cost of fuels	\$1,000.. 22 873	Total miscellaneous receipts	\$1,000.. X
Cost of purchased electricity	\$1,000.. 52 805	Value of resales	\$1,000.. X
Cost of contract work	\$1,000.. 23 484	Contract receipts	\$1,000.. X
Quantity of electricity purchased for heat and power	1,000 kWh.. 970 641	Other miscellaneous receipts	\$1,000.. X
Quantity of electricity generated less sold for heat and power	1,000 kWh.. D	Primary products specialization ratio	percent.. X
Total value of shipments	\$1,000.. 7 879 752	Value of primary products shipments made in all industries	\$1,000.. X
Primary products value of shipments	\$1,000.. 6 748 538	Value of primary products shipments made in this industry	\$1,000.. X
Secondary products value of shipments	\$1,000.. 815 248	Value of primary products shipments made in other industries	\$1,000.. X
Total miscellaneous receipts	\$1,000.. 315 966	Coverage ratio	percent.. X
Value of resales	\$1,000.. 309 658	Value added	\$1,000.. 108 715
Contract receipts	\$1,000.. D	Total inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 18 384
Other miscellaneous receipts	\$1,000.. D	Finished goods inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 9 446
Primary products specialization ratio	percent.. 89	Work-in-process inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 708
Value of primary products shipments made in all industries	\$1,000.. 7 027 945	Materials and supplies inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 8 230
Value of primary products shipments made in this industry	\$1,000.. 6 748 538	Total inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 19 498
Value of primary products shipments made in other industries	\$1,000.. 279 407	Finished goods inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 10 481
Coverage ratio	percent.. 96	Work-in-process inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 705
Value added	\$1,000.. 4 815 479	Materials and supplies inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 8 312
Total inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 693 274	Gross book value of total assets at beginning of year	\$1,000.. X
Finished goods inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 384 305	Total capital expenditures (new and used)	\$1,000.. X
Work-in-process inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 40 691	Capital expenditures for buildings and other structures (new and used)	\$1,000.. X
Materials and supplies inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 268 278	Capital expenditures for machinery and equipment (new and used)	\$1,000.. X
Total inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 788 561	Total retirements ²	\$1,000.. X
Finished goods inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 463 412	Gross book value of total assets at end of year	\$1,000.. X
Work-in-process inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 43 801	Total depreciation during year ²	\$1,000.. X
Materials and supplies inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 281 348	Total rental payments ²	\$1,000.. X
Gross book value of total assets at beginning of year	\$1,000.. 2 735 601	Buildings and other structures rental payments ²	\$1,000.. X
Total capital expenditures (new and used)	\$1,000.. 272 269	Machinery and equipment rental payments ²	\$1,000.. X
Capital expenditures for buildings and other structures (new and used)	\$1,000.. 56 574	Cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and other structures ³	\$1,000.. X
Capital expenditures for machinery and equipment (new and used)	\$1,000.. 215 695	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. X
Total retirements ²	\$1,000.. 49 189	Cost of purchased services for the repair of machinery and equipment ³	\$1,000.. X
Gross book value of total assets at end of year	\$1,000.. 2 958 681	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. X
Total depreciation during year ²	\$1,000.. 165 430	Cost of purchased communications services ³	\$1,000.. X
Total rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 49 387	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. X
Buildings and other structures rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 29 557	Cost of purchased legal services ³	\$1,000.. X
Machinery and equipment rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 19 830	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. X
Cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and other structures ³	\$1,000.. 10 311	Cost of purchased accounting and bookkeeping services ³	\$1,000.. X
Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 77	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. X
Cost of purchased services for the repair of machinery and equipment ³	\$1,000.. 46 001	Cost of purchased advertising services ³	\$1,000.. X
Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 77	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. X
Cost of purchased communications services ³	\$1,000.. 4 995	Cost of purchased software and other data processing services ³	\$1,000.. X
Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 77	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. X
Cost of purchased legal services ³	\$1,000.. 3 104	Cost of purchased refuse removal (including hazardous waste) services ³	\$1,000.. X
Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 77	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. X
Cost of purchased accounting and bookkeeping services ³	\$1,000.. 2 868		
Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 77		
Cost of purchased advertising services ³	\$1,000.. 100 739		
Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 77		
Cost of purchased software and other data processing services ³	\$1,000.. 3 128		
Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 77		
Cost of purchased refuse removal (including hazardous waste) services ³	\$1,000.. 4 053		
Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 77		
3113301, Confectionery mfg from purchased chocolate—retail chocolate		3113302, Confectionery mfg from purchased chocolate—commercial chocolate	
Companies ¹	number.. N	Companies ¹	number.. N
All establishments	number.. 440	All establishments	number.. 421
Establishments with 1 to 19 employees	number.. 411	Establishments with 1 to 19 employees	number.. 255
Establishments with 20 to 99 employees	number.. 28	Establishments with 20 to 99 employees	number.. 100
Establishments with 100 employees or more	number.. 1	Establishments with 100 employees or more	number.. 66
All employees	number.. 3 450	All employees	number.. 29 421
Total compensation ²	\$1,000.. 62 585	Total compensation ²	\$1,000.. 1 038 872
Annual payroll	\$1,000.. 48 915	Annual payroll	\$1,000.. 804 245
Total fringe benefits	\$1,000.. 13 670	Total fringe benefits	\$1,000.. 234 627
Production workers, average for year	number.. 23 884	Production workers, average for year	number.. 23 884
Production workers on March 12	number.. 22 938	Production workers on March 12	number.. 22 938
Production workers on May 12	number.. 21 554	Production workers on May 12	number.. 21 554
Production workers on August 12	number.. 24 091	Production workers on August 12	number.. 24 091
Production workers on November 12	number.. 26 953	Production workers on November 12	number.. 26 953
Production-worker hours	1,000.. 48 286	Production-worker hours	1,000.. 48 286
Production-worker wages	\$1,000.. 570 289	Production-worker wages	\$1,000.. 570 289

Table 3. Detailed Statistics by Industry: 1997—Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	Value	Item	Value
311330, CONFECTIONERY MFG FROM PURCHASED CHOCOLATE—Con.		311330, CONFECTIONERY MFG FROM PURCHASED CHOCOLATE—Con.	
3113302, Confectionery mfg from purchased chocolate—commercial chocolate—Con.		3113302, Confectionery mfg from purchased chocolate—commercial chocolate—Con.	
Total cost of materials	\$1,000..	Total inventories, end of year	\$1,000..
Cost of materials, parts, containers, etc., consumed	\$1,000..	Finished goods inventories, end of year	\$1,000..
Cost of resales	\$1,000..	Work-in-process inventories, end of year	\$1,000..
Cost of fuels	\$1,000..	Materials and supplies inventories, end of year	\$1,000..
Cost of purchased electricity	\$1,000..	Gross book value of total assets at beginning of year	\$1,000..
Cost of contract work	\$1,000..	Total capital expenditures (new and used)	\$1,000..
		Capital expenditures for buildings and other structures (new and used)	\$1,000..
Quantity of electricity purchased for heat and power	1,000 kWh..	Capital expenditures for machinery and equipment (new and used)	\$1,000..
Quantity of electricity generated less sold for heat and power	1,000 kWh..	Total retirements ²	\$1,000..
		Gross book value of total assets at end of year	\$1,000..
Total value of shipments	\$1,000..	Total depreciation during year ²	\$1,000..
Primary products value of shipments	\$1,000..	Total rental payments ²	\$1,000..
Secondary products value of shipments	\$1,000..	Buildings and other structures rental payments ²	\$1,000..
Total miscellaneous receipts	\$1,000..	Machinery and equipment rental payments ²	\$1,000..
Value of resales	\$1,000..	Cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and other structures ³	\$1,000..
Contract receipts	\$1,000..	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent..
Other miscellaneous receipts	\$1,000..	Cost of purchased services for the repair of machinery and equipment ³	\$1,000..
Primary products specialization ratio	percent..	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent..
Value of primary products shipments made in all industries	\$1,000..	Cost of purchased communications services ³	\$1,000..
Value of primary products shipments made in this industry	\$1,000..	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent..
Value of primary products shipments made in other industries	\$1,000..	Cost of purchased legal services ³	\$1,000..
		Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent..
Coverage ratio	percent..	Cost of purchased accounting and bookkeeping services ³	\$1,000..
		Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent..
Value added	\$1,000..	Cost of purchased advertising services ³	\$1,000..
		Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent..
Total inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000..	Cost of purchased software and other data processing services ³	\$1,000..
Finished goods inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000..	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent..
Work-in-process inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000..	Cost of purchased refuse removal (including hazardous waste) services ³	\$1,000..
Materials and supplies inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000..	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent..

¹For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

²These items are collected in the ASM and estimated for the remaining establishments; therefore, the levels of estimation are higher than for other items in the table.

³Based on ASM sample data.

⁴A response coverage ratio is derived for this item by calculating the ratio of the weighted employment (establishment data multiplied by sample weight) for those ASM establishments that reported to the weighted total employment for all ASM establishments classified in this industry.

Note: The amounts shown for purchased services reflect only those services that establishments purchase from other companies.

Table 4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Employment size class	E ¹	All establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)
		Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311330. CONFECTIONERY MFG FROM PURCHASED CHOCOLATE												
All establishments	-	861	195	32 871	853 160	26 670	52 257	603 027	4 815 479	3 126 892	7 879 752	272 269
Establishments with 1 to 4 employees	5	368	-	736	11 595	623	934	8 687	36 870	28 079	68 754	2 400
Establishments with 5 to 9 employees	4	164	-	1 114	16 602	934	1 266	11 625	41 960	50 008	95 533	3 188
Establishments with 10 to 19 employees	6	134	-	1 806	27 522	1 491	1 956	19 572	69 780	55 209	131 951	4 935
Establishments with 20 to 49 employees	2	96	96	2 830	52 318	2 166	3 233	31 043	178 606	138 980	320 055	9 153
Establishments with 50 to 99 employees	1	32	32	2 178	49 829	1 548	2 774	29 052	121 276	108 685	229 160	7 387
Establishments with 100 to 249 employees	-	30	30	4 733	112 585	3 506	6 422	68 160	452 659	327 940	775 971	19 376
Establishments with 250 to 499 employees	1	20	20	7 602	195 017	6 281	14 392	145 442	823 684	837 914	1 637 910	60 025
Establishments with 500 to 999 employees	-	15	15	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Establishments with 1,000 to 2,499 employees	-	2	2	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Establishments with 2,500 employees or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative records ²	9	176	-	1 138	15 743	957	960	11 156	50 511	43 398	104 897	3 458

¹Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of the figures shown: 1-10 to 19 percent; 2-20 to 29 percent; 3-30 to 39 percent; 4-40 to 49 percent; 5-50 to 59 percent; 6-60 to 69 percent; 7-70 to 79 percent; 8-80 to 89 percent; 9-90 percent or more.

²Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. Data are also included in respective size classes shown.

Table 5. Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS industry or product class code	Industry or primary product class	All establishments	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)
			Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311330	Confectionery mfg from purchased chocolate	861	32 871	853 160	26 670	52 257	603 027	4 815 479	3 126 892	7 879 752	272 269
3113301	Chocolate and chocolate-type confectionery products made from purchased chocolate and packaged for shipment (not retailed at manufacturing establishments)	170	27 322	766 300	22 143	46 151	544 327	4 582 765	2 936 456	7 438 675	256 625
3113302	Retail chocolate and chocolate-type confectionery products made from purchased chocolate	434	3 417	48 511	2 756	3 934	32 421	108 004	82 376	194 017	7 313

Table 6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992

[Includes quantity and value of products of this industry produced by (1) establishments classified in this industry (primary) and (2) establishments classified in other industries (secondary). Transfers of products of this industry from one establishment of a company to another establishment of the same company (interplant transfers) are also included. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product code	Product	1997				1992			
		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments	
				Quantity	Value (\$1,000)			Quantity	Value (\$1,000)
311330	Confectionery products made from purchased chocolate	N	X	X	7 027 945	N	X	X	N
3113301	Chocolate and chocolate-type confectionery products made from purchased chocolate and packaged for shipment (not retailed at manufacturing establishment) @	N	X	X	6 653 316	N	X	X	5 167 290
31133010	Chocolate and chocolate-type confectionery products made from purchased chocolate and packaged for shipment (not retailed at manufacturing establishment)	N	X	X	6 653 316	N	X	X	N
3113301000	Chocolate and chocolate-type confectionery products made from purchased chocolate and packaged for shipment (not retailed at manufacturing establishment) \$	206	X	X	6 653 316	175	X	X	5 167 290
3113302	Chocolate and chocolate-type confectionery products made from purchased chocolate and retailed at same location	N	X	X	149 559	N	X	X	N
31133020	Chocolate and chocolate-type confectionery products made from purchased chocolate and retailed at same location	N	X	X	149 559	N	X	X	N
3113302000	Chocolate and chocolate-type confectionery products made from purchased chocolate and retailed at same location	311	X	X	149 559	N	X	X	N
311330W	Chocolate and chocolate-type confectionery products made from purchased chocolate (packaged for shipment or retailed at same establishment), nsk, total	N	X	X	225 070	N	X	X	N
311330WY	Chocolate and chocolate-type confectionery products made from purchased chocolate (packaged for shipment or retailed at same establishment), nsk, total	N	X	X	225 070	N	X	X	N
311330WYWW	Chocolate and chocolate-type confectionery products made from purchased chocolate (packaged for shipment or retailed at same establishment), nsk, for nonadministrative-record establishments	N	X	X	137 440	N	X	X	N
311330WYWY	Chocolate and chocolate-type confectionery products made from purchased chocolate (packaged for shipment or retailed at same establishment), nsk, for administrative-record establishments	N	X	X	87 630	N	X	X	N

Additional information is available for this item: see Appendix F.
 @ Additional data are available for these codes at the aggregate U.S. level in the Current Industrial Report (CIR) series; see Appendix F for the CIR survey number and title.
 \$ This product is primary to more than one industry; see Appendix F for a listing of the related product codes.

Note: For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: P 10 to 19 percent estimated; a 20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by S.

Table 6b. Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992

[Product classes covered are those that are economically significant and whose production is geographically dispersed, provided dispersion is not approximated by data in Table 2. Also, product classes are not shown if they are miscellaneous or "not specified by kind" classes. Statistics for some states are withheld because they are either less than \$2 million in product class shipments or they disclose data for individual companies in 1997. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanations of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product class code	Product class and geographic area	Value of product shipments (\$1,000)	
		1997	1992
3113301	CHOCOLATE AND CHOCOLATE-TYPE CONFECTIONERY PRODUCTS MADE FROM PURCHASED CHOCOLATE AND PACKAGED FOR SHIPMENT (NOT RETAILED AT MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT) @		
	United States	6 653 316	5 167 290
	California	336 567	253 772
	Florida	2 494	N
	Hawaii	69 889	73 808
	Illinois	1 361 770	1 342 938
	Maryland	6 054	2 470
	Massachusetts	131 881	81 471
	Michigan	27 843	N
	Minnesota	32 292	32 304
	Missouri	64 457	12 800
	New York	112 011	75 738

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6b. Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992—Con.

[Product classes covered are those that are economically significant and whose production is geographically dispersed, provided dispersion is not approximated by data in Table 2. Also, product classes are not shown if they are miscellaneous or "not specified by kind" classes. Statistics for some states are withheld because they are either less than \$2 million in product class shipments or they disclose data for individual companies in 1997. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanations of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product class code	Product class and geographic area	Value of product shipments (\$1,000)	
		1997	1992
3113301	CHOCOLATE AND CHOCOLATE-TYPE CONFECTIONERY PRODUCTS MADE FROM PURCHASED CHOCOLATE AND PACKAGED FOR SHIPMENT (NOT RETAILED AT MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT) @—Con.		
	Ohio	48 745	58 388
	Pennsylvania	1 456 926	1 065 184
	Utah	19 409	19 248
	Washington	37 922	N
	Wisconsin	65 162	55 217
3113302	CHOCOLATE AND CHOCOLATE-TYPE CONFECTIONERY PRODUCTS MADE FROM PURCHASED CHOCOLATE AND RETAILED AT SAME LOCATION		
	United States	149 559	N
	California	19 400	N
	Colorado	2 535	N
	Florida	3 619	N
	Illinois	3 240	N
	Indiana	5 695	N
	Maine	3 405	N
	Massachusetts	9 985	N
	Michigan	13 932	N
	Missouri	4 172	N
	New Hampshire	2 782	N
	New Jersey	8 140	N
	New York	4 201	N
	Ohio	5 407	N
	Pennsylvania	6 906	N
	South Carolina	2 732	N
	Tennessee	6 952	N
	Texas	10 914	N
	Washington	3 595	N
	Wisconsin	8 914	N

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.

@ Additional data are available for these codes at the aggregate U.S. level in the Current Industrial Report (CIR) series; see Appendix F for the CIR survey number and title.

\$ This product is primary to more than one industry; see Appendix F for a listing of the related product codes.

Table 7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1997 and 1992

[Includes quantity and cost of materials consumed or put into production by establishments classified only in this industry. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS material code	Material consumed	1997		1992	
		Quantity	Delivered cost (\$1,000)	Quantity	Delivered cost (\$1,000)
311330	CONFECTIONERY MFG FROM PURCHASED CHOCOLATE				
11100003	Nuts, in shell (including peanuts)	D	D	N	N
31191101	Nutmeats, including peanuts, processed	158.3	165 851	N	N
11100029	Nutmeats, raw	42.1	40 436	N	N
00190045	Fresh and dried fruits	8.9	12 116	N	N
31150000	Milk and milk products	X	293 549	X	N
31122103	High fructose corn syrup (HFCS)(in terms of solids)	41.1	6 781	N	N
31122117	Crystalline fructose (dry fructose)	1.1	474	N	N
31122119	Dextrose and corn syrup, including corn syrup solids (in terms of dry weight)	402.0	53 949	N	N
32510053	Sugar substitutes (mannitol, sorbitol, etc.)	1.6	1 455	N	N
31131003	Sugar, cane and beet (in terms of sugar solids)	739.5	318 574	N	N
31100021	Fats and oils, including shortening	59.5	32 171	N	N
31132003	Chocolate coatings	1,000 s tons..	335 550	N	N
31132005	Unsweetened chocolate (chocolate liquor)	88.6	138 566	N	N
11130007	Cocoa beans	D	D	N	N
31132007	Cocoa, pressed cake and powder	920.1	14 845	N	N
31132009	Cocoa butter	D	D	N	N
31134003	Chewing gum base including chicle	X	-	X	N
32510063	Essential oils and flavors, synthetic	X	19 754	X	N
001900A1	Packaging paper and plastics film, coated and laminated	X	315 796	X	N
33299901	Aluminum foil packaging products, converted or rolls and sheets	X	23 826	X	N
32221001	Paperboard containers, boxes, and corrugated paperboard	X	191 175	X	N
32610029	Plastics containers	X	18 481	X	N
32721301	Glass containers	X	530	X	N
33243101	Metal cans, can lids and ends	X	9 281	X	N
00970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies	X	217 329	X	N
00971000	Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies, n.s.k.	X	298 479	X	N

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.

Note: For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: P 10 to 19 percent estimated; a 20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by S.

Appendix A.

Explanation of Terms

BEGINNING- AND END-OF-YEAR INVENTORIES

Respondents were asked to report their beginning-of-year and end-of-year inventories at cost or market. Effective with the 1982 Economic Census, this change to a uniform instruction for reporting inventories was introduced for all sector reports. Prior to 1982, respondents were permitted to value inventories using any generally accepted accounting method (FIFO, LIFO, market, to name a few). Beginning in 1982, LIFO users were asked to first report inventory values prior to the LIFO adjustment and then to report the LIFO reserve and the LIFO value after adjustment for the reserve.

Inventory Data by Stage of Fabrication

Total inventories and three detailed components (1) finished goods, (2) work-in-process, and (3) materials, supplies, fuels, etc., were collected.

When using inventory data by stage of fabrication for “all industries” and at the three-digit subsector level, it should be noted that an item treated as a finished product by an establishment in one industry may be reported as a raw material by an establishment in a different industry. For example, the finished-product inventories of a steel mill would be reported as raw materials by a stamping plant. Such differences are present in the inventory figures by stage of fabrication shown for all publication levels.

COST OF MATERIALS

This term refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed, whether purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

Included in this item are:

1. Cost of parts, components, containers, etc.—Includes all raw materials, semifinished goods, parts, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year.
2. Cost of products bought and sold in the same condition.

3. Cost of fuels consumed for heat and power—Includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed, whether purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.
4. Cost of purchased electricity—The cost of purchased electric energy represents the amount actually used during the year for heat and power. In addition, information was collected on the quantity of electric energy generated by the establishment and the quantity of electric energy sold or transferred to other plants of the same company.
5. Cost of contract work—This term applies to work done by others on materials furnished by the manufacturing establishment. The actual cost of the material is to be reported on the cost of materials, parts, and containers line of this item. The term “Contract Work” refers to the fee a company pays to another company to perform a service.

Specific Materials Consumed

In addition to the total cost of materials, which every establishment was required to report, information also was collected for most manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. The inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. If less than \$25,000 of a listed material was consumed by an establishment, the cost data could be reported in the “Cost of all other materials...,” Census material code 00970099. Also, the cost of materials for small establishments for which administrative records or short forms were used was imputed into the “Materials not specified by kind,” Census materials code 00971000.

Duplication in Cost of Materials and Value of Shipment

The aggregate of the cost of materials and value of shipments figures for industry groups and for all manufacturing industries includes large amounts of duplication since the products of some industries are used as materials by others. This duplication results, in part, from the addition of related industries representing successive

stages in the production of a finished manufactured product. Examples are the addition of flour mills to bakeries in the food group and the addition of pulp mills to paper mills in the paper and allied products group of industries. Estimates of the overall extent of this duplication indicate that the value of manufactured products exclusive of such duplication (the value of finished manufactures) tends to approximate two-thirds of the total value of products reported in the survey.

Duplication of products within individual industries is significant within a number of industry groups, e.g., machinery and transportation industries. These industries frequently include complete machinery and their parts. In this case, the parts made for original equipment are materials consumed for assembly plants in the same industry.

Even when no significant amount of duplication is involved, value of shipments figures are deficient as measures of the relative economic importance of individual manufacturing industries or geographic areas because of the wide variation in ratio of materials, labor, and other processing costs of value of shipments, both among industries and within the same industry.

Before 1962, cost of materials and value of shipments were not published for some industries which included considerable duplication. Since then, these data have been published for all industries at the U.S. level and beginning in 1964, for all geographic levels.

COST OF PURCHASED SERVICES

Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) establishments were requested to provide information on the cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and other structures, the repair of machinery, communication services, legal services, accounting and bookkeeping services, advertising, software and other data processing services, and refuse removal. Each of these items reflects the costs paid directly by the establishment and excludes salaries paid to employees of the establishment for these services.

Included in the cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and machinery are payments made for all maintenance and repair work on buildings and equipment. Payments made to other establishments of the same company and for repair and maintenance of any leased property also are included. Extensive repairs or reconstruction that was capitalized is considered capital expenditures and is, therefore, excluded from this item. Repair and maintenance costs provided by an owner as part of a rental contract or incurred directly by an establishment in using its own work force also are excluded.

Included in the cost of purchased advertising services are payments for printing, media coverage, and other advertising services and materials.

Included in the cost of purchased software and other data processing services are all purchases by the establishment from other companies. Excluded are services provided by other establishments of the same company (such as by a separate data processing unit).

Included in the cost of purchased refuse removal services are all costs of refuse removal services paid by the establishment, including costs for hazardous waste removal or treatment. Excluded are all costs included in rental payments or as capital expenditures.

Response Coverage Ratio

A response coverage ratio is a measure of the extent to which respondents report for an item. The estimate is made by calculating the ratio value of the weighted total employment data for all the ASM establishments that report the item to the weighted total employment data for all ASM establishments classified in an industry (reporters and non-reporters).

DEPRECIATION CHARGES FOR FIXED ASSETS

This item includes depreciation and amortization charged during the year against assets. Depreciation charged against fixed assets acquired since the beginning of the year and against assets sold or retired during the year are components of this category. Respondents were requested to make certain that they did not report accumulated depreciation.

EMPLOYEES

This item includes all full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments during any part of the pay period which included the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employees" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average for the payroll periods including the 12th of March, May, August, and November.

Production Workers

This item includes workers (up through the line-supervisor level) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, receiving, storing, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping (but not delivering), maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e.g., power plant), recordkeeping, and other services closely associated with these production operations at the establishment covered by the report. Employees above the working-supervisor level are excluded from this item.

All Other Employees

This item covers nonproduction employees of the manufacturing establishment including those engaged in factory supervision above the line-supervisor level. It

includes sales (including driver-salespersons), sales delivery (highway truck drivers and their helpers), advertising, credit, collection, installation and servicing of own products, clerical and routine office functions, executive, purchasing, financing, legal, personnel (including cafeteria, medical, etc.), professional, and technical employees. Also included are employees on the payroll of the manufacturing establishment engaged in the construction of major additions or alterations utilized as a separate work force.

FRINGE BENEFITS

Fringe benefits are divided into legally required expenditures and payments for voluntary programs. The legally required portion consists primarily of Federal old age and survivors' insurance, unemployment compensation, and workers' compensation. Payments for voluntary programs include all programs not specifically required by legislation whether they were employer initiated or the result of collective bargaining. They include the employer portion of such plans as insurance premiums, premiums for supplemental accident and sickness insurance, pension plans, supplemental unemployment compensation, welfare plans, stock purchase plans on which the employer payment is not subject to withholding tax, and deferred profit-sharing plans. They exclude such items as company-operated cafeterias, in-plant medical services, free parking lots, discounts on employee purchases, and uniforms and work clothing for employees.

GROSS BOOK VALUE OF DEPRECIABLE ASSETS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR (BOY) AND END OF YEAR (EOY)

Total value of depreciable assets is collected on all census forms. It shows the value of depreciable assets for the beginning of year and end of year. The data encompass all fixed depreciable assets on the books of establishments. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, machinery, and equipment (production, office, and transportation equipment) for which depreciation reserves are maintained. Excluded are nondepreciable capital assets including inventories and intangible assets, such as timber and mineral rights.

The definition of fixed depreciable assets is consistent with the definition of capital expenditures. For example, expenditures include actual capital outlays during the year rather than the final value of equipment put in place and buildings completed during the year. Accordingly, the value of assets at the end of the year includes the value of construction in progress.

In addition, respondents were requested to make certain that assets at the beginning of the year plus capital expenditures, less retirements, equaled assets at the end of the year.

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND COMPANIES

A separate report was required for each manufacturing establishment (plant) with one employee or more. An establishment is defined as a single physical location where manufacturing is performed. A company, on the other hand, is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

If the company operated at different physical locations, even if the individual locations were producing the same line of goods, a separate report was requested for each location. If the company operated in two or more distinct lines of manufacturing at the same location, a separate report was requested for each activity.

An establishment not in operation for any portion of the year was requested to return the report form with the proper notation in the "Operational Status" section of the form. In addition, the establishment was requested to report data on any employees, capital expenditures, inventories, or shipments from inventories during the year.

PAYROLL

This item includes the gross earnings of all employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments paid in the calendar year. Respondents were told they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax. It includes all forms of compensation, such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' social security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of corporations; it excludes payments to proprietors or partners of unincorporated concerns. Also excluded are payments to members of Armed Forces and pensioners carried on the active payrolls of manufacturing establishments.

The census definition of payrolls is identical to that recommended to all Federal statistical agencies by the Office of Management and Budget. It should be noted that this definition does not include employers' social security contributions or other nonpayroll labor costs, such as employees' pension plans, group insurance premiums, and workers' compensation.

The ASM provides estimates of employers' total supplemental labor costs (those required by Federal and state laws and those incurred voluntarily or as part of collective bargaining agreements).

PRODUCT CODES AND CLASSES OF PRODUCTS

NAICS United States industries are identified by a six-digit code, in contrast to the four-digit SIC code. The longer code accommodates the large number of sectors and allows more flexibility in designing subsectors. Each

product or service is assigned a ten-digit code. The product coding structure represents an extension by the Census Bureau of the six-digit industry classifications of the manufacturing and mining sectors. The classification system operates so that the industrial coverage is progressively narrower with the successive addition of digits. This is illustrated as follows:

NAICS level	NAICS code	Description
Industry	33461	Manufacturing and reproduction of magnetic and optical media
U.S. industry	334612	Reproduction of software
Product class	3346120	Prerecorded compact disc (except software), tape, and record reproducing
BLS link code	3346120X	
Product code	3346120XXX	

As in previous censuses, data were collected for most industries on the quantity and value of individual products shipped. In the 1997 census program, information was collected on the output of almost 10,000 individual product items.

In the new system, there are about 1,500 product classes (seven-digit codes), about 6,000 census products (ten-digit codes), and an additional 3,700 CIR products (ten-digit codes). The ten-digit products are considered the primary products of the industry with the same first six digits.

The list of products for which separate information was collected was prepared after consultation with industry and government representatives. Comparability with previous figures was given considerable weight in the selection of product categories so that comparable 1992 information is presented for most products.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if quantity was not significant or could not be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected.

Shipments include both commercial shipments and transfers of products to other plants of the same company. For industries in which a considerable portion of the total shipments is transferred to other plants of the same company, separate information on interplant transfers also was collected. Moreover, for products that are used to a large degree within the same establishment as materials or components in the fabrication of other products, total production and often consumption of the item within the plant (quantity produced and consumed) was collected. Typically, the information on production also was collected for products for which there are significant differences between total production and shipments in a given year because of wide fluctuations in finished goods inventories. Other measures of output of products with long production cycles were used as appropriate and feasible.

PRIMARY PRODUCT CLASS CODE

This file presents selected statistics for establishments according to their degree of specialization in products primary to their industry. This field contains either the six-digit North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) industry code corresponding to all establishments in the industry, or the seven-digit NAICS product class code for all establishments within the industry that are specialized in a particular product class. Product class specialization is determined by evaluating the ratio of the largest primary product class shipments to total product shipments (primary plus secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishment.

PRODUCTION-WORKER HOURS

This item covers hours worked or paid for at the plant, including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave.

QUANTITY OF ELECTRIC ENERGY CONSUMED FOR HEAT AND POWER

Data on the cost of purchased electric energy were collected on all census forms. However, data on the quantity of purchased electric energy were collected only on the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) form. In addition, information is collected on the quantity of electric energy generated by the establishment and the quantity of electric energy sold or transferred to other plants of the same company.

RENTAL PAYMENTS

Total rental payments are collected on all census forms. However, the breakdown between rental payments for buildings and other structures and rental payments for machinery and equipment is collected only on the ASM forms. This item includes rental payments for the use of all items for which depreciation reserves would be maintained if they were owned by the establishment, e.g., structures and buildings, and production, office, and transportation equipment. Excluded are royalties and other payments for the use of intangibles and depletable assets and land rents where separable.

When an establishment of a multiestablishment company was charged rent by another part of the same company for the use of assets owned by the company, it was instructed to exclude that cost from rental payments. However, the book value (original cost) of these company-owned assets was to be reported as assets of the establishment at the end of the year.

If there were assets at an establishment rented from another company and the rents were paid centrally by the head office of the establishment, the company was instructed to report these rental payments as if they were paid directly by the establishment.

RETIREMENTS OF DEPRECIABLE ASSETS

Included in this item is the gross value of assets sold, retired, scrapped, destroyed, etc., during the calendar year. When a complete operation or establishment changed ownership, the respondent was instructed to report the value of the assets sold at the original cost as recorded in the books of the seller. The respondent also was requested to report retirements of equipment or structures owned by a parent company that the establishment was using as if it were a tenant.

TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES (NEW AND USED)

For establishments in operation and any known plants under construction, manufacturers were asked to report their new and used expenditures for (1) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments and (2) machinery and equipment used for replacement and additions to plant capacity if they were of the type for which depreciation accounts were ordinarily maintained.

Totals for expenditures include the costs of assets leased from nonmanufacturing concerns through capital leases. New facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations are excluded. Also excluded are expenditures for land and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses.

For any equipment or structure transferred for the use of the reporting establishment by the parent company or one of its subsidiaries, the value at which it was transferred to the establishment was to be reported. If an establishment changed ownership during the year, the cost of the fixed assets (building and equipment) was to be reported.

VALUE ADDED

This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments (products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered). The result of this calculation is adjusted by the addition of value added by merchandising operations (i.e., the difference between the sales value and the cost of merchandise sold without further manufacture, processing, or assembly) plus the net change in finished goods and work-in-process between the beginning- and end-of-year inventories.

For those industries where value of production is collected instead of value of shipments, value added is adjusted only for the change in work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of year. For those

industries where value of work done is collected, the value added does not include an adjustment for the change in finished goods or work-in-process inventories.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the figure for value of shipments that results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

VALUE OF SHIPMENTS

This item covers the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts, such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sales of products bought and sold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from material owned by it, whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value, including not only the direct cost of production but also a reasonable proportion of “all other costs” (including company overhead) and profit.

In addition to the value for NAICS defined products, aggregates of the following categories of miscellaneous receipts are reported as part of a total establishment’s value of product shipments:

1. Reported contract work—Receipts for work or services that a plant performed for others on their materials.
2. Value of resales—Sales of products brought and sold without further manufacture, processing, or assembly.
3. Other miscellaneous receipts—Such as repair work, installation, sales of scrap, etc.

Industry primary product value of shipments represents one of the three components of value of shipments. These components are:

1. Primary products value of shipments.
2. Secondary product value of shipments.
3. Total miscellaneous receipts.

Primary product shipments is used in the calculations of industry specialization ratio and industry coverage ratio. The term “Value of primary products shipments made in this industry” is used in this publication and refers to the same data.

Duplication in Cost of Materials and Value of Shipment

The aggregate of the cost of materials and value of shipments figures for industry groups and for all manufacturing industries includes large amounts of duplication since the products of some industries are used as materials by others. This duplication results, in part, from the addition of related industries representing successive stages in the production of a finished manufactured product. Examples are the addition of flour mills to bakeries in the food group and the addition of pulp mills to paper mills in the paper and allied products group of industries. Estimates of the overall extent of this duplication indicate that the value of manufactured products exclusive of such duplication (the value of finished manufactures) tends to approximate two-thirds of the total value of products reported in the annual survey.

Duplication of products within individual industries is significant within a number of industry groups, e.g., machinery and transportation industries. These industries frequently include complete machinery and their parts. In this case, the parts made for original equipment are materials consumed for assembly plants in the same industry.

Even when no significant amount of duplication is involved, value of shipments figures are deficient as measures of the relative economic importance of individual manufacturing industries or geographic areas because of the wide variation in ratio of materials, labor, and other processing costs of value of shipments, both among industries and within the same industry.

Before 1962, cost of materials and value of shipments were not published for some industries which included considerable duplication. Since then, these data have been published for all industries at the U.S. level and beginning in 1964, for all geographic levels.

Specialization and Coverage Ratios

These items are not collected on the report forms but are derived from the data shown in Table 3. An establishment is classified in a particular industry if its shipments of primary products of that industry exceed in value its shipments of the products of any other single industry.

An establishment's shipments include those products assigned to an industry (primary products), those considered primary to other industries (secondary products), and receipts for miscellaneous activities (merchandising, contract work, resales, etc.). Specialization and coverage ratios have been developed to measure the relationship of primary product shipments to the data on shipments for the industry shown in Tables 1a through 5 and data on product shipments shown in Tables 6a and 6b.

Specialization ratio represents the ratio of primary product shipments to total product shipments (primary and secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishments classified in the industry.

Coverage ratio represents the ratio of primary products shipped by the establishments classified in the industry to the total shipments of such products that are shipped by all manufacturing establishments wherever classified.

Appendix B.

NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions

311330 CONFECTIONERY MANUFACTURING FROM PURCHASED CHOCOLATE

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing chocolate confectioneries from chocolate produced elsewhere. Included in this industry are establishments primarily engaged in retailing chocolate confectionery products not for immediate consumption made on the premises from chocolate made elsewhere.

The data published with NAICS code 311330 include the following SIC industries:

- 2064 Candy and other confectionery products and chewing gum (pt)
- 5441 Candy, nut, and confectionery stores (pt)

This definition comes from the 1997 NAICS Manual. However, for this industry, the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing did not fully implement the conversion to

NAICS. Data for NAICS industry 311330 do not include establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of chocolate products made from purchased chocolate. The NAICS definitions will be fully implemented with the 2002 Economic Census.

3113301 Chocolate and Chocolate-Type Confectionery Retail - Manufacturer

Establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of consumer-type chocolate and chocolate-type confectionery products not for immediate consumption made on the premises from chocolate produced elsewhere.

3113302 Chocolate and Chocolate-Type Confectionery - Manufacturer

Establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of consumer-type chocolate and chocolate-type confectionery products from chocolate produced elsewhere.

Appendix C.

Coverage and Methodology

MAIL/NONMAIL UNIVERSE

The manufacturing universe includes about 400,000 establishments. This number includes those industries in the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) definition of manufacturing, but not those industries leaving the manufacturing sector in the classification change. The amounts of information requested from manufacturing establishments were dependent upon a number of factors. The more important considerations were the size of the company and whether it was included in the annual survey of manufactures (ASM). The methods of obtaining information for the various subsets of the universe to arrive at the aggregate figures shown in the publication are described below:

1. Small single-establishment companies not sent a report form.

Approximately 40 percent of the manufacturing establishments were small single-establishment companies that were excused from filing a census report. Selection of these establishments was based on two factors: annual payroll and our ability to assign the correct six-digit NAICS industry classification to the establishment. For each four-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) industry code, an annual payroll cutoff was determined. These cutoffs were derived so that the establishments with payroll less than the cutoff were expected to account for no more than 3 percent of the value of shipments for the industry. Generally, all single-establishment companies with less than 5 employees were excused, while all establishments with more than 20 employees were mailed forms. Establishments below the cutoff that could not be directly assigned a six-digit NAICS code were mailed a classification report which requested information for assigning NAICS industry codes. Establishments below the cutoff that could be directly assigned a six-digit NAICS code were excused from filing any report. For below cutoff establishments, information on the physical location, payroll, and receipts was obtained from the administrative records of other Federal agencies under special arrangements that safeguarded their confidentiality.

Estimates of data for these small establishments were developed using industry averages in conjunction with the administrative information. The value of shipments and cost of materials were not distributed among specific products and materials for these

establishments but were included in the product and material “not specified by kind” (nsc) categories.

The industry classification codes included in the administrative-record files were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. As a result, an indeterminate number of establishments were erroneously coded to a four-digit SIC industry and then erroneously re-coded to a six-digit NAICS industry. This was especially true whenever there was a relatively fine line of demarcation between industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity.

Sometimes the administrative-record cases had only two- or three-digit SIC group classification codes available in the files. For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, these establishments were sent a separate classification form, which requested information on the products and services of the establishment. This form was used to code many of these establishments to the appropriate six-digit NAICS level. Establishments that did not return the classification form were coded later to those six-digit NAICS industries identified as “All other” industries within the given subsector.

As a result of these situations, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified by industry. However, such possible misclassification has no significant effect on the statistics other than on the number of companies and establishments.

The total establishment count for individual industries should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the count of total number of establishments.

2. Establishments sent a report form.

The establishments covered in the mail canvass were divided into three groups:

- a. ASM sample establishments.

This group accounts for approximately 15 percent of all manufacturing establishments. The ASM panel covers all the units of large manufacturing establishments as well as a sample of the medium and smaller establishments. The probability of selection was proportionate to size. For more information, see the Description of the ASM Survey Sample.

In an economic census year, the ASM report form (MA-1000) replaces the first page of the regular census form for those establishments included in the ASM. In addition to information on employment, payroll, and other items normally requested on the regular census form, establishments in the ASM sample were requested to supply additional information on gross book value of assets and capital expenditures. ASM establishments were also requested to provide information on retirements, depreciation, rental payments, and supplemental labor costs. For establishments not included in the ASM, these additional items were estimated using relationships observed in the ASM establishment data. The census statistics for these variables are a sum of the ASM establishment data and the estimated data for non-ASM establishments. ASM establishments were also requested to provide information for selected purchased services. The census statistics for the purchased service items were derived solely from the ASM establishments. See Appendix A, Explanation of Terms for an explanation of these items. The census part of the report form is 1 of 220 versions containing product, material, and special inquiries. The diversity of manufacturing activities necessitated the use of this many forms to canvass the 480 manufacturing industries. Each form was developed for a group of related industries.

Appearing on each form was a list of products primary to the group of related industries as well as secondary products and miscellaneous services that establishments classified in these industries were likely to perform. Respondents were requested to identify the products, the value of each product, and, in many cases, the quantity of the product shipped during the survey year. Space also was provided for the respondent to describe products not specifically identified on the form.

The report form also contained a materials-consumed inquiry which varied from form to form depending on the industries being canvassed. The respondents were asked to review a list of materials generally used in their production processes. From this list, each establishment was requested to identify those materials consumed during the survey year, the cost of each, and, in certain cases, the quantity consumed. Once again, space was provided for the respondent to describe significant materials not identified on the form.

A wide variety of special inquiries was included to measure activities peculiar to a given industry, such as operations performed and equipment used.

b. Large and medium establishments (non-ASM).

Approximately 30 percent of all manufacturing establishments were included in this group. A variable cutoff, based on administrative-record payroll data and determined on an industry-by-industry basis, was used to select those establishments that were to receive 1 of the 220 economic census – manufacturing regular forms. The first page, requesting establishment data for items such as employment and payroll, was standard but did not contain the detailed statistics included on the ASM form. The product, material, and special inquiry sections supplied were based on the historical industry classification of the establishment.

c. Small single-establishment companies (non-ASM).

This group includes approximately 15 percent of all manufacturing establishments. For those industries where application of the variable cutoff for administrative-record cases resulted in a large number of small establishments being included in the mail canvass, an abbreviated or short form was used. These establishments received 1 of the 31 versions of the short form, which requested summary product and material data and totals but no details on employment, payroll, cost of materials, inventories, and capital expenditures.

Use of the short form has no adverse effect on published totals for the industry statistics because the same data were collected on the short form as on the long form. However, detailed information on products and materials consumed was not collected on the short form; thus, its use would increase the value of the nsk categories.

INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION OF ESTABLISHMENTS

Each of the establishments covered in the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing was classified in 1 of 480 industries (473 manufacturing industries and 7 former manufacturing industries) in accordance with the industry definitions in the 1997 NAICS Manual. This is the first edition of the NAICS Manual and it is a major change from the 1987 SIC Manual that was used previously. Appendix A of the 1997 NAICS Manual notes the comparability between the 1987 SIC and 1997 NAICS classification systems. When applicable, Appendix G of this report shows the product class and product comparability between the two systems for data in this report.

In the NAICS system, an industry is generally defined as a group of establishments that have similar production processes. To the extent practical, the system uses supply-based or production-oriented concepts in defining industries. The resulting group of establishments must be significant in terms of number, value added by manufacture, value of shipments, and number of employees.

The coding system works in such a way that the definitions progressively become narrower with successive additions of numerical digits. In the manufacturing sector for 1997, there are 21 subsectors (three-digit NAICS), 86 industry groups (four-digit NAICS), 184 NAICS industries (five-digit NAICS) that are comparable with Canadian and Mexican classification, and 473 U.S. industries (six-digit NAICS). This represents an expansion of the four-digit SIC-based U.S. industries from 459 in 1987. Product classes and products of the manufacturing industries have been assigned codes based on the industry from which they originate. In the new system, there are about 1,500 product classes (seven-digit codes), about 6,000 census products, and an additional 3,700 CIR products (ten-digit codes). The ten-digit products are considered the primary products of the industry with the same first six digits. These counts do not include the seven former manufacturing industries that are included in the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing.

For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, all establishments were classified in particular industries based on the products they produced. If an establishment made products of more than one industry, it was classified in the industry with the largest product value. For 1997, there were no “resistance rules” or “frozen industries.”

In ASM years, establishments included in the ASM sample with certainty weights are reclassified by industry only if the change in the primary activity from the prior year is significant or if the change has occurred for 2 successive years. This procedure prevents reclassification when there are minor shifts in product mix.

In ASM years, establishments included in the ASM sample with noncertainty weight are not shifted from one industry classification to another. They are retained in the industry where they were classified in the base census year. However, in the following census year, these ASM plants are allowed to shift from one industry to another.

The results of these rules covering the switching of plants from one industry classification to another are that some industries comprise different mixes of establishments in different survey years. Hence, comparisons between prior-year and current-year published totals, particularly at the six-digit NAICS level, should be viewed with caution. This is particularly true for the comparison between the data shown for a census year versus the data shown for the previous ASM year.

As previously noted, the small establishments that may have been misclassified by industry are usually administrative-record cases whose industry codes were assigned on the basis of incomplete descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. Such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than on the number of companies and establishments.

Establishments frequently make products classified both in their industry (primary products) and other industries (secondary products). Industry statistics (employment, payroll, value added by manufacture, value of shipments, etc.) reflect the activities of the establishments which may make both primary and secondary products. Product statistics, however, represent the output of all establishments without regard for the classification of the producing establishment. For this reason, when relating the industry statistics, especially the value of shipments, to the product statistics, the composition of the industry’s output should be considered.

The extent to which industry and product statistics may be matched with each other is measured by the primary product specialization ratio and the coverage ratio. The primary product specialization ratio is the proportion of industry shipments accounted for by the primary products of establishments classified in the industry. The coverage ratio is the proportion of product shipments accounted for by establishments classified in the industry.

ESTABLISHMENT BASIS OF REPORTING

The economic census – manufacturing is conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each location or establishment. The ASM also is conducted on an establishment basis, but separate reports are filed for just those establishments selected in the sample. Companies engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location are requested to submit separate reports if the plant records permit such a separation and if the activities are substantial in size.

In 1997, as in earlier years, a minimum size limit was set for inclusion of establishments in the census. All establishments employing one person or more at any time during the census year are included. The same size limitation has applied since 1947 in censuses and annual surveys of manufactures. In the 1939 and earlier censuses, establishments with less than \$5,000 value of products were excluded. The change in the minimum size limit in 1947 does not appreciably affect the historical comparability of the census figures except for data on number of establishments for a few industries.

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing excludes data for central administrative offices (CAOs). These would include separately operated administrative offices, warehouses, garages, and other auxiliary units that service manufacturing establishments of the same company. These data are published in a separate report series.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASM SURVEY SAMPLE

The annual survey of manufactures (ASM) sample is drawn for the second survey year after a census. The most recent sample was drawn for the 1994 survey year based on the 1992 Census of Manufactures. This sample will be in place through the 1998 ASM.

In 1992, there were approximately 370,000 individual manufacturing establishments. For sample efficiency and cost considerations, the 1992 manufacturing population was partitioned into two components for developing estimates within the ASM; a mail stratum and a nonmail stratum.

Mail stratum. The mail stratum of the survey is comprised of larger single-location manufacturing companies and all manufacturing establishments of multiunit companies (companies that operate at more than one physical location). Approximately 230,000 of the 370,000 establishments in the 1992 census were assigned to the mail stratum. On an annual basis, the mail stratum is supplemented with larger, newly active single-location companies identified from a list provided by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and new manufacturing locations of multiunit companies identified from the Census Bureau's Company Organization Survey (COS).

For the 1994 survey, a new sample of approximately 58,000 individual establishments was selected from the mail stratum assembled from the 1992 census. Supplemental samples representing both 1993 and 1994 births (newly active establishments that were not included in the 1992 census) were also selected. Establishments selected for the sample are mailed an ASM survey questionnaire for each year through 1998.

The 1994-98 ASM sample design is similar to the one used since 1984. Companies in the 1992 Census of Manufactures with manufacturing shipments of at least \$500 million were defined as company certainties. For these large companies, each manufacturing establishment is included in the mail sample. For the 1994-98 sample, there are approximately 650 certainty companies collectively accounting for over 18,000 establishments.

For the remaining portion of the mail component of the survey, the establishment was defined as the sample unit. All establishments with 250 employees or more were defined as employment certainties. In addition, all establishments producing products in SIC 3571 (Electronic Computers) were defined as certainties. Across these three arbitrary certainty classes, there were approximately 25,000 establishments included in the sample with certainty. Collectively, these certainty establishments accounted for approximately 80 percent of the total value of shipments in the 1992 Census of Manufactures.

Smaller establishments in the remaining portion of the mail stratum were sampled with probabilities ranging from .02 to 1.00. The initial probabilities of selection assigned to these establishments were proportionate to a measure-of-size determined for each establishment. The measure-of-size was a function of the establishment's 1992 industry classification, its 1992 product class data, and the historical variability of the year-to-year estimates of the product class estimates. For each product class (1,755) and four-digit industry (459), a desired reliability

constraint was specified. Using a technique developed by Dr. James R. Chromy of the Research Triangle Institute, the initial establishment probabilities were optimized such that the expected sample satisfied all industry and product class reliability constraints while the sample size was minimized. This technique reduces the likelihood of selecting nonrepresentative samples for individual product classes or industries.

This method of assigning probabilities based on product class shipments is motivated by our primary desire to produce reliable estimates of both product class and industry shipments. The high correlation between shipments and employment, value-added, and other general statistics assures that these variables will also be well represented by the sample. The actual sample selection procedure uses an independent chance of selection method (Poisson sampling) which permits us to prevent small establishments from being selected in consecutive samples without introducing a bias into the survey estimates.

Nonmail component. The initial nonmail component of the survey was comprised of approximately 140,000 small, single-establishment companies that were tabulated as administrative records in the 1992 Census of Manufactures. The nonmail stratum is also supplemented annually using the list of newly active single-location companies provided by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and payroll cutoffs. Companies with payroll below the payroll cutoff are added to the nonmail stratum. For this portion of the population, sampling is not used. The data for this group are estimated based on selected information obtained annually from the administrative records of the IRS and Social Security Administration (SSA). This administrative information, which includes payroll, total employment, industry classification, and physical location, is obtained under conditions which safeguard the confidentiality of both tax and census records.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASM ESTIMATING PROCEDURE

Most of the ASM estimates derived for the mail stratum are computed using a difference estimator. At the establishment level, there is a strong correlation between the current-year data values and the corresponding 1992 (base) data values. Therefore, within the mailed stratum, for each item at each level of aggregation, an estimate of the "difference" between the current year and the base year is computed from sample cases and added to the corresponding base-year values. For the 1993-1997 ASM estimates, the 1992 Census of Manufactures values serve as the base year. For the 1998 ASM, the base will be updated to be the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing.

Due to the positive year-to-year correlation, estimates derived using this methodology are generally more reliable than comparable estimates developed from the current sample data alone. Estimates for the capital expenditures variables are not generated using the difference

estimator because the year-to-year correlations are considerably weaker. The standard linear estimator is used for these variables.

For the nonmail stratum, estimates for payroll and employment are directly tabulated from the administrative-record data provided by IRS and SSA. Estimates of data other than payroll and employment are developed from industry averages. Although the nonmail stratum contains approximately 170,000 individual establishments in 1994, it accounts for less than 2 percent of the estimate for total value of shipments at the total manufacturing level.

Corresponding estimates for the mail and nonmail components are combined to produce the estimates included in this publication.

QUALIFICATIONS OF THE ASM DATA

The estimates developed from the sample are apt to differ somewhat from the results of a survey covering all companies in the sample lists but otherwise conducted under essentially the same conditions as the actual sample survey. The estimates of the magnitude of the sampling errors (the difference between the estimates obtained and the results theoretically obtained from a comparable, complete-coverage survey) are provided by the standard errors of estimates.

The particular sample selected for the ASM is one of many similar probability samples that, by chance, might have been selected under the same specifications. Each of the possible samples would yield somewhat different sets of results, and the standard errors are measures of the variation of all the possible sample estimates around the theoretically comparable, complete-coverage values.

Estimates of the standard errors have been computed from the sample data for selected ASM statistics in this report. They are represented in the form of relative standard errors (the standard errors divided by the estimated values to which they refer).

In conjunction with its associated estimate, the relative standard error may be used to define confidence intervals (ranges that would include the comparable, complete-coverage value for specified percentages of all the possible samples).

The complete-coverage value would be included in the range:

From one standard error below to one standard error above the derived estimate for about two-thirds of all possible samples.

From two standard errors below to two standard errors above the derived estimate for about 19 out of 20 of all possible samples.

From three standard errors below to three standard errors above the derived estimate for nearly all samples.

An inference that the comparable, complete-survey result would be within the indicated ranges would be correct in approximately the relative frequencies shown. Those proportions, therefore, may be interpreted as defining the confidence that the estimates from a particular sample would differ from complete-coverage results by as much as one, two, or three standard errors, respectively.

For example, suppose an estimated total is shown at 50,000 with an associated relative standard error of 2 percent, that is, a standard error of 1,000 (2 percent of 50,000). There is approximately 67 percent confidence that the interval 49,000 to 51,000 includes the complete-coverage total, about 95 percent confidence that the interval 48,000 to 52,000 includes the complete-coverage total, and almost certain confidence that the interval 47,000 to 53,000 includes the complete-coverage total.

In addition to the sample errors, the estimates are subject to various response and operational errors: errors of collection, reporting, coding, transcription, imputation for nonresponse, etc. These operational errors also would occur if a complete canvass were to be conducted under the same conditions as the survey. Explicit measures of their effects generally are not available. However, it is believed that most of the important operational errors were detected and corrected during the Census Bureau's review of the data for reasonableness and consistency. The small operational errors usually remain. To some extent, they are compensating in the aggregated totals shown. When important operational errors were detected too late to correct the estimates, the data were suppressed or were specifically qualified in the tables.

As derived, the estimated standard errors included part of the effect of the operational errors. The total errors, which depend upon the joint effect of the sampling and operational errors, are usually of the order of size indicated by the standard error, or moderately higher. However, for particular estimates, the total error may considerably exceed the standard errors shown. Any figures shown in the tables in this publication having an associated standard error exceeding 15 percent may be combined with higher level totals, creating a broader aggregate, which then may be of acceptable reliability.

DATA FROM THE CURRENT INDUSTRIAL REPORTS (CIR)

The CIR program provides product statistics for selected manufacturing industries at the U.S. level annually and, in some cases, monthly and/or quarterly. When detail product data are collected in the CIR, they are not also collected in the census. However, the annual CIR data are included in the census Product Summary report.

The CIR program uses a unified data collection, processing, and publication system. The Census Bureau updates the survey panels for most reports annually and reconciles the estimates to the results of the broader-based annual survey of manufactures and the economic

census – manufacturing. The economic census – manufacturing provides a complete list of all producers of the products covered by the CIR program and serves as the primary source for CIR sampling. Where a small number of producers exist, CIR surveys cover all known producers of a product. However, when the number of producers is large, cutoff and random sampling techniques are used. Surveys are continually reviewed and modified to provide the most up-to-date information on products produced. While the CIR program includes both mandatory and voluntary surveys, the annual data are mandatory.

DUPLICATION IN COST OF MATERIALS AND VALUE OF SHIPMENTS

Data for cost of materials and value of shipments include varying amounts of duplication, especially at higher levels of aggregation. This is because the products of one establishment may be the materials of another. The value added statistics avoid this duplication and are, for most purposes, the best measure for comparing the relative economic importance of industries and geographic areas.

VALUE OF INDUSTRY SHIPMENTS COMPARED WITH VALUE OF PRODUCT SHIPMENTS

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing shows value of shipments data for industries and products. In the industry statistics tables and files, these data represent the total value of shipments of all establishments classified in a particular industry. The data include the shipments of the products classified in the industry (primary to the industry), products classified in other industries (secondary to the industry), and miscellaneous receipts (repair work, sale of scrap, research and development, installation receipts, and resales). Value of product shipments shown in the products statistics tables and files represent the total value of all products shipped that are classified as primary to an industry regardless of the classification of the producing establishment.

Appendix D. Geographic Notes

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix E. Metropolitan Areas

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix F. Footnotes for Products Statistics and Materials Consumed by Kind

Part 1. Products Statistics (Tables 6a and 6b)

NAICS product code	Footnote
@3113301	For additional detail, see Current Industrial Report MA311D, Confectionery.
\$ 3113301000	This product code is primary to more than one industry. For a list of product codes that are primary to more than one industry, see "1997 Economic Census, Numerical List of Manufactured and Mineral Products," Appendix D.

Part 2. Materials Consumed by Kind (Table 7)

Not applicable.

Nonchocolate Confectionery Manufacturing

1997

Issued December 1999

EC97M-3113F

1997 Economic Census

Manufacturing

Industry Series



USCENSUSBUREAU

Helping You Make Informed Decisions

U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The staff of the Manufacturing and Construction Division prepared this report. **Judy M. Dodds**, Assistant Chief for Census and Related Programs, was responsible for the overall planning, management, and coordination. **Kenneth Hansen**, Chief, Manufactured Durables Branch, assisted by **Mike Brown**, **Renee Coley**, **Raphael Corrado**, and **Milbren Thomas**, Section Chiefs, **Michael Zampogna**, Former Chief, Manufactured Nondurables Branch, assisted by **Allen Foreman**, **Robert Miller**, **Robert Reinard**, and **Nat Shelton**, Section Chiefs, and **Tom Lee**, **Robert Rosati**, and **Tom Flood**, Special Assistants, performed the planning and implementation. **Stephanie Angel**, **Brian Appert**, **Stanis Batton**, **Carol Beasley**, **Chris Blackburn**, **Larry Blumberg**, **Vera Harris-Bourne**, **Brenda Campbell**, **Suzanne Conard**, **Vance Davis**, **Mary Ellickson**, **Matt Gaines**, **Merry Glascoe**, **Kay Hanks**, **Karen Harshbarger**, **Nancy Higgins**, **James Hinckley**, **Walter Hunter**, **Jim Jamski**, **Evelyn Jordan**, **Robert Lee**, **John Linehan**, **Paul Marck**, **Keith McKenzie**, **Philippe Morris**, **Joanna Nguyen**, **Betty Pannell**, **Joyce Pomeroy**, **Venita Powell**, **Cynthia Ramsey**, **Chris Savage**, **Arona Stovall**, **Sue Sundermann**, **Thanos Theodoropoulos**, **Dora Thomas**, **Ann Truffa**, **Ronanne Vinson**, **Keeley Voor**, **Denneth Wallace**, **Tempie Whittington**, **Lissene Witt**, and **Mike Yamaner** provided primary staff assistance.

Brian Greenberg, Assistant Chief for Research and Methodology Programs, assisted by **Stacey Cole**, Chief, Manufacturing Programs Methodology Branch, and **Robert Struble**, Section Chief, provided the mathematical and statistical techniques as well as the coverage operations. **Jeffrey Dalzell** and **Cathy Ritenour** provided primary staff assistance.

Mendel D. Gayle, Chief, Forms, Publications, and Customer Services Branch, assisted by **Julius Smith Jr.** and **Baruti Taylor**, Section Chiefs, performed overall

coordination of the publication process. **Kim Credito**, **Patrick Duck**, **Chip Murph**, **Wanda Sledd**, and **Veronica White** provided primary staff assistance.

The Economic Planning and Coordination Division, **Lawrence A. Blum**, Assistant Chief for Collection Activities and **Shirin A. Ahmed**, Assistant Chief for Post-Collection Processing, assisted by **Dennis Shoemaker**, Chief, Post-Collection Census Processing Branch, **Brandy Yarbrough**, Section Chief, **Sheila Proudfoot**, **Richard Williamson**, **Andrew W. Hait**, and **Jennifer E. Lins**, was responsible for developing the systems and procedures for data collection, editing, review, correction and dissemination

The staff of the National Processing Center, **Judith N. Petty**, Chief, performed mailout preparation and receipt operations, clerical and analytical review activities, data keying, and geocoding review.

The Geography Division staff developed geographic coding procedures and associated computer programs.

The Economic Statistical Methods and Programming Division, **Charles P. Pautler Jr.**, Chief, developed and coordinated the computer processing systems. **Martin S. Harahush**, Assistant Chief for Quinquennial Programs, assisted by **Barbara Lambert** and **Christina Arledge** were responsible for design and implementation of the computer systems. **Gary T. Sheridan**, Chief, Manufacturing and Construction Branch, **Lori A. Guido** and **Roy A. Smith**, Section Chiefs, supervised the preparation of the computer programs.

Computer Services Division, **Debra Williams**, Chief, performed the computer processing.

The staff of the Administrative and Customer Services Division, **Walter C. Odom**, Chief, performed planning, design, composition, editorial review, and printing planning and procurement for publications, Internet products, and report forms. **Cynthia G. Brooks** provided publication coordination and editing.

Nonchocolate Confectionery Manufacturing

1997

Issued December 1999

EC97M-3113F

1997 Economic Census

Manufacturing

Industry Series



U.S. Department of Commerce

William M. Daley,

Secretary

Robert L. Mallett,

Deputy Secretary

**Economics
and Statistics
Administration**

Robert J. Shapiro,

Under Secretary for
Economic Affairs

U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Kenneth Prewitt,

Director



**Economics
and Statistics
Administration**

Robert J. Shapiro,
Under Secretary
for Economic Affairs



U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Kenneth Prewitt,
Director

William G. Barron,
Deputy Director

Paula J. Schneider,
Principal Associate Director
for Programs

Frederick T. Knickerbocker,
Associate Director
for Economic Programs

Thomas L. Mesenbourg,
Assistant Director
for Economic Programs

William G. Bostic Jr.,
Chief, Manufacturing
and Construction Division

CONTENTS

Introduction to the Economic Census	1
Manufacturing	5

TABLES

1. Industry Statistics on NAICS Basis With Distribution Among 1987 SIC-Based Industries: 1997	7
2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1997	7
3. Detailed Statistics by Industry: 1997	8
4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size: 1997.....	10
5. Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1997	10
6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992.....	11
6b. Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992 .	12
7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1997 and 1992.....	12

APPENDIXES

A. Explanation of Terms	A-1
B. NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions	B-1
C. Coverage and Methodology.....	C-1
D. Geographic Notes	--
E. Metropolitan Areas	--
F. Footnotes for Products Statistics and Materials Consumed by Kind	F-1
G. Comparability of Product Classes and Product Codes: 1997 to 1992.....	G-1

-- Not applicable for this report.

Introduction to the Economic Census

PURPOSES AND USES OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUS

The economic census is the major source of facts about the structure and functioning of the Nation's economy. It provides essential information for government, business, industry, and the general public. Title 13 of the United States Code (Sections 131, 191, and 224) directs the Census Bureau to take the economic census every 5 years, covering years ending in 2 and 7.

The economic census furnishes an important part of the framework for such composite measures as the gross domestic product estimates, input/output measures, production and price indexes, and other statistical series that measure short-term changes in economic conditions. Specific uses of economic census data include the following:

- Policymaking agencies of the Federal Government use the data to monitor economic activity and assess the effectiveness of policies.
- State and local governments use the data to assess business activities and tax bases within their jurisdictions and to develop programs to attract business.
- Trade associations study trends in their own and competing industries, which allows them to keep their members informed of market changes.
- Individual businesses use the data to locate potential markets and to analyze their own production and sales performance relative to industry or area averages.

ALL-NEW INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATIONS

Data from the 1997 Economic Census are published primarily on the basis of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), unlike earlier censuses, which were published according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS is in the process of being adopted in the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Most economic census reports cover one of the following NAICS sectors:

21	Mining
22	Utilities
23	Construction
31-33	Manufacturing
42	Wholesale Trade
44-45	Retail Trade
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing
51	Information

52	Finance and Insurance
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises
56	Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services
61	Educational Services
62	Health Care and Social Assistance
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation
72	Accommodation and Foodservices
81	Other Services (except Public Administration)

(Not listed above are the Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting sector (NAICS 11), partially covered by the census of agriculture conducted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the Public Administration sector (NAICS 92), covered by the census of governments conducted by the Census Bureau.)

The 20 NAICS sectors are subdivided into 96 subsectors (three-digit codes), 313 industry groups (four-digit codes), and, as implemented in the United States, 1170 industries (five- and six-digit codes).

RELATIONSHIP TO SIC

While many of the individual NAICS industries correspond directly to industries as defined under the SIC system, most of the higher level groupings do not. Particular care should be taken in comparing data for retail trade, wholesale trade, and manufacturing, which are sector titles used in both NAICS and SIC, but cover somewhat different groups of industries. The industry definitions discuss the relationships between NAICS and SIC industries. Where changes are significant, it will not be possible to construct time series that include data for points both before and after 1997.

For 1997, data for auxiliary establishments (those functioning primarily to manage, service, or support the activities of their company's operating establishments, such as a central administrative office or warehouse) will not be included in the sector-specific reports. These data will be published separately.

GEOGRAPHIC AREA CODING

Accurate and complete information on the physical location of each establishment is required to tabulate the census data for the states, metropolitan areas (MAs), counties, parishes, and corporate municipalities including cities, towns, villages, and boroughs. Respondents were

required to report their physical location (street address, municipality, county, and state) if it differed from their mailing address. For establishments not surveyed by mail (and those single-establishment companies that did not provide acceptable information on physical location), location information from Internal Revenue Service tax forms is used as a basis for coding.

BASIS OF REPORTING

The economic census is conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each store, factory, shop, or other location. Each establishment is assigned a separate industry classification based on its primary activity and not that of its parent company.

DOLLAR VALUES

All dollar values presented are expressed in current dollars; i.e., 1997 data are expressed in 1997 dollars, and 1992 data, in 1992 dollars. Consequently, when making comparisons with prior years, users of the data should consider the changes in prices that have occurred.

All dollar values are shown in thousands of dollars.

AVAILABILITY OF ADDITIONAL DATA

Reports in Print and Electronic Media

All results of the 1997 Economic Census are available on the Census Bureau Internet site (www.census.gov) and on compact discs (CD-ROM) for sale by the Census Bureau. Unlike previous censuses, only selected highlights are published in printed reports. For more information, including a description of electronic and printed reports being issued, see the Internet site, or write to U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-8300, or call Customer Services at 301-457-4100.

Special Tabulations

Special tabulations of data collected in the 1997 Economic Census may be obtained, depending on availability of time and personnel, in electronic or tabular form. The data will be summaries subject to the same rules prohibiting disclosure of confidential information (including name, address, kind of business, or other data for individual business establishments or companies) that govern the regular publications.

Special tabulations are prepared on a cost basis. A request for a cost estimate, as well as exact specifications on the type and format of the data to be provided, should be directed to the Chief of the division named below, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-8300. To discuss a special tabulation before submitting specifications, call the appropriate division:

Manufacturing and Construction Division	301-457-4673
Service Sector Statistics Division	301-457-2668

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The economic census has been taken as an integrated program at 5-year intervals since 1967 and before that for 1954, 1958, and 1963. Prior to that time, individual components of the economic census were taken separately at varying intervals.

The economic census traces its beginnings to the 1810 Decennial Census, when questions on manufacturing were included with those for population. Coverage of economic activities was expanded for the 1840 Decennial Census and subsequent censuses to include mining and some commercial activities. The 1905 Manufactures Census was the first time a census was taken apart from the regular decennial population census. Censuses covering retail and wholesale trade and construction industries were added in 1930, as were some covering service trades in 1933. Censuses of construction, manufacturing, and the other business service censuses were suspended during World War II.

The 1954 Economic Census was the first census to be fully integrated: providing comparable census data across economic sectors, using consistent time periods, concepts, definitions, classifications, and reporting units. It was the first census to be taken by mail, using lists of firms provided by the administrative records of other Federal agencies. Since 1963, administrative records also have been used to provide basic statistics for very small firms, reducing or eliminating the need to send them census questionnaires.

The range of industries covered in the economic censuses expanded between 1967 and 1992. The census of construction industries began on a regular basis in 1967, and the scope of service industries, introduced in 1933, was broadened in 1967, 1977, and 1987. While a few transportation industries were covered as early as 1963, it was not until 1992 that the census broadened to include all of transportation, communications, and utilities. Also new for 1992 was coverage of financial, insurance, and real estate industries. With these additions, the economic census and the separate census of governments and census of agriculture collectively covered roughly 98 percent of all economic activity.

Printed statistical reports from the 1992 and earlier censuses provide historical figures for the study of long-term time series and are available in some large libraries. All of the census reports printed since 1967 are still available for sale on microfiche from the Census Bureau. CD-ROMs issued from the 1987 and 1992 Economic Censuses contain databases including nearly all data published in print, plus additional statistics, such as ZIP Code statistics, published only on CD-ROM.

SOURCES FOR MORE INFORMATION

More information about the scope, coverage, classification system, data items, and publications for each of the economic censuses and related surveys is published in the *Guide to the 1997 Economic Census and Related Statistics* at www.census.gov/econguide. More information on the methodology, procedures, and history of the censuses will be published in the *History of the 1997 Economic Census* at www.census.gov/econ/www/history.html.

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

The following abbreviations and symbols are used with the 1997 Economic Census data:

A	Standard error of 100 percent or more.
D	Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual companies; data are included in higher level totals.
F	Exceeds 100 percent because data include establishments with payroll exceeding revenue.
N	Not available or not comparable.
Q	Revenue not collected at this level of detail for multiestablishment firms.
S	Withheld because estimates did not meet publication standards.

V	Represents less than 50 vehicles or .05 percent.
X	Not applicable.
Y	Disclosure withheld because of insufficient coverage of merchandise lines.
Z	Less than half the unit shown.
a	0 to 19 employees.
b	20 to 99 employees.
c	100 to 249 employees.
e	250 to 499 employees.
f	500 to 999 employees.
g	1,000 to 2,499 employees.
h	2,500 to 4,999 employees.
i	5,000 to 9,999 employees.
j	10,000 to 24,999 employees.
k	25,000 to 49,999 employees.
l	50,000 to 99,999 employees.
m	100,000 employees or more.
p	10 to 19 percent estimated.
q	20 to 29 percent estimated.
r	Revised.
s	Sampling error exceeds 40 percent.
nec	Not elsewhere classified.
nsk	Not specified by kind.
–	Represents zero (page image/print only).
(CC)	Consolidated city.
(IC)	Independent city.

This page is intentionally blank.

Manufacturing

SCOPE

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing covers all manufacturing establishments with one or more paid employees. Manufacturing is defined as the mechanical, physical, or chemical transformation of materials or substances into new products. The assembly of components into new products is also considered manufacturing, except when it is appropriately classified as construction.

Establishments in the manufacturing sector are often described as plants, factories, or mills and typically use power-driven machines and materials-handling equipment. Also included in the manufacturing sector are some establishments that make products by hand, like custom tailors and the makers of custom draperies. While manufacturers typically do not sell to the public, some establishments like bakeries and candy stores that make products on the premises may be included.

While logging and publishing are no longer in the scope of manufacturing, data for these industries are included in the manufacturing industry reports, but are not included in the manufacturing state, summary, and other reports.

GENERAL

This report, from the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, is one of a series of 480 industry reports and 51 geographic area reports, each of which provides statistics for individual industries or states, respectively. Seven of the industry reports are for industries no longer in the manufacturing sector but are included with manufacturing for the 1997 census year. Also included for this sector are General, Product, and Materials Consumed Summary reports, a special report on Concentration Ratios in Manufacturing, and data files on Location of Manufacturing Plants.

Each industry report presents data for a six-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) industry. A description of the particular NAICS industry may be found in Appendix B. These reports include such statistics as number of establishments, employment, payroll, value added by manufacture, cost of materials consumed, value of shipments, capital expenditures, etc. Explanations of these and other terms may be found in Appendix A. The industry reports also include data for states with 100 employees or more in the industry.

State reports, which include the District of Columbia, present similar statistics at the “all manufacturing” level for each state and its metropolitan areas (MAs) with 250

employees or more, and for counties, consolidated cities, and places with 500 employees or more. The state reports also include six-digit NAICS level data for industries with 100 employees or more in the state.

The General Summary report contains industry and geographic area statistics summarized in one report. It includes higher levels of aggregation than the industry and state reports, as well as revisions to the data made after the release of the industry and state reports.

The Products and Materials Consumed reports summarize the products and materials data published in the industry reports. The Product Summary report also includes data from the Current Industrial Reports (CIR) and a special table with data for products that are primary to more than one industry, which are not in the industry reports.

The Concentration Ratios report publishes data on the percentage of value of shipments accounted for by the 4-, 8-, 20-, and 50-largest companies for each manufacturing industry. Also shown in this report are Hirschmann-Herfindahl Indexes for each industry.

The Location of Manufacturing data files contain statistics on the number of establishments for the three- and six-digit NAICS industry by state, county, place, and ZIP Code by employment-size of the establishment.

GEOGRAPHIC AREAS COVERED

Statistics at the six-digit NAICS industry level are shown for states and the District of Columbia in both the state and industry reports for cells with 100 employees or more.

The state reports also include data at the “all manufacturing” level for a variety of geographies that meet the employment criteria.

Data are available for the metropolitan areas (MAs) with 250 employees or more. The term MA is a general term used to encompass all of the specifically defined metropolitan areas. A consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) is made up of two or more contiguous primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSAs) with a combined population of at least 1 million. A PMSA is a subdivision of a CMSA that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links separate from the ties to other portions of the CMSA. A metropolitan statistical area (MSA) is an integrated economic and social unit with a population of at least 50,000. An MA is made up of one or more counties meeting standards of metropolitan character. In New England, cities and towns, rather than counties, are the

component geographic units. Determination of the MAs was made by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) as of June 30, 1997. The population estimates were from the 1990 Census of Population or a subsequent special census. When applicable, the make-up of an MA is included in Appendix E. Changes to geographical boundaries are noted in Appendix D.

The state reports include data for counties with 500 employees or more. These are the primary divisions of states, except in Louisiana where they are called parishes and in Alaska where they are called boroughs and census areas. Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia have one or more places that are independent of county organizations. These places are treated as counties and places. The counties and places are defined as of January 1, 1997.

The state reports include data for places with 500 employees or more. Places are typically cities, towns, and villages. They may be incorporated municipalities, semi-independent municipalities, special economic urban areas (SEUAs), or other place equivalents.

The state reports also include data for consolidated cities with 500 employees or more. Consolidated cities are made up of separately incorporated municipalities.

COMPARABILITY OF THE 1992 AND 1997 CENSUSES

The adoption of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) has had a major impact on the comparability of data between the 1992 and 1997 censuses. Approximately half of the industries in the manufacturing sector of NAICS do not have comparable industries in the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system that was used in the past. If industries are not comparable between the two censuses, historic data are not shown. When applicable, Appendix G shows the product class and product comparability between the two systems.

While most of the change affecting the manufacturing sector was change within the sector, some industries left manufacturing and others came into manufacturing. Prominent among those leaving manufacturing are logging and portions of publishing. Prominent among the industries coming into the manufacturing sector are bakeries, candy stores where candy is made on the premises, custom tailors, makers of custom draperies, and tire retreading. Data for the industries coming into manufacturing as well as those leaving manufacturing are included in the manufacturing industry report series for 1997. However, the state and summary reports only include data for industries in the NAICS definition of manufacturing.

Another change resulting from the conversion to NAICS is that data for central administrative offices (CAOs) associated with manufacturing are not included along side the manufacturing data. This change affects data in the state reports and the general summary.

DISCLOSURE

In accordance with Federal law governing census reports (Title 13 of the United States Code), no data are published that would disclose the operations of an individual establishment or company. However, the number of establishments classified in a specific industry or geography is not considered a disclosure, and may be released even when other information is withheld.

The disclosure analysis for the industry statistics files is based on the total value of shipments. When the total value of shipments cannot be shown without disclosing information for individual companies, the complete line is suppressed except for capital expenditures. However, the suppressed data are included in higher-level totals. A separate disclosure analysis is performed for capital expenditures that can be suppressed even though value of shipments data are published.

AVAILABILITY OF MORE FREQUENT ECONOMIC DATA

The Census Bureau conducts the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) in each of the 4 years between the economic censuses. The ASM is a probability-based sample of approximately 58,000 establishments and collects many of the same industry statistics (including employment, payroll, value of shipments, etc.) as the economic census. However, there are selected statistics not included in the ASM. Among these are the number of companies and establishments, detailed product and materials data, and substate geographic data.

In addition to the ASM, the Census Bureau conducts a Current Industrial Reports (CIR) program. The CIR publishes detailed product statistics for selected manufacturing industries at the U.S. level annually and, in some cases, monthly and/or quarterly. For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, the annual CIR data are included in the Product Summary report.

The Census Bureau also conducts the monthly Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories, and Orders (M3) program, which publishes detailed statistics for manufacturing industries at the U.S. level.

Table 1. Industry Statistics on NAICS Basis With Distribution Among 1987 SIC-Based Industries: 1997

[NAICS codes appear in bold type. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS or SIC code	Industry	Com-panies ¹	All estab-lish-ments ²	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expendi-tures (\$1,000)
				Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311340	Nonchocolate confectionery mfg	578	625	25 512	709 389	20 322	39 405	475 704	3 083 281	2 000 194	5 080 263	210 173
206420	Candy & other confectionery products & chewing gum (pt)	N	276	24 234	693 179	19 232	37 858	464 013	3 037 513	1 960 856	4 988 121	206 968
209910	Food preparations, n.e.c. (pt)	N	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
544120	Candy, nut, & confectionery stores (pt)	N	349	1 278	16 210	1 090	1 547	11 691	45 768	39 338	92 142	3 205

¹For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

²Includes establishments with payroll at any time during the year.

Table 2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1997

[States that are disclosures or with less than 100 employees are not shown. For explanation of terms, see appendixes. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Industry and geographic area	E ¹	All establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expendi-tures (\$1,000)
		Total	With 20 em-ploy-ees or more	Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311340, NONCHOCOLATE CONFECTIONERY MFG												
United States	—	625	142	25 512	709 389	20 322	39 405	475 704	3 083 281	2 000 194	5 080 263	210 173
Florida	9	19	3	358	6 485	281	542	4 429	12 073	18 083	30 635	1 136
Illinois	—	42	22	6 000	194 599	5 100	10 024	147 599	1 008 292	598 076	1 594 999	57 711
Louisiana	7	10	3	179	3 532	150	273	2 603	13 894	9 847	24 466	707
New Jersey	1	26	6	617	25 943	461	921	13 693	48 937	88 167	138 459	20 840
New Mexico	—	5	2	311	6 913	278	521	3 894	16 467	11 142	27 585	1 149
North Carolina	1	12	3	261	7 514	232	378	4 908	27 313	13 413	41 259	521
Ohio	—	25	3	518	14 442	301	477	5 266	43 882	24 851	68 194	552
Pennsylvania	—	50	10	1 851	50 859	1 509	3 420	34 733	257 047	144 346	401 130	22 463
Wisconsin	—	17	2	467	8 918	384	716	6 286	30 400	16 915	47 152	1 803

* Hawaii has no incorporated places in the sense of functioning governmental units; however, in agreement with Hawaiian law, the Bureau of the Census reports data for census designated places (CDPs) which have been designated as place equivalents. Those CDPs, only for the state of Hawaii, with 2,500 or more population are recognized.

¹Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of the figures shown: 1–10 to 19 percent; 2–20 to 29 percent; 3–30 to 39 percent; 4–40 to 49 percent; 5–50 to 59 percent; 6–60 to 69 percent; 7–70 to 79 percent; 8–80 to 89 percent; 9–90 percent or more.

Table 3. Detailed Statistics by Industry: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	Value	Item	Value
311340, NONCHOCOLATE CONFECTIONERY MFG		311340, NONCHOCOLATE CONFECTIONERY MFG	
Companies ¹	number.. 578	— Con.	
All establishments	number.. 625	3113401, Nonchocolate confectionery mfg—retail	
Establishments with 1 to 19 employees	number.. 483	nonchocolate—Con.	
Establishments with 20 to 99 employees	number.. 76	Production workers, average for year	number.. 1 090
Establishments with 100 employees or more	number.. 66	Production workers on March 12	number.. 1 113
All employees	number.. 25 512	Production workers on May 12	number.. 1 089
Total compensation ²	\$1,000.. 904 681	Production workers on August 12	number.. 1 077
Annual payroll	\$1,000.. 709 389	Production workers on November 12	number.. 1 081
Total fringe benefits	\$1,000.. 195 292	Production-worker hours	1,000.. 1 547
Production workers, average for year	number.. 20 322	Production-worker wages	\$1,000.. 11 691
Production workers on March 12	number.. 19 993	Total cost of materials	\$1,000.. 39 338
Production workers on May 12	number.. 20 077	Cost of materials, parts, containers, etc., consumed	\$1,000.. 31 110
Production workers on August 12	number.. 20 864	Cost of resales	\$1,000.. 7 159
Production workers on November 12	number.. 20 354	Cost of fuels	\$1,000.. 267
Production-worker hours	1,000.. 39 405	Cost of purchased electricity	\$1,000.. 646
Production-worker wages	\$1,000.. 475 704	Cost of contract work	\$1,000.. 156
Total cost of materials	\$1,000.. 2 000 194	Quantity of electricity purchased for heat and power	1,000 kWh.. 9 561
Cost of materials, parts, containers, etc., consumed	\$1,000.. 1 808 403	Quantity of electricity generated less sold for heat and power	1,000 kWh.. —
Cost of resales	\$1,000.. 100 110	Total value of shipments	\$1,000.. 92 142
Cost of fuels	\$1,000.. 20 480	Primary products value of shipments	\$1,000.. X
Cost of purchased electricity	\$1,000.. 37 579	Secondary products value of shipments	\$1,000.. X
Cost of contract work	\$1,000.. 33 622	Total miscellaneous receipts	\$1,000.. X
Quantity of electricity purchased for heat and power	1,000 kWh.. 618 475	Value of resales	\$1,000.. X
Quantity of electricity generated less sold for heat and power	1,000 kWh.. D	Contract receipts	\$1,000.. X
Total value of shipments	\$1,000.. 5 080 263	Other miscellaneous receipts	\$1,000.. X
Primary products value of shipments	\$1,000.. 4 572 278	Primary products specialization ratio	percent.. X
Secondary products value of shipments	\$1,000.. 317 482	Value of primary products shipments made in all industries	\$1,000.. X
Total miscellaneous receipts	\$1,000.. 190 503	Value of primary products shipments made in this industry	\$1,000.. X
Value of resales	\$1,000.. 147 181	Value of primary products shipments made in other industries	\$1,000.. X
Contract receipts	\$1,000.. D	Coverage ratio	percent.. X
Other miscellaneous receipts	\$1,000.. D	Value added	\$1,000.. 45 768
Primary products specialization ratio	percent.. 93	Total inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 8 048
Value of primary products shipments made in all industries	\$1,000.. 5 954 390	Finished goods inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 4 141
Value of primary products shipments made in this industry	\$1,000.. 4 572 278	Work-in-process inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 329
Value of primary products shipments made in other industries	\$1,000.. 1 382 112	Materials and supplies inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 3 578
Coverage ratio	percent.. 76	Total inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 8 109
Value added	\$1,000.. 3 083 281	Finished goods inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 4 155
Total inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 569 781	Work-in-process inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 333
Finished goods inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 245 274	Materials and supplies inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 3 621
Work-in-process inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 28 681	Gross book value of total assets at beginning of year	\$1,000.. X
Materials and supplies inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 295 826	Total capital expenditures (new and used)	\$1,000.. X
Total inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 588 249	Capital expenditures for buildings and other structures (new and used)	\$1,000.. X
Finished goods inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 271 040	Capital expenditures for machinery and equipment (new and used)	\$1,000.. X
Work-in-process inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 22 142	Total retirements ²	\$1,000.. X
Materials and supplies inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 295 067	Gross book value of total assets at end of year	\$1,000.. X
Gross book value of total assets at beginning of year	\$1,000.. 1 732 046	Total depreciation during year ²	\$1,000.. X
Total capital expenditures (new and used)	\$1,000.. 210 173	Total rental payments ²	\$1,000.. X
Capital expenditures for buildings and other structures (new and used)	\$1,000.. 37 914	Buildings and other structures rental payments ²	\$1,000.. X
Capital expenditures for machinery and equipment (new and used)	\$1,000.. 172 259	Machinery and equipment rental payments ²	\$1,000.. X
Total retirements ²	\$1,000.. 59 226	Cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and other structures ³	\$1,000.. X
Gross book value of total assets at end of year	\$1,000.. 1 882 993	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. X
Total depreciation during year ²	\$1,000.. 109 852	Cost of purchased services for the repair of machinery and equipment ³	\$1,000.. X
Total rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 25 479	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. X
Buildings and other structures rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 18 760	Cost of purchased communications services ³	\$1,000.. X
Machinery and equipment rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 6 719	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. X
Cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and other structures ³	\$1,000.. 7 094	Cost of purchased legal services ³	\$1,000.. X
Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 75	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. X
Cost of purchased services for the repair of machinery and equipment ³	\$1,000.. 35 739	Cost of purchased accounting and bookkeeping services ³	\$1,000.. X
Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 75	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. X
Cost of purchased communications services ³	\$1,000.. 4 164	Cost of purchased advertising services ³	\$1,000.. X
Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 75	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. X
Cost of purchased legal services ³	\$1,000.. 2 880	Cost of purchased software and other data processing services ³	\$1,000.. X
Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 75	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. X
Cost of purchased accounting and bookkeeping services ³	\$1,000.. 1 622	Cost of purchased refuse removal (including hazardous waste) services ³	\$1,000.. X
Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 75	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. X
Cost of purchased advertising services ³	\$1,000.. 18 305		
Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 75		
Cost of purchased software and other data processing services ³	\$1,000.. 2 173		
Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 75		
Cost of purchased refuse removal (including hazardous waste) services ³	\$1,000.. 2 733		
Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 75		
3113401, Nonchocolate confectionery mfg—retail nonchocolate		3113402, Nonchocolate confectionery mfg—commercial nonchocolate	
Companies ¹	number.. N	Companies ¹	number.. N
All establishments	number.. 349	All establishments	number.. 276
Establishments with 1 to 19 employees	number.. 344	Establishments with 1 to 19 employees	number.. 139
Establishments with 20 to 99 employees	number.. 5	Establishments with 20 to 99 employees	number.. 71
Establishments with 100 employees or more	number.. —	Establishments with 100 employees or more	number.. 66
All employees	number.. 1 278	All employees	number.. 24 234
Total compensation ²	\$1,000.. 20 732	Total compensation ²	\$1,000.. 883 949
Annual payroll	\$1,000.. 16 210	Annual payroll	\$1,000.. 693 179
Total fringe benefits	\$1,000.. 4 522	Total fringe benefits	\$1,000.. 190 770
Production workers, average for year	number.. 19 232	Production workers, average for year	number.. 19 232
Production workers on March 12	number.. 18 880	Production workers on March 12	number.. 18 880
Production workers on May 12	number.. 18 988	Production workers on May 12	number.. 18 988
Production workers on August 12	number.. 19 787	Production workers on August 12	number.. 19 787
Production workers on November 12	number.. 19 273	Production workers on November 12	number.. 19 273
Production-worker hours	1,000.. 37 858	Production-worker hours	1,000.. 37 858
Production-worker wages	\$1,000.. 464 013	Production-worker wages	\$1,000.. 464 013

Table 3. Detailed Statistics by Industry: 1997—Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	Value	Item	Value
311340, NONCHOCOLATE CONFECTIONERY MFG —Con.		311340, NONCHOCOLATE CONFECTIONERY MFG —Con.	
3113402, Nonchocolate confectionery mfg— commercial nonchocolate—Con.		3113402, Nonchocolate confectionery mfg— commercial nonchocolate—Con.	
Total cost of materials	\$1,000..	Total inventories, end of year	\$1,000..
Cost of materials, parts, containers, etc., consumed	1 960 856	Finished goods inventories, end of year	\$1,000..
Cost of resales	1 777 293	Work-in-process inventories, end of year	\$1,000..
Cost of fuels	92 951	Materials and supplies inventories, end of year	\$1,000..
Cost of purchased electricity	20 213	Gross book value of total assets at beginning of year	\$1,000..
Cost of contract work	36 933	Total capital expenditures (new and used)	\$1,000..
	33 466	Capital expenditures for buildings and other structures (new and used)	\$1,000..
Quantity of electricity purchased for heat and power	1,000 kWh..	Capital expenditures for machinery and equipment (new and used)	\$1,000..
Quantity of electricity generated less sold for heat and power ...	1,000 kWh..	Total retirements ²	\$1,000..
		Gross book value of total assets at end of year	\$1,000..
Total value of shipments	\$1,000..	Total depreciation during year ²	\$1,000..
Primary products value of shipments	\$1,000..	Total rental payments ²	\$1,000..
Secondary products value of shipments	\$1,000..	Buildings and other structures rental payments ²	\$1,000..
Total miscellaneous receipts	\$1,000..	Machinery and equipment rental payments ²	\$1,000..
Value of resales	\$1,000..	Cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and other structures ³	\$1,000..
Contract receipts	\$1,000..	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent..
Other miscellaneous receipts	\$1,000..	Cost of purchased services for the repair of machinery and equipment ³	\$1,000..
Primary products specialization ratio	percent..	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent..
Value of primary products shipments made in all industries	\$1,000..	Cost of purchased communications services ³	\$1,000..
Value of primary products shipments made in this industry	\$1,000..	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent..
Value of primary products shipments made in other industries	\$1,000..	Cost of purchased legal services ³	\$1,000..
Coverage ratio	percent..	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent..
Value added	\$1,000..	Cost of purchased accounting and bookkeeping services ³	\$1,000..
Total inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000..	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent..
Finished goods inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000..	Cost of purchased advertising services ³	\$1,000..
Work-in-process inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000..	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent..
Materials and supplies inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000..	Cost of purchased software and other data processing services ³	\$1,000..
		Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent..
		Cost of purchased refuse removal (including hazardous waste) services ³	\$1,000..
		Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent..

¹For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

²These items are collected in the ASM and estimated for the remaining establishments; therefore, the levels of estimation are higher than for other items in the table.

³Based on ASM sample data.

⁴A response coverage ratio is derived for this item by calculating the ratio of the weighted employment (establishment data multiplied by sample weight) for those ASM establishments that reported to the weighted total employment for all ASM establishments classified in this industry.

Note: The amounts shown for purchased services reflect only those services that establishments purchase from other companies.

Table 4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Employment size class	E ¹	All establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)
		Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311340. NONCHOCOLATE CONFECTIONERY MFG												
All establishments	-	625	142	25 512	709 389	20 322	39 405	475 704	3 083 281	2 000 194	5 080 263	210 173
Establishments with 1 to 4 employees	9	341	-	623	8 729	532	782	6 257	26 264	22 816	53 940	1 811
Establishments with 5 to 9 employees	8	96	-	637	9 551	533	710	6 748	32 058	23 462	59 931	1 881
Establishments with 10 to 19 employees	7	46	-	643	10 187	517	691	6 528	29 631	24 349	57 318	2 042
Establishments with 20 to 49 employees	1	50	50	1 533	35 545	1 179	2 012	21 941	156 634	109 110	270 629	5 619
Establishments with 50 to 99 employees	2	26	26	1 958	52 797	1 611	3 095	32 874	186 524	132 302	319 430	9 798
Establishments with 100 to 249 employees	1	39	39	6 074	171 212	4 527	9 858	101 961	613 587	529 474	1 156 752	50 037
Establishments with 250 to 499 employees	-	16	16	5 710	146 148	4 460	8 129	91 595	499 521	343 275	841 102	52 499
Establishments with 500 to 999 employees	-	9	9	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Establishments with 1,000 to 2,499 employees	-	2	2	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Establishments with 2,500 employees or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative records ²	9	394	-	1 629	23 292	1 372	1 710	16 364	75 917	65 081	153 966	5 130

¹Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of the figures shown: 1-10 to 19 percent; 2-20 to 29 percent; 3-30 to 39 percent; 4-40 to 49 percent; 5-50 to 59 percent; 6-60 to 69 percent; 7-70 to 79 percent; 8-80 to 89 percent; 9-90 percent or more.

²Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. Data are also included in respective size classes shown.

Table 5. Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS industry or product class code	Industry or primary product class	All establishments	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)
			Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311340	Nonchocolate confectionery mfg	625	25 512	709 389	20 322	39 405	475 704	3 083 281	2 000 194	5 080 263	210 173
3113401	Nonchocolate-type confectionery products made and packaged for shipment (not retailed at manufacturing establishment)	127	19 489	533 375	15 311	30 961	350 463	2 121 390	1 456 180	3 573 273	143 666
3113402	Nonchocolate-type confectionery products manufactured and sold at retail	28	143	2 093	121	207	1 537	4 651	4 018	8 732	381
3113404	Chewing gum, bubble gum, and chewing gum base	10	3 521	134 049	2 966	5 424	97 560	837 334	425 900	1 250 292	58 149
3113407	Other confectionery-type products, nec	10	516	14 281	368	785	7 995	41 985	47 018	89 117	2 626

Table 6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992

[Includes quantity and value of products of this industry produced by (1) establishments classified in this industry (primary) and (2) establishments classified in other industries (secondary). Transfers of products of this industry from one establishment of a company to another establishment of the same company (interplant transfers) are also included. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product code	Product	1997				1992			
		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments	
				Quantity	Value (\$1,000)			Quantity	Value (\$1,000)
311340	Nonchocolate confectionery products	N	X	X	5 954 390	N	X	X	N
3113401	Nonchocolate-type confectionery products made and packaged for shipment (not retailed at manufacturing establishment) @	N	X	X	4 243 445	N	X	X	3 370 138
31134010	Nonchocolate-type confectionery products made and packaged for shipment (not retailed at manufacturing establishment)	N	X	X	4 243 445	N	X	X	N
3113401000	Nonchocolate-type confectionery products made and packaged for shipment (not retailed at manufacturing establishment)	182	X	X	4 243 445	180	X	X	3 370 138
3113402	Nonchocolate-type confectionery products made and retailed at same location	N	X	X	28 201	N	X	X	N
31134020	Nonchocolate-type confectionery products made and retailed at same location	N	X	X	28 201	N	X	X	N
3113402000	Nonchocolate-type confectionery products made and retailed at same location	36	X	X	28 201	N	X	X	N
3113404	Chewing gum, bubble gum, and chewing gum base @	N	X	X	1 310 938	N	X	X	1 106 288
31134041	Chewing gum and bubble gum (nonmedicated), containing sugar	N	X	X	854 478	N	X	X	N
3113404110	Chewing gum and bubble gum (nonmedicated), containing sugar	9	X	230.3	854 478	12	X	322.8	708 096
31134043	Chewing gum and bubble gum (nonmedicated), not containing sugar	N	X	X	D	N	X	X	N
3113404320	Chewing gum and bubble gum (nonmedicated), not containing sugar	3	X	D	D	5	X	D	D
31134045	Chewing gum base	N	X	X	D	N	X	X	N
3113404530	Chewing gum base	1	X	D	D	3	X	D	D
3113404Y	Chewing gum, bubble gum, and chewing gum base, nsk	N	X	X	14 354	N	X	X	N
3113404YV	Chewing gum, bubble gum, and chewing gum base, nsk	N	X	X	14 354	N	X	X	-
3113407	Other confectionery-type products, nec, made and packaged for shipment (not retailed at manufacturing establishment)	N	X	X	159 863	N	X	X	N
31134072	Other confectionery-type products	N	X	X	154 203	N	X	X	N
3113407221	Glaze, candied, and crystallized fruits, fruit peels, nuts, and other vegetable substances	25	X	S	111 694	17	X	51.3	50 796
3113407231	Marshmallow cream	3	X	D	D	N	X	N	N
3113407241	Cough drops, except pharmaceutical type	5	X	D	D	4	X	12.0	30 400
3113407Y	Other confectionery-type products, nsk	N	X	X	5 660	N	X	X	N
3113407YV	Other confectionery-type products, nsk	N	X	X	5 660	N	X	X	N
311340W	Nonchocolate-type confectionery products made (packaged for shipment or retailed at same establishment), nsk, total	N	X	X	211 943	N	X	X	N
311340WY	Nonchocolate-type confectionery products made (packaged for shipment or retailed at same establishment), nsk, total	N	X	X	211 943	N	X	X	N
311340WYV	Nonchocolate-type confectionery products made (packaged for shipment or retailed at same establishment), nsk, for nonadministrative-record establishments	N	X	X	84 630	N	X	X	N
311340WYVY	Nonchocolate-type confectionery products made (packaged for shipment or retailed at same establishment), nsk, for administrative-record establishments	N	X	X	127 313	N	X	X	N

Additional information is available for this item: see Appendix F.
 @ Additional data are available for these codes at the aggregate U.S. level in the Current Industrial Report (CIR) series; see Appendix F for the CIR survey number and title.
 \$ This product is primary to more than one industry; see Appendix F for a listing of the related product codes.

Note: For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: P 10 to 19 percent estimated; Q 20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by S.

Table 6b. Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992

[Product classes covered are those that are economically significant and whose production is geographically dispersed, provided dispersion is not approximated by data in Table 2. Also, product classes are not shown if they are miscellaneous or "not specified by kind" classes. Statistics for some states are withheld because they are either less than \$2 million in product class shipments or they disclose data for individual companies in 1997. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanations of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product class code	Product class and geographic area	Value of product shipments (\$1,000)	
		1997	1992
3113401	NONCHOCOLATE-TYPE CONFECTIONERY PRODUCTS MADE AND PACKAGED FOR SHIPMENT (NOT RETAILED AT MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT) @		
	United States	4 243 445	3 370 138
	California	285 400	229 321
	Colorado	5 024	N
	Georgia	82 444	114 546
	Hawaii	12 420	N
	Illinois	930 192	925 502
	Kansas	10 938	N
	Massachusetts	55 956	54 001
	Minnesota	141 499	109 440
	New Jersey	45 505	43 220
	New York	162 634	138 817
	North Carolina	28 715	20 977
	Pennsylvania	551 814	292 060
	Tennessee	229 262	177 877
	Utah	20 967	13 798
	Virginia	79 343	N
	Wisconsin	60 954	24 133
3113402	NONCHOCOLATE-TYPE CONFECTIONERY PRODUCTS MADE AND RETAILED AT SAME LOCATION		
	United States	28 201	N
	California	2 677	N
	Louisiana	2 024	N
3113404	CHEWING GUM, BUBBLE GUM, AND CHEWING GUM BASE @		
	United States	1 310 938	1 106 288
3113407	OTHER CONFECTIONERY-TYPE PRODUCTS, NEC, MADE AND PACKAGED FOR SHIPMENT (NOT RETAILED AT MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT)		
	United States	159 863	N

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.

@ Additional data are available for these codes at the aggregate U.S. level in the Current Industrial Report (CIR) series; see Appendix F for the CIR survey number and title.

\$ This product is primary to more than one industry; see Appendix F for a listing of the related product codes.

Table 7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1997 and 1992

[Includes quantity and cost of materials consumed or put into production by establishments classified only in this industry. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS material code	Material consumed	1997		1992	
		Quantity	Delivered cost (\$1,000)	Quantity	Delivered cost (\$1,000)
311340	NONCHOCOLATE CONFECTIONERY MFG				
11100003	Nuts, in shell (including peanuts)	P0.7	890	N	N
31191101	Nutmeats, including peanuts, processed	19.6	21 259	N	N
11100029	Nutmeats, raw	13.7	14 527	N	N
00190045	Fresh and dried fruits	P19.2	19 627	N	N
31150000	Milk and milk products	X	32 894	X	N
31122103	High fructose corn syrup (HFCS)(in terms of solids)	P171.7	19 480	N	N
31122117	Crystalline fructose (dry fructose)	S	1 237	N	N
31122119	Dextrose and corn syrup, including corn syrup solids (in terms of dry weight)				
 mil lb	915.5	117 668	N	N
32510053	Sugar substitutes (mannitol, sorbitol, etc.)	39.5	63 597	N	N
31131003	Sugar, cane and beet (in terms of sugar solids)	676.3	287 175	N	N
31100021	Fats and oils, including shortening	42.8	21 237	N	N
31132005	Unsweetened chocolate (chocolate liquor)	3.6	7 382	N	N
31132007	Cocoa, pressed cake and powder	2.8	2 855	N	N
31132009	Cocoa butter	D	D	N	N
31134003	Chewing gum base including chicle	X	D	X	N
32510063	Essential oils and flavors, synthetic	X	110 673	X	N
001900A1	Packaging paper and plastics film, coated and laminated	X	196 083	X	N
33299901	Aluminum foil packaging products, converted or rolls and sheets	X	30 492	X	N
32221001	Paperboard containers, boxes, and corrugated paperboard	X	150 897	X	N
32610029	Plastics containers	X	24 924	X	N
32721301	Glass containers	X	9 789	X	N
33243101	Metal cans, can lids and ends	X	5 303	X	N
11115007	Popcorn, whole grain			N	N
31100019	Fats and oils, all types (purchased as such)			N	N
001900A3	Bags; plastics, foil, and coated paper	X	D	X	N
32222401	Bags; uncoated paper and multiwall	X		X	N
00970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies	X	397 754	X	N
00971000	Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies, n.s.k.	X	153 399	X	N

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.

Note: For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: P 10 to 19 percent estimated; Q 20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by S.

Appendix A.

Explanation of Terms

BEGINNING- AND END-OF-YEAR INVENTORIES

Respondents were asked to report their beginning-of-year and end-of-year inventories at cost or market. Effective with the 1982 Economic Census, this change to a uniform instruction for reporting inventories was introduced for all sector reports. Prior to 1982, respondents were permitted to value inventories using any generally accepted accounting method (FIFO, LIFO, market, to name a few). Beginning in 1982, LIFO users were asked to first report inventory values prior to the LIFO adjustment and then to report the LIFO reserve and the LIFO value after adjustment for the reserve.

Inventory Data by Stage of Fabrication

Total inventories and three detailed components (1) finished goods, (2) work-in-process, and (3) materials, supplies, fuels, etc., were collected.

When using inventory data by stage of fabrication for “all industries” and at the three-digit subsector level, it should be noted that an item treated as a finished product by an establishment in one industry may be reported as a raw material by an establishment in a different industry. For example, the finished-product inventories of a steel mill would be reported as raw materials by a stamping plant. Such differences are present in the inventory figures by stage of fabrication shown for all publication levels.

COST OF MATERIALS

This term refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed, whether purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

Included in this item are:

1. Cost of parts, components, containers, etc.—Includes all raw materials, semifinished goods, parts, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year.
2. Cost of products bought and sold in the same condition.

3. Cost of fuels consumed for heat and power—Includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed, whether purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.
4. Cost of purchased electricity—The cost of purchased electric energy represents the amount actually used during the year for heat and power. In addition, information was collected on the quantity of electric energy generated by the establishment and the quantity of electric energy sold or transferred to other plants of the same company.
5. Cost of contract work—This term applies to work done by others on materials furnished by the manufacturing establishment. The actual cost of the material is to be reported on the cost of materials, parts, and containers line of this item. The term “Contract Work” refers to the fee a company pays to another company to perform a service.

Specific Materials Consumed

In addition to the total cost of materials, which every establishment was required to report, information also was collected for most manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. The inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. If less than \$25,000 of a listed material was consumed by an establishment, the cost data could be reported in the “Cost of all other materials...,” Census material code 00970099. Also, the cost of materials for small establishments for which administrative records or short forms were used was imputed into the “Materials not specified by kind,” Census materials code 00971000.

Duplication in Cost of Materials and Value of Shipment

The aggregate of the cost of materials and value of shipments figures for industry groups and for all manufacturing industries includes large amounts of duplication since the products of some industries are used as materials by others. This duplication results, in part, from the addition of related industries representing successive

stages in the production of a finished manufactured product. Examples are the addition of flour mills to bakeries in the food group and the addition of pulp mills to paper mills in the paper and allied products group of industries. Estimates of the overall extent of this duplication indicate that the value of manufactured products exclusive of such duplication (the value of finished manufactures) tends to approximate two-thirds of the total value of products reported in the survey.

Duplication of products within individual industries is significant within a number of industry groups, e.g., machinery and transportation industries. These industries frequently include complete machinery and their parts. In this case, the parts made for original equipment are materials consumed for assembly plants in the same industry.

Even when no significant amount of duplication is involved, value of shipments figures are deficient as measures of the relative economic importance of individual manufacturing industries or geographic areas because of the wide variation in ratio of materials, labor, and other processing costs of value of shipments, both among industries and within the same industry.

Before 1962, cost of materials and value of shipments were not published for some industries which included considerable duplication. Since then, these data have been published for all industries at the U.S. level and beginning in 1964, for all geographic levels.

COST OF PURCHASED SERVICES

Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) establishments were requested to provide information on the cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and other structures, the repair of machinery, communication services, legal services, accounting and bookkeeping services, advertising, software and other data processing services, and refuse removal. Each of these items reflects the costs paid directly by the establishment and excludes salaries paid to employees of the establishment for these services.

Included in the cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and machinery are payments made for all maintenance and repair work on buildings and equipment. Payments made to other establishments of the same company and for repair and maintenance of any leased property also are included. Extensive repairs or reconstruction that was capitalized is considered capital expenditures and is, therefore, excluded from this item. Repair and maintenance costs provided by an owner as part of a rental contract or incurred directly by an establishment in using its own work force also are excluded.

Included in the cost of purchased advertising services are payments for printing, media coverage, and other advertising services and materials.

Included in the cost of purchased software and other data processing services are all purchases by the establishment from other companies. Excluded are services provided by other establishments of the same company (such as by a separate data processing unit).

Included in the cost of purchased refuse removal services are all costs of refuse removal services paid by the establishment, including costs for hazardous waste removal or treatment. Excluded are all costs included in rental payments or as capital expenditures.

Response Coverage Ratio

A response coverage ratio is a measure of the extent to which respondents report for an item. The estimate is made by calculating the ratio value of the weighted total employment data for all the ASM establishments that report the item to the weighted total employment data for all ASM establishments classified in an industry (reporters and non-reporters).

DEPRECIATION CHARGES FOR FIXED ASSETS

This item includes depreciation and amortization charged during the year against assets. Depreciation charged against fixed assets acquired since the beginning of the year and against assets sold or retired during the year are components of this category. Respondents were requested to make certain that they did not report accumulated depreciation.

EMPLOYEES

This item includes all full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments during any part of the pay period which included the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employees" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average for the payroll periods including the 12th of March, May, August, and November.

Production Workers

This item includes workers (up through the line-supervisor level) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, receiving, storing, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping (but not delivering), maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e.g., power plant), recordkeeping, and other services closely associated with these production operations at the establishment covered by the report. Employees above the working-supervisor level are excluded from this item.

All Other Employees

This item covers nonproduction employees of the manufacturing establishment including those engaged in factory supervision above the line-supervisor level. It

includes sales (including driver-salespersons), sales delivery (highway truck drivers and their helpers), advertising, credit, collection, installation and servicing of own products, clerical and routine office functions, executive, purchasing, financing, legal, personnel (including cafeteria, medical, etc.), professional, and technical employees. Also included are employees on the payroll of the manufacturing establishment engaged in the construction of major additions or alterations utilized as a separate work force.

FRINGE BENEFITS

Fringe benefits are divided into legally required expenditures and payments for voluntary programs. The legally required portion consists primarily of Federal old age and survivors' insurance, unemployment compensation, and workers' compensation. Payments for voluntary programs include all programs not specifically required by legislation whether they were employer initiated or the result of collective bargaining. They include the employer portion of such plans as insurance premiums, premiums for supplemental accident and sickness insurance, pension plans, supplemental unemployment compensation, welfare plans, stock purchase plans on which the employer payment is not subject to withholding tax, and deferred profit-sharing plans. They exclude such items as company-operated cafeterias, in-plant medical services, free parking lots, discounts on employee purchases, and uniforms and work clothing for employees.

GROSS BOOK VALUE OF DEPRECIABLE ASSETS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR (BOY) AND END OF YEAR (EOY)

Total value of depreciable assets is collected on all census forms. It shows the value of depreciable assets for the beginning of year and end of year. The data encompass all fixed depreciable assets on the books of establishments. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, machinery, and equipment (production, office, and transportation equipment) for which depreciation reserves are maintained. Excluded are nondepreciable capital assets including inventories and intangible assets, such as timber and mineral rights.

The definition of fixed depreciable assets is consistent with the definition of capital expenditures. For example, expenditures include actual capital outlays during the year rather than the final value of equipment put in place and buildings completed during the year. Accordingly, the value of assets at the end of the year includes the value of construction in progress.

In addition, respondents were requested to make certain that assets at the beginning of the year plus capital expenditures, less retirements, equaled assets at the end of the year.

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND COMPANIES

A separate report was required for each manufacturing establishment (plant) with one employee or more. An establishment is defined as a single physical location where manufacturing is performed. A company, on the other hand, is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

If the company operated at different physical locations, even if the individual locations were producing the same line of goods, a separate report was requested for each location. If the company operated in two or more distinct lines of manufacturing at the same location, a separate report was requested for each activity.

An establishment not in operation for any portion of the year was requested to return the report form with the proper notation in the "Operational Status" section of the form. In addition, the establishment was requested to report data on any employees, capital expenditures, inventories, or shipments from inventories during the year.

PAYROLL

This item includes the gross earnings of all employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments paid in the calendar year. Respondents were told they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax. It includes all forms of compensation, such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' social security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of corporations; it excludes payments to proprietors or partners of unincorporated concerns. Also excluded are payments to members of Armed Forces and pensioners carried on the active payrolls of manufacturing establishments.

The census definition of payrolls is identical to that recommended to all Federal statistical agencies by the Office of Management and Budget. It should be noted that this definition does not include employers' social security contributions or other nonpayroll labor costs, such as employees' pension plans, group insurance premiums, and workers' compensation.

The ASM provides estimates of employers' total supplemental labor costs (those required by Federal and state laws and those incurred voluntarily or as part of collective bargaining agreements).

PRODUCT CODES AND CLASSES OF PRODUCTS

NAICS United States industries are identified by a six-digit code, in contrast to the four-digit SIC code. The longer code accommodates the large number of sectors and allows more flexibility in designing subsectors. Each

product or service is assigned a ten-digit code. The product coding structure represents an extension by the Census Bureau of the six-digit industry classifications of the manufacturing and mining sectors. The classification system operates so that the industrial coverage is progressively narrower with the successive addition of digits. This is illustrated as follows:

NAICS level	NAICS code	Description
Industry	33461	Manufacturing and reproduction of magnetic and optical media
U.S. industry	334612	Reproduction of software
Product class	3346120	Prerecorded compact disc (except software), tape, and record reproducing
BLS link code	3346120X	
Product code	3346120XXX	

As in previous censuses, data were collected for most industries on the quantity and value of individual products shipped. In the 1997 census program, information was collected on the output of almost 10,000 individual product items.

In the new system, there are about 1,500 product classes (seven-digit codes), about 6,000 census products (ten-digit codes), and an additional 3,700 CIR products (ten-digit codes). The ten-digit products are considered the primary products of the industry with the same first six digits.

The list of products for which separate information was collected was prepared after consultation with industry and government representatives. Comparability with previous figures was given considerable weight in the selection of product categories so that comparable 1992 information is presented for most products.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if quantity was not significant or could not be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected.

Shipments include both commercial shipments and transfers of products to other plants of the same company. For industries in which a considerable portion of the total shipments is transferred to other plants of the same company, separate information on interplant transfers also was collected. Moreover, for products that are used to a large degree within the same establishment as materials or components in the fabrication of other products, total production and often consumption of the item within the plant (quantity produced and consumed) was collected. Typically, the information on production also was collected for products for which there are significant differences between total production and shipments in a given year because of wide fluctuations in finished goods inventories. Other measures of output of products with long production cycles were used as appropriate and feasible.

PRIMARY PRODUCT CLASS CODE

This file presents selected statistics for establishments according to their degree of specialization in products primary to their industry. This field contains either the six-digit North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) industry code corresponding to all establishments in the industry, or the seven-digit NAICS product class code for all establishments within the industry that are specialized in a particular product class. Product class specialization is determined by evaluating the ratio of the largest primary product class shipments to total product shipments (primary plus secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishment.

PRODUCTION-WORKER HOURS

This item covers hours worked or paid for at the plant, including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave.

QUANTITY OF ELECTRIC ENERGY CONSUMED FOR HEAT AND POWER

Data on the cost of purchased electric energy were collected on all census forms. However, data on the quantity of purchased electric energy were collected only on the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) form. In addition, information is collected on the quantity of electric energy generated by the establishment and the quantity of electric energy sold or transferred to other plants of the same company.

RENTAL PAYMENTS

Total rental payments are collected on all census forms. However, the breakdown between rental payments for buildings and other structures and rental payments for machinery and equipment is collected only on the ASM forms. This item includes rental payments for the use of all items for which depreciation reserves would be maintained if they were owned by the establishment, e.g., structures and buildings, and production, office, and transportation equipment. Excluded are royalties and other payments for the use of intangibles and depletable assets and land rents where separable.

When an establishment of a multiestablishment company was charged rent by another part of the same company for the use of assets owned by the company, it was instructed to exclude that cost from rental payments. However, the book value (original cost) of these company-owned assets was to be reported as assets of the establishment at the end of the year.

If there were assets at an establishment rented from another company and the rents were paid centrally by the head office of the establishment, the company was instructed to report these rental payments as if they were paid directly by the establishment.

RETIREMENTS OF DEPRECIABLE ASSETS

Included in this item is the gross value of assets sold, retired, scrapped, destroyed, etc., during the calendar year. When a complete operation or establishment changed ownership, the respondent was instructed to report the value of the assets sold at the original cost as recorded in the books of the seller. The respondent also was requested to report retirements of equipment or structures owned by a parent company that the establishment was using as if it were a tenant.

TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES (NEW AND USED)

For establishments in operation and any known plants under construction, manufacturers were asked to report their new and used expenditures for (1) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments and (2) machinery and equipment used for replacement and additions to plant capacity if they were of the type for which depreciation accounts were ordinarily maintained.

Totals for expenditures include the costs of assets leased from nonmanufacturing concerns through capital leases. New facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations are excluded. Also excluded are expenditures for land and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses.

For any equipment or structure transferred for the use of the reporting establishment by the parent company or one of its subsidiaries, the value at which it was transferred to the establishment was to be reported. If an establishment changed ownership during the year, the cost of the fixed assets (building and equipment) was to be reported.

VALUE ADDED

This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments (products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered). The result of this calculation is adjusted by the addition of value added by merchandising operations (i.e., the difference between the sales value and the cost of merchandise sold without further manufacture, processing, or assembly) plus the net change in finished goods and work-in-process between the beginning- and end-of-year inventories.

For those industries where value of production is collected instead of value of shipments, value added is adjusted only for the change in work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of year. For those

industries where value of work done is collected, the value added does not include an adjustment for the change in finished goods or work-in-process inventories.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the figure for value of shipments that results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

VALUE OF SHIPMENTS

This item covers the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts, such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sales of products bought and sold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from material owned by it, whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value, including not only the direct cost of production but also a reasonable proportion of “all other costs” (including company overhead) and profit.

In addition to the value for NAICS defined products, aggregates of the following categories of miscellaneous receipts are reported as part of a total establishment’s value of product shipments:

1. Reported contract work—Receipts for work or services that a plant performed for others on their materials.
2. Value of resales—Sales of products brought and sold without further manufacture, processing, or assembly.
3. Other miscellaneous receipts—Such as repair work, installation, sales of scrap, etc.

Industry primary product value of shipments represents one of the three components of value of shipments. These components are:

1. Primary products value of shipments.
2. Secondary product value of shipments.
3. Total miscellaneous receipts.

Primary product shipments is used in the calculations of industry specialization ratio and industry coverage ratio. The term “Value of primary products shipments made in this industry” is used in this publication and refers to the same data.

Duplication in Cost of Materials and Value of Shipment

The aggregate of the cost of materials and value of shipments figures for industry groups and for all manufacturing industries includes large amounts of duplication since the products of some industries are used as materials by others. This duplication results, in part, from the addition of related industries representing successive stages in the production of a finished manufactured product. Examples are the addition of flour mills to bakeries in the food group and the addition of pulp mills to paper mills in the paper and allied products group of industries. Estimates of the overall extent of this duplication indicate that the value of manufactured products exclusive of such duplication (the value of finished manufactures) tends to approximate two-thirds of the total value of products reported in the annual survey.

Duplication of products within individual industries is significant within a number of industry groups, e.g., machinery and transportation industries. These industries frequently include complete machinery and their parts. In this case, the parts made for original equipment are materials consumed for assembly plants in the same industry.

Even when no significant amount of duplication is involved, value of shipments figures are deficient as measures of the relative economic importance of individual manufacturing industries or geographic areas because of the wide variation in ratio of materials, labor, and other processing costs of value of shipments, both among industries and within the same industry.

Before 1962, cost of materials and value of shipments were not published for some industries which included considerable duplication. Since then, these data have been published for all industries at the U.S. level and beginning in 1964, for all geographic levels.

Specialization and Coverage Ratios

These items are not collected on the report forms but are derived from the data shown in Table 3. An establishment is classified in a particular industry if its shipments of primary products of that industry exceed in value its shipments of the products of any other single industry.

An establishment's shipments include those products assigned to an industry (primary products), those considered primary to other industries (secondary products), and receipts for miscellaneous activities (merchandising, contract work, resales, etc.). Specialization and coverage ratios have been developed to measure the relationship of primary product shipments to the data on shipments for the industry shown in Tables 1a through 5 and data on product shipments shown in Tables 6a and 6b.

Specialization ratio represents the ratio of primary product shipments to total product shipments (primary and secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishments classified in the industry.

Coverage ratio represents the ratio of primary products shipped by the establishments classified in the industry to the total shipments of such products that are shipped by all manufacturing establishments wherever classified.

Appendix B.

NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions

311340 NONCHOCOLATE CONFECTIONERY MANUFACTURING

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing nonchocolate confectioneries. Included in this industry are establishments primary engaged in retailing nonchocolate confectionery products not for immediate consumption made on the premises.

The data published with NAICS code 311340 include the following SIC industries:

- 2064 Candy and other confectionery products and chewing gum (pt)
- 2099 Food preparations, n.e.c. (pt)
- 5441 Candy, nut, and confectionery stores (pt)

3113401 Nonchocolate-Type Confectionery Products Retail - Manufacturer

Establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of consumer-type nonchocolate confectionery products, excluding cough drops, medicated candy, roasted peanuts, unsweetened popcorn and fountain syrup, not for immediate consumption made on the premises.

3113402 Nonchocolate-Type Confectionery Products - Manufacturer

Establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of consumer-type nonchocolate confectionery products, excluding cough drops, medicated candy, roasted peanuts, unsweetened popcorn and fountain syrup.

Appendix C.

Coverage and Methodology

MAIL/NONMAIL UNIVERSE

The manufacturing universe includes about 400,000 establishments. This number includes those industries in the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) definition of manufacturing, but not those industries leaving the manufacturing sector in the classification change. The amounts of information requested from manufacturing establishments were dependent upon a number of factors. The more important considerations were the size of the company and whether it was included in the annual survey of manufactures (ASM). The methods of obtaining information for the various subsets of the universe to arrive at the aggregate figures shown in the publication are described below:

1. Small single-establishment companies not sent a report form.

Approximately 40 percent of the manufacturing establishments were small single-establishment companies that were excused from filing a census report. Selection of these establishments was based on two factors: annual payroll and our ability to assign the correct six-digit NAICS industry classification to the establishment. For each four-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) industry code, an annual payroll cutoff was determined. These cutoffs were derived so that the establishments with payroll less than the cutoff were expected to account for no more than 3 percent of the value of shipments for the industry. Generally, all single-establishment companies with less than 5 employees were excused, while all establishments with more than 20 employees were mailed forms. Establishments below the cutoff that could not be directly assigned a six-digit NAICS code were mailed a classification report which requested information for assigning NAICS industry codes. Establishments below the cutoff that could be directly assigned a six-digit NAICS code were excused from filing any report. For below cutoff establishments, information on the physical location, payroll, and receipts was obtained from the administrative records of other Federal agencies under special arrangements that safeguarded their confidentiality.

Estimates of data for these small establishments were developed using industry averages in conjunction with the administrative information. The value of shipments and cost of materials were not distributed among specific products and materials for these

establishments but were included in the product and material “not specified by kind” (nsc) categories.

The industry classification codes included in the administrative-record files were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. As a result, an indeterminate number of establishments were erroneously coded to a four-digit SIC industry and then erroneously re-coded to a six-digit NAICS industry. This was especially true whenever there was a relatively fine line of demarcation between industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity.

Sometimes the administrative-record cases had only two- or three-digit SIC group classification codes available in the files. For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, these establishments were sent a separate classification form, which requested information on the products and services of the establishment. This form was used to code many of these establishments to the appropriate six-digit NAICS level. Establishments that did not return the classification form were coded later to those six-digit NAICS industries identified as “All other” industries within the given subsector.

As a result of these situations, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified by industry. However, such possible misclassification has no significant effect on the statistics other than on the number of companies and establishments.

The total establishment count for individual industries should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the count of total number of establishments.

2. Establishments sent a report form.

The establishments covered in the mail canvass were divided into three groups:

- a. ASM sample establishments.

This group accounts for approximately 15 percent of all manufacturing establishments. The ASM panel covers all the units of large manufacturing establishments as well as a sample of the medium and smaller establishments. The probability of selection was proportionate to size. For more information, see the Description of the ASM Survey Sample.

In an economic census year, the ASM report form (MA-1000) replaces the first page of the regular census form for those establishments included in the ASM. In addition to information on employment, payroll, and other items normally requested on the regular census form, establishments in the ASM sample were requested to supply additional information on gross book value of assets and capital expenditures. ASM establishments were also requested to provide information on retirements, depreciation, rental payments, and supplemental labor costs. For establishments not included in the ASM, these additional items were estimated using relationships observed in the ASM establishment data. The census statistics for these variables are a sum of the ASM establishment data and the estimated data for non-ASM establishments. ASM establishments were also requested to provide information for selected purchased services. The census statistics for the purchased service items were derived solely from the ASM establishments. See Appendix A, Explanation of Terms for an explanation of these items. The census part of the report form is 1 of 220 versions containing product, material, and special inquiries. The diversity of manufacturing activities necessitated the use of this many forms to canvass the 480 manufacturing industries. Each form was developed for a group of related industries.

Appearing on each form was a list of products primary to the group of related industries as well as secondary products and miscellaneous services that establishments classified in these industries were likely to perform. Respondents were requested to identify the products, the value of each product, and, in many cases, the quantity of the product shipped during the survey year. Space also was provided for the respondent to describe products not specifically identified on the form.

The report form also contained a materials-consumed inquiry which varied from form to form depending on the industries being canvassed. The respondents were asked to review a list of materials generally used in their production processes. From this list, each establishment was requested to identify those materials consumed during the survey year, the cost of each, and, in certain cases, the quantity consumed. Once again, space was provided for the respondent to describe significant materials not identified on the form.

A wide variety of special inquiries was included to measure activities peculiar to a given industry, such as operations performed and equipment used.

b. Large and medium establishments (non-ASM).

Approximately 30 percent of all manufacturing establishments were included in this group. A variable cutoff, based on administrative-record payroll data and determined on an industry-by-industry basis, was used to select those establishments that were to receive 1 of the 220 economic census – manufacturing regular forms. The first page, requesting establishment data for items such as employment and payroll, was standard but did not contain the detailed statistics included on the ASM form. The product, material, and special inquiry sections supplied were based on the historical industry classification of the establishment.

c. Small single-establishment companies (non-ASM).

This group includes approximately 15 percent of all manufacturing establishments. For those industries where application of the variable cutoff for administrative-record cases resulted in a large number of small establishments being included in the mail canvass, an abbreviated or short form was used. These establishments received 1 of the 31 versions of the short form, which requested summary product and material data and totals but no details on employment, payroll, cost of materials, inventories, and capital expenditures.

Use of the short form has no adverse effect on published totals for the industry statistics because the same data were collected on the short form as on the long form. However, detailed information on products and materials consumed was not collected on the short form; thus, its use would increase the value of the nsk categories.

INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION OF ESTABLISHMENTS

Each of the establishments covered in the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing was classified in 1 of 480 industries (473 manufacturing industries and 7 former manufacturing industries) in accordance with the industry definitions in the 1997 NAICS Manual. This is the first edition of the NAICS Manual and it is a major change from the 1987 SIC Manual that was used previously. Appendix A of the 1997 NAICS Manual notes the comparability between the 1987 SIC and 1997 NAICS classification systems. When applicable, Appendix G of this report shows the product class and product comparability between the two systems for data in this report.

In the NAICS system, an industry is generally defined as a group of establishments that have similar production processes. To the extent practical, the system uses supply-based or production-oriented concepts in defining industries. The resulting group of establishments must be significant in terms of number, value added by manufacture, value of shipments, and number of employees.

The coding system works in such a way that the definitions progressively become narrower with successive additions of numerical digits. In the manufacturing sector for 1997, there are 21 subsectors (three-digit NAICS), 86 industry groups (four-digit NAICS), 184 NAICS industries (five-digit NAICS) that are comparable with Canadian and Mexican classification, and 473 U.S. industries (six-digit NAICS). This represents an expansion of the four-digit SIC-based U.S. industries from 459 in 1987. Product classes and products of the manufacturing industries have been assigned codes based on the industry from which they originate. In the new system, there are about 1,500 product classes (seven-digit codes), about 6,000 census products, and an additional 3,700 CIR products (ten-digit codes). The ten-digit products are considered the primary products of the industry with the same first six digits. These counts do not include the seven former manufacturing industries that are included in the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing.

For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, all establishments were classified in particular industries based on the products they produced. If an establishment made products of more than one industry, it was classified in the industry with the largest product value. For 1997, there were no “resistance rules” or “frozen industries.”

In ASM years, establishments included in the ASM sample with certainty weights are reclassified by industry only if the change in the primary activity from the prior year is significant or if the change has occurred for 2 successive years. This procedure prevents reclassification when there are minor shifts in product mix.

In ASM years, establishments included in the ASM sample with noncertainty weight are not shifted from one industry classification to another. They are retained in the industry where they were classified in the base census year. However, in the following census year, these ASM plants are allowed to shift from one industry to another.

The results of these rules covering the switching of plants from one industry classification to another are that some industries comprise different mixes of establishments in different survey years. Hence, comparisons between prior-year and current-year published totals, particularly at the six-digit NAICS level, should be viewed with caution. This is particularly true for the comparison between the data shown for a census year versus the data shown for the previous ASM year.

As previously noted, the small establishments that may have been misclassified by industry are usually administrative-record cases whose industry codes were assigned on the basis of incomplete descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. Such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than on the number of companies and establishments.

Establishments frequently make products classified both in their industry (primary products) and other industries (secondary products). Industry statistics (employment, payroll, value added by manufacture, value of shipments, etc.) reflect the activities of the establishments which may make both primary and secondary products. Product statistics, however, represent the output of all establishments without regard for the classification of the producing establishment. For this reason, when relating the industry statistics, especially the value of shipments, to the product statistics, the composition of the industry’s output should be considered.

The extent to which industry and product statistics may be matched with each other is measured by the primary product specialization ratio and the coverage ratio. The primary product specialization ratio is the proportion of industry shipments accounted for by the primary products of establishments classified in the industry. The coverage ratio is the proportion of product shipments accounted for by establishments classified in the industry.

ESTABLISHMENT BASIS OF REPORTING

The economic census – manufacturing is conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each location or establishment. The ASM also is conducted on an establishment basis, but separate reports are filed for just those establishments selected in the sample. Companies engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location are requested to submit separate reports if the plant records permit such a separation and if the activities are substantial in size.

In 1997, as in earlier years, a minimum size limit was set for inclusion of establishments in the census. All establishments employing one person or more at any time during the census year are included. The same size limitation has applied since 1947 in censuses and annual surveys of manufactures. In the 1939 and earlier censuses, establishments with less than \$5,000 value of products were excluded. The change in the minimum size limit in 1947 does not appreciably affect the historical comparability of the census figures except for data on number of establishments for a few industries.

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing excludes data for central administrative offices (CAOs). These would include separately operated administrative offices, warehouses, garages, and other auxiliary units that service manufacturing establishments of the same company. These data are published in a separate report series.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASM SURVEY SAMPLE

The annual survey of manufactures (ASM) sample is drawn for the second survey year after a census. The most recent sample was drawn for the 1994 survey year based on the 1992 Census of Manufactures. This sample will be in place through the 1998 ASM.

In 1992, there were approximately 370,000 individual manufacturing establishments. For sample efficiency and cost considerations, the 1992 manufacturing population was partitioned into two components for developing estimates within the ASM; a mail stratum and a nonmail stratum.

Mail stratum. The mail stratum of the survey is comprised of larger single-location manufacturing companies and all manufacturing establishments of multiunit companies (companies that operate at more than one physical location). Approximately 230,000 of the 370,000 establishments in the 1992 census were assigned to the mail stratum. On an annual basis, the mail stratum is supplemented with larger, newly active single-location companies identified from a list provided by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and new manufacturing locations of multiunit companies identified from the Census Bureau's Company Organization Survey (COS).

For the 1994 survey, a new sample of approximately 58,000 individual establishments was selected from the mail stratum assembled from the 1992 census. Supplemental samples representing both 1993 and 1994 births (newly active establishments that were not included in the 1992 census) were also selected. Establishments selected for the sample are mailed an ASM survey questionnaire for each year through 1998.

The 1994-98 ASM sample design is similar to the one used since 1984. Companies in the 1992 Census of Manufactures with manufacturing shipments of at least \$500 million were defined as company certainties. For these large companies, each manufacturing establishment is included in the mail sample. For the 1994-98 sample, there are approximately 650 certainty companies collectively accounting for over 18,000 establishments.

For the remaining portion of the mail component of the survey, the establishment was defined as the sample unit. All establishments with 250 employees or more were defined as employment certainties. In addition, all establishments producing products in SIC 3571 (Electronic Computers) were defined as certainties. Across these three arbitrary certainty classes, there were approximately 25,000 establishments included in the sample with certainty. Collectively, these certainty establishments accounted for approximately 80 percent of the total value of shipments in the 1992 Census of Manufactures.

Smaller establishments in the remaining portion of the mail stratum were sampled with probabilities ranging from .02 to 1.00. The initial probabilities of selection assigned to these establishments were proportionate to a measure-of-size determined for each establishment. The measure-of-size was a function of the establishment's 1992 industry classification, its 1992 product class data, and the historical variability of the year-to-year estimates of the product class estimates. For each product class (1,755) and four-digit industry (459), a desired reliability

constraint was specified. Using a technique developed by Dr. James R. Chromy of the Research Triangle Institute, the initial establishment probabilities were optimized such that the expected sample satisfied all industry and product class reliability constraints while the sample size was minimized. This technique reduces the likelihood of selecting nonrepresentative samples for individual product classes or industries.

This method of assigning probabilities based on product class shipments is motivated by our primary desire to produce reliable estimates of both product class and industry shipments. The high correlation between shipments and employment, value-added, and other general statistics assures that these variables will also be well represented by the sample. The actual sample selection procedure uses an independent chance of selection method (Poisson sampling) which permits us to prevent small establishments from being selected in consecutive samples without introducing a bias into the survey estimates.

Nonmail component. The initial nonmail component of the survey was comprised of approximately 140,000 small, single-establishment companies that were tabulated as administrative records in the 1992 Census of Manufactures. The nonmail stratum is also supplemented annually using the list of newly active single-location companies provided by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and payroll cutoffs. Companies with payroll below the payroll cutoff are added to the nonmail stratum. For this portion of the population, sampling is not used. The data for this group are estimated based on selected information obtained annually from the administrative records of the IRS and Social Security Administration (SSA). This administrative information, which includes payroll, total employment, industry classification, and physical location, is obtained under conditions which safeguard the confidentiality of both tax and census records.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASM ESTIMATING PROCEDURE

Most of the ASM estimates derived for the mail stratum are computed using a difference estimator. At the establishment level, there is a strong correlation between the current-year data values and the corresponding 1992 (base) data values. Therefore, within the mailed stratum, for each item at each level of aggregation, an estimate of the "difference" between the current year and the base year is computed from sample cases and added to the corresponding base-year values. For the 1993-1997 ASM estimates, the 1992 Census of Manufactures values serve as the base year. For the 1998 ASM, the base will be updated to be the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing.

Due to the positive year-to-year correlation, estimates derived using this methodology are generally more reliable than comparable estimates developed from the current sample data alone. Estimates for the capital expenditures variables are not generated using the difference

estimator because the year-to-year correlations are considerably weaker. The standard linear estimator is used for these variables.

For the nonmail stratum, estimates for payroll and employment are directly tabulated from the administrative-record data provided by IRS and SSA. Estimates of data other than payroll and employment are developed from industry averages. Although the nonmail stratum contains approximately 170,000 individual establishments in 1994, it accounts for less than 2 percent of the estimate for total value of shipments at the total manufacturing level.

Corresponding estimates for the mail and nonmail components are combined to produce the estimates included in this publication.

QUALIFICATIONS OF THE ASM DATA

The estimates developed from the sample are apt to differ somewhat from the results of a survey covering all companies in the sample lists but otherwise conducted under essentially the same conditions as the actual sample survey. The estimates of the magnitude of the sampling errors (the difference between the estimates obtained and the results theoretically obtained from a comparable, complete-coverage survey) are provided by the standard errors of estimates.

The particular sample selected for the ASM is one of many similar probability samples that, by chance, might have been selected under the same specifications. Each of the possible samples would yield somewhat different sets of results, and the standard errors are measures of the variation of all the possible sample estimates around the theoretically comparable, complete-coverage values.

Estimates of the standard errors have been computed from the sample data for selected ASM statistics in this report. They are represented in the form of relative standard errors (the standard errors divided by the estimated values to which they refer).

In conjunction with its associated estimate, the relative standard error may be used to define confidence intervals (ranges that would include the comparable, complete-coverage value for specified percentages of all the possible samples).

The complete-coverage value would be included in the range:

From one standard error below to one standard error above the derived estimate for about two-thirds of all possible samples.

From two standard errors below to two standard errors above the derived estimate for about 19 out of 20 of all possible samples.

From three standard errors below to three standard errors above the derived estimate for nearly all samples.

An inference that the comparable, complete-survey result would be within the indicated ranges would be correct in approximately the relative frequencies shown. Those proportions, therefore, may be interpreted as defining the confidence that the estimates from a particular sample would differ from complete-coverage results by as much as one, two, or three standard errors, respectively.

For example, suppose an estimated total is shown at 50,000 with an associated relative standard error of 2 percent, that is, a standard error of 1,000 (2 percent of 50,000). There is approximately 67 percent confidence that the interval 49,000 to 51,000 includes the complete-coverage total, about 95 percent confidence that the interval 48,000 to 52,000 includes the complete-coverage total, and almost certain confidence that the interval 47,000 to 53,000 includes the complete-coverage total.

In addition to the sample errors, the estimates are subject to various response and operational errors: errors of collection, reporting, coding, transcription, imputation for nonresponse, etc. These operational errors also would occur if a complete canvass were to be conducted under the same conditions as the survey. Explicit measures of their effects generally are not available. However, it is believed that most of the important operational errors were detected and corrected during the Census Bureau's review of the data for reasonableness and consistency. The small operational errors usually remain. To some extent, they are compensating in the aggregated totals shown. When important operational errors were detected too late to correct the estimates, the data were suppressed or were specifically qualified in the tables.

As derived, the estimated standard errors included part of the effect of the operational errors. The total errors, which depend upon the joint effect of the sampling and operational errors, are usually of the order of size indicated by the standard error, or moderately higher. However, for particular estimates, the total error may considerably exceed the standard errors shown. Any figures shown in the tables in this publication having an associated standard error exceeding 15 percent may be combined with higher level totals, creating a broader aggregate, which then may be of acceptable reliability.

DATA FROM THE CURRENT INDUSTRIAL REPORTS (CIR)

The CIR program provides product statistics for selected manufacturing industries at the U.S. level annually and, in some cases, monthly and/or quarterly. When detail product data are collected in the CIR, they are not also collected in the census. However, the annual CIR data are included in the census Product Summary report.

The CIR program uses a unified data collection, processing, and publication system. The Census Bureau updates the survey panels for most reports annually and reconciles the estimates to the results of the broader-based annual survey of manufactures and the economic

census – manufacturing. The economic census – manufacturing provides a complete list of all producers of the products covered by the CIR program and serves as the primary source for CIR sampling. Where a small number of producers exist, CIR surveys cover all known producers of a product. However, when the number of producers is large, cutoff and random sampling techniques are used. Surveys are continually reviewed and modified to provide the most up-to-date information on products produced. While the CIR program includes both mandatory and voluntary surveys, the annual data are mandatory.

DUPLICATION IN COST OF MATERIALS AND VALUE OF SHIPMENTS

Data for cost of materials and value of shipments include varying amounts of duplication, especially at higher levels of aggregation. This is because the products of one establishment may be the materials of another. The value added statistics avoid this duplication and are, for most purposes, the best measure for comparing the relative economic importance of industries and geographic areas.

VALUE OF INDUSTRY SHIPMENTS COMPARED WITH VALUE OF PRODUCT SHIPMENTS

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing shows value of shipments data for industries and products. In the industry statistics tables and files, these data represent the total value of shipments of all establishments classified in a particular industry. The data include the shipments of the products classified in the industry (primary to the industry), products classified in other industries (secondary to the industry), and miscellaneous receipts (repair work, sale of scrap, research and development, installation receipts, and resales). Value of product shipments shown in the products statistics tables and files represent the total value of all products shipped that are classified as primary to an industry regardless of the classification of the producing establishment.

Appendix D. Geographic Notes

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix E. Metropolitan Areas

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix F.

Footnotes for Products Statistics and Materials Consumed by Kind

Part 1. Products Statistics (Tables 6a and 6b)

NAICS product code	Footnote
@3113401	For additional detail, see Current Industrial Report MA311D, Confectionery.
@3113404	For additional detail, see Current Industrial Report MA311D, Confectionery.

Part 2. Materials Consumed by Kind (Table 7)

Not applicable.

Frozen Fruit, Juice, and Vegetable Manufacturing

1997

Issued November 1999

EC97M-3114A

1997 Economic Census

Manufacturing

Industry Series



U S C E N S U S B U R E A U

Helping You Make Informed Decisions

U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The staff of the Manufacturing and Construction Division prepared this report. **Judy M. Dodds**, Assistant Chief for Census and Related Programs, was responsible for the overall planning, management, and coordination. **Kenneth Hansen**, Chief, Manufactured Durables Branch, assisted by **Mike Brown**, **Renee Coley**, **Raphael Corrado**, and **Milbren Thomas**, Section Chiefs, **Michael Zampogna**, Former Chief, Manufactured Nondurables Branch, assisted by **Allen Foreman**, **Robert Miller**, **Robert Reinard**, and **Nat Shelton**, Section Chiefs, and **Tom Lee**, **Robert Rosati**, and **Tom Flood**, Special Assistants, performed the planning and implementation. **Stephanie Angel**, **Brian Appert**, **Stanis Batton**, **Carol Beasley**, **Chris Blackburn**, **Larry Blumberg**, **Vera Harris-Bourne**, **Brenda Campbell**, **Suzanne Conard**, **Vance Davis**, **Mary Ellickson**, **Matt Gaines**, **Merry Glascoe**, **Kay Hanks**, **Karen Harshbarger**, **Nancy Higgins**, **James Hinckley**, **Walter Hunter**, **Jim Jamski**, **Evelyn Jordan**, **Robert Lee**, **John Linehan**, **Paul Marck**, **Keith McKenzie**, **Philippe Morris**, **Joanna Nguyen**, **Betty Pannell**, **Joyce Pomeroy**, **Venita Powell**, **Cynthia Ramsey**, **Chris Savage**, **Arona Stovall**, **Sue Sundermann**, **Thanos Theodoropoulos**, **Dora Thomas**, **Ann Truffa**, **Ronanne Vinson**, **Keeley Voor**, **Denneth Wallace**, **Tempie Whittington**, **Lissene Witt**, and **Mike Yamaner** provided primary staff assistance.

Brian Greenberg, Assistant Chief for Research and Methodology Programs, assisted by **Stacey Cole**, Chief, Manufacturing Programs Methodology Branch, and **Robert Struble**, Section Chief, provided the mathematical and statistical techniques as well as the coverage operations. **Jeffrey Dalzell** and **Cathy Ritenour** provided primary staff assistance.

Mendel D. Gayle, Chief, Forms, Publications, and Customer Services Branch, assisted by **Julius Smith Jr.** and **Baruti Taylor**, Section Chiefs, performed overall

coordination of the publication process. **Kim Credito**, **Patrick Duck**, **Chip Murph**, **Wanda Sledd**, and **Veronica White** provided primary staff assistance.

The Economic Planning and Coordination Division, **Lawrence A. Blum**, Assistant Chief for Collection Activities and **Shirin A. Ahmed**, Assistant Chief for Post-Collection Processing, assisted by **Dennis Shoemaker**, Chief, Post-Collection Census Processing Branch, **Brandy Yarbrough**, Section Chief, **Sheila Proudfoot**, **Richard Williamson**, **Andrew W. Hait**, and **Jennifer E. Lins**, was responsible for developing the systems and procedures for data collection, editing, review, correction and dissemination

The staff of the National Processing Center, **Judith N. Petty**, Chief, performed mailout preparation and receipt operations, clerical and analytical review activities, data keying, and geocoding review.

The Geography Division staff developed geographic coding procedures and associated computer programs.

The Economic Statistical Methods and Programming Division, **Charles P. Pautler Jr.**, Chief, developed and coordinated the computer processing systems. **Martin S. Harahush**, Assistant Chief for Quinquennial Programs, assisted by **Barbara Lambert** and **Christina Arledge** were responsible for design and implementation of the computer systems. **Gary T. Sheridan**, Chief, Manufacturing and Construction Branch, **Lori A. Guido** and **Roy A. Smith**, Section Chiefs, supervised the preparation of the computer programs.

Computer Services Division, **Debra Williams**, Chief, performed the computer processing.

The staff of the Administrative and Customer Services Division, **Walter C. Odom**, Chief, performed planning, design, composition, editorial review, and printing planning and procurement for publications, Internet products, and report forms. **Cynthia G. Brooks** provided publication coordination and editing.

Frozen Fruit, Juice, and Vegetable Manufacturing

1997

Issued November 1999

EC97M-3114A

1997 Economic Census

Manufacturing

Industry Series



U.S. Department of Commerce

William M. Daley,

Secretary

Robert L. Mallett,

Deputy Secretary

Economics

and Statistics

Administration

Robert J. Shapiro,

Under Secretary for

Economic Affairs

U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Kenneth Prewitt,

Director



**Economics
and Statistics
Administration**

Robert J. Shapiro,
Under Secretary
for Economic Affairs



U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Kenneth Prewitt,
Director

William G. Barron,
Deputy Director

Paula J. Schneider,
Principal Associate Director
for Programs

Frederick T. Knickerbocker,
Associate Director
for Economic Programs

Thomas L. Mesenbourg,
Assistant Director
for Economic Programs

William G. Bostic Jr.,
Chief, Manufacturing
and Construction Division

CONTENTS

Introduction to the Economic Census	1
Manufacturing	5

TABLES

1. Industry Statistics on NAICS Basis With Distribution Among 1987 SIC-Based Industries: 1997	7
2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1997	7
3. Detailed Statistics by Industry: 1997	8
4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size: 1997.....	9
5. Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1997	9
6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992.....	10
6b. Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992 .	11
7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1997 and 1992.....	12

APPENDIXES

A. Explanation of Terms	A-1
B. NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions	B-1
C. Coverage and Methodology.....	C-1
D. Geographic Notes	--
E. Metropolitan Areas	--
F. Footnotes for Products Statistics and Materials Consumed by Kind	--
G. Comparability of Product Classes and Product Codes: 1997 to 1992.....	G-1

-- Not applicable for this report.

Introduction to the Economic Census

PURPOSES AND USES OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUS

The economic census is the major source of facts about the structure and functioning of the Nation's economy. It provides essential information for government, business, industry, and the general public. Title 13 of the United States Code (Sections 131, 191, and 224) directs the Census Bureau to take the economic census every 5 years, covering years ending in 2 and 7.

The economic census furnishes an important part of the framework for such composite measures as the gross domestic product estimates, input/output measures, production and price indexes, and other statistical series that measure short-term changes in economic conditions. Specific uses of economic census data include the following:

- Policymaking agencies of the Federal Government use the data to monitor economic activity and assess the effectiveness of policies.
- State and local governments use the data to assess business activities and tax bases within their jurisdictions and to develop programs to attract business.
- Trade associations study trends in their own and competing industries, which allows them to keep their members informed of market changes.
- Individual businesses use the data to locate potential markets and to analyze their own production and sales performance relative to industry or area averages.

ALL-NEW INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATIONS

Data from the 1997 Economic Census are published primarily on the basis of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), unlike earlier censuses, which were published according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS is in the process of being adopted in the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Most economic census reports cover one of the following NAICS sectors:

21	Mining
22	Utilities
23	Construction
31-33	Manufacturing
42	Wholesale Trade
44-45	Retail Trade
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing
51	Information

52	Finance and Insurance
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises
56	Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services
61	Educational Services
62	Health Care and Social Assistance
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation
72	Accommodation and Foodservices
81	Other Services (except Public Administration)

(Not listed above are the Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting sector (NAICS 11), partially covered by the census of agriculture conducted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the Public Administration sector (NAICS 92), covered by the census of governments conducted by the Census Bureau.)

The 20 NAICS sectors are subdivided into 96 subsectors (three-digit codes), 313 industry groups (four-digit codes), and, as implemented in the United States, 1170 industries (five- and six-digit codes).

RELATIONSHIP TO SIC

While many of the individual NAICS industries correspond directly to industries as defined under the SIC system, most of the higher level groupings do not. Particular care should be taken in comparing data for retail trade, wholesale trade, and manufacturing, which are sector titles used in both NAICS and SIC, but cover somewhat different groups of industries. The industry definitions discuss the relationships between NAICS and SIC industries. Where changes are significant, it will not be possible to construct time series that include data for points both before and after 1997.

For 1997, data for auxiliary establishments (those functioning primarily to manage, service, or support the activities of their company's operating establishments, such as a central administrative office or warehouse) will not be included in the sector-specific reports. These data will be published separately.

GEOGRAPHIC AREA CODING

Accurate and complete information on the physical location of each establishment is required to tabulate the census data for the states, metropolitan areas (MAs), counties, parishes, and corporate municipalities including cities, towns, villages, and boroughs. Respondents were

required to report their physical location (street address, municipality, county, and state) if it differed from their mailing address. For establishments not surveyed by mail (and those single-establishment companies that did not provide acceptable information on physical location), location information from Internal Revenue Service tax forms is used as a basis for coding.

BASIS OF REPORTING

The economic census is conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each store, factory, shop, or other location. Each establishment is assigned a separate industry classification based on its primary activity and not that of its parent company.

DOLLAR VALUES

All dollar values presented are expressed in current dollars; i.e., 1997 data are expressed in 1997 dollars, and 1992 data, in 1992 dollars. Consequently, when making comparisons with prior years, users of the data should consider the changes in prices that have occurred.

All dollar values are shown in thousands of dollars.

AVAILABILITY OF ADDITIONAL DATA

Reports in Print and Electronic Media

All results of the 1997 Economic Census are available on the Census Bureau Internet site (www.census.gov) and on compact discs (CD-ROM) for sale by the Census Bureau. Unlike previous censuses, only selected highlights are published in printed reports. For more information, including a description of electronic and printed reports being issued, see the Internet site, or write to U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-8300, or call Customer Services at 301-457-4100.

Special Tabulations

Special tabulations of data collected in the 1997 Economic Census may be obtained, depending on availability of time and personnel, in electronic or tabular form. The data will be summaries subject to the same rules prohibiting disclosure of confidential information (including name, address, kind of business, or other data for individual business establishments or companies) that govern the regular publications.

Special tabulations are prepared on a cost basis. A request for a cost estimate, as well as exact specifications on the type and format of the data to be provided, should be directed to the Chief of the division named below, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-8300. To discuss a special tabulation before submitting specifications, call the appropriate division:

Manufacturing and Construction Division 301-457-4673
Service Sector Statistics Division 301-457-2668

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The economic census has been taken as an integrated program at 5-year intervals since 1967 and before that for 1954, 1958, and 1963. Prior to that time, individual components of the economic census were taken separately at varying intervals.

The economic census traces its beginnings to the 1810 Decennial Census, when questions on manufacturing were included with those for population. Coverage of economic activities was expanded for the 1840 Decennial Census and subsequent censuses to include mining and some commercial activities. The 1905 Manufactures Census was the first time a census was taken apart from the regular decennial population census. Censuses covering retail and wholesale trade and construction industries were added in 1930, as were some covering service trades in 1933. Censuses of construction, manufacturing, and the other business service censuses were suspended during World War II.

The 1954 Economic Census was the first census to be fully integrated: providing comparable census data across economic sectors, using consistent time periods, concepts, definitions, classifications, and reporting units. It was the first census to be taken by mail, using lists of firms provided by the administrative records of other Federal agencies. Since 1963, administrative records also have been used to provide basic statistics for very small firms, reducing or eliminating the need to send them census questionnaires.

The range of industries covered in the economic censuses expanded between 1967 and 1992. The census of construction industries began on a regular basis in 1967, and the scope of service industries, introduced in 1933, was broadened in 1967, 1977, and 1987. While a few transportation industries were covered as early as 1963, it was not until 1992 that the census broadened to include all of transportation, communications, and utilities. Also new for 1992 was coverage of financial, insurance, and real estate industries. With these additions, the economic census and the separate census of governments and census of agriculture collectively covered roughly 98 percent of all economic activity.

Printed statistical reports from the 1992 and earlier censuses provide historical figures for the study of long-term time series and are available in some large libraries. All of the census reports printed since 1967 are still available for sale on microfiche from the Census Bureau. CD-ROMs issued from the 1987 and 1992 Economic Censuses contain databases including nearly all data published in print, plus additional statistics, such as ZIP Code statistics, published only on CD-ROM.

SOURCES FOR MORE INFORMATION

More information about the scope, coverage, classification system, data items, and publications for each of the economic censuses and related surveys is published in the *Guide to the 1997 Economic Census and Related Statistics* at www.census.gov/econguide. More information on the methodology, procedures, and history of the censuses will be published in the *History of the 1997 Economic Census* at www.census.gov/econ/www/history.html.

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

The following abbreviations and symbols are used with the 1997 Economic Census data:

A	Standard error of 100 percent or more.
D	Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual companies; data are included in higher level totals.
F	Exceeds 100 percent because data include establishments with payroll exceeding revenue.
N	Not available or not comparable.
Q	Revenue not collected at this level of detail for multiestablishment firms.
S	Withheld because estimates did not meet publication standards.

V	Represents less than 50 vehicles or .05 percent.
X	Not applicable.
Y	Disclosure withheld because of insufficient coverage of merchandise lines.
Z	Less than half the unit shown.
a	0 to 19 employees.
b	20 to 99 employees.
c	100 to 249 employees.
e	250 to 499 employees.
f	500 to 999 employees.
g	1,000 to 2,499 employees.
h	2,500 to 4,999 employees.
i	5,000 to 9,999 employees.
j	10,000 to 24,999 employees.
k	25,000 to 49,999 employees.
l	50,000 to 99,999 employees.
m	100,000 employees or more.
p	10 to 19 percent estimated.
q	20 to 29 percent estimated.
r	Revised.
s	Sampling error exceeds 40 percent.
nec	Not elsewhere classified.
nsk	Not specified by kind.
–	Represents zero (page image/print only).
(CC)	Consolidated city.
(IC)	Independent city.

This page is intentionally blank.

Manufacturing

SCOPE

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing covers all manufacturing establishments with one or more paid employees. Manufacturing is defined as the mechanical, physical, or chemical transformation of materials or substances into new products. The assembly of components into new products is also considered manufacturing, except when it is appropriately classified as construction.

Establishments in the manufacturing sector are often described as plants, factories, or mills and typically use power-driven machines and materials-handling equipment. Also included in the manufacturing sector are some establishments that make products by hand, like custom tailors and the makers of custom draperies. While manufacturers typically do not sell to the public, some establishments like bakeries and candy stores that make products on the premises may be included.

While logging and publishing are no longer in the scope of manufacturing, data for these industries are included in the manufacturing industry reports, but are not included in the manufacturing state, summary, and other reports.

GENERAL

This report, from the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, is one of a series of 480 industry reports and 51 geographic area reports, each of which provides statistics for individual industries or states, respectively. Seven of the industry reports are for industries no longer in the manufacturing sector but are included with manufacturing for the 1997 census year. Also included for this sector are General, Product, and Materials Consumed Summary reports, a special report on Concentration Ratios in Manufacturing, and data files on Location of Manufacturing Plants.

Each industry report presents data for a six-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) industry. A description of the particular NAICS industry may be found in Appendix B. These reports include such statistics as number of establishments, employment, payroll, value added by manufacture, cost of materials consumed, value of shipments, capital expenditures, etc. Explanations of these and other terms may be found in Appendix A. The industry reports also include data for states with 100 employees or more in the industry.

State reports, which include the District of Columbia, present similar statistics at the “all manufacturing” level for each state and its metropolitan areas (MAs) with 250

employees or more, and for counties, consolidated cities, and places with 500 employees or more. The state reports also include six-digit NAICS level data for industries with 100 employees or more in the state.

The General Summary report contains industry and geographic area statistics summarized in one report. It includes higher levels of aggregation than the industry and state reports, as well as revisions to the data made after the release of the industry and state reports.

The Products and Materials Consumed reports summarize the products and materials data published in the industry reports. The Product Summary report also includes data from the Current Industrial Reports (CIR) and a special table with data for products that are primary to more than one industry, which are not in the industry reports.

The Concentration Ratios report publishes data on the percentage of value of shipments accounted for by the 4-, 8-, 20-, and 50-largest companies for each manufacturing industry. Also shown in this report are Hirschmann-Herfindahl Indexes for each industry.

The Location of Manufacturing data files contain statistics on the number of establishments for the three- and six-digit NAICS industry by state, county, place, and ZIP Code by employment-size of the establishment.

GEOGRAPHIC AREAS COVERED

Statistics at the six-digit NAICS industry level are shown for states and the District of Columbia in both the state and industry reports for cells with 100 employees or more.

The state reports also include data at the “all manufacturing” level for a variety of geographies that meet the employment criteria.

Data are available for the metropolitan areas (MAs) with 250 employees or more. The term MA is a general term used to encompass all of the specifically defined metropolitan areas. A consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) is made up of two or more contiguous primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSAs) with a combined population of at least 1 million. A PMSA is a subdivision of a CMSA that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links separate from the ties to other portions of the CMSA. A metropolitan statistical area (MSA) is an integrated economic and social unit with a population of at least 50,000. An MA is made up of one or more counties meeting standards of metropolitan character. In New England, cities and towns, rather than counties, are the

component geographic units. Determination of the MAs was made by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) as of June 30, 1997. The population estimates were from the 1990 Census of Population or a subsequent special census. When applicable, the make-up of an MA is included in Appendix E. Changes to geographical boundaries are noted in Appendix D.

The state reports include data for counties with 500 employees or more. These are the primary divisions of states, except in Louisiana where they are called parishes and in Alaska where they are called boroughs and census areas. Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia have one or more places that are independent of county organizations. These places are treated as counties and places. The counties and places are defined as of January 1, 1997.

The state reports include data for places with 500 employees or more. Places are typically cities, towns, and villages. They may be incorporated municipalities, semi-independent municipalities, special economic urban areas (SEUAs), or other place equivalents.

The state reports also include data for consolidated cities with 500 employees or more. Consolidated cities are made up of separately incorporated municipalities.

COMPARABILITY OF THE 1992 AND 1997 CENSUSES

The adoption of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) has had a major impact on the comparability of data between the 1992 and 1997 censuses. Approximately half of the industries in the manufacturing sector of NAICS do not have comparable industries in the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system that was used in the past. If industries are not comparable between the two censuses, historic data are not shown. When applicable, Appendix G shows the product class and product comparability between the two systems.

While most of the change affecting the manufacturing sector was change within the sector, some industries left manufacturing and others came into manufacturing. Prominent among those leaving manufacturing are logging and portions of publishing. Prominent among the industries coming into the manufacturing sector are bakeries, candy stores where candy is made on the premises, custom tailors, makers of custom draperies, and tire retreading. Data for the industries coming into manufacturing as well as those leaving manufacturing are included in the manufacturing industry report series for 1997. However, the state and summary reports only include data for industries in the NAICS definition of manufacturing.

Another change resulting from the conversion to NAICS is that data for central administrative offices (CAOs) associated with manufacturing are not included along side the manufacturing data. This change affects data in the state reports and the general summary.

DISCLOSURE

In accordance with Federal law governing census reports (Title 13 of the United States Code), no data are published that would disclose the operations of an individual establishment or company. However, the number of establishments classified in a specific industry or geography is not considered a disclosure, and may be released even when other information is withheld.

The disclosure analysis for the industry statistics files is based on the total value of shipments. When the total value of shipments cannot be shown without disclosing information for individual companies, the complete line is suppressed except for capital expenditures. However, the suppressed data are included in higher-level totals. A separate disclosure analysis is performed for capital expenditures that can be suppressed even though value of shipments data are published.

AVAILABILITY OF MORE FREQUENT ECONOMIC DATA

The Census Bureau conducts the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) in each of the 4 years between the economic censuses. The ASM is a probability-based sample of approximately 58,000 establishments and collects many of the same industry statistics (including employment, payroll, value of shipments, etc.) as the economic census. However, there are selected statistics not included in the ASM. Among these are the number of companies and establishments, detailed product and materials data, and substate geographic data.

In addition to the ASM, the Census Bureau conducts a Current Industrial Reports (CIR) program. The CIR publishes detailed product statistics for selected manufacturing industries at the U.S. level annually and, in some cases, monthly and/or quarterly. For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, the annual CIR data are included in the Product Summary report.

The Census Bureau also conducts the monthly Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories, and Orders (M3) program, which publishes detailed statistics for manufacturing industries at the U.S. level.

Table 1. Industry Statistics on NAICS Basis With Distribution Among 1987 SIC-Based Industries: 1997

[NAICS codes appear in bold type. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS or SIC code	Industry	Com-panies ¹	All estab-lish-ments ²	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expendi-tures (\$1,000)
				Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311411	Frozen fruit, juice, & vegetable mfg	179	258	46 760	1 062 357	40 427	78 362	800 142	4 529 533	5 054 916	9 631 300	403 492
203700	Frozen fruits & vegetables.....	N	258	46 760	1 062 357	40 427	78 362	800 142	4 529 533	5 054 916	9 631 300	403 492

¹For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

²Includes establishments with payroll at any time during the year.

Table 2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1997

[States that are disclosures or with less than 100 employees are not shown. For explanation of terms, see appendixes. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Industry and geographic area	All establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expendi-tures (\$1,000)	
	E ¹	Total	With 20 em-ploy-ees or more	Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)					Wages (\$1,000)
311411, FROZEN FRUIT, JUICE, & VEGETABLE MFG												
United States	2	258	198	46 760	1 062 357	40 427	78 362	800 142	4 529 533	5 054 916	9 631 300	403 492
California	4	45	32	8 182	146 128	6 848	12 891	107 442	503 956	577 413	1 100 911	43 701
Florida	-	25	23	4 235	122 665	3 271	7 395	80 656	663 912	1 257 032	1 923 014	89 937
Illinois	-	7	4	2 106	55 621	1 947	3 779	44 500	226 531	299 552	531 612	32 069
Michigan	-	12	11	844	18 295	681	1 323	11 941	94 086	82 814	177 224	3 381
Minnesota	-	5	4	533	11 564	471	903	9 318	61 257	63 288	124 818	7 004
New Jersey	1	4	4	569	16 318	506	1 215	12 584	31 949	66 201	98 061	1 953
New York	6	14	10	928	23 256	800	1 729	18 245	163 623	110 202	273 426	11 924
Ohio	2	3	3	151	3 199	129	239	2 536	12 116	6 436	18 671	671
Pennsylvania	2	6	4	418	11 737	362	772	9 296	34 949	51 606	87 020	4 132
Texas	3	9	6	1 395	19 699	1 258	2 152	16 065	64 017	54 181	126 399	7 685
Washington	1	30	26	6 934	175 365	6 169	11 785	135 297	671 962	672 718	1 353 660	65 434
Wisconsin	9	12	10	2 946	69 393	2 609	5 099	57 206	322 389	232 855	552 862	26 780

* Hawaii has no incorporated places in the sense of functioning governmental units; however, in agreement with Hawaiian law, the Bureau of the Census reports data for census designated places (CDPs) which have been designated as place equivalents. Those CDPs, only for the state of Hawaii, with 2,500 or more population are recognized.

¹Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of the figures shown: 1-10 to 19 percent; 2-20 to 29 percent; 3-30 to 39 percent; 4-40 to 49 percent; 5-50 to 59 percent; 6-60 to 69 percent; 7-70 to 79 percent; 8-80 to 89 percent; 9-90 percent or more.

Table 3. Detailed Statistics by Industry: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	Value	Item	Value
311411, FROZEN FRUIT, JUICE, & VEGETABLE MFG		311411, FROZEN FRUIT, JUICE, & VEGETABLE MFG—Con.	
Companies ¹	number.. 179	Value added	\$1,000.. 4 529 533
All establishments	number.. 258	Total inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 2 043 513
Establishments with 1 to 19 employees	number.. 60	Finished goods inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 1 399 980
Establishments with 20 to 99 employees	number.. 78	Work-in-process inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 222 967
Establishments with 100 employees or more	number.. 120	Materials and supplies inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 420 566
All employees	number.. 46 760	Total inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 1 968 685
Total compensation ²	\$1,000.. 1 393 863	Finished goods inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 1 354 702
Annual payroll	\$1,000.. 1 062 357	Work-in-process inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 176 116
Total fringe benefits	\$1,000.. 331 506	Materials and supplies inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 437 867
Production workers, average for year	number.. 40 427	Gross book value of total assets at beginning of year	\$1,000.. 4 137 714
Production workers on March 12	number.. 37 111	Total capital expenditures (new and used)	\$1,000.. 403 492
Production workers on May 12	number.. 39 046	Capital expenditures for buildings and other structures (new and used)	\$1,000.. 59 796
Production workers on August 12	number.. 46 544	Capital expenditures for machinery and equipment (new and used)	\$1,000.. 343 696
Production workers on November 12	number.. 39 007	Total retirements ²	\$1,000.. 109 711
Production-worker hours	1,000.. 78 362	Gross book value of total assets at end of year	\$1,000.. 4 431 495
Production-worker wages	\$1,000.. 800 142	Total depreciation during year ²	\$1,000.. 319 188
Total cost of materials	\$1,000.. 5 054 916	Total rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 68 046
Cost of materials, parts, containers, etc., consumed	\$1,000.. 4 481 778	Buildings and other structures rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 31 701
Cost of resales	\$1,000.. 239 020	Machinery and equipment rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 36 345
Cost of fuels	\$1,000.. 95 332	Cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and other structures ³	\$1,000.. 7 598
Cost of purchased electricity	\$1,000.. 152 666	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 65
Cost of contract work	\$1,000.. 86 120	Cost of purchased services for the repair of machinery and equipment ³	\$1,000.. 90 100
Quantity of electricity purchased for heat and power	1,000 kWh.. 3 292 705	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 65
Quantity of electricity generated less sold for heat and power	1,000 kWh.. 49 771	Cost of purchased communications services ³	\$1,000.. 3 446
Total value of shipments	\$1,000.. 9 631 300	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 65
Primary products value of shipments	\$1,000.. 8 754 093	Cost of purchased legal services ³	\$1,000.. 2 120
Secondary products value of shipments	\$1,000.. 587 080	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 65
Total miscellaneous receipts	\$1,000.. 290 127	Cost of purchased accounting and bookkeeping services ³	\$1,000.. 2 627
Value of resales	\$1,000.. 259 593	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 65
Contract receipts	\$1,000.. D	Cost of purchased advertising services ³	\$1,000.. 6 167
Other miscellaneous receipts	\$1,000.. D	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 65
Primary products specialization ratio	percent.. 93	Cost of purchased software and other data processing services ³	\$1,000.. 5 467
Value of primary products shipments made in all industries	\$1,000.. 9 338 743	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 65
Value of primary products shipments made in this industry	\$1,000.. 8 754 093	Cost of purchased refuse removal (including hazardous waste) services ³	\$1,000.. 11 442
Value of primary products shipments made in other industries	\$1,000.. 584 650	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 65
Coverage ratio	percent.. 93		

¹For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

²These items are collected in the ASM and estimated for the remaining establishments; therefore, the levels of estimation are higher than for other items in the table.

³Based on ASM sample data.

⁴A response coverage ratio is derived for this item by calculating the ratio of the weighted employment (establishment data multiplied by sample weight) for those ASM establishments that reported to the weighted total employment for all ASM establishments classified in this industry.

Note: The amounts shown for purchased services reflect only those services that establishments purchase from other companies.

Table 4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Employment size class	E ¹	All establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)
		Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311411. FROZEN FRUIT, JUICE, & VEGETABLE MFG												
All establishments	2	258	198	46 760	1 062 357	40 427	78 362	800 142	4 529 533	5 054 916	9 631 300	403 492
Establishments with 1 to 4 employees	9	32	—	63	1 380	56	95	1 040	3 272	5 748	10 440	508
Establishments with 5 to 9 employees	9	12	—	79	1 810	66	108	1 333	5 655	7 531	13 733	633
Establishments with 10 to 19 employees	5	16	—	215	5 664	175	315	3 568	26 691	24 164	51 837	1 572
Establishments with 20 to 49 employees	3	34	34	1 123	25 571	867	1 524	17 218	121 049	136 643	262 650	14 625
Establishments with 50 to 99 employees	2	44	44	3 170	77 909	2 617	5 503	53 329	339 232	410 235	767 410	29 714
Establishments with 100 to 249 employees	1	62	62	9 477	223 126	8 092	15 905	161 997	850 713	1 380 630	2 212 973	121 174
Establishments with 250 to 499 employees	2	32	32	12 150	289 922	10 728	20 698	228 606	1 285 548	1 237 856	2 532 804	94 552
Establishments with 500 to 999 employees	2	21	21	14 537	296 857	12 649	23 667	228 076	1 363 663	1 227 014	2 615 368	91 633
Establishments with 1,000 to 2,499 employees	3	5	5	5 946	140 118	5 177	10 547	104 975	533 710	625 095	1 164 085	49 081
Establishments with 2,500 employees or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Administrative records ²	9	51	—	385	8 276	322	524	6 078	29 047	36 440	66 739	3 077

¹Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of the figures shown: 1–10 to 19 percent; 2–20 to 29 percent; 3–30 to 39 percent; 4–40 to 49 percent; 5–50 to 59 percent; 6–60 to 69 percent; 7–70 to 79 percent; 8–80 to 89 percent; 9–90 percent or more.

²Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. Data are also included in respective size classes shown.

Table 5. Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS industry or product class code	Industry or primary product class	All establishments	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)
			Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311411	Frozen fruit, juice, & vegetable mfg	258	46 760	1 062 357	40 427	78 362	800 142	4 529 533	5 054 916	9 631 300	403 492
3114111	Frozen fruits, juices, ades, drinks, and cocktails	79	11 098	272 551	9 096	19 300	187 972	1 221 104	2 063 923	3 287 869	130 804
3114114	Frozen vegetables	114	34 823	772 308	30 611	57 757	598 572	3 243 755	2 909 234	6 194 759	266 191

Table 6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992

[Includes quantity and value of products of this industry produced by (1) establishments classified in this industry (primary) and (2) establishments classified in other industries (secondary). Transfers of products of this industry from one establishment of a company to another establishment of the same company (interplant transfers) are also included. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product code	Product	1997				1992			
		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments	
				Quantity	Value (\$1,000)			Quantity	Value (\$1,000)
311411	Frozen fruits and vegetables	N	X	X	9 338 743	N	X	X	7 408 040
31141111	Frozen fruits, juices, ades, drinks, and cocktails	N	X	X	2 859 776	N	X	X	2 864 043
311411111	Frozen fruits	N	X	X	760 280	N	X	X	N
3114111111	Frozen strawberries	20	X	399.2	235 167	20	X	312.2	182 828
3114111121	Frozen red sour cherries	8	X	70.7	38 918	11	X	P106.7	52 837
3114111131	Frozen apples and applesauce	16	X	308.9	155 173	14	X	183.3	98 497
3114111141	Frozen berries (including blueberries, raspberries, blackberries, etc.)	23	X	101.8	105 195	15	X	104.3	93 765
3114111151	Other frozen fruits	29	X	277.2	225 827	26	X	275.9	172 644
31141112	Frozen concentrated orange juice, consumer and institutional, 6 oz or less	N	X	X	119 538	N	X	X	N
3114111261	Frozen concentrated orange juice, consumer and institutional, 6 oz or less	7	X	5 010.4	119 538	11	X	8 122.9	121 237
31141113	Frozen concentrated orange juice, consumer and institutional, 6.1 oz to 12 oz	N	X	X	364 443	N	X	X	N
3114111371	Frozen concentrated orange juice, consumer and institutional, 6.1 oz to 12 oz	10	X	18 916.2	364 443	15	X	25 876.7	515 015
31141114	Frozen concentrated orange juice, consumer and institutional, 12.1 oz or more	N	X	X	141 025	N	X	X	N
3114111481	Frozen concentrated orange juice, consumer and institutional, 12.1 oz to 24 oz	4	X	D	D	7	X	S	132 863
3114111491	Frozen concentrated orange juice, consumer and institutional, 24.1 oz or more	8	X	D	D	11	X	5 810.0	142 287
31141115	Frozen concentrated orange juice, bulk	N	X	X	972 297	N	X	X	N
31141115A1	Frozen concentrated orange juice, bulk	20	X	950.0	972 297	18	X	428.4	619 951
31141116	Frozen concentrated juices other than orange juice	N	X	X	460 144	N	X	X	N
31141116B1	Frozen concentrated grape juice, 4.1 oz to 7 oz	4	X	1 770.1	18 057	5	X	1 745.6	17 750
31141116C1	Frozen concentrated grape juice, 10.1 oz to 13 oz	6	X	1 994.6	24 643	5	X	2 709.1	31 300
31141116D1	Frozen concentrated grape juice, other sizes	7	X	16.9	15 290	10	X	28.9	25 150
31141116E1	Frozen concentrated grapefruit juice	14	X	65.0	89 589	17	X	75.5	135 053
31141116F1	Other frozen fruit and berry juices, concentrated	14	X	180.4	184 551	19	X	211.2	273 683
31141116G1	Frozen concentrated lemonade, 4.1 oz to 7 oz	2	X	D	D	3	X	D	D
31141116H1	Frozen concentrated lemonade, 10.1 oz to 13 oz	5	X	D	D	7	X	8 873.5	87 745
31141116J1	Frozen concentrated lemonade, other sizes	4	X	14.6	17 242	9	X	32.7	32 765
31141116K1	All other frozen concentrated ades, drinks, and cocktails	7	X	62.5	56 537	8	X	93.8	84 840
31141116L1	Frozen citrus pulp	8	X	95.5	10 041	11	X	300.5	30 563
3114111Y	Frozen fruits, juices, ades, drinks, and cocktails, nsk	N	X	X	42 049	N	X	X	N
3114111YWV	Frozen fruits, juices, ades, drinks, and cocktails, nsk	N	X	X	42 049	N	X	X	D
3114114	Frozen vegetables	N	X	X	6 355 659	N	X	X	4 411 227
31141141	Frozen vegetables (asparagus, green beans, lima beans, broccoli, brussels sprouts, carrots, cauliflower, green peas, and spinach)	N	X	X	800 251	N	X	X	N
3114114111	Frozen asparagus	10	X	14.1	21 778	5	X	14.5	21 951
3114114121	Frozen green, regular, and french-cut beans	19	X	317.0	166 561	17	X	305.0	160 669
3114114131	Frozen lima beans (baby, emerald, and fordhook)	14	X	119.5	65 104	12	X	81.6	40 476
3114114141	Frozen broccoli	19	X	223.8	124 594	14	X	P172.3	90 699
3114114151	Frozen brussels sprouts	5	X	33.4	22 220	6	X	35.4	21 235
3114114161	Frozen carrots	22	X	350.2	106 447	21	X	256.7	78 003
3114114171	Frozen cauliflower	12	X	70.5	45 856	12	X	87.8	46 610
3114114181	Frozen green peas	22	X	367.3	186 711	22	X	310.8	153 701
3114114191	Frozen spinach	11	X	151.1	60 980	10	X	121.6	51 643
31141142	Frozen vegetable combinations (succotash, peas and carrots, mixed vegetables with pasta, etc.)	N	X	X	610 207	N	X	X	N
31141142A1	Frozen vegetable combinations (succotash, peas and carrots, mixed vegetables, vegetables with pasta, etc.)	26	X	932.4	610 207	21	X	P786.8	386 302
31141143	Frozen french-fried potatoes	N	X	X	2 984 066	N	X	X	N
31141143B1	Frozen french-fried potatoes	11	X	9 216.6	2 984 066	13	X	6 118.6	1 833 747
31141144	Other frozen potato products (patties, puffs, etc.)	N	X	X	544 608	N	X	X	N
31141144C1	Other frozen potato products (patties, puffs, etc.)	22	X	1 085.5	544 608	21	X	1 018.9	434 982

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992—Con.

[Includes quantity and value of products of this industry produced by (1) establishments classified in this industry (primary) and (2) establishments classified in other industries (secondary). Transfers of products of this industry from one establishment of a company to another establishment of the same company (interplant transfers) are also included. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product code	Product	1997				1992			
		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments	
				Quantity	Value (\$1,000)			Quantity	Value (\$1,000)
311411	Frozen fruits and vegetables—Con.								
3114114	Frozen vegetables—Con.								
31141145	Frozen sweet cut and cob yellow corn	N	X	X	411 710	N	X	X	N
31141145D1	Frozen sweet cut yellow corn mil lb..	25	X	579.9	259 263	22	X	552.0	230 390
31141145E1	Frozen sweet cob yellow corn..... mil lb..	15	X	427.6	152 447	13	X	332.5	147 905
31141146	Frozen southern greens, onions, and other frozen vegetables	N	X	X	993 574	N	X	X	N
31141146F1	Frozen southern greens (collards, kale, mustard, and turnip) mil lb..	7	X	116.5	37 782	5	X	67.1	20 987
31141146G1	Frozen onions (rings, diced, chopped, etc.) mil lb..	21	X	498.9	277 067	21	X	410.1	244 303
31141146H1	Other frozen vegetables mil lb..	49	X	946.9	678 725	32	X	680.2	440 691
3114114Y	Frozen vegetables, nsk	N	X	X	11 243	N	X	X	N
3114114YWV	Frozen vegetables, nsk	N	X	X	11 243	N	X	X	6 933
311411W	Frozen fruits and vegetables, nsk, total	N	X	X	123 308	N	X	X	132 770
311411WY	Frozen fruits and vegetables, nsk, total	N	X	X	123 308	N	X	X	N
311411WYWV	Frozen fruits and vegetables, nsk, for nonadministrative-record establishments.....	N	X	X	60 473	N	X	X	101 645
311411WYV	Frozen fruits and vegetables, nsk, for administrative-record establishments	N	X	X	62 835	N	X	X	31 125

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.

@ Additional data are available for these codes at the aggregate U.S. level in the Current Industrial Report (CIR) series; see Appendix F for the CIR survey number and title.

\$ This product is primary to more than one industry; see Appendix F for a listing of the related product codes.

Note: For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: P 10 to 19 percent estimated; q 20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by S.

Table 6b. Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992

[Product classes covered are those that are economically significant and whose production is geographically dispersed, provided dispersion is not approximated by data in Table 2. Also, product classes are not shown if they are miscellaneous or "not specified by kind" classes. Statistics for some states are withheld because they are either less than \$2 million in product class shipments or they disclose data for individual companies in 1997. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanations of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product class code	Product class and geographic area	Value of product shipments (\$1,000)	
		1997	1992
3114111	FROZEN FRUITS, JUICES, ADES, DRINKS, AND COCKTAILS		
	United States	2 859 776	2 864 043
	California.....	611 938	627 237
	Florida.....	1 556 684	1 469 187
	Maine.....	32 856	43 358
	Michigan.....	86 476	34 366
	New York.....	43 604	53 728
	Oregon.....	170 750	153 390
	Washington.....	100 899	175 308
3114114	FROZEN VEGETABLES		
	United States	6 355 659	4 411 227
	California.....	417 525	390 649
	Delaware.....	22 594	N
	Idaho.....	940 420	833 780
	Michigan.....	56 433	N
	Minnesota.....	207 277	202 386
	New York.....	220 035	210 862
	Ohio.....	9 660	N
	Oregon.....	1 174 920	732 452
	Texas.....	125 114	74 671
	Washington.....	1 219 075	880 278
	Wisconsin.....	613 074	383 960

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.

@ Additional data are available for these codes at the aggregate U.S. level in the Current Industrial Report (CIR) series; see Appendix F for the CIR survey number and title.

\$ This product is primary to more than one industry; see Appendix F for a listing of the related product codes.

Table 7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1997 and 1992

[Includes quantity and cost of materials consumed or put into production by establishments classified only in this industry. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS material code	Material consumed	1997		1992	
		Quantity	Delivered cost (\$1,000)	Quantity	Delivered cost (\$1,000)
311411	FROZEN FRUIT, JUICE, & VEGETABLE MFG				
32222401	Bags; uncoated paper and multiwall	X	3 055	N	N
11131000	Fresh oranges 1,000 s tons..	^{P3} 249.9	627 834	^{Q3} 051.2	643 106
11133100	Fresh apples 1,000 s tons..	270.8	63 619	279.9	65 579
11133300	Fresh strawberries 1,000 s tons..	^P 152.4	97 177	117.1	80 135
11130005	Other fresh fruits 1,000 s tons..	723.0	199 237	863.6	233 706
11121901	Fresh green peas 1,000 s tons..	^P 166.5	40 750	188.5	47 622
11121100	White potatoes 1,000 s tons..	5 793.5	597 673	6 631.9	646 272
11121905	Fresh sweet corn 1,000 s tons..	1 027.3	76 985	896.9	62 831
11121903	Fresh green (snap) or wax beans 1,000 s tons..	234.8	53 660	188.6	43 005
11100013	Other fresh vegetables 1,000 s tons..	2 243.9	587 095	^{Q1} 106.5	293 485
31141101	Frozen fruits (for further processing) mil lb..	282.0	261 641	190.9	164 109
31141103	Frozen vegetables (for further processing) mil lb..	626.9	267 862	^Q 491.3	194 465
31151303	Cheese, natural and process, including (imitation cheese and cheese substitutes) mil lb..	25.2	39 420	17.3	26 111
31131003	Sugar, cane and beet (in terms of sugar solids) 1,000 s tons..	55.2	27 486	63.2	30 485
31121101	Wheat flour 1,000 cwt..	268.5	6 272	S	9 581
31100019	Fats and oils, all types (purchased as such) mil lb..	582.6	173 611	^P 418.2	115 597
31142105	Tomato paste (24 percent NTSS equivalent) mil lb..	D	D	0.8	274
00190032	Poultry; live, fresh, frozen, or prepared mil lb..	D	D	2.4	2 994
31161000	Meat; fresh, frozen, or prepared mil lb..	D	D	2.6	3 045
33299901	Aluminum foil packaging products, converted or rolls and sheets	X	-	X	7 502
001900A1	Packaging paper and plastics film, coated and laminated	X	110 869	X	71 893
001900A3	Bags; plastics, foil, and coated paper	X	27 357	X	19 589
32221001	Paperboard containers, boxes, and corrugated paperboard	X	324 831	X	264 773
33243101	Metal cans, can lids and ends	X	70 184	X	105 203
00970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies	X	507 300	X	N
00971000	Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies, n.s.k.	X	314 415	X	D

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.

Note: For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: ^P 10 to 19 percent estimated; ^Q 20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by S.

Appendix A.

Explanation of Terms

BEGINNING- AND END-OF-YEAR INVENTORIES

Respondents were asked to report their beginning-of-year and end-of-year inventories at cost or market. Effective with the 1982 Economic Census, this change to a uniform instruction for reporting inventories was introduced for all sector reports. Prior to 1982, respondents were permitted to value inventories using any generally accepted accounting method (FIFO, LIFO, market, to name a few). Beginning in 1982, LIFO users were asked to first report inventory values prior to the LIFO adjustment and then to report the LIFO reserve and the LIFO value after adjustment for the reserve.

Inventory Data by Stage of Fabrication

Total inventories and three detailed components (1) finished goods, (2) work-in-process, and (3) materials, supplies, fuels, etc., were collected.

When using inventory data by stage of fabrication for “all industries” and at the three-digit subsector level, it should be noted that an item treated as a finished product by an establishment in one industry may be reported as a raw material by an establishment in a different industry. For example, the finished-product inventories of a steel mill would be reported as raw materials by a stamping plant. Such differences are present in the inventory figures by stage of fabrication shown for all publication levels.

COST OF MATERIALS

This term refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed, whether purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

Included in this item are:

1. Cost of parts, components, containers, etc.—Includes all raw materials, semifinished goods, parts, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year.
2. Cost of products bought and sold in the same condition.

3. Cost of fuels consumed for heat and power—Includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed, whether purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.
4. Cost of purchased electricity—The cost of purchased electric energy represents the amount actually used during the year for heat and power. In addition, information was collected on the quantity of electric energy generated by the establishment and the quantity of electric energy sold or transferred to other plants of the same company.
5. Cost of contract work—This term applies to work done by others on materials furnished by the manufacturing establishment. The actual cost of the material is to be reported on the cost of materials, parts, and containers line of this item. The term “Contract Work” refers to the fee a company pays to another company to perform a service.

Specific Materials Consumed

In addition to the total cost of materials, which every establishment was required to report, information also was collected for most manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. The inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. If less than \$25,000 of a listed material was consumed by an establishment, the cost data could be reported in the “Cost of all other materials...,” Census material code 00970099. Also, the cost of materials for small establishments for which administrative records or short forms were used was imputed into the “Materials not specified by kind,” Census materials code 00971000.

Duplication in Cost of Materials and Value of Shipment

The aggregate of the cost of materials and value of shipments figures for industry groups and for all manufacturing industries includes large amounts of duplication since the products of some industries are used as materials by others. This duplication results, in part, from the addition of related industries representing successive

stages in the production of a finished manufactured product. Examples are the addition of flour mills to bakeries in the food group and the addition of pulp mills to paper mills in the paper and allied products group of industries. Estimates of the overall extent of this duplication indicate that the value of manufactured products exclusive of such duplication (the value of finished manufactures) tends to approximate two-thirds of the total value of products reported in the survey.

Duplication of products within individual industries is significant within a number of industry groups, e.g., machinery and transportation industries. These industries frequently include complete machinery and their parts. In this case, the parts made for original equipment are materials consumed for assembly plants in the same industry.

Even when no significant amount of duplication is involved, value of shipments figures are deficient as measures of the relative economic importance of individual manufacturing industries or geographic areas because of the wide variation in ratio of materials, labor, and other processing costs of value of shipments, both among industries and within the same industry.

Before 1962, cost of materials and value of shipments were not published for some industries which included considerable duplication. Since then, these data have been published for all industries at the U.S. level and beginning in 1964, for all geographic levels.

COST OF PURCHASED SERVICES

Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) establishments were requested to provide information on the cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and other structures, the repair of machinery, communication services, legal services, accounting and bookkeeping services, advertising, software and other data processing services, and refuse removal. Each of these items reflects the costs paid directly by the establishment and excludes salaries paid to employees of the establishment for these services.

Included in the cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and machinery are payments made for all maintenance and repair work on buildings and equipment. Payments made to other establishments of the same company and for repair and maintenance of any leased property also are included. Extensive repairs or reconstruction that was capitalized is considered capital expenditures and is, therefore, excluded from this item. Repair and maintenance costs provided by an owner as part of a rental contract or incurred directly by an establishment in using its own work force also are excluded.

Included in the cost of purchased advertising services are payments for printing, media coverage, and other advertising services and materials.

Included in the cost of purchased software and other data processing services are all purchases by the establishment from other companies. Excluded are services provided by other establishments of the same company (such as by a separate data processing unit).

Included in the cost of purchased refuse removal services are all costs of refuse removal services paid by the establishment, including costs for hazardous waste removal or treatment. Excluded are all costs included in rental payments or as capital expenditures.

Response Coverage Ratio

A response coverage ratio is a measure of the extent to which respondents report for an item. The estimate is made by calculating the ratio value of the weighted total employment data for all the ASM establishments that report the item to the weighted total employment data for all ASM establishments classified in an industry (reporters and non-reporters).

DEPRECIATION CHARGES FOR FIXED ASSETS

This item includes depreciation and amortization charged during the year against assets. Depreciation charged against fixed assets acquired since the beginning of the year and against assets sold or retired during the year are components of this category. Respondents were requested to make certain that they did not report accumulated depreciation.

EMPLOYEES

This item includes all full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments during any part of the pay period which included the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employees" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average for the payroll periods including the 12th of March, May, August, and November.

Production Workers

This item includes workers (up through the line-supervisor level) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, receiving, storing, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping (but not delivering), maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e.g., power plant), recordkeeping, and other services closely associated with these production operations at the establishment covered by the report. Employees above the working-supervisor level are excluded from this item.

All Other Employees

This item covers nonproduction employees of the manufacturing establishment including those engaged in factory supervision above the line-supervisor level. It

includes sales (including driver-salespersons), sales delivery (highway truck drivers and their helpers), advertising, credit, collection, installation and servicing of own products, clerical and routine office functions, executive, purchasing, financing, legal, personnel (including cafeteria, medical, etc.), professional, and technical employees. Also included are employees on the payroll of the manufacturing establishment engaged in the construction of major additions or alterations utilized as a separate work force.

FRINGE BENEFITS

Fringe benefits are divided into legally required expenditures and payments for voluntary programs. The legally required portion consists primarily of Federal old age and survivors' insurance, unemployment compensation, and workers' compensation. Payments for voluntary programs include all programs not specifically required by legislation whether they were employer initiated or the result of collective bargaining. They include the employer portion of such plans as insurance premiums, premiums for supplemental accident and sickness insurance, pension plans, supplemental unemployment compensation, welfare plans, stock purchase plans on which the employer payment is not subject to withholding tax, and deferred profit-sharing plans. They exclude such items as company-operated cafeterias, in-plant medical services, free parking lots, discounts on employee purchases, and uniforms and work clothing for employees.

GROSS BOOK VALUE OF DEPRECIABLE ASSETS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR (BOY) AND END OF YEAR (EOY)

Total value of depreciable assets is collected on all census forms. It shows the value of depreciable assets for the beginning of year and end of year. The data encompass all fixed depreciable assets on the books of establishments. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, machinery, and equipment (production, office, and transportation equipment) for which depreciation reserves are maintained. Excluded are nondepreciable capital assets including inventories and intangible assets, such as timber and mineral rights.

The definition of fixed depreciable assets is consistent with the definition of capital expenditures. For example, expenditures include actual capital outlays during the year rather than the final value of equipment put in place and buildings completed during the year. Accordingly, the value of assets at the end of the year includes the value of construction in progress.

In addition, respondents were requested to make certain that assets at the beginning of the year plus capital expenditures, less retirements, equaled assets at the end of the year.

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND COMPANIES

A separate report was required for each manufacturing establishment (plant) with one employee or more. An establishment is defined as a single physical location where manufacturing is performed. A company, on the other hand, is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

If the company operated at different physical locations, even if the individual locations were producing the same line of goods, a separate report was requested for each location. If the company operated in two or more distinct lines of manufacturing at the same location, a separate report was requested for each activity.

An establishment not in operation for any portion of the year was requested to return the report form with the proper notation in the "Operational Status" section of the form. In addition, the establishment was requested to report data on any employees, capital expenditures, inventories, or shipments from inventories during the year.

PAYROLL

This item includes the gross earnings of all employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments paid in the calendar year. Respondents were told they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax. It includes all forms of compensation, such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' social security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of corporations; it excludes payments to proprietors or partners of unincorporated concerns. Also excluded are payments to members of Armed Forces and pensioners carried on the active payrolls of manufacturing establishments.

The census definition of payrolls is identical to that recommended to all Federal statistical agencies by the Office of Management and Budget. It should be noted that this definition does not include employers' social security contributions or other nonpayroll labor costs, such as employees' pension plans, group insurance premiums, and workers' compensation.

The ASM provides estimates of employers' total supplemental labor costs (those required by Federal and state laws and those incurred voluntarily or as part of collective bargaining agreements).

PRODUCT CODES AND CLASSES OF PRODUCTS

NAICS United States industries are identified by a six-digit code, in contrast to the four-digit SIC code. The longer code accommodates the large number of sectors and allows more flexibility in designing subsectors. Each

product or service is assigned a ten-digit code. The product coding structure represents an extension by the Census Bureau of the six-digit industry classifications of the manufacturing and mining sectors. The classification system operates so that the industrial coverage is progressively narrower with the successive addition of digits. This is illustrated as follows:

NAICS level	NAICS code	Description
Industry	33461	Manufacturing and reproduction of magnetic and optical media
U.S. industry	334612	Reproduction of software
Product class	3346120	Prerecorded compact disc (except software), tape, and record reproducing
BLS link code	3346120X	
Product code	3346120XXX	

As in previous censuses, data were collected for most industries on the quantity and value of individual products shipped. In the 1997 census program, information was collected on the output of almost 10,000 individual product items.

In the new system, there are about 1,500 product classes (seven-digit codes), about 6,000 census products (ten-digit codes), and an additional 3,700 CIR products (ten-digit codes). The ten-digit products are considered the primary products of the industry with the same first six digits.

The list of products for which separate information was collected was prepared after consultation with industry and government representatives. Comparability with previous figures was given considerable weight in the selection of product categories so that comparable 1992 information is presented for most products.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if quantity was not significant or could not be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected.

Shipments include both commercial shipments and transfers of products to other plants of the same company. For industries in which a considerable portion of the total shipments is transferred to other plants of the same company, separate information on interplant transfers also was collected. Moreover, for products that are used to a large degree within the same establishment as materials or components in the fabrication of other products, total production and often consumption of the item within the plant (quantity produced and consumed) was collected. Typically, the information on production also was collected for products for which there are significant differences between total production and shipments in a given year because of wide fluctuations in finished goods inventories. Other measures of output of products with long production cycles were used as appropriate and feasible.

PRIMARY PRODUCT CLASS CODE

This file presents selected statistics for establishments according to their degree of specialization in products primary to their industry. This field contains either the six-digit North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) industry code corresponding to all establishments in the industry, or the seven-digit NAICS product class code for all establishments within the industry that are specialized in a particular product class. Product class specialization is determined by evaluating the ratio of the largest primary product class shipments to total product shipments (primary plus secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishment.

PRODUCTION-WORKER HOURS

This item covers hours worked or paid for at the plant, including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave.

QUANTITY OF ELECTRIC ENERGY CONSUMED FOR HEAT AND POWER

Data on the cost of purchased electric energy were collected on all census forms. However, data on the quantity of purchased electric energy were collected only on the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) form. In addition, information is collected on the quantity of electric energy generated by the establishment and the quantity of electric energy sold or transferred to other plants of the same company.

RENTAL PAYMENTS

Total rental payments are collected on all census forms. However, the breakdown between rental payments for buildings and other structures and rental payments for machinery and equipment is collected only on the ASM forms. This item includes rental payments for the use of all items for which depreciation reserves would be maintained if they were owned by the establishment, e.g., structures and buildings, and production, office, and transportation equipment. Excluded are royalties and other payments for the use of intangibles and depletable assets and land rents where separable.

When an establishment of a multiestablishment company was charged rent by another part of the same company for the use of assets owned by the company, it was instructed to exclude that cost from rental payments. However, the book value (original cost) of these company-owned assets was to be reported as assets of the establishment at the end of the year.

If there were assets at an establishment rented from another company and the rents were paid centrally by the head office of the establishment, the company was instructed to report these rental payments as if they were paid directly by the establishment.

RETIREMENTS OF DEPRECIABLE ASSETS

Included in this item is the gross value of assets sold, retired, scrapped, destroyed, etc., during the calendar year. When a complete operation or establishment changed ownership, the respondent was instructed to report the value of the assets sold at the original cost as recorded in the books of the seller. The respondent also was requested to report retirements of equipment or structures owned by a parent company that the establishment was using as if it were a tenant.

TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES (NEW AND USED)

For establishments in operation and any known plants under construction, manufacturers were asked to report their new and used expenditures for (1) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments and (2) machinery and equipment used for replacement and additions to plant capacity if they were of the type for which depreciation accounts were ordinarily maintained.

Totals for expenditures include the costs of assets leased from nonmanufacturing concerns through capital leases. New facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations are excluded. Also excluded are expenditures for land and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses.

For any equipment or structure transferred for the use of the reporting establishment by the parent company or one of its subsidiaries, the value at which it was transferred to the establishment was to be reported. If an establishment changed ownership during the year, the cost of the fixed assets (building and equipment) was to be reported.

VALUE ADDED

This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments (products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered). The result of this calculation is adjusted by the addition of value added by merchandising operations (i.e., the difference between the sales value and the cost of merchandise sold without further manufacture, processing, or assembly) plus the net change in finished goods and work-in-process between the beginning and end-of-year inventories.

For those industries where value of production is collected instead of value of shipments, value added is adjusted only for the change in work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of year. For those

industries where value of work done is collected, the value added does not include an adjustment for the change in finished goods or work-in-process inventories.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the figure for value of shipments that results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

VALUE OF SHIPMENTS

This item covers the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts, such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sales of products bought and sold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from material owned by it, whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value, including not only the direct cost of production but also a reasonable proportion of “all other costs” (including company overhead) and profit.

In addition to the value for NAICS defined products, aggregates of the following categories of miscellaneous receipts are reported as part of a total establishment’s value of product shipments:

1. Reported contract work—Receipts for work or services that a plant performed for others on their materials.
2. Value of resales—Sales of products brought and sold without further manufacture, processing, or assembly.
3. Other miscellaneous receipts—Such as repair work, installation, sales of scrap, etc.

Industry primary product value of shipments represents one of the three components of value of shipments. These components are:

1. Primary products value of shipments.
2. Secondary product value of shipments.
3. Total miscellaneous receipts.

Primary product shipments is used in the calculations of industry specialization ratio and industry coverage ratio. The term “Value of primary products shipments made in this industry” is used in this publication and refers to the same data.

Duplication in Cost of Materials and Value of Shipment

The aggregate of the cost of materials and value of shipments figures for industry groups and for all manufacturing industries includes large amounts of duplication since the products of some industries are used as materials by others. This duplication results, in part, from the addition of related industries representing successive stages in the production of a finished manufactured product. Examples are the addition of flour mills to bakeries in the food group and the addition of pulp mills to paper mills in the paper and allied products group of industries. Estimates of the overall extent of this duplication indicate that the value of manufactured products exclusive of such duplication (the value of finished manufactures) tends to approximate two-thirds of the total value of products reported in the annual survey.

Duplication of products within individual industries is significant within a number of industry groups, e.g., machinery and transportation industries. These industries frequently include complete machinery and their parts. In this case, the parts made for original equipment are materials consumed for assembly plants in the same industry.

Even when no significant amount of duplication is involved, value of shipments figures are deficient as measures of the relative economic importance of individual manufacturing industries or geographic areas because of the wide variation in ratio of materials, labor, and other processing costs of value of shipments, both among industries and within the same industry.

Before 1962, cost of materials and value of shipments were not published for some industries which included considerable duplication. Since then, these data have been published for all industries at the U.S. level and beginning in 1964, for all geographic levels.

Specialization and Coverage Ratios

These items are not collected on the report forms but are derived from the data shown in Table 3. An establishment is classified in a particular industry if its shipments of primary products of that industry exceed in value its shipments of the products of any other single industry.

An establishment's shipments include those products assigned to an industry (primary products), those considered primary to other industries (secondary products), and receipts for miscellaneous activities (merchandising, contract work, resales, etc.). Specialization and coverage ratios have been developed to measure the relationship of primary product shipments to the data on shipments for the industry shown in Tables 1a through 5 and data on product shipments shown in Tables 6a and 6b.

Specialization ratio represents the ratio of primary product shipments to total product shipments (primary and secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishments classified in the industry.

Coverage ratio represents the ratio of primary products shipped by the establishments classified in the industry to the total shipments of such products that are shipped by all manufacturing establishments wherever classified.

Appendix B.

NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions

311411 FROZEN FRUIT, JUICE, AND VEGETABLE MANUFACTURING

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing frozen fruits; frozen vegetables; and frozen fruit juices, -Nades, drinks, cocktail mixes and concentrates.

The data published with NAICS code 311411 include the following SIC industry:

2037 Frozen fruits and vegetables

Appendix C.

Coverage and Methodology

MAIL/NONMAIL UNIVERSE

The manufacturing universe includes about 400,000 establishments. This number includes those industries in the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) definition of manufacturing, but not those industries leaving the manufacturing sector in the classification change. The amounts of information requested from manufacturing establishments were dependent upon a number of factors. The more important considerations were the size of the company and whether it was included in the annual survey of manufactures (ASM). The methods of obtaining information for the various subsets of the universe to arrive at the aggregate figures shown in the publication are described below:

1. Small single-establishment companies not sent a report form.

Approximately 40 percent of the manufacturing establishments were small single-establishment companies that were excused from filing a census report. Selection of these establishments was based on two factors: annual payroll and our ability to assign the correct six-digit NAICS industry classification to the establishment. For each four-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) industry code, an annual payroll cutoff was determined. These cutoffs were derived so that the establishments with payroll less than the cutoff were expected to account for no more than 3 percent of the value of shipments for the industry. Generally, all single-establishment companies with less than 5 employees were excused, while all establishments with more than 20 employees were mailed forms. Establishments below the cutoff that could not be directly assigned a six-digit NAICS code were mailed a classification report which requested information for assigning NAICS industry codes. Establishments below the cutoff that could be directly assigned a six-digit NAICS code were excused from filing any report. For below cutoff establishments, information on the physical location, payroll, and receipts was obtained from the administrative records of other Federal agencies under special arrangements that safeguarded their confidentiality.

Estimates of data for these small establishments were developed using industry averages in conjunction with the administrative information. The value of shipments and cost of materials were not distributed among specific products and materials for these

establishments but were included in the product and material “not specified by kind” (nsc) categories.

The industry classification codes included in the administrative-record files were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. As a result, an indeterminate number of establishments were erroneously coded to a four-digit SIC industry and then erroneously re-coded to a six-digit NAICS industry. This was especially true whenever there was a relatively fine line of demarcation between industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity.

Sometimes the administrative-record cases had only two- or three-digit SIC group classification codes available in the files. For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, these establishments were sent a separate classification form, which requested information on the products and services of the establishment. This form was used to code many of these establishments to the appropriate six-digit NAICS level. Establishments that did not return the classification form were coded later to those six-digit NAICS industries identified as “All other” industries within the given subsector.

As a result of these situations, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified by industry. However, such possible misclassification has no significant effect on the statistics other than on the number of companies and establishments.

The total establishment count for individual industries should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the count of total number of establishments.

2. Establishments sent a report form.

The establishments covered in the mail canvass were divided into three groups:

- a. ASM sample establishments.

This group accounts for approximately 15 percent of all manufacturing establishments. The ASM panel covers all the units of large manufacturing establishments as well as a sample of the medium and smaller establishments. The probability of selection was proportionate to size. For more information, see the Description of the ASM Survey Sample.

In an economic census year, the ASM report form (MA-1000) replaces the first page of the regular census form for those establishments included in the ASM. In addition to information on employment, payroll, and other items normally requested on the regular census form, establishments in the ASM sample were requested to supply additional information on gross book value of assets and capital expenditures. ASM establishments were also requested to provide information on retirements, depreciation, rental payments, and supplemental labor costs. For establishments not included in the ASM, these additional items were estimated using relationships observed in the ASM establishment data. The census statistics for these variables are a sum of the ASM establishment data and the estimated data for non-ASM establishments. ASM establishments were also requested to provide information for selected purchased services. The census statistics for the purchased service items were derived solely from the ASM establishments. See Appendix A, Explanation of Terms for an explanation of these items. The census part of the report form is 1 of 220 versions containing product, material, and special inquiries. The diversity of manufacturing activities necessitated the use of this many forms to canvass the 480 manufacturing industries. Each form was developed for a group of related industries.

Appearing on each form was a list of products primary to the group of related industries as well as secondary products and miscellaneous services that establishments classified in these industries were likely to perform. Respondents were requested to identify the products, the value of each product, and, in many cases, the quantity of the product shipped during the survey year. Space also was provided for the respondent to describe products not specifically identified on the form.

The report form also contained a materials-consumed inquiry which varied from form to form depending on the industries being canvassed. The respondents were asked to review a list of materials generally used in their production processes. From this list, each establishment was requested to identify those materials consumed during the survey year, the cost of each, and, in certain cases, the quantity consumed. Once again, space was provided for the respondent to describe significant materials not identified on the form.

A wide variety of special inquiries was included to measure activities peculiar to a given industry, such as operations performed and equipment used.

b. Large and medium establishments (non-ASM).

Approximately 30 percent of all manufacturing establishments were included in this group. A variable cutoff, based on administrative-record payroll data and determined on an industry-by-industry basis, was used to select those establishments that were to receive 1 of the 220 economic census – manufacturing regular forms. The first page, requesting establishment data for items such as employment and payroll, was standard but did not contain the detailed statistics included on the ASM form. The product, material, and special inquiry sections supplied were based on the historical industry classification of the establishment.

c. Small single-establishment companies (non-ASM).

This group includes approximately 15 percent of all manufacturing establishments. For those industries where application of the variable cutoff for administrative-record cases resulted in a large number of small establishments being included in the mail canvass, an abbreviated or short form was used. These establishments received 1 of the 31 versions of the short form, which requested summary product and material data and totals but no details on employment, payroll, cost of materials, inventories, and capital expenditures.

Use of the short form has no adverse effect on published totals for the industry statistics because the same data were collected on the short form as on the long form. However, detailed information on products and materials consumed was not collected on the short form; thus, its use would increase the value of the nsk categories.

INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION OF ESTABLISHMENTS

Each of the establishments covered in the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing was classified in 1 of 480 industries (473 manufacturing industries and 7 former manufacturing industries) in accordance with the industry definitions in the 1997 NAICS Manual. This is the first edition of the NAICS Manual and it is a major change from the 1987 SIC Manual that was used previously. Appendix A of the 1997 NAICS Manual notes the comparability between the 1987 SIC and 1997 NAICS classification systems. When applicable, Appendix G of this report shows the product class and product comparability between the two systems for data in this report.

In the NAICS system, an industry is generally defined as a group of establishments that have similar production processes. To the extent practical, the system uses supply-based or production-oriented concepts in defining industries. The resulting group of establishments must be significant in terms of number, value added by manufacture, value of shipments, and number of employees.

The coding system works in such a way that the definitions progressively become narrower with successive additions of numerical digits. In the manufacturing sector for 1997, there are 21 subsectors (three-digit NAICS), 86 industry groups (four-digit NAICS), 184 NAICS industries (five-digit NAICS) that are comparable with Canadian and Mexican classification, and 473 U.S. industries (six-digit NAICS). This represents an expansion of the four-digit SIC-based U.S. industries from 459 in 1987. Product classes and products of the manufacturing industries have been assigned codes based on the industry from which they originate. In the new system, there are about 1,500 product classes (seven-digit codes), about 6,000 census products, and an additional 3,700 CIR products (ten-digit codes). The ten-digit products are considered the primary products of the industry with the same first six digits. These counts do not include the seven former manufacturing industries that are included in the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing.

For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, all establishments were classified in particular industries based on the products they produced. If an establishment made products of more than one industry, it was classified in the industry with the largest product value. For 1997, there were no “resistance rules” or “frozen industries.”

In ASM years, establishments included in the ASM sample with certainty weights are reclassified by industry only if the change in the primary activity from the prior year is significant or if the change has occurred for 2 successive years. This procedure prevents reclassification when there are minor shifts in product mix.

In ASM years, establishments included in the ASM sample with noncertainty weight are not shifted from one industry classification to another. They are retained in the industry where they were classified in the base census year. However, in the following census year, these ASM plants are allowed to shift from one industry to another.

The results of these rules covering the switching of plants from one industry classification to another are that some industries comprise different mixes of establishments in different survey years. Hence, comparisons between prior-year and current-year published totals, particularly at the six-digit NAICS level, should be viewed with caution. This is particularly true for the comparison between the data shown for a census year versus the data shown for the previous ASM year.

As previously noted, the small establishments that may have been misclassified by industry are usually administrative-record cases whose industry codes were assigned on the basis of incomplete descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. Such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than on the number of companies and establishments.

Establishments frequently make products classified both in their industry (primary products) and other industries (secondary products). Industry statistics (employment, payroll, value added by manufacture, value of shipments, etc.) reflect the activities of the establishments which may make both primary and secondary products. Product statistics, however, represent the output of all establishments without regard for the classification of the producing establishment. For this reason, when relating the industry statistics, especially the value of shipments, to the product statistics, the composition of the industry’s output should be considered.

The extent to which industry and product statistics may be matched with each other is measured by the primary product specialization ratio and the coverage ratio. The primary product specialization ratio is the proportion of industry shipments accounted for by the primary products of establishments classified in the industry. The coverage ratio is the proportion of product shipments accounted for by establishments classified in the industry.

ESTABLISHMENT BASIS OF REPORTING

The economic census – manufacturing is conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each location or establishment. The ASM also is conducted on an establishment basis, but separate reports are filed for just those establishments selected in the sample. Companies engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location are requested to submit separate reports if the plant records permit such a separation and if the activities are substantial in size.

In 1997, as in earlier years, a minimum size limit was set for inclusion of establishments in the census. All establishments employing one person or more at any time during the census year are included. The same size limitation has applied since 1947 in censuses and annual surveys of manufactures. In the 1939 and earlier censuses, establishments with less than \$5,000 value of products were excluded. The change in the minimum size limit in 1947 does not appreciably affect the historical comparability of the census figures except for data on number of establishments for a few industries.

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing excludes data for central administrative offices (CAOs). These would include separately operated administrative offices, warehouses, garages, and other auxiliary units that service manufacturing establishments of the same company. These data are published in a separate report series.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASM SURVEY SAMPLE

The annual survey of manufactures (ASM) sample is drawn for the second survey year after a census. The most recent sample was drawn for the 1994 survey year based on the 1992 Census of Manufactures. This sample will be in place through the 1998 ASM.

In 1992, there were approximately 370,000 individual manufacturing establishments. For sample efficiency and cost considerations, the 1992 manufacturing population was partitioned into two components for developing estimates within the ASM; a mail stratum and a nonmail stratum.

Mail stratum. The mail stratum of the survey is comprised of larger single-location manufacturing companies and all manufacturing establishments of multiunit companies (companies that operate at more than one physical location). Approximately 230,000 of the 370,000 establishments in the 1992 census were assigned to the mail stratum. On an annual basis, the mail stratum is supplemented with larger, newly active single-location companies identified from a list provided by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and new manufacturing locations of multiunit companies identified from the Census Bureau's Company Organization Survey (COS).

For the 1994 survey, a new sample of approximately 58,000 individual establishments was selected from the mail stratum assembled from the 1992 census. Supplemental samples representing both 1993 and 1994 births (newly active establishments that were not included in the 1992 census) were also selected. Establishments selected for the sample are mailed an ASM survey questionnaire for each year through 1998.

The 1994-98 ASM sample design is similar to the one used since 1984. Companies in the 1992 Census of Manufactures with manufacturing shipments of at least \$500 million were defined as company certainties. For these large companies, each manufacturing establishment is included in the mail sample. For the 1994-98 sample, there are approximately 650 certainty companies collectively accounting for over 18,000 establishments.

For the remaining portion of the mail component of the survey, the establishment was defined as the sample unit. All establishments with 250 employees or more were defined as employment certainties. In addition, all establishments producing products in SIC 3571 (Electronic Computers) were defined as certainties. Across these three arbitrary certainty classes, there were approximately 25,000 establishments included in the sample with certainty. Collectively, these certainty establishments accounted for approximately 80 percent of the total value of shipments in the 1992 Census of Manufactures.

Smaller establishments in the remaining portion of the mail stratum were sampled with probabilities ranging from .02 to 1.00. The initial probabilities of selection assigned to these establishments were proportionate to a measure-of-size determined for each establishment. The measure-of-size was a function of the establishment's 1992 industry classification, its 1992 product class data, and the historical variability of the year-to-year estimates of the product class estimates. For each product class (1,755) and four-digit industry (459), a desired reliability

constraint was specified. Using a technique developed by Dr. James R. Chromy of the Research Triangle Institute, the initial establishment probabilities were optimized such that the expected sample satisfied all industry and product class reliability constraints while the sample size was minimized. This technique reduces the likelihood of selecting nonrepresentative samples for individual product classes or industries.

This method of assigning probabilities based on product class shipments is motivated by our primary desire to produce reliable estimates of both product class and industry shipments. The high correlation between shipments and employment, value-added, and other general statistics assures that these variables will also be well represented by the sample. The actual sample selection procedure uses an independent chance of selection method (Poisson sampling) which permits us to prevent small establishments from being selected in consecutive samples without introducing a bias into the survey estimates.

Nonmail component. The initial nonmail component of the survey was comprised of approximately 140,000 small, single-establishment companies that were tabulated as administrative records in the 1992 Census of Manufactures. The nonmail stratum is also supplemented annually using the list of newly active single-location companies provided by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and payroll cutoffs. Companies with payroll below the payroll cutoff are added to the nonmail stratum. For this portion of the population, sampling is not used. The data for this group are estimated based on selected information obtained annually from the administrative records of the IRS and Social Security Administration (SSA). This administrative information, which includes payroll, total employment, industry classification, and physical location, is obtained under conditions which safeguard the confidentiality of both tax and census records.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASM ESTIMATING PROCEDURE

Most of the ASM estimates derived for the mail stratum are computed using a difference estimator. At the establishment level, there is a strong correlation between the current-year data values and the corresponding 1992 (base) data values. Therefore, within the mailed stratum, for each item at each level of aggregation, an estimate of the "difference" between the current year and the base year is computed from sample cases and added to the corresponding base-year values. For the 1993-1997 ASM estimates, the 1992 Census of Manufactures values serve as the base year. For the 1998 ASM, the base will be updated to be the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing.

Due to the positive year-to-year correlation, estimates derived using this methodology are generally more reliable than comparable estimates developed from the current sample data alone. Estimates for the capital expenditures variables are not generated using the difference

estimator because the year-to-year correlations are considerably weaker. The standard linear estimator is used for these variables.

For the nonmail stratum, estimates for payroll and employment are directly tabulated from the administrative-record data provided by IRS and SSA. Estimates of data other than payroll and employment are developed from industry averages. Although the nonmail stratum contains approximately 170,000 individual establishments in 1994, it accounts for less than 2 percent of the estimate for total value of shipments at the total manufacturing level.

Corresponding estimates for the mail and nonmail components are combined to produce the estimates included in this publication.

QUALIFICATIONS OF THE ASM DATA

The estimates developed from the sample are apt to differ somewhat from the results of a survey covering all companies in the sample lists but otherwise conducted under essentially the same conditions as the actual sample survey. The estimates of the magnitude of the sampling errors (the difference between the estimates obtained and the results theoretically obtained from a comparable, complete-coverage survey) are provided by the standard errors of estimates.

The particular sample selected for the ASM is one of many similar probability samples that, by chance, might have been selected under the same specifications. Each of the possible samples would yield somewhat different sets of results, and the standard errors are measures of the variation of all the possible sample estimates around the theoretically comparable, complete-coverage values.

Estimates of the standard errors have been computed from the sample data for selected ASM statistics in this report. They are represented in the form of relative standard errors (the standard errors divided by the estimated values to which they refer).

In conjunction with its associated estimate, the relative standard error may be used to define confidence intervals (ranges that would include the comparable, complete-coverage value for specified percentages of all the possible samples).

The complete-coverage value would be included in the range:

From one standard error below to one standard error above the derived estimate for about two-thirds of all possible samples.

From two standard errors below to two standard errors above the derived estimate for about 19 out of 20 of all possible samples.

From three standard errors below to three standard errors above the derived estimate for nearly all samples.

An inference that the comparable, complete-survey result would be within the indicated ranges would be correct in approximately the relative frequencies shown. Those proportions, therefore, may be interpreted as defining the confidence that the estimates from a particular sample would differ from complete-coverage results by as much as one, two, or three standard errors, respectively.

For example, suppose an estimated total is shown at 50,000 with an associated relative standard error of 2 percent, that is, a standard error of 1,000 (2 percent of 50,000). There is approximately 67 percent confidence that the interval 49,000 to 51,000 includes the complete-coverage total, about 95 percent confidence that the interval 48,000 to 52,000 includes the complete-coverage total, and almost certain confidence that the interval 47,000 to 53,000 includes the complete-coverage total.

In addition to the sample errors, the estimates are subject to various response and operational errors: errors of collection, reporting, coding, transcription, imputation for nonresponse, etc. These operational errors also would occur if a complete canvass were to be conducted under the same conditions as the survey. Explicit measures of their effects generally are not available. However, it is believed that most of the important operational errors were detected and corrected during the Census Bureau's review of the data for reasonableness and consistency. The small operational errors usually remain. To some extent, they are compensating in the aggregated totals shown. When important operational errors were detected too late to correct the estimates, the data were suppressed or were specifically qualified in the tables.

As derived, the estimated standard errors included part of the effect of the operational errors. The total errors, which depend upon the joint effect of the sampling and operational errors, are usually of the order of size indicated by the standard error, or moderately higher. However, for particular estimates, the total error may considerably exceed the standard errors shown. Any figures shown in the tables in this publication having an associated standard error exceeding 15 percent may be combined with higher level totals, creating a broader aggregate, which then may be of acceptable reliability.

DATA FROM THE CURRENT INDUSTRIAL REPORTS (CIR)

The CIR program provides product statistics for selected manufacturing industries at the U.S. level annually and, in some cases, monthly and/or quarterly. When detail product data are collected in the CIR, they are not also collected in the census. However, the annual CIR data are included in the census Product Summary report.

The CIR program uses a unified data collection, processing, and publication system. The Census Bureau updates the survey panels for most reports annually and reconciles the estimates to the results of the broader-based annual survey of manufactures and the economic

census – manufacturing. The economic census – manufacturing provides a complete list of all producers of the products covered by the CIR program and serves as the primary source for CIR sampling. Where a small number of producers exist, CIR surveys cover all known producers of a product. However, when the number of producers is large, cutoff and random sampling techniques are used. Surveys are continually reviewed and modified to provide the most up-to-date information on products produced. While the CIR program includes both mandatory and voluntary surveys, the annual data are mandatory.

DUPLICATION IN COST OF MATERIALS AND VALUE OF SHIPMENTS

Data for cost of materials and value of shipments include varying amounts of duplication, especially at higher levels of aggregation. This is because the products of one establishment may be the materials of another. The value added statistics avoid this duplication and are, for most purposes, the best measure for comparing the relative economic importance of industries and geographic areas.

VALUE OF INDUSTRY SHIPMENTS COMPARED WITH VALUE OF PRODUCT SHIPMENTS

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing shows value of shipments data for industries and products. In the industry statistics tables and files, these data represent the total value of shipments of all establishments classified in a particular industry. The data include the shipments of the products classified in the industry (primary to the industry), products classified in other industries (secondary to the industry), and miscellaneous receipts (repair work, sale of scrap, research and development, installation receipts, and resales). Value of product shipments shown in the products statistics tables and files represent the total value of all products shipped that are classified as primary to an industry regardless of the classification of the producing establishment.

Appendix D. Geographic Notes

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix E. Metropolitan Areas

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix F. Footnotes for Products Statistics and Materials Consumed by Kind

Not applicable for this report.

Table with 9 columns: 1997 published, 1997 collected, 1992 published, 1997 published, 1997 collected, 1992 published, 1997 published, 1997 collected, 1992 published. Rows contain alphanumeric codes and their corresponding numerical values across the years.

Frozen Specialty Food Manufacturing

1997

Issued November 1999

EC97M-3114B

1997 Economic Census

Manufacturing

Industry Series



U S C E N S U S B U R E A U

Helping You Make Informed Decisions

U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The staff of the Manufacturing and Construction Division prepared this report. **Judy M. Dodds**, Assistant Chief for Census and Related Programs, was responsible for the overall planning, management, and coordination. **Kenneth Hansen**, Chief, Manufactured Durables Branch, assisted by **Mike Brown**, **Renee Coley**, **Raphael Corrado**, and **Milbren Thomas**, Section Chiefs, **Michael Zampogna**, Former Chief, Manufactured Nondurables Branch, assisted by **Allen Foreman**, **Robert Miller**, **Robert Reinard**, and **Nat Shelton**, Section Chiefs, and **Tom Lee**, **Robert Rosati**, and **Tom Flood**, Special Assistants, performed the planning and implementation. **Stephanie Angel**, **Brian Appert**, **Stanis Batton**, **Carol Beasley**, **Chris Blackburn**, **Larry Blumberg**, **Vera Harris-Bourne**, **Brenda Campbell**, **Suzanne Conard**, **Vance Davis**, **Mary Ellickson**, **Matt Gaines**, **Merry Glascoe**, **Kay Hanks**, **Karen Harshbarger**, **Nancy Higgins**, **James Hinckley**, **Walter Hunter**, **Jim Jamski**, **Evelyn Jordan**, **Robert Lee**, **John Linehan**, **Paul Marck**, **Keith McKenzie**, **Philippe Morris**, **Joanna Nguyen**, **Betty Pannell**, **Joyce Pomeroy**, **Venita Powell**, **Cynthia Ramsey**, **Chris Savage**, **Arona Stovall**, **Sue Sundermann**, **Thanos Theodoropoulos**, **Dora Thomas**, **Ann Truffa**, **Ronanne Vinson**, **Keeley Voor**, **Denneth Wallace**, **Tempie Whittington**, **Lissene Witt**, and **Mike Yamaner** provided primary staff assistance.

Brian Greenberg, Assistant Chief for Research and Methodology Programs, assisted by **Stacey Cole**, Chief, Manufacturing Programs Methodology Branch, and **Robert Struble**, Section Chief, provided the mathematical and statistical techniques as well as the coverage operations. **Jeffrey Dalzell** and **Cathy Ritenour** provided primary staff assistance.

Mendel D. Gayle, Chief, Forms, Publications, and Customer Services Branch, assisted by **Julius Smith Jr.** and **Baruti Taylor**, Section Chiefs, performed overall

coordination of the publication process. **Kim Credito**, **Patrick Duck**, **Chip Murph**, **Wanda Sledd**, and **Veronica White** provided primary staff assistance.

The Economic Planning and Coordination Division, **Lawrence A. Blum**, Assistant Chief for Collection Activities and **Shirin A. Ahmed**, Assistant Chief for Post-Collection Processing, assisted by **Dennis Shoemaker**, Chief, Post-Collection Census Processing Branch, **Brandy Yarbrough**, Section Chief, **Sheila Proudfoot**, **Richard Williamson**, **Andrew W. Hait**, and **Jennifer E. Lins**, was responsible for developing the systems and procedures for data collection, editing, review, correction and dissemination

The staff of the National Processing Center, **Judith N. Petty**, Chief, performed mailout preparation and receipt operations, clerical and analytical review activities, data keying, and geocoding review.

The Geography Division staff developed geographic coding procedures and associated computer programs.

The Economic Statistical Methods and Programming Division, **Charles P. Pautler Jr.**, Chief, developed and coordinated the computer processing systems. **Martin S. Harahush**, Assistant Chief for Quinquennial Programs, assisted by **Barbara Lambert** and **Christina Arledge** were responsible for design and implementation of the computer systems. **Gary T. Sheridan**, Chief, Manufacturing and Construction Branch, **Lori A. Guido** and **Roy A. Smith**, Section Chiefs, supervised the preparation of the computer programs.

Computer Services Division, **Debra Williams**, Chief, performed the computer processing.

The staff of the Administrative and Customer Services Division, **Walter C. Odom**, Chief, performed planning, design, composition, editorial review, and printing planning and procurement for publications, Internet products, and report forms. **Cynthia G. Brooks** provided publication coordination and editing.

Frozen Specialty Food Manufacturing

1997

Issued November 1999

EC97M-3114B

1997 Economic Census

Manufacturing

Industry Series



U.S. Department of Commerce

William M. Daley,

Secretary

Robert L. Mallett,

Deputy Secretary

Economics

and Statistics

Administration

Robert J. Shapiro,

Under Secretary for

Economic Affairs

U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Kenneth Prewitt,

Director



**Economics
and Statistics
Administration**

Robert J. Shapiro,
Under Secretary
for Economic Affairs



U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Kenneth Prewitt,
Director

William G. Barron,
Deputy Director

Paula J. Schneider,
Principal Associate Director
for Programs

Frederick T. Knickerbocker,
Associate Director
for Economic Programs

Thomas L. Mesenbourg,
Assistant Director
for Economic Programs

William G. Bostic Jr.,
Chief, Manufacturing
and Construction Division

CONTENTS

Introduction to the Economic Census	1
Manufacturing	5

TABLES

1. Industry Statistics on NAICS Basis With Distribution Among 1987 SIC-Based Industries: 1997	7
2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1997	7
3. Detailed Statistics by Industry: 1997	8
4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size: 1997.....	9
5. Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1997	9
6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992.....	10
6b. Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992 .	11
7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1997 and 1992.....	11

APPENDIXES

A. Explanation of Terms	A-1
B. NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions	B-1
C. Coverage and Methodology.....	C-1
D. Geographic Notes	--
E. Metropolitan Areas	--
F. Footnotes for Products Statistics and Materials Consumed by Kind	--
G. Comparability of Product Classes and Product Codes: 1997 to 1992.....	G-1

-- Not applicable for this report.

Introduction to the Economic Census

PURPOSES AND USES OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUS

The economic census is the major source of facts about the structure and functioning of the Nation's economy. It provides essential information for government, business, industry, and the general public. Title 13 of the United States Code (Sections 131, 191, and 224) directs the Census Bureau to take the economic census every 5 years, covering years ending in 2 and 7.

The economic census furnishes an important part of the framework for such composite measures as the gross domestic product estimates, input/output measures, production and price indexes, and other statistical series that measure short-term changes in economic conditions. Specific uses of economic census data include the following:

- Policymaking agencies of the Federal Government use the data to monitor economic activity and assess the effectiveness of policies.
- State and local governments use the data to assess business activities and tax bases within their jurisdictions and to develop programs to attract business.
- Trade associations study trends in their own and competing industries, which allows them to keep their members informed of market changes.
- Individual businesses use the data to locate potential markets and to analyze their own production and sales performance relative to industry or area averages.

ALL-NEW INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATIONS

Data from the 1997 Economic Census are published primarily on the basis of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), unlike earlier censuses, which were published according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS is in the process of being adopted in the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Most economic census reports cover one of the following NAICS sectors:

21	Mining
22	Utilities
23	Construction
31-33	Manufacturing
42	Wholesale Trade
44-45	Retail Trade
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing
51	Information

52	Finance and Insurance
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises
56	Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services
61	Educational Services
62	Health Care and Social Assistance
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation
72	Accommodation and Foodservices
81	Other Services (except Public Administration)

(Not listed above are the Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting sector (NAICS 11), partially covered by the census of agriculture conducted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the Public Administration sector (NAICS 92), covered by the census of governments conducted by the Census Bureau.)

The 20 NAICS sectors are subdivided into 96 subsectors (three-digit codes), 313 industry groups (four-digit codes), and, as implemented in the United States, 1170 industries (five- and six-digit codes).

RELATIONSHIP TO SIC

While many of the individual NAICS industries correspond directly to industries as defined under the SIC system, most of the higher level groupings do not. Particular care should be taken in comparing data for retail trade, wholesale trade, and manufacturing, which are sector titles used in both NAICS and SIC, but cover somewhat different groups of industries. The industry definitions discuss the relationships between NAICS and SIC industries. Where changes are significant, it will not be possible to construct time series that include data for points both before and after 1997.

For 1997, data for auxiliary establishments (those functioning primarily to manage, service, or support the activities of their company's operating establishments, such as a central administrative office or warehouse) will not be included in the sector-specific reports. These data will be published separately.

GEOGRAPHIC AREA CODING

Accurate and complete information on the physical location of each establishment is required to tabulate the census data for the states, metropolitan areas (MAs), counties, parishes, and corporate municipalities including cities, towns, villages, and boroughs. Respondents were

required to report their physical location (street address, municipality, county, and state) if it differed from their mailing address. For establishments not surveyed by mail (and those single-establishment companies that did not provide acceptable information on physical location), location information from Internal Revenue Service tax forms is used as a basis for coding.

BASIS OF REPORTING

The economic census is conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each store, factory, shop, or other location. Each establishment is assigned a separate industry classification based on its primary activity and not that of its parent company.

DOLLAR VALUES

All dollar values presented are expressed in current dollars; i.e., 1997 data are expressed in 1997 dollars, and 1992 data, in 1992 dollars. Consequently, when making comparisons with prior years, users of the data should consider the changes in prices that have occurred.

All dollar values are shown in thousands of dollars.

AVAILABILITY OF ADDITIONAL DATA

Reports in Print and Electronic Media

All results of the 1997 Economic Census are available on the Census Bureau Internet site (www.census.gov) and on compact discs (CD-ROM) for sale by the Census Bureau. Unlike previous censuses, only selected highlights are published in printed reports. For more information, including a description of electronic and printed reports being issued, see the Internet site, or write to U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-8300, or call Customer Services at 301-457-4100.

Special Tabulations

Special tabulations of data collected in the 1997 Economic Census may be obtained, depending on availability of time and personnel, in electronic or tabular form. The data will be summaries subject to the same rules prohibiting disclosure of confidential information (including name, address, kind of business, or other data for individual business establishments or companies) that govern the regular publications.

Special tabulations are prepared on a cost basis. A request for a cost estimate, as well as exact specifications on the type and format of the data to be provided, should be directed to the Chief of the division named below, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-8300. To discuss a special tabulation before submitting specifications, call the appropriate division:

Manufacturing and Construction Division	301-457-4673
Service Sector Statistics Division	301-457-2668

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The economic census has been taken as an integrated program at 5-year intervals since 1967 and before that for 1954, 1958, and 1963. Prior to that time, individual components of the economic census were taken separately at varying intervals.

The economic census traces its beginnings to the 1810 Decennial Census, when questions on manufacturing were included with those for population. Coverage of economic activities was expanded for the 1840 Decennial Census and subsequent censuses to include mining and some commercial activities. The 1905 Manufactures Census was the first time a census was taken apart from the regular decennial population census. Censuses covering retail and wholesale trade and construction industries were added in 1930, as were some covering service trades in 1933. Censuses of construction, manufacturing, and the other business service censuses were suspended during World War II.

The 1954 Economic Census was the first census to be fully integrated: providing comparable census data across economic sectors, using consistent time periods, concepts, definitions, classifications, and reporting units. It was the first census to be taken by mail, using lists of firms provided by the administrative records of other Federal agencies. Since 1963, administrative records also have been used to provide basic statistics for very small firms, reducing or eliminating the need to send them census questionnaires.

The range of industries covered in the economic censuses expanded between 1967 and 1992. The census of construction industries began on a regular basis in 1967, and the scope of service industries, introduced in 1933, was broadened in 1967, 1977, and 1987. While a few transportation industries were covered as early as 1963, it was not until 1992 that the census broadened to include all of transportation, communications, and utilities. Also new for 1992 was coverage of financial, insurance, and real estate industries. With these additions, the economic census and the separate census of governments and census of agriculture collectively covered roughly 98 percent of all economic activity.

Printed statistical reports from the 1992 and earlier censuses provide historical figures for the study of long-term time series and are available in some large libraries. All of the census reports printed since 1967 are still available for sale on microfiche from the Census Bureau. CD-ROMs issued from the 1987 and 1992 Economic Censuses contain databases including nearly all data published in print, plus additional statistics, such as ZIP Code statistics, published only on CD-ROM.

SOURCES FOR MORE INFORMATION

More information about the scope, coverage, classification system, data items, and publications for each of the economic censuses and related surveys is published in the *Guide to the 1997 Economic Census and Related Statistics* at www.census.gov/econguide. More information on the methodology, procedures, and history of the censuses will be published in the *History of the 1997 Economic Census* at www.census.gov/econ/www/history.html.

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

The following abbreviations and symbols are used with the 1997 Economic Census data:

A	Standard error of 100 percent or more.
D	Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual companies; data are included in higher level totals.
F	Exceeds 100 percent because data include establishments with payroll exceeding revenue.
N	Not available or not comparable.
Q	Revenue not collected at this level of detail for multiestablishment firms.
S	Withheld because estimates did not meet publication standards.

V	Represents less than 50 vehicles or .05 percent.
X	Not applicable.
Y	Disclosure withheld because of insufficient coverage of merchandise lines.
Z	Less than half the unit shown.
a	0 to 19 employees.
b	20 to 99 employees.
c	100 to 249 employees.
e	250 to 499 employees.
f	500 to 999 employees.
g	1,000 to 2,499 employees.
h	2,500 to 4,999 employees.
i	5,000 to 9,999 employees.
j	10,000 to 24,999 employees.
k	25,000 to 49,999 employees.
l	50,000 to 99,999 employees.
m	100,000 employees or more.
p	10 to 19 percent estimated.
q	20 to 29 percent estimated.
r	Revised.
s	Sampling error exceeds 40 percent.
nec	Not elsewhere classified.
nsk	Not specified by kind.
–	Represents zero (page image/print only).
(CC)	Consolidated city.
(IC)	Independent city.

This page is intentionally blank.

Manufacturing

SCOPE

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing covers all manufacturing establishments with one or more paid employees. Manufacturing is defined as the mechanical, physical, or chemical transformation of materials or substances into new products. The assembly of components into new products is also considered manufacturing, except when it is appropriately classified as construction.

Establishments in the manufacturing sector are often described as plants, factories, or mills and typically use power-driven machines and materials-handling equipment. Also included in the manufacturing sector are some establishments that make products by hand, like custom tailors and the makers of custom draperies. While manufacturers typically do not sell to the public, some establishments like bakeries and candy stores that make products on the premises may be included.

While logging and publishing are no longer in the scope of manufacturing, data for these industries are included in the manufacturing industry reports, but are not included in the manufacturing state, summary, and other reports.

GENERAL

This report, from the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, is one of a series of 480 industry reports and 51 geographic area reports, each of which provides statistics for individual industries or states, respectively. Seven of the industry reports are for industries no longer in the manufacturing sector but are included with manufacturing for the 1997 census year. Also included for this sector are General, Product, and Materials Consumed Summary reports, a special report on Concentration Ratios in Manufacturing, and data files on Location of Manufacturing Plants.

Each industry report presents data for a six-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) industry. A description of the particular NAICS industry may be found in Appendix B. These reports include such statistics as number of establishments, employment, payroll, value added by manufacture, cost of materials consumed, value of shipments, capital expenditures, etc. Explanations of these and other terms may be found in Appendix A. The industry reports also include data for states with 100 employees or more in the industry.

State reports, which include the District of Columbia, present similar statistics at the “all manufacturing” level for each state and its metropolitan areas (MAs) with 250

employees or more, and for counties, consolidated cities, and places with 500 employees or more. The state reports also include six-digit NAICS level data for industries with 100 employees or more in the state.

The General Summary report contains industry and geographic area statistics summarized in one report. It includes higher levels of aggregation than the industry and state reports, as well as revisions to the data made after the release of the industry and state reports.

The Products and Materials Consumed reports summarize the products and materials data published in the industry reports. The Product Summary report also includes data from the Current Industrial Reports (CIR) and a special table with data for products that are primary to more than one industry, which are not in the industry reports.

The Concentration Ratios report publishes data on the percentage of value of shipments accounted for by the 4-, 8-, 20-, and 50-largest companies for each manufacturing industry. Also shown in this report are Hirschmann-Herfindahl Indexes for each industry.

The Location of Manufacturing data files contain statistics on the number of establishments for the three- and six-digit NAICS industry by state, county, place, and ZIP Code by employment-size of the establishment.

GEOGRAPHIC AREAS COVERED

Statistics at the six-digit NAICS industry level are shown for states and the District of Columbia in both the state and industry reports for cells with 100 employees or more.

The state reports also include data at the “all manufacturing” level for a variety of geographies that meet the employment criteria.

Data are available for the metropolitan areas (MAs) with 250 employees or more. The term MA is a general term used to encompass all of the specifically defined metropolitan areas. A consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) is made up of two or more contiguous primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSAs) with a combined population of at least 1 million. A PMSA is a subdivision of a CMSA that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links separate from the ties to other portions of the CMSA. A metropolitan statistical area (MSA) is an integrated economic and social unit with a population of at least 50,000. An MA is made up of one or more counties meeting standards of metropolitan character. In New England, cities and towns, rather than counties, are the

component geographic units. Determination of the MAs was made by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) as of June 30, 1997. The population estimates were from the 1990 Census of Population or a subsequent special census. When applicable, the make-up of an MA is included in Appendix E. Changes to geographical boundaries are noted in Appendix D.

The state reports include data for counties with 500 employees or more. These are the primary divisions of states, except in Louisiana where they are called parishes and in Alaska where they are called boroughs and census areas. Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia have one or more places that are independent of county organizations. These places are treated as counties and places. The counties and places are defined as of January 1, 1997.

The state reports include data for places with 500 employees or more. Places are typically cities, towns, and villages. They may be incorporated municipalities, semi-independent municipalities, special economic urban areas (SEUAs), or other place equivalents.

The state reports also include data for consolidated cities with 500 employees or more. Consolidated cities are made up of separately incorporated municipalities.

COMPARABILITY OF THE 1992 AND 1997 CENSUSES

The adoption of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) has had a major impact on the comparability of data between the 1992 and 1997 censuses. Approximately half of the industries in the manufacturing sector of NAICS do not have comparable industries in the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system that was used in the past. If industries are not comparable between the two censuses, historic data are not shown. When applicable, Appendix G shows the product class and product comparability between the two systems.

While most of the change affecting the manufacturing sector was change within the sector, some industries left manufacturing and others came into manufacturing. Prominent among those leaving manufacturing are logging and portions of publishing. Prominent among the industries coming into the manufacturing sector are bakeries, candy stores where candy is made on the premises, custom tailors, makers of custom draperies, and tire retreading. Data for the industries coming into manufacturing as well as those leaving manufacturing are included in the manufacturing industry report series for 1997. However, the state and summary reports only include data for industries in the NAICS definition of manufacturing.

Another change resulting from the conversion to NAICS is that data for central administrative offices (CAOs) associated with manufacturing are not included along side the manufacturing data. This change affects data in the state reports and the general summary.

DISCLOSURE

In accordance with Federal law governing census reports (Title 13 of the United States Code), no data are published that would disclose the operations of an individual establishment or company. However, the number of establishments classified in a specific industry or geography is not considered a disclosure, and may be released even when other information is withheld.

The disclosure analysis for the industry statistics files is based on the total value of shipments. When the total value of shipments cannot be shown without disclosing information for individual companies, the complete line is suppressed except for capital expenditures. However, the suppressed data are included in higher-level totals. A separate disclosure analysis is performed for capital expenditures that can be suppressed even though value of shipments data are published.

AVAILABILITY OF MORE FREQUENT ECONOMIC DATA

The Census Bureau conducts the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) in each of the 4 years between the economic censuses. The ASM is a probability-based sample of approximately 58,000 establishments and collects many of the same industry statistics (including employment, payroll, value of shipments, etc.) as the economic census. However, there are selected statistics not included in the ASM. Among these are the number of companies and establishments, detailed product and materials data, and substate geographic data.

In addition to the ASM, the Census Bureau conducts a Current Industrial Reports (CIR) program. The CIR publishes detailed product statistics for selected manufacturing industries at the U.S. level annually and, in some cases, monthly and/or quarterly. For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, the annual CIR data are included in the Product Summary report.

The Census Bureau also conducts the monthly Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories, and Orders (M3) program, which publishes detailed statistics for manufacturing industries at the U.S. level.

Table 1. Industry Statistics on NAICS Basis With Distribution Among 1987 SIC-Based Industries: 1997

[NAICS codes appear in bold type. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS or SIC code	Industry	Com-panies ¹	All estab-lish-ments ²	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expendi-tures (\$1,000)
				Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311412	Frozen specialty food mfg	364	412	48 059	1 152 373	40 144	77 278	807 671	5 405 505	4 797 043	10 199 245	355 272
203800	Frozen specialties, n.e.c.	N	412	48 059	1 152 373	40 144	77 278	807 671	5 405 505	4 797 043	10 199 245	355 272

¹For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

²Includes establishments with payroll at any time during the year.

Table 2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1997

[States that are disclosures or with less than 100 employees are not shown. For explanation of terms, see appendixes. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Industry and geographic area	E ¹	All establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expendi-tures (\$1,000)
		Total	With 20 em-ploy-ees or more	Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311412, FROZEN SPECIALTY FOOD MFG												
United States	1	412	213	48 059	1 152 373	40 144	77 278	807 671	5 405 505	4 797 043	10 199 245	355 272
California	1	67	36	6 861	147 534	5 421	10 279	91 613	484 724	417 587	901 856	41 450
Illinois	2	30	9	2 580	58 522	2 143	5 024	37 723	166 642	171 851	337 004	11 119
Indiana	-	5	1	136	3 031	93	159	1 767	7 335	7 048	14 156	508
Kentucky	-	7	6	1 587	37 596	1 408	3 142	31 360	81 348	208 290	289 606	46 420
Massachusetts	5	15	8	422	9 213	372	623	6 214	22 891	24 565	47 441	2 185
Michigan	-	10	4	485	12 243	427	698	8 369	37 720	38 452	76 213	1 549
Minnesota	3	14	10	1 994	50 142	1 205	2 232	21 697	123 120	117 601	238 136	13 240
New Jersey	3	20	10	1 064	31 094	860	1 664	19 165	136 364	119 591	255 925	4 172
New York	1	29	18	2 148	53 810	1 781	3 016	30 491	412 108	215 525	627 800	15 081
Ohio	1	20	12	5 570	148 165	4 613	9 112	99 045	899 315	655 716	1 555 959	54 150
Pennsylvania	2	20	11	1 724	42 359	1 497	2 743	31 387	179 455	159 146	338 622	17 743
Texas	4	20	11	2 362	48 413	2 113	4 732	39 521	121 942	125 169	247 127	6 710
Utah	1	4	3	1 359	32 711	1 156	1 392	25 485	60 686	229 942	290 642	7 641
Washington	-	11	4	335	8 630	272	526	6 012	36 217	23 099	59 317	635
Wisconsin	-	25	15	4 434	102 469	3 610	6 421	68 867	454 277	502 648	957 731	31 644

* Hawaii has no incorporated places in the sense of functioning governmental units; however, in agreement with Hawaiian law, the Bureau of the Census reports data for census designated places (CDPs) which have been designated as place equivalents. Those CDPs, only for the state of Hawaii, with 2,500 or more population are recognized.

¹Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of the figures shown: 1-10 to 19 percent; 2-20 to 29 percent; 3-30 to 39 percent; 4-40 to 49 percent; 5-50 to 59 percent; 6-60 to 69 percent; 7-70 to 79 percent; 8-80 to 89 percent; 9-90 percent or more.

Table 3. Detailed Statistics by Industry: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	Value	Item	Value
311412, FROZEN SPECIALTY FOOD MFG		311412, FROZEN SPECIALTY FOOD MFG—Con.	
Companies ¹	number.. 364	Value added	\$1,000.. 5 405 505
All establishments	number.. 412	Total inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 625 796
Establishments with 1 to 19 employees	number.. 199	Finished goods inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 342 413
Establishments with 20 to 99 employees	number.. 103	Work-in-process inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 27 728
Establishments with 100 employees or more	number.. 110	Materials and supplies inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 255 655
All employees	number.. 48 059	Total inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 653 897
Total compensation ²	\$1,000.. 1 474 126	Finished goods inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 355 624
Annual payroll	\$1,000.. 1 152 373	Work-in-process inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 31 030
Total fringe benefits	\$1,000.. 321 753	Materials and supplies inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 267 243
Production workers, average for year	number.. 40 144	Gross book value of total assets at beginning of year	\$1,000.. 3 211 837
Production workers on March 12	number.. 40 196	Total capital expenditures (new and used)	\$1,000.. 355 272
Production workers on May 12	number.. 39 809	Capital expenditures for buildings and other structures (new and used)	\$1,000.. 80 001
Production workers on August 12	number.. 40 347	Capital expenditures for machinery and equipment (new and used)	\$1,000.. 275 271
Production workers on November 12	number.. 40 224	Total retirements ²	\$1,000.. 82 560
Production-worker hours	1,000.. 77 278	Gross book value of total assets at end of year	\$1,000.. 3 484 549
Production-worker wages	\$1,000.. 807 671	Total depreciation during year ²	\$1,000.. 205 116
Total cost of materials	\$1,000.. 4 797 043	Total rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 52 278
Cost of materials, parts, containers, etc., consumed	\$1,000.. 4 406 399	Buildings and other structures rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 22 387
Cost of resales	\$1,000.. 248 351	Machinery and equipment rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 29 891
Cost of fuels	\$1,000.. 29 426	Cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and other structures ³	\$1,000.. 9 660
Cost of purchased electricity	\$1,000.. 95 027	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 80
Cost of contract work	\$1,000.. 17 840	Cost of purchased services for the repair of machinery and equipment ³	\$1,000.. 48 006
Quantity of electricity purchased for heat and power	1,000 kWh.. 1 746 047	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 80
Quantity of electricity generated less sold for heat and power	1,000 kWh.. —	Cost of purchased communications services ³	\$1,000.. 3 940
Total value of shipments	\$1,000.. 10 199 245	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 80
Primary products value of shipments	\$1,000.. 9 278 980	Cost of purchased legal services ³	\$1,000.. 2 986
Secondary products value of shipments	\$1,000.. 543 140	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 80
Total miscellaneous receipts	\$1,000.. 377 125	Cost of purchased accounting and bookkeeping services ³	\$1,000.. 2 230
Value of resales	\$1,000.. 369 172	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 80
Contract receipts	\$1,000.. D	Cost of purchased advertising services ³	\$1,000.. 24 845
Other miscellaneous receipts	\$1,000.. D	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 80
Primary products specialization ratio	percent.. 94	Cost of purchased software and other data processing services ³	\$1,000.. 2 378
Value of primary products shipments made in all industries	\$1,000.. 9 518 344	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 80
Value of primary products shipments made in this industry	\$1,000.. 9 278 980	Cost of purchased refuse removal (including hazardous waste) services ³	\$1,000.. 7 756
Value of primary products shipments made in other industries	\$1,000.. 239 364	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 80
Coverage ratio	percent.. 97		

¹For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

²These items are collected in the ASM and estimated for the remaining establishments; therefore, the levels of estimation are higher than for other items in the table.

³Based on ASM sample data.

⁴A response coverage ratio is derived for this item by calculating the ratio of the weighted employment (establishment data multiplied by sample weight) for those ASM establishments that reported to the weighted total employment for all ASM establishments classified in this industry.

Note: The amounts shown for purchased services reflect only those services that establishments purchase from other companies.

Table 4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Employment size class	E ¹	All establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)
		Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311412, FROZEN SPECIALTY FOOD MFG												
All establishments	1	412	213	48 059	1 152 373	40 144	77 278	807 671	5 405 505	4 797 043	10 199 245	355 272
Establishments with 1 to 4 employees	9	82	—	172	3 731	148	231	2 671	13 294	15 249	28 544	1 139
Establishments with 5 to 9 employees	8	55	—	395	7 473	337	469	5 437	27 198	29 157	56 134	3 428
Establishments with 10 to 19 employees	7	62	—	879	15 655	718	1 013	10 704	49 136	50 454	99 603	4 175
Establishments with 20 to 49 employees	3	70	70	2 121	47 830	1 722	2 979	29 189	144 200	149 030	293 702	18 895
Establishments with 50 to 99 employees	1	33	33	2 443	65 259	1 874	3 854	39 297	241 168	195 605	436 517	17 828
Establishments with 100 to 249 employees	1	61	61	9 756	237 908	7 972	15 466	155 628	957 728	806 870	1 764 711	60 056
Establishments with 250 to 499 employees	1	24	24	8 695	225 223	7 438	14 068	142 166	1 081 219	900 191	1 978 090	55 562
Establishments with 500 to 999 employees	—	17	17	12 767	291 367	10 226	20 267	211 379	1 445 437	1 231 895	2 679 069	132 528
Establishments with 1,000 to 2,499 employees	—	8	8	10 831	257 927	9 709	18 931	211 200	1 446 125	1 418 592	2 862 875	61 661
Establishments with 2,500 employees or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Administrative records ²	9	153	—	1 053	17 051	896	1 136	12 409	63 251	71 563	134 825	4 693

¹Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of the figures shown: 1–10 to 19 percent; 2–20 to 29 percent; 3–30 to 39 percent; 4–40 to 49 percent; 5–50 to 59 percent; 6–60 to 69 percent; 7–70 to 79 percent; 8–80 to 89 percent; 9–90 percent or more.

²Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. Data are also included in respective size classes shown.

Table 5. Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS industry or product class code	Industry or primary product class	All establishments	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)
			Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311412	Frozen specialty food mfg	412	48 059	1 152 373	40 144	77 278	807 671	5 405 505	4 797 043	10 199 245	355 272
3114121	Frozen dinners (beef, pork, and poultry pies, and nationality foods) ..	155	35 805	848 949	30 581	59 742	619 543	3 930 058	3 760 844	7 690 543	249 506
3114124	Other frozen specialties, nec	61	9 681	252 190	7 351	13 868	150 974	1 301 625	843 431	2 142 344	91 514

Table 6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992

[Includes quantity and value of products of this industry produced by (1) establishments classified in this industry (primary) and (2) establishments classified in other industries (secondary). Transfers of products of this industry from one establishment of a company to another establishment of the same company (interplant transfers) are also included. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product code	Product	1997				1992			
		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments	
				Quantity	Value (\$1,000)			Quantity	Value (\$1,000)
311412	Frozen specialties, nec	N	X	X	9 518 344	N	X	X	7 219 658
3114121	Frozen dinners (beef, pork, and poultry pies, and nationality foods)	N	X	X	6 963 497	N	X	X	5 334 582
311412111	Frozen dinners with red-meat entree	N	X	X	791 688	N	X	X	N
311412111	Frozen dinners with red-meat entree	26	X	X	501.9	18	X	306.0	492 489
31141212	Frozen dinners with poultry entree	N	X	X	964 025	N	X	X	N
3114121221	Frozen dinners with poultry entree	21	X	X	523.3	16	X	406.9	654 971
31141213	Frozen dinners	N	X	X	567 716	N	X	X	N
3114121331	Frozen dinners with pasta entree	16	X	X	303.1	14	X	204.4	217 124
3114121341	Frozen dinners with other entree	11	X	X	73.2	9	X	P119.6	175 908
31141214	Frozen entrees and side dishes, excluding rice dishes, meat pies, and nationality foods, with pasta products as major ingredient	N	X	X	770 816	N	X	X	N
3114121451	Frozen entrees and side dishes, excluding rice dishes, meat pies, and nationality foods, with pasta products as major ingredient	32	X	X	628.8	35	X	339.3	367 469
31141215	Frozen entrees and side dishes, excluding rice dishes, meat pies, and nationality foods, with other products and major ingredient	N	X	X	430 511	N	X	X	N
3114121561	Frozen entrees and side dishes, excluding rice dishes, meat pies, and nationality foods, with other products as major ingredient	21	X	X	321.6	24	X	P441.0	644 826
31141216	Frozen pizza	N	X	X	1 826 617	N	X	X	N
3114121671	Frozen pizza	41	X	X	1 617.0	38	X	1 046.6	1 424 229
31141217	Frozen nationality foods except pizza	N	X	X	1 608 469	N	X	X	N
3114121781	Frozen rice dishes	5	X	X	55.0	N	X	-	-
3114121791	Frozen beef and pork pies	9	X	X	61.7	7	X	57.9	53 488
31141217A1	Frozen poultry pies	7	X	X	169.7	7	X	D	D
31141217B1	Frozen enchiladas	11	X	X	51.1	11	X	51.6	54 468
31141217C1	Frozen tortillas	11	X	X	139.9	12	X	215.0	231 504
31141217D1	Frozen tamales	11	X	X	76.0	10	X	72.7	81 912
31141217E1	Frozen egg rolls	10	X	X	112.9	8	X	74.7	86 821
31141217F1	All other frozen nationality foods (including chow mein and chop suey)	54	X	X	619.2	N	X	X	N
3114121Y	Frozen dinners, nsk	N	X	X	3 655	N	X	X	N
3114121YWV	Frozen dinners (beef, pork, and poultry pies), and nationality foods, nsk	N	X	X	3 655	N	X	X	8 364
3114124	Other frozen specialties, nec	N	X	X	2 187 112	N	X	X	1 662 617
31141241	Frozen whipped topping	N	X	X	522 750	N	X	X	N
3114124111	Frozen whipped topping (dairy product substitute, dairy or nondairy base)	7	X	X	727.9	10	X	650.3	446 316
31141242	Other frozen dairy product substitutes	N	X	X	28 031	N	X	X	N
3114124221	Other frozen dairy product substitutes (except mellorine and similar products)	6	X	X	28 031	5	X	X	13 449
31141243	Frozen waffles, pancakes, and french toast	N	X	X	524 815	N	X	X	N
3114124331	Frozen waffles, pancakes, and french toast	12	X	X	487.3	19	X	463.9	473 589
31141244	Other frozen specialties, except seafood	N	X	X	1 083 014	N	X	X	N
3114124441	Other frozen specialties, except seafood (including soups, etc.)	54	X	X	694.7	48	X	679.5	714 925
3114124Y	Other frozen specialties, nec, nsk	N	X	X	28 502	N	X	X	N
3114124YWV	Other frozen specialties, nec, nsk	N	X	X	28 502	N	X	X	14 338
311412W	Frozen specialties, nec, nsk, total	N	X	X	367 735	N	X	X	222 459
311412WY	Frozen specialties, nec, nsk, total	N	X	X	367 735	N	X	X	N
311412WYWW	Frozen specialties, nec, nsk, for nonadministrative-record establishments	N	X	X	245 992	N	X	X	187 746
311412WYWY	Frozen specialties, nec, nsk, for administrative-record establishments	N	X	X	121 743	N	X	X	34 713

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.

@ Additional data are available for these codes at the aggregate U.S. level in the Current Industrial Report (CIR) series; see Appendix F for the CIR survey number and title.

\$ This product is primary to more than one industry; see Appendix F for a listing of the related product codes.

Note: For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: P 10 to 19 percent estimated; Q 20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by S.

Table 6b. Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992

[Product classes covered are those that are economically significant and whose production is geographically dispersed, provided dispersion is not approximated by data in Table 2. Also, product classes are not shown if they are miscellaneous or "not specified by kind" classes. Statistics for some states are withheld because they are either less than \$2 million in product class shipments or they disclose data for individual companies in 1997. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanations of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product class code	Product class and geographic area	Value of product shipments (\$1,000)	
		1997	1992
3114121	FROZEN DINNERS (BEEF, PORK, AND POULTRY PIES, AND NATIONALITY FOODS)		
	United States	6 963 497	5 334 582
	Arkansas	566 666	420 061
	California	506 944	748 796
	Illinois	236 850	93 809
	Kentucky	210 954	N
	Massachusetts	17 311	8 549
	Michigan	76 745	N
	Minnesota	125 805	107 509
	New Jersey	188 946	138 542
	New York	162 343	163 344
	Ohio	1 291 732	698 131
	Pennsylvania	128 268	172 259
	Texas	158 969	231 794
	Wisconsin	776 104	374 694
3114124	OTHER FROZEN SPECIALTIES, NEC		
	United States	2 187 112	1 662 617
	California	344 563	194 731
	Illinois	87 728	91 665
	Iowa	42 599	22 744
	Kentucky	71 027	N
	New Jersey	55 054	N
	New York	395 982	N
	Ohio	154 271	N
	Tennessee	224 198	N
	Virginia	33 952	N

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.

@ Additional data are available for these codes at the aggregate U.S. level in the Current Industrial Report (CIR) series; see Appendix F for the CIR survey number and title.

\$ This product is primary to more than one industry; see Appendix F for a listing of the related product codes.

Table 7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1997 and 1992

[Includes quantity and cost of materials consumed or put into production by establishments classified only in this industry. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS material code	Material consumed	1997		1992	
		Quantity	Delivered cost (\$1,000)	Quantity	Delivered cost (\$1,000)
311412	FROZEN SPECIALTY FOOD MFG				
32222401	Bags; uncoated paper and multiwall	X	17 412	N	N
11131000	Fresh oranges	-	-	D	D
11133100	Fresh apples	D	D	D	D
11133300	Fresh strawberries	-	-	N	N
11130005	Other fresh fruits	D	D	D	D
11121901	Fresh green peas	D	D	D	D
11121100	White potatoes	29.1	13 161	42.3	13 434
11121905	Fresh sweet corn	D	D	D	D
11121903	Fresh green (snap) or wax beans	-	-	N	N
11100013	Other fresh vegetables	871.9	240 194	1 081.5	237 748
31141101	Frozen fruits (for further processing)	35.3	29 343	36.0	23 511
31141103	Frozen vegetables (for further processing)	427.9	195 050	402.1	171 184
31151303	Cheese, natural and process, including (imitation cheese and cheese substitutes)	528.9	657 239	349.1	417 449
31131003	Sugar, cane and beet (in terms of sugar solids)	148.5	25 483	32.5	18 927
31121101	Wheat flour	10 475.3	190 979	10 218.6	138 189
31100019	Fats and oils, all types (purchased as such)	284.1	106 261	259.0	76 734
31142105	Tomato paste (24 percent NTSS equivalent)	278.3	102 400	176.2	67 344
00190032	Poultry; live, fresh, frozen, or prepared	S	345 246	505.9	367 936
31161000	Meat; fresh, frozen, or prepared	637.1	651 146	438.3	527 231
33299901	Aluminum foil packaging products, converted or rolls and sheets	X	23 931	X	13 643
001900A1	Packaging paper and plastics film, coated and laminated	X	200 829	X	83 866
001900A3	Bags; plastics, foil, and coated paper	X	39 986	X	34 220
32221001	Paperboard containers, boxes, and corrugated paperboard	X	397 876	X	375 677
33243101	Metal cans, can lids and ends	X	6 271	X	9 094
00970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies	X	924 210	X	N
00971000	Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies, n.s.k.	X	232 491	X	D

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.

Note: For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: P 10 to 19 percent estimated; a 20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by S.

Appendix A.

Explanation of Terms

BEGINNING- AND END-OF-YEAR INVENTORIES

Respondents were asked to report their beginning-of-year and end-of-year inventories at cost or market. Effective with the 1982 Economic Census, this change to a uniform instruction for reporting inventories was introduced for all sector reports. Prior to 1982, respondents were permitted to value inventories using any generally accepted accounting method (FIFO, LIFO, market, to name a few). Beginning in 1982, LIFO users were asked to first report inventory values prior to the LIFO adjustment and then to report the LIFO reserve and the LIFO value after adjustment for the reserve.

Inventory Data by Stage of Fabrication

Total inventories and three detailed components (1) finished goods, (2) work-in-process, and (3) materials, supplies, fuels, etc., were collected.

When using inventory data by stage of fabrication for “all industries” and at the three-digit subsector level, it should be noted that an item treated as a finished product by an establishment in one industry may be reported as a raw material by an establishment in a different industry. For example, the finished-product inventories of a steel mill would be reported as raw materials by a stamping plant. Such differences are present in the inventory figures by stage of fabrication shown for all publication levels.

COST OF MATERIALS

This term refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed, whether purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

Included in this item are:

1. Cost of parts, components, containers, etc.—Includes all raw materials, semifinished goods, parts, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year.
2. Cost of products bought and sold in the same condition.

3. Cost of fuels consumed for heat and power—Includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed, whether purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.
4. Cost of purchased electricity—The cost of purchased electric energy represents the amount actually used during the year for heat and power. In addition, information was collected on the quantity of electric energy generated by the establishment and the quantity of electric energy sold or transferred to other plants of the same company.
5. Cost of contract work—This term applies to work done by others on materials furnished by the manufacturing establishment. The actual cost of the material is to be reported on the cost of materials, parts, and containers line of this item. The term “Contract Work” refers to the fee a company pays to another company to perform a service.

Specific Materials Consumed

In addition to the total cost of materials, which every establishment was required to report, information also was collected for most manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. The inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. If less than \$25,000 of a listed material was consumed by an establishment, the cost data could be reported in the “Cost of all other materials...,” Census material code 00970099. Also, the cost of materials for small establishments for which administrative records or short forms were used was imputed into the “Materials not specified by kind,” Census materials code 00971000.

Duplication in Cost of Materials and Value of Shipment

The aggregate of the cost of materials and value of shipments figures for industry groups and for all manufacturing industries includes large amounts of duplication since the products of some industries are used as materials by others. This duplication results, in part, from the addition of related industries representing successive

stages in the production of a finished manufactured product. Examples are the addition of flour mills to bakeries in the food group and the addition of pulp mills to paper mills in the paper and allied products group of industries. Estimates of the overall extent of this duplication indicate that the value of manufactured products exclusive of such duplication (the value of finished manufactures) tends to approximate two-thirds of the total value of products reported in the survey.

Duplication of products within individual industries is significant within a number of industry groups, e.g., machinery and transportation industries. These industries frequently include complete machinery and their parts. In this case, the parts made for original equipment are materials consumed for assembly plants in the same industry.

Even when no significant amount of duplication is involved, value of shipments figures are deficient as measures of the relative economic importance of individual manufacturing industries or geographic areas because of the wide variation in ratio of materials, labor, and other processing costs of value of shipments, both among industries and within the same industry.

Before 1962, cost of materials and value of shipments were not published for some industries which included considerable duplication. Since then, these data have been published for all industries at the U.S. level and beginning in 1964, for all geographic levels.

COST OF PURCHASED SERVICES

Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) establishments were requested to provide information on the cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and other structures, the repair of machinery, communication services, legal services, accounting and bookkeeping services, advertising, software and other data processing services, and refuse removal. Each of these items reflects the costs paid directly by the establishment and excludes salaries paid to employees of the establishment for these services.

Included in the cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and machinery are payments made for all maintenance and repair work on buildings and equipment. Payments made to other establishments of the same company and for repair and maintenance of any leased property also are included. Extensive repairs or reconstruction that was capitalized is considered capital expenditures and is, therefore, excluded from this item. Repair and maintenance costs provided by an owner as part of a rental contract or incurred directly by an establishment in using its own work force also are excluded.

Included in the cost of purchased advertising services are payments for printing, media coverage, and other advertising services and materials.

Included in the cost of purchased software and other data processing services are all purchases by the establishment from other companies. Excluded are services provided by other establishments of the same company (such as by a separate data processing unit).

Included in the cost of purchased refuse removal services are all costs of refuse removal services paid by the establishment, including costs for hazardous waste removal or treatment. Excluded are all costs included in rental payments or as capital expenditures.

Response Coverage Ratio

A response coverage ratio is a measure of the extent to which respondents report for an item. The estimate is made by calculating the ratio value of the weighted total employment data for all the ASM establishments that report the item to the weighted total employment data for all ASM establishments classified in an industry (reporters and non-reporters).

DEPRECIATION CHARGES FOR FIXED ASSETS

This item includes depreciation and amortization charged during the year against assets. Depreciation charged against fixed assets acquired since the beginning of the year and against assets sold or retired during the year are components of this category. Respondents were requested to make certain that they did not report accumulated depreciation.

EMPLOYEES

This item includes all full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments during any part of the pay period which included the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employees" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average for the payroll periods including the 12th of March, May, August, and November.

Production Workers

This item includes workers (up through the line-supervisor level) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, receiving, storing, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping (but not delivering), maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e.g., power plant), recordkeeping, and other services closely associated with these production operations at the establishment covered by the report. Employees above the working-supervisor level are excluded from this item.

All Other Employees

This item covers nonproduction employees of the manufacturing establishment including those engaged in factory supervision above the line-supervisor level. It

includes sales (including driver-salespersons), sales delivery (highway truck drivers and their helpers), advertising, credit, collection, installation and servicing of own products, clerical and routine office functions, executive, purchasing, financing, legal, personnel (including cafeteria, medical, etc.), professional, and technical employees. Also included are employees on the payroll of the manufacturing establishment engaged in the construction of major additions or alterations utilized as a separate work force.

FRINGE BENEFITS

Fringe benefits are divided into legally required expenditures and payments for voluntary programs. The legally required portion consists primarily of Federal old age and survivors' insurance, unemployment compensation, and workers' compensation. Payments for voluntary programs include all programs not specifically required by legislation whether they were employer initiated or the result of collective bargaining. They include the employer portion of such plans as insurance premiums, premiums for supplemental accident and sickness insurance, pension plans, supplemental unemployment compensation, welfare plans, stock purchase plans on which the employer payment is not subject to withholding tax, and deferred profit-sharing plans. They exclude such items as company-operated cafeterias, in-plant medical services, free parking lots, discounts on employee purchases, and uniforms and work clothing for employees.

GROSS BOOK VALUE OF DEPRECIABLE ASSETS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR (BOY) AND END OF YEAR (EOY)

Total value of depreciable assets is collected on all census forms. It shows the value of depreciable assets for the beginning of year and end of year. The data encompass all fixed depreciable assets on the books of establishments. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, machinery, and equipment (production, office, and transportation equipment) for which depreciation reserves are maintained. Excluded are nondepreciable capital assets including inventories and intangible assets, such as timber and mineral rights.

The definition of fixed depreciable assets is consistent with the definition of capital expenditures. For example, expenditures include actual capital outlays during the year rather than the final value of equipment put in place and buildings completed during the year. Accordingly, the value of assets at the end of the year includes the value of construction in progress.

In addition, respondents were requested to make certain that assets at the beginning of the year plus capital expenditures, less retirements, equaled assets at the end of the year.

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND COMPANIES

A separate report was required for each manufacturing establishment (plant) with one employee or more. An establishment is defined as a single physical location where manufacturing is performed. A company, on the other hand, is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

If the company operated at different physical locations, even if the individual locations were producing the same line of goods, a separate report was requested for each location. If the company operated in two or more distinct lines of manufacturing at the same location, a separate report was requested for each activity.

An establishment not in operation for any portion of the year was requested to return the report form with the proper notation in the "Operational Status" section of the form. In addition, the establishment was requested to report data on any employees, capital expenditures, inventories, or shipments from inventories during the year.

PAYROLL

This item includes the gross earnings of all employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments paid in the calendar year. Respondents were told they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax. It includes all forms of compensation, such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' social security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of corporations; it excludes payments to proprietors or partners of unincorporated concerns. Also excluded are payments to members of Armed Forces and pensioners carried on the active payrolls of manufacturing establishments.

The census definition of payrolls is identical to that recommended to all Federal statistical agencies by the Office of Management and Budget. It should be noted that this definition does not include employers' social security contributions or other nonpayroll labor costs, such as employees' pension plans, group insurance premiums, and workers' compensation.

The ASM provides estimates of employers' total supplemental labor costs (those required by Federal and state laws and those incurred voluntarily or as part of collective bargaining agreements).

PRODUCT CODES AND CLASSES OF PRODUCTS

NAICS United States industries are identified by a six-digit code, in contrast to the four-digit SIC code. The longer code accommodates the large number of sectors and allows more flexibility in designing subsectors. Each

product or service is assigned a ten-digit code. The product coding structure represents an extension by the Census Bureau of the six-digit industry classifications of the manufacturing and mining sectors. The classification system operates so that the industrial coverage is progressively narrower with the successive addition of digits. This is illustrated as follows:

NAICS level	NAICS code	Description
Industry	33461	Manufacturing and reproduction of magnetic and optical media
U.S. industry	334612	Reproduction of software
Product class	3346120	Prerecorded compact disc (except software), tape, and record reproducing
BLS link code	3346120X	
Product code	3346120XXX	

As in previous censuses, data were collected for most industries on the quantity and value of individual products shipped. In the 1997 census program, information was collected on the output of almost 10,000 individual product items.

In the new system, there are about 1,500 product classes (seven-digit codes), about 6,000 census products (ten-digit codes), and an additional 3,700 CIR products (ten-digit codes). The ten-digit products are considered the primary products of the industry with the same first six digits.

The list of products for which separate information was collected was prepared after consultation with industry and government representatives. Comparability with previous figures was given considerable weight in the selection of product categories so that comparable 1992 information is presented for most products.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if quantity was not significant or could not be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected.

Shipments include both commercial shipments and transfers of products to other plants of the same company. For industries in which a considerable portion of the total shipments is transferred to other plants of the same company, separate information on interplant transfers also was collected. Moreover, for products that are used to a large degree within the same establishment as materials or components in the fabrication of other products, total production and often consumption of the item within the plant (quantity produced and consumed) was collected. Typically, the information on production also was collected for products for which there are significant differences between total production and shipments in a given year because of wide fluctuations in finished goods inventories. Other measures of output of products with long production cycles were used as appropriate and feasible.

PRIMARY PRODUCT CLASS CODE

This file presents selected statistics for establishments according to their degree of specialization in products primary to their industry. This field contains either the six-digit North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) industry code corresponding to all establishments in the industry, or the seven-digit NAICS product class code for all establishments within the industry that are specialized in a particular product class. Product class specialization is determined by evaluating the ratio of the largest primary product class shipments to total product shipments (primary plus secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishment.

PRODUCTION-WORKER HOURS

This item covers hours worked or paid for at the plant, including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave.

QUANTITY OF ELECTRIC ENERGY CONSUMED FOR HEAT AND POWER

Data on the cost of purchased electric energy were collected on all census forms. However, data on the quantity of purchased electric energy were collected only on the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) form. In addition, information is collected on the quantity of electric energy generated by the establishment and the quantity of electric energy sold or transferred to other plants of the same company.

RENTAL PAYMENTS

Total rental payments are collected on all census forms. However, the breakdown between rental payments for buildings and other structures and rental payments for machinery and equipment is collected only on the ASM forms. This item includes rental payments for the use of all items for which depreciation reserves would be maintained if they were owned by the establishment, e.g., structures and buildings, and production, office, and transportation equipment. Excluded are royalties and other payments for the use of intangibles and depletable assets and land rents where separable.

When an establishment of a multiestablishment company was charged rent by another part of the same company for the use of assets owned by the company, it was instructed to exclude that cost from rental payments. However, the book value (original cost) of these company-owned assets was to be reported as assets of the establishment at the end of the year.

If there were assets at an establishment rented from another company and the rents were paid centrally by the head office of the establishment, the company was instructed to report these rental payments as if they were paid directly by the establishment.

RETIREMENTS OF DEPRECIABLE ASSETS

Included in this item is the gross value of assets sold, retired, scrapped, destroyed, etc., during the calendar year. When a complete operation or establishment changed ownership, the respondent was instructed to report the value of the assets sold at the original cost as recorded in the books of the seller. The respondent also was requested to report retirements of equipment or structures owned by a parent company that the establishment was using as if it were a tenant.

TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES (NEW AND USED)

For establishments in operation and any known plants under construction, manufacturers were asked to report their new and used expenditures for (1) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments and (2) machinery and equipment used for replacement and additions to plant capacity if they were of the type for which depreciation accounts were ordinarily maintained.

Totals for expenditures include the costs of assets leased from nonmanufacturing concerns through capital leases. New facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations are excluded. Also excluded are expenditures for land and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses.

For any equipment or structure transferred for the use of the reporting establishment by the parent company or one of its subsidiaries, the value at which it was transferred to the establishment was to be reported. If an establishment changed ownership during the year, the cost of the fixed assets (building and equipment) was to be reported.

VALUE ADDED

This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments (products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered). The result of this calculation is adjusted by the addition of value added by merchandising operations (i.e., the difference between the sales value and the cost of merchandise sold without further manufacture, processing, or assembly) plus the net change in finished goods and work-in-process between the beginning- and end-of-year inventories.

For those industries where value of production is collected instead of value of shipments, value added is adjusted only for the change in work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of year. For those

industries where value of work done is collected, the value added does not include an adjustment for the change in finished goods or work-in-process inventories.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the figure for value of shipments that results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

VALUE OF SHIPMENTS

This item covers the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts, such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sales of products bought and sold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from material owned by it, whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value, including not only the direct cost of production but also a reasonable proportion of “all other costs” (including company overhead) and profit.

In addition to the value for NAICS defined products, aggregates of the following categories of miscellaneous receipts are reported as part of a total establishment’s value of product shipments:

1. Reported contract work—Receipts for work or services that a plant performed for others on their materials.
2. Value of resales—Sales of products brought and sold without further manufacture, processing, or assembly.
3. Other miscellaneous receipts—Such as repair work, installation, sales of scrap, etc.

Industry primary product value of shipments represents one of the three components of value of shipments. These components are:

1. Primary products value of shipments.
2. Secondary product value of shipments.
3. Total miscellaneous receipts.

Primary product shipments is used in the calculations of industry specialization ratio and industry coverage ratio. The term “Value of primary products shipments made in this industry” is used in this publication and refers to the same data.

Duplication in Cost of Materials and Value of Shipment

The aggregate of the cost of materials and value of shipments figures for industry groups and for all manufacturing industries includes large amounts of duplication since the products of some industries are used as materials by others. This duplication results, in part, from the addition of related industries representing successive stages in the production of a finished manufactured product. Examples are the addition of flour mills to bakeries in the food group and the addition of pulp mills to paper mills in the paper and allied products group of industries. Estimates of the overall extent of this duplication indicate that the value of manufactured products exclusive of such duplication (the value of finished manufactures) tends to approximate two-thirds of the total value of products reported in the annual survey.

Duplication of products within individual industries is significant within a number of industry groups, e.g., machinery and transportation industries. These industries frequently include complete machinery and their parts. In this case, the parts made for original equipment are materials consumed for assembly plants in the same industry.

Even when no significant amount of duplication is involved, value of shipments figures are deficient as measures of the relative economic importance of individual manufacturing industries or geographic areas because of the wide variation in ratio of materials, labor, and other processing costs of value of shipments, both among industries and within the same industry.

Before 1962, cost of materials and value of shipments were not published for some industries which included considerable duplication. Since then, these data have been published for all industries at the U.S. level and beginning in 1964, for all geographic levels.

Specialization and Coverage Ratios

These items are not collected on the report forms but are derived from the data shown in Table 3. An establishment is classified in a particular industry if its shipments of primary products of that industry exceed in value its shipments of the products of any other single industry.

An establishment's shipments include those products assigned to an industry (primary products), those considered primary to other industries (secondary products), and receipts for miscellaneous activities (merchandising, contract work, resales, etc.). Specialization and coverage ratios have been developed to measure the relationship of primary product shipments to the data on shipments for the industry shown in Tables 1a through 5 and data on product shipments shown in Tables 6a and 6b.

Specialization ratio represents the ratio of primary product shipments to total product shipments (primary and secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishments classified in the industry.

Coverage ratio represents the ratio of primary products shipped by the establishments classified in the industry to the total shipments of such products that are shipped by all manufacturing establishments wherever classified.

Appendix B.

NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions

311412 FROZEN SPECIALTY FOOD MANUFACTURING

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing frozen specialty foods (except seafood), such as frozen dinners, entrees, and side dishes; frozen pizza; frozen whipped topping; and frozen waffles, pancakes, and french toast.

The data published with NAICS code 311412 include the following SIC industry:

2038 Frozen specialties, n.e.c.

Appendix C.

Coverage and Methodology

MAIL/NONMAIL UNIVERSE

The manufacturing universe includes about 400,000 establishments. This number includes those industries in the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) definition of manufacturing, but not those industries leaving the manufacturing sector in the classification change. The amounts of information requested from manufacturing establishments were dependent upon a number of factors. The more important considerations were the size of the company and whether it was included in the annual survey of manufactures (ASM). The methods of obtaining information for the various subsets of the universe to arrive at the aggregate figures shown in the publication are described below:

1. Small single-establishment companies not sent a report form.

Approximately 40 percent of the manufacturing establishments were small single-establishment companies that were excused from filing a census report. Selection of these establishments was based on two factors: annual payroll and our ability to assign the correct six-digit NAICS industry classification to the establishment. For each four-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) industry code, an annual payroll cutoff was determined. These cutoffs were derived so that the establishments with payroll less than the cutoff were expected to account for no more than 3 percent of the value of shipments for the industry. Generally, all single-establishment companies with less than 5 employees were excused, while all establishments with more than 20 employees were mailed forms. Establishments below the cutoff that could not be directly assigned a six-digit NAICS code were mailed a classification report which requested information for assigning NAICS industry codes. Establishments below the cutoff that could be directly assigned a six-digit NAICS code were excused from filing any report. For below cutoff establishments, information on the physical location, payroll, and receipts was obtained from the administrative records of other Federal agencies under special arrangements that safeguarded their confidentiality.

Estimates of data for these small establishments were developed using industry averages in conjunction with the administrative information. The value of shipments and cost of materials were not distributed among specific products and materials for these

establishments but were included in the product and material “not specified by kind” (nsc) categories.

The industry classification codes included in the administrative-record files were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. As a result, an indeterminate number of establishments were erroneously coded to a four-digit SIC industry and then erroneously re-coded to a six-digit NAICS industry. This was especially true whenever there was a relatively fine line of demarcation between industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity.

Sometimes the administrative-record cases had only two- or three-digit SIC group classification codes available in the files. For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, these establishments were sent a separate classification form, which requested information on the products and services of the establishment. This form was used to code many of these establishments to the appropriate six-digit NAICS level. Establishments that did not return the classification form were coded later to those six-digit NAICS industries identified as “All other” industries within the given subsector.

As a result of these situations, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified by industry. However, such possible misclassification has no significant effect on the statistics other than on the number of companies and establishments.

The total establishment count for individual industries should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the count of total number of establishments.

2. Establishments sent a report form.

The establishments covered in the mail canvass were divided into three groups:

- a. ASM sample establishments.

This group accounts for approximately 15 percent of all manufacturing establishments. The ASM panel covers all the units of large manufacturing establishments as well as a sample of the medium and smaller establishments. The probability of selection was proportionate to size. For more information, see the Description of the ASM Survey Sample.

In an economic census year, the ASM report form (MA-1000) replaces the first page of the regular census form for those establishments included in the ASM. In addition to information on employment, payroll, and other items normally requested on the regular census form, establishments in the ASM sample were requested to supply additional information on gross book value of assets and capital expenditures. ASM establishments were also requested to provide information on retirements, depreciation, rental payments, and supplemental labor costs. For establishments not included in the ASM, these additional items were estimated using relationships observed in the ASM establishment data. The census statistics for these variables are a sum of the ASM establishment data and the estimated data for non-ASM establishments. ASM establishments were also requested to provide information for selected purchased services. The census statistics for the purchased service items were derived solely from the ASM establishments. See Appendix A, Explanation of Terms for an explanation of these items. The census part of the report form is 1 of 220 versions containing product, material, and special inquiries. The diversity of manufacturing activities necessitated the use of this many forms to canvass the 480 manufacturing industries. Each form was developed for a group of related industries.

Appearing on each form was a list of products primary to the group of related industries as well as secondary products and miscellaneous services that establishments classified in these industries were likely to perform. Respondents were requested to identify the products, the value of each product, and, in many cases, the quantity of the product shipped during the survey year. Space also was provided for the respondent to describe products not specifically identified on the form.

The report form also contained a materials-consumed inquiry which varied from form to form depending on the industries being canvassed. The respondents were asked to review a list of materials generally used in their production processes. From this list, each establishment was requested to identify those materials consumed during the survey year, the cost of each, and, in certain cases, the quantity consumed. Once again, space was provided for the respondent to describe significant materials not identified on the form.

A wide variety of special inquiries was included to measure activities peculiar to a given industry, such as operations performed and equipment used.

b. Large and medium establishments (non-ASM).

Approximately 30 percent of all manufacturing establishments were included in this group. A variable cutoff, based on administrative-record payroll data and determined on an industry-by-industry basis, was used to select those establishments that were to receive 1 of the 220 economic census – manufacturing regular forms. The first page, requesting establishment data for items such as employment and payroll, was standard but did not contain the detailed statistics included on the ASM form. The product, material, and special inquiry sections supplied were based on the historical industry classification of the establishment.

c. Small single-establishment companies (non-ASM).

This group includes approximately 15 percent of all manufacturing establishments. For those industries where application of the variable cutoff for administrative-record cases resulted in a large number of small establishments being included in the mail canvass, an abbreviated or short form was used. These establishments received 1 of the 31 versions of the short form, which requested summary product and material data and totals but no details on employment, payroll, cost of materials, inventories, and capital expenditures.

Use of the short form has no adverse effect on published totals for the industry statistics because the same data were collected on the short form as on the long form. However, detailed information on products and materials consumed was not collected on the short form; thus, its use would increase the value of the nsk categories.

INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION OF ESTABLISHMENTS

Each of the establishments covered in the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing was classified in 1 of 480 industries (473 manufacturing industries and 7 former manufacturing industries) in accordance with the industry definitions in the 1997 NAICS Manual. This is the first edition of the NAICS Manual and it is a major change from the 1987 SIC Manual that was used previously. Appendix A of the 1997 NAICS Manual notes the comparability between the 1987 SIC and 1997 NAICS classification systems. When applicable, Appendix G of this report shows the product class and product comparability between the two systems for data in this report.

In the NAICS system, an industry is generally defined as a group of establishments that have similar production processes. To the extent practical, the system uses supply-based or production-oriented concepts in defining industries. The resulting group of establishments must be significant in terms of number, value added by manufacture, value of shipments, and number of employees.

The coding system works in such a way that the definitions progressively become narrower with successive additions of numerical digits. In the manufacturing sector for 1997, there are 21 subsectors (three-digit NAICS), 86 industry groups (four-digit NAICS), 184 NAICS industries (five-digit NAICS) that are comparable with Canadian and Mexican classification, and 473 U.S. industries (six-digit NAICS). This represents an expansion of the four-digit SIC-based U.S. industries from 459 in 1987. Product classes and products of the manufacturing industries have been assigned codes based on the industry from which they originate. In the new system, there are about 1,500 product classes (seven-digit codes), about 6,000 census products, and an additional 3,700 CIR products (ten-digit codes). The ten-digit products are considered the primary products of the industry with the same first six digits. These counts do not include the seven former manufacturing industries that are included in the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing.

For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, all establishments were classified in particular industries based on the products they produced. If an establishment made products of more than one industry, it was classified in the industry with the largest product value. For 1997, there were no “resistance rules” or “frozen industries.”

In ASM years, establishments included in the ASM sample with certainty weights are reclassified by industry only if the change in the primary activity from the prior year is significant or if the change has occurred for 2 successive years. This procedure prevents reclassification when there are minor shifts in product mix.

In ASM years, establishments included in the ASM sample with noncertainty weight are not shifted from one industry classification to another. They are retained in the industry where they were classified in the base census year. However, in the following census year, these ASM plants are allowed to shift from one industry to another.

The results of these rules covering the switching of plants from one industry classification to another are that some industries comprise different mixes of establishments in different survey years. Hence, comparisons between prior-year and current-year published totals, particularly at the six-digit NAICS level, should be viewed with caution. This is particularly true for the comparison between the data shown for a census year versus the data shown for the previous ASM year.

As previously noted, the small establishments that may have been misclassified by industry are usually administrative-record cases whose industry codes were assigned on the basis of incomplete descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. Such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than on the number of companies and establishments.

Establishments frequently make products classified both in their industry (primary products) and other industries (secondary products). Industry statistics (employment, payroll, value added by manufacture, value of shipments, etc.) reflect the activities of the establishments which may make both primary and secondary products. Product statistics, however, represent the output of all establishments without regard for the classification of the producing establishment. For this reason, when relating the industry statistics, especially the value of shipments, to the product statistics, the composition of the industry’s output should be considered.

The extent to which industry and product statistics may be matched with each other is measured by the primary product specialization ratio and the coverage ratio. The primary product specialization ratio is the proportion of industry shipments accounted for by the primary products of establishments classified in the industry. The coverage ratio is the proportion of product shipments accounted for by establishments classified in the industry.

ESTABLISHMENT BASIS OF REPORTING

The economic census – manufacturing is conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each location or establishment. The ASM also is conducted on an establishment basis, but separate reports are filed for just those establishments selected in the sample. Companies engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location are requested to submit separate reports if the plant records permit such a separation and if the activities are substantial in size.

In 1997, as in earlier years, a minimum size limit was set for inclusion of establishments in the census. All establishments employing one person or more at any time during the census year are included. The same size limitation has applied since 1947 in censuses and annual surveys of manufactures. In the 1939 and earlier censuses, establishments with less than \$5,000 value of products were excluded. The change in the minimum size limit in 1947 does not appreciably affect the historical comparability of the census figures except for data on number of establishments for a few industries.

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing excludes data for central administrative offices (CAOs). These would include separately operated administrative offices, warehouses, garages, and other auxiliary units that service manufacturing establishments of the same company. These data are published in a separate report series.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASM SURVEY SAMPLE

The annual survey of manufactures (ASM) sample is drawn for the second survey year after a census. The most recent sample was drawn for the 1994 survey year based on the 1992 Census of Manufactures. This sample will be in place through the 1998 ASM.

In 1992, there were approximately 370,000 individual manufacturing establishments. For sample efficiency and cost considerations, the 1992 manufacturing population was partitioned into two components for developing estimates within the ASM; a mail stratum and a nonmail stratum.

Mail stratum. The mail stratum of the survey is comprised of larger single-location manufacturing companies and all manufacturing establishments of multiunit companies (companies that operate at more than one physical location). Approximately 230,000 of the 370,000 establishments in the 1992 census were assigned to the mail stratum. On an annual basis, the mail stratum is supplemented with larger, newly active single-location companies identified from a list provided by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and new manufacturing locations of multiunit companies identified from the Census Bureau's Company Organization Survey (COS).

For the 1994 survey, a new sample of approximately 58,000 individual establishments was selected from the mail stratum assembled from the 1992 census. Supplemental samples representing both 1993 and 1994 births (newly active establishments that were not included in the 1992 census) were also selected. Establishments selected for the sample are mailed an ASM survey questionnaire for each year through 1998.

The 1994-98 ASM sample design is similar to the one used since 1984. Companies in the 1992 Census of Manufactures with manufacturing shipments of at least \$500 million were defined as company certainties. For these large companies, each manufacturing establishment is included in the mail sample. For the 1994-98 sample, there are approximately 650 certainty companies collectively accounting for over 18,000 establishments.

For the remaining portion of the mail component of the survey, the establishment was defined as the sample unit. All establishments with 250 employees or more were defined as employment certainties. In addition, all establishments producing products in SIC 3571 (Electronic Computers) were defined as certainties. Across these three arbitrary certainty classes, there were approximately 25,000 establishments included in the sample with certainty. Collectively, these certainty establishments accounted for approximately 80 percent of the total value of shipments in the 1992 Census of Manufactures.

Smaller establishments in the remaining portion of the mail stratum were sampled with probabilities ranging from .02 to 1.00. The initial probabilities of selection assigned to these establishments were proportionate to a measure-of-size determined for each establishment. The measure-of-size was a function of the establishment's 1992 industry classification, its 1992 product class data, and the historical variability of the year-to-year estimates of the product class estimates. For each product class (1,755) and four-digit industry (459), a desired reliability

constraint was specified. Using a technique developed by Dr. James R. Chromy of the Research Triangle Institute, the initial establishment probabilities were optimized such that the expected sample satisfied all industry and product class reliability constraints while the sample size was minimized. This technique reduces the likelihood of selecting nonrepresentative samples for individual product classes or industries.

This method of assigning probabilities based on product class shipments is motivated by our primary desire to produce reliable estimates of both product class and industry shipments. The high correlation between shipments and employment, value-added, and other general statistics assures that these variables will also be well represented by the sample. The actual sample selection procedure uses an independent chance of selection method (Poisson sampling) which permits us to prevent small establishments from being selected in consecutive samples without introducing a bias into the survey estimates.

Nonmail component. The initial nonmail component of the survey was comprised of approximately 140,000 small, single-establishment companies that were tabulated as administrative records in the 1992 Census of Manufactures. The nonmail stratum is also supplemented annually using the list of newly active single-location companies provided by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and payroll cutoffs. Companies with payroll below the payroll cutoff are added to the nonmail stratum. For this portion of the population, sampling is not used. The data for this group are estimated based on selected information obtained annually from the administrative records of the IRS and Social Security Administration (SSA). This administrative information, which includes payroll, total employment, industry classification, and physical location, is obtained under conditions which safeguard the confidentiality of both tax and census records.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASM ESTIMATING PROCEDURE

Most of the ASM estimates derived for the mail stratum are computed using a difference estimator. At the establishment level, there is a strong correlation between the current-year data values and the corresponding 1992 (base) data values. Therefore, within the mailed stratum, for each item at each level of aggregation, an estimate of the "difference" between the current year and the base year is computed from sample cases and added to the corresponding base-year values. For the 1993-1997 ASM estimates, the 1992 Census of Manufactures values serve as the base year. For the 1998 ASM, the base will be updated to be the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing.

Due to the positive year-to-year correlation, estimates derived using this methodology are generally more reliable than comparable estimates developed from the current sample data alone. Estimates for the capital expenditures variables are not generated using the difference

estimator because the year-to-year correlations are considerably weaker. The standard linear estimator is used for these variables.

For the nonmail stratum, estimates for payroll and employment are directly tabulated from the administrative-record data provided by IRS and SSA. Estimates of data other than payroll and employment are developed from industry averages. Although the nonmail stratum contains approximately 170,000 individual establishments in 1994, it accounts for less than 2 percent of the estimate for total value of shipments at the total manufacturing level.

Corresponding estimates for the mail and nonmail components are combined to produce the estimates included in this publication.

QUALIFICATIONS OF THE ASM DATA

The estimates developed from the sample are apt to differ somewhat from the results of a survey covering all companies in the sample lists but otherwise conducted under essentially the same conditions as the actual sample survey. The estimates of the magnitude of the sampling errors (the difference between the estimates obtained and the results theoretically obtained from a comparable, complete-coverage survey) are provided by the standard errors of estimates.

The particular sample selected for the ASM is one of many similar probability samples that, by chance, might have been selected under the same specifications. Each of the possible samples would yield somewhat different sets of results, and the standard errors are measures of the variation of all the possible sample estimates around the theoretically comparable, complete-coverage values.

Estimates of the standard errors have been computed from the sample data for selected ASM statistics in this report. They are represented in the form of relative standard errors (the standard errors divided by the estimated values to which they refer).

In conjunction with its associated estimate, the relative standard error may be used to define confidence intervals (ranges that would include the comparable, complete-coverage value for specified percentages of all the possible samples).

The complete-coverage value would be included in the range:

From one standard error below to one standard error above the derived estimate for about two-thirds of all possible samples.

From two standard errors below to two standard errors above the derived estimate for about 19 out of 20 of all possible samples.

From three standard errors below to three standard errors above the derived estimate for nearly all samples.

An inference that the comparable, complete-survey result would be within the indicated ranges would be correct in approximately the relative frequencies shown. Those proportions, therefore, may be interpreted as defining the confidence that the estimates from a particular sample would differ from complete-coverage results by as much as one, two, or three standard errors, respectively.

For example, suppose an estimated total is shown at 50,000 with an associated relative standard error of 2 percent, that is, a standard error of 1,000 (2 percent of 50,000). There is approximately 67 percent confidence that the interval 49,000 to 51,000 includes the complete-coverage total, about 95 percent confidence that the interval 48,000 to 52,000 includes the complete-coverage total, and almost certain confidence that the interval 47,000 to 53,000 includes the complete-coverage total.

In addition to the sample errors, the estimates are subject to various response and operational errors: errors of collection, reporting, coding, transcription, imputation for nonresponse, etc. These operational errors also would occur if a complete canvass were to be conducted under the same conditions as the survey. Explicit measures of their effects generally are not available. However, it is believed that most of the important operational errors were detected and corrected during the Census Bureau's review of the data for reasonableness and consistency. The small operational errors usually remain. To some extent, they are compensating in the aggregated totals shown. When important operational errors were detected too late to correct the estimates, the data were suppressed or were specifically qualified in the tables.

As derived, the estimated standard errors included part of the effect of the operational errors. The total errors, which depend upon the joint effect of the sampling and operational errors, are usually of the order of size indicated by the standard error, or moderately higher. However, for particular estimates, the total error may considerably exceed the standard errors shown. Any figures shown in the tables in this publication having an associated standard error exceeding 15 percent may be combined with higher level totals, creating a broader aggregate, which then may be of acceptable reliability.

DATA FROM THE CURRENT INDUSTRIAL REPORTS (CIR)

The CIR program provides product statistics for selected manufacturing industries at the U.S. level annually and, in some cases, monthly and/or quarterly. When detail product data are collected in the CIR, they are not also collected in the census. However, the annual CIR data are included in the census Product Summary report.

The CIR program uses a unified data collection, processing, and publication system. The Census Bureau updates the survey panels for most reports annually and reconciles the estimates to the results of the broader-based annual survey of manufactures and the economic

census – manufacturing. The economic census – manufacturing provides a complete list of all producers of the products covered by the CIR program and serves as the primary source for CIR sampling. Where a small number of producers exist, CIR surveys cover all known producers of a product. However, when the number of producers is large, cutoff and random sampling techniques are used. Surveys are continually reviewed and modified to provide the most up-to-date information on products produced. While the CIR program includes both mandatory and voluntary surveys, the annual data are mandatory.

DUPLICATION IN COST OF MATERIALS AND VALUE OF SHIPMENTS

Data for cost of materials and value of shipments include varying amounts of duplication, especially at higher levels of aggregation. This is because the products of one establishment may be the materials of another. The value added statistics avoid this duplication and are, for most purposes, the best measure for comparing the relative economic importance of industries and geographic areas.

VALUE OF INDUSTRY SHIPMENTS COMPARED WITH VALUE OF PRODUCT SHIPMENTS

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing shows value of shipments data for industries and products. In the industry statistics tables and files, these data represent the total value of shipments of all establishments classified in a particular industry. The data include the shipments of the products classified in the industry (primary to the industry), products classified in other industries (secondary to the industry), and miscellaneous receipts (repair work, sale of scrap, research and development, installation receipts, and resales). Value of product shipments shown in the products statistics tables and files represent the total value of all products shipped that are classified as primary to an industry regardless of the classification of the producing establishment.

Appendix D. Geographic Notes

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix E. Metropolitan Areas

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix F. Footnotes for Products Statistics and Materials Consumed by Kind

Not applicable for this report.

Fruit and Vegetable Canning

1997

Issued January 2000

EC97M-3114C(RV)

1997 Economic Census

Manufacturing

Industry Series



U S C E N S U S B U R E A U

Helping You Make Informed Decisions

U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The staff of the Manufacturing and Construction Division prepared this report. **Judy M. Dodds**, Assistant Chief for Census and Related Programs, was responsible for the overall planning, management, and coordination. **Kenneth Hansen**, Chief, Manufactured Durables Branch, assisted by **Mike Brown**, **Renee Coley**, **Raphael Corrado**, and **Milbren Thomas**, Section Chiefs, **Michael Zampogna**, Former Chief, Manufactured Nondurables Branch, assisted by **Allen Foreman**, **Robert Miller**, **Robert Reinard**, and **Nat Shelton**, Section Chiefs, and **Tom Lee**, **Robert Rosati**, and **Tom Flood**, Special Assistants, performed the planning and implementation. **Stephanie Angel**, **Brian Appert**, **Stanis Batton**, **Carol Beasley**, **Chris Blackburn**, **Larry Blumberg**, **Vera Harris-Bourne**, **Brenda Campbell**, **Suzanne Conard**, **Vance Davis**, **Mary Ellickson**, **Matt Gaines**, **Merry Glascoe**, **Kay Hanks**, **Karen Harshbarger**, **Nancy Higgins**, **James Hinckley**, **Walter Hunter**, **Jim Jamski**, **Evelyn Jordan**, **Robert Lee**, **John Linehan**, **Paul Marck**, **Keith McKenzie**, **Philippe Morris**, **Joanna Nguyen**, **Betty Pannell**, **Joyce Pomeroy**, **Venita Powell**, **Cynthia Ramsey**, **Chris Savage**, **Arona Stovall**, **Sue Sundermann**, **Thanos Theodoropoulos**, **Dora Thomas**, **Ann Truffa**, **Ronanne Vinson**, **Keeley Voor**, **Denneth Wallace**, **Tempie Whittington**, **Lissene Witt**, and **Mike Yamaner** provided primary staff assistance.

Brian Greenberg, Assistant Chief for Research and Methodology Programs, assisted by **Stacey Cole**, Chief, Manufacturing Programs Methodology Branch, and **Robert Struble**, Section Chief, provided the mathematical and statistical techniques as well as the coverage operations. **Jeffrey Dalzell** and **Cathy Ritenour** provided primary staff assistance.

Mendel D. Gayle, Chief, Forms, Publications, and Customer Services Branch, assisted by **Julius Smith Jr.** and **Baruti Taylor**, Section Chiefs, performed overall

coordination of the publication process. **Kim Credito**, **Patrick Duck**, **Chip Murph**, **Wanda Sledd**, and **Veronica White** provided primary staff assistance.

The Economic Planning and Coordination Division, **Lawrence A. Blum**, Assistant Chief for Collection Activities and **Shirin A. Ahmed**, Assistant Chief for Post-Collection Processing, assisted by **Dennis Shoemaker**, Chief, Post-Collection Census Processing Branch, **Brandy Yarbrough**, Section Chief, **Sheila Proudfoot**, **Richard Williamson**, **Andrew W. Hait**, and **Jennifer E. Lins**, was responsible for developing the systems and procedures for data collection, editing, review, correction and dissemination

The staff of the National Processing Center, **Judith N. Petty**, Chief, performed mailout preparation and receipt operations, clerical and analytical review activities, data keying, and geocoding review.

The Geography Division staff developed geographic coding procedures and associated computer programs.

The Economic Statistical Methods and Programming Division, **Charles P. Pautler Jr.**, Chief, developed and coordinated the computer processing systems. **Martin S. Harahush**, Assistant Chief for Quinquennial Programs, assisted by **Barbara Lambert** and **Christina Arledge** were responsible for design and implementation of the computer systems. **Gary T. Sheridan**, Chief, Manufacturing and Construction Branch, **Lori A. Guido** and **Roy A. Smith**, Section Chiefs, supervised the preparation of the computer programs.

Computer Services Division, **Debra Williams**, Chief, performed the computer processing.

The staff of the Administrative and Customer Services Division, **Walter C. Odom**, Chief, performed planning, design, composition, editorial review, and printing planning and procurement for publications, Internet products, and report forms. **Cynthia G. Brooks** provided publication coordination and editing.

Fruit and Vegetable Canning

1997

Issued January 2000

EC97M-3114C(RV)

1997 Economic Census

Manufacturing

Industry Series



U.S. Department of Commerce

William M. Daley,

Secretary

Robert L. Mallett,

Deputy Secretary

Economics

and Statistics

Administration

Robert J. Shapiro,

Under Secretary for

Economic Affairs

U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Kenneth Prewitt,

Director



**Economics
and Statistics
Administration**

Robert J. Shapiro,
Under Secretary
for Economic Affairs



U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Kenneth Prewitt,
Director

William G. Barron,
Deputy Director

Paula J. Schneider,
Principal Associate Director
for Programs

Frederick T. Knickerbocker,
Associate Director
for Economic Programs

Thomas L. Mesenbourg,
Assistant Director
for Economic Programs

William G. Bostic Jr.,
Chief, Manufacturing
and Construction Division

CONTENTS

Introduction to the Economic Census	1
Manufacturing	5

TABLES

1. Industry Statistics on NAICS Basis With Distribution Among 1987 SIC-Based Industries: 1997	7
2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1997	7
3. Detailed Statistics by Industry: 1997	8
4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size: 1997.....	9
5. Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1997	9
6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992.....	10
6b. Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992 .	13
7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1997 and 1992.....	14

APPENDIXES

A. Explanation of Terms	A-1
B. NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions	B-1
C. Coverage and Methodology.....	C-1
D. Geographic Notes	--
E. Metropolitan Areas	--
F. Footnotes for Products Statistics and Materials Consumed by Kind	--
G. Comparability of Product Classes and Product Codes: 1997 to 1992.....	G-1

-- Not applicable for this report.

Introduction to the Economic Census

PURPOSES AND USES OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUS

The economic census is the major source of facts about the structure and functioning of the Nation's economy. It provides essential information for government, business, industry, and the general public. Title 13 of the United States Code (Sections 131, 191, and 224) directs the Census Bureau to take the economic census every 5 years, covering years ending in 2 and 7.

The economic census furnishes an important part of the framework for such composite measures as the gross domestic product estimates, input/output measures, production and price indexes, and other statistical series that measure short-term changes in economic conditions. Specific uses of economic census data include the following:

- Policymaking agencies of the Federal Government use the data to monitor economic activity and assess the effectiveness of policies.
- State and local governments use the data to assess business activities and tax bases within their jurisdictions and to develop programs to attract business.
- Trade associations study trends in their own and competing industries, which allows them to keep their members informed of market changes.
- Individual businesses use the data to locate potential markets and to analyze their own production and sales performance relative to industry or area averages.

ALL-NEW INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATIONS

Data from the 1997 Economic Census are published primarily on the basis of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), unlike earlier censuses, which were published according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS is in the process of being adopted in the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Most economic census reports cover one of the following NAICS sectors:

21	Mining
22	Utilities
23	Construction
31-33	Manufacturing
42	Wholesale Trade
44-45	Retail Trade
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing
51	Information

52	Finance and Insurance
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises
56	Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services
61	Educational Services
62	Health Care and Social Assistance
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation
72	Accommodation and Foodservices
81	Other Services (except Public Administration)

(Not listed above are the Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting sector (NAICS 11), partially covered by the census of agriculture conducted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the Public Administration sector (NAICS 92), covered by the census of governments conducted by the Census Bureau.)

The 20 NAICS sectors are subdivided into 96 subsectors (three-digit codes), 313 industry groups (four-digit codes), and, as implemented in the United States, 1170 industries (five- and six-digit codes).

RELATIONSHIP TO SIC

While many of the individual NAICS industries correspond directly to industries as defined under the SIC system, most of the higher level groupings do not. Particular care should be taken in comparing data for retail trade, wholesale trade, and manufacturing, which are sector titles used in both NAICS and SIC, but cover somewhat different groups of industries. The industry definitions discuss the relationships between NAICS and SIC industries. Where changes are significant, it will not be possible to construct time series that include data for points both before and after 1997.

For 1997, data for auxiliary establishments (those functioning primarily to manage, service, or support the activities of their company's operating establishments, such as a central administrative office or warehouse) will not be included in the sector-specific reports. These data will be published separately.

GEOGRAPHIC AREA CODING

Accurate and complete information on the physical location of each establishment is required to tabulate the census data for the states, metropolitan areas (MAs), counties, parishes, and corporate municipalities including cities, towns, villages, and boroughs. Respondents were

required to report their physical location (street address, municipality, county, and state) if it differed from their mailing address. For establishments not surveyed by mail (and those single-establishment companies that did not provide acceptable information on physical location), location information from Internal Revenue Service tax forms is used as a basis for coding.

BASIS OF REPORTING

The economic census is conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each store, factory, shop, or other location. Each establishment is assigned a separate industry classification based on its primary activity and not that of its parent company.

DOLLAR VALUES

All dollar values presented are expressed in current dollars; i.e., 1997 data are expressed in 1997 dollars, and 1992 data, in 1992 dollars. Consequently, when making comparisons with prior years, users of the data should consider the changes in prices that have occurred.

All dollar values are shown in thousands of dollars.

AVAILABILITY OF ADDITIONAL DATA

Reports in Print and Electronic Media

All results of the 1997 Economic Census are available on the Census Bureau Internet site (www.census.gov) and on compact discs (CD-ROM) for sale by the Census Bureau. Unlike previous censuses, only selected highlights are published in printed reports. For more information, including a description of electronic and printed reports being issued, see the Internet site, or write to U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-8300, or call Customer Services at 301-457-4100.

Special Tabulations

Special tabulations of data collected in the 1997 Economic Census may be obtained, depending on availability of time and personnel, in electronic or tabular form. The data will be summaries subject to the same rules prohibiting disclosure of confidential information (including name, address, kind of business, or other data for individual business establishments or companies) that govern the regular publications.

Special tabulations are prepared on a cost basis. A request for a cost estimate, as well as exact specifications on the type and format of the data to be provided, should be directed to the Chief of the division named below, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-8300. To discuss a special tabulation before submitting specifications, call the appropriate division:

Manufacturing and Construction Division	301-457-4673
Service Sector Statistics Division	301-457-2668

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The economic census has been taken as an integrated program at 5-year intervals since 1967 and before that for 1954, 1958, and 1963. Prior to that time, individual components of the economic census were taken separately at varying intervals.

The economic census traces its beginnings to the 1810 Decennial Census, when questions on manufacturing were included with those for population. Coverage of economic activities was expanded for the 1840 Decennial Census and subsequent censuses to include mining and some commercial activities. The 1905 Manufactures Census was the first time a census was taken apart from the regular decennial population census. Censuses covering retail and wholesale trade and construction industries were added in 1930, as were some covering service trades in 1933. Censuses of construction, manufacturing, and the other business service censuses were suspended during World War II.

The 1954 Economic Census was the first census to be fully integrated: providing comparable census data across economic sectors, using consistent time periods, concepts, definitions, classifications, and reporting units. It was the first census to be taken by mail, using lists of firms provided by the administrative records of other Federal agencies. Since 1963, administrative records also have been used to provide basic statistics for very small firms, reducing or eliminating the need to send them census questionnaires.

The range of industries covered in the economic censuses expanded between 1967 and 1992. The census of construction industries began on a regular basis in 1967, and the scope of service industries, introduced in 1933, was broadened in 1967, 1977, and 1987. While a few transportation industries were covered as early as 1963, it was not until 1992 that the census broadened to include all of transportation, communications, and utilities. Also new for 1992 was coverage of financial, insurance, and real estate industries. With these additions, the economic census and the separate census of governments and census of agriculture collectively covered roughly 98 percent of all economic activity.

Printed statistical reports from the 1992 and earlier censuses provide historical figures for the study of long-term time series and are available in some large libraries. All of the census reports printed since 1967 are still available for sale on microfiche from the Census Bureau. CD-ROMs issued from the 1987 and 1992 Economic Censuses contain databases including nearly all data published in print, plus additional statistics, such as ZIP Code statistics, published only on CD-ROM.

SOURCES FOR MORE INFORMATION

More information about the scope, coverage, classification system, data items, and publications for each of the economic censuses and related surveys is published in the *Guide to the 1997 Economic Census and Related Statistics* at www.census.gov/econgguide. More information on the methodology, procedures, and history of the censuses will be published in the *History of the 1997 Economic Census* at www.census.gov/econ/www/history.html.

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

The following abbreviations and symbols are used with the 1997 Economic Census data:

A	Standard error of 100 percent or more.
D	Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual companies; data are included in higher level totals.
F	Exceeds 100 percent because data include establishments with payroll exceeding revenue.
N	Not available or not comparable.
Q	Revenue not collected at this level of detail for multiestablishment firms.
S	Withheld because estimates did not meet publication standards.

V	Represents less than 50 vehicles or .05 percent.
X	Not applicable.
Y	Disclosure withheld because of insufficient coverage of merchandise lines.
Z	Less than half the unit shown.
a	0 to 19 employees.
b	20 to 99 employees.
c	100 to 249 employees.
e	250 to 499 employees.
f	500 to 999 employees.
g	1,000 to 2,499 employees.
h	2,500 to 4,999 employees.
i	5,000 to 9,999 employees.
j	10,000 to 24,999 employees.
k	25,000 to 49,999 employees.
l	50,000 to 99,999 employees.
m	100,000 employees or more.
p	10 to 19 percent estimated.
q	20 to 29 percent estimated.
r	Revised.
s	Sampling error exceeds 40 percent.
nec	Not elsewhere classified.
nsk	Not specified by kind.
–	Represents zero (page image/print only).
(CC)	Consolidated city.
(IC)	Independent city.

This page is intentionally blank.

Manufacturing

SCOPE

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing covers all manufacturing establishments with one or more paid employees. Manufacturing is defined as the mechanical, physical, or chemical transformation of materials or substances into new products. The assembly of components into new products is also considered manufacturing, except when it is appropriately classified as construction.

Establishments in the manufacturing sector are often described as plants, factories, or mills and typically use power-driven machines and materials-handling equipment. Also included in the manufacturing sector are some establishments that make products by hand, like custom tailors and the makers of custom draperies. While manufacturers typically do not sell to the public, some establishments like bakeries and candy stores that make products on the premises may be included.

While logging and publishing are no longer in the scope of manufacturing, data for these industries are included in the manufacturing industry reports, but are not included in the manufacturing state, summary, and other reports.

GENERAL

This report, from the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, is one of a series of 480 industry reports and 51 geographic area reports, each of which provides statistics for individual industries or states, respectively. Seven of the industry reports are for industries no longer in the manufacturing sector but are included with manufacturing for the 1997 census year. Also included for this sector are General, Product, and Materials Consumed Summary reports, a special report on Concentration Ratios in Manufacturing, and data files on Location of Manufacturing Plants.

Each industry report presents data for a six-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) industry. A description of the particular NAICS industry may be found in Appendix B. These reports include such statistics as number of establishments, employment, payroll, value added by manufacture, cost of materials consumed, value of shipments, capital expenditures, etc. Explanations of these and other terms may be found in Appendix A. The industry reports also include data for states with 100 employees or more in the industry.

State reports, which include the District of Columbia, present similar statistics at the “all manufacturing” level for each state and its metropolitan areas (MAs) with 250

employees or more, and for counties, consolidated cities, and places with 500 employees or more. The state reports also include six-digit NAICS level data for industries with 100 employees or more in the state.

The General Summary report contains industry and geographic area statistics summarized in one report. It includes higher levels of aggregation than the industry and state reports, as well as revisions to the data made after the release of the industry and state reports.

The Products and Materials Consumed reports summarize the products and materials data published in the industry reports. The Product Summary report also includes data from the Current Industrial Reports (CIR) and a special table with data for products that are primary to more than one industry, which are not in the industry reports.

The Concentration Ratios report publishes data on the percentage of value of shipments accounted for by the 4-, 8-, 20-, and 50-largest companies for each manufacturing industry. Also shown in this report are Hirschmann-Herfindahl Indexes for each industry.

The Location of Manufacturing data files contain statistics on the number of establishments for the three- and six-digit NAICS industry by state, county, place, and ZIP Code by employment-size of the establishment.

GEOGRAPHIC AREAS COVERED

Statistics at the six-digit NAICS industry level are shown for states and the District of Columbia in both the state and industry reports for cells with 100 employees or more.

The state reports also include data at the “all manufacturing” level for a variety of geographies that meet the employment criteria.

Data are available for the metropolitan areas (MAs) with 250 employees or more. The term MA is a general term used to encompass all of the specifically defined metropolitan areas. A consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) is made up of two or more contiguous primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSAs) with a combined population of at least 1 million. A PMSA is a subdivision of a CMSA that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links separate from the ties to other portions of the CMSA. A metropolitan statistical area (MSA) is an integrated economic and social unit with a population of at least 50,000. An MA is made up of one or more counties meeting standards of metropolitan character. In New England, cities and towns, rather than counties, are the

component geographic units. Determination of the MAs was made by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) as of June 30, 1997. The population estimates were from the 1990 Census of Population or a subsequent special census. When applicable, the make-up of an MA is included in Appendix E. Changes to geographical boundaries are noted in Appendix D.

The state reports include data for counties with 500 employees or more. These are the primary divisions of states, except in Louisiana where they are called parishes and in Alaska where they are called boroughs and census areas. Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia have one or more places that are independent of county organizations. These places are treated as counties and places. The counties and places are defined as of January 1, 1997.

The state reports include data for places with 500 employees or more. Places are typically cities, towns, and villages. They may be incorporated municipalities, semi-independent municipalities, special economic urban areas (SEUAs), or other place equivalents.

The state reports also include data for consolidated cities with 500 employees or more. Consolidated cities are made up of separately incorporated municipalities.

COMPARABILITY OF THE 1992 AND 1997 CENSUSES

The adoption of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) has had a major impact on the comparability of data between the 1992 and 1997 censuses. Approximately half of the industries in the manufacturing sector of NAICS do not have comparable industries in the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system that was used in the past. If industries are not comparable between the two censuses, historic data are not shown. When applicable, Appendix G shows the product class and product comparability between the two systems.

While most of the change affecting the manufacturing sector was change within the sector, some industries left manufacturing and others came into manufacturing. Prominent among those leaving manufacturing are logging and portions of publishing. Prominent among the industries coming into the manufacturing sector are bakeries, candy stores where candy is made on the premises, custom tailors, makers of custom draperies, and tire retreading. Data for the industries coming into manufacturing as well as those leaving manufacturing are included in the manufacturing industry report series for 1997. However, the state and summary reports only include data for industries in the NAICS definition of manufacturing.

Another change resulting from the conversion to NAICS is that data for central administrative offices (CAOs) associated with manufacturing are not included along side the manufacturing data. This change affects data in the state reports and the general summary.

DISCLOSURE

In accordance with Federal law governing census reports (Title 13 of the United States Code), no data are published that would disclose the operations of an individual establishment or company. However, the number of establishments classified in a specific industry or geography is not considered a disclosure, and may be released even when other information is withheld.

The disclosure analysis for the industry statistics files is based on the total value of shipments. When the total value of shipments cannot be shown without disclosing information for individual companies, the complete line is suppressed except for capital expenditures. However, the suppressed data are included in higher-level totals. A separate disclosure analysis is performed for capital expenditures that can be suppressed even though value of shipments data are published.

AVAILABILITY OF MORE FREQUENT ECONOMIC DATA

The Census Bureau conducts the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) in each of the 4 years between the economic censuses. The ASM is a probability-based sample of approximately 58,000 establishments and collects many of the same industry statistics (including employment, payroll, value of shipments, etc.) as the economic census. However, there are selected statistics not included in the ASM. Among these are the number of companies and establishments, detailed product and materials data, and substate geographic data.

In addition to the ASM, the Census Bureau conducts a Current Industrial Reports (CIR) program. The CIR publishes detailed product statistics for selected manufacturing industries at the U.S. level annually and, in some cases, monthly and/or quarterly. For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, the annual CIR data are included in the Product Summary report.

The Census Bureau also conducts the monthly Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories, and Orders (M3) program, which publishes detailed statistics for manufacturing industries at the U.S. level.

Table 1. Industry Statistics on NAICS Basis With Distribution Among 1987 SIC-Based Industries: 1997

[NAICS codes appear in bold type. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS or SIC code	Industry	Com-panies ¹	All estab-lish-ments ²	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expendi-tures (\$1,000)
				Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311421	Fruit & vegetable canning	663	824	64 016	1 726 293	52 884	106 367	1 241 683	7 017 553	8 977 673	15 978 798	534 195
203300	Canned fruits & vegetables	N	695	56 081	1 537 288	46 463	93 168	1 111 516	6 274 463	8 248 019	14 508 303	469 010
203510	Pickles, sauces, & salad dressings (pt)	N	129	7 935	189 005	6 421	13 199	130 167	743 090	729 654	1 470 495	65 185

¹For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

²Includes establishments with payroll at any time during the year.

Table 2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1997

[States that are disclosures or with less than 100 employees are not shown. For explanation of terms, see appendixes. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Industry and geographic area	E ¹	All establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expendi-tures (\$1,000)
		Total	With 20 em-ploy-ees or more	Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311421, FRUIT & VEGETABLE CANNING												
United States	1	824	418	64 016	1 726 293	52 884	106 367	1 241 683	7 017 553	8 977 673	15 978 798	534 195
California	1	142	95	17 278	516 295	15 014	30 421	407 184	2 111 387	2 528 274	4 638 512	137 339
Florida	-	39	17	5 336	178 218	3 691	6 083	94 567	552 837	1 314 344	1 866 048	126 472
Hawaii *	1	15	2	768	18 420	710	1 175	15 530	37 882	59 443	97 300	2 743
Illinois	1	31	17	2 086	59 669	1 751	4 329	41 417	229 220	226 931	457 256	12 739
Michigan	2	37	20	3 452	74 443	2 977	5 756	56 771	302 907	352 023	655 510	35 899
Minnesota	1	19	12	2 139	46 922	1 985	4 290	40 207	140 112	217 130	356 440	8 090
New Jersey	1	17	11	1 391	48 872	952	2 032	28 747	208 195	237 383	444 085	12 409
New Mexico	-	8	3	752	10 044	548	800	7 119	22 459	24 895	47 365	1 380
New York	2	57	31	3 863	108 715	2 846	6 096	68 338	562 358	749 927	1 313 693	31 398
Oregon	3	34	15	1 725	42 364	1 509	2 657	28 438	139 265	152 234	287 547	9 113
Pennsylvania	1	28	14	2 289	61 349	1 859	3 795	41 186	207 937	313 005	529 670	11 673
Washington	-	35	19	3 183	76 495	2 833	5 413	55 721	236 422	399 806	635 258	15 659
Wisconsin	2	59	45	4 767	117 060	4 128	8 907	91 616	414 794	489 120	905 192	28 953

* Hawaii has no incorporated places in the sense of functioning governmental units; however, in agreement with Hawaiian law, the Bureau of the Census reports data for census designated places (CDPs) which have been designated as place equivalents. Those CDPs, only for the state of Hawaii, with 2,500 or more population are recognized.

¹Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of the figures shown: 1-10 to 19 percent; 2-20 to 29 percent; 3-30 to 39 percent; 4-40 to 49 percent; 5-50 to 59 percent; 6-60 to 69 percent; 7-70 to 79 percent; 8-80 to 89 percent; 9-90 percent or more.

Table 3. Detailed Statistics by Industry: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	Value	Item	Value
311421, FRUIT & VEGETABLE CANNING		311421, FRUIT & VEGETABLE CANNING—Con.	
Companies ¹	number.. 663	Value added	\$1,000.. 7 017 553
All establishments	number.. 824	Total inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 3 965 868
Establishments with 1 to 19 employees	number.. 406	Finished goods inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 2 866 853
Establishments with 20 to 99 employees	number.. 229	Work-in-process inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 466 729
Establishments with 100 employees or more	number.. 189	Materials and supplies inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 632 286
All employees	number.. 64 016	Total inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 3 947 290
Total compensation ²	\$1,000.. 2 304 084	Finished goods inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 2 780 253
Annual payroll	\$1,000.. 1 726 293	Work-in-process inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 483 157
Total fringe benefits	\$1,000.. 577 791	Materials and supplies inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 683 880
Production workers, average for year	number.. 52 884	Gross book value of total assets at beginning of year	\$1,000.. 5 113 600
Production workers on March 12	number.. 37 863	Total capital expenditures (new and used)	\$1,000.. 534 195
Production workers on May 12	number.. 42 278	Capital expenditures for buildings and other structures (new and used)	\$1,000.. 86 348
Production workers on August 12	number.. 86 066	Capital expenditures for machinery and equipment (new and used)	\$1,000.. 447 847
Production workers on November 12	number.. 45 329	Total retirements ²	\$1,000.. 125 183
Production-worker hours	1,000.. 106 367	Gross book value of total assets at end of year	\$1,000.. 5 522 612
Production-worker wages	\$1,000.. 1 241 683	Total depreciation during year ²	\$1,000.. 343 175
Total cost of materials	\$1,000.. 8 977 673	Total rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 157 925
Cost of materials, parts, containers, etc., consumed	\$1,000.. 8 481 251	Buildings and other structures rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 58 742
Cost of resales	\$1,000.. 181 768	Machinery and equipment rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 99 183
Cost of fuels	\$1,000.. 132 957	Cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and other structures ³	\$1,000.. 23 734
Cost of purchased electricity	\$1,000.. 122 914	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 76
Cost of contract work	\$1,000.. 58 783	Cost of purchased services for the repair of machinery and equipment ³	\$1,000.. 126 958
Quantity of electricity purchased for heat and power	1,000 kWh.. 2 001 492	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 76
Quantity of electricity generated less sold for heat and power	1,000 kWh.. D	Cost of purchased communications services ³	\$1,000.. 10 230
Total value of shipments	\$1,000.. 15 978 798	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 76
Primary products value of shipments	\$1,000.. 14 321 378	Cost of purchased legal services ³	\$1,000.. 5 674
Secondary products value of shipments	\$1,000.. 1 260 244	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 76
Total miscellaneous receipts	\$1,000.. 397 176	Cost of purchased accounting and bookkeeping services ³	\$1,000.. 7 648
Value of resales	\$1,000.. 212 813	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 76
Contract receipts	\$1,000.. 171 956	Cost of purchased advertising services ³	\$1,000.. 22 152
Other miscellaneous receipts	\$1,000.. 12 407	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 76
Primary products specialization ratio	percent.. 91	Cost of purchased software and other data processing services ³	\$1,000.. 2 977
Value of primary products shipments made in all industries	\$1,000.. 16 924 097	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 76
Value of primary products shipments made in this industry	\$1,000.. 14 321 378	Cost of purchased refuse removal (including hazardous waste) services ³	\$1,000.. 19 199
Value of primary products shipments made in other industries	\$1,000.. 2 602 719	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 76
Coverage ratio	percent.. 84		

¹For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

²These items are collected in the ASM and estimated for the remaining establishments; therefore, the levels of estimation are higher than for other items in the table.

³Based on ASM sample data.

⁴A response coverage ratio is derived for this item by calculating the ratio of the weighted employment (establishment data multiplied by sample weight) for those ASM establishments that reported to the weighted total employment for all ASM establishments classified in this industry.

Note: The amounts shown for purchased services reflect only those services that establishments purchase from other companies.

Table 4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Employment size class	E ¹	All establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)
		Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311421, FRUIT & VEGETABLE CANNING												
All establishments	1	824	418	64 016	1 726 293	52 884	106 367	1 241 683	7 017 553	8 977 673	15 978 798	534 195
Establishments with 1 to 4 employees	7	213	—	359	6 939	336	644	5 553	32 331	43 935	76 320	2 297
Establishments with 5 to 9 employees	8	94	—	630	12 474	513	737	9 519	42 673	61 535	104 277	2 530
Establishments with 10 to 19 employees	4	99	—	1 391	33 560	1 103	1 823	21 574	152 522	210 074	363 510	7 546
Establishments with 20 to 49 employees	3	120	120	3 881	105 718	3 011	6 069	69 223	329 584	489 919	842 007	22 434
Establishments with 50 to 99 employees	2	109	109	7 845	200 342	6 310	13 210	136 698	755 468	1 084 077	1 842 025	64 560
Establishments with 100 to 249 employees	2	117	117	18 496	469 487	15 187	31 705	330 788	1 937 918	2 340 502	4 281 472	155 149
Establishments with 250 to 499 employees	1	55	55	18 638	515 253	16 015	32 277	404 369	2 417 274	2 575 795	4 949 851	144 865
Establishments with 500 to 999 employees	—	15	15	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Establishments with 1,000 to 2,499 employees	—	2	2	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Establishments with 2,500 employees or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Administrative records ²	9	313	—	1 848	33 313	1 615	2 226	26 371	123 527	175 278	299 057	7 495

¹Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of the figures shown: 1–10 to 19 percent; 2–20 to 29 percent; 3–30 to 39 percent; 4–40 to 49 percent; 5–50 to 59 percent; 6–60 to 69 percent; 7–70 to 79 percent; 8–80 to 89 percent; 9–90 percent or more.

²Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. Data are also included in respective size classes shown.

Table 5. Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS industry or product class code	Industry or primary product class	All establishments	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)
			Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311421	Fruit & vegetable canning .	824	64 016	1 726 293	52 884	106 367	1 241 683	7 017 553	8 977 673	15 978 798	534 195
3114211	Canned fruits, except baby foods	51	11 576	315 715	10 419	20 847	256 861	1 258 542	1 420 155	2 664 142	51 826
3114214	Canned vegetables, except hominy and mushrooms	121	14 326	312 297	12 444	25 714	244 376	1 146 432	1 345 856	2 494 555	66 989
3114217	Canned hominy and mushrooms	10	631	19 242	472	897	12 033	42 086	78 842	120 936	2 590
311421A	Canned vegetable juices	4	132	3 887	118	377	3 104	9 602	7 555	17 510	D
311421D	Catsup and other canned tomato sauces, pastes, etc.	76	10 802	337 120	9 000	18 358	249 933	1 898 134	1 987 793	3 858 969	114 165
311421G	Canned jams, jellies, and preserves ..	41	3 834	119 512	2 963	6 181	79 536	526 277	597 611	1 129 202	22 885
311421J	Canned fruit juices, nectars, and concentrates	55	9 076	291 580	6 537	12 602	177 665	819 567	2 036 471	2 862 167	162 670
311421M	Fresh fruit juices and nectars, single strength	30	2 946	80 173	2 124	4 223	42 818	424 676	491 242	929 356	36 940
311421P	Pickles and other pickled products ...	64	7 075	169 673	5 679	12 039	114 684	669 738	645 451	1 312 950	61 890

Table 6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992

[Includes quantity and value of products of this industry produced by (1) establishments classified in this industry (primary) and (2) establishments classified in other industries (secondary). Transfers of products of this industry from one establishment of a company to another establishment of the same company (interplant transfers) are also included. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product code	Product	1997				1992			
		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments	
				Quantity	Value (\$1,000)			Quantity	Value (\$1,000)
311421	Canned fruits and vegetables	N	X	X	16 924 097	N	X	X	N
3114211	Canned fruits, except baby foods	N	X	X	2 287 979	N	X	X	2 371 854
31142111	Canned fruits	N	X	X	2 287 782	N	X	X	N
311421111	Canned apples 1,000 cases (24/2 1/2 s) ..	11	X	5 403.7	84 027	14	X	P5 311.3	75 244
311421112	Canned applesauce 1,000 cases (24/2 1/2 s) ..	13	X	27 334.0	370 428	16	X	25 711.9	351 789
311421113	Canned apricots 1,000 cases (24/2 1/2 s) ..	6	X	1 919.5	50 739	7	X	2 089.3	47 435
311421114	Canned cherries, red pitted 1,000 cases (24/2 1/2 s) ..	8	X	1 343.9	20 262	9	X	623.3	12 424
311421115	Canned cherries, sweet 1,000 cases (24/2 1/2 s) ..	8	X	1 061.1	21 231	10	X	1 051.3	19 243
311421116	Canned cranberries and cranberry sauce..... 1,000 cases (24/2 1/2 s) ..	3	X	2 644.2	52 521	3	X	D	D
311421117	Canned fruit cocktail 1,000 cases (24/2 1/2 s) ..	3	X	10 727.1	268 957	5	X	15 991.9	282 750
311421118	Canned fruits for salads (including mixed fruits other than fruit cocktail) .. 1,000 cases (24/2 1/2 s) ..	6	X	3 055.9	77 861	5	X	4 793.7	99 481
311421119	Canned olives, ripe and green ripe (including stuffed) (drained net weight) 1,000 cases (24/2 1/2 s) ..	9	X	15 691.8	379 395	10	X	11 234.2	283 517
31142111A	Canned peaches, including spiced 1,000 cases (24/2 1/2 s) ..	8	X	28 346.8	458 173	14	X	30 497.5	502 908
31142111B	Canned pears, including spiced 1,000 cases (24/2 1/2 s) ..	7	X	13 342.1	196 709	8	X	13 687.9	205 490
31142111C	Canned pineapple (all styles) 1,000 cases (24/2 1/2 s) ..	2	X	D	D	5	X	8 580.9	151 755
31142111D	Other canned fruits 1,000 cases (24/2 1/2 s) ..	19	X	D	D	19	X	D	D
31142111E	Canned apple pie mixes 1,000 cases (24/2 1/2 s) ..	8	X	1 842.1	36 589	10	X	1 363.8	27 376
31142111F	Canned cherry pie mixes 1,000 cases (24/2 1/2 s) ..	7	X	3 378.6	67 006	9	X	3 178.2	68 818
31142111G	Canned peach pie mixes 1,000 cases (24/2 1/2 s) ..	4	X	428.5	10 584	6	X	351.6	8 332
31142111H	Other canned fruit pie mixes 1,000 cases (24/2 1/2 s) ..	12	X	2 432.0	68 277	13	X	1 633.2	48 174
3114211Y	Canned fruits, except baby foods, nsk	N	X	X	197	N	X	X	N
3114211YW	Canned fruits, except baby foods, nsk	N	X	X	197	N	X	X	12 762
3114214	Canned vegetables, except hominy and mushrooms	N	X	X	2 723 079	N	X	X	2 694 390
31142141	Canned vegetables	N	X	X	2 717 107	N	X	X	N
311421411	Canned green lima beans 1,000 cases (24/303 s) ..	7	X	2 604.1	23 843	9	X	2 549.2	22 015
311421412	Canned green and wax beans (including blue lake) 1,000 cases (24/303 s) ..	19	X	55 019.6	412 657	25	X	55 141.1	431 677
311421413	Canned carrots 1,000 cases (24/303 s) ..	11	X	6 103.1	45 632	13	X	5 540.7	41 534
311421414	Canned vegetable combinations (mixed vegetables, succotash, carrots and peas, vegetable salad, etc.) 1,000 cases (24/303 s) ..	12	X	12 864.7	123 465	19	X	11 947.6	119 085
311421415	Canned green peas 1,000 cases (24/303 s) ..	14	X	23 635.6	205 158	19	X	29 448.4	254 580
311421416	Other canned peas (blackeye, crowder, purple hull, field, etc.) 1,000 cases (24/303 s) ..	6	X	2 391.2	23 688	6	X	2 315.2	20 788
311421417	Canned pumpkin and squash, including pie mix 1,000 cases (24/303 s) ..	5	X	2 962.7	41 879	8	X	D	D
311421418	Canned spinach 1,000 cases (24/303 s) ..	5	X	6 313.1	53 981	6	X	6 089.2	50 537
311421419	Canned sweet potatoes, including pie mix 1,000 cases (24/303 s) ..	3	X	6 650.5	91 814	6	X	P8 296.8	87 548
31142141A	Canned white potatoes 1,000 cases (24/303 s) ..	11	X	6 787.2	49 457	13	X	6 487.6	48 752
31142141B	Canned sauerkraut 1,000 cases (24/303 s) ..	7	X	9 267.6	70 814	10	X	6 378.5	46 950
31142141C	Canned asparagus 1,000 cases (24/303 s) ..	8	X	4 344.6	82 210	15	X	4 532.7	86 768
31142141D	Canned beets 1,000 cases (24/303 s) ..	5	X	9 203.9	65 469	9	X	9 442.8	68 747
31142141E	Canned sweet corn, whole kernel 1,000 cases (24/303 s) ..	13	X	58 432.4	433 785	17	X	68 459.1	515 134
31142141F	Canned sweet corn, cream style 1,000 cases (24/303 s) ..	12	X	20 561.6	157 241	13	X	14 851.2	116 643
31142141G	Canned tomatoes (including stewed) .. 1,000 cases (24/303 s) ..	28	X	67 645.5	620 409	37	X	58 361.4	538 637
31142141H	Other canned vegetables 1,000 cases (24/303 s) ..	29	X	14 802.5	215 605	24	X	D	D
3114214Y	Canned vegetables, except hominy and mushrooms, nsk	N	X	X	5 972	N	X	X	N
3114214YW	Canned vegetables, except hominy and mushrooms, nsk	N	X	X	5 972	N	X	X	8 461

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992—Con.

[Includes quantity and value of products of this industry produced by (1) establishments classified in this industry (primary) and (2) establishments classified in other industries (secondary). Transfers of products of this industry from one establishment of a company to another establishment of the same company (interplant transfers) are also included. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product code	Product	1997				1992			
		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments	
				Quantity	Value (\$1,000)			Quantity	Value (\$1,000)
311421	Canned fruits and vegetables— Con.								
3114217	Canned hominy and mushrooms	N	X	X	148 602	N	X	X	202 040
31142171	Canned hominy and mushrooms	N	X	X	148 598	N	X	X	N
3114217111	Canned hominy 1,000 cases (24/303 s) ..	8	X	3 940.6	29 778	8	X	4 057.2	26 531
3114217121	Canned mushrooms 1,000 cases (24/303 s) ..	13	X	4 179.9	118 820	14	X	5 452.2	175 509
3114217Y	Canned hominy and mushrooms, nsk	N	X	X	4	N	X	X	N
3114217YWV	Canned hominy and mushrooms, nsk	N	X	X	4	N	X	X	—
311421A	Canned vegetable juices	N	X	X	442 438	N	X	X	409 389
311421A1	Canned vegetable juices	N	X	X	441 873	N	X	X	N
311421A111	Canned tomato juice (including combinations containing 70 percent or more tomato juice) mil gal ..	21	X	130.5	399 995	21	X	125.1	391 322
311421A121	Other canned vegetable juices mil gal ..	7	X	P12.3	41 878	7	X	5.2	17 783
311421AY	Canned vegetable juices, nsk	N	X	X	565	N	X	X	N
311421AYWV	Canned vegetable juices, nsk	N	X	X	565	N	X	X	284
311421D	Catsup and other canned tomato sauces, pastes, etc.	N	X	X	4 234 497	N	X	X	3 671 644
311421D1	Canned spaghetti, pizza, and marinara sauces	N	X	X	1 457 080	N	X	X	N
311421D111	Canned spaghetti, pizza, and marinara sauces, with or without other added ingredients, except salsa, including those with less than 20 percent meat .. 1,000 cases (12/12 glass) ..	33	X	170 133.2	1 457 080	N	X	X	N
311421D2	Canned tomato, catsup, chili, and barbecue sauces, tomato paste, and tomato pulp and puree	N	X	X	2 433 140	N	X	X	N
311421D221	Canned tomato sauce, except pulp, puree, and paste, 7.1 oz to 10 oz (8 oz tall, etc.) 1,000 cases of 72 ..	16	X	13 872.5	159 494	15	X	11 761.5	154 039
311421D231	Canned tomato sauce, except pulp, puree, and paste, other sizes 1,000 cases (12/12 glass) ..	21	X	68 441.9	253 974	22	X	61 227.9	226 043
311421D241	Canned catsup, 14 oz to 32 oz 1,000 cases of 24 ..	15	X	29 721.7	437 941	14	X	31 826.8	485 318
311421D251	Canned catsup, all other sizes (including individual serving sizes) 1,000 cases (12/12 glass) ..	20	X	65 687.4	610 373	22	X	P48 380.6	462 244
311421D261	Canned chili sauce 1,000 cases (12/12 glass) ..	15	X	14 304.4	106 300	16	X	10 533.0	78 861
311421D271	Canned barbecue sauce 1,000 cases (12/12 glass) ..	26	X	24 297.5	191 154	24	X	27 398.1	264 026
311421D281	Canned tomato paste mil lb ..	23	X	23 216.5	587 530	21	X	22 123.8	575 654
311421D291	Canned tomato pulp and puree 1,000 cases (24/303 s) ..	10	X	12 351.1	86 374	18	X	10 732.5	85 357
311421D3	Canned salsa	N	X	X	319 868	N	X	X	N
311421D3A1	Canned salsa, 16 oz 1,000 cases of 24 ..	31	X	11 264.6	192 198	N	X	X	N
311421D3B1	Canned salsa, 7 oz to 12 oz 1,000 cases of 24 ..	17	X	3 566.1	45 793	N	X	X	N
311421D3C1	Canned salsa, other sizes 1,000 cases (12/12 glass) ..	27	X	5 377.7	81 877	N	X	X	N
311421DY	Catsup and other tomato sauces, pastes, etc., nsk	N	X	X	24 409	N	X	X	N
311421DYWV	Catsup and other tomato sauces, pastes, etc., nsk	N	X	X	24 409	N	X	X	24 757
311421G	Canned jams, jellies, and preserves	N	X	X	1 007 148	N	X	X	922 315
311421G1	Canned jams, jellies, and preserves	N	X	X	974 222	N	X	X	N
311421G111	Canned strawberry jams and preserves, pure mil lb ..	23	X	343.2	263 390	26	X	314.1	251 737
311421G121	Canned raspberry jams and preserves, pure mil lb ..	17	X	211.8	151 590	14	X	217.2	156 137
311421G131	Other canned jams and preserves, pure mil lb ..	29	X	144.1	96 676	N	X	X	N
311421G141	Canned grape jelly, pure mil lb ..	18	X	236.8	158 247	21	X	P24.3	153 745
311421G151	Other canned jellies, pure mil lb ..	23	X	141.9	109 295	26	X	Q129.3	100 807
311421G161	Fruit spread mil lb ..	9	X	P16.0	17 556	N	X	X	N
311421G171	Canned imitation jellies, jams, and preserves mil lb ..	7	X	58.2	46 588	6	X	56.2	43 609
311421G181	Canned marmalades mil lb ..	10	X	26.7	23 551	8	X	P24.3	21 685
311421G191	Canned fruit butter mil lb ..	15	X	S	46 812	10	X	P56.1	57 350
311421G1A1	Canned maraschino cherries (excluding glaze and candied) mil gal ..	7	X	10.6	60 517	8	X	9.7	58 441
311421GY	Jams, jellies, and preserves, nsk	N	X	X	32 926	N	X	X	N
311421GYWV	Jams, jellies, and preserves, nsk	N	X	X	32 926	N	X	X	32 656

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992—Con.

[Includes quantity and value of products of this industry produced by (1) establishments classified in this industry (primary) and (2) establishments classified in other industries (secondary). Transfers of products of this industry from one establishment of a company to another establishment of the same company (interplant transfers) are also included. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product code	Product	1997				1992			
		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments	
				Quantity	Value (\$1,000)			Quantity	Value (\$1,000)
311421	Canned fruits and vegetables— Con.								
311421J	Canned fruit juices, nectars, and concentrates	N	X	X	2 915 653	N	X	X	3 319 661
311421J1	Canned orange juice, single strength	N	X	X	1 433 361	N	X	X	N
311421J111	Canned orange juice, single strength	36	X	494.1	1 433 361	43	X	624.6	1 815 013
311421J2	Canned fruit juices except orange	N	X	X	1 458 638	N	X	X	N
311421J221	Canned apple juice, single strength	34	X	235.8	491 595	43	X	232.1	486 584
311421J231	Canned grapefruit juice, single strength	20	X	P61.3	188 923	26	X	54.7	181 956
311421J241	Canned prune juice, single strength	8	X	D	D	13	X	P13.0	45 168
311421J251	Other canned whole fruit juices and mixtures of whole fruit juices	33	X	146.5	495 555	38	X	176.2	510 196
311421J261	Canned nectars, single strength	3	X	D	D	4	X	P2.5	7 718
311421J271	Fruit juices, concentrated, hot pack	18	X	P58.7	191 130	17	X	57.2	210 076
311421JY	Canned fruit juices, nectars, and concentrates, nsk	N	X	X	23 654	N	X	X	N
311421JYWV	Canned fruit juices, nectars, and concentrates, nsk	N	X	X	23 654	N	X	X	62 950
311421M	Fresh fruit juices and nectars, single strength	N	X	X	1 426 476	N	X	X	1 227 963
311421M1	Fresh fruit juices and nectars, single strength	N	X	X	1 408 737	N	X	X	N
311421M111	Fresh orange juices and nectars, single strength	111	X	P342.9	717 832	136	X	251.0	540 292
311421M121	Other fresh juices and nectars, single strength	60	X	160.5	406 410	70	X	P167.4	436 443
311421M131	Concentrated fruit juice (except for fountain use)	16	X	103.4	284 495	16	X	P83.6	236 206
311421MY	Fresh fruit juices and nectars, single strength, nsk	N	X	X	17 739	N	X	X	N
311421MYWV	Fresh fruit juices and nectars, single strength, nsk	N	X	X	17 739	N	X	X	15 022
311421P	Pickles and other pickled products	N	X	X	1 232 949	N	X	X	1 206 939
311421P1	Pickles and other pickled products	N	X	X	1 231 331	N	X	X	N
311421P111	Finished dill cucumber pickles	20	X	131.3	501 433	21	X	139.2	502 234
311421P121	Finished sour cucumber pickles	5	X	D	D	7	X	9.8	38 540
311421P131	Finished sweet cucumber pickles	14	X	122.1	197 155	17	X	117.3	193 589
311421P141	Refrigerated finished cucumber pickles, including overnight, half sour, artificially acidified, etc.	16	X	44.7	152 248	17	X	24.5	85 515
311421P151	Other finished pickles and pickled products (mushrooms, peppers, onions, etc.)	20	X	20.5	86 040	14	X	43.2	162 559
311421P161	Finished horseradish (excluding sauce)	11	X	3.8	24 052	10	X	P2.8	19 542
311421P171	Finished relishes	20	X	33.4	134 309	20	X	P30.3	97 555
311421P181	Finished sauerkraut	7	X	9.5	20 492	7	X	P4.0	8 472
311421P191	Other finished pickled products	14	X	23.2	51 270	10	X	16.1	37 065
311421P1A1	Unfinished pickles (salt stock)	7	X	22.7	20 644	7	X	P17.7	17 820
311421P1B1	Unfinished brined cherries	3	X	4.1	19 145	4	X	3.1	18 426
311421P1C1	Other bulk unfinished pickled products, such as mushrooms, sauerkraut, etc.	2	X	D	D	8	X	8.3	24 629
311421PY	Pickles and other pickled products, nsk	N	X	X	1 618	N	X	X	N
311421PYWV	Pickles and other pickled products, nsk	N	X	X	1 618	N	X	X	993
311421W	Fruit and vegetable canning, nsk, total	N	X	X	505 276	N	X	X	N
311421WY	Fruit and vegetable canning, nsk, for both nonadministrative- and administrative-record establishments	N	X	X	505 276	N	X	X	N
311421WYWV	Fruit and vegetable canning, nsk, for nonadministrative-record establishments	N	X	X	264 751	N	X	X	N
311421WYWY	Fruit and vegetable canning, nsk, for administrative-record establishments	N	X	X	240 525	N	X	X	N

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.

@ Additional data are available for these codes at the aggregate U.S. level in the Current Industrial Report (CIR) series; see Appendix F for the CIR survey number and title.

\$ This product is primary to more than one industry; see Appendix F for a listing of the related product codes.

Note: For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: P 10 to 19 percent estimated; Q 20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by S.

Table 6b. Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992

[Product classes covered are those that are economically significant and whose production is geographically dispersed, provided dispersion is not approximated by data in Table 2. Also, product classes are not shown if they are miscellaneous or "not specified by kind" classes. Statistics for some states are withheld because they are either less than \$2 million in product class shipments or they disclose data for individual companies in 1997. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanations of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product class code	Product class and geographic area	Value of product shipments (\$1,000)	
		1997	1992
3114211	CANNED FRUITS, EXCEPT BABY FOODS		
	United States	2 287 979	2 371 854
	California.....	1 292 079	1 227 513
	Illinois	30 604	N
	Michigan	149 779	166 088
	New York	179 930	155 697
	Washington	173 230	222 538
3114214	CANNED VEGETABLES, EXCEPT HOMINY AND MUSHROOMS		
	United States	2 723 079	2 694 390
	California.....	593 430	474 255
	Illinois	98 584	161 904
	Indiana	73 230	49 271
	Michigan	42 978	52 028
	Minnesota.....	274 993	355 693
	North Carolina	32 951	26 483
	Ohio	65 238	41 572
	Oregon	132 164	71 244
	Texas.....	36 238	N
	Washington	121 882	114 341
	Wisconsin	697 784	664 416
3114217	CANNED HOMINY AND MUSHROOMS		
	United States	148 602	202 040
	California.....	15 340	14 546
	Pennsylvania	88 552	125 079
311421A	CANNED VEGETABLE JUICES		
	United States	442 438	409 389
	California.....	126 797	100 719
	Indiana	29 050	20 706
311421D	CATSUP AND OTHER CANNED TOMATO SAUCES, PASTES, ETC.		
	United States	4 234 497	3 671 644
	California.....	1 868 702	1 575 450
	Indiana	248 006	118 481
	Missouri.....	40 447	N
	New Jersey.....	201 014	123 758
	New York	112 673	391 536
	Ohio	702 462	635 562
	Pennsylvania	109 302	103 579
	Texas.....	279 737	113 520
	Wisconsin	27 810	48 219
311421G	CANNED JAMS, JELLIES, AND PRESERVES		
	United States	1 007 148	922 315
	California.....	184 445	205 053
	Illinois	17 367	12 145
	Indiana	4 701	N
	Kentucky	25 632	20 290
	Michigan	70 879	N
	New York	148 922	131 633
	Ohio	224 735	N
	Oregon	19 720	N
	Pennsylvania	108 886	52 645
311421J	CANNED FRUIT JUICES, NECTARS, AND CONCENTRATES		
	United States	2 915 653	3 319 661
	California.....	296 526	265 857
	Florida	1 414 387	1 543 602
	Michigan	57 689	223 764
	New Jersey.....	142 994	191 333
	New York	240 381	206 905
	Ohio	25 801	22 506
	Pennsylvania	161 351	200 387
	Texas.....	88 224	125 176
	Virginia	36 061	N
	Washington	244 710	77 091
	Wisconsin	26 526	24 794
311421M	FRESH FRUIT JUICES AND NECTARS, SINGLE STRENGTH		
	United States	1 426 476	1 227 963
	Alabama	23 742	16 332
	California.....	231 038	190 353
	Colorado	6 060	7 253
	Connecticut	10 797	16 524
	Florida	432 847	193 130
	Hawaii	14 892	N
	Indiana	13 419	N
	Iowa	8 587	N
	Kentucky	20 160	24 624
	Louisiana	10 659	8 798

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6b. Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992—Con.

[Product classes covered are those that are economically significant and whose production is geographically dispersed, provided dispersion is not approximated by data in Table 2. Also, product classes are not shown if they are miscellaneous or "not specified by kind" classes. Statistics for some states are withheld because they are either less than \$2 million in product class shipments or they disclose data for individual companies in 1997. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanations of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product class code	Product class and geographic area	Value of product shipments (\$1,000)	
		1997	1992
311421M	FRESH FRUIT JUICES AND NECTARS, SINGLE STRENGTH—Con.		
	Massachusetts	53 099	34 270
	Michigan	32 211	85 309
	New Jersey	33 707	14 326
	New York	221 483	169 665
	North Carolina	10 794	14 081
	Ohio	25 192	26 603
	Pennsylvania	33 526	57 524
	Tennessee	25 712	31 437
	Texas	28 271	45 350
	Virginia	8 648	9 190
	Washington	57 888	120 869
311421P	PICKLES AND OTHER PICKLED PRODUCTS		
	United States	1 232 949	1 206 939
	California	65 755	179 641
	Michigan	316 578	290 716
	New York	29 041	35 538
	Ohio	9 845	N
	Texas	32 240	7 868
	Wisconsin	72 572	N

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.

@ Additional data are available for these codes at the aggregate U.S. level in the Current Industrial Report (CIR) series; see Appendix F for the CIR survey number and title.

\$ This product is primary to more than one industry; see Appendix F for a listing of the related product codes.

Table 7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1997 and 1992

[Includes quantity and cost of materials consumed or put into production by establishments classified only in this industry. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS material code	Material consumed	1997		1992		
		Quantity	Delivered cost (\$1,000)	Quantity	Delivered cost (\$1,000)	
311421	FRUIT & VEGETABLE CANNING					
11131000	Fresh oranges	1,000 s tons..	3 270.5	603 735	1 635.0	282 658
11133100	Fresh apples	1,000 s tons..	P1 513.4	249 173	1 194.8	176 452
11133901	Fresh apricots	1,000 s tons..	479.3	25 516	46.5	12 685
11133200	Fresh grapes	1,000 s tons..	375.6	81 232	511.1	93 705
11133903	Fresh peaches	1,000 s tons..	599.9	143 777	559.9	132 101
11133905	Fresh pears	1,000 s tons..	466.4	102 158	428.2	95 660
11133907	Fresh pineapples	1,000 s tons..	D	D	351.0	57 560
11132000	Fresh grapefruit	1,000 s tons..	343.1	61 220	D	D
11130003	Other fresh fruits	1,000 s tons..	391.2	220 120	385.7	186 868
11121901	Fresh green peas	1,000 s tons..	242.7	62 794	303.4	79 887
11121100	White potatoes	1,000 s tons..	163.3	19 293	118.7	14 689
11100001	Other fresh vegetables	1,000 s tons..	P684.4	139 908	N	N
11121907	Fresh tomatoes	1,000 s tons..	11 055.9	653 265	8 220.2	520 022
11121905	Fresh sweet corn	1,000 s tons..	1 953.9	137 443	1 864.7	142 954
11121903	Fresh green (snap) or wax beans	1,000 s tons..	P564.0	94 528	528.3	86 729
31131003	Sugar, cane and beet (in terms of sugar solids)	1,000 s tons..	P167.5	76 148	N	N
31122103	High fructose corn syrup (HFCS)(in terms of solids)	mil lb..	891.0	125 628	870.7	119 550
31122117	Crystalline fructose (dry fructose)	mil lb..	83.7	12 370	77.5	11 750
31122119	Dextrose and corn syrup, including corn syrup solids (in terms of dry weight)	mil lb..	595.6	72 306	651.5	71 174
31161003	Fresh, frozen, and prepared meats	mil lb..	S	33 858	1 157.3	33 658
31161500	Dressed poultry purchased for processing (cooking, smoking, canning, raw-boning, freezing, dehydrating)	mil lb..	D	D	D	D
31142311	Dried fruits and beans	1,000 s tons..	28.0	23 133	N	N
31142103	Concentrated fruit juices	mil gal..	133.7	628 742	P140.6	635 126
31141105	Frozen fruits and vegetables (for further processing)	mil lb..	677.2	381 870	N	N
31142105	Tomato paste (24 percent NTSS equivalent)	mil lb..	720.7	241 026	567.6	229 154
31121101	Wheat flour	1,000 cwt..	968.7	1 513	D	D
31100019	Fats and oils, all types (purchased as such)	mil lb..	128.1	38 794	N	N
32310000	Printed labels		X	106 414	X	87 697
00190003	Flexible packaging materials		X	236 976	X	99 191
32221001	Paperboard containers, boxes, and corrugated paperboard		X	333 353	X	N
33243101	Metal cans, can lids and ends		X	1 192 885	X	1 221 148
32721301	Glass containers		X	556 986	N	N
11121909	Cucumbers	1,000 s tons..	751.6	223 078	N	N
001900A3	Bags; plastics, foil, and coated paper		X	11 604	N	N
00970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies		X	1 153 052	X	N
00971000	Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies, n.s.k.		X	398 257	X	N

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.

Note: For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: P 10 to 19 percent estimated; a 20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by S.

Appendix A.

Explanation of Terms

BEGINNING- AND END-OF-YEAR INVENTORIES

Respondents were asked to report their beginning-of-year and end-of-year inventories at cost or market. Effective with the 1982 Economic Census, this change to a uniform instruction for reporting inventories was introduced for all sector reports. Prior to 1982, respondents were permitted to value inventories using any generally accepted accounting method (FIFO, LIFO, market, to name a few). Beginning in 1982, LIFO users were asked to first report inventory values prior to the LIFO adjustment and then to report the LIFO reserve and the LIFO value after adjustment for the reserve.

Inventory Data by Stage of Fabrication

Total inventories and three detailed components (1) finished goods, (2) work-in-process, and (3) materials, supplies, fuels, etc., were collected.

When using inventory data by stage of fabrication for “all industries” and at the three-digit subsector level, it should be noted that an item treated as a finished product by an establishment in one industry may be reported as a raw material by an establishment in a different industry. For example, the finished-product inventories of a steel mill would be reported as raw materials by a stamping plant. Such differences are present in the inventory figures by stage of fabrication shown for all publication levels.

COST OF MATERIALS

This term refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed, whether purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

Included in this item are:

1. Cost of parts, components, containers, etc.—Includes all raw materials, semifinished goods, parts, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year.
2. Cost of products bought and sold in the same condition.

3. Cost of fuels consumed for heat and power—Includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed, whether purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.
4. Cost of purchased electricity—The cost of purchased electric energy represents the amount actually used during the year for heat and power. In addition, information was collected on the quantity of electric energy generated by the establishment and the quantity of electric energy sold or transferred to other plants of the same company.
5. Cost of contract work—This term applies to work done by others on materials furnished by the manufacturing establishment. The actual cost of the material is to be reported on the cost of materials, parts, and containers line of this item. The term “Contract Work” refers to the fee a company pays to another company to perform a service.

Specific Materials Consumed

In addition to the total cost of materials, which every establishment was required to report, information also was collected for most manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. The inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. If less than \$25,000 of a listed material was consumed by an establishment, the cost data could be reported in the “Cost of all other materials...,” Census material code 00970099. Also, the cost of materials for small establishments for which administrative records or short forms were used was imputed into the “Materials not specified by kind,” Census materials code 00971000.

Duplication in Cost of Materials and Value of Shipment

The aggregate of the cost of materials and value of shipments figures for industry groups and for all manufacturing industries includes large amounts of duplication since the products of some industries are used as materials by others. This duplication results, in part, from the addition of related industries representing successive

stages in the production of a finished manufactured product. Examples are the addition of flour mills to bakeries in the food group and the addition of pulp mills to paper mills in the paper and allied products group of industries. Estimates of the overall extent of this duplication indicate that the value of manufactured products exclusive of such duplication (the value of finished manufactures) tends to approximate two-thirds of the total value of products reported in the survey.

Duplication of products within individual industries is significant within a number of industry groups, e.g., machinery and transportation industries. These industries frequently include complete machinery and their parts. In this case, the parts made for original equipment are materials consumed for assembly plants in the same industry.

Even when no significant amount of duplication is involved, value of shipments figures are deficient as measures of the relative economic importance of individual manufacturing industries or geographic areas because of the wide variation in ratio of materials, labor, and other processing costs of value of shipments, both among industries and within the same industry.

Before 1962, cost of materials and value of shipments were not published for some industries which included considerable duplication. Since then, these data have been published for all industries at the U.S. level and beginning in 1964, for all geographic levels.

COST OF PURCHASED SERVICES

Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) establishments were requested to provide information on the cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and other structures, the repair of machinery, communication services, legal services, accounting and bookkeeping services, advertising, software and other data processing services, and refuse removal. Each of these items reflects the costs paid directly by the establishment and excludes salaries paid to employees of the establishment for these services.

Included in the cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and machinery are payments made for all maintenance and repair work on buildings and equipment. Payments made to other establishments of the same company and for repair and maintenance of any leased property also are included. Extensive repairs or reconstruction that was capitalized is considered capital expenditures and is, therefore, excluded from this item. Repair and maintenance costs provided by an owner as part of a rental contract or incurred directly by an establishment in using its own work force also are excluded.

Included in the cost of purchased advertising services are payments for printing, media coverage, and other advertising services and materials.

Included in the cost of purchased software and other data processing services are all purchases by the establishment from other companies. Excluded are services provided by other establishments of the same company (such as by a separate data processing unit).

Included in the cost of purchased refuse removal services are all costs of refuse removal services paid by the establishment, including costs for hazardous waste removal or treatment. Excluded are all costs included in rental payments or as capital expenditures.

Response Coverage Ratio

A response coverage ratio is a measure of the extent to which respondents report for an item. The estimate is made by calculating the ratio value of the weighted total employment data for all the ASM establishments that report the item to the weighted total employment data for all ASM establishments classified in an industry (reporters and non-reporters).

DEPRECIATION CHARGES FOR FIXED ASSETS

This item includes depreciation and amortization charged during the year against assets. Depreciation charged against fixed assets acquired since the beginning of the year and against assets sold or retired during the year are components of this category. Respondents were requested to make certain that they did not report accumulated depreciation.

EMPLOYEES

This item includes all full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments during any part of the pay period which included the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employees" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average for the payroll periods including the 12th of March, May, August, and November.

Production Workers

This item includes workers (up through the line-supervisor level) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, receiving, storing, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping (but not delivering), maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e.g., power plant), recordkeeping, and other services closely associated with these production operations at the establishment covered by the report. Employees above the working-supervisor level are excluded from this item.

All Other Employees

This item covers nonproduction employees of the manufacturing establishment including those engaged in factory supervision above the line-supervisor level. It

includes sales (including driver-salespersons), sales delivery (highway truck drivers and their helpers), advertising, credit, collection, installation and servicing of own products, clerical and routine office functions, executive, purchasing, financing, legal, personnel (including cafeteria, medical, etc.), professional, and technical employees. Also included are employees on the payroll of the manufacturing establishment engaged in the construction of major additions or alterations utilized as a separate work force.

FRINGE BENEFITS

Fringe benefits are divided into legally required expenditures and payments for voluntary programs. The legally required portion consists primarily of Federal old age and survivors' insurance, unemployment compensation, and workers' compensation. Payments for voluntary programs include all programs not specifically required by legislation whether they were employer initiated or the result of collective bargaining. They include the employer portion of such plans as insurance premiums, premiums for supplemental accident and sickness insurance, pension plans, supplemental unemployment compensation, welfare plans, stock purchase plans on which the employer payment is not subject to withholding tax, and deferred profit-sharing plans. They exclude such items as company-operated cafeterias, in-plant medical services, free parking lots, discounts on employee purchases, and uniforms and work clothing for employees.

GROSS BOOK VALUE OF DEPRECIABLE ASSETS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR (BOY) AND END OF YEAR (EOY)

Total value of depreciable assets is collected on all census forms. It shows the value of depreciable assets for the beginning of year and end of year. The data encompass all fixed depreciable assets on the books of establishments. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, machinery, and equipment (production, office, and transportation equipment) for which depreciation reserves are maintained. Excluded are nondepreciable capital assets including inventories and intangible assets, such as timber and mineral rights.

The definition of fixed depreciable assets is consistent with the definition of capital expenditures. For example, expenditures include actual capital outlays during the year rather than the final value of equipment put in place and buildings completed during the year. Accordingly, the value of assets at the end of the year includes the value of construction in progress.

In addition, respondents were requested to make certain that assets at the beginning of the year plus capital expenditures, less retirements, equaled assets at the end of the year.

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND COMPANIES

A separate report was required for each manufacturing establishment (plant) with one employee or more. An establishment is defined as a single physical location where manufacturing is performed. A company, on the other hand, is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

If the company operated at different physical locations, even if the individual locations were producing the same line of goods, a separate report was requested for each location. If the company operated in two or more distinct lines of manufacturing at the same location, a separate report was requested for each activity.

An establishment not in operation for any portion of the year was requested to return the report form with the proper notation in the "Operational Status" section of the form. In addition, the establishment was requested to report data on any employees, capital expenditures, inventories, or shipments from inventories during the year.

PAYROLL

This item includes the gross earnings of all employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments paid in the calendar year. Respondents were told they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax. It includes all forms of compensation, such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' social security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of corporations; it excludes payments to proprietors or partners of unincorporated concerns. Also excluded are payments to members of Armed Forces and pensioners carried on the active payrolls of manufacturing establishments.

The census definition of payrolls is identical to that recommended to all Federal statistical agencies by the Office of Management and Budget. It should be noted that this definition does not include employers' social security contributions or other nonpayroll labor costs, such as employees' pension plans, group insurance premiums, and workers' compensation.

The ASM provides estimates of employers' total supplemental labor costs (those required by Federal and state laws and those incurred voluntarily or as part of collective bargaining agreements).

PRODUCT CODES AND CLASSES OF PRODUCTS

NAICS United States industries are identified by a six-digit code, in contrast to the four-digit SIC code. The longer code accommodates the large number of sectors and allows more flexibility in designing subsectors. Each

product or service is assigned a ten-digit code. The product coding structure represents an extension by the Census Bureau of the six-digit industry classifications of the manufacturing and mining sectors. The classification system operates so that the industrial coverage is progressively narrower with the successive addition of digits. This is illustrated as follows:

NAICS level	NAICS code	Description
Industry	33461	Manufacturing and reproduction of magnetic and optical media
U.S. industry	334612	Reproduction of software
Product class	3346120	Prerecorded compact disc (except software), tape, and record reproducing
BLS link code	3346120X	
Product code	3346120XXX	

As in previous censuses, data were collected for most industries on the quantity and value of individual products shipped. In the 1997 census program, information was collected on the output of almost 10,000 individual product items.

In the new system, there are about 1,500 product classes (seven-digit codes), about 6,000 census products (ten-digit codes), and an additional 3,700 CIR products (ten-digit codes). The ten-digit products are considered the primary products of the industry with the same first six digits.

The list of products for which separate information was collected was prepared after consultation with industry and government representatives. Comparability with previous figures was given considerable weight in the selection of product categories so that comparable 1992 information is presented for most products.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if quantity was not significant or could not be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected.

Shipments include both commercial shipments and transfers of products to other plants of the same company. For industries in which a considerable portion of the total shipments is transferred to other plants of the same company, separate information on interplant transfers also was collected. Moreover, for products that are used to a large degree within the same establishment as materials or components in the fabrication of other products, total production and often consumption of the item within the plant (quantity produced and consumed) was collected. Typically, the information on production also was collected for products for which there are significant differences between total production and shipments in a given year because of wide fluctuations in finished goods inventories. Other measures of output of products with long production cycles were used as appropriate and feasible.

PRIMARY PRODUCT CLASS CODE

This file presents selected statistics for establishments according to their degree of specialization in products primary to their industry. This field contains either the six-digit North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) industry code corresponding to all establishments in the industry, or the seven-digit NAICS product class code for all establishments within the industry that are specialized in a particular product class. Product class specialization is determined by evaluating the ratio of the largest primary product class shipments to total product shipments (primary plus secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishment.

PRODUCTION-WORKER HOURS

This item covers hours worked or paid for at the plant, including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave.

QUANTITY OF ELECTRIC ENERGY CONSUMED FOR HEAT AND POWER

Data on the cost of purchased electric energy were collected on all census forms. However, data on the quantity of purchased electric energy were collected only on the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) form. In addition, information is collected on the quantity of electric energy generated by the establishment and the quantity of electric energy sold or transferred to other plants of the same company.

RENTAL PAYMENTS

Total rental payments are collected on all census forms. However, the breakdown between rental payments for buildings and other structures and rental payments for machinery and equipment is collected only on the ASM forms. This item includes rental payments for the use of all items for which depreciation reserves would be maintained if they were owned by the establishment, e.g., structures and buildings, and production, office, and transportation equipment. Excluded are royalties and other payments for the use of intangibles and depletable assets and land rents where separable.

When an establishment of a multiestablishment company was charged rent by another part of the same company for the use of assets owned by the company, it was instructed to exclude that cost from rental payments. However, the book value (original cost) of these company-owned assets was to be reported as assets of the establishment at the end of the year.

If there were assets at an establishment rented from another company and the rents were paid centrally by the head office of the establishment, the company was instructed to report these rental payments as if they were paid directly by the establishment.

RETIREMENTS OF DEPRECIABLE ASSETS

Included in this item is the gross value of assets sold, retired, scrapped, destroyed, etc., during the calendar year. When a complete operation or establishment changed ownership, the respondent was instructed to report the value of the assets sold at the original cost as recorded in the books of the seller. The respondent also was requested to report retirements of equipment or structures owned by a parent company that the establishment was using as if it were a tenant.

TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES (NEW AND USED)

For establishments in operation and any known plants under construction, manufacturers were asked to report their new and used expenditures for (1) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments and (2) machinery and equipment used for replacement and additions to plant capacity if they were of the type for which depreciation accounts were ordinarily maintained.

Totals for expenditures include the costs of assets leased from nonmanufacturing concerns through capital leases. New facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations are excluded. Also excluded are expenditures for land and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses.

For any equipment or structure transferred for the use of the reporting establishment by the parent company or one of its subsidiaries, the value at which it was transferred to the establishment was to be reported. If an establishment changed ownership during the year, the cost of the fixed assets (building and equipment) was to be reported.

VALUE ADDED

This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments (products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered). The result of this calculation is adjusted by the addition of value added by merchandising operations (i.e., the difference between the sales value and the cost of merchandise sold without further manufacture, processing, or assembly) plus the net change in finished goods and work-in-process between the beginning- and end-of-year inventories.

For those industries where value of production is collected instead of value of shipments, value added is adjusted only for the change in work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of year. For those

industries where value of work done is collected, the value added does not include an adjustment for the change in finished goods or work-in-process inventories.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the figure for value of shipments that results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

VALUE OF SHIPMENTS

This item covers the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts, such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sales of products bought and sold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from material owned by it, whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value, including not only the direct cost of production but also a reasonable proportion of “all other costs” (including company overhead) and profit.

In addition to the value for NAICS defined products, aggregates of the following categories of miscellaneous receipts are reported as part of a total establishment’s value of product shipments:

1. Reported contract work—Receipts for work or services that a plant performed for others on their materials.
2. Value of resales—Sales of products brought and sold without further manufacture, processing, or assembly.
3. Other miscellaneous receipts—Such as repair work, installation, sales of scrap, etc.

Industry primary product value of shipments represents one of the three components of value of shipments. These components are:

1. Primary products value of shipments.
2. Secondary product value of shipments.
3. Total miscellaneous receipts.

Primary product shipments is used in the calculations of industry specialization ratio and industry coverage ratio. The term “Value of primary products shipments made in this industry” is used in this publication and refers to the same data.

Duplication in Cost of Materials and Value of Shipment

The aggregate of the cost of materials and value of shipments figures for industry groups and for all manufacturing industries includes large amounts of duplication since the products of some industries are used as materials by others. This duplication results, in part, from the addition of related industries representing successive stages in the production of a finished manufactured product. Examples are the addition of flour mills to bakeries in the food group and the addition of pulp mills to paper mills in the paper and allied products group of industries. Estimates of the overall extent of this duplication indicate that the value of manufactured products exclusive of such duplication (the value of finished manufactures) tends to approximate two-thirds of the total value of products reported in the annual survey.

Duplication of products within individual industries is significant within a number of industry groups, e.g., machinery and transportation industries. These industries frequently include complete machinery and their parts. In this case, the parts made for original equipment are materials consumed for assembly plants in the same industry.

Even when no significant amount of duplication is involved, value of shipments figures are deficient as measures of the relative economic importance of individual manufacturing industries or geographic areas because of the wide variation in ratio of materials, labor, and other processing costs of value of shipments, both among industries and within the same industry.

Before 1962, cost of materials and value of shipments were not published for some industries which included considerable duplication. Since then, these data have been published for all industries at the U.S. level and beginning in 1964, for all geographic levels.

Specialization and Coverage Ratios

These items are not collected on the report forms but are derived from the data shown in Table 3. An establishment is classified in a particular industry if its shipments of primary products of that industry exceed in value its shipments of the products of any other single industry.

An establishment's shipments include those products assigned to an industry (primary products), those considered primary to other industries (secondary products), and receipts for miscellaneous activities (merchandising, contract work, resales, etc.). Specialization and coverage ratios have been developed to measure the relationship of primary product shipments to the data on shipments for the industry shown in Tables 1a through 5 and data on product shipments shown in Tables 6a and 6b.

Specialization ratio represents the ratio of primary product shipments to total product shipments (primary and secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishments classified in the industry.

Coverage ratio represents the ratio of primary products shipped by the establishments classified in the industry to the total shipments of such products that are shipped by all manufacturing establishments wherever classified.

Appendix B.

NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions

311421 FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CANNING

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing canned, pickled, and brined fruits and vegetables. Examples of products made in these establishments are canned juices; canned jams and jellies; canned tomato-based sauces, such as catsup, salsa, chili, spaghetti, barbeque, and tomato paste; pickles, relishes, and sauerkraut.

The data published with NAICS code 311421 include the following SIC industries:

- 2033 Canned fruits and vegetables
- 2035 Pickles, sauces, and salad dressings (pt)

Appendix C.

Coverage and Methodology

MAIL/NONMAIL UNIVERSE

The manufacturing universe includes about 400,000 establishments. This number includes those industries in the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) definition of manufacturing, but not those industries leaving the manufacturing sector in the classification change. The amounts of information requested from manufacturing establishments were dependent upon a number of factors. The more important considerations were the size of the company and whether it was included in the annual survey of manufactures (ASM). The methods of obtaining information for the various subsets of the universe to arrive at the aggregate figures shown in the publication are described below:

1. Small single-establishment companies not sent a report form.

Approximately 40 percent of the manufacturing establishments were small single-establishment companies that were excused from filing a census report. Selection of these establishments was based on two factors: annual payroll and our ability to assign the correct six-digit NAICS industry classification to the establishment. For each four-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) industry code, an annual payroll cutoff was determined. These cutoffs were derived so that the establishments with payroll less than the cutoff were expected to account for no more than 3 percent of the value of shipments for the industry. Generally, all single-establishment companies with less than 5 employees were excused, while all establishments with more than 20 employees were mailed forms. Establishments below the cutoff that could not be directly assigned a six-digit NAICS code were mailed a classification report which requested information for assigning NAICS industry codes. Establishments below the cutoff that could be directly assigned a six-digit NAICS code were excused from filing any report. For below cutoff establishments, information on the physical location, payroll, and receipts was obtained from the administrative records of other Federal agencies under special arrangements that safeguarded their confidentiality.

Estimates of data for these small establishments were developed using industry averages in conjunction with the administrative information. The value of shipments and cost of materials were not distributed among specific products and materials for these

establishments but were included in the product and material “not specified by kind” (nsc) categories.

The industry classification codes included in the administrative-record files were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. As a result, an indeterminate number of establishments were erroneously coded to a four-digit SIC industry and then erroneously re-coded to a six-digit NAICS industry. This was especially true whenever there was a relatively fine line of demarcation between industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity.

Sometimes the administrative-record cases had only two- or three-digit SIC group classification codes available in the files. For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, these establishments were sent a separate classification form, which requested information on the products and services of the establishment. This form was used to code many of these establishments to the appropriate six-digit NAICS level. Establishments that did not return the classification form were coded later to those six-digit NAICS industries identified as “All other” industries within the given subsector.

As a result of these situations, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified by industry. However, such possible misclassification has no significant effect on the statistics other than on the number of companies and establishments.

The total establishment count for individual industries should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the count of total number of establishments.

2. Establishments sent a report form.

The establishments covered in the mail canvass were divided into three groups:

- a. ASM sample establishments.

This group accounts for approximately 15 percent of all manufacturing establishments. The ASM panel covers all the units of large manufacturing establishments as well as a sample of the medium and smaller establishments. The probability of selection was proportionate to size. For more information, see the Description of the ASM Survey Sample.

In an economic census year, the ASM report form (MA-1000) replaces the first page of the regular census form for those establishments included in the ASM. In addition to information on employment, payroll, and other items normally requested on the regular census form, establishments in the ASM sample were requested to supply additional information on gross book value of assets and capital expenditures. ASM establishments were also requested to provide information on retirements, depreciation, rental payments, and supplemental labor costs. For establishments not included in the ASM, these additional items were estimated using relationships observed in the ASM establishment data. The census statistics for these variables are a sum of the ASM establishment data and the estimated data for non-ASM establishments. ASM establishments were also requested to provide information for selected purchased services. The census statistics for the purchased service items were derived solely from the ASM establishments. See Appendix A, Explanation of Terms for an explanation of these items. The census part of the report form is 1 of 220 versions containing product, material, and special inquiries. The diversity of manufacturing activities necessitated the use of this many forms to canvass the 480 manufacturing industries. Each form was developed for a group of related industries.

Appearing on each form was a list of products primary to the group of related industries as well as secondary products and miscellaneous services that establishments classified in these industries were likely to perform. Respondents were requested to identify the products, the value of each product, and, in many cases, the quantity of the product shipped during the survey year. Space also was provided for the respondent to describe products not specifically identified on the form.

The report form also contained a materials-consumed inquiry which varied from form to form depending on the industries being canvassed. The respondents were asked to review a list of materials generally used in their production processes. From this list, each establishment was requested to identify those materials consumed during the survey year, the cost of each, and, in certain cases, the quantity consumed. Once again, space was provided for the respondent to describe significant materials not identified on the form.

A wide variety of special inquiries was included to measure activities peculiar to a given industry, such as operations performed and equipment used.

b. Large and medium establishments (non-ASM).

Approximately 30 percent of all manufacturing establishments were included in this group. A variable cutoff, based on administrative-record payroll data and determined on an industry-by-industry basis, was used to select those establishments that were to receive 1 of the 220 economic census – manufacturing regular forms. The first page, requesting establishment data for items such as employment and payroll, was standard but did not contain the detailed statistics included on the ASM form. The product, material, and special inquiry sections supplied were based on the historical industry classification of the establishment.

c. Small single-establishment companies (non-ASM).

This group includes approximately 15 percent of all manufacturing establishments. For those industries where application of the variable cutoff for administrative-record cases resulted in a large number of small establishments being included in the mail canvass, an abbreviated or short form was used. These establishments received 1 of the 31 versions of the short form, which requested summary product and material data and totals but no details on employment, payroll, cost of materials, inventories, and capital expenditures.

Use of the short form has no adverse effect on published totals for the industry statistics because the same data were collected on the short form as on the long form. However, detailed information on products and materials consumed was not collected on the short form; thus, its use would increase the value of the nsk categories.

INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION OF ESTABLISHMENTS

Each of the establishments covered in the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing was classified in 1 of 480 industries (473 manufacturing industries and 7 former manufacturing industries) in accordance with the industry definitions in the 1997 NAICS Manual. This is the first edition of the NAICS Manual and it is a major change from the 1987 SIC Manual that was used previously. Appendix A of the 1997 NAICS Manual notes the comparability between the 1987 SIC and 1997 NAICS classification systems. When applicable, Appendix G of this report shows the product class and product comparability between the two systems for data in this report.

In the NAICS system, an industry is generally defined as a group of establishments that have similar production processes. To the extent practical, the system uses supply-based or production-oriented concepts in defining industries. The resulting group of establishments must be significant in terms of number, value added by manufacture, value of shipments, and number of employees.

The coding system works in such a way that the definitions progressively become narrower with successive additions of numerical digits. In the manufacturing sector for 1997, there are 21 subsectors (three-digit NAICS), 86 industry groups (four-digit NAICS), 184 NAICS industries (five-digit NAICS) that are comparable with Canadian and Mexican classification, and 473 U.S. industries (six-digit NAICS). This represents an expansion of the four-digit SIC-based U.S. industries from 459 in 1987. Product classes and products of the manufacturing industries have been assigned codes based on the industry from which they originate. In the new system, there are about 1,500 product classes (seven-digit codes), about 6,000 census products, and an additional 3,700 CIR products (ten-digit codes). The ten-digit products are considered the primary products of the industry with the same first six digits. These counts do not include the seven former manufacturing industries that are included in the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing.

For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, all establishments were classified in particular industries based on the products they produced. If an establishment made products of more than one industry, it was classified in the industry with the largest product value. For 1997, there were no “resistance rules” or “frozen industries.”

In ASM years, establishments included in the ASM sample with certainty weights are reclassified by industry only if the change in the primary activity from the prior year is significant or if the change has occurred for 2 successive years. This procedure prevents reclassification when there are minor shifts in product mix.

In ASM years, establishments included in the ASM sample with noncertainty weight are not shifted from one industry classification to another. They are retained in the industry where they were classified in the base census year. However, in the following census year, these ASM plants are allowed to shift from one industry to another.

The results of these rules covering the switching of plants from one industry classification to another are that some industries comprise different mixes of establishments in different survey years. Hence, comparisons between prior-year and current-year published totals, particularly at the six-digit NAICS level, should be viewed with caution. This is particularly true for the comparison between the data shown for a census year versus the data shown for the previous ASM year.

As previously noted, the small establishments that may have been misclassified by industry are usually administrative-record cases whose industry codes were assigned on the basis of incomplete descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. Such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than on the number of companies and establishments.

Establishments frequently make products classified both in their industry (primary products) and other industries (secondary products). Industry statistics (employment, payroll, value added by manufacture, value of shipments, etc.) reflect the activities of the establishments which may make both primary and secondary products. Product statistics, however, represent the output of all establishments without regard for the classification of the producing establishment. For this reason, when relating the industry statistics, especially the value of shipments, to the product statistics, the composition of the industry’s output should be considered.

The extent to which industry and product statistics may be matched with each other is measured by the primary product specialization ratio and the coverage ratio. The primary product specialization ratio is the proportion of industry shipments accounted for by the primary products of establishments classified in the industry. The coverage ratio is the proportion of product shipments accounted for by establishments classified in the industry.

ESTABLISHMENT BASIS OF REPORTING

The economic census – manufacturing is conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each location or establishment. The ASM also is conducted on an establishment basis, but separate reports are filed for just those establishments selected in the sample. Companies engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location are requested to submit separate reports if the plant records permit such a separation and if the activities are substantial in size.

In 1997, as in earlier years, a minimum size limit was set for inclusion of establishments in the census. All establishments employing one person or more at any time during the census year are included. The same size limitation has applied since 1947 in censuses and annual surveys of manufactures. In the 1939 and earlier censuses, establishments with less than \$5,000 value of products were excluded. The change in the minimum size limit in 1947 does not appreciably affect the historical comparability of the census figures except for data on number of establishments for a few industries.

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing excludes data for central administrative offices (CAOs). These would include separately operated administrative offices, warehouses, garages, and other auxiliary units that service manufacturing establishments of the same company. These data are published in a separate report series.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASM SURVEY SAMPLE

The annual survey of manufactures (ASM) sample is drawn for the second survey year after a census. The most recent sample was drawn for the 1994 survey year based on the 1992 Census of Manufactures. This sample will be in place through the 1998 ASM.

In 1992, there were approximately 370,000 individual manufacturing establishments. For sample efficiency and cost considerations, the 1992 manufacturing population was partitioned into two components for developing estimates within the ASM; a mail stratum and a nonmail stratum.

Mail stratum. The mail stratum of the survey is comprised of larger single-location manufacturing companies and all manufacturing establishments of multiunit companies (companies that operate at more than one physical location). Approximately 230,000 of the 370,000 establishments in the 1992 census were assigned to the mail stratum. On an annual basis, the mail stratum is supplemented with larger, newly active single-location companies identified from a list provided by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and new manufacturing locations of multiunit companies identified from the Census Bureau's Company Organization Survey (COS).

For the 1994 survey, a new sample of approximately 58,000 individual establishments was selected from the mail stratum assembled from the 1992 census. Supplemental samples representing both 1993 and 1994 births (newly active establishments that were not included in the 1992 census) were also selected. Establishments selected for the sample are mailed an ASM survey questionnaire for each year through 1998.

The 1994-98 ASM sample design is similar to the one used since 1984. Companies in the 1992 Census of Manufactures with manufacturing shipments of at least \$500 million were defined as company certainties. For these large companies, each manufacturing establishment is included in the mail sample. For the 1994-98 sample, there are approximately 650 certainty companies collectively accounting for over 18,000 establishments.

For the remaining portion of the mail component of the survey, the establishment was defined as the sample unit. All establishments with 250 employees or more were defined as employment certainties. In addition, all establishments producing products in SIC 3571 (Electronic Computers) were defined as certainties. Across these three arbitrary certainty classes, there were approximately 25,000 establishments included in the sample with certainty. Collectively, these certainty establishments accounted for approximately 80 percent of the total value of shipments in the 1992 Census of Manufactures.

Smaller establishments in the remaining portion of the mail stratum were sampled with probabilities ranging from .02 to 1.00. The initial probabilities of selection assigned to these establishments were proportionate to a measure-of-size determined for each establishment. The measure-of-size was a function of the establishment's 1992 industry classification, its 1992 product class data, and the historical variability of the year-to-year estimates of the product class estimates. For each product class (1,755) and four-digit industry (459), a desired reliability

constraint was specified. Using a technique developed by Dr. James R. Chromy of the Research Triangle Institute, the initial establishment probabilities were optimized such that the expected sample satisfied all industry and product class reliability constraints while the sample size was minimized. This technique reduces the likelihood of selecting nonrepresentative samples for individual product classes or industries.

This method of assigning probabilities based on product class shipments is motivated by our primary desire to produce reliable estimates of both product class and industry shipments. The high correlation between shipments and employment, value-added, and other general statistics assures that these variables will also be well represented by the sample. The actual sample selection procedure uses an independent chance of selection method (Poisson sampling) which permits us to prevent small establishments from being selected in consecutive samples without introducing a bias into the survey estimates.

Nonmail component. The initial nonmail component of the survey was comprised of approximately 140,000 small, single-establishment companies that were tabulated as administrative records in the 1992 Census of Manufactures. The nonmail stratum is also supplemented annually using the list of newly active single-location companies provided by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and payroll cutoffs. Companies with payroll below the payroll cutoff are added to the nonmail stratum. For this portion of the population, sampling is not used. The data for this group are estimated based on selected information obtained annually from the administrative records of the IRS and Social Security Administration (SSA). This administrative information, which includes payroll, total employment, industry classification, and physical location, is obtained under conditions which safeguard the confidentiality of both tax and census records.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASM ESTIMATING PROCEDURE

Most of the ASM estimates derived for the mail stratum are computed using a difference estimator. At the establishment level, there is a strong correlation between the current-year data values and the corresponding 1992 (base) data values. Therefore, within the mailed stratum, for each item at each level of aggregation, an estimate of the "difference" between the current year and the base year is computed from sample cases and added to the corresponding base-year values. For the 1993-1997 ASM estimates, the 1992 Census of Manufactures values serve as the base year. For the 1998 ASM, the base will be updated to be the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing.

Due to the positive year-to-year correlation, estimates derived using this methodology are generally more reliable than comparable estimates developed from the current sample data alone. Estimates for the capital expenditures variables are not generated using the difference

estimator because the year-to-year correlations are considerably weaker. The standard linear estimator is used for these variables.

For the nonmail stratum, estimates for payroll and employment are directly tabulated from the administrative-record data provided by IRS and SSA. Estimates of data other than payroll and employment are developed from industry averages. Although the nonmail stratum contains approximately 170,000 individual establishments in 1994, it accounts for less than 2 percent of the estimate for total value of shipments at the total manufacturing level.

Corresponding estimates for the mail and nonmail components are combined to produce the estimates included in this publication.

QUALIFICATIONS OF THE ASM DATA

The estimates developed from the sample are apt to differ somewhat from the results of a survey covering all companies in the sample lists but otherwise conducted under essentially the same conditions as the actual sample survey. The estimates of the magnitude of the sampling errors (the difference between the estimates obtained and the results theoretically obtained from a comparable, complete-coverage survey) are provided by the standard errors of estimates.

The particular sample selected for the ASM is one of many similar probability samples that, by chance, might have been selected under the same specifications. Each of the possible samples would yield somewhat different sets of results, and the standard errors are measures of the variation of all the possible sample estimates around the theoretically comparable, complete-coverage values.

Estimates of the standard errors have been computed from the sample data for selected ASM statistics in this report. They are represented in the form of relative standard errors (the standard errors divided by the estimated values to which they refer).

In conjunction with its associated estimate, the relative standard error may be used to define confidence intervals (ranges that would include the comparable, complete-coverage value for specified percentages of all the possible samples).

The complete-coverage value would be included in the range:

From one standard error below to one standard error above the derived estimate for about two-thirds of all possible samples.

From two standard errors below to two standard errors above the derived estimate for about 19 out of 20 of all possible samples.

From three standard errors below to three standard errors above the derived estimate for nearly all samples.

An inference that the comparable, complete-survey result would be within the indicated ranges would be correct in approximately the relative frequencies shown. Those proportions, therefore, may be interpreted as defining the confidence that the estimates from a particular sample would differ from complete-coverage results by as much as one, two, or three standard errors, respectively.

For example, suppose an estimated total is shown at 50,000 with an associated relative standard error of 2 percent, that is, a standard error of 1,000 (2 percent of 50,000). There is approximately 67 percent confidence that the interval 49,000 to 51,000 includes the complete-coverage total, about 95 percent confidence that the interval 48,000 to 52,000 includes the complete-coverage total, and almost certain confidence that the interval 47,000 to 53,000 includes the complete-coverage total.

In addition to the sample errors, the estimates are subject to various response and operational errors: errors of collection, reporting, coding, transcription, imputation for nonresponse, etc. These operational errors also would occur if a complete canvass were to be conducted under the same conditions as the survey. Explicit measures of their effects generally are not available. However, it is believed that most of the important operational errors were detected and corrected during the Census Bureau's review of the data for reasonableness and consistency. The small operational errors usually remain. To some extent, they are compensating in the aggregated totals shown. When important operational errors were detected too late to correct the estimates, the data were suppressed or were specifically qualified in the tables.

As derived, the estimated standard errors included part of the effect of the operational errors. The total errors, which depend upon the joint effect of the sampling and operational errors, are usually of the order of size indicated by the standard error, or moderately higher. However, for particular estimates, the total error may considerably exceed the standard errors shown. Any figures shown in the tables in this publication having an associated standard error exceeding 15 percent may be combined with higher level totals, creating a broader aggregate, which then may be of acceptable reliability.

DATA FROM THE CURRENT INDUSTRIAL REPORTS (CIR)

The CIR program provides product statistics for selected manufacturing industries at the U.S. level annually and, in some cases, monthly and/or quarterly. When detail product data are collected in the CIR, they are not also collected in the census. However, the annual CIR data are included in the census Product Summary report.

The CIR program uses a unified data collection, processing, and publication system. The Census Bureau updates the survey panels for most reports annually and reconciles the estimates to the results of the broader-based annual survey of manufactures and the economic

census – manufacturing. The economic census – manufacturing provides a complete list of all producers of the products covered by the CIR program and serves as the primary source for CIR sampling. Where a small number of producers exist, CIR surveys cover all known producers of a product. However, when the number of producers is large, cutoff and random sampling techniques are used. Surveys are continually reviewed and modified to provide the most up-to-date information on products produced. While the CIR program includes both mandatory and voluntary surveys, the annual data are mandatory.

DUPLICATION IN COST OF MATERIALS AND VALUE OF SHIPMENTS

Data for cost of materials and value of shipments include varying amounts of duplication, especially at higher levels of aggregation. This is because the products of one establishment may be the materials of another. The value added statistics avoid this duplication and are, for most purposes, the best measure for comparing the relative economic importance of industries and geographic areas.

VALUE OF INDUSTRY SHIPMENTS COMPARED WITH VALUE OF PRODUCT SHIPMENTS

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing shows value of shipments data for industries and products. In the industry statistics tables and files, these data represent the total value of shipments of all establishments classified in a particular industry. The data include the shipments of the products classified in the industry (primary to the industry), products classified in other industries (secondary to the industry), and miscellaneous receipts (repair work, sale of scrap, research and development, installation receipts, and resales). Value of product shipments shown in the products statistics tables and files represent the total value of all products shipped that are classified as primary to an industry regardless of the classification of the producing establishment.

Appendix D. Geographic Notes

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix E. Metropolitan Areas

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix F. Footnotes for Products Statistics and Materials Consumed by Kind

Not applicable for this report.

Specialty Canning

1997

Issued January 2000

EC97M-3114D(RV)

1997 Economic Census

Manufacturing

Industry Series



USCENSUSBUREAU

Helping You Make Informed Decisions

U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The staff of the Manufacturing and Construction Division prepared this report. **Judy M. Dodds**, Assistant Chief for Census and Related Programs, was responsible for the overall planning, management, and coordination. **Kenneth Hansen**, Chief, Manufactured Durables Branch, assisted by **Mike Brown**, **Renee Coley**, **Raphael Corrado**, and **Milbren Thomas**, Section Chiefs, **Michael Zampogna**, Former Chief, Manufactured Nondurables Branch, assisted by **Allen Foreman**, **Robert Miller**, **Robert Reinard**, and **Nat Shelton**, Section Chiefs, and **Tom Lee**, **Robert Rosati**, and **Tom Flood**, Special Assistants, performed the planning and implementation. **Stephanie Angel**, **Brian Appert**, **Stanis Batton**, **Carol Beasley**, **Chris Blackburn**, **Larry Blumberg**, **Vera Harris-Bourne**, **Brenda Campbell**, **Suzanne Conard**, **Vance Davis**, **Mary Ellickson**, **Matt Gaines**, **Merry Glascoe**, **Kay Hanks**, **Karen Harshbarger**, **Nancy Higgins**, **James Hinckley**, **Walter Hunter**, **Jim Jamski**, **Evelyn Jordan**, **Robert Lee**, **John Linehan**, **Paul Marck**, **Keith McKenzie**, **Philippe Morris**, **Joanna Nguyen**, **Betty Pannell**, **Joyce Pomeroy**, **Venita Powell**, **Cynthia Ramsey**, **Chris Savage**, **Arona Stovall**, **Sue Sundermann**, **Thanos Theodoropoulos**, **Dora Thomas**, **Ann Truffa**, **Ronanne Vinson**, **Keeley Voor**, **Denneth Wallace**, **Tempie Whittington**, **Lissene Witt**, and **Mike Yamaner** provided primary staff assistance.

Brian Greenberg, Assistant Chief for Research and Methodology Programs, assisted by **Stacey Cole**, Chief, Manufacturing Programs Methodology Branch, and **Robert Struble**, Section Chief, provided the mathematical and statistical techniques as well as the coverage operations. **Jeffrey Dalzell** and **Cathy Ritenour** provided primary staff assistance.

Mendel D. Gayle, Chief, Forms, Publications, and Customer Services Branch, assisted by **Julius Smith Jr.** and **Baruti Taylor**, Section Chiefs, performed overall

coordination of the publication process. **Kim Credito**, **Patrick Duck**, **Chip Murph**, **Wanda Sledd**, and **Veronica White** provided primary staff assistance.

The Economic Planning and Coordination Division, **Lawrence A. Blum**, Assistant Chief for Collection Activities and **Shirin A. Ahmed**, Assistant Chief for Post-Collection Processing, assisted by **Dennis Shoemaker**, Chief, Post-Collection Census Processing Branch, **Brandy Yarbrough**, Section Chief, **Sheila Proudfoot**, **Richard Williamson**, **Andrew W. Hait**, and **Jennifer E. Lins**, was responsible for developing the systems and procedures for data collection, editing, review, correction and dissemination

The staff of the National Processing Center, **Judith N. Petty**, Chief, performed mailout preparation and receipt operations, clerical and analytical review activities, data keying, and geocoding review.

The Geography Division staff developed geographic coding procedures and associated computer programs.

The Economic Statistical Methods and Programming Division, **Charles P. Pautler Jr.**, Chief, developed and coordinated the computer processing systems. **Martin S. Harahush**, Assistant Chief for Quinquennial Programs, assisted by **Barbara Lambert** and **Christina Arledge** were responsible for design and implementation of the computer systems. **Gary T. Sheridan**, Chief, Manufacturing and Construction Branch, **Lori A. Guido** and **Roy A. Smith**, Section Chiefs, supervised the preparation of the computer programs.

Computer Services Division, **Debra Williams**, Chief, performed the computer processing.

The staff of the Administrative and Customer Services Division, **Walter C. Odom**, Chief, performed planning, design, composition, editorial review, and printing planning and procurement for publications, Internet products, and report forms. **Cynthia G. Brooks** provided publication coordination and editing.

1997 Economic Census

Manufacturing

Industry Series



U.S. Department of Commerce

William M. Daley,

Secretary

Robert L. Mallett,

Deputy Secretary

Economics

and Statistics

Administration

Robert J. Shapiro,

Under Secretary for

Economic Affairs

U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Kenneth Prewitt,

Director



**Economics
and Statistics
Administration**

Robert J. Shapiro,
Under Secretary
for Economic Affairs



U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Kenneth Prewitt,
Director

William G. Barron,
Deputy Director

Paula J. Schneider,
Principal Associate Director
for Programs

Frederick T. Knickerbocker,
Associate Director
for Economic Programs

Thomas L. Mesenbourg,
Assistant Director
for Economic Programs

William G. Bostic Jr.,
Chief, Manufacturing
and Construction Division

CONTENTS

Introduction to the Economic Census	1
Manufacturing	5

TABLES

1. Industry Statistics on NAICS Basis With Distribution Among 1987 SIC-Based Industries: 1997	7
2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1997	7
3. Detailed Statistics by Industry: 1997	8
4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size: 1997.....	9
5. Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1997	9
6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992.....	10
6b. Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992 .	11
7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1997 and 1992.....	11

APPENDIXES

A. Explanation of Terms	A-1
B. NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions	B-1
C. Coverage and Methodology.....	C-1
D. Geographic Notes	--
E. Metropolitan Areas	--
F. Footnotes for Products Statistics and Materials Consumed by Kind	--
G. Comparability of Product Classes and Product Codes: 1997 to 1992.....	G-1

-- Not applicable for this report.

Introduction to the Economic Census

PURPOSES AND USES OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUS

The economic census is the major source of facts about the structure and functioning of the Nation's economy. It provides essential information for government, business, industry, and the general public. Title 13 of the United States Code (Sections 131, 191, and 224) directs the Census Bureau to take the economic census every 5 years, covering years ending in 2 and 7.

The economic census furnishes an important part of the framework for such composite measures as the gross domestic product estimates, input/output measures, production and price indexes, and other statistical series that measure short-term changes in economic conditions. Specific uses of economic census data include the following:

- Policymaking agencies of the Federal Government use the data to monitor economic activity and assess the effectiveness of policies.
- State and local governments use the data to assess business activities and tax bases within their jurisdictions and to develop programs to attract business.
- Trade associations study trends in their own and competing industries, which allows them to keep their members informed of market changes.
- Individual businesses use the data to locate potential markets and to analyze their own production and sales performance relative to industry or area averages.

ALL-NEW INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATIONS

Data from the 1997 Economic Census are published primarily on the basis of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), unlike earlier censuses, which were published according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS is in the process of being adopted in the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Most economic census reports cover one of the following NAICS sectors:

21	Mining
22	Utilities
23	Construction
31-33	Manufacturing
42	Wholesale Trade
44-45	Retail Trade
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing
51	Information

52	Finance and Insurance
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises
56	Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services
61	Educational Services
62	Health Care and Social Assistance
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation
72	Accommodation and Foodservices
81	Other Services (except Public Administration)

(Not listed above are the Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting sector (NAICS 11), partially covered by the census of agriculture conducted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the Public Administration sector (NAICS 92), covered by the census of governments conducted by the Census Bureau.)

The 20 NAICS sectors are subdivided into 96 subsectors (three-digit codes), 313 industry groups (four-digit codes), and, as implemented in the United States, 1170 industries (five- and six-digit codes).

RELATIONSHIP TO SIC

While many of the individual NAICS industries correspond directly to industries as defined under the SIC system, most of the higher level groupings do not. Particular care should be taken in comparing data for retail trade, wholesale trade, and manufacturing, which are sector titles used in both NAICS and SIC, but cover somewhat different groups of industries. The industry definitions discuss the relationships between NAICS and SIC industries. Where changes are significant, it will not be possible to construct time series that include data for points both before and after 1997.

For 1997, data for auxiliary establishments (those functioning primarily to manage, service, or support the activities of their company's operating establishments, such as a central administrative office or warehouse) will not be included in the sector-specific reports. These data will be published separately.

GEOGRAPHIC AREA CODING

Accurate and complete information on the physical location of each establishment is required to tabulate the census data for the states, metropolitan areas (MAs), counties, parishes, and corporate municipalities including cities, towns, villages, and boroughs. Respondents were

required to report their physical location (street address, municipality, county, and state) if it differed from their mailing address. For establishments not surveyed by mail (and those single-establishment companies that did not provide acceptable information on physical location), location information from Internal Revenue Service tax forms is used as a basis for coding.

BASIS OF REPORTING

The economic census is conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each store, factory, shop, or other location. Each establishment is assigned a separate industry classification based on its primary activity and not that of its parent company.

DOLLAR VALUES

All dollar values presented are expressed in current dollars; i.e., 1997 data are expressed in 1997 dollars, and 1992 data, in 1992 dollars. Consequently, when making comparisons with prior years, users of the data should consider the changes in prices that have occurred.

All dollar values are shown in thousands of dollars.

AVAILABILITY OF ADDITIONAL DATA

Reports in Print and Electronic Media

All results of the 1997 Economic Census are available on the Census Bureau Internet site (www.census.gov) and on compact discs (CD-ROM) for sale by the Census Bureau. Unlike previous censuses, only selected highlights are published in printed reports. For more information, including a description of electronic and printed reports being issued, see the Internet site, or write to U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-8300, or call Customer Services at 301-457-4100.

Special Tabulations

Special tabulations of data collected in the 1997 Economic Census may be obtained, depending on availability of time and personnel, in electronic or tabular form. The data will be summaries subject to the same rules prohibiting disclosure of confidential information (including name, address, kind of business, or other data for individual business establishments or companies) that govern the regular publications.

Special tabulations are prepared on a cost basis. A request for a cost estimate, as well as exact specifications on the type and format of the data to be provided, should be directed to the Chief of the division named below, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-8300. To discuss a special tabulation before submitting specifications, call the appropriate division:

Manufacturing and Construction Division 301-457-4673
Service Sector Statistics Division 301-457-2668

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The economic census has been taken as an integrated program at 5-year intervals since 1967 and before that for 1954, 1958, and 1963. Prior to that time, individual components of the economic census were taken separately at varying intervals.

The economic census traces its beginnings to the 1810 Decennial Census, when questions on manufacturing were included with those for population. Coverage of economic activities was expanded for the 1840 Decennial Census and subsequent censuses to include mining and some commercial activities. The 1905 Manufactures Census was the first time a census was taken apart from the regular decennial population census. Censuses covering retail and wholesale trade and construction industries were added in 1930, as were some covering service trades in 1933. Censuses of construction, manufacturing, and the other business service censuses were suspended during World War II.

The 1954 Economic Census was the first census to be fully integrated: providing comparable census data across economic sectors, using consistent time periods, concepts, definitions, classifications, and reporting units. It was the first census to be taken by mail, using lists of firms provided by the administrative records of other Federal agencies. Since 1963, administrative records also have been used to provide basic statistics for very small firms, reducing or eliminating the need to send them census questionnaires.

The range of industries covered in the economic censuses expanded between 1967 and 1992. The census of construction industries began on a regular basis in 1967, and the scope of service industries, introduced in 1933, was broadened in 1967, 1977, and 1987. While a few transportation industries were covered as early as 1963, it was not until 1992 that the census broadened to include all of transportation, communications, and utilities. Also new for 1992 was coverage of financial, insurance, and real estate industries. With these additions, the economic census and the separate census of governments and census of agriculture collectively covered roughly 98 percent of all economic activity.

Printed statistical reports from the 1992 and earlier censuses provide historical figures for the study of long-term time series and are available in some large libraries. All of the census reports printed since 1967 are still available for sale on microfiche from the Census Bureau. CD-ROMs issued from the 1987 and 1992 Economic Censuses contain databases including nearly all data published in print, plus additional statistics, such as ZIP Code statistics, published only on CD-ROM.

SOURCES FOR MORE INFORMATION

More information about the scope, coverage, classification system, data items, and publications for each of the economic censuses and related surveys is published in the *Guide to the 1997 Economic Census and Related Statistics* at www.census.gov/econguide. More information on the methodology, procedures, and history of the censuses will be published in the *History of the 1997 Economic Census* at www.census.gov/econ/www/history.html.

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

The following abbreviations and symbols are used with the 1997 Economic Census data:

A	Standard error of 100 percent or more.
D	Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual companies; data are included in higher level totals.
F	Exceeds 100 percent because data include establishments with payroll exceeding revenue.
N	Not available or not comparable.
Q	Revenue not collected at this level of detail for multiestablishment firms.
S	Withheld because estimates did not meet publication standards.

V	Represents less than 50 vehicles or .05 percent.
X	Not applicable.
Y	Disclosure withheld because of insufficient coverage of merchandise lines.
Z	Less than half the unit shown.
a	0 to 19 employees.
b	20 to 99 employees.
c	100 to 249 employees.
e	250 to 499 employees.
f	500 to 999 employees.
g	1,000 to 2,499 employees.
h	2,500 to 4,999 employees.
i	5,000 to 9,999 employees.
j	10,000 to 24,999 employees.
k	25,000 to 49,999 employees.
l	50,000 to 99,999 employees.
m	100,000 employees or more.
p	10 to 19 percent estimated.
q	20 to 29 percent estimated.
r	Revised.
s	Sampling error exceeds 40 percent.
nec	Not elsewhere classified.
nsk	Not specified by kind.
–	Represents zero (page image/print only).
(CC)	Consolidated city.
(IC)	Independent city.

This page is intentionally blank.

Manufacturing

SCOPE

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing covers all manufacturing establishments with one or more paid employees. Manufacturing is defined as the mechanical, physical, or chemical transformation of materials or substances into new products. The assembly of components into new products is also considered manufacturing, except when it is appropriately classified as construction.

Establishments in the manufacturing sector are often described as plants, factories, or mills and typically use power-driven machines and materials-handling equipment. Also included in the manufacturing sector are some establishments that make products by hand, like custom tailors and the makers of custom draperies. While manufacturers typically do not sell to the public, some establishments like bakeries and candy stores that make products on the premises may be included.

While logging and publishing are no longer in the scope of manufacturing, data for these industries are included in the manufacturing industry reports, but are not included in the manufacturing state, summary, and other reports.

GENERAL

This report, from the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, is one of a series of 480 industry reports and 51 geographic area reports, each of which provides statistics for individual industries or states, respectively. Seven of the industry reports are for industries no longer in the manufacturing sector but are included with manufacturing for the 1997 census year. Also included for this sector are General, Product, and Materials Consumed Summary reports, a special report on Concentration Ratios in Manufacturing, and data files on Location of Manufacturing Plants.

Each industry report presents data for a six-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) industry. A description of the particular NAICS industry may be found in Appendix B. These reports include such statistics as number of establishments, employment, payroll, value added by manufacture, cost of materials consumed, value of shipments, capital expenditures, etc. Explanations of these and other terms may be found in Appendix A. The industry reports also include data for states with 100 employees or more in the industry.

State reports, which include the District of Columbia, present similar statistics at the “all manufacturing” level for each state and its metropolitan areas (MAs) with 250

employees or more, and for counties, consolidated cities, and places with 500 employees or more. The state reports also include six-digit NAICS level data for industries with 100 employees or more in the state.

The General Summary report contains industry and geographic area statistics summarized in one report. It includes higher levels of aggregation than the industry and state reports, as well as revisions to the data made after the release of the industry and state reports.

The Products and Materials Consumed reports summarize the products and materials data published in the industry reports. The Product Summary report also includes data from the Current Industrial Reports (CIR) and a special table with data for products that are primary to more than one industry, which are not in the industry reports.

The Concentration Ratios report publishes data on the percentage of value of shipments accounted for by the 4-, 8-, 20-, and 50-largest companies for each manufacturing industry. Also shown in this report are Hirschmann-Herfindahl Indexes for each industry.

The Location of Manufacturing data files contain statistics on the number of establishments for the three- and six-digit NAICS industry by state, county, place, and ZIP Code by employment-size of the establishment.

GEOGRAPHIC AREAS COVERED

Statistics at the six-digit NAICS industry level are shown for states and the District of Columbia in both the state and industry reports for cells with 100 employees or more.

The state reports also include data at the “all manufacturing” level for a variety of geographies that meet the employment criteria.

Data are available for the metropolitan areas (MAs) with 250 employees or more. The term MA is a general term used to encompass all of the specifically defined metropolitan areas. A consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) is made up of two or more contiguous primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSAs) with a combined population of at least 1 million. A PMSA is a subdivision of a CMSA that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links separate from the ties to other portions of the CMSA. A metropolitan statistical area (MSA) is an integrated economic and social unit with a population of at least 50,000. An MA is made up of one or more counties meeting standards of metropolitan character. In New England, cities and towns, rather than counties, are the

component geographic units. Determination of the MAs was made by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) as of June 30, 1997. The population estimates were from the 1990 Census of Population or a subsequent special census. When applicable, the make-up of an MA is included in Appendix E. Changes to geographical boundaries are noted in Appendix D.

The state reports include data for counties with 500 employees or more. These are the primary divisions of states, except in Louisiana where they are called parishes and in Alaska where they are called boroughs and census areas. Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia have one or more places that are independent of county organizations. These places are treated as counties and places. The counties and places are defined as of January 1, 1997.

The state reports include data for places with 500 employees or more. Places are typically cities, towns, and villages. They may be incorporated municipalities, semi-independent municipalities, special economic urban areas (SEUAs), or other place equivalents.

The state reports also include data for consolidated cities with 500 employees or more. Consolidated cities are made up of separately incorporated municipalities.

COMPARABILITY OF THE 1992 AND 1997 CENSUSES

The adoption of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) has had a major impact on the comparability of data between the 1992 and 1997 censuses. Approximately half of the industries in the manufacturing sector of NAICS do not have comparable industries in the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system that was used in the past. If industries are not comparable between the two censuses, historic data are not shown. When applicable, Appendix G shows the product class and product comparability between the two systems.

While most of the change affecting the manufacturing sector was change within the sector, some industries left manufacturing and others came into manufacturing. Prominent among those leaving manufacturing are logging and portions of publishing. Prominent among the industries coming into the manufacturing sector are bakeries, candy stores where candy is made on the premises, custom tailors, makers of custom draperies, and tire retreading. Data for the industries coming into manufacturing as well as those leaving manufacturing are included in the manufacturing industry report series for 1997. However, the state and summary reports only include data for industries in the NAICS definition of manufacturing.

Another change resulting from the conversion to NAICS is that data for central administrative offices (CAOs) associated with manufacturing are not included along side the manufacturing data. This change affects data in the state reports and the general summary.

DISCLOSURE

In accordance with Federal law governing census reports (Title 13 of the United States Code), no data are published that would disclose the operations of an individual establishment or company. However, the number of establishments classified in a specific industry or geography is not considered a disclosure, and may be released even when other information is withheld.

The disclosure analysis for the industry statistics files is based on the total value of shipments. When the total value of shipments cannot be shown without disclosing information for individual companies, the complete line is suppressed except for capital expenditures. However, the suppressed data are included in higher-level totals. A separate disclosure analysis is performed for capital expenditures that can be suppressed even though value of shipments data are published.

AVAILABILITY OF MORE FREQUENT ECONOMIC DATA

The Census Bureau conducts the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) in each of the 4 years between the economic censuses. The ASM is a probability-based sample of approximately 58,000 establishments and collects many of the same industry statistics (including employment, payroll, value of shipments, etc.) as the economic census. However, there are selected statistics not included in the ASM. Among these are the number of companies and establishments, detailed product and materials data, and substate geographic data.

In addition to the ASM, the Census Bureau conducts a Current Industrial Reports (CIR) program. The CIR publishes detailed product statistics for selected manufacturing industries at the U.S. level annually and, in some cases, monthly and/or quarterly. For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, the annual CIR data are included in the Product Summary report.

The Census Bureau also conducts the monthly Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories, and Orders (M3) program, which publishes detailed statistics for manufacturing industries at the U.S. level.

Table 1. Industry Statistics on NAICS Basis With Distribution Among 1987 SIC-Based Industries: 1997

[NAICS codes appear in bold type. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS or SIC code	Industry	Com-panies ¹	All estab-lish-ments ²	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expendi-tures (\$1,000)
				Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311422	Specialty canning	122	140	19 211	604 171	15 923	33 492	457 887	5 193 277	2 875 933	8 070 442	219 818
203210	Canned specialties (pt)	N	140	19 211	604 171	15 923	33 492	457 887	5 193 277	2 875 933	8 070 442	219 818

¹For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

²Includes establishments with payroll at any time during the year.

Table 2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1997

[States that are disclosures or with less than 100 employees are not shown. For explanation of terms, see appendixes. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Industry and geographic area	E ¹	All establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expendi-tures (\$1,000)
		Total	With 20 em-ploy-ees or more	Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311422, SPECIALTY CANNING												
United States	1	140	64	19 211	604 171	15 923	33 492	457 887	5 193 277	2 875 933	8 070 442	219 818
California	1	17	7	4 542	119 097	4 016	8 547	92 879	734 287	382 375	1 118 129	34 741
Colorado	2	7	3	194	4 172	146	292	2 938	12 378	14 032	26 311	432
Texas	-	15	5	1 510	51 917	1 283	2 719	40 749	578 777	266 176	845 155	18 861

* Hawaii has no incorporated places in the sense of functioning governmental units; however, in agreement with Hawaiian law, the Bureau of the Census reports data for census designated places (CDPs) which have been designated as place equivalents. Those CDPs, only for the state of Hawaii, with 2,500 or more population are recognized.

¹Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of the figures shown: 1-10 to 19 percent; 2-20 to 29 percent; 3-30 to 39 percent; 4-40 to 49 percent; 5-50 to 59 percent; 6-60 to 69 percent; 7-70 to 79 percent; 8-80 to 89 percent; 9-90 percent or more.

Table 3. Detailed Statistics by Industry: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	Value	Item	Value
311422, SPECIALTY CANNING		311422, SPECIALTY CANNING—Con.	
Companies ¹	number.. 122	Value added	\$1,000.. 5 193 277
All establishments	number.. 140	Total inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 855 371
Establishments with 1 to 19 employees	number.. 76	Finished goods inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 566 570
Establishments with 20 to 99 employees	number.. 28	Work-in-process inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 41 611
Establishments with 100 employees or more	number.. 36	Materials and supplies inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 247 190
All employees	number.. 19 211	Total inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 850 305
Total compensation ²	\$1,000.. 762 517	Finished goods inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 570 864
Annual payroll	\$1,000.. 604 171	Work-in-process inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 40 379
Total fringe benefits	\$1,000.. 158 346	Materials and supplies inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 239 062
Production workers, average for year	number.. 15 923	Gross book value of total assets at beginning of year	\$1,000.. 2 489 268
Production workers on March 12	number.. 16 065	Total capital expenditures (new and used)	\$1,000.. 219 818
Production workers on May 12	number.. 15 243	Capital expenditures for buildings and other structures (new and used)	\$1,000.. 48 566
Production workers on August 12	number.. 16 244	Capital expenditures for machinery and equipment (new and used)	\$1,000.. 171 252
Production workers on November 12	number.. 16 140	Total retirements ²	\$1,000.. 116 365
Production-worker hours	1,000.. 33 492	Gross book value of total assets at end of year	\$1,000.. 2 592 721
Production-worker wages	\$1,000.. 457 887	Total depreciation during year ²	\$1,000.. 210 087
Total cost of materials	\$1,000.. 2 875 933	Total rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 19 360
Cost of materials, parts, containers, etc., consumed	\$1,000.. 2 599 247	Buildings and other structures rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 7 237
Cost of resales	\$1,000.. 193 886	Machinery and equipment rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 12 123
Cost of fuels	\$1,000.. 35 333	Cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and other structures ³	\$1,000.. 3 824
Cost of purchased electricity	\$1,000.. 34 022	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 77
Cost of contract work	\$1,000.. 13 445	Cost of purchased services for the repair of machinery and equipment ³	\$1,000.. 18 486
Quantity of electricity purchased for heat and power	1,000 kWh.. 632 243	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 77
Quantity of electricity generated less sold for heat and power	1,000 kWh.. D	Cost of purchased communications services ³	\$1,000.. 2 852
Total value of shipments	\$1,000.. 8 070 442	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 77
Primary products value of shipments	\$1,000.. 5 833 762	Cost of purchased legal services ³	\$1,000.. 2 754
Secondary products value of shipments	\$1,000.. 1 890 086	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 77
Total miscellaneous receipts	\$1,000.. 346 594	Cost of purchased accounting and bookkeeping services ³	\$1,000.. 1 011
Value of resales	\$1,000.. 344 013	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 77
Contract receipts	\$1,000.. D	Cost of purchased advertising services ³	\$1,000.. 4 935
Other miscellaneous receipts	\$1,000.. D	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 77
Primary products specialization ratio	percent.. 75	Cost of purchased software and other data processing services ³	\$1,000.. 1 322
Value of primary products shipments made in all industries	\$1,000.. 6 423 958	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 77
Value of primary products shipments made in this industry	\$1,000.. 5 833 762	Cost of purchased refuse removal (including hazardous waste) services ³	\$1,000.. 2 774
Value of primary products shipments made in other industries	\$1,000.. 590 196	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 77
Coverage ratio	percent.. 90		

¹For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

²These items are collected in the ASM and estimated for the remaining establishments; therefore, the levels of estimation are higher than for other items in the table.

³Based on ASM sample data.

⁴A response coverage ratio is derived for this item by calculating the ratio of the weighted employment (establishment data multiplied by sample weight) for those ASM establishments that reported to the weighted total employment for all ASM establishments classified in this industry.

Note: The amounts shown for purchased services reflect only those services that establishments purchase from other companies.

Table 4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Employment size class	All establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)	
	E ¹	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)					Wages (\$1,000)
311422, SPECIALTY CANNING												
All establishments	1	140	64	19 211	604 171	15 923	33 492	457 887	5 193 277	2 875 933	8 070 442	219 818
Establishments with 1 to 4 employees	9	45	—	79	1 677	65	103	1 211	6 876	7 234	14 110	349
Establishments with 5 to 9 employees	8	15	—	95	1 771	80	109	1 298	6 106	6 167	12 276	277
Establishments with 10 to 19 employees	4	16	—	223	4 558	173	274	2 911	21 187	17 478	38 662	1 584
Establishments with 20 to 49 employees	2	15	15	459	10 485	360	672	7 159	33 433	43 966	77 349	7 719
Establishments with 50 to 99 employees	1	13	13	953	26 966	787	1 617	19 154	127 681	117 137	245 036	8 577
Establishments with 100 to 249 employees	3	17	17	2 936	76 527	2 203	4 698	52 543	376 029	354 891	731 004	27 685
Establishments with 250 to 499 employees	—	9	9	3 792	120 960	3 131	6 676	86 886	989 240	803 281	1 794 116	57 740
Establishments with 500 to 999 employees	—	6	6	4 094	148 097	3 462	7 159	115 060	1 680 260	779 992	2 459 725	42 667
Establishments with 1,000 to 2,499 employees	2	4	4	6 580	213 130	5 662	12 184	171 665	1 952 465	745 787	2 698 164	73 220
Establishments with 2,500 employees or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Administrative records ²	9	41	—	147	2 629	123	160	1 899	10 597	11 304	21 907	593

¹Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of the figures shown: 1–10 to 19 percent; 2–20 to 29 percent; 3–30 to 39 percent; 4–40 to 49 percent; 5–50 to 59 percent; 6–60 to 69 percent; 7–70 to 79 percent; 8–80 to 89 percent; 9–90 percent or more.

²Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. Data are also included in respective size classes shown.

Table 5. Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS industry or product class code	Industry or primary product class	All establishments	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)
			Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311422	Specialty canning	140	19 211	604 171	15 923	33 492	457 887	5 193 277	2 875 933	8 070 442	219 818
3114221	Canned baby foods, except cereal and biscuits	7	2 729	94 992	2 310	5 186	71 592	895 260	520 773	1 414 298	26 644
3114224	Canned soups and stews (except frozen or seafood)	16	6 050	241 699	5 139	10 837	186 269	2 818 367	1 251 328	4 069 879	105 987
3114227	Canned dry beans	24	3 608	104 789	2 782	5 945	72 378	586 566	639 348	1 226 718	32 612
311422A	Other canned specialties and canned nationality foods, nec	14	3 272	88 204	2 500	4 393	69 989	523 820	243 481	769 013	35 907

Table 6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992

[Includes quantity and value of products of this industry produced by (1) establishments classified in this industry (primary) and (2) establishments classified in other industries (secondary). Transfers of products of this industry from one establishment of a company to another establishment of the same company (interplant transfers) are also included. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product code	Product	1997				1992			
		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments	
				Quantity	Value (\$1,000)			Quantity	Value (\$1,000)
311422	Specialty canned food products	N	X	X	6 423 958	N	X	X	N
3114221	Canned baby foods, except cereal and biscuits	N	X	X	929 732	N	X	X	D
31142211	Canned baby foods, except cereal and biscuits	N	X	X	929 732	N	X	X	N
3114221100	Canned baby foods, except cereal and biscuits	8	X	701.3	929 732	5	X	D	D
3114224	Canned soups and stews (except frozen or seafood)	N	X	X	2 684 750	N	X	X	1 986 232
31142241	Canned soups and stews (except frozen or seafood)	N	X	X	2 684 750	N	X	X	N
3114224100	Canned soups and stews (except frozen or seafood)	35	X	X	2 684 750	22	X	X	1 986 232
3114227	Canned dry beans	N	X	X	1 068 249	N	X	X	1 119 473
31142271	Canned dry beans	N	X	X	1 067 673	N	X	X	N
3114227111	Canned dry beans with pork, including baked, 7.1 oz to 13 oz (8 oz short, 8 oz tall, No. 1, picnic, etc.)	4	X	4 742.0	39 862	5	X	D	D
3114227121	Canned dry beans with pork, including baked, 13.1 oz to 22 oz (No. 300, No. 303, No. 2, etc.)	16	X	28 891.1	329 765	21	X	25 922.1	256 534
3114227131	Canned dry beans with pork, including baked, 22.1 oz to 27 oz (jumbo, etc.)	2	X	D	D	4	X	D	D
3114227141	Canned dry beans with pork, including baked, 27.1 oz to 40 oz (No. 2 one-half quart glass, etc.)	6	X	D	D	11	X	3 384.5	44 067
3114227151	Canned dry beans with pork, including baked, other sizes	15	X	X	63 698	12	X	X	67 502
3114227161	Canned dry beans with sauce, vegetarian style, including baked, 13.1 oz to 18 oz (No. 300, No. 303, etc.)	13	X	8 354.7	73 219	14	X	6 747.1	58 909
3114227171	Canned dry beans with sauce, vegetarian style, including baked, other sizes	12	X	X	54 653	13	X	X	49 799
3114227181	All other canned dry beans, including chili con carne containing less than 20 percent meat, 13.1 oz to 18 oz (No. 300, No. 303, etc.)	19	X	42 120.3	359 616	24	X	36 876.9	344 192
3114227191	All other canned dry beans, including chili con carne containing less than 20 percent meat, all other sizes	15	X	X	126 938	16	X	X	149 581
3114227Y	Canned dry beans, nsk	N	X	X	576	N	X	X	N
3114227YWV	Canned dry beans, nsk	N	X	X	576	N	X	X	298
311422A	Other canned specialties and canned nationality foods, nec	N	X	X	1 463 244	N	X	X	N
311422A1	Canned specialties and canned nationality foods	N	X	X	1 463 244	N	X	X	N
311422A111	Spaghetti with or without meat and ravioli	9	X	X	634 752	N	X	X	N
311422A121	Canned mincemeat	2	X	0.7	752	4	X	D	D
311422A131	Canned Spanish foods (Mexican rice, tortillas, enchiladas)	11	X	X	143 157	13	X	X	129 716
311422A136	Frosting, canned, ready-to-spread (all varieties)	13	X	X	258 517	N	X	X	N
311422A141	Other canned specialties other than canned meats	20	X	X	426 066	N	X	X	N
311422AY	Other canned specialties and canned nationality foods, nsk	N	X	X	-	N	X	X	N
311422AYWV	Other canned specialties and canned nationality foods, nsk	N	X	X	-	N	X	X	N
311422W	Specialty canning, nsk, total	N	X	X	277 983	N	X	X	N
311422WY	Specialty canning, nsk, total	N	X	X	277 983	N	X	X	N
311422WYWW	Specialty canning, nsk	N	X	X	258 204	N	X	X	N
311422WYWY	Specialty canning, nsk	N	X	X	19 779	N	X	X	N

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.

@ Additional data are available for these codes at the aggregate U.S. level in the Current Industrial Report (CIR) series; see Appendix F for the CIR survey number and title.

\$ This product is primary to more than one industry; see Appendix F for a listing of the related product codes.

Note: For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: ^P 10 to 19 percent estimated; ^Q 20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by S.

Table 6b. Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992

[Product classes covered are those that are economically significant and whose production is geographically dispersed, provided dispersion is not approximated by data in Table 2. Also, product classes are not shown if they are miscellaneous or "not specified by kind" classes. Statistics for some states are withheld because they are either less than \$2 million in product class shipments or they disclose data for individual companies in 1997. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanations of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product class code	Product class and geographic area	Value of product shipments (\$1,000)	
		1997	1992
3114221	CANNED BABY FOODS, EXCEPT CEREAL AND BISCUITS United States	929 732	D
3114224	CANNED SOUPS AND STEWS (EXCEPT FROZEN OR SEAFOOD) United States	2 684 750	1 986 232
3114227	CANNED DRY BEANS United States	1 068 249	1 119 473
	Indiana	45 343	75 334
	Ohio	32 062	N
	Texas	72 738	186 063
311422A	OTHER CANNED SPECIALTIES AND CANNED NATIONALITY FOODS, NEC United States	1 463 244	N
	California	138 122	N
	Illinois	70 423	N
	New Jersey	21 121	N
	Wisconsin	8 682	N

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.

@ Additional data are available for these codes at the aggregate U.S. level in the Current Industrial Report (CIR) series; see Appendix F for the CIR survey number and title.

\$ This product is primary to more than one industry; see Appendix F for a listing of the related product codes.

Table 7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1997 and 1992

[Includes quantity and cost of materials consumed or put into production by establishments classified only in this industry. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS material code	Material consumed	1997		1992	
		Quantity	Delivered cost (\$1,000)	Quantity	Delivered cost (\$1,000)
311422	SPECIALTY CANNING				
11131000	Fresh oranges	1,000 s tons..	-	N	N
11133100	Fresh apples	1,000 s tons..	83.6	15 095	N
11133901	Fresh apricots	1,000 s tons..	-	N	N
11133200	Fresh grapes	1,000 s tons..	-	N	N
11133903	Fresh peaches	1,000 s tons..	D	D	N
11133905	Fresh pears	1,000 s tons..	13.7	3 148	N
11133907	Fresh pineapples	1,000 s tons..	-	N	N
11132000	Fresh grapefruit	1,000 s tons..	-	N	N
11130003	Other fresh fruits	1,000 s tons..	D	D	N
11121901	Fresh green peas	1,000 s tons..	11.9	5 075	N
11121100	White potatoes	1,000 s tons..	115.9	17 130	N
11100001	Other fresh vegetables	1,000 s tons..	371.7	120 830	N
11121907	Fresh tomatoes	1,000 s tons..	119.0	25 098	N
11121905	Fresh sweet corn	1,000 s tons..	D	D	N
11121903	Fresh green (snap) or wax beans	1,000 s tons..	38.3	8 535	N
31131003	Sugar, cane and beet (in terms of sugar solids)	1,000 s tons..	P31.9	17 344	N
31122103	High fructose corn syrup (HFCS)(in terms of solids)	mil lb..	115.0	14 814	N
31122117	Crystalline fructose (dry fructose)	mil lb..	D	D	N
31122119	Dextrose and corn syrup, including corn syrup solids (in terms of dry weight)	mil lb..	90.2	15 049	N
31161003	Fresh, frozen, and prepared meats	mil lb..	153.2	185 933	N
31161500	Dressed poultry purchased for processing (cooking, smoking, canning, raw-boning, freezing, dehydrating)	mil lb..	84.2	128 002	N
31142311	Dried fruits and beans	1,000 s tons..	212.0	119 881	N
31142103	Concentrated fruit juices	mil gal..	D	D	N
31141105	Frozen fruits and vegetables (for further processing)	mil lb..	167.6	68 729	N
31142105	Tomato paste (24 percent NTSS equivalent)	mil lb..	338.8	139 816	N
31121101	Wheat flour	1,000 cwt..	3 618.2	25 887	N
31100019	Fats and oils, all types (purchased as such)	mil lb..	102.4	35 016	N
32310000	Printed labels		X	66 026	X
00190003	Flexible packaging materials		X	41 159	X
32221001	Paperboard containers, boxes, and corrugated paperboard		X	114 759	X
33243101	Metal cans, can lids and ends		X	573 850	X
32721301	Glass containers		X	175 658	X
00970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies		X	503 118	X
00971000	Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies, n.s.k.		X	134 496	X

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.

Note: For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: P 10 to 19 percent estimated; a 20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by S.

Appendix A.

Explanation of Terms

BEGINNING- AND END-OF-YEAR INVENTORIES

Respondents were asked to report their beginning-of-year and end-of-year inventories at cost or market. Effective with the 1982 Economic Census, this change to a uniform instruction for reporting inventories was introduced for all sector reports. Prior to 1982, respondents were permitted to value inventories using any generally accepted accounting method (FIFO, LIFO, market, to name a few). Beginning in 1982, LIFO users were asked to first report inventory values prior to the LIFO adjustment and then to report the LIFO reserve and the LIFO value after adjustment for the reserve.

Inventory Data by Stage of Fabrication

Total inventories and three detailed components (1) finished goods, (2) work-in-process, and (3) materials, supplies, fuels, etc., were collected.

When using inventory data by stage of fabrication for “all industries” and at the three-digit subsector level, it should be noted that an item treated as a finished product by an establishment in one industry may be reported as a raw material by an establishment in a different industry. For example, the finished-product inventories of a steel mill would be reported as raw materials by a stamping plant. Such differences are present in the inventory figures by stage of fabrication shown for all publication levels.

COST OF MATERIALS

This term refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed, whether purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

Included in this item are:

1. Cost of parts, components, containers, etc.—Includes all raw materials, semifinished goods, parts, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year.
2. Cost of products bought and sold in the same condition.

3. Cost of fuels consumed for heat and power—Includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed, whether purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.
4. Cost of purchased electricity—The cost of purchased electric energy represents the amount actually used during the year for heat and power. In addition, information was collected on the quantity of electric energy generated by the establishment and the quantity of electric energy sold or transferred to other plants of the same company.
5. Cost of contract work—This term applies to work done by others on materials furnished by the manufacturing establishment. The actual cost of the material is to be reported on the cost of materials, parts, and containers line of this item. The term “Contract Work” refers to the fee a company pays to another company to perform a service.

Specific Materials Consumed

In addition to the total cost of materials, which every establishment was required to report, information also was collected for most manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. The inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. If less than \$25,000 of a listed material was consumed by an establishment, the cost data could be reported in the “Cost of all other materials...,” Census material code 00970099. Also, the cost of materials for small establishments for which administrative records or short forms were used was imputed into the “Materials not specified by kind,” Census materials code 00971000.

Duplication in Cost of Materials and Value of Shipment

The aggregate of the cost of materials and value of shipments figures for industry groups and for all manufacturing industries includes large amounts of duplication since the products of some industries are used as materials by others. This duplication results, in part, from the addition of related industries representing successive

stages in the production of a finished manufactured product. Examples are the addition of flour mills to bakeries in the food group and the addition of pulp mills to paper mills in the paper and allied products group of industries. Estimates of the overall extent of this duplication indicate that the value of manufactured products exclusive of such duplication (the value of finished manufactures) tends to approximate two-thirds of the total value of products reported in the survey.

Duplication of products within individual industries is significant within a number of industry groups, e.g., machinery and transportation industries. These industries frequently include complete machinery and their parts. In this case, the parts made for original equipment are materials consumed for assembly plants in the same industry.

Even when no significant amount of duplication is involved, value of shipments figures are deficient as measures of the relative economic importance of individual manufacturing industries or geographic areas because of the wide variation in ratio of materials, labor, and other processing costs of value of shipments, both among industries and within the same industry.

Before 1962, cost of materials and value of shipments were not published for some industries which included considerable duplication. Since then, these data have been published for all industries at the U.S. level and beginning in 1964, for all geographic levels.

COST OF PURCHASED SERVICES

Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) establishments were requested to provide information on the cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and other structures, the repair of machinery, communication services, legal services, accounting and bookkeeping services, advertising, software and other data processing services, and refuse removal. Each of these items reflects the costs paid directly by the establishment and excludes salaries paid to employees of the establishment for these services.

Included in the cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and machinery are payments made for all maintenance and repair work on buildings and equipment. Payments made to other establishments of the same company and for repair and maintenance of any leased property also are included. Extensive repairs or reconstruction that was capitalized is considered capital expenditures and is, therefore, excluded from this item. Repair and maintenance costs provided by an owner as part of a rental contract or incurred directly by an establishment in using its own work force also are excluded.

Included in the cost of purchased advertising services are payments for printing, media coverage, and other advertising services and materials.

Included in the cost of purchased software and other data processing services are all purchases by the establishment from other companies. Excluded are services provided by other establishments of the same company (such as by a separate data processing unit).

Included in the cost of purchased refuse removal services are all costs of refuse removal services paid by the establishment, including costs for hazardous waste removal or treatment. Excluded are all costs included in rental payments or as capital expenditures.

Response Coverage Ratio

A response coverage ratio is a measure of the extent to which respondents report for an item. The estimate is made by calculating the ratio value of the weighted total employment data for all the ASM establishments that report the item to the weighted total employment data for all ASM establishments classified in an industry (reporters and non-reporters).

DEPRECIATION CHARGES FOR FIXED ASSETS

This item includes depreciation and amortization charged during the year against assets. Depreciation charged against fixed assets acquired since the beginning of the year and against assets sold or retired during the year are components of this category. Respondents were requested to make certain that they did not report accumulated depreciation.

EMPLOYEES

This item includes all full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments during any part of the pay period which included the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employees" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average for the payroll periods including the 12th of March, May, August, and November.

Production Workers

This item includes workers (up through the line-supervisor level) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, receiving, storing, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping (but not delivering), maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e.g., power plant), recordkeeping, and other services closely associated with these production operations at the establishment covered by the report. Employees above the working-supervisor level are excluded from this item.

All Other Employees

This item covers nonproduction employees of the manufacturing establishment including those engaged in factory supervision above the line-supervisor level. It

includes sales (including driver-salespersons), sales delivery (highway truck drivers and their helpers), advertising, credit, collection, installation and servicing of own products, clerical and routine office functions, executive, purchasing, financing, legal, personnel (including cafeteria, medical, etc.), professional, and technical employees. Also included are employees on the payroll of the manufacturing establishment engaged in the construction of major additions or alterations utilized as a separate work force.

FRINGE BENEFITS

Fringe benefits are divided into legally required expenditures and payments for voluntary programs. The legally required portion consists primarily of Federal old age and survivors' insurance, unemployment compensation, and workers' compensation. Payments for voluntary programs include all programs not specifically required by legislation whether they were employer initiated or the result of collective bargaining. They include the employer portion of such plans as insurance premiums, premiums for supplemental accident and sickness insurance, pension plans, supplemental unemployment compensation, welfare plans, stock purchase plans on which the employer payment is not subject to withholding tax, and deferred profit-sharing plans. They exclude such items as company-operated cafeterias, in-plant medical services, free parking lots, discounts on employee purchases, and uniforms and work clothing for employees.

GROSS BOOK VALUE OF DEPRECIABLE ASSETS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR (BOY) AND END OF YEAR (EOY)

Total value of depreciable assets is collected on all census forms. It shows the value of depreciable assets for the beginning of year and end of year. The data encompass all fixed depreciable assets on the books of establishments. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, machinery, and equipment (production, office, and transportation equipment) for which depreciation reserves are maintained. Excluded are nondepreciable capital assets including inventories and intangible assets, such as timber and mineral rights.

The definition of fixed depreciable assets is consistent with the definition of capital expenditures. For example, expenditures include actual capital outlays during the year rather than the final value of equipment put in place and buildings completed during the year. Accordingly, the value of assets at the end of the year includes the value of construction in progress.

In addition, respondents were requested to make certain that assets at the beginning of the year plus capital expenditures, less retirements, equaled assets at the end of the year.

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND COMPANIES

A separate report was required for each manufacturing establishment (plant) with one employee or more. An establishment is defined as a single physical location where manufacturing is performed. A company, on the other hand, is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

If the company operated at different physical locations, even if the individual locations were producing the same line of goods, a separate report was requested for each location. If the company operated in two or more distinct lines of manufacturing at the same location, a separate report was requested for each activity.

An establishment not in operation for any portion of the year was requested to return the report form with the proper notation in the "Operational Status" section of the form. In addition, the establishment was requested to report data on any employees, capital expenditures, inventories, or shipments from inventories during the year.

PAYROLL

This item includes the gross earnings of all employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments paid in the calendar year. Respondents were told they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax. It includes all forms of compensation, such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' social security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of corporations; it excludes payments to proprietors or partners of unincorporated concerns. Also excluded are payments to members of Armed Forces and pensioners carried on the active payrolls of manufacturing establishments.

The census definition of payrolls is identical to that recommended to all Federal statistical agencies by the Office of Management and Budget. It should be noted that this definition does not include employers' social security contributions or other nonpayroll labor costs, such as employees' pension plans, group insurance premiums, and workers' compensation.

The ASM provides estimates of employers' total supplemental labor costs (those required by Federal and state laws and those incurred voluntarily or as part of collective bargaining agreements).

PRODUCT CODES AND CLASSES OF PRODUCTS

NAICS United States industries are identified by a six-digit code, in contrast to the four-digit SIC code. The longer code accommodates the large number of sectors and allows more flexibility in designing subsectors. Each

product or service is assigned a ten-digit code. The product coding structure represents an extension by the Census Bureau of the six-digit industry classifications of the manufacturing and mining sectors. The classification system operates so that the industrial coverage is progressively narrower with the successive addition of digits. This is illustrated as follows:

NAICS level	NAICS code	Description
Industry	33461	Manufacturing and reproduction of magnetic and optical media
U.S. industry	334612	Reproduction of software
Product class	3346120	Prerecorded compact disc (except software), tape, and record reproducing
BLS link code	3346120X	
Product code	3346120XXX	

As in previous censuses, data were collected for most industries on the quantity and value of individual products shipped. In the 1997 census program, information was collected on the output of almost 10,000 individual product items.

In the new system, there are about 1,500 product classes (seven-digit codes), about 6,000 census products (ten-digit codes), and an additional 3,700 CIR products (ten-digit codes). The ten-digit products are considered the primary products of the industry with the same first six digits.

The list of products for which separate information was collected was prepared after consultation with industry and government representatives. Comparability with previous figures was given considerable weight in the selection of product categories so that comparable 1992 information is presented for most products.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if quantity was not significant or could not be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected.

Shipments include both commercial shipments and transfers of products to other plants of the same company. For industries in which a considerable portion of the total shipments is transferred to other plants of the same company, separate information on interplant transfers also was collected. Moreover, for products that are used to a large degree within the same establishment as materials or components in the fabrication of other products, total production and often consumption of the item within the plant (quantity produced and consumed) was collected. Typically, the information on production also was collected for products for which there are significant differences between total production and shipments in a given year because of wide fluctuations in finished goods inventories. Other measures of output of products with long production cycles were used as appropriate and feasible.

PRIMARY PRODUCT CLASS CODE

This file presents selected statistics for establishments according to their degree of specialization in products primary to their industry. This field contains either the six-digit North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) industry code corresponding to all establishments in the industry, or the seven-digit NAICS product class code for all establishments within the industry that are specialized in a particular product class. Product class specialization is determined by evaluating the ratio of the largest primary product class shipments to total product shipments (primary plus secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishment.

PRODUCTION-WORKER HOURS

This item covers hours worked or paid for at the plant, including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave.

QUANTITY OF ELECTRIC ENERGY CONSUMED FOR HEAT AND POWER

Data on the cost of purchased electric energy were collected on all census forms. However, data on the quantity of purchased electric energy were collected only on the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) form. In addition, information is collected on the quantity of electric energy generated by the establishment and the quantity of electric energy sold or transferred to other plants of the same company.

RENTAL PAYMENTS

Total rental payments are collected on all census forms. However, the breakdown between rental payments for buildings and other structures and rental payments for machinery and equipment is collected only on the ASM forms. This item includes rental payments for the use of all items for which depreciation reserves would be maintained if they were owned by the establishment, e.g., structures and buildings, and production, office, and transportation equipment. Excluded are royalties and other payments for the use of intangibles and depletable assets and land rents where separable.

When an establishment of a multiestablishment company was charged rent by another part of the same company for the use of assets owned by the company, it was instructed to exclude that cost from rental payments. However, the book value (original cost) of these company-owned assets was to be reported as assets of the establishment at the end of the year.

If there were assets at an establishment rented from another company and the rents were paid centrally by the head office of the establishment, the company was instructed to report these rental payments as if they were paid directly by the establishment.

RETIREMENTS OF DEPRECIABLE ASSETS

Included in this item is the gross value of assets sold, retired, scrapped, destroyed, etc., during the calendar year. When a complete operation or establishment changed ownership, the respondent was instructed to report the value of the assets sold at the original cost as recorded in the books of the seller. The respondent also was requested to report retirements of equipment or structures owned by a parent company that the establishment was using as if it were a tenant.

TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES (NEW AND USED)

For establishments in operation and any known plants under construction, manufacturers were asked to report their new and used expenditures for (1) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments and (2) machinery and equipment used for replacement and additions to plant capacity if they were of the type for which depreciation accounts were ordinarily maintained.

Totals for expenditures include the costs of assets leased from nonmanufacturing concerns through capital leases. New facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations are excluded. Also excluded are expenditures for land and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses.

For any equipment or structure transferred for the use of the reporting establishment by the parent company or one of its subsidiaries, the value at which it was transferred to the establishment was to be reported. If an establishment changed ownership during the year, the cost of the fixed assets (building and equipment) was to be reported.

VALUE ADDED

This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments (products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered). The result of this calculation is adjusted by the addition of value added by merchandising operations (i.e., the difference between the sales value and the cost of merchandise sold without further manufacture, processing, or assembly) plus the net change in finished goods and work-in-process between the beginning and end-of-year inventories.

For those industries where value of production is collected instead of value of shipments, value added is adjusted only for the change in work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of year. For those

industries where value of work done is collected, the value added does not include an adjustment for the change in finished goods or work-in-process inventories.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the figure for value of shipments that results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

VALUE OF SHIPMENTS

This item covers the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts, such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sales of products bought and sold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from material owned by it, whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value, including not only the direct cost of production but also a reasonable proportion of “all other costs” (including company overhead) and profit.

In addition to the value for NAICS defined products, aggregates of the following categories of miscellaneous receipts are reported as part of a total establishment’s value of product shipments:

1. Reported contract work—Receipts for work or services that a plant performed for others on their materials.
2. Value of resales—Sales of products brought and sold without further manufacture, processing, or assembly.
3. Other miscellaneous receipts—Such as repair work, installation, sales of scrap, etc.

Industry primary product value of shipments represents one of the three components of value of shipments. These components are:

1. Primary products value of shipments.
2. Secondary product value of shipments.
3. Total miscellaneous receipts.

Primary product shipments is used in the calculations of industry specialization ratio and industry coverage ratio. The term “Value of primary products shipments made in this industry” is used in this publication and refers to the same data.

Duplication in Cost of Materials and Value of Shipment

The aggregate of the cost of materials and value of shipments figures for industry groups and for all manufacturing industries includes large amounts of duplication since the products of some industries are used as materials by others. This duplication results, in part, from the addition of related industries representing successive stages in the production of a finished manufactured product. Examples are the addition of flour mills to bakeries in the food group and the addition of pulp mills to paper mills in the paper and allied products group of industries. Estimates of the overall extent of this duplication indicate that the value of manufactured products exclusive of such duplication (the value of finished manufactures) tends to approximate two-thirds of the total value of products reported in the annual survey.

Duplication of products within individual industries is significant within a number of industry groups, e.g., machinery and transportation industries. These industries frequently include complete machinery and their parts. In this case, the parts made for original equipment are materials consumed for assembly plants in the same industry.

Even when no significant amount of duplication is involved, value of shipments figures are deficient as measures of the relative economic importance of individual manufacturing industries or geographic areas because of the wide variation in ratio of materials, labor, and other processing costs of value of shipments, both among industries and within the same industry.

Before 1962, cost of materials and value of shipments were not published for some industries which included considerable duplication. Since then, these data have been published for all industries at the U.S. level and beginning in 1964, for all geographic levels.

Specialization and Coverage Ratios

These items are not collected on the report forms but are derived from the data shown in Table 3. An establishment is classified in a particular industry if its shipments of primary products of that industry exceed in value its shipments of the products of any other single industry.

An establishment's shipments include those products assigned to an industry (primary products), those considered primary to other industries (secondary products), and receipts for miscellaneous activities (merchandising, contract work, resales, etc.). Specialization and coverage ratios have been developed to measure the relationship of primary product shipments to the data on shipments for the industry shown in Tables 1a through 5 and data on product shipments shown in Tables 6a and 6b.

Specialization ratio represents the ratio of primary product shipments to total product shipments (primary and secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishments classified in the industry.

Coverage ratio represents the ratio of primary products shipped by the establishments classified in the industry to the total shipments of such products that are shipped by all manufacturing establishments wherever classified.

Appendix B. NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions

311422 SPECIALTY CANNING

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing canned specialty foods. Examples of products made in these establishments are canned baby food, canned baked beans, canned soups (except seafood), canned spaghetti, and other canned nationality foods.

The data published with NAICS code 311422 include the following SIC industry:

2032 Canned specialties (pt)

Appendix C.

Coverage and Methodology

MAIL/NONMAIL UNIVERSE

The manufacturing universe includes about 400,000 establishments. This number includes those industries in the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) definition of manufacturing, but not those industries leaving the manufacturing sector in the classification change. The amounts of information requested from manufacturing establishments were dependent upon a number of factors. The more important considerations were the size of the company and whether it was included in the annual survey of manufactures (ASM). The methods of obtaining information for the various subsets of the universe to arrive at the aggregate figures shown in the publication are described below:

1. Small single-establishment companies not sent a report form.

Approximately 40 percent of the manufacturing establishments were small single-establishment companies that were excused from filing a census report. Selection of these establishments was based on two factors: annual payroll and our ability to assign the correct six-digit NAICS industry classification to the establishment. For each four-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) industry code, an annual payroll cutoff was determined. These cutoffs were derived so that the establishments with payroll less than the cutoff were expected to account for no more than 3 percent of the value of shipments for the industry. Generally, all single-establishment companies with less than 5 employees were excused, while all establishments with more than 20 employees were mailed forms. Establishments below the cutoff that could not be directly assigned a six-digit NAICS code were mailed a classification report which requested information for assigning NAICS industry codes. Establishments below the cutoff that could be directly assigned a six-digit NAICS code were excused from filing any report. For below cutoff establishments, information on the physical location, payroll, and receipts was obtained from the administrative records of other Federal agencies under special arrangements that safeguarded their confidentiality.

Estimates of data for these small establishments were developed using industry averages in conjunction with the administrative information. The value of shipments and cost of materials were not distributed among specific products and materials for these

establishments but were included in the product and material “not specified by kind” (nsc) categories.

The industry classification codes included in the administrative-record files were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. As a result, an indeterminate number of establishments were erroneously coded to a four-digit SIC industry and then erroneously re-coded to a six-digit NAICS industry. This was especially true whenever there was a relatively fine line of demarcation between industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity.

Sometimes the administrative-record cases had only two- or three-digit SIC group classification codes available in the files. For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, these establishments were sent a separate classification form, which requested information on the products and services of the establishment. This form was used to code many of these establishments to the appropriate six-digit NAICS level. Establishments that did not return the classification form were coded later to those six-digit NAICS industries identified as “All other” industries within the given subsector.

As a result of these situations, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified by industry. However, such possible misclassification has no significant effect on the statistics other than on the number of companies and establishments.

The total establishment count for individual industries should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the count of total number of establishments.

2. Establishments sent a report form.

The establishments covered in the mail canvass were divided into three groups:

- a. ASM sample establishments.

This group accounts for approximately 15 percent of all manufacturing establishments. The ASM panel covers all the units of large manufacturing establishments as well as a sample of the medium and smaller establishments. The probability of selection was proportionate to size. For more information, see the Description of the ASM Survey Sample.

In an economic census year, the ASM report form (MA-1000) replaces the first page of the regular census form for those establishments included in the ASM. In addition to information on employment, payroll, and other items normally requested on the regular census form, establishments in the ASM sample were requested to supply additional information on gross book value of assets and capital expenditures. ASM establishments were also requested to provide information on retirements, depreciation, rental payments, and supplemental labor costs. For establishments not included in the ASM, these additional items were estimated using relationships observed in the ASM establishment data. The census statistics for these variables are a sum of the ASM establishment data and the estimated data for non-ASM establishments. ASM establishments were also requested to provide information for selected purchased services. The census statistics for the purchased service items were derived solely from the ASM establishments. See Appendix A, Explanation of Terms for an explanation of these items. The census part of the report form is 1 of 220 versions containing product, material, and special inquiries. The diversity of manufacturing activities necessitated the use of this many forms to canvass the 480 manufacturing industries. Each form was developed for a group of related industries.

Appearing on each form was a list of products primary to the group of related industries as well as secondary products and miscellaneous services that establishments classified in these industries were likely to perform. Respondents were requested to identify the products, the value of each product, and, in many cases, the quantity of the product shipped during the survey year. Space also was provided for the respondent to describe products not specifically identified on the form.

The report form also contained a materials-consumed inquiry which varied from form to form depending on the industries being canvassed. The respondents were asked to review a list of materials generally used in their production processes. From this list, each establishment was requested to identify those materials consumed during the survey year, the cost of each, and, in certain cases, the quantity consumed. Once again, space was provided for the respondent to describe significant materials not identified on the form.

A wide variety of special inquiries was included to measure activities peculiar to a given industry, such as operations performed and equipment used.

b. Large and medium establishments (non-ASM).

Approximately 30 percent of all manufacturing establishments were included in this group. A variable cutoff, based on administrative-record payroll data and determined on an industry-by-industry basis, was used to select those establishments that were to receive 1 of the 220 economic census – manufacturing regular forms. The first page, requesting establishment data for items such as employment and payroll, was standard but did not contain the detailed statistics included on the ASM form. The product, material, and special inquiry sections supplied were based on the historical industry classification of the establishment.

c. Small single-establishment companies (non-ASM).

This group includes approximately 15 percent of all manufacturing establishments. For those industries where application of the variable cutoff for administrative-record cases resulted in a large number of small establishments being included in the mail canvass, an abbreviated or short form was used. These establishments received 1 of the 31 versions of the short form, which requested summary product and material data and totals but no details on employment, payroll, cost of materials, inventories, and capital expenditures.

Use of the short form has no adverse effect on published totals for the industry statistics because the same data were collected on the short form as on the long form. However, detailed information on products and materials consumed was not collected on the short form; thus, its use would increase the value of the nsk categories.

INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION OF ESTABLISHMENTS

Each of the establishments covered in the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing was classified in 1 of 480 industries (473 manufacturing industries and 7 former manufacturing industries) in accordance with the industry definitions in the 1997 NAICS Manual. This is the first edition of the NAICS Manual and it is a major change from the 1987 SIC Manual that was used previously. Appendix A of the 1997 NAICS Manual notes the comparability between the 1987 SIC and 1997 NAICS classification systems. When applicable, Appendix G of this report shows the product class and product comparability between the two systems for data in this report.

In the NAICS system, an industry is generally defined as a group of establishments that have similar production processes. To the extent practical, the system uses supply-based or production-oriented concepts in defining industries. The resulting group of establishments must be significant in terms of number, value added by manufacture, value of shipments, and number of employees.

The coding system works in such a way that the definitions progressively become narrower with successive additions of numerical digits. In the manufacturing sector for 1997, there are 21 subsectors (three-digit NAICS), 86 industry groups (four-digit NAICS), 184 NAICS industries (five-digit NAICS) that are comparable with Canadian and Mexican classification, and 473 U.S. industries (six-digit NAICS). This represents an expansion of the four-digit SIC-based U.S. industries from 459 in 1987. Product classes and products of the manufacturing industries have been assigned codes based on the industry from which they originate. In the new system, there are about 1,500 product classes (seven-digit codes), about 6,000 census products, and an additional 3,700 CIR products (ten-digit codes). The ten-digit products are considered the primary products of the industry with the same first six digits. These counts do not include the seven former manufacturing industries that are included in the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing.

For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, all establishments were classified in particular industries based on the products they produced. If an establishment made products of more than one industry, it was classified in the industry with the largest product value. For 1997, there were no “resistance rules” or “frozen industries.”

In ASM years, establishments included in the ASM sample with certainty weights are reclassified by industry only if the change in the primary activity from the prior year is significant or if the change has occurred for 2 successive years. This procedure prevents reclassification when there are minor shifts in product mix.

In ASM years, establishments included in the ASM sample with noncertainty weight are not shifted from one industry classification to another. They are retained in the industry where they were classified in the base census year. However, in the following census year, these ASM plants are allowed to shift from one industry to another.

The results of these rules covering the switching of plants from one industry classification to another are that some industries comprise different mixes of establishments in different survey years. Hence, comparisons between prior-year and current-year published totals, particularly at the six-digit NAICS level, should be viewed with caution. This is particularly true for the comparison between the data shown for a census year versus the data shown for the previous ASM year.

As previously noted, the small establishments that may have been misclassified by industry are usually administrative-record cases whose industry codes were assigned on the basis of incomplete descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. Such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than on the number of companies and establishments.

Establishments frequently make products classified both in their industry (primary products) and other industries (secondary products). Industry statistics (employment, payroll, value added by manufacture, value of shipments, etc.) reflect the activities of the establishments which may make both primary and secondary products. Product statistics, however, represent the output of all establishments without regard for the classification of the producing establishment. For this reason, when relating the industry statistics, especially the value of shipments, to the product statistics, the composition of the industry’s output should be considered.

The extent to which industry and product statistics may be matched with each other is measured by the primary product specialization ratio and the coverage ratio. The primary product specialization ratio is the proportion of industry shipments accounted for by the primary products of establishments classified in the industry. The coverage ratio is the proportion of product shipments accounted for by establishments classified in the industry.

ESTABLISHMENT BASIS OF REPORTING

The economic census – manufacturing is conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each location or establishment. The ASM also is conducted on an establishment basis, but separate reports are filed for just those establishments selected in the sample. Companies engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location are requested to submit separate reports if the plant records permit such a separation and if the activities are substantial in size.

In 1997, as in earlier years, a minimum size limit was set for inclusion of establishments in the census. All establishments employing one person or more at any time during the census year are included. The same size limitation has applied since 1947 in censuses and annual surveys of manufactures. In the 1939 and earlier censuses, establishments with less than \$5,000 value of products were excluded. The change in the minimum size limit in 1947 does not appreciably affect the historical comparability of the census figures except for data on number of establishments for a few industries.

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing excludes data for central administrative offices (CAOs). These would include separately operated administrative offices, warehouses, garages, and other auxiliary units that service manufacturing establishments of the same company. These data are published in a separate report series.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASM SURVEY SAMPLE

The annual survey of manufactures (ASM) sample is drawn for the second survey year after a census. The most recent sample was drawn for the 1994 survey year based on the 1992 Census of Manufactures. This sample will be in place through the 1998 ASM.

In 1992, there were approximately 370,000 individual manufacturing establishments. For sample efficiency and cost considerations, the 1992 manufacturing population was partitioned into two components for developing estimates within the ASM; a mail stratum and a nonmail stratum.

Mail stratum. The mail stratum of the survey is comprised of larger single-location manufacturing companies and all manufacturing establishments of multiunit companies (companies that operate at more than one physical location). Approximately 230,000 of the 370,000 establishments in the 1992 census were assigned to the mail stratum. On an annual basis, the mail stratum is supplemented with larger, newly active single-location companies identified from a list provided by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and new manufacturing locations of multiunit companies identified from the Census Bureau's Company Organization Survey (COS).

For the 1994 survey, a new sample of approximately 58,000 individual establishments was selected from the mail stratum assembled from the 1992 census. Supplemental samples representing both 1993 and 1994 births (newly active establishments that were not included in the 1992 census) were also selected. Establishments selected for the sample are mailed an ASM survey questionnaire for each year through 1998.

The 1994-98 ASM sample design is similar to the one used since 1984. Companies in the 1992 Census of Manufactures with manufacturing shipments of at least \$500 million were defined as company certainties. For these large companies, each manufacturing establishment is included in the mail sample. For the 1994-98 sample, there are approximately 650 certainty companies collectively accounting for over 18,000 establishments.

For the remaining portion of the mail component of the survey, the establishment was defined as the sample unit. All establishments with 250 employees or more were defined as employment certainties. In addition, all establishments producing products in SIC 3571 (Electronic Computers) were defined as certainties. Across these three arbitrary certainty classes, there were approximately 25,000 establishments included in the sample with certainty. Collectively, these certainty establishments accounted for approximately 80 percent of the total value of shipments in the 1992 Census of Manufactures.

Smaller establishments in the remaining portion of the mail stratum were sampled with probabilities ranging from .02 to 1.00. The initial probabilities of selection assigned to these establishments were proportionate to a measure-of-size determined for each establishment. The measure-of-size was a function of the establishment's 1992 industry classification, its 1992 product class data, and the historical variability of the year-to-year estimates of the product class estimates. For each product class (1,755) and four-digit industry (459), a desired reliability

constraint was specified. Using a technique developed by Dr. James R. Chromy of the Research Triangle Institute, the initial establishment probabilities were optimized such that the expected sample satisfied all industry and product class reliability constraints while the sample size was minimized. This technique reduces the likelihood of selecting nonrepresentative samples for individual product classes or industries.

This method of assigning probabilities based on product class shipments is motivated by our primary desire to produce reliable estimates of both product class and industry shipments. The high correlation between shipments and employment, value-added, and other general statistics assures that these variables will also be well represented by the sample. The actual sample selection procedure uses an independent chance of selection method (Poisson sampling) which permits us to prevent small establishments from being selected in consecutive samples without introducing a bias into the survey estimates.

Nonmail component. The initial nonmail component of the survey was comprised of approximately 140,000 small, single-establishment companies that were tabulated as administrative records in the 1992 Census of Manufactures. The nonmail stratum is also supplemented annually using the list of newly active single-location companies provided by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and payroll cutoffs. Companies with payroll below the payroll cutoff are added to the nonmail stratum. For this portion of the population, sampling is not used. The data for this group are estimated based on selected information obtained annually from the administrative records of the IRS and Social Security Administration (SSA). This administrative information, which includes payroll, total employment, industry classification, and physical location, is obtained under conditions which safeguard the confidentiality of both tax and census records.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASM ESTIMATING PROCEDURE

Most of the ASM estimates derived for the mail stratum are computed using a difference estimator. At the establishment level, there is a strong correlation between the current-year data values and the corresponding 1992 (base) data values. Therefore, within the mailed stratum, for each item at each level of aggregation, an estimate of the "difference" between the current year and the base year is computed from sample cases and added to the corresponding base-year values. For the 1993-1997 ASM estimates, the 1992 Census of Manufactures values serve as the base year. For the 1998 ASM, the base will be updated to be the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing.

Due to the positive year-to-year correlation, estimates derived using this methodology are generally more reliable than comparable estimates developed from the current sample data alone. Estimates for the capital expenditures variables are not generated using the difference

estimator because the year-to-year correlations are considerably weaker. The standard linear estimator is used for these variables.

For the nonmail stratum, estimates for payroll and employment are directly tabulated from the administrative-record data provided by IRS and SSA. Estimates of data other than payroll and employment are developed from industry averages. Although the nonmail stratum contains approximately 170,000 individual establishments in 1994, it accounts for less than 2 percent of the estimate for total value of shipments at the total manufacturing level.

Corresponding estimates for the mail and nonmail components are combined to produce the estimates included in this publication.

QUALIFICATIONS OF THE ASM DATA

The estimates developed from the sample are apt to differ somewhat from the results of a survey covering all companies in the sample lists but otherwise conducted under essentially the same conditions as the actual sample survey. The estimates of the magnitude of the sampling errors (the difference between the estimates obtained and the results theoretically obtained from a comparable, complete-coverage survey) are provided by the standard errors of estimates.

The particular sample selected for the ASM is one of many similar probability samples that, by chance, might have been selected under the same specifications. Each of the possible samples would yield somewhat different sets of results, and the standard errors are measures of the variation of all the possible sample estimates around the theoretically comparable, complete-coverage values.

Estimates of the standard errors have been computed from the sample data for selected ASM statistics in this report. They are represented in the form of relative standard errors (the standard errors divided by the estimated values to which they refer).

In conjunction with its associated estimate, the relative standard error may be used to define confidence intervals (ranges that would include the comparable, complete-coverage value for specified percentages of all the possible samples).

The complete-coverage value would be included in the range:

From one standard error below to one standard error above the derived estimate for about two-thirds of all possible samples.

From two standard errors below to two standard errors above the derived estimate for about 19 out of 20 of all possible samples.

From three standard errors below to three standard errors above the derived estimate for nearly all samples.

An inference that the comparable, complete-survey result would be within the indicated ranges would be correct in approximately the relative frequencies shown. Those proportions, therefore, may be interpreted as defining the confidence that the estimates from a particular sample would differ from complete-coverage results by as much as one, two, or three standard errors, respectively.

For example, suppose an estimated total is shown at 50,000 with an associated relative standard error of 2 percent, that is, a standard error of 1,000 (2 percent of 50,000). There is approximately 67 percent confidence that the interval 49,000 to 51,000 includes the complete-coverage total, about 95 percent confidence that the interval 48,000 to 52,000 includes the complete-coverage total, and almost certain confidence that the interval 47,000 to 53,000 includes the complete-coverage total.

In addition to the sample errors, the estimates are subject to various response and operational errors: errors of collection, reporting, coding, transcription, imputation for nonresponse, etc. These operational errors also would occur if a complete canvass were to be conducted under the same conditions as the survey. Explicit measures of their effects generally are not available. However, it is believed that most of the important operational errors were detected and corrected during the Census Bureau's review of the data for reasonableness and consistency. The small operational errors usually remain. To some extent, they are compensating in the aggregated totals shown. When important operational errors were detected too late to correct the estimates, the data were suppressed or were specifically qualified in the tables.

As derived, the estimated standard errors included part of the effect of the operational errors. The total errors, which depend upon the joint effect of the sampling and operational errors, are usually of the order of size indicated by the standard error, or moderately higher. However, for particular estimates, the total error may considerably exceed the standard errors shown. Any figures shown in the tables in this publication having an associated standard error exceeding 15 percent may be combined with higher level totals, creating a broader aggregate, which then may be of acceptable reliability.

DATA FROM THE CURRENT INDUSTRIAL REPORTS (CIR)

The CIR program provides product statistics for selected manufacturing industries at the U.S. level annually and, in some cases, monthly and/or quarterly. When detail product data are collected in the CIR, they are not also collected in the census. However, the annual CIR data are included in the census Product Summary report.

The CIR program uses a unified data collection, processing, and publication system. The Census Bureau updates the survey panels for most reports annually and reconciles the estimates to the results of the broader-based annual survey of manufactures and the economic

census – manufacturing. The economic census – manufacturing provides a complete list of all producers of the products covered by the CIR program and serves as the primary source for CIR sampling. Where a small number of producers exist, CIR surveys cover all known producers of a product. However, when the number of producers is large, cutoff and random sampling techniques are used. Surveys are continually reviewed and modified to provide the most up-to-date information on products produced. While the CIR program includes both mandatory and voluntary surveys, the annual data are mandatory.

DUPLICATION IN COST OF MATERIALS AND VALUE OF SHIPMENTS

Data for cost of materials and value of shipments include varying amounts of duplication, especially at higher levels of aggregation. This is because the products of one establishment may be the materials of another. The value added statistics avoid this duplication and are, for most purposes, the best measure for comparing the relative economic importance of industries and geographic areas.

VALUE OF INDUSTRY SHIPMENTS COMPARED WITH VALUE OF PRODUCT SHIPMENTS

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing shows value of shipments data for industries and products. In the industry statistics tables and files, these data represent the total value of shipments of all establishments classified in a particular industry. The data include the shipments of the products classified in the industry (primary to the industry), products classified in other industries (secondary to the industry), and miscellaneous receipts (repair work, sale of scrap, research and development, installation receipts, and resales). Value of product shipments shown in the products statistics tables and files represent the total value of all products shipped that are classified as primary to an industry regardless of the classification of the producing establishment.

Appendix D. Geographic Notes

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix E. Metropolitan Areas

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix F. Footnotes for Products Statistics and Materials Consumed by Kind

Not applicable for this report.

Dried and Dehydrated Food Manufacturing

1997

Issued October 1999

EC97M-3114E

1997 Economic Census

Manufacturing

Industry Series



U S C E N S U S B U R E A U

Helping You Make Informed Decisions

U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The staff of the Manufacturing and Construction Division prepared this report. **Judy M. Dodds**, Assistant Chief for Census and Related Programs, was responsible for the overall planning, management, and coordination. **Kenneth Hansen**, Chief, Manufactured Durables Branch, assisted by **Mike Brown**, **Renee Coley**, **Raphael Corrado**, and **Milbren Thomas**, Section Chiefs, **Michael Zampogna**, Former Chief, Manufactured Nondurables Branch, assisted by **Allen Foreman**, **Robert Miller**, **Robert Reinard**, and **Nat Shelton**, Section Chiefs, and **Tom Lee**, **Robert Rosati**, and **Tom Flood**, Special Assistants, performed the planning and implementation. **Stephanie Angel**, **Brian Appert**, **Stanis Batton**, **Carol Beasley**, **Chris Blackburn**, **Larry Blumberg**, **Vera Harris-Bourne**, **Brenda Campbell**, **Suzanne Conard**, **Vance Davis**, **Mary Ellickson**, **Matt Gaines**, **Merry Glascoe**, **Kay Hanks**, **Karen Harshbarger**, **Nancy Higgins**, **James Hinckley**, **Walter Hunter**, **Jim Jamski**, **Evelyn Jordan**, **Robert Lee**, **John Linehan**, **Paul Marck**, **Keith McKenzie**, **Philippe Morris**, **Joanna Nguyen**, **Betty Pannell**, **Joyce Pomeroy**, **Venita Powell**, **Cynthia Ramsey**, **Chris Savage**, **Arona Stovall**, **Sue Sundermann**, **Thanos Theodoropoulos**, **Dora Thomas**, **Ann Truffa**, **Ronanne Vinson**, **Keeley Voor**, **Denneth Wallace**, **Tempie Whittington**, **Lissene Witt**, and **Mike Yamaner** provided primary staff assistance.

Brian Greenberg, Assistant Chief for Research and Methodology Programs, assisted by **Stacey Cole**, Chief, Manufacturing Programs Methodology Branch, and **Robert Struble**, Section Chief, provided the mathematical and statistical techniques as well as the coverage operations. **Jeffrey Dalzell** and **Cathy Ritenour** provided primary staff assistance.

Mendel D. Gayle, Chief, Forms, Publications, and Customer Services Branch, assisted by **Julius Smith Jr.** and **Baruti Taylor**, Section Chiefs, performed overall

coordination of the publication process. **Kim Credito**, **Patrick Duck**, **Chip Murph**, **Wanda Sledd**, and **Veronica White** provided primary staff assistance.

The Economic Planning and Coordination Division, **Lawrence A. Blum**, Assistant Chief for Collection Activities and **Shirin A. Ahmed**, Assistant Chief for Post-Collection Processing, assisted by **Dennis Shoemaker**, Chief, Post-Collection Census Processing Branch, **Brandy Yarbrough**, Section Chief, **Sheila Proudfoot**, **Richard Williamson**, **Andrew W. Hait**, and **Jennifer E. Lins**, was responsible for developing the systems and procedures for data collection, editing, review, correction and dissemination

The staff of the National Processing Center, **Judith N. Petty**, Chief, performed mailout preparation and receipt operations, clerical and analytical review activities, data keying, and geocoding review.

The Geography Division staff developed geographic coding procedures and associated computer programs.

The Economic Statistical Methods and Programming Division, **Charles P. Pautler Jr.**, Chief, developed and coordinated the computer processing systems. **Martin S. Harahush**, Assistant Chief for Quinquennial Programs, assisted by **Barbara Lambert** and **Christina Arledge** were responsible for design and implementation of the computer systems. **Gary T. Sheridan**, Chief, Manufacturing and Construction Branch, **Lori A. Guido** and **Roy A. Smith**, Section Chiefs, supervised the preparation of the computer programs.

Computer Services Division, **Debra Williams**, Chief, performed the computer processing.

The staff of the Administrative and Customer Services Division, **Walter C. Odom**, Chief, performed planning, design, composition, editorial review, and printing planning and procurement for publications, Internet products, and report forms. **Cynthia G. Brooks** provided publication coordination and editing.

Dried and Dehydrated Food Manufacturing

1997

Issued October 1999

EC97M-3114E

1997 Economic Census

Manufacturing

Industry Series



U.S. Department of Commerce

William M. Daley,

Secretary

Robert L. Mallett,

Deputy Secretary

Economics

and Statistics

Administration

Robert J. Shapiro,

Under Secretary for

Economic Affairs

U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Kenneth Prewitt,

Director



**Economics
and Statistics
Administration**

Robert J. Shapiro,
Under Secretary
for Economic Affairs



U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Kenneth Prewitt,
Director

William G. Barron,
Deputy Director

Paula J. Schneider,
Principal Associate Director
for Programs

Frederick T. Knickerbocker,
Associate Director
for Economic Programs

Thomas L. Mesenbourg,
Assistant Director
for Economic Programs

William G. Bostic Jr.,
Chief, Manufacturing
and Construction Division

CONTENTS

Introduction to the Economic Census	1
Manufacturing	5

TABLES

1. Industry Statistics on NAICS Basis With Distribution Among 1987 SIC-Based Industries: 1997	7
2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1997	7
3. Detailed Statistics by Industry: 1997	8
4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size: 1997.....	9
5. Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1997	9
6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992.....	10
6b. Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992 .	10
7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1997 and 1992.....	11

APPENDIXES

A. Explanation of Terms	A-1
B. NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions	B-1
C. Coverage and Methodology.....	C-1
D. Geographic Notes	--
E. Metropolitan Areas	--
F. Footnotes for Products Statistics and Materials Consumed by Kind	--
G. Comparability of Product Classes and Product Codes: 1997 to 1992.....	G-1

-- Not applicable for this report.

Introduction to the Economic Census

PURPOSES AND USES OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUS

The economic census is the major source of facts about the structure and functioning of the Nation's economy. It provides essential information for government, business, industry, and the general public. Title 13 of the United States Code (Sections 131, 191, and 224) directs the Census Bureau to take the economic census every 5 years, covering years ending in 2 and 7.

The economic census furnishes an important part of the framework for such composite measures as the gross domestic product estimates, input/output measures, production and price indexes, and other statistical series that measure short-term changes in economic conditions. Specific uses of economic census data include the following:

- Policymaking agencies of the Federal Government use the data to monitor economic activity and assess the effectiveness of policies.
- State and local governments use the data to assess business activities and tax bases within their jurisdictions and to develop programs to attract business.
- Trade associations study trends in their own and competing industries, which allows them to keep their members informed of market changes.
- Individual businesses use the data to locate potential markets and to analyze their own production and sales performance relative to industry or area averages.

ALL-NEW INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATIONS

Data from the 1997 Economic Census are published primarily on the basis of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), unlike earlier censuses, which were published according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS is in the process of being adopted in the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Most economic census reports cover one of the following NAICS sectors:

21	Mining
22	Utilities
23	Construction
31-33	Manufacturing
42	Wholesale Trade
44-45	Retail Trade
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing
51	Information

52	Finance and Insurance
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises
56	Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services
61	Educational Services
62	Health Care and Social Assistance
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation
72	Accommodation and Foodservices
81	Other Services (except Public Administration)

(Not listed above are the Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting sector (NAICS 11), partially covered by the census of agriculture conducted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the Public Administration sector (NAICS 92), covered by the census of governments conducted by the Census Bureau.)

The 20 NAICS sectors are subdivided into 96 subsectors (three-digit codes), 313 industry groups (four-digit codes), and, as implemented in the United States, 1170 industries (five- and six-digit codes).

RELATIONSHIP TO SIC

While many of the individual NAICS industries correspond directly to industries as defined under the SIC system, most of the higher level groupings do not. Particular care should be taken in comparing data for retail trade, wholesale trade, and manufacturing, which are sector titles used in both NAICS and SIC, but cover somewhat different groups of industries. The industry definitions discuss the relationships between NAICS and SIC industries. Where changes are significant, it will not be possible to construct time series that include data for points both before and after 1997.

For 1997, data for auxiliary establishments (those functioning primarily to manage, service, or support the activities of their company's operating establishments, such as a central administrative office or warehouse) will not be included in the sector-specific reports. These data will be published separately.

GEOGRAPHIC AREA CODING

Accurate and complete information on the physical location of each establishment is required to tabulate the census data for the states, metropolitan areas (MAs), counties, parishes, and corporate municipalities including cities, towns, villages, and boroughs. Respondents were

required to report their physical location (street address, municipality, county, and state) if it differed from their mailing address. For establishments not surveyed by mail (and those single-establishment companies that did not provide acceptable information on physical location), location information from Internal Revenue Service tax forms is used as a basis for coding.

BASIS OF REPORTING

The economic census is conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each store, factory, shop, or other location. Each establishment is assigned a separate industry classification based on its primary activity and not that of its parent company.

DOLLAR VALUES

All dollar values presented are expressed in current dollars; i.e., 1997 data are expressed in 1997 dollars, and 1992 data, in 1992 dollars. Consequently, when making comparisons with prior years, users of the data should consider the changes in prices that have occurred.

All dollar values are shown in thousands of dollars.

AVAILABILITY OF ADDITIONAL DATA

Reports in Print and Electronic Media

All results of the 1997 Economic Census are available on the Census Bureau Internet site (www.census.gov) and on compact discs (CD-ROM) for sale by the Census Bureau. Unlike previous censuses, only selected highlights are published in printed reports. For more information, including a description of electronic and printed reports being issued, see the Internet site, or write to U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-8300, or call Customer Services at 301-457-4100.

Special Tabulations

Special tabulations of data collected in the 1997 Economic Census may be obtained, depending on availability of time and personnel, in electronic or tabular form. The data will be summaries subject to the same rules prohibiting disclosure of confidential information (including name, address, kind of business, or other data for individual business establishments or companies) that govern the regular publications.

Special tabulations are prepared on a cost basis. A request for a cost estimate, as well as exact specifications on the type and format of the data to be provided, should be directed to the Chief of the division named below, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-8300. To discuss a special tabulation before submitting specifications, call the appropriate division:

Manufacturing and Construction Division	301-457-4673
Service Sector Statistics Division	301-457-2668

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The economic census has been taken as an integrated program at 5-year intervals since 1967 and before that for 1954, 1958, and 1963. Prior to that time, individual components of the economic census were taken separately at varying intervals.

The economic census traces its beginnings to the 1810 Decennial Census, when questions on manufacturing were included with those for population. Coverage of economic activities was expanded for the 1840 Decennial Census and subsequent censuses to include mining and some commercial activities. The 1905 Manufactures Census was the first time a census was taken apart from the regular decennial population census. Censuses covering retail and wholesale trade and construction industries were added in 1930, as were some covering service trades in 1933. Censuses of construction, manufacturing, and the other business service censuses were suspended during World War II.

The 1954 Economic Census was the first census to be fully integrated: providing comparable census data across economic sectors, using consistent time periods, concepts, definitions, classifications, and reporting units. It was the first census to be taken by mail, using lists of firms provided by the administrative records of other Federal agencies. Since 1963, administrative records also have been used to provide basic statistics for very small firms, reducing or eliminating the need to send them census questionnaires.

The range of industries covered in the economic censuses expanded between 1967 and 1992. The census of construction industries began on a regular basis in 1967, and the scope of service industries, introduced in 1933, was broadened in 1967, 1977, and 1987. While a few transportation industries were covered as early as 1963, it was not until 1992 that the census broadened to include all of transportation, communications, and utilities. Also new for 1992 was coverage of financial, insurance, and real estate industries. With these additions, the economic census and the separate census of governments and census of agriculture collectively covered roughly 98 percent of all economic activity.

Printed statistical reports from the 1992 and earlier censuses provide historical figures for the study of long-term time series and are available in some large libraries. All of the census reports printed since 1967 are still available for sale on microfiche from the Census Bureau. CD-ROMs issued from the 1987 and 1992 Economic Censuses contain databases including nearly all data published in print, plus additional statistics, such as ZIP Code statistics, published only on CD-ROM.

SOURCES FOR MORE INFORMATION

More information about the scope, coverage, classification system, data items, and publications for each of the economic censuses and related surveys is published in the *Guide to the 1997 Economic Census and Related Statistics* at www.census.gov/econguide. More information on the methodology, procedures, and history of the censuses will be published in the *History of the 1997 Economic Census* at www.census.gov/econ/www/history.html.

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

The following abbreviations and symbols are used with the 1997 Economic Census data:

A	Standard error of 100 percent or more.
D	Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual companies; data are included in higher level totals.
F	Exceeds 100 percent because data include establishments with payroll exceeding revenue.
N	Not available or not comparable.
Q	Revenue not collected at this level of detail for multiestablishment firms.
S	Withheld because estimates did not meet publication standards.

V	Represents less than 50 vehicles or .05 percent.
X	Not applicable.
Y	Disclosure withheld because of insufficient coverage of merchandise lines.
Z	Less than half the unit shown.
a	0 to 19 employees.
b	20 to 99 employees.
c	100 to 249 employees.
e	250 to 499 employees.
f	500 to 999 employees.
g	1,000 to 2,499 employees.
h	2,500 to 4,999 employees.
i	5,000 to 9,999 employees.
j	10,000 to 24,999 employees.
k	25,000 to 49,999 employees.
l	50,000 to 99,999 employees.
m	100,000 employees or more.
p	10 to 19 percent estimated.
q	20 to 29 percent estimated.
r	Revised.
s	Sampling error exceeds 40 percent.
nec	Not elsewhere classified.
nsk	Not specified by kind.
–	Represents zero (page image/print only).
(CC)	Consolidated city.
(IC)	Independent city.

This page is intentionally blank.

Manufacturing

SCOPE

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing covers all manufacturing establishments with one or more paid employees. Manufacturing is defined as the mechanical, physical, or chemical transformation of materials or substances into new products. The assembly of components into new products is also considered manufacturing, except when it is appropriately classified as construction.

Establishments in the manufacturing sector are often described as plants, factories, or mills and typically use power-driven machines and materials-handling equipment. Also included in the manufacturing sector are some establishments that make products by hand, like custom tailors and the makers of custom draperies. While manufacturers typically do not sell to the public, some establishments like bakeries and candy stores that make products on the premises may be included.

While logging and publishing are no longer in the scope of manufacturing, data for these industries are included in the manufacturing industry reports, but are not included in the manufacturing state, summary, and other reports.

GENERAL

This report, from the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, is one of a series of 480 industry reports and 51 geographic area reports, each of which provides statistics for individual industries or states, respectively. Seven of the industry reports are for industries no longer in the manufacturing sector but are included with manufacturing for the 1997 census year. Also included for this sector are General, Product, and Materials Consumed Summary reports, a special report on Concentration Ratios in Manufacturing, and data files on Location of Manufacturing Plants.

Each industry report presents data for a six-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) industry. A description of the particular NAICS industry may be found in Appendix B. These reports include such statistics as number of establishments, employment, payroll, value added by manufacture, cost of materials consumed, value of shipments, capital expenditures, etc. Explanations of these and other terms may be found in Appendix A. The industry reports also include data for states with 100 employees or more in the industry.

State reports, which include the District of Columbia, present similar statistics at the “all manufacturing” level for each state and its metropolitan areas (MAs) with 250

employees or more, and for counties, consolidated cities, and places with 500 employees or more. The state reports also include six-digit NAICS level data for industries with 100 employees or more in the state.

The General Summary report contains industry and geographic area statistics summarized in one report. It includes higher levels of aggregation than the industry and state reports, as well as revisions to the data made after the release of the industry and state reports.

The Products and Materials Consumed reports summarize the products and materials data published in the industry reports. The Product Summary report also includes data from the Current Industrial Reports (CIR) and a special table with data for products that are primary to more than one industry, which are not in the industry reports.

The Concentration Ratios report publishes data on the percentage of value of shipments accounted for by the 4-, 8-, 20-, and 50-largest companies for each manufacturing industry. Also shown in this report are Hirschmann-Herfindahl Indexes for each industry.

The Location of Manufacturing data files contain statistics on the number of establishments for the three- and six-digit NAICS industry by state, county, place, and ZIP Code by employment-size of the establishment.

GEOGRAPHIC AREAS COVERED

Statistics at the six-digit NAICS industry level are shown for states and the District of Columbia in both the state and industry reports for cells with 100 employees or more.

The state reports also include data at the “all manufacturing” level for a variety of geographies that meet the employment criteria.

Data are available for the metropolitan areas (MAs) with 250 employees or more. The term MA is a general term used to encompass all of the specifically defined metropolitan areas. A consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) is made up of two or more contiguous primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSAs) with a combined population of at least 1 million. A PMSA is a subdivision of a CMSA that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links separate from the ties to other portions of the CMSA. A metropolitan statistical area (MSA) is an integrated economic and social unit with a population of at least 50,000. An MA is made up of one or more counties meeting standards of metropolitan character. In New England, cities and towns, rather than counties, are the

component geographic units. Determination of the MAs was made by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) as of June 30, 1997. The population estimates were from the 1990 Census of Population or a subsequent special census. When applicable, the make-up of an MA is included in Appendix E. Changes to geographical boundaries are noted in Appendix D.

The state reports include data for counties with 500 employees or more. These are the primary divisions of states, except in Louisiana where they are called parishes and in Alaska where they are called boroughs and census areas. Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia have one or more places that are independent of county organizations. These places are treated as counties and places. The counties and places are defined as of January 1, 1997.

The state reports include data for places with 500 employees or more. Places are typically cities, towns, and villages. They may be incorporated municipalities, semi-independent municipalities, special economic urban areas (SEUAs), or other place equivalents.

The state reports also include data for consolidated cities with 500 employees or more. Consolidated cities are made up of separately incorporated municipalities.

COMPARABILITY OF THE 1992 AND 1997 CENSUSES

The adoption of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) has had a major impact on the comparability of data between the 1992 and 1997 censuses. Approximately half of the industries in the manufacturing sector of NAICS do not have comparable industries in the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system that was used in the past. If industries are not comparable between the two censuses, historic data are not shown. When applicable, Appendix G shows the product class and product comparability between the two systems.

While most of the change affecting the manufacturing sector was change within the sector, some industries left manufacturing and others came into manufacturing. Prominent among those leaving manufacturing are logging and portions of publishing. Prominent among the industries coming into the manufacturing sector are bakeries, candy stores where candy is made on the premises, custom tailors, makers of custom draperies, and tire retreading. Data for the industries coming into manufacturing as well as those leaving manufacturing are included in the manufacturing industry report series for 1997. However, the state and summary reports only include data for industries in the NAICS definition of manufacturing.

Another change resulting from the conversion to NAICS is that data for central administrative offices (CAOs) associated with manufacturing are not included along side the manufacturing data. This change affects data in the state reports and the general summary.

DISCLOSURE

In accordance with Federal law governing census reports (Title 13 of the United States Code), no data are published that would disclose the operations of an individual establishment or company. However, the number of establishments classified in a specific industry or geography is not considered a disclosure, and may be released even when other information is withheld.

The disclosure analysis for the industry statistics files is based on the total value of shipments. When the total value of shipments cannot be shown without disclosing information for individual companies, the complete line is suppressed except for capital expenditures. However, the suppressed data are included in higher-level totals. A separate disclosure analysis is performed for capital expenditures that can be suppressed even though value of shipments data are published.

AVAILABILITY OF MORE FREQUENT ECONOMIC DATA

The Census Bureau conducts the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) in each of the 4 years between the economic censuses. The ASM is a probability-based sample of approximately 58,000 establishments and collects many of the same industry statistics (including employment, payroll, value of shipments, etc.) as the economic census. However, there are selected statistics not included in the ASM. Among these are the number of companies and establishments, detailed product and materials data, and substate geographic data.

In addition to the ASM, the Census Bureau conducts a Current Industrial Reports (CIR) program. The CIR publishes detailed product statistics for selected manufacturing industries at the U.S. level annually and, in some cases, monthly and/or quarterly. For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, the annual CIR data are included in the Product Summary report.

The Census Bureau also conducts the monthly Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories, and Orders (M3) program, which publishes detailed statistics for manufacturing industries at the U.S. level.

Table 1. Industry Statistics on NAICS Basis With Distribution Among 1987 SIC-Based Industries: 1997

[NAICS codes appear in bold type. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS or SIC code	Industry	Com-panies ¹	All estab-lish-ments ²	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expendi-tures (\$1,000)
				Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311423	Dried & dehydrated food mfg ...	125	154	14 263	378 833	11 483	22 145	250 977	1 339 981	1 694 307	3 041 366	129 620
203420	Dehydrated fruits, vegetables, & soups (pt)	N	147	13 728	361 628	11 045	21 321	238 828	1 231 645	1 610 147	2 848 322	127 034
209920	Food preparations, n.e.c. (pt) ..	N	7	535	17 205	438	824	12 149	108 336	84 160	193 044	2 586

¹For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

²Includes establishments with payroll at any time during the year.

Table 2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1997

[States that are disclosures or with less than 100 employees are not shown. For explanation of terms, see appendixes. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Industry and geographic area	E ¹	All establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expendi-tures (\$1,000)
		Total	With 20 em-ploy-ees or more	Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311423, DRIED & DEHYDRATED FOOD MFG												
United States	1	154	90	14 263	378 833	11 483	22 145	250 977	1 339 981	1 694 307	3 041 366	129 620
California	1	58	45	6 873	192 338	5 592	10 889	124 889	659 415	1 080 806	1 743 647	67 783
Idaho	-	10	9	2 796	71 001	2 358	4 423	46 921	225 191	170 670	394 367	23 343

* Hawaii has no incorporated places in the sense of functioning governmental units; however, in agreement with Hawaiian law, the Bureau of the Census reports data for census designated places (CDPs) which have been designated as place equivalents. Those CDPs, only for the state of Hawaii, with 2,500 or more population are recognized.

¹Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of the figures shown: 1-10 to 19 percent; 2-20 to 29 percent; 3-30 to 39 percent; 4-40 to 49 percent; 5-50 to 59 percent; 6-60 to 69 percent; 7-70 to 79 percent; 8-80 to 89 percent; 9-90 percent or more.

Table 3. Detailed Statistics by Industry: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	Value	Item	Value
311423, DRIED & DEHYDRATED FOOD MFG		311423, DRIED & DEHYDRATED FOOD MFG—Con.	
Companies ¹	number.. 125	Value added	\$1,000.. 1 339 981
All establishments	number.. 154	Total inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 854 737
Establishments with 1 to 19 employees	number.. 64	Finished goods inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 537 888
Establishments with 20 to 99 employees	number.. 45	Work-in-process inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 166 641
Establishments with 100 employees or more	number.. 45	Materials and supplies inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 150 208
All employees	number.. 14 263	Total inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 823 470
Total compensation ²	\$1,000.. 483 176	Finished goods inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 541 178
Annual payroll	\$1,000.. 378 833	Work-in-process inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 156 273
Total fringe benefits	\$1,000.. 104 343	Materials and supplies inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 126 019
Production workers, average for year	number.. 11 483	Gross book value of total assets at beginning of year	\$1,000.. 1 028 298
Production workers on March 12	number.. 10 437	Total capital expenditures (new and used)	\$1,000.. 129 620
Production workers on May 12	number.. 10 859	Capital expenditures for buildings and other structures (new and used)	\$1,000.. 26 053
Production workers on August 12	number.. 13 143	Capital expenditures for machinery and equipment (new and used)	\$1,000.. 103 567
Production workers on November 12	number.. 11 493	Total retirements ²	\$1,000.. 45 106
Production-worker hours	1,000.. 22 145	Gross book value of total assets at end of year	\$1,000.. 1 112 812
Production-worker wages	\$1,000.. 250 977	Total depreciation during year ²	\$1,000.. 72 198
Total cost of materials	\$1,000.. 1 694 307	Total rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 20 216
Cost of materials, parts, containers, etc., consumed	\$1,000.. 1 488 237	Buildings and other structures rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 8 701
Cost of resales	\$1,000.. 105 123	Machinery and equipment rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 11 515
Cost of fuels	\$1,000.. 50 202	Cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and other structures ³	\$1,000.. 5 244
Cost of purchased electricity	\$1,000.. 32 392	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 79
Cost of contract work	\$1,000.. 18 353	Cost of purchased services for the repair of machinery and equipment ³	\$1,000.. 29 679
Quantity of electricity purchased for heat and power	1,000 kWh.. 606 793	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 79
Quantity of electricity generated less sold for heat and power	1,000 kWh.. -	Cost of purchased communications services ³	\$1,000.. 3 337
Total value of shipments	\$1,000.. 3 041 366	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 79
Primary products value of shipments	\$1,000.. 2 656 640	Cost of purchased legal services ³	\$1,000.. 2 755
Secondary products value of shipments	\$1,000.. 214 618	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 79
Total miscellaneous receipts	\$1,000.. 170 108	Cost of purchased accounting and bookkeeping services ³	\$1,000.. 1 438
Value of resales	\$1,000.. 132 881	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 79
Contract receipts	\$1,000.. 34 248	Cost of purchased advertising services ³	\$1,000.. 28 909
Other miscellaneous receipts	\$1,000.. 2 979	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 79
Primary products specialization ratio	percent.. 92	Cost of purchased software and other data processing services ³	\$1,000.. 717
Value of primary products shipments made in all industries	\$1,000.. 3 267 591	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 79
Value of primary products shipments made in this industry	\$1,000.. 2 656 640	Cost of purchased refuse removal (including hazardous waste) services ³	\$1,000.. 4 872
Value of primary products shipments made in other industries	\$1,000.. 610 951	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 79
Coverage ratio	percent.. 81		

¹For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

²These items are collected in the ASM and estimated for the remaining establishments; therefore, the levels of estimation are higher than for other items in the table.

³Based on ASM sample data.

⁴A response coverage ratio is derived for this item by calculating the ratio of the weighted employment (establishment data multiplied by sample weight) for those ASM establishments that reported to the weighted total employment for all ASM establishments classified in this industry.

Note: The amounts shown for purchased services reflect only those services that establishments purchase from other companies.

Table 4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Employment size class	E ¹	All establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)
		Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311423, DRIED & DEHYDRATED FOOD MFG												
All establishments	1	154	90	14 263	378 833	11 483	22 145	250 977	1 339 981	1 694 307	3 041 366	129 620
Establishments with 1 to 4 employees	6	35	—	52	2 792	47	81	1 904	4 612	3 889	8 438	298
Establishments with 5 to 9 employees	5	15	—	119	2 875	83	149	1 585	9 902	13 299	24 158	757
Establishments with 10 to 19 employees	3	14	—	198	4 308	144	270	2 780	12 604	14 657	29 229	1 376
Establishments with 20 to 49 employees	2	35	35	1 110	22 304	934	1 531	14 741	79 244	80 779	161 395	3 276
Establishments with 50 to 99 employees	—	10	10	600	18 883	481	986	11 703	79 231	81 630	159 125	5 763
Establishments with 100 to 249 employees	1	29	29	4 726	112 831	3 935	7 768	80 654	487 468	674 736	1 145 497	57 403
Establishments with 250 to 499 employees	1	10	10	3 327	92 885	2 800	5 430	62 100	359 694	400 460	756 410	23 226
Establishments with 500 to 999 employees	—	5	5	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Establishments with 1,000 to 2,499 employees	—	1	1	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Establishments with 2,500 employees or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Administrative records ²	9	45	—	288	5 083	235	325	3 446	15 515	19 143	34 811	1 564

¹Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of the figures shown: 1–10 to 19 percent; 2–20 to 29 percent; 3–30 to 39 percent; 4–40 to 49 percent; 5–50 to 59 percent; 6–60 to 69 percent; 7–70 to 79 percent; 8–80 to 89 percent; 9–90 percent or more.

²Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. Data are also included in respective size classes shown.

Table 5. Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS industry or product class code	Industry or primary product class	All establishments	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)
			Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311423	Dried & dehydrated food mfg	154	14 263	378 833	11 483	22 145	250 977	1 339 981	1 694 307	3 041 366	129 620
3114231	Soup mixes, including oriental, dried and dehydrated, and freeze-dried...	21	2 453	68 731	1 798	3 667	48 671	360 359	478 451	841 693	28 751
3114234	Dried and dehydrated fruits and vegetables (including freeze-dried) ..	65	10 969	292 820	8 999	17 445	190 561	935 783	1 165 375	2 105 713	96 865

Table 6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992

[Includes quantity and value of products of this industry produced by (1) establishments classified in this industry (primary) and (2) establishments classified in other industries (secondary). Transfers of products of this industry from one establishment of a company to another establishment of the same company (interplant transfers) are also included. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product code	Product	1997				1992			
		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments	
				Quantity	Value (\$1,000)			Quantity	Value (\$1,000)
311423	Dried and dehydrated foods	N	X	X	3 267 591	N	X	X	N
3114231	Soup mixes, including oriental, dried and dehydrated, and freeze-dried	N	X	X	775 304	N	X	X	N
31142311	Soup mixes, including oriental, dried and dehydrated, and freeze-dried	N	X	X	737 274	N	X	X	N
3114231111	Soup mixes, including oriental, dried and dehydrated, and freeze-dried	25	X	D	D	18	X	282.2	592 384
3114231121	Bouillon	3	X	D	D	N	X	N	N
3114231Y	Bouillon, nsk.	N	X	X	38 030	N	X	X	N
3114231YVV	Bouillon, nsk.	N	X	X	38 030	N	X	X	N
3114234	Dried and dehydrated fruits and vegetables (including freeze-dried)	N	X	X	2 416 705	N	X	X	N
31142341	Dried and dehydrated fruits and vegetables	N	X	X	2 416 705	N	X	X	N
3114234111	Raisins, dried and dehydrated	6	X	X	503.4	10	X	477.0	434 174
3114234121	Prunes, dried and dehydrated	9	X	X	283.1	10	X	344.6	304 988
3114234131	Apples, dried and dehydrated	9	X	X	60.5	10	X	52.7	73 048
3114234141	Other dried and dehydrated fruits and fruit peels, including fruit flour, meal, and powder	19	X	X	316.8	24	X	123.6	239 339
3114234151	Dried and dehydrated potatoes (except potato flour), not packaged with other ingredients	13	X	X	806.0	10	X	619.0	470 821
3114234161	Onions, dried and dehydrated	3	X	X	132.2	6	X	184.8	210 329
3114234181	Other dried and dehydrated vegetables	20	X	X	258.9	N	X	X	N
3114234Y	Dried and dehydrated fruits and vegetables (including freeze-dried), nsk	N	X	X	-	N	X	X	N
3114234YVV	Dried and dehydrated fruits and vegetables (including freeze-dried), nsk	N	X	X	-	N	X	X	N
311423W	Dried and dehydrated fruits, vegetables, and soups, nsk, total	N	X	X	75 582	N	X	X	N
311423WY	Dried and dehydrated fruits, vegetables, and soups, nsk, for both nonadministrative- and administrative-record establishments	N	X	X	75 582	N	X	X	N
311423WYVV	Dried and dehydrated fruits, vegetables, and soups, nsk, for nonadministrative-record establishments	N	X	X	45 588	N	X	X	N
311423WYVY	Dried and dehydrated fruits, vegetables, and soups, nsk, for administrative-record establishments	N	X	X	29 994	N	X	X	N

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.

@ Additional data are available for these codes at the aggregate U.S. level in the Current Industrial Report (CIR) series; see Appendix F for the CIR survey number and title.

\$ This product is primary to more than one industry; see Appendix F for a listing of the related product codes.

Note: For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: P 10 to 19 percent estimated; Q 20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by S.

Table 6b. Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992

[Product classes covered are those that are economically significant and whose production is geographically dispersed, provided dispersion is not approximated by data in Table 2. Also, product classes are not shown if they are miscellaneous or "not specified by kind" classes. Statistics for some states are withheld because they are either less than \$2 million in product class shipments or they disclose data for individual companies in 1997. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanations of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product class code	Product class and geographic area	Value of product shipments (\$1,000)	
		1997	1992
3114231	SOUP MIXES, INCLUDING ORIENTAL, DRIED AND DEHYDRATED, AND FREEZE-DRIED		
	United States	775 304	N
	California	341 559	N
	Illinois	143 283	N
3114234	DRIED AND DEHYDRATED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES (INCLUDING FREEZE-DRIED)		
	United States	2 416 705	N
	California	1 327 369	N
	Idaho	386 577	N
	Oregon	44 419	N
	Washington	139 093	N

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.

@ Additional data are available for these codes at the aggregate U.S. level in the Current Industrial Report (CIR) series; see Appendix F for the CIR survey number and title.

\$ This product is primary to more than one industry; see Appendix F for a listing of the related product codes.

Table 7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1997 and 1992

[Includes quantity and cost of materials consumed or put into production by establishments classified only in this industry. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS material code	Material consumed	1997		1992	
		Quantity	Delivered cost (\$1,000)	Quantity	Delivered cost (\$1,000)
311423	DRIED & DEHYDRATED FOOD MFG				
31121113	Other wheat flour (including farina) 1,000 cwt..	1 317.0	20 934	N	N
31121107	Semolina and durum wheat flour 1,000 cwt..	D	D	N	N
32721301	Glass containers	X	D	X	N
31100019	Fats and oils, all types (purchased as such) mil lb..	108.4	26 962	N	N
11121909	Cucumbers 1,000 s tons..	D	D	N	N
11100011	Other fresh vegetables 1,000 s tons..	8 190.1	299 955	N	N
11130001	Fresh fruits 1,000 s tons..	247.5	54 406	N	N
31142301	Dried fruits 1,000 s tons..	337.1	349 377	N	N
31122101	Corn syrup mil lb..	D	D	N	N
31131003	Sugar, cane and beet (in terms of sugar solids) 1,000 s tons..	14.5	7 301	N	N
001900A1	Packaging paper and plastics film, coated and laminated.....	X	81 822	X	N
001900A3	Bags; plastics, foil, and coated paper	X	25 215	X	N
32221001	Paperboard containers, boxes, and corrugated paperboard	X	64 905	X	N
00970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies	X	437 788	X	N
00971000	Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies, n.s.k.	X	70 228	X	N

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.

Note: For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: P 10 to 19 percent estimated; Q 20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by S.

Appendix A.

Explanation of Terms

BEGINNING- AND END-OF-YEAR INVENTORIES

Respondents were asked to report their beginning-of-year and end-of-year inventories at cost or market. Effective with the 1982 Economic Census, this change to a uniform instruction for reporting inventories was introduced for all sector reports. Prior to 1982, respondents were permitted to value inventories using any generally accepted accounting method (FIFO, LIFO, market, to name a few). Beginning in 1982, LIFO users were asked to first report inventory values prior to the LIFO adjustment and then to report the LIFO reserve and the LIFO value after adjustment for the reserve.

Inventory Data by Stage of Fabrication

Total inventories and three detailed components (1) finished goods, (2) work-in-process, and (3) materials, supplies, fuels, etc., were collected.

When using inventory data by stage of fabrication for “all industries” and at the three-digit subsector level, it should be noted that an item treated as a finished product by an establishment in one industry may be reported as a raw material by an establishment in a different industry. For example, the finished-product inventories of a steel mill would be reported as raw materials by a stamping plant. Such differences are present in the inventory figures by stage of fabrication shown for all publication levels.

COST OF MATERIALS

This term refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed, whether purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

Included in this item are:

1. Cost of parts, components, containers, etc.—Includes all raw materials, semifinished goods, parts, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year.
2. Cost of products bought and sold in the same condition.

3. Cost of fuels consumed for heat and power—Includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed, whether purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.
4. Cost of purchased electricity—The cost of purchased electric energy represents the amount actually used during the year for heat and power. In addition, information was collected on the quantity of electric energy generated by the establishment and the quantity of electric energy sold or transferred to other plants of the same company.
5. Cost of contract work—This term applies to work done by others on materials furnished by the manufacturing establishment. The actual cost of the material is to be reported on the cost of materials, parts, and containers line of this item. The term “Contract Work” refers to the fee a company pays to another company to perform a service.

Specific Materials Consumed

In addition to the total cost of materials, which every establishment was required to report, information also was collected for most manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. The inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. If less than \$25,000 of a listed material was consumed by an establishment, the cost data could be reported in the “Cost of all other materials...,” Census material code 00970099. Also, the cost of materials for small establishments for which administrative records or short forms were used was imputed into the “Materials not specified by kind,” Census materials code 00971000.

Duplication in Cost of Materials and Value of Shipment

The aggregate of the cost of materials and value of shipments figures for industry groups and for all manufacturing industries includes large amounts of duplication since the products of some industries are used as materials by others. This duplication results, in part, from the addition of related industries representing successive

stages in the production of a finished manufactured product. Examples are the addition of flour mills to bakeries in the food group and the addition of pulp mills to paper mills in the paper and allied products group of industries. Estimates of the overall extent of this duplication indicate that the value of manufactured products exclusive of such duplication (the value of finished manufactures) tends to approximate two-thirds of the total value of products reported in the survey.

Duplication of products within individual industries is significant within a number of industry groups, e.g., machinery and transportation industries. These industries frequently include complete machinery and their parts. In this case, the parts made for original equipment are materials consumed for assembly plants in the same industry.

Even when no significant amount of duplication is involved, value of shipments figures are deficient as measures of the relative economic importance of individual manufacturing industries or geographic areas because of the wide variation in ratio of materials, labor, and other processing costs of value of shipments, both among industries and within the same industry.

Before 1962, cost of materials and value of shipments were not published for some industries which included considerable duplication. Since then, these data have been published for all industries at the U.S. level and beginning in 1964, for all geographic levels.

COST OF PURCHASED SERVICES

Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) establishments were requested to provide information on the cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and other structures, the repair of machinery, communication services, legal services, accounting and bookkeeping services, advertising, software and other data processing services, and refuse removal. Each of these items reflects the costs paid directly by the establishment and excludes salaries paid to employees of the establishment for these services.

Included in the cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and machinery are payments made for all maintenance and repair work on buildings and equipment. Payments made to other establishments of the same company and for repair and maintenance of any leased property also are included. Extensive repairs or reconstruction that was capitalized is considered capital expenditures and is, therefore, excluded from this item. Repair and maintenance costs provided by an owner as part of a rental contract or incurred directly by an establishment in using its own work force also are excluded.

Included in the cost of purchased advertising services are payments for printing, media coverage, and other advertising services and materials.

Included in the cost of purchased software and other data processing services are all purchases by the establishment from other companies. Excluded are services provided by other establishments of the same company (such as by a separate data processing unit).

Included in the cost of purchased refuse removal services are all costs of refuse removal services paid by the establishment, including costs for hazardous waste removal or treatment. Excluded are all costs included in rental payments or as capital expenditures.

Response Coverage Ratio

A response coverage ratio is a measure of the extent to which respondents report for an item. The estimate is made by calculating the ratio value of the weighted total employment data for all the ASM establishments that report the item to the weighted total employment data for all ASM establishments classified in an industry (reporters and non-reporters).

DEPRECIATION CHARGES FOR FIXED ASSETS

This item includes depreciation and amortization charged during the year against assets. Depreciation charged against fixed assets acquired since the beginning of the year and against assets sold or retired during the year are components of this category. Respondents were requested to make certain that they did not report accumulated depreciation.

EMPLOYEES

This item includes all full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments during any part of the pay period which included the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employees" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average for the payroll periods including the 12th of March, May, August, and November.

Production Workers

This item includes workers (up through the line-supervisor level) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, receiving, storing, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping (but not delivering), maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e.g., power plant), recordkeeping, and other services closely associated with these production operations at the establishment covered by the report. Employees above the working-supervisor level are excluded from this item.

All Other Employees

This item covers nonproduction employees of the manufacturing establishment including those engaged in factory supervision above the line-supervisor level. It

includes sales (including driver-salespersons), sales delivery (highway truck drivers and their helpers), advertising, credit, collection, installation and servicing of own products, clerical and routine office functions, executive, purchasing, financing, legal, personnel (including cafeteria, medical, etc.), professional, and technical employees. Also included are employees on the payroll of the manufacturing establishment engaged in the construction of major additions or alterations utilized as a separate work force.

FRINGE BENEFITS

Fringe benefits are divided into legally required expenditures and payments for voluntary programs. The legally required portion consists primarily of Federal old age and survivors' insurance, unemployment compensation, and workers' compensation. Payments for voluntary programs include all programs not specifically required by legislation whether they were employer initiated or the result of collective bargaining. They include the employer portion of such plans as insurance premiums, premiums for supplemental accident and sickness insurance, pension plans, supplemental unemployment compensation, welfare plans, stock purchase plans on which the employer payment is not subject to withholding tax, and deferred profit-sharing plans. They exclude such items as company-operated cafeterias, in-plant medical services, free parking lots, discounts on employee purchases, and uniforms and work clothing for employees.

GROSS BOOK VALUE OF DEPRECIABLE ASSETS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR (BOY) AND END OF YEAR (EOY)

Total value of depreciable assets is collected on all census forms. It shows the value of depreciable assets for the beginning of year and end of year. The data encompass all fixed depreciable assets on the books of establishments. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, machinery, and equipment (production, office, and transportation equipment) for which depreciation reserves are maintained. Excluded are nondepreciable capital assets including inventories and intangible assets, such as timber and mineral rights.

The definition of fixed depreciable assets is consistent with the definition of capital expenditures. For example, expenditures include actual capital outlays during the year rather than the final value of equipment put in place and buildings completed during the year. Accordingly, the value of assets at the end of the year includes the value of construction in progress.

In addition, respondents were requested to make certain that assets at the beginning of the year plus capital expenditures, less retirements, equaled assets at the end of the year.

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND COMPANIES

A separate report was required for each manufacturing establishment (plant) with one employee or more. An establishment is defined as a single physical location where manufacturing is performed. A company, on the other hand, is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

If the company operated at different physical locations, even if the individual locations were producing the same line of goods, a separate report was requested for each location. If the company operated in two or more distinct lines of manufacturing at the same location, a separate report was requested for each activity.

An establishment not in operation for any portion of the year was requested to return the report form with the proper notation in the "Operational Status" section of the form. In addition, the establishment was requested to report data on any employees, capital expenditures, inventories, or shipments from inventories during the year.

PAYROLL

This item includes the gross earnings of all employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments paid in the calendar year. Respondents were told they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax. It includes all forms of compensation, such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' social security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of corporations; it excludes payments to proprietors or partners of unincorporated concerns. Also excluded are payments to members of Armed Forces and pensioners carried on the active payrolls of manufacturing establishments.

The census definition of payrolls is identical to that recommended to all Federal statistical agencies by the Office of Management and Budget. It should be noted that this definition does not include employers' social security contributions or other nonpayroll labor costs, such as employees' pension plans, group insurance premiums, and workers' compensation.

The ASM provides estimates of employers' total supplemental labor costs (those required by Federal and state laws and those incurred voluntarily or as part of collective bargaining agreements).

PRODUCT CODES AND CLASSES OF PRODUCTS

NAICS United States industries are identified by a six-digit code, in contrast to the four-digit SIC code. The longer code accommodates the large number of sectors and allows more flexibility in designing subsectors. Each

product or service is assigned a ten-digit code. The product coding structure represents an extension by the Census Bureau of the six-digit industry classifications of the manufacturing and mining sectors. The classification system operates so that the industrial coverage is progressively narrower with the successive addition of digits. This is illustrated as follows:

NAICS level	NAICS code	Description
Industry	33461	Manufacturing and reproduction of magnetic and optical media
U.S. industry	334612	Reproduction of software
Product class	3346120	Prerecorded compact disc (except software), tape, and record reproducing
BLS link code	3346120X	
Product code	3346120XXX	

As in previous censuses, data were collected for most industries on the quantity and value of individual products shipped. In the 1997 census program, information was collected on the output of almost 10,000 individual product items.

In the new system, there are about 1,500 product classes (seven-digit codes), about 6,000 census products (ten-digit codes), and an additional 3,700 CIR products (ten-digit codes). The ten-digit products are considered the primary products of the industry with the same first six digits.

The list of products for which separate information was collected was prepared after consultation with industry and government representatives. Comparability with previous figures was given considerable weight in the selection of product categories so that comparable 1992 information is presented for most products.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if quantity was not significant or could not be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected.

Shipments include both commercial shipments and transfers of products to other plants of the same company. For industries in which a considerable portion of the total shipments is transferred to other plants of the same company, separate information on interplant transfers also was collected. Moreover, for products that are used to a large degree within the same establishment as materials or components in the fabrication of other products, total production and often consumption of the item within the plant (quantity produced and consumed) was collected. Typically, the information on production also was collected for products for which there are significant differences between total production and shipments in a given year because of wide fluctuations in finished goods inventories. Other measures of output of products with long production cycles were used as appropriate and feasible.

PRIMARY PRODUCT CLASS CODE

This file presents selected statistics for establishments according to their degree of specialization in products primary to their industry. This field contains either the six-digit North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) industry code corresponding to all establishments in the industry, or the seven-digit NAICS product class code for all establishments within the industry that are specialized in a particular product class. Product class specialization is determined by evaluating the ratio of the largest primary product class shipments to total product shipments (primary plus secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishment.

PRODUCTION-WORKER HOURS

This item covers hours worked or paid for at the plant, including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave.

QUANTITY OF ELECTRIC ENERGY CONSUMED FOR HEAT AND POWER

Data on the cost of purchased electric energy were collected on all census forms. However, data on the quantity of purchased electric energy were collected only on the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) form. In addition, information is collected on the quantity of electric energy generated by the establishment and the quantity of electric energy sold or transferred to other plants of the same company.

RENTAL PAYMENTS

Total rental payments are collected on all census forms. However, the breakdown between rental payments for buildings and other structures and rental payments for machinery and equipment is collected only on the ASM forms. This item includes rental payments for the use of all items for which depreciation reserves would be maintained if they were owned by the establishment, e.g., structures and buildings, and production, office, and transportation equipment. Excluded are royalties and other payments for the use of intangibles and depletable assets and land rents where separable.

When an establishment of a multiestablishment company was charged rent by another part of the same company for the use of assets owned by the company, it was instructed to exclude that cost from rental payments. However, the book value (original cost) of these company-owned assets was to be reported as assets of the establishment at the end of the year.

If there were assets at an establishment rented from another company and the rents were paid centrally by the head office of the establishment, the company was instructed to report these rental payments as if they were paid directly by the establishment.

RETIREMENTS OF DEPRECIABLE ASSETS

Included in this item is the gross value of assets sold, retired, scrapped, destroyed, etc., during the calendar year. When a complete operation or establishment changed ownership, the respondent was instructed to report the value of the assets sold at the original cost as recorded in the books of the seller. The respondent also was requested to report retirements of equipment or structures owned by a parent company that the establishment was using as if it were a tenant.

TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES (NEW AND USED)

For establishments in operation and any known plants under construction, manufacturers were asked to report their new and used expenditures for (1) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments and (2) machinery and equipment used for replacement and additions to plant capacity if they were of the type for which depreciation accounts were ordinarily maintained.

Totals for expenditures include the costs of assets leased from nonmanufacturing concerns through capital leases. New facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations are excluded. Also excluded are expenditures for land and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses.

For any equipment or structure transferred for the use of the reporting establishment by the parent company or one of its subsidiaries, the value at which it was transferred to the establishment was to be reported. If an establishment changed ownership during the year, the cost of the fixed assets (building and equipment) was to be reported.

VALUE ADDED

This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments (products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered). The result of this calculation is adjusted by the addition of value added by merchandising operations (i.e., the difference between the sales value and the cost of merchandise sold without further manufacture, processing, or assembly) plus the net change in finished goods and work-in-process between the beginning and end-of-year inventories.

For those industries where value of production is collected instead of value of shipments, value added is adjusted only for the change in work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of year. For those

industries where value of work done is collected, the value added does not include an adjustment for the change in finished goods or work-in-process inventories.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the figure for value of shipments that results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

VALUE OF SHIPMENTS

This item covers the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts, such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sales of products bought and sold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from material owned by it, whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value, including not only the direct cost of production but also a reasonable proportion of “all other costs” (including company overhead) and profit.

In addition to the value for NAICS defined products, aggregates of the following categories of miscellaneous receipts are reported as part of a total establishment’s value of product shipments:

1. Reported contract work—Receipts for work or services that a plant performed for others on their materials.
2. Value of resales—Sales of products brought and sold without further manufacture, processing, or assembly.
3. Other miscellaneous receipts—Such as repair work, installation, sales of scrap, etc.

Industry primary product value of shipments represents one of the three components of value of shipments. These components are:

1. Primary products value of shipments.
2. Secondary product value of shipments.
3. Total miscellaneous receipts.

Primary product shipments is used in the calculations of industry specialization ratio and industry coverage ratio. The term “Value of primary products shipments made in this industry” is used in this publication and refers to the same data.

Duplication in Cost of Materials and Value of Shipment

The aggregate of the cost of materials and value of shipments figures for industry groups and for all manufacturing industries includes large amounts of duplication since the products of some industries are used as materials by others. This duplication results, in part, from the addition of related industries representing successive stages in the production of a finished manufactured product. Examples are the addition of flour mills to bakeries in the food group and the addition of pulp mills to paper mills in the paper and allied products group of industries. Estimates of the overall extent of this duplication indicate that the value of manufactured products exclusive of such duplication (the value of finished manufactures) tends to approximate two-thirds of the total value of products reported in the annual survey.

Duplication of products within individual industries is significant within a number of industry groups, e.g., machinery and transportation industries. These industries frequently include complete machinery and their parts. In this case, the parts made for original equipment are materials consumed for assembly plants in the same industry.

Even when no significant amount of duplication is involved, value of shipments figures are deficient as measures of the relative economic importance of individual manufacturing industries or geographic areas because of the wide variation in ratio of materials, labor, and other processing costs of value of shipments, both among industries and within the same industry.

Before 1962, cost of materials and value of shipments were not published for some industries which included considerable duplication. Since then, these data have been published for all industries at the U.S. level and beginning in 1964, for all geographic levels.

Specialization and Coverage Ratios

These items are not collected on the report forms but are derived from the data shown in Table 3. An establishment is classified in a particular industry if its shipments of primary products of that industry exceed in value its shipments of the products of any other single industry.

An establishment's shipments include those products assigned to an industry (primary products), those considered primary to other industries (secondary products), and receipts for miscellaneous activities (merchandising, contract work, resales, etc.). Specialization and coverage ratios have been developed to measure the relationship of primary product shipments to the data on shipments for the industry shown in Tables 1a through 5 and data on product shipments shown in Tables 6a and 6b.

Specialization ratio represents the ratio of primary product shipments to total product shipments (primary and secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishments classified in the industry.

Coverage ratio represents the ratio of primary products shipped by the establishments classified in the industry to the total shipments of such products that are shipped by all manufacturing establishments wherever classified.

Appendix B.

NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions

311423 DRIED AND DEHYDRATED FOOD MANUFACTURING

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in (1) drying (including freeze-dried) and/or dehydrating fruits, vegetables, and soup mixes and bouillon and/or (2) drying and/or dehydrating ingredients and packaging them with other purchased ingredients, such as rice and dry pasta.

The data published with NAICS code 311423 include the following SIC industries:

- 2034 Dehydrated fruits, vegetables, and soups (pt)
- 2099 Food preparations, n.e.c. (pt)

Appendix C.

Coverage and Methodology

MAIL/NONMAIL UNIVERSE

The manufacturing universe includes about 400,000 establishments. This number includes those industries in the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) definition of manufacturing, but not those industries leaving the manufacturing sector in the classification change. The amounts of information requested from manufacturing establishments were dependent upon a number of factors. The more important considerations were the size of the company and whether it was included in the annual survey of manufactures (ASM). The methods of obtaining information for the various subsets of the universe to arrive at the aggregate figures shown in the publication are described below:

1. Small single-establishment companies not sent a report form.

Approximately 40 percent of the manufacturing establishments were small single-establishment companies that were excused from filing a census report. Selection of these establishments was based on two factors: annual payroll and our ability to assign the correct six-digit NAICS industry classification to the establishment. For each four-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) industry code, an annual payroll cutoff was determined. These cutoffs were derived so that the establishments with payroll less than the cutoff were expected to account for no more than 3 percent of the value of shipments for the industry. Generally, all single-establishment companies with less than 5 employees were excused, while all establishments with more than 20 employees were mailed forms. Establishments below the cutoff that could not be directly assigned a six-digit NAICS code were mailed a classification report which requested information for assigning NAICS industry codes. Establishments below the cutoff that could be directly assigned a six-digit NAICS code were excused from filing any report. For below cutoff establishments, information on the physical location, payroll, and receipts was obtained from the administrative records of other Federal agencies under special arrangements that safeguarded their confidentiality.

Estimates of data for these small establishments were developed using industry averages in conjunction with the administrative information. The value of shipments and cost of materials were not distributed among specific products and materials for these

establishments but were included in the product and material “not specified by kind” (nsc) categories.

The industry classification codes included in the administrative-record files were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. As a result, an indeterminate number of establishments were erroneously coded to a four-digit SIC industry and then erroneously re-coded to a six-digit NAICS industry. This was especially true whenever there was a relatively fine line of demarcation between industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity.

Sometimes the administrative-record cases had only two- or three-digit SIC group classification codes available in the files. For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, these establishments were sent a separate classification form, which requested information on the products and services of the establishment. This form was used to code many of these establishments to the appropriate six-digit NAICS level. Establishments that did not return the classification form were coded later to those six-digit NAICS industries identified as “All other” industries within the given subsector.

As a result of these situations, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified by industry. However, such possible misclassification has no significant effect on the statistics other than on the number of companies and establishments.

The total establishment count for individual industries should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the count of total number of establishments.

2. Establishments sent a report form.

The establishments covered in the mail canvass were divided into three groups:

- a. ASM sample establishments.

This group accounts for approximately 15 percent of all manufacturing establishments. The ASM panel covers all the units of large manufacturing establishments as well as a sample of the medium and smaller establishments. The probability of selection was proportionate to size. For more information, see the Description of the ASM Survey Sample.

In an economic census year, the ASM report form (MA-1000) replaces the first page of the regular census form for those establishments included in the ASM. In addition to information on employment, payroll, and other items normally requested on the regular census form, establishments in the ASM sample were requested to supply additional information on gross book value of assets and capital expenditures. ASM establishments were also requested to provide information on retirements, depreciation, rental payments, and supplemental labor costs. For establishments not included in the ASM, these additional items were estimated using relationships observed in the ASM establishment data. The census statistics for these variables are a sum of the ASM establishment data and the estimated data for non-ASM establishments. ASM establishments were also requested to provide information for selected purchased services. The census statistics for the purchased service items were derived solely from the ASM establishments. See Appendix A, Explanation of Terms for an explanation of these items. The census part of the report form is 1 of 220 versions containing product, material, and special inquiries. The diversity of manufacturing activities necessitated the use of this many forms to canvass the 480 manufacturing industries. Each form was developed for a group of related industries.

Appearing on each form was a list of products primary to the group of related industries as well as secondary products and miscellaneous services that establishments classified in these industries were likely to perform. Respondents were requested to identify the products, the value of each product, and, in many cases, the quantity of the product shipped during the survey year. Space also was provided for the respondent to describe products not specifically identified on the form.

The report form also contained a materials-consumed inquiry which varied from form to form depending on the industries being canvassed. The respondents were asked to review a list of materials generally used in their production processes. From this list, each establishment was requested to identify those materials consumed during the survey year, the cost of each, and, in certain cases, the quantity consumed. Once again, space was provided for the respondent to describe significant materials not identified on the form.

A wide variety of special inquiries was included to measure activities peculiar to a given industry, such as operations performed and equipment used.

b. Large and medium establishments (non-ASM).

Approximately 30 percent of all manufacturing establishments were included in this group. A variable cutoff, based on administrative-record payroll data and determined on an industry-by-industry basis, was used to select those establishments that were to receive 1 of the 220 economic census – manufacturing regular forms. The first page, requesting establishment data for items such as employment and payroll, was standard but did not contain the detailed statistics included on the ASM form. The product, material, and special inquiry sections supplied were based on the historical industry classification of the establishment.

c. Small single-establishment companies (non-ASM).

This group includes approximately 15 percent of all manufacturing establishments. For those industries where application of the variable cutoff for administrative-record cases resulted in a large number of small establishments being included in the mail canvass, an abbreviated or short form was used. These establishments received 1 of the 31 versions of the short form, which requested summary product and material data and totals but no details on employment, payroll, cost of materials, inventories, and capital expenditures.

Use of the short form has no adverse effect on published totals for the industry statistics because the same data were collected on the short form as on the long form. However, detailed information on products and materials consumed was not collected on the short form; thus, its use would increase the value of the nsk categories.

INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION OF ESTABLISHMENTS

Each of the establishments covered in the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing was classified in 1 of 480 industries (473 manufacturing industries and 7 former manufacturing industries) in accordance with the industry definitions in the 1997 NAICS Manual. This is the first edition of the NAICS Manual and it is a major change from the 1987 SIC Manual that was used previously. Appendix A of the 1997 NAICS Manual notes the comparability between the 1987 SIC and 1997 NAICS classification systems. When applicable, Appendix G of this report shows the product class and product comparability between the two systems for data in this report.

In the NAICS system, an industry is generally defined as a group of establishments that have similar production processes. To the extent practical, the system uses supply-based or production-oriented concepts in defining industries. The resulting group of establishments must be significant in terms of number, value added by manufacture, value of shipments, and number of employees.

The coding system works in such a way that the definitions progressively become narrower with successive additions of numerical digits. In the manufacturing sector for 1997, there are 21 subsectors (three-digit NAICS), 86 industry groups (four-digit NAICS), 184 NAICS industries (five-digit NAICS) that are comparable with Canadian and Mexican classification, and 473 U.S. industries (six-digit NAICS). This represents an expansion of the four-digit SIC-based U.S. industries from 459 in 1987. Product classes and products of the manufacturing industries have been assigned codes based on the industry from which they originate. In the new system, there are about 1,500 product classes (seven-digit codes), about 6,000 census products, and an additional 3,700 CIR products (ten-digit codes). The ten-digit products are considered the primary products of the industry with the same first six digits. These counts do not include the seven former manufacturing industries that are included in the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing.

For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, all establishments were classified in particular industries based on the products they produced. If an establishment made products of more than one industry, it was classified in the industry with the largest product value. For 1997, there were no “resistance rules” or “frozen industries.”

In ASM years, establishments included in the ASM sample with certainty weights are reclassified by industry only if the change in the primary activity from the prior year is significant or if the change has occurred for 2 successive years. This procedure prevents reclassification when there are minor shifts in product mix.

In ASM years, establishments included in the ASM sample with noncertainty weight are not shifted from one industry classification to another. They are retained in the industry where they were classified in the base census year. However, in the following census year, these ASM plants are allowed to shift from one industry to another.

The results of these rules covering the switching of plants from one industry classification to another are that some industries comprise different mixes of establishments in different survey years. Hence, comparisons between prior-year and current-year published totals, particularly at the six-digit NAICS level, should be viewed with caution. This is particularly true for the comparison between the data shown for a census year versus the data shown for the previous ASM year.

As previously noted, the small establishments that may have been misclassified by industry are usually administrative-record cases whose industry codes were assigned on the basis of incomplete descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. Such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than on the number of companies and establishments.

Establishments frequently make products classified both in their industry (primary products) and other industries (secondary products). Industry statistics (employment, payroll, value added by manufacture, value of shipments, etc.) reflect the activities of the establishments which may make both primary and secondary products. Product statistics, however, represent the output of all establishments without regard for the classification of the producing establishment. For this reason, when relating the industry statistics, especially the value of shipments, to the product statistics, the composition of the industry’s output should be considered.

The extent to which industry and product statistics may be matched with each other is measured by the primary product specialization ratio and the coverage ratio. The primary product specialization ratio is the proportion of industry shipments accounted for by the primary products of establishments classified in the industry. The coverage ratio is the proportion of product shipments accounted for by establishments classified in the industry.

ESTABLISHMENT BASIS OF REPORTING

The economic census – manufacturing is conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each location or establishment. The ASM also is conducted on an establishment basis, but separate reports are filed for just those establishments selected in the sample. Companies engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location are requested to submit separate reports if the plant records permit such a separation and if the activities are substantial in size.

In 1997, as in earlier years, a minimum size limit was set for inclusion of establishments in the census. All establishments employing one person or more at any time during the census year are included. The same size limitation has applied since 1947 in censuses and annual surveys of manufactures. In the 1939 and earlier censuses, establishments with less than \$5,000 value of products were excluded. The change in the minimum size limit in 1947 does not appreciably affect the historical comparability of the census figures except for data on number of establishments for a few industries.

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing excludes data for central administrative offices (CAOs). These would include separately operated administrative offices, warehouses, garages, and other auxiliary units that service manufacturing establishments of the same company. These data are published in a separate report series.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASM SURVEY SAMPLE

The annual survey of manufactures (ASM) sample is drawn for the second survey year after a census. The most recent sample was drawn for the 1994 survey year based on the 1992 Census of Manufactures. This sample will be in place through the 1998 ASM.

In 1992, there were approximately 370,000 individual manufacturing establishments. For sample efficiency and cost considerations, the 1992 manufacturing population was partitioned into two components for developing estimates within the ASM; a mail stratum and a nonmail stratum.

Mail stratum. The mail stratum of the survey is comprised of larger single-location manufacturing companies and all manufacturing establishments of multiunit companies (companies that operate at more than one physical location). Approximately 230,000 of the 370,000 establishments in the 1992 census were assigned to the mail stratum. On an annual basis, the mail stratum is supplemented with larger, newly active single-location companies identified from a list provided by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and new manufacturing locations of multiunit companies identified from the Census Bureau's Company Organization Survey (COS).

For the 1994 survey, a new sample of approximately 58,000 individual establishments was selected from the mail stratum assembled from the 1992 census. Supplemental samples representing both 1993 and 1994 births (newly active establishments that were not included in the 1992 census) were also selected. Establishments selected for the sample are mailed an ASM survey questionnaire for each year through 1998.

The 1994-98 ASM sample design is similar to the one used since 1984. Companies in the 1992 Census of Manufactures with manufacturing shipments of at least \$500 million were defined as company certainties. For these large companies, each manufacturing establishment is included in the mail sample. For the 1994-98 sample, there are approximately 650 certainty companies collectively accounting for over 18,000 establishments.

For the remaining portion of the mail component of the survey, the establishment was defined as the sample unit. All establishments with 250 employees or more were defined as employment certainties. In addition, all establishments producing products in SIC 3571 (Electronic Computers) were defined as certainties. Across these three arbitrary certainty classes, there were approximately 25,000 establishments included in the sample with certainty. Collectively, these certainty establishments accounted for approximately 80 percent of the total value of shipments in the 1992 Census of Manufactures.

Smaller establishments in the remaining portion of the mail stratum were sampled with probabilities ranging from .02 to 1.00. The initial probabilities of selection assigned to these establishments were proportionate to a measure-of-size determined for each establishment. The measure-of-size was a function of the establishment's 1992 industry classification, its 1992 product class data, and the historical variability of the year-to-year estimates of the product class estimates. For each product class (1,755) and four-digit industry (459), a desired reliability

constraint was specified. Using a technique developed by Dr. James R. Chromy of the Research Triangle Institute, the initial establishment probabilities were optimized such that the expected sample satisfied all industry and product class reliability constraints while the sample size was minimized. This technique reduces the likelihood of selecting nonrepresentative samples for individual product classes or industries.

This method of assigning probabilities based on product class shipments is motivated by our primary desire to produce reliable estimates of both product class and industry shipments. The high correlation between shipments and employment, value-added, and other general statistics assures that these variables will also be well represented by the sample. The actual sample selection procedure uses an independent chance of selection method (Poisson sampling) which permits us to prevent small establishments from being selected in consecutive samples without introducing a bias into the survey estimates.

Nonmail component. The initial nonmail component of the survey was comprised of approximately 140,000 small, single-establishment companies that were tabulated as administrative records in the 1992 Census of Manufactures. The nonmail stratum is also supplemented annually using the list of newly active single-location companies provided by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and payroll cutoffs. Companies with payroll below the payroll cutoff are added to the nonmail stratum. For this portion of the population, sampling is not used. The data for this group are estimated based on selected information obtained annually from the administrative records of the IRS and Social Security Administration (SSA). This administrative information, which includes payroll, total employment, industry classification, and physical location, is obtained under conditions which safeguard the confidentiality of both tax and census records.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASM ESTIMATING PROCEDURE

Most of the ASM estimates derived for the mail stratum are computed using a difference estimator. At the establishment level, there is a strong correlation between the current-year data values and the corresponding 1992 (base) data values. Therefore, within the mailed stratum, for each item at each level of aggregation, an estimate of the "difference" between the current year and the base year is computed from sample cases and added to the corresponding base-year values. For the 1993-1997 ASM estimates, the 1992 Census of Manufactures values serve as the base year. For the 1998 ASM, the base will be updated to be the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing.

Due to the positive year-to-year correlation, estimates derived using this methodology are generally more reliable than comparable estimates developed from the current sample data alone. Estimates for the capital expenditures variables are not generated using the difference

estimator because the year-to-year correlations are considerably weaker. The standard linear estimator is used for these variables.

For the nonmail stratum, estimates for payroll and employment are directly tabulated from the administrative-record data provided by IRS and SSA. Estimates of data other than payroll and employment are developed from industry averages. Although the nonmail stratum contains approximately 170,000 individual establishments in 1994, it accounts for less than 2 percent of the estimate for total value of shipments at the total manufacturing level.

Corresponding estimates for the mail and nonmail components are combined to produce the estimates included in this publication.

QUALIFICATIONS OF THE ASM DATA

The estimates developed from the sample are apt to differ somewhat from the results of a survey covering all companies in the sample lists but otherwise conducted under essentially the same conditions as the actual sample survey. The estimates of the magnitude of the sampling errors (the difference between the estimates obtained and the results theoretically obtained from a comparable, complete-coverage survey) are provided by the standard errors of estimates.

The particular sample selected for the ASM is one of many similar probability samples that, by chance, might have been selected under the same specifications. Each of the possible samples would yield somewhat different sets of results, and the standard errors are measures of the variation of all the possible sample estimates around the theoretically comparable, complete-coverage values.

Estimates of the standard errors have been computed from the sample data for selected ASM statistics in this report. They are represented in the form of relative standard errors (the standard errors divided by the estimated values to which they refer).

In conjunction with its associated estimate, the relative standard error may be used to define confidence intervals (ranges that would include the comparable, complete-coverage value for specified percentages of all the possible samples).

The complete-coverage value would be included in the range:

From one standard error below to one standard error above the derived estimate for about two-thirds of all possible samples.

From two standard errors below to two standard errors above the derived estimate for about 19 out of 20 of all possible samples.

From three standard errors below to three standard errors above the derived estimate for nearly all samples.

An inference that the comparable, complete-survey result would be within the indicated ranges would be correct in approximately the relative frequencies shown. Those proportions, therefore, may be interpreted as defining the confidence that the estimates from a particular sample would differ from complete-coverage results by as much as one, two, or three standard errors, respectively.

For example, suppose an estimated total is shown at 50,000 with an associated relative standard error of 2 percent, that is, a standard error of 1,000 (2 percent of 50,000). There is approximately 67 percent confidence that the interval 49,000 to 51,000 includes the complete-coverage total, about 95 percent confidence that the interval 48,000 to 52,000 includes the complete-coverage total, and almost certain confidence that the interval 47,000 to 53,000 includes the complete-coverage total.

In addition to the sample errors, the estimates are subject to various response and operational errors: errors of collection, reporting, coding, transcription, imputation for nonresponse, etc. These operational errors also would occur if a complete canvass were to be conducted under the same conditions as the survey. Explicit measures of their effects generally are not available. However, it is believed that most of the important operational errors were detected and corrected during the Census Bureau's review of the data for reasonableness and consistency. The small operational errors usually remain. To some extent, they are compensating in the aggregated totals shown. When important operational errors were detected too late to correct the estimates, the data were suppressed or were specifically qualified in the tables.

As derived, the estimated standard errors included part of the effect of the operational errors. The total errors, which depend upon the joint effect of the sampling and operational errors, are usually of the order of size indicated by the standard error, or moderately higher. However, for particular estimates, the total error may considerably exceed the standard errors shown. Any figures shown in the tables in this publication having an associated standard error exceeding 15 percent may be combined with higher level totals, creating a broader aggregate, which then may be of acceptable reliability.

DATA FROM THE CURRENT INDUSTRIAL REPORTS (CIR)

The CIR program provides product statistics for selected manufacturing industries at the U.S. level annually and, in some cases, monthly and/or quarterly. When detail product data are collected in the CIR, they are not also collected in the census. However, the annual CIR data are included in the census Product Summary report.

The CIR program uses a unified data collection, processing, and publication system. The Census Bureau updates the survey panels for most reports annually and reconciles the estimates to the results of the broader-based annual survey of manufactures and the economic

census – manufacturing. The economic census – manufacturing provides a complete list of all producers of the products covered by the CIR program and serves as the primary source for CIR sampling. Where a small number of producers exist, CIR surveys cover all known producers of a product. However, when the number of producers is large, cutoff and random sampling techniques are used. Surveys are continually reviewed and modified to provide the most up-to-date information on products produced. While the CIR program includes both mandatory and voluntary surveys, the annual data are mandatory.

DUPLICATION IN COST OF MATERIALS AND VALUE OF SHIPMENTS

Data for cost of materials and value of shipments include varying amounts of duplication, especially at higher levels of aggregation. This is because the products of one establishment may be the materials of another. The value added statistics avoid this duplication and are, for most purposes, the best measure for comparing the relative economic importance of industries and geographic areas.

VALUE OF INDUSTRY SHIPMENTS COMPARED WITH VALUE OF PRODUCT SHIPMENTS

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing shows value of shipments data for industries and products. In the industry statistics tables and files, these data represent the total value of shipments of all establishments classified in a particular industry. The data include the shipments of the products classified in the industry (primary to the industry), products classified in other industries (secondary to the industry), and miscellaneous receipts (repair work, sale of scrap, research and development, installation receipts, and resales). Value of product shipments shown in the products statistics tables and files represent the total value of all products shipped that are classified as primary to an industry regardless of the classification of the producing establishment.

Appendix D. Geographic Notes

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix E. Metropolitan Areas

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix F. Footnotes for Products Statistics and Materials Consumed by Kind

Not applicable for this report.

Fluid Milk Manufacturing

1997

Issued August 1999

EC97M-3115A

1997 Economic Census

Manufacturing

Industry Series



U S C E N S U S B U R E A U

Helping You Make Informed Decisions

U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The staff of the Manufacturing and Construction Division prepared this report. **Judy M. Dodds**, Assistant Chief for Census and Related Programs, was responsible for the overall planning, management, and coordination. **Kenneth Hansen**, Chief, Manufactured Durables Branch, assisted by **Mike Brown**, **Renee Coley**, **Raphael Corrado**, and **Milbren Thomas**, Section Chiefs, **Michael Zampogna**, Former Chief, Manufactured Nondurables Branch, assisted by **Allen Foreman**, **Robert Miller**, **Robert Reinard**, and **Nat Shelton**, Section Chiefs, and **Tom Lee**, **Robert Rosati**, and **Tom Flood**, Special Assistants, performed the planning and implementation. **Stephanie Angel**, **Brian Appert**, **Stanis Batton**, **Carol Beasley**, **Chris Blackburn**, **Larry Blumberg**, **Vera Harris-Bourne**, **Brenda Campbell**, **Suzanne Conard**, **Vance Davis**, **Mary Ellickson**, **Matt Gaines**, **Merry Glascoe**, **Kay Hanks**, **Karen Harshbarger**, **Nancy Higgins**, **James Hinckley**, **Walter Hunter**, **Jim Jamski**, **Evelyn Jordan**, **Robert Lee**, **John Linehan**, **Paul Marck**, **Keith McKenzie**, **Philippe Morris**, **Joanna Nguyen**, **Betty Pannell**, **Joyce Pomeroy**, **Venita Powell**, **Cynthia Ramsey**, **Chris Savage**, **Arona Stovall**, **Sue Sundermann**, **Thanos Theodoropoulos**, **Dora Thomas**, **Ann Truffa**, **Ronanne Vinson**, **Keeley Voor**, **Denneth Wallace**, **Tempie Whittington**, **Lissene Witt**, and **Mike Yamaner** provided primary staff assistance.

Brian Greenberg, Assistant Chief for Research and Methodology Programs, assisted by **Stacey Cole**, Chief, Manufacturing Programs Methodology Branch, and **Robert Struble**, Section Chief, provided the mathematical and statistical techniques as well as the coverage operations. **Jeffrey Dalzell** and **Cathy Ritenour** provided primary staff assistance.

Mendel D. Gayle, Chief, Forms, Publications, and Customer Services Branch, assisted by **Julius Smith Jr.** and **Baruti Taylor**, Section Chiefs, performed overall

coordination of the publication process. **Kim Credito**, **Patrick Duck**, **Chip Murph**, **Wanda Sledd**, and **Veronica White** provided primary staff assistance.

The Economic Planning and Coordination Division, **Lawrence A. Blum**, Assistant Chief for Collection Activities and **Shirin A. Ahmed**, Assistant Chief for Post-Collection Processing, assisted by **Dennis Shoemaker**, Chief, Post-Collection Census Processing Branch, **Brandy Yarbrough**, Section Chief, **Sheila Proudfoot**, **Richard Williamson**, **Andrew W. Hait**, and **Jennifer E. Lins**, was responsible for developing the systems and procedures for data collection, editing, review, correction and dissemination

The staff of the National Processing Center, **Judith N. Petty**, Chief, performed mailout preparation and receipt operations, clerical and analytical review activities, data keying, and geocoding review.

The Geography Division staff developed geographic coding procedures and associated computer programs.

The Economic Statistical Methods and Programming Division, **Charles P. Pautler Jr.**, Chief, developed and coordinated the computer processing systems. **Martin S. Harahush**, Assistant Chief for Quinquennial Programs, assisted by **Barbara Lambert** and **Christina Arledge** were responsible for design and implementation of the computer systems. **Gary T. Sheridan**, Chief, Manufacturing and Construction Branch, **Lori A. Guido** and **Roy A. Smith**, Section Chiefs, supervised the preparation of the computer programs.

Computer Services Division, **Debra Williams**, Chief, performed the computer processing.

The staff of the Administrative and Customer Services Division, **Walter C. Odom**, Chief, performed planning, design, composition, editorial review, and printing planning and procurement for publications, Internet products, and report forms. **Cynthia G. Brooks** provided publication coordination and editing.

Fluid Milk Manufacturing

1997

Issued August 1999

EC97M-3115A

1997 Economic Census

Manufacturing

Industry Series



U.S. Department of Commerce

William M. Daley,

Secretary

Robert L. Mallett,

Deputy Secretary

Economics

and Statistics

Administration

Robert J. Shapiro,

Under Secretary for

Economic Affairs

U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Kenneth Prewitt,

Director



**Economics
and Statistics
Administration**

Robert J. Shapiro,
Under Secretary
for Economic Affairs



U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Kenneth Prewitt,
Director

William G. Barron,
Deputy Director

Paula J. Schneider,
Principal Associate Director
for Programs

Frederick T. Knickerbocker,
Associate Director
for Economic Programs

Thomas L. Mesenbourg,
Assistant Director
for Economic Programs

William G. Bostic Jr.,
Chief, Manufacturing
and Construction Division

CONTENTS

Introduction to the Economic Census	1
Manufacturing	5

TABLES

1. Industry Statistics on NAICS Basis With Distribution Among 1987 SIC-Based Industries: 1997	7
2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1997	7
3. Detailed Statistics by Industry: 1997	8
4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size: 1997.....	9
5. Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1997	9
6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992.....	10
6b. Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992 .	11
7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1997 and 1992.....	13

APPENDIXES

A. Explanation of Terms	A-1
B. NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions	B-1
C. Coverage and Methodology.....	C-1
D. Geographic Notes	--
E. Metropolitan Areas	--
F. Footnotes for Products Statistics and Materials Consumed by Kind	--
G. Comparability of Product Classes and Product Codes: 1997 to 1992.....	G-1

-- Not applicable for this report.

Introduction to the Economic Census

PURPOSES AND USES OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUS

The economic census is the major source of facts about the structure and functioning of the Nation's economy. It provides essential information for government, business, industry, and the general public. Title 13 of the United States Code (Sections 131, 191, and 224) directs the Census Bureau to take the economic census every 5 years, covering years ending in 2 and 7.

The economic census furnishes an important part of the framework for such composite measures as the gross domestic product estimates, input/output measures, production and price indexes, and other statistical series that measure short-term changes in economic conditions. Specific uses of economic census data include the following:

- Policymaking agencies of the Federal Government use the data to monitor economic activity and assess the effectiveness of policies.
- State and local governments use the data to assess business activities and tax bases within their jurisdictions and to develop programs to attract business.
- Trade associations study trends in their own and competing industries, which allows them to keep their members informed of market changes.
- Individual businesses use the data to locate potential markets and to analyze their own production and sales performance relative to industry or area averages.

ALL-NEW INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATIONS

Data from the 1997 Economic Census are published primarily on the basis of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), unlike earlier censuses, which were published according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS is in the process of being adopted in the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Most economic census reports cover one of the following NAICS sectors:

21	Mining
22	Utilities
23	Construction
31-33	Manufacturing
42	Wholesale Trade
44-45	Retail Trade
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing
51	Information

52	Finance and Insurance
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises
56	Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services
61	Educational Services
62	Health Care and Social Assistance
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation
72	Accommodation and Foodservices
81	Other Services (except Public Administration)

(Not listed above are the Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting sector (NAICS 11), partially covered by the census of agriculture conducted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the Public Administration sector (NAICS 92), covered by the census of governments conducted by the Census Bureau.)

The 20 NAICS sectors are subdivided into 96 subsectors (three-digit codes), 313 industry groups (four-digit codes), and, as implemented in the United States, 1170 industries (five- and six-digit codes).

RELATIONSHIP TO SIC

While many of the individual NAICS industries correspond directly to industries as defined under the SIC system, most of the higher level groupings do not. Particular care should be taken in comparing data for retail trade, wholesale trade, and manufacturing, which are sector titles used in both NAICS and SIC, but cover somewhat different groups of industries. The industry definitions discuss the relationships between NAICS and SIC industries. Where changes are significant, it will not be possible to construct time series that include data for points both before and after 1997.

For 1997, data for auxiliary establishments (those functioning primarily to manage, service, or support the activities of their company's operating establishments, such as a central administrative office or warehouse) will not be included in the sector-specific reports. These data will be published separately.

GEOGRAPHIC AREA CODING

Accurate and complete information on the physical location of each establishment is required to tabulate the census data for the states, metropolitan areas (MAs), counties, parishes, and corporate municipalities including cities, towns, villages, and boroughs. Respondents were

required to report their physical location (street address, municipality, county, and state) if it differed from their mailing address. For establishments not surveyed by mail (and those single-establishment companies that did not provide acceptable information on physical location), location information from Internal Revenue Service tax forms is used as a basis for coding.

BASIS OF REPORTING

The economic census is conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each store, factory, shop, or other location. Each establishment is assigned a separate industry classification based on its primary activity and not that of its parent company.

DOLLAR VALUES

All dollar values presented are expressed in current dollars; i.e., 1997 data are expressed in 1997 dollars, and 1992 data, in 1992 dollars. Consequently, when making comparisons with prior years, users of the data should consider the changes in prices that have occurred.

All dollar values are shown in thousands of dollars.

AVAILABILITY OF ADDITIONAL DATA

Reports in Print and Electronic Media

All results of the 1997 Economic Census are available on the Census Bureau Internet site (www.census.gov) and on compact discs (CD-ROM) for sale by the Census Bureau. Unlike previous censuses, only selected highlights are published in printed reports. For more information, including a description of electronic and printed reports being issued, see the Internet site, or write to U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-8300, or call Customer Services at 301-457-4100.

Special Tabulations

Special tabulations of data collected in the 1997 Economic Census may be obtained, depending on availability of time and personnel, in electronic or tabular form. The data will be summaries subject to the same rules prohibiting disclosure of confidential information (including name, address, kind of business, or other data for individual business establishments or companies) that govern the regular publications.

Special tabulations are prepared on a cost basis. A request for a cost estimate, as well as exact specifications on the type and format of the data to be provided, should be directed to the Chief of the division named below, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-8300. To discuss a special tabulation before submitting specifications, call the appropriate division:

Manufacturing and Construction Division 301-457-4673
Service Sector Statistics Division 301-457-2668

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The economic census has been taken as an integrated program at 5-year intervals since 1967 and before that for 1954, 1958, and 1963. Prior to that time, individual components of the economic census were taken separately at varying intervals.

The economic census traces its beginnings to the 1810 Decennial Census, when questions on manufacturing were included with those for population. Coverage of economic activities was expanded for the 1840 Decennial Census and subsequent censuses to include mining and some commercial activities. The 1905 Manufactures Census was the first time a census was taken apart from the regular decennial population census. Censuses covering retail and wholesale trade and construction industries were added in 1930, as were some covering service trades in 1933. Censuses of construction, manufacturing, and the other business service censuses were suspended during World War II.

The 1954 Economic Census was the first census to be fully integrated: providing comparable census data across economic sectors, using consistent time periods, concepts, definitions, classifications, and reporting units. It was the first census to be taken by mail, using lists of firms provided by the administrative records of other Federal agencies. Since 1963, administrative records also have been used to provide basic statistics for very small firms, reducing or eliminating the need to send them census questionnaires.

The range of industries covered in the economic censuses expanded between 1967 and 1992. The census of construction industries began on a regular basis in 1967, and the scope of service industries, introduced in 1933, was broadened in 1967, 1977, and 1987. While a few transportation industries were covered as early as 1963, it was not until 1992 that the census broadened to include all of transportation, communications, and utilities. Also new for 1992 was coverage of financial, insurance, and real estate industries. With these additions, the economic census and the separate census of governments and census of agriculture collectively covered roughly 98 percent of all economic activity.

Printed statistical reports from the 1992 and earlier censuses provide historical figures for the study of long-term time series and are available in some large libraries. All of the census reports printed since 1967 are still available for sale on microfiche from the Census Bureau. CD-ROMs issued from the 1987 and 1992 Economic Censuses contain databases including nearly all data published in print, plus additional statistics, such as ZIP Code statistics, published only on CD-ROM.

SOURCES FOR MORE INFORMATION

More information about the scope, coverage, classification system, data items, and publications for each of the economic censuses and related surveys is published in the *Guide to the 1997 Economic Census and Related Statistics* at www.census.gov/econguide. More information on the methodology, procedures, and history of the censuses will be published in the *History of the 1997 Economic Census* at www.census.gov/econ/www/history.html.

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

The following abbreviations and symbols are used with the 1997 Economic Census data:

A	Standard error of 100 percent or more.
D	Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual companies; data are included in higher level totals.
F	Exceeds 100 percent because data include establishments with payroll exceeding revenue.
N	Not available or not comparable.
Q	Revenue not collected at this level of detail for multiestablishment firms.
S	Withheld because estimates did not meet publication standards.

V	Represents less than 50 vehicles or .05 percent.
X	Not applicable.
Y	Disclosure withheld because of insufficient coverage of merchandise lines.
Z	Less than half the unit shown.
a	0 to 19 employees.
b	20 to 99 employees.
c	100 to 249 employees.
e	250 to 499 employees.
f	500 to 999 employees.
g	1,000 to 2,499 employees.
h	2,500 to 4,999 employees.
i	5,000 to 9,999 employees.
j	10,000 to 24,999 employees.
k	25,000 to 49,999 employees.
l	50,000 to 99,999 employees.
m	100,000 employees or more.
p	10 to 19 percent estimated.
q	20 to 29 percent estimated.
r	Revised.
s	Sampling error exceeds 40 percent.
nec	Not elsewhere classified.
nsk	Not specified by kind.
–	Represents zero (page image/print only).
(CC)	Consolidated city.
(IC)	Independent city.

This page is intentionally blank.

Manufacturing

SCOPE

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing covers all manufacturing establishments with one or more paid employees. Manufacturing is defined as the mechanical, physical, or chemical transformation of materials or substances into new products. The assembly of components into new products is also considered manufacturing, except when it is appropriately classified as construction.

Establishments in the manufacturing sector are often described as plants, factories, or mills and typically use power-driven machines and materials-handling equipment. Also included in the manufacturing sector are some establishments that make products by hand, like custom tailors and the makers of custom draperies. While manufacturers typically do not sell to the public, some establishments like bakeries and candy stores that make products on the premises may be included.

GENERAL

This report, from the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, is one of a series of 480 industry reports and 51 geographic area reports, each of which provides statistics for individual industries or states, respectively. Seven of the industry reports are for industries no longer in the manufacturing sector but are included with manufacturing for the 1997 census year. Also included for this sector are General, Product, and Materials Consumed Summary reports, a special report on Concentration Ratios in Manufacturing, and data files on Location of Manufacturing Plants.

Each industry report presents data for a six-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) industry. A description of the particular NAICS industry may be found in Appendix B. These reports include such statistics as number of establishments, employment, payroll, value added by manufacture, cost of materials consumed, value of shipments, capital expenditures, etc. Explanations of these and other terms may be found in Appendix A. The industry reports also include data for states with 100 employees or more in the industry.

State reports, which include the District of Columbia, present similar statistics at the “all manufacturing” level for each state and its metropolitan areas (MAs) with 250 employees or more, and for counties, consolidated cities, and places with 500 employees or more. The state reports also include six-digit NAICS level data for industries with 100 employees or more in the state.

The General Summary report contains industry and geographic area statistics summarized in one report. It includes higher levels of aggregation than the industry and state reports, as well as revisions to the data made after the release of the industry and state reports.

The Products and Materials Consumed reports summarize the products and materials data published in the industry reports. The Product Summary report also includes data from the Current Industrial Reports (CIR) and a special table with data for products that are primary to more than one industry, which are not in the industry reports.

The Concentration Ratios report publishes data on the percentage of value of shipments accounted for by the 4-, 8-, 20-, and 50-largest companies for each manufacturing industry. Also shown in this report are Hirschmann-Herfindahl Indexes for each industry.

The Location of Manufacturing data files contain statistics on the number of establishments for the three- and six-digit NAICS industry by state, county, place, and ZIP Code by employment-size of the establishment.

GEOGRAPHIC AREAS COVERED

Statistics at the six-digit NAICS industry level are shown for states and the District of Columbia in both the state and industry reports for cells with 100 employees or more.

The state reports also include data at the “all manufacturing” level for a variety of geographies that meet the employment criteria.

Data are available for the metropolitan areas (MAs) with 250 employees or more. The term MA is a general term used to encompass all of the specifically defined metropolitan areas. A consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) is made up of two or more contiguous primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSAs) with a combined population of at least 1 million. A PMSA is a subdivision of a CMSA that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links separate from the ties to other portions of the CMSA. A metropolitan statistical area (MSA) is an integrated economic and social unit with a population of at least 50,000. An MA is made up of one or more counties meeting standards of metropolitan character. In New England, cities and towns, rather than counties, are the component geographic units. Determination of the MAs was made by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) as of June 30, 1997. The population estimates were from the 1990 Census of Population or a subsequent special

census. When applicable, the make-up of an MA is included in Appendix E. Changes to geographical boundaries are noted in Appendix D.

The state reports include data for counties with 500 employees or more. These are the primary divisions of states, except in Louisiana where they are called parishes and in Alaska where they are called boroughs and census areas. Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia have one or more places that are independent of county organizations. These places are treated as counties and places. The counties and places are defined as of January 1, 1997.

The state reports include data for places with 500 employees or more. Places are typically cities, towns, and villages. They may be incorporated municipalities, semi-independent municipalities, special economic urban areas (SEUAs), or other place equivalents.

The state reports also include data for consolidated cities with 500 employees or more. Consolidated cities are made up of separately incorporated municipalities.

COMPARABILITY OF THE 1992 AND 1997 CENSUSES

The adoption of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) has had a major impact on the comparability of data between the 1992 and 1997 censuses. Approximately half of the industries in the manufacturing sector of NAICS do not have comparable industries in the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system that was used in the past. If industries are not comparable between the two censuses, historic data are not shown. When applicable, Appendix G shows the product class and product comparability between the two systems.

While most of the change affecting the manufacturing sector was change within the sector, some industries left manufacturing and others came into manufacturing. Prominent among those leaving manufacturing are logging and portions of publishing. Prominent among the industries coming into the manufacturing sector are bakeries, candy stores where candy is made on the premises, custom tailors, makers of custom draperies, and tire retreading. Data for the industries coming into manufacturing as well as those leaving manufacturing are included in the manufacturing industry report series for 1997. However, the state and summary reports only include data for industries in the NAICS definition of manufacturing.

Another change resulting from the conversion to NAICS is that data for central administrative offices (CAOs) associated with manufacturing are not included along side the

manufacturing data. This change affects data in the state reports and the general summary.

DISCLOSURE

In accordance with Federal law governing census reports (Title 13 of the United States Code), no data are published that would disclose the operations of an individual establishment or company. However, the number of establishments classified in a specific industry or geography is not considered a disclosure, and may be released even when other information is withheld.

The disclosure analysis for the industry statistics files is based on the total value of shipments. When the total value of shipments cannot be shown without disclosing information for individual companies, the complete line is suppressed except for capital expenditures. However, the suppressed data are included in higher-level totals. A separate disclosure analysis is performed for capital expenditures that can be suppressed even though value of shipments data are published.

AVAILABILITY OF MORE FREQUENT ECONOMIC DATA

The Census Bureau conducts the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) in each of the 4 years between the economic censuses. The ASM is a probability-based sample of approximately 58,000 establishments and collects many of the same industry statistics (including employment, payroll, value of shipments, etc.) as the economic census. However, there are selected statistics not included in the ASM. Among these are the number of companies and establishments, detailed product and materials data, and substate geographic data.

In addition to the ASM, the Census Bureau conducts a Current Industrial Reports (CIR) program. The CIR publishes detailed product statistics for selected manufacturing industries at the U.S. level annually and, in some cases, monthly and/or quarterly. For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, the annual CIR data are included in the Product Summary report.

The Census Bureau also conducts the monthly Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories, and Orders (M3) program, which publishes detailed statistics for manufacturing industries at the U.S. level.

Table 1. Industry Statistics on NAICS Basis With Distribution Among 1987 SIC-Based Industries: 1997

[NAICS codes appear in bold type. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS or SIC code	Industry	Com-panies ¹	All estab-lish-ments ²	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expendi-tures (\$1,000)
				Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311511	Fluid milk mfg	405	612	58 217	1 921 494	30 347	65 596	943 601	6 311 308	15 887 841	22 212 148	428 256
202600	Fluid milk	N	612	58 217	1 921 494	30 347	65 596	943 601	6 311 308	15 887 841	22 212 148	428 256

¹For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

²Includes establishments with payroll at any time during the year.

Table 2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1997

[States that are disclosures or with less than 100 employees are not shown. For explanation of terms, see appendixes. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Industry and geographic area	E ¹	All establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expendi-tures (\$1,000)
		Total	With 20 em-ploy-ees or more	Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311511, FLUID MILK MFG												
United States	1	612	435	58 217	1 921 494	30 347	65 596	943 601	6 311 308	15 887 841	22 212 148	428 256
California	1	60	40	5 844	229 532	3 399	6 635	114 003	902 100	2 142 584	3 044 138	49 083
Connecticut	-	7	4	510	19 348	182	428	5 834	39 914	128 309	168 084	4 603
Florida	1	16	13	1 675	53 262	846	2 000	26 939	329 451	504 841	834 087	18 048
Georgia	-	8	5	574	18 588	348	779	9 978	37 829	128 086	167 969	3 114
Hawaii *	-	6	5	429	15 016	158	349	5 452	48 787	71 802	120 638	1 277
Illinois	3	25	18	1 610	66 231	1 040	2 200	35 650	240 497	679 120	920 579	13 477
Iowa	2	14	9	1 192	39 285	640	1 421	21 663	142 236	441 279	581 055	6 813
Kansas	-	4	3	346	9 512	250	454	6 630	25 814	86 217	111 362	1 957
Louisiana	1	12	10	1 279	34 457	598	1 198	12 357	108 486	274 059	386 038	5 174
Maine	-	7	3	420	13 848	205	460	8 388	32 910	96 828	130 211	10 371
Minnesota	1	32	13	1 260	44 263	635	1 303	22 075	109 801	367 851	477 762	7 354
Missouri	-	9	6	998	32 771	608	1 494	18 966	71 625	275 635	347 567	4 063
New Jersey	4	10	8	1 930	78 928	878	1 906	37 730	168 701	547 914	716 534	12 360
North Dakota	1	8	4	359	9 386	150	300	4 158	25 438	65 967	91 409	3 209
Ohio	3	25	18	2 975	89 264	1 657	3 591	53 075	499 873	748 431	1 248 789	26 291
Oklahoma	-	3	3	491	13 340	302	783	7 653	60 637	110 229	170 809	1 773
Oregon	-	18	15	1 227	38 023	653	1 282	19 913	125 441	339 295	464 317	17 935
Pennsylvania	2	50	32	3 858	132 327	1 678	3 390	53 843	331 591	865 006	1 194 937	35 897
Tennessee	5	11	8	2 408	73 921	1 028	2 412	27 128	235 307	422 547	661 529	12 271
Texas	1	29	26	3 923	122 573	1 655	3 553	41 661	347 387	1 037 787	1 385 777	31 761
Utah	-	6	5	453	13 894	234	504	6 885	58 857	128 500	187 601	5 190
Wisconsin	-	15	10	942	29 865	675	1 542	21 706	172 105	451 017	624 328	5 107

* Hawaii has no incorporated places in the sense of functioning governmental units; however, in agreement with Hawaiian law, the Bureau of the Census reports data for census designated places (CDPs) which have been designated as place equivalents. Those CDPs, only for the state of Hawaii, with 2,500 or more population are recognized.

¹Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of the figures shown: 1-10 to 19 percent; 2-20 to 29 percent; 3-30 to 39 percent; 4-40 to 49 percent; 5-50 to 59 percent; 6-60 to 69 percent; 7-70 to 79 percent; 8-80 to 89 percent; 9-90 percent or more.

Table 3. Detailed Statistics by Industry: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	Value	Item	Value
311511, FLUID MILK MFG		311511, FLUID MILK MFG—Con.	
Companies ¹	405	Value added	\$1,000.. 6 311 308
All establishments	612	Total inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 536 751
Establishments with 1 to 19 employees	177	Finished goods inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 265 021
Establishments with 20 to 99 employees	211	Work-in-process inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 24 178
Establishments with 100 employees or more	224	Materials and supplies inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 247 552
All employees	58 217	Total inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 514 666
Total compensation ²	\$1,000.. 2 498 785	Finished goods inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 252 559
Annual payroll	\$1,000.. 1 921 494	Work-in-process inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 23 641
Total fringe benefits	\$1,000.. 577 291	Materials and supplies inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 238 466
Production workers, average for year	number.. 30 347	Gross book value of total assets at beginning of year	\$1,000.. 4 330 098
Production workers on March 15	number.. 30 449	Total capital expenditures (new and used)	\$1,000.. 428 256
Production workers on May 15	number.. 30 411	Capital expenditures for buildings and other structures	
Production workers on August 15	number.. 30 334	(new and used)	\$1,000.. 100 125
Production workers on November 15	number.. 30 194	Capital expenditures for machinery and equipment (new	
Production-worker hours	1,000.. 65 596	and used)	\$1,000.. 328 131
Production-worker wages	\$1,000.. 943 601	Total retirements ²	\$1,000.. 111 074
Total cost of materials	\$1,000.. 15 887 841	Gross book value of total assets at end of year	\$1,000.. 4 647 280
Cost of materials, parts, containers, etc., consumed	\$1,000.. 13 837 508	Total depreciation during year ²	\$1,000.. 354 174
Cost of resales	\$1,000.. 1 782 963	Total rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 134 292
Cost of fuels	\$1,000.. 68 935	Buildings and other structures rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 48 905
Cost of purchased electricity	\$1,000.. 160 899	Machinery and equipment rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 85 387
Cost of contract work	\$1,000.. 37 536	Cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and other	
Quantity of electricity purchased for heat and power	1,000 kWh.. 2 678 321	structures ³	\$1,000.. 20 103
Quantity of electricity generated less sold for heat and power	1,000 kWh.. D	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 64
Total value of shipments	\$1,000.. 22 212 148	Cost of purchased services for the repair of machinery and	
Primary products value of shipments	\$1,000.. 17 742 055	equipment ³	\$1,000.. 116 714
Secondary products value of shipments	\$1,000.. 2 341 162	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 64
Total miscellaneous receipts	\$1,000.. 2 128 931	Cost of purchased communications services ³	\$1,000.. 14 270
Value of resales	\$1,000.. 2 087 237	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 64
Contract receipts	\$1,000.. 13 828	Cost of purchased legal services ³	\$1,000.. 12 054
Other miscellaneous receipts	\$1,000.. 27 866	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 64
Primary products specialization ratio	percent.. 88	Cost of purchased accounting and bookkeeping services ³	\$1,000.. 21 534
Value of primary products shipments made in all industries	\$1,000.. 19 619 780	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 64
Value of primary products shipments made in this industry	\$1,000.. 17 742 055	Cost of purchased advertising services ³	\$1,000.. 59 528
Value of primary products shipments made in other		Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 64
industries	\$1,000.. 1 877 725	Cost of purchased software and other data processing	
Coverage ratio	percent.. 90	services ³	\$1,000.. 9 218
		Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 64
		Cost of purchased refuse removal (including hazardous waste)	
		services ³	\$1,000.. 9 926
		Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 64

¹For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

²These items are collected in the ASM and estimated for the remaining establishments; therefore, the levels of estimation are higher than for other items in the table.

³Based on ASM sample data.

⁴A response coverage ratio is derived for this item by calculating the ratio of the weighted employment (establishment data multiplied by sample weight) for those ASM establishments that reported to the weighted total employment for all ASM establishments classified in this industry.

Note: The amounts shown for purchased services reflect only those services that establishments purchase from other companies.

Table 4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Employment size class	E ¹	All establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)
		Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311511, FLUID MILK MFG												
All establishments	1	612	435	58 217	1 921 494	30 347	65 596	943 601	6 311 308	15 887 841	22 212 148	428 256
Establishments with 1 to 4 employees	6	74	—	156	3 426	103	137	2 199	17 034	21 934	39 290	724
Establishments with 5 to 9 employees	6	46	—	313	7 274	184	252	3 849	31 600	65 191	95 564	4 036
Establishments with 10 to 19 employees	4	57	—	794	18 456	420	670	8 899	51 715	137 999	191 126	3 819
Establishments with 20 to 49 employees	1	100	100	3 434	91 633	1 949	3 791	50 104	418 572	992 133	1 416 273	27 311
Establishments with 50 to 99 employees	1	111	111	8 451	262 580	5 073	10 838	150 994	972 843	2 721 667	3 697 228	82 188
Establishments with 100 to 249 employees	1	189	189	30 232	1 016 379	16 373	35 771	509 503	3 465 325	8 651 525	12 120 418	217 896
Establishments with 250 to 499 employees	2	28	28	9 420	319 912	3 947	8 686	134 446	926 918	2 347 628	3 269 857	57 214
Establishments with 500 to 999 employees	4	6	6	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Establishments with 1,000 to 2,499 employees	9	1	1	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Establishments with 2,500 employees or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Administrative records ²	9	137	—	948	17 079	575	669	9 452	45 958	122 628	170 790	3 538

¹Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of the figures shown: 1–10 to 19 percent; 2–20 to 29 percent; 3–30 to 39 percent; 4–40 to 49 percent; 5–50 to 59 percent; 6–60 to 69 percent; 7–70 to 79 percent; 8–80 to 89 percent; 9–90 percent or more.

²Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. Data are also included in respective size classes shown.

Table 5. Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS industry or product class code	Industry or primary product class	All establishments	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)
			Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311511	Fluid milk mfg	612	58 217	1 921 494	30 347	65 596	943 601	6 311 308	15 887 841	22 212 148	428 256
3115111	Bulk fluid milk and cream	39	1 855	52 754	1 089	2 298	30 323	273 684	1 057 859	1 337 525	16 274
3115114	Packaged fluid milk and related products, including cartons, bottles, cans, and dispenser cans	368	49 487	1 655 476	24 599	54 160	778 536	4 922 496	13 083 211	18 014 558	344 270
3115117	Cottage cheese (including bakers', pot, and farmers' cheese)	15	1 351	45 530	1 074	2 288	33 417	145 939	419 850	565 800	10 212
311511A	Yogurt, except frozen	21	2 653	85 848	1 782	3 913	58 332	613 813	695 418	1 308 863	31 309
311511D	Perishable dairy product substitutes ..	15	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	10 561
311511G	Other packaged milk products, nec ..	3	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	262

Table 6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992

[Includes quantity and value of products of this industry produced by (1) establishments classified in this industry (primary) and (2) establishments classified in other industries (secondary). Transfers of products of this industry from one establishment of a company to another establishment of the same company (interplant transfers) are also included. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product code	Product	1997				1992			
		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments	
				Quantity	Value (\$1,000)			Quantity	Value (\$1,000)
311511	Fluid milk	N	X	X	19 619 780	N	X	X	18 571 860
3115111	Bulk fluid milk and cream	N	X	X	3 146 675	N	X	X	3 035 466
311511111	Fluid whole milk, bulk sales	N	X	X	1 665 606	N	X	X	N
3115111111	Fluid whole milk, bulk sales mil lb.	114	X	11 433.5	1 665 606	119	X	12 120.9	1 597 875
31151112	Other bulk fluid milk and cream	N	X	X	1 424 086	N	X	X	N
311511221	Fluid skim milk, bulk sales mil lb.	41	X	946.9	186 627	36	X	985.5	137 396
311511231	Fluid cream and buttermilk, bulk sales mil lb.	181	X	254.6	1 094 001	178	X	2 678.9	1 038 178
311511241	Other bulk fluid milk and cream (eggnog, lowfat, etc.) mil lb.	31	X	438.2	143 458	40	X	S	138 886
3115111Y	Bulk fluid milk and cream, nsk	N	X	X	56 983	N	X	X	N
3115111YWV	Bulk fluid milk and cream, nsk	N	X	X	56 983	N	X	X	123 131
3115114	Packaged fluid milk and related products, including cartons, bottles, cans, and dispenser cans	N	X	X	12 553 702	N	X	X	11 732 668
31151141	Fluid whole milk, packaged (including U.H.T.)	N	X	X	4 602 004	N	X	X	N
3115114111	Fluid whole milk, packaged (including U.H.T.) mil qt.	199	X	8 902.9	4 602 004	232	X	9 314.0	4 439 972
31151142	Lowfat milk, packaged (including U.H.T.)	N	X	X	4 758 831	N	X	X	N
3115114221	Lowfat milk, packaged (including U.H.T.) mil qt.	194	X	189.1	4 758 831	226	X	10 254.9	4 540 544
31151143	Skim milk, packaged (including U.H.T.)	N	X	X	1 557 871	N	X	X	N
3115114331	Skim milk, packaged (including U.H.T.) mil qt.	184	X	219.9	1 557 871	207	X	3 024.8	1 188 460
31151144	All other packaged fluid milk and related products, including cartons, bottles, cans, and dispenser cans	N	X	X	1 502 774	N	X	X	N
3115114441	Heavy cream, packaged (whipping cream containing 36 percent butterfat or more) mil qt.	90	X	178.9	271 950	92	X	201.3	202 906
3115114451	Light cream, packaged (coffee cream containing less than 36 percent butterfat) mil qt.	39	X	S	180 006	46	X	86.0	82 190
3115114461	Sour cream, unflavored, packaged mil qt.	91	X	P602.9	514 989	96	X	490.4	371 345
3115114471	Half and half, packaged mil qt.	104	X	S	430 820	120	X	P365.1	300 015
3115114481	Whipped topping, butterfat base, packaged mil lb.	17	X	P71.9	105 009	18	X	48.4	72 593
3115114Y	Packaged fluid milk and related products, including cartons, bottles, cans, and dispenser cans, nsk	N	X	X	132 222	N	X	X	N
3115114YWV	Packaged fluid milk and related products, including cartons, bottles, cans, and dispenser cans, nsk	N	X	X	132 222	N	X	X	534 643
3115117	Cottage cheese (including bakers', pot, and farmers' cheese)	N	X	X	736 958	N	X	X	769 563
31151171	Cottage cheese (including bakers', pot, and farmers' cheese)	N	X	X	725 477	N	X	X	N
3115117111	Cottage cheese (including bakers', pot, and farmers' cheese), manufactured and creamed in this plant mil lb.	67	X	692.2	620 622	79	X	790.6	666 729
3115117121	Cottage cheese (including bakers', pot, and farmers' cheese), manufactured in this plant, sold as curd (not creamed) mil lb.	13	X	67.0	72 517	13	X	P47.8	38 817
3115117131	Cottage cheese (including bakers', pot, and farmers' cheese), creamed in this plant from purchased curd mil lb.	8	X	P32.8	32 338	8	X	35.2	30 619
3115117Y	Cottage cheese (including bakers', pot, and farmers' cheese), nsk	N	X	X	11 481	N	X	X	N
3115117YWV	Cottage cheese (including bakers', pot, and farmers' cheese), nsk	N	X	X	11 481	N	X	X	33 398
311511A	Yogurt, except frozen	N	X	X	1 335 410	N	X	X	998 162
311511A1	Yogurt, except frozen	N	X	X	1 217 336	N	X	X	N
311511A111	Regular and lowfat yogurt, except frozen mil lb.	38	X	297.7	1 023 329	N	X	N	N
311511A121	Nonfat yogurt, except frozen mil lb.	20	X	272.9	194 007	N	X	N	N
311511AY	Yogurt, except frozen, nsk	N	X	X	118 074	N	X	X	N
311511AYWV	Yogurt, except frozen, nsk	N	X	X	118 074	N	X	X	N
311511D	Perishable dairy product substitutes	N	X	X	477 766	N	X	X	238 410
311511D1	Perishable dairy product substitutes	N	X	X	477 309	N	X	X	N
311511D111	Perishable flavored dip substitutes mil qt.	9	X	40.9	40 523	11	X	29.3	28 917
311511D121	Perishable whipped topping, nonbutterfat base (including pressure can type) mil lb.	16	X	P26.2	28 960	11	X	S	47 439
311511D131	Perishable coffee whitener substitutes mil qt.	23	X	S	244 462	20	X	S	61 275
311511D141	Perishable sour cream substitutes mil qt.	10	X	X	11 274	8	X	X	12 994
311511D151	Perishable flavored milk drink substitutes (chocolate drink, etc.) mil qt.	21	X	111.9	57 757	16	X	P95.0	38 205
311511D161	Other perishable dairy product substitutes	18	X	X	94 333	12	X	X	46 133
311511DY	Perishable dairy product substitutes, nsk	N	X	X	457	N	X	X	N
311511DYWV	Perishable dairy product substitutes, nsk	N	X	X	457	N	X	X	3 447

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992—Con.

[Includes quantity and value of products of this industry produced by (1) establishments classified in this industry (primary) and (2) establishments classified in other industries (secondary). Transfers of products of this industry from one establishment of a company to another establishment of the same company (interplant transfers) are also included. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product code	Product	1997				1992			
		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments	
				Quantity	Value (\$1,000)			Quantity	Value (\$1,000)
311511	Fluid milk—Con.								
311511G	Other packaged milk products, nec	N	X	X	1 069 426	N	X	X	886 559
311511G1	Other packaged milk products, nec	N	X	X	1 066 119	N	X	X	N
311511G111	Flavored sour cream dipsmil qt..	41	X	S	120 522	39	X	128.4	68 954
311511G121	Flavored milks (chocolate milk, etc.)mil qt..	123	X	¶1 017.3	632 881	152	X	929.1	497 298
311511G131	Other milk products (eggnog, buttermilk, acidophilus milk, reconstituted milk, etc.)mil qt..	100	X	¶460.3	312 716	117	X	518.5	305 913
311511GY	Other packaged milk products, nec, nsk	N	X	X	3 307	N	X	X	N
311511GYWV	Other packaged milk products, nec, nsk	N	X	X	3 307	N	X	X	14 394
311511W	Fluid milk, nsk, total	N	X	X	299 843	N	X	X	911 032
311511WY	Fluid milk manufacturing, nsk, total	N	X	X	299 843	N	X	X	N
311511WYWV	Fluid milk manufacturing, nsk, for nonadministrative-record establishments	N	X	X	202 918	N	X	X	863 139
311511WYWY	Fluid milk manufacturing, nsk, for administrative-record establishments	N	X	X	96 925	N	X	X	48 162

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.

@ Additional data are available for these codes at the aggregate U.S. level in the Current Industrial Report (CIR) series; see Appendix F for the CIR survey number and title.

\$ This product is primary to more than one industry; see Appendix F for a listing of the related product codes.

Note: For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: P 10 to 19 percent estimated; ¶ 20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by S.

Table 6b. Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992

[Product classes covered are those that are economically significant and whose production is geographically dispersed, provided dispersion is not approximated by data in Table 2. Also, product classes are not shown if they are miscellaneous or "not specified by kind" classes. Statistics for some states are withheld because they are either less than \$2 million in product class shipments or they disclose data for individual companies in 1997. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanations of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product class code	Product class and geographic area	Value of product shipments (\$1,000)	
		1997	1992
3115111	BULK FLUID MILK AND CREAM		
	United States	3 146 675	3 035 466
	Arkansas	9 270	7 619
	California	865 205	617 942
	Colorado	12 505	4 936
	Connecticut	11 370	5 704
	Florida	18 097	15 737
	Illinois	50 253	57 466
	Indiana	36 125	30 288
	Iowa	156 703	141 565
	Kansas	11 512	N
	Kentucky	47 988	41 577
	Louisiana	59 475	13 163
	Maryland	51 281	24 343
	Michigan	65 395	70 021
	Minnesota	277 806	167 017
	Missouri	26 684	120 198
	New Jersey	61 049	195 245
	New Mexico	19 278	N
	New York	67 939	183 060
	North Carolina	15 829	15 550
	Ohio	87 708	118 900
	Oregon	92 542	73 842
	Pennsylvania	254 508	216 794
	South Dakota	31 361	28 302
	Tennessee	35 063	22 281
	Texas	108 124	147 590
	Utah	23 081	10 607
	Virginia	58 066	20 388
	Washington	43 351	N
	Wisconsin	412 165	392 161

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6b. **Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992—Con.**

[Product classes covered are those that are economically significant and whose production is geographically dispersed, provided dispersion is not approximated by data in Table 2. Also, product classes are not shown if they are miscellaneous or "not specified by kind" classes. Statistics for some states are withheld because they are either less than \$2 million in product class shipments or they disclose data for individual companies in 1997. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanations of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product class code	Product class and geographic area	Value of product shipments (\$1,000)	
		1997	1992
3115114	PACKAGED FLUID MILK AND RELATED PRODUCTS, INCLUDING CARTONS, BOTTLES, CANS, AND DISPENSER CANS		
	United States	12 553 702	11 732 668
	Alabama	191 432	200 513
	Arizona	275 304	214 740
	California	1 474 642	1 346 987
	Colorado	187 335	157 880
	Connecticut	104 516	100 059
	Florida	517 018	542 304
	Georgia	112 443	149 320
	Hawaii	61 217	52 286
	Illinois	565 537	493 603
	Indiana	287 244	247 797
	Iowa	300 324	171 750
	Kentucky	360 069	294 412
	Louisiana	211 392	170 619
	Maine	108 941	89 045
	Maryland	244 402	252 548
	Massachusetts	493 085	480 560
	Michigan	528 418	462 055
	Minnesota	270 820	270 896
	Missouri	202 641	164 792
	Nebraska	82 977	120 707
	New Jersey	556 621	490 610
	New Mexico	48 360	N
	New York	675 430	597 705
	North Carolina	297 447	290 060
	Ohio	517 161	480 911
	Oklahoma	139 611	162 500
	Oregon	229 996	172 102
	Pennsylvania	647 330	717 100
	South Carolina	163 972	151 610
	Tennessee	359 850	331 433
	Texas	783 889	710 092
	Utah	131 967	N
	Virginia	295 448	252 836
	Washington	207 904	236 001
	Wisconsin	302 469	382 325
3115117	COTTAGE CHEESE (INCLUDING BAKERS', POT, AND FARMERS' CHEESE)		
	United States	736 958	769 563
	California	89 487	103 375
	Colorado	16 334	22 816
	Illinois	59 077	29 469
	Indiana	14 362	19 137
	Iowa	18 175	N
	Kentucky	29 877	29 612
	Michigan	10 472	N
	Missouri	14 749	N
	New York	181 297	162 134
	Ohio	36 699	40 835
	Oklahoma	8 483	16 372
	Oregon	14 982	7 580
	Pennsylvania	25 485	40 129
	Tennessee	8 383	N
	Texas	20 730	22 159
	Virginia	10 302	12 725
	Wisconsin	29 684	65 769
311511A	YOGURT, EXCEPT FROZEN		
	United States	1 335 410	998 162
	California	206 532	176 704
	Hawaii	2 403	N
	Illinois	11 709	N
	New York	115 912	82 595
	Oregon	24 301	N
311511D	PERISHABLE DAIRY PRODUCT SUBSTITUTES		
	United States	477 766	238 410
	California	142 892	N
	Florida	6 630	3 466
	Illinois	53 174	29 347
	Michigan	7 777	3 122
	Ohio	9 409	11 298
	Oregon	2 505	N
311511G	OTHER PACKAGED MILK PRODUCTS, NEC		
	United States	1 069 426	886 559
	Alabama	40 296	25 088
	California	74 773	63 127
	Colorado	12 593	12 796
	Connecticut	9 259	5 880
	Florida	75 798	64 003
	Illinois	26 408	28 800
	Indiana	18 950	13 731
	Iowa	56 696	22 317
	Kentucky	50 151	45 638
	Louisiana	23 417	11 915

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6b. Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992—Con.

[Product classes covered are those that are economically significant and whose production is geographically dispersed, provided dispersion is not approximated by data in Table 2. Also, product classes are not shown if they are miscellaneous or "not specified by kind" classes. Statistics for some states are withheld because they are either less than \$2 million in product class shipments or they disclose data for individual companies in 1997. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanations of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product class code	Product class and geographic area	Value of product shipments (\$1,000)	
		1997	1992
311511G	OTHER PACKAGED MILK PRODUCTS, NEC—Con.		
	Maryland	18 159	15 360
	Michigan	34 257	34 722
	Minnesota	25 450	26 263
	Missouri	24 589	13 064
	New Jersey	8 319	11 199
	New York	51 471	36 115
	North Carolina	32 239	34 882
	Ohio	68 601	45 818
	Oklahoma	13 209	16 459
	Oregon	10 804	8 724
	Pennsylvania	41 152	41 181
	Tennessee	61 158	49 974
	Texas	62 991	48 020
	Utah	11 462	N
	Virginia	29 274	31 960
	Washington	27 570	21 171
	Wisconsin	26 536	22 001

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.

@ Additional data are available for these codes at the aggregate U.S. level in the Current Industrial Report (CIR) series; see Appendix F for the CIR survey number and title.

\$ This product is primary to more than one industry; see Appendix F for a listing of the related product codes.

Table 7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1997 and 1992

[Includes quantity and cost of materials consumed or put into production by establishments classified only in this industry. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS material code	Material consumed	1997		1992	
		Quantity	Delivered cost (\$1,000)	Quantity	Delivered cost (\$1,000)
311511	FLUID MILK MFG				
11212000	Whole milk	P626.1	8 853 900	631.6	9 263 061
31151101	Fluid skim milk	^q 52.7	645 743	P14.4	220 159
31151103	Cream	^q 6.4	390 930	4.7	265 794
31151200	Butter	S	10 398	S	24 580
31151401	Condensed and evaporated milk	^q 177.7	90 616	215.4	80 873
31151407	Dry milk	P152.9	156 766	^q 143.2	115 812
31151301	Natural cheese, other than cottage cheese	5.9	8 720	P10.1	11 480
31152001	Ice cream mix (excluding lowfat and nonfat)	P16.2	40 123	P20.0	46 358
31152003	Sherbet mix	0.7	1 035	3.5	5 468
31152005	Ice cream mix, lowfat	11.4	21 836	P5.5	10 796
31152007	Yogurt mix	S	10 930	P2.1	5 347
31100019	Fats and oils, all types (purchased as such)	^q 60.4	20 024	P70.1	25 057
31122103	High fructose corn syrup (HFCS)(in terms of solids)	^q 14.8	104 050	P737.6	88 061
31122117	Crystalline fructose (dry fructose)	17.3	4 147	P18.7	3 216
31122119	Dextrose and corn syrup, including corn syrup solids (in terms of dry weight)	P147.1	25 692	P153.7	21 275
31131003	Sugar, cane and beet (in terms of sugar solids)	^q 197.2	75 064	185.7	68 479
31151403	Whey, liquid, concentrated, dried; and modified whey products	P249.1	64 601	^q 105.2	39 982
00190035	Casein and caseinates	S	D	S	7 189
31132001	Chocolate (compounds, cocoa, chocolate liquor, coatings, chocolate flavoring, etc.)	^q 62.8	55 283	P73.1	54 971
00190036	Flavorings (natural, imitation, etc.), except chocolate	X	335 539	X	272 849
32521105	Plastics resins consumed in the form of granules, pellets, powders, liquids, etc.	P469.1	196 624	P514.3	176 804
001900A1	Packaging paper and plastics film, coated and laminated	X	247 549	X	139 881
001900A3	Bags; plastics, foil, and coated paper	X	24 657	X	23 247
32610013	Plastics products consumed in the form of sheets, rods, tubes, film, and other shapes	X	49 173	X	27 021
32721301	Glass containers	X	2 924	X	4 146
32610029	Plastics containers	X	395 928	X	337 320
32221001	Paperboard containers, boxes, and corrugated paperboard	X	505 482	X	504 283
33243101	Metal cans, can lids and ends	X	17 661	X	22 221
31152009	Ice cream mix, nonfat	D	D	N	N
00970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies	X	775 075	X	N
00971000	Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies, n.s.k.	X	697 861	X	D

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.

Note: For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: P 10 to 19 percent estimated; ^q 20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by S.

Appendix A.

Explanation of Terms

BEGINNING- AND END-OF-YEAR INVENTORIES

Respondents were asked to report their beginning-of-year and end-of-year inventories at cost or market. Effective with the 1982 Economic Census, this change to a uniform instruction for reporting inventories was introduced for all sector reports. Prior to 1982, respondents were permitted to value inventories using any generally accepted accounting method (FIFO, LIFO, market, to name a few). Beginning in 1982, LIFO users were asked to first report inventory values prior to the LIFO adjustment and then to report the LIFO reserve and the LIFO value after adjustment for the reserve.

Inventory Data by Stage of Fabrication

Total inventories and three detailed components (1) finished goods, (2) work-in-process, and (3) materials, supplies, fuels, etc., were collected.

When using inventory data by stage of fabrication for “all industries” and at the three-digit subsector level, it should be noted that an item treated as a finished product by an establishment in one industry may be reported as a raw material by an establishment in a different industry. For example, the finished-product inventories of a steel mill would be reported as raw materials by a stamping plant. Such differences are present in the inventory figures by stage of fabrication shown for all publication levels.

COST OF MATERIALS

This term refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed, whether purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

Included in this item are:

1. Cost of parts, components, containers, etc.—Includes all raw materials, semifinished goods, parts, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year.
2. Cost of products bought and sold in the same condition.

3. Cost of fuels consumed for heat and power—Includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed, whether purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.
4. Cost of purchased electricity—The cost of purchased electric energy represents the amount actually used during the year for heat and power. In addition, information was collected on the quantity of electric energy generated by the establishment and the quantity of electric energy sold or transferred to other plants of the same company.
5. Cost of contract work—This term applies to work done by others on materials furnished by the manufacturing establishment. The actual cost of the material is to be reported on the cost of materials, parts, and containers line of this item. The term “Contract Work” refers to the fee a company pays to another company to perform a service.

Specific Materials Consumed

In addition to the total cost of materials, which every establishment was required to report, information also was collected for most manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. The inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. If less than \$25,000 of a listed material was consumed by an establishment, the cost data could be reported in the “Cost of all other materials...,” Census material code 00970099. Also, the cost of materials for small establishments for which administrative records or short forms were used was imputed into the “Materials not specified by kind,” Census materials code 00971000.

Duplication in Cost of Materials and Value of Shipment

The aggregate of the cost of materials and value of shipments figures for industry groups and for all manufacturing industries includes large amounts of duplication since the products of some industries are used as materials by others. This duplication results, in part, from the addition of related industries representing successive

stages in the production of a finished manufactured product. Examples are the addition of flour mills to bakeries in the food group and the addition of pulp mills to paper mills in the paper and allied products group of industries. Estimates of the overall extent of this duplication indicate that the value of manufactured products exclusive of such duplication (the value of finished manufactures) tends to approximate two-thirds of the total value of products reported in the survey.

Duplication of products within individual industries is significant within a number of industry groups, e.g., machinery and transportation industries. These industries frequently include complete machinery and their parts. In this case, the parts made for original equipment are materials consumed for assembly plants in the same industry.

Even when no significant amount of duplication is involved, value of shipments figures are deficient as measures of the relative economic importance of individual manufacturing industries or geographic areas because of the wide variation in ratio of materials, labor, and other processing costs of value of shipments, both among industries and within the same industry.

Before 1962, cost of materials and value of shipments were not published for some industries which included considerable duplication. Since then, these data have been published for all industries at the U.S. level and beginning in 1964, for all geographic levels.

COST OF PURCHASED SERVICES

Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) establishments were requested to provide information on the cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and other structures, the repair of machinery, communication services, legal services, accounting and bookkeeping services, advertising, software and other data processing services, and refuse removal. Each of these items reflects the costs paid directly by the establishment and excludes salaries paid to employees of the establishment for these services.

Included in the cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and machinery are payments made for all maintenance and repair work on buildings and equipment. Payments made to other establishments of the same company and for repair and maintenance of any leased property also are included. Extensive repairs or reconstruction that was capitalized is considered capital expenditures and is, therefore, excluded from this item. Repair and maintenance costs provided by an owner as part of a rental contract or incurred directly by an establishment in using its own work force also are excluded.

Included in the cost of purchased advertising services are payments for printing, media coverage, and other advertising services and materials.

Included in the cost of purchased software and other data processing services are all purchases by the establishment from other companies. Excluded are services provided by other establishments of the same company (such as by a separate data processing unit).

Included in the cost of purchased refuse removal services are all costs of refuse removal services paid by the establishment, including costs for hazardous waste removal or treatment. Excluded are all costs included in rental payments or as capital expenditures.

Response Coverage Ratio

A response coverage ratio is a measure of the extent to which respondents report for an item. The estimate is made by calculating the ratio value of the weighted total employment data for all the ASM establishments that report the item to the weighted total employment data for all ASM establishments classified in an industry (reporters and non-reporters).

DEPRECIATION CHARGES FOR FIXED ASSETS

This item includes depreciation and amortization charged during the year against assets. Depreciation charged against fixed assets acquired since the beginning of the year and against assets sold or retired during the year are components of this category. Respondents were requested to make certain that they did not report accumulated depreciation.

EMPLOYEES

This item includes all full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments during any part of the pay period which included the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employees" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average for the payroll periods including the 12th of March, May, August, and November.

Production Workers

This item includes workers (up through the line-supervisor level) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, receiving, storing, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping (but not delivering), maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e.g., power plant), recordkeeping, and other services closely associated with these production operations at the establishment covered by the report. Employees above the working-supervisor level are excluded from this item.

All Other Employees

This item covers nonproduction employees of the manufacturing establishment including those engaged in factory supervision above the line-supervisor level. It

includes sales (including driver-salespersons), sales delivery (highway truck drivers and their helpers), advertising, credit, collection, installation and servicing of own products, clerical and routine office functions, executive, purchasing, financing, legal, personnel (including cafeteria, medical, etc.), professional, and technical employees. Also included are employees on the payroll of the manufacturing establishment engaged in the construction of major additions or alterations utilized as a separate work force.

FRINGE BENEFITS

Fringe benefits are divided into legally required expenditures and payments for voluntary programs. The legally required portion consists primarily of Federal old age and survivors' insurance, unemployment compensation, and workers' compensation. Payments for voluntary programs include all programs not specifically required by legislation whether they were employer initiated or the result of collective bargaining. They include the employer portion of such plans as insurance premiums, premiums for supplemental accident and sickness insurance, pension plans, supplemental unemployment compensation, welfare plans, stock purchase plans on which the employer payment is not subject to withholding tax, and deferred profit-sharing plans. They exclude such items as company-operated cafeterias, in-plant medical services, free parking lots, discounts on employee purchases, and uniforms and work clothing for employees.

GROSS BOOK VALUE OF DEPRECIABLE ASSETS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR (BOY) AND END OF YEAR (EOY)

Total value of depreciable assets is collected on all census forms. It shows the value of depreciable assets for the beginning of year and end of year. The data encompass all fixed depreciable assets on the books of establishments. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, machinery, and equipment (production, office, and transportation equipment) for which depreciation reserves are maintained. Excluded are nondepreciable capital assets including inventories and intangible assets, such as timber and mineral rights.

The definition of fixed depreciable assets is consistent with the definition of capital expenditures. For example, expenditures include actual capital outlays during the year rather than the final value of equipment put in place and buildings completed during the year. Accordingly, the value of assets at the end of the year includes the value of construction in progress.

In addition, respondents were requested to make certain that assets at the beginning of the year plus capital expenditures, less retirements, equaled assets at the end of the year.

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND COMPANIES

A separate report was required for each manufacturing establishment (plant) with one employee or more. An establishment is defined as a single physical location where manufacturing is performed. A company, on the other hand, is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

If the company operated at different physical locations, even if the individual locations were producing the same line of goods, a separate report was requested for each location. If the company operated in two or more distinct lines of manufacturing at the same location, a separate report was requested for each activity.

An establishment not in operation for any portion of the year was requested to return the report form with the proper notation in the "Operational Status" section of the form. In addition, the establishment was requested to report data on any employees, capital expenditures, inventories, or shipments from inventories during the year.

PAYROLL

This item includes the gross earnings of all employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments paid in the calendar year. Respondents were told they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax. It includes all forms of compensation, such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' social security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of corporations; it excludes payments to proprietors or partners of unincorporated concerns. Also excluded are payments to members of Armed Forces and pensioners carried on the active payrolls of manufacturing establishments.

The census definition of payrolls is identical to that recommended to all Federal statistical agencies by the Office of Management and Budget. It should be noted that this definition does not include employers' social security contributions or other nonpayroll labor costs, such as employees' pension plans, group insurance premiums, and workers' compensation.

The ASM provides estimates of employers' total supplemental labor costs (those required by Federal and state laws and those incurred voluntarily or as part of collective bargaining agreements).

PRODUCT CODES AND CLASSES OF PRODUCTS

NAICS United States industries are identified by a six-digit code, in contrast to the four-digit SIC code. The longer code accommodates the large number of sectors and allows more flexibility in designing subsectors. Each

product or service is assigned a ten-digit code. The product coding structure represents an extension by the Census Bureau of the six-digit industry classifications of the manufacturing and mining sectors. The classification system operates so that the industrial coverage is progressively narrower with the successive addition of digits. This is illustrated as follows:

NAICS level	NAICS code	Description
Industry	33461	Manufacturing and reproduction of magnetic and optical media
U.S. industry	334612	Reproduction of software
Product class	3346120	Prerecorded compact disc (except software), tape, and record reproducing
BLS link code	3346120X	
Product code	3346120XXX	

As in previous censuses, data were collected for most industries on the quantity and value of individual products shipped. In the 1997 census program, information was collected on the output of almost 10,000 individual product items.

In the new system, there are about 1,500 product classes (seven-digit codes), about 6,000 census products (ten-digit codes), and an additional 3,700 CIR products (ten-digit codes). The ten-digit products are considered the primary products of the industry with the same first six digits.

The list of products for which separate information was collected was prepared after consultation with industry and government representatives. Comparability with previous figures was given considerable weight in the selection of product categories so that comparable 1992 information is presented for most products.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if quantity was not significant or could not be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected.

Shipments include both commercial shipments and transfers of products to other plants of the same company. For industries in which a considerable portion of the total shipments is transferred to other plants of the same company, separate information on interplant transfers also was collected. Moreover, for products that are used to a large degree within the same establishment as materials or components in the fabrication of other products, total production and often consumption of the item within the plant (quantity produced and consumed) was collected. Typically, the information on production also was collected for products for which there are significant differences between total production and shipments in a given year because of wide fluctuations in finished goods inventories. Other measures of output of products with long production cycles were used as appropriate and feasible.

PRIMARY PRODUCT CLASS CODE

This file presents selected statistics for establishments according to their degree of specialization in products primary to their industry. This field contains either the six-digit North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) industry code corresponding to all establishments in the industry, or the seven-digit NAICS product class code for all establishments within the industry that are specialized in a particular product class. Product class specialization is determined by evaluating the ratio of the largest primary product class shipments to total product shipments (primary plus secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishment.

PRODUCTION-WORKER HOURS

This item covers hours worked or paid for at the plant, including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave.

QUANTITY OF ELECTRIC ENERGY CONSUMED FOR HEAT AND POWER

Data on the cost of purchased electric energy were collected on all census forms. However, data on the quantity of purchased electric energy were collected only on the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) form. In addition, information is collected on the quantity of electric energy generated by the establishment and the quantity of electric energy sold or transferred to other plants of the same company.

RENTAL PAYMENTS

Total rental payments are collected on all census forms. However, the breakdown between rental payments for buildings and other structures and rental payments for machinery and equipment is collected only on the ASM forms. This item includes rental payments for the use of all items for which depreciation reserves would be maintained if they were owned by the establishment, e.g., structures and buildings, and production, office, and transportation equipment. Excluded are royalties and other payments for the use of intangibles and depletable assets and land rents where separable.

When an establishment of a multiestablishment company was charged rent by another part of the same company for the use of assets owned by the company, it was instructed to exclude that cost from rental payments. However, the book value (original cost) of these company-owned assets was to be reported as assets of the establishment at the end of the year.

If there were assets at an establishment rented from another company and the rents were paid centrally by the head office of the establishment, the company was instructed to report these rental payments as if they were paid directly by the establishment.

RETIREMENTS OF DEPRECIABLE ASSETS

Included in this item is the gross value of assets sold, retired, scrapped, destroyed, etc., during the calendar year. When a complete operation or establishment changed ownership, the respondent was instructed to report the value of the assets sold at the original cost as recorded in the books of the seller. The respondent also was requested to report retirements of equipment or structures owned by a parent company that the establishment was using as if it were a tenant.

TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES (NEW AND USED)

For establishments in operation and any known plants under construction, manufacturers were asked to report their new and used expenditures for (1) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments and (2) machinery and equipment used for replacement and additions to plant capacity if they were of the type for which depreciation accounts were ordinarily maintained.

Totals for expenditures include the costs of assets leased from nonmanufacturing concerns through capital leases. New facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations are excluded. Also excluded are expenditures for land and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses.

For any equipment or structure transferred for the use of the reporting establishment by the parent company or one of its subsidiaries, the value at which it was transferred to the establishment was to be reported. If an establishment changed ownership during the year, the cost of the fixed assets (building and equipment) was to be reported.

VALUE ADDED

This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments (products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered). The result of this calculation is adjusted by the addition of value added by merchandising operations (i.e., the difference between the sales value and the cost of merchandise sold without further manufacture, processing, or assembly) plus the net change in finished goods and work-in-process between the beginning- and end-of-year inventories.

For those industries where value of production is collected instead of value of shipments, value added is adjusted only for the change in work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of year. For those

industries where value of work done is collected, the value added does not include an adjustment for the change in finished goods or work-in-process inventories.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the figure for value of shipments that results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

VALUE OF SHIPMENTS

This item covers the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts, such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sales of products bought and sold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from material owned by it, whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value, including not only the direct cost of production but also a reasonable proportion of “all other costs” (including company overhead) and profit.

In addition to the value for NAICS defined products, aggregates of the following categories of miscellaneous receipts are reported as part of a total establishment’s value of product shipments:

1. Reported contract work—Receipts for work or services that a plant performed for others on their materials.
2. Value of resales—Sales of products brought and sold without further manufacture, processing, or assembly.
3. Other miscellaneous receipts—Such as repair work, installation, sales of scrap, etc.

Industry primary product value of shipments represents one of the three components of value of shipments. These components are:

1. Primary products value of shipments.
2. Secondary product value of shipments.
3. Total miscellaneous receipts.

Primary product shipments is used in the calculations of industry specialization ratio and industry coverage ratio. The term “Value of primary products shipments made in this industry” is used in this publication and refers to the same data.

Duplication in Cost of Materials and Value of Shipment

The aggregate of the cost of materials and value of shipments figures for industry groups and for all manufacturing industries includes large amounts of duplication since the products of some industries are used as materials by others. This duplication results, in part, from the addition of related industries representing successive stages in the production of a finished manufactured product. Examples are the addition of flour mills to bakeries in the food group and the addition of pulp mills to paper mills in the paper and allied products group of industries. Estimates of the overall extent of this duplication indicate that the value of manufactured products exclusive of such duplication (the value of finished manufactures) tends to approximate two-thirds of the total value of products reported in the annual survey.

Duplication of products within individual industries is significant within a number of industry groups, e.g., machinery and transportation industries. These industries frequently include complete machinery and their parts. In this case, the parts made for original equipment are materials consumed for assembly plants in the same industry.

Even when no significant amount of duplication is involved, value of shipments figures are deficient as measures of the relative economic importance of individual manufacturing industries or geographic areas because of the wide variation in ratio of materials, labor, and other processing costs of value of shipments, both among industries and within the same industry.

Before 1962, cost of materials and value of shipments were not published for some industries which included considerable duplication. Since then, these data have been published for all industries at the U.S. level and beginning in 1964, for all geographic levels.

Specialization and Coverage Ratios

These items are not collected on the report forms but are derived from the data shown in Table 3. An establishment is classified in a particular industry if its shipments of primary products of that industry exceed in value its shipments of the products of any other single industry.

An establishment's shipments include those products assigned to an industry (primary products), those considered primary to other industries (secondary products), and receipts for miscellaneous activities (merchandising, contract work, resales, etc.). Specialization and coverage ratios have been developed to measure the relationship of primary product shipments to the data on shipments for the industry shown in Tables 1a through 5 and data on product shipments shown in Tables 6a and 6b.

Specialization ratio represents the ratio of primary product shipments to total product shipments (primary and secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishments classified in the industry.

Coverage ratio represents the ratio of primary products shipped by the establishments classified in the industry to the total shipments of such products that are shipped by all manufacturing establishments wherever classified.

Appendix B.

NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions

311511 FLUID MILK MANUFACTURING

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in (1) manufacturing processed milk products, such as pasteurized milk or cream and sour cream and/or (2) manufacturing fluid milk dairy substitutes from soybeans and other nondairy substances.

The data published with NAICS code 31511 include the following SIC industry:

2026 Fluid milk

Appendix C.

Coverage and Methodology

MAIL/NONMAIL UNIVERSE

The manufacturing universe includes about 400,000 establishments. This number includes those industries in the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) definition of manufacturing, but not those industries leaving the manufacturing sector in the classification change. The amounts of information requested from manufacturing establishments were dependent upon a number of factors. The more important considerations were the size of the company and whether it was included in the annual survey of manufactures (ASM). The methods of obtaining information for the various subsets of the universe to arrive at the aggregate figures shown in the publication are described below:

1. Small single-establishment companies not sent a report form.

Approximately 40 percent of the manufacturing establishments were small single-establishment companies that were excused from filing a census report. Selection of these establishments was based on two factors: annual payroll and our ability to assign the correct six-digit NAICS industry classification to the establishment. For each four-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) industry code, an annual payroll cutoff was determined. These cutoffs were derived so that the establishments with payroll less than the cutoff were expected to account for no more than 3 percent of the value of shipments for the industry. Generally, all single-establishment companies with less than 5 employees were excused, while all establishments with more than 20 employees were mailed forms. Establishments below the cutoff that could not be directly assigned a six-digit NAICS code were mailed a classification report which requested information for assigning NAICS industry codes. Establishments below the cutoff that could be directly assigned a six-digit NAICS code were excused from filing any report. For below cutoff establishments, information on the physical location, payroll, and receipts was obtained from the administrative records of other Federal agencies under special arrangements that safeguarded their confidentiality.

Estimates of data for these small establishments were developed using industry averages in conjunction with the administrative information. The value of shipments and cost of materials were not distributed among specific products and materials for these

establishments but were included in the product and material “not specified by kind” (nsc) categories.

The industry classification codes included in the administrative-record files were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. As a result, an indeterminate number of establishments were erroneously coded to a four-digit SIC industry and then erroneously re-coded to a six-digit NAICS industry. This was especially true whenever there was a relatively fine line of demarcation between industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity.

Sometimes the administrative-record cases had only two- or three-digit SIC group classification codes available in the files. For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, these establishments were sent a separate classification form, which requested information on the products and services of the establishment. This form was used to code many of these establishments to the appropriate six-digit NAICS level. Establishments that did not return the classification form were coded later to those six-digit NAICS industries identified as “All other” industries within the given subsector.

As a result of these situations, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified by industry. However, such possible misclassification has no significant effect on the statistics other than on the number of companies and establishments.

The total establishment count for individual industries should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the count of total number of establishments.

2. Establishments sent a report form.

The establishments covered in the mail canvass were divided into three groups:

- a. ASM sample establishments.

This group accounts for approximately 15 percent of all manufacturing establishments. The ASM panel covers all the units of large manufacturing establishments as well as a sample of the medium and smaller establishments. The probability of selection was proportionate to size. For more information, see the Description of the ASM Survey Sample.

In an economic census year, the ASM report form (MA-1000) replaces the first page of the regular census form for those establishments included in the ASM. In addition to information on employment, payroll, and other items normally requested on the regular census form, establishments in the ASM sample were requested to supply additional information on gross book value of assets and capital expenditures. ASM establishments were also requested to provide information on retirements, depreciation, rental payments, and supplemental labor costs. For establishments not included in the ASM, these additional items were estimated using relationships observed in the ASM establishment data. The census statistics for these variables are a sum of the ASM establishment data and the estimated data for non-ASM establishments. ASM establishments were also requested to provide information for selected purchased services. The census statistics for the purchased service items were derived solely from the ASM establishments. See Appendix A, Explanation of Terms for an explanation of these items. The census part of the report form is 1 of 220 versions containing product, material, and special inquiries. The diversity of manufacturing activities necessitated the use of this many forms to canvass the 480 manufacturing industries. Each form was developed for a group of related industries.

Appearing on each form was a list of products primary to the group of related industries as well as secondary products and miscellaneous services that establishments classified in these industries were likely to perform. Respondents were requested to identify the products, the value of each product, and, in many cases, the quantity of the product shipped during the survey year. Space also was provided for the respondent to describe products not specifically identified on the form.

The report form also contained a materials-consumed inquiry which varied from form to form depending on the industries being canvassed. The respondents were asked to review a list of materials generally used in their production processes. From this list, each establishment was requested to identify those materials consumed during the survey year, the cost of each, and, in certain cases, the quantity consumed. Once again, space was provided for the respondent to describe significant materials not identified on the form.

A wide variety of special inquiries was included to measure activities peculiar to a given industry, such as operations performed and equipment used.

b. Large and medium establishments (non-ASM).

Approximately 30 percent of all manufacturing establishments were included in this group. A variable cutoff, based on administrative-record payroll data and determined on an industry-by-industry basis, was used to select those establishments that were to receive 1 of the 220 economic census – manufacturing regular forms. The first page, requesting establishment data for items such as employment and payroll, was standard but did not contain the detailed statistics included on the ASM form. The product, material, and special inquiry sections supplied were based on the historical industry classification of the establishment.

c. Small single-establishment companies (non-ASM).

This group includes approximately 15 percent of all manufacturing establishments. For those industries where application of the variable cutoff for administrative-record cases resulted in a large number of small establishments being included in the mail canvass, an abbreviated or short form was used. These establishments received 1 of the 31 versions of the short form, which requested summary product and material data and totals but no details on employment, payroll, cost of materials, inventories, and capital expenditures.

Use of the short form has no adverse effect on published totals for the industry statistics because the same data were collected on the short form as on the long form. However, detailed information on products and materials consumed was not collected on the short form; thus, its use would increase the value of the nsk categories.

INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION OF ESTABLISHMENTS

Each of the establishments covered in the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing was classified in 1 of 480 industries (473 manufacturing industries and 7 former manufacturing industries) in accordance with the industry definitions in the 1997 NAICS Manual. This is the first edition of the NAICS Manual and it is a major change from the 1987 SIC Manual that was used previously. Appendix A of the 1997 NAICS Manual notes the comparability between the 1987 SIC and 1997 NAICS classification systems. When applicable, Appendix G of this report shows the product class and product comparability between the two systems for data in this report.

In the NAICS system, an industry is generally defined as a group of establishments that have similar production processes. To the extent practical, the system uses supply-based or production-oriented concepts in defining industries. The resulting group of establishments must be significant in terms of number, value added by manufacture, value of shipments, and number of employees.

The coding system works in such a way that the definitions progressively become narrower with successive additions of numerical digits. In the manufacturing sector for 1997, there are 21 subsectors (three-digit NAICS), 86 industry groups (four-digit NAICS), 184 NAICS industries (five-digit NAICS) that are comparable with Canadian and Mexican classification, and 473 U.S. industries (six-digit NAICS). This represents an expansion of the four-digit SIC-based U.S. industries from 459 in 1987. Product classes and products of the manufacturing industries have been assigned codes based on the industry from which they originate. In the new system, there are about 1,500 product classes (seven-digit codes), about 6,000 census products, and an additional 3,700 CIR products (ten-digit codes). The ten-digit products are considered the primary products of the industry with the same first six digits. These counts do not include the seven former manufacturing industries that are included in the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing.

For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, all establishments were classified in particular industries based on the products they produced. If an establishment made products of more than one industry, it was classified in the industry with the largest product value. For 1997, there were no “resistance rules” or “frozen industries.”

In ASM years, establishments included in the ASM sample with certainty weights are reclassified by industry only if the change in the primary activity from the prior year is significant or if the change has occurred for 2 successive years. This procedure prevents reclassification when there are minor shifts in product mix.

In ASM years, establishments included in the ASM sample with noncertainty weight are not shifted from one industry classification to another. They are retained in the industry where they were classified in the base census year. However, in the following census year, these ASM plants are allowed to shift from one industry to another.

The results of these rules covering the switching of plants from one industry classification to another are that some industries comprise different mixes of establishments in different survey years. Hence, comparisons between prior-year and current-year published totals, particularly at the six-digit NAICS level, should be viewed with caution. This is particularly true for the comparison between the data shown for a census year versus the data shown for the previous ASM year.

As previously noted, the small establishments that may have been misclassified by industry are usually administrative-record cases whose industry codes were assigned on the basis of incomplete descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. Such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than on the number of companies and establishments.

Establishments frequently make products classified both in their industry (primary products) and other industries (secondary products). Industry statistics (employment, payroll, value added by manufacture, value of shipments, etc.) reflect the activities of the establishments which may make both primary and secondary products. Product statistics, however, represent the output of all establishments without regard for the classification of the producing establishment. For this reason, when relating the industry statistics, especially the value of shipments, to the product statistics, the composition of the industry’s output should be considered.

The extent to which industry and product statistics may be matched with each other is measured by the primary product specialization ratio and the coverage ratio. The primary product specialization ratio is the proportion of industry shipments accounted for by the primary products of establishments classified in the industry. The coverage ratio is the proportion of product shipments accounted for by establishments classified in the industry.

ESTABLISHMENT BASIS OF REPORTING

The economic census – manufacturing is conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each location or establishment. The ASM also is conducted on an establishment basis, but separate reports are filed for just those establishments selected in the sample. Companies engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location are requested to submit separate reports if the plant records permit such a separation and if the activities are substantial in size.

In 1997, as in earlier years, a minimum size limit was set for inclusion of establishments in the census. All establishments employing one person or more at any time during the census year are included. The same size limitation has applied since 1947 in censuses and annual surveys of manufactures. In the 1939 and earlier censuses, establishments with less than \$5,000 value of products were excluded. The change in the minimum size limit in 1947 does not appreciably affect the historical comparability of the census figures except for data on number of establishments for a few industries.

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing excludes data for central administrative offices (CAOs). These would include separately operated administrative offices, warehouses, garages, and other auxiliary units that service manufacturing establishments of the same company. These data are published in a separate report series.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASM SURVEY SAMPLE

The annual survey of manufactures (ASM) sample is drawn for the second survey year after a census. The most recent sample was drawn for the 1994 survey year based on the 1992 Census of Manufactures. This sample will be in place through the 1998 ASM.

In 1992, there were approximately 370,000 individual manufacturing establishments. For sample efficiency and cost considerations, the 1992 manufacturing population was partitioned into two components for developing estimates within the ASM; a mail stratum and a nonmail stratum.

Mail stratum. The mail stratum of the survey is comprised of larger single-location manufacturing companies and all manufacturing establishments of multiunit companies (companies that operate at more than one physical location). Approximately 230,000 of the 370,000 establishments in the 1992 census were assigned to the mail stratum. On an annual basis, the mail stratum is supplemented with larger, newly active single-location companies identified from a list provided by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and new manufacturing locations of multiunit companies identified from the Census Bureau's Company Organization Survey (COS).

For the 1994 survey, a new sample of approximately 58,000 individual establishments was selected from the mail stratum assembled from the 1992 census. Supplemental samples representing both 1993 and 1994 births (newly active establishments that were not included in the 1992 census) were also selected. Establishments selected for the sample are mailed an ASM survey questionnaire for each year through 1998.

The 1994-98 ASM sample design is similar to the one used since 1984. Companies in the 1992 Census of Manufactures with manufacturing shipments of at least \$500 million were defined as company certainties. For these large companies, each manufacturing establishment is included in the mail sample. For the 1994-98 sample, there are approximately 650 certainty companies collectively accounting for over 18,000 establishments.

For the remaining portion of the mail component of the survey, the establishment was defined as the sample unit. All establishments with 250 employees or more were defined as employment certainties. In addition, all establishments producing products in SIC 3571 (Electronic Computers) were defined as certainties. Across these three arbitrary certainty classes, there were approximately 25,000 establishments included in the sample with certainty. Collectively, these certainty establishments accounted for approximately 80 percent of the total value of shipments in the 1992 Census of Manufactures.

Smaller establishments in the remaining portion of the mail stratum were sampled with probabilities ranging from .02 to 1.00. The initial probabilities of selection assigned to these establishments were proportionate to a measure-of-size determined for each establishment. The measure-of-size was a function of the establishment's 1992 industry classification, its 1992 product class data, and the historical variability of the year-to-year estimates of the product class estimates. For each product class (1,755) and four-digit industry (459), a desired reliability

constraint was specified. Using a technique developed by Dr. James R. Chromy of the Research Triangle Institute, the initial establishment probabilities were optimized such that the expected sample satisfied all industry and product class reliability constraints while the sample size was minimized. This technique reduces the likelihood of selecting nonrepresentative samples for individual product classes or industries.

This method of assigning probabilities based on product class shipments is motivated by our primary desire to produce reliable estimates of both product class and industry shipments. The high correlation between shipments and employment, value-added, and other general statistics assures that these variables will also be well represented by the sample. The actual sample selection procedure uses an independent chance of selection method (Poisson sampling) which permits us to prevent small establishments from being selected in consecutive samples without introducing a bias into the survey estimates.

Nonmail component. The initial nonmail component of the survey was comprised of approximately 140,000 small, single-establishment companies that were tabulated as administrative records in the 1992 Census of Manufactures. The nonmail stratum is also supplemented annually using the list of newly active single-location companies provided by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and payroll cutoffs. Companies with payroll below the payroll cutoff are added to the nonmail stratum. For this portion of the population, sampling is not used. The data for this group are estimated based on selected information obtained annually from the administrative records of the IRS and Social Security Administration (SSA). This administrative information, which includes payroll, total employment, industry classification, and physical location, is obtained under conditions which safeguard the confidentiality of both tax and census records.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASM ESTIMATING PROCEDURE

Most of the ASM estimates derived for the mail stratum are computed using a difference estimator. At the establishment level, there is a strong correlation between the current-year data values and the corresponding 1992 (base) data values. Therefore, within the mailed stratum, for each item at each level of aggregation, an estimate of the "difference" between the current year and the base year is computed from sample cases and added to the corresponding base-year values. For the 1993-1997 ASM estimates, the 1992 Census of Manufactures values serve as the base year. For the 1998 ASM, the base will be updated to be the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing.

Due to the positive year-to-year correlation, estimates derived using this methodology are generally more reliable than comparable estimates developed from the current sample data alone. Estimates for the capital expenditures variables are not generated using the difference

estimator because the year-to-year correlations are considerably weaker. The standard linear estimator is used for these variables.

For the nonmail stratum, estimates for payroll and employment are directly tabulated from the administrative-record data provided by IRS and SSA. Estimates of data other than payroll and employment are developed from industry averages. Although the nonmail stratum contains approximately 170,000 individual establishments in 1994, it accounts for less than 2 percent of the estimate for total value of shipments at the total manufacturing level.

Corresponding estimates for the mail and nonmail components are combined to produce the estimates included in this publication.

QUALIFICATIONS OF THE ASM DATA

The estimates developed from the sample are apt to differ somewhat from the results of a survey covering all companies in the sample lists but otherwise conducted under essentially the same conditions as the actual sample survey. The estimates of the magnitude of the sampling errors (the difference between the estimates obtained and the results theoretically obtained from a comparable, complete-coverage survey) are provided by the standard errors of estimates.

The particular sample selected for the ASM is one of many similar probability samples that, by chance, might have been selected under the same specifications. Each of the possible samples would yield somewhat different sets of results, and the standard errors are measures of the variation of all the possible sample estimates around the theoretically comparable, complete-coverage values.

Estimates of the standard errors have been computed from the sample data for selected ASM statistics in this report. They are represented in the form of relative standard errors (the standard errors divided by the estimated values to which they refer).

In conjunction with its associated estimate, the relative standard error may be used to define confidence intervals (ranges that would include the comparable, complete-coverage value for specified percentages of all the possible samples).

The complete-coverage value would be included in the range:

From one standard error below to one standard error above the derived estimate for about two-thirds of all possible samples.

From two standard errors below to two standard errors above the derived estimate for about 19 out of 20 of all possible samples.

From three standard errors below to three standard errors above the derived estimate for nearly all samples.

An inference that the comparable, complete-survey result would be within the indicated ranges would be correct in approximately the relative frequencies shown. Those proportions, therefore, may be interpreted as defining the confidence that the estimates from a particular sample would differ from complete-coverage results by as much as one, two, or three standard errors, respectively.

For example, suppose an estimated total is shown at 50,000 with an associated relative standard error of 2 percent, that is, a standard error of 1,000 (2 percent of 50,000). There is approximately 67 percent confidence that the interval 49,000 to 51,000 includes the complete-coverage total, about 95 percent confidence that the interval 48,000 to 52,000 includes the complete-coverage total, and almost certain confidence that the interval 47,000 to 53,000 includes the complete-coverage total.

In addition to the sample errors, the estimates are subject to various response and operational errors: errors of collection, reporting, coding, transcription, imputation for nonresponse, etc. These operational errors also would occur if a complete canvass were to be conducted under the same conditions as the survey. Explicit measures of their effects generally are not available. However, it is believed that most of the important operational errors were detected and corrected during the Census Bureau's review of the data for reasonableness and consistency. The small operational errors usually remain. To some extent, they are compensating in the aggregated totals shown. When important operational errors were detected too late to correct the estimates, the data were suppressed or were specifically qualified in the tables.

As derived, the estimated standard errors included part of the effect of the operational errors. The total errors, which depend upon the joint effect of the sampling and operational errors, are usually of the order of size indicated by the standard error, or moderately higher. However, for particular estimates, the total error may considerably exceed the standard errors shown. Any figures shown in the tables in this publication having an associated standard error exceeding 15 percent may be combined with higher level totals, creating a broader aggregate, which then may be of acceptable reliability.

DATA FROM THE CURRENT INDUSTRIAL REPORTS (CIR)

The CIR program provides product statistics for selected manufacturing industries at the U.S. level annually and, in some cases, monthly and/or quarterly. When detail product data are collected in the CIR, they are not also collected in the census. However, the annual CIR data are included in the census Product Summary report.

The CIR program uses a unified data collection, processing, and publication system. The Census Bureau updates the survey panels for most reports annually and reconciles the estimates to the results of the broader-based annual survey of manufactures and the economic

census – manufacturing. The economic census – manufacturing provides a complete list of all producers of the products covered by the CIR program and serves as the primary source for CIR sampling. Where a small number of producers exist, CIR surveys cover all known producers of a product. However, when the number of producers is large, cutoff and random sampling techniques are used. Surveys are continually reviewed and modified to provide the most up-to-date information on products produced. While the CIR program includes both mandatory and voluntary surveys, the annual data are mandatory.

DUPLICATION IN COST OF MATERIALS AND VALUE OF SHIPMENTS

Data for cost of materials and value of shipments include varying amounts of duplication, especially at higher levels of aggregation. This is because the products of one establishment may be the materials of another. The value added statistics avoid this duplication and are, for most purposes, the best measure for comparing the relative economic importance of industries and geographic areas.

VALUE OF INDUSTRY SHIPMENTS COMPARED WITH VALUE OF PRODUCT SHIPMENTS

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing shows value of shipments data for industries and products. In the industry statistics tables and files, these data represent the total value of shipments of all establishments classified in a particular industry. The data include the shipments of the products classified in the industry (primary to the industry), products classified in other industries (secondary to the industry), and miscellaneous receipts (repair work, sale of scrap, research and development, installation receipts, and resales). Value of product shipments shown in the products statistics tables and files represent the total value of all products shipped that are classified as primary to an industry regardless of the classification of the producing establishment.

Appendix D. Geographic Notes

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix E. Metropolitan Areas

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix F. Footnotes for Products Statistics and Materials Consumed by Kind

Not applicable for this report.

Creamery Butter Manufacturing

1997

Issued June 1999

EC97M-3115B

1997 Economic Census

Manufacturing

Industry Series



U S C E N S U S B U R E A U

Helping You Make Informed Decisions

U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The staff of the Manufacturing and Construction Division prepared this report. **Judy M. Dodds**, Assistant Chief for Census and Related Programs, was responsible for the overall planning, management, and coordination. **Kenneth Hansen**, Chief, Manufactured Durables Branch, assisted by **Mike Brown**, **Renee Coley**, **Raphael Corrado**, and **Milbren Thomas**, Section Chiefs, **Michael Zampogna**, Former Chief, Manufactured Nondurables Branch, assisted by **Allen Foreman**, **Robert Miller**, **Robert Reinard**, and **Nat Shelton**, Section Chiefs, and **Tom Lee**, **Robert Rosati**, and **Tom Flood**, Special Assistants, performed the planning and implementation. **Stephanie Angel**, **Brian Appert**, **Stanis Batton**, **Carol Beasley**, **Chris Blackburn**, **Larry Blumberg**, **Vera Harris-Bourne**, **Brenda Campbell**, **Suzanne Conard**, **Vance Davis**, **Mary Ellickson**, **Matt Gaines**, **Merry Glascoe**, **Kay Hanks**, **Karen Harshbarger**, **Nancy Higgins**, **James Hinckley**, **Walter Hunter**, **Jim Jamski**, **Evelyn Jordan**, **Robert Lee**, **John Linehan**, **Paul Marck**, **Keith McKenzie**, **Philippe Morris**, **Joanna Nguyen**, **Betty Pannell**, **Joyce Pomeroy**, **Venita Powell**, **Cynthia Ramsey**, **Chris Savage**, **Arona Stovall**, **Sue Sundermann**, **Thanos Theodoropoulos**, **Dora Thomas**, **Ann Truffa**, **Ronanne Vinson**, **Denneth Wallace**, **Tempie Whittington**, **Lissene Witt**, and **Mike Yamaner** provided primary staff assistance.

Brian Greenberg, Assistant Chief for Research and Methodology Programs, assisted by **Stacey Cole**, Chief, Manufacturing Programs Methodology Branch, and **Robert Struble**, Section Chief, provided the mathematical and statistical techniques as well as the coverage operations. **Jeffrey Dalzell** and **Cathy Ritenour** provided primary staff assistance.

Mendel D. Gayle, Chief, Forms, Publications, and Customer Services Branch, assisted by **Julius Smith Jr.** and **Baruti Taylor**, Section Chiefs, performed overall coordination of the publication process.

Kim Credito, **Patrick Duck**, **Chip Murph**, **Wanda Sledd**, and **Veronica White** provided primary staff assistance.

The Economic Planning and Coordination Division, **Lawrence A. Blum**, Assistant Chief for Collection Activities and **Shirin A. Ahmed**, Assistant Chief for Post-Collection Processing, assisted by **Dennis Shoemaker**, Chief, Post-Collection Census Processing Branch, **Brandy Yarbrough**, Section Chief, **Sheila Proudfoot**, **Richard Williamson**, **Andrew W. Hait**, and **Jennifer E. Lins**, was responsible for developing the systems and procedures for data collection, editing, review, correction and dissemination

The staff of the National Processing Center, **Judith N. Petty**, Chief, performed mailout preparation and receipt operations, clerical and analytical review activities, data keying, and geocoding review.

The Geography Division staff developed geographic coding procedures and associated computer programs.

The Economic Statistical Methods and Programming Division, **Charles P. Pautler Jr.**, Chief, developed and coordinated the computer processing systems. **Martin S. Harahush**, Assistant Chief for Quinquennial Programs, assisted by **Barbara Lambert** and **Christina Arledge** were responsible for design and implementation of the computer systems. **Gary T. Sheridan**, Chief, Manufacturing and Construction Branch, **Lori A. Guido** and **Roy A. Smith**, Section Chiefs, supervised the preparation of the computer programs.

Computer Services Division, **Debra Williams**, Chief, performed the computer processing.

The staff of the Administrative and Customer Services Division, **Walter C. Odom**, Chief, performed planning, design, composition, editorial review, and printing planning and procurement for publications, Internet products, and report forms. **Cynthia G. Brooks** provided publication coordination and editing.

Creamery Butter Manufacturing

1997

Issued June 1999

EC97M-3115B

1997 Economic Census

Manufacturing

Industry Series



U.S. Department of Commerce

William M. Daley,

Secretary

Robert L. Mallett,

Deputy Secretary

Economics

and Statistics

Administration

Robert J. Shapiro,

Under Secretary for

Economic Affairs

U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Kenneth Prewitt,

Director



**Economics
and Statistics
Administration**

Robert J. Shapiro,
Under Secretary
for Economic Affairs



U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Kenneth Prewitt,
Director

William G. Barron,
Deputy Director

William G. Bostic Jr.,
Chief, Manufacturing
and Construction Division

CONTENTS

Introduction to the Economic Census	1
Manufacturing	5

TABLES

1. Industry Statistics on NAICS Basis With Distribution Among 1987 SIC-Based Industries: 1997	7
2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1997	7
3. Detailed Statistics by Industry: 1997	8
4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size: 1997.....	9
5. Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1997	9
6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992.....	10
6b. Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992 .	10
7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1997 and 1992.....	11

APPENDIXES

A. Explanation of Terms	A-1
B. NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions	B-1
C. Coverage and Methodology.....	C-1
D. Geographic Notes	--
E. Metropolitan Areas	--
F. Footnotes for Products Statistics and Materials Consumed by Kind	--
G. Comparability of Product Classes and Product Codes: 1997 to 1992.....	G-1

-- Not applicable for this report.

Introduction to the Economic Census

PURPOSES AND USES OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUS

The economic census is the major source of facts about the structure and functioning of the Nation's economy. It provides essential information for government, business, industry, and the general public. Title 13 of the United States Code (Sections 131, 191, and 224) directs the Census Bureau to take the economic census every 5 years, covering years ending in 2 and 7.

The economic census furnishes an important part of the framework for such composite measures as the gross domestic product estimates, input/output measures, production and price indexes, and other statistical series that measure short-term changes in economic conditions. Specific uses of economic census data include the following:

- Policymaking agencies of the Federal Government use the data to monitor economic activity and assess the effectiveness of policies.
- State and local governments use the data to assess business activities and tax bases within their jurisdictions and to develop programs to attract business.
- Trade associations study trends in their own and competing industries, which allows them to keep their members informed of market changes.
- Individual businesses use the data to locate potential markets and to analyze their own production and sales performance relative to industry or area averages.

ALL-NEW INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATIONS

Data from the 1997 Economic Census are published primarily on the basis of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), unlike earlier censuses, which were published according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS is in the process of being adopted in the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Most economic census reports cover one of the following NAICS sectors:

21	Mining
22	Utilities
23	Construction
31-33	Manufacturing
42	Wholesale Trade
44-45	Retail Trade
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing
51	Information

52	Finance and Insurance
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises
56	Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services
61	Educational Services
62	Health Care and Social Assistance
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation
72	Accommodation and Foodservices
81	Other Services (except Public Administration)

(Not listed above are the Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting sector (NAICS 11), partially covered by the census of agriculture conducted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the Public Administration sector (NAICS 92), covered by the census of governments conducted by the Census Bureau.)

The 20 NAICS sectors are subdivided into 96 subsectors (three-digit codes), 313 industry groups (four-digit codes), and, as implemented in the United States, 1170 industries (five- and six-digit codes).

RELATIONSHIP TO SIC

While many of the individual NAICS industries correspond directly to industries as defined under the SIC system, most of the higher level groupings do not. Particular care should be taken in comparing data for retail trade, wholesale trade, and manufacturing, which are sector titles used in both NAICS and SIC, but cover somewhat different groups of industries. The industry definitions discuss the relationships between NAICS and SIC industries. Where changes are significant, it will not be possible to construct time series that include data for points both before and after 1997.

For 1997, data for auxiliary establishments (those functioning primarily to manage, service, or support the activities of their company's operating establishments, such as a central administrative office or warehouse) will not be included in the sector-specific reports. These data will be published separately.

GEOGRAPHIC AREA CODING

Accurate and complete information on the physical location of each establishment is required to tabulate the census data for the states, metropolitan areas (MAs), counties, parishes, and corporate municipalities including cities, towns, villages, and boroughs. Respondents were

required to report their physical location (street address, municipality, county, and state) if it differed from their mailing address. For establishments not surveyed by mail (and those single-establishment companies that did not provide acceptable information on physical location), location information from Internal Revenue Service tax forms is used as a basis for coding.

BASIS OF REPORTING

The economic census is conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each store, factory, shop, or other location. Each establishment is assigned a separate industry classification based on its primary activity and not that of its parent company.

DOLLAR VALUES

All dollar values presented are expressed in current dollars; i.e., 1997 data are expressed in 1997 dollars, and 1992 data, in 1992 dollars. Consequently, when making comparisons with prior years, users of the data should consider the changes in prices that have occurred.

All dollar values are shown in thousands of dollars.

AVAILABILITY OF ADDITIONAL DATA

Reports in Print and Electronic Media

All results of the 1997 Economic Census are available on the Census Bureau Internet site (www.census.gov) and on compact discs (CD-ROM) for sale by the Census Bureau. Unlike previous censuses, only selected highlights are published in printed reports. For more information, including a description of electronic and printed reports being issued, see the Internet site, or write to U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-8300, or call Customer Services at 301-457-4100.

Special Tabulations

Special tabulations of data collected in the 1997 Economic Census may be obtained, depending on availability of time and personnel, in electronic or tabular form. The data will be summaries subject to the same rules prohibiting disclosure of confidential information (including name, address, kind of business, or other data for individual business establishments or companies) that govern the regular publications.

Special tabulations are prepared on a cost basis. A request for a cost estimate, as well as exact specifications on the type and format of the data to be provided, should be directed to the Chief of the division named below, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-8300. To discuss a special tabulation before submitting specifications, call the appropriate division:

Manufacturing and Construction Division 301-457-4673
Service Sector Statistics Division 301-457-2668

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The economic census has been taken as an integrated program at 5-year intervals since 1967 and before that for 1954, 1958, and 1963. Prior to that time, individual components of the economic census were taken separately at varying intervals.

The economic census traces its beginnings to the 1810 Decennial Census, when questions on manufacturing were included with those for population. Coverage of economic activities was expanded for the 1840 Decennial Census and subsequent censuses to include mining and some commercial activities. The 1905 Manufactures Census was the first time a census was taken apart from the regular decennial population census. Censuses covering retail and wholesale trade and construction industries were added in 1930, as were some covering service trades in 1933. Censuses of construction, manufacturing, and the other business service censuses were suspended during World War II.

The 1954 Economic Census was the first census to be fully integrated: providing comparable census data across economic sectors, using consistent time periods, concepts, definitions, classifications, and reporting units. It was the first census to be taken by mail, using lists of firms provided by the administrative records of other Federal agencies. Since 1963, administrative records also have been used to provide basic statistics for very small firms, reducing or eliminating the need to send them census questionnaires.

The range of industries covered in the economic censuses expanded between 1967 and 1992. The census of construction industries began on a regular basis in 1967, and the scope of service industries, introduced in 1933, was broadened in 1967, 1977, and 1987. While a few transportation industries were covered as early as 1963, it was not until 1992 that the census broadened to include all of transportation, communications, and utilities. Also new for 1992 was coverage of financial, insurance, and real estate industries. With these additions, the economic census and the separate census of governments and census of agriculture collectively covered roughly 98 percent of all economic activity.

Printed statistical reports from the 1992 and earlier censuses provide historical figures for the study of long-term time series and are available in some large libraries. All of the census reports printed since 1967 are still available for sale on microfiche from the Census Bureau. CD-ROMs issued from the 1987 and 1992 Economic Censuses contain databases including nearly all data published in print, plus additional statistics, such as ZIP Code statistics, published only on CD-ROM.

SOURCES FOR MORE INFORMATION

More information about the scope, coverage, classification system, data items, and publications for each of the economic censuses and related surveys is published in the *Guide to the 1997 Economic Census and Related Statistics* at www.census.gov/econgguide. More information on the methodology, procedures, and history of the censuses will be published in the *History of the 1997 Economic Census* at www.census.gov/econ/www/history.html.

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

The following abbreviations and symbols are used with the 1997 Economic Census data:

A	Standard error of 100 percent or more.
D	Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual companies; data are included in higher level totals.
F	Exceeds 100 percent because data include establishments with payroll exceeding revenue.
N	Not available or not comparable.
Q	Revenue not collected at this level of detail for multiestablishment firms.
S	Withheld because estimates did not meet publication standards.

V	Represents less than 50 vehicles or .05 percent.
X	Not applicable.
Y	Disclosure withheld because of insufficient coverage of merchandise lines.
Z	Less than half the unit shown.
a	0 to 19 employees.
b	20 to 99 employees.
c	100 to 249 employees.
e	250 to 499 employees.
f	500 to 999 employees.
g	1,000 to 2,499 employees.
h	2,500 to 4,999 employees.
i	5,000 to 9,999 employees.
j	10,000 to 24,999 employees.
k	25,000 to 49,999 employees.
l	50,000 to 99,999 employees.
m	100,000 employees or more.
p	10 to 19 percent estimated.
q	20 to 29 percent estimated.
r	Revised.
s	Sampling error exceeds 40 percent.
nec	Not elsewhere classified.
nsk	Not specified by kind.
–	Represents zero (page image/print only).
(CC)	Consolidated city.
(IC)	Independent city.

Manufacturing

SCOPE

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing covers all manufacturing establishments with one or more paid employees. Manufacturing is defined as the mechanical, physical, or chemical transformation of materials or substances into new products. The assembly of components into new products is also considered manufacturing, except when it is appropriately classified as construction.

Establishments in the manufacturing sector are often described as plants, factories, or mills and typically use power-driven machines and materials-handling equipment. Also included in the manufacturing sector are some establishments that make products by hand, like custom tailors and the makers of custom draperies. While manufacturers typically do not sell to the public, some establishments like bakeries and candy stores that make products on the premises may be included.

GENERAL

This report, from the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, is one of a series of 480 industry reports and 51 geographic area reports, each of which provides statistics for individual industries or states, respectively. Seven of the industry reports are for industries no longer in the manufacturing sector but are included with manufacturing for the 1997 census year. Also included for this sector are General, Product, and Materials Consumed Summary reports, a special report on Concentration Ratios in Manufacturing, and data files on Location of Manufacturing Plants.

Each industry report presents data for a six-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) industry. A description of the particular NAICS industry may be found in Appendix B. These reports include such statistics as number of establishments, employment, payroll, value added by manufacture, cost of materials consumed, value of shipments, capital expenditures, etc. Explanations of these and other terms may be found in Appendix A. The industry reports also include data for states with 100 employees or more in the industry.

State reports, which include the District of Columbia, present similar statistics at the “all manufacturing” level for each state and its metropolitan areas (MAs) with 250 employees or more, and for counties, consolidated cities, and places with 500 employees or more. The state reports also include six-digit NAICS level data for industries with 100 employees or more in the state.

The General Summary report contains industry and geographic area statistics summarized in one report. It includes higher levels of aggregation than the industry and state reports, as well as revisions to the data made after the release of the industry and state reports.

The Products and Materials Consumed reports summarize the products and materials data published in the industry reports. The Product Summary report also includes data from the Current Industrial Reports (CIR) and a special table with data for products that are primary to more than one industry, which are not in the industry reports.

The Concentration Ratios report publishes data on the percentage of value of shipments accounted for by the 4-, 8-, 20-, and 50-largest companies for each manufacturing industry. Also shown in this report are Hirschmann-Herfindahl Indexes for each industry.

The Location of Manufacturing data files contain statistics on the number of establishments for the three- and six-digit NAICS industry by state, county, place, and ZIP Code by employment-size of the establishment.

GEOGRAPHIC AREAS COVERED

Statistics at the six-digit NAICS industry level are shown for states and the District of Columbia in both the state and industry reports for cells with 100 employees or more.

The state reports also include data at the “all manufacturing” level for a variety of geographies that meet the employment criteria.

Data are available for the metropolitan areas (MAs) with 250 employees or more. The term MA is a general term used to encompass all of the specifically defined metropolitan areas. A consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) is made up of two or more contiguous primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSAs) with a combined population of at least 1 million. A PMSA is a subdivision of a CMSA that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links separate from the ties to other portions of the CMSA. A metropolitan statistical area (MSA) is an integrated economic and social unit with a population of at least 50,000. An MA is made up of one or more counties meeting standards of metropolitan character. In New England, cities and towns, rather than counties, are the component geographic units. Determination of the MAs was made by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) as of June 30, 1997. The population estimates were from the 1990 Census of Population or a subsequent special

census. When applicable, the make-up of an MA is included in Appendix E. Changes to geographical boundaries are noted in Appendix D.

The state reports include data for counties with 500 employees or more. These are the primary divisions of states, except in Louisiana where they are called parishes and in Alaska where they are called boroughs and census areas. Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia have one or more places that are independent of county organizations. These places are treated as counties and places. The counties and places are defined as of January 1, 1997.

The state reports include data for places with 500 employees or more. Places are typically cities, towns, and villages. They may be incorporated municipalities, semi-independent municipalities, special economic urban areas (SEUAs), or other place equivalents.

The state reports also include data for consolidated cities with 500 employees or more. Consolidated cities are made up of separately incorporated municipalities.

COMPARABILITY OF THE 1992 AND 1997 CENSUSES

The adoption of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) has had a major impact on the comparability of data between the 1992 and 1997 censuses. Approximately half of the industries in the manufacturing sector of NAICS do not have comparable industries in the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system that was used in the past. If industries are not comparable between the two censuses, historic data are not shown. When applicable, Appendix G shows the product class and product comparability between the two systems.

While most of the change affecting the manufacturing sector was change within the sector, some industries left manufacturing and others came into manufacturing. Prominent among those leaving manufacturing are logging and portions of publishing. Prominent among the industries coming into the manufacturing sector are bakeries, candy stores where candy is made on the premises, custom tailors, makers of custom draperies, and tire retreading. Data for the industries coming into manufacturing as well as those leaving manufacturing are included in the manufacturing industry report series for 1997. However, the state and summary reports only include data for industries in the NAICS definition of manufacturing.

Another change resulting from the conversion to NAICS is that data for central administrative offices (CAOs) associated with manufacturing are not included along side the

manufacturing data. This change affects data in the state reports and the general summary.

DISCLOSURE

In accordance with Federal law governing census reports (Title 13 of the United States Code), no data are published that would disclose the operations of an individual establishment or company. However, the number of establishments classified in a specific industry or geography is not considered a disclosure, and may be released even when other information is withheld.

The disclosure analysis for the industry statistics files is based on the total value of shipments. When the total value of shipments cannot be shown without disclosing information for individual companies, the complete line is suppressed except for capital expenditures. However, the suppressed data are included in higher-level totals. A separate disclosure analysis is performed for capital expenditures that can be suppressed even though value of shipments data are published.

AVAILABILITY OF MORE FREQUENT ECONOMIC DATA

The Census Bureau conducts the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) in each of the 4 years between the economic censuses. The ASM is a probability-based sample of approximately 58,000 establishments and collects many of the same industry statistics (including employment, payroll, value of shipments, etc.) as the economic census. However, there are selected statistics not included in the ASM. Among these are the number of companies and establishments, detailed product and materials data, and substate geographic data.

In addition to the ASM, the Census Bureau conducts a Current Industrial Reports (CIR) program. The CIR publishes detailed product statistics for selected manufacturing industries at the U.S. level annually and, in some cases, monthly and/or quarterly. For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, the annual CIR data are included in the Product Summary report.

The Census Bureau also conducts the monthly Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories, and Orders (M3) program, which publishes detailed statistics for manufacturing industries at the U.S. level.

Table 1. Industry Statistics on NAICS Basis With Distribution Among 1987 SIC-Based Industries: 1997

[NAICS codes appear in bold type. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS or SIC code	Industry	Com-panies ¹	All estab-lish-ments ²	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expendi-tures (\$1,000)
				Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311512	Creamery butter mfg	32	34	1 827	56 524	1 138	2 377	32 564	241 876	1 133 899	1 367 548	8 522
202100	Creamery butter	N	34	1 827	56 524	1 138	2 377	32 564	241 876	1 133 899	1 367 548	8 522

¹For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

²Includes establishments with payroll at any time during the year.

Table 2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1997

[States that are disclosures or with less than 100 employees are not shown. For explanation of terms, see appendixes. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Industry and geographic area	E ¹	All establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expendi-tures (\$1,000)
		Total	With 20 em-ploy-ees or more	Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311512, CREAMERY BUTTER MFG												
United States	-	34	21	1 827	56 524	1 138	2 377	32 564	241 876	1 133 899	1 367 548	8 522
Wisconsin	-	10	8	663	19 724	361	722	9 666	81 789	495 276	572 640	3 246

* Hawaii has no incorporated places in the sense of functioning governmental units; however, in agreement with Hawaiian law, the Bureau of the Census reports data for census designated places (CDPs) which have been designated as place equivalents. Those CDPs, only for the state of Hawaii, with 2,500 or more population are recognized.

¹Some payroll and sales data for small single-unit companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of the figures shown: 1-10 to 19 percent; 2-20 to 29 percent; 3-30 to 39 percent; 4-40 to 49 percent; 5-50 to 59 percent; 6-60 to 69 percent; 7-70 to 79 percent; 8-80 to 89 percent; 9-90 percent or more.

Table 3. Detailed Statistics by Industry: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	Value	Item	Value
311512, CREAMERY BUTTER MFG		311512, CREAMERY BUTTER MFG—Con.	
Companies ¹	number.. 32	Value added	\$1,000.. 241 876
All establishments	number.. 34	Total inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 51 133
Establishments with 1 to 19 employees	number.. 13	Finished goods inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 32 270
Establishments with 20 to 99 employees	number.. 15	Work-in-process inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 4 498
Establishments with 100 employees or more	number.. 6	Materials and supplies inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 14 365
All employees	number.. 1 827	Total inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 56 435
Total compensation ²	\$1,000.. 71 563	Finished goods inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 39 489
Annual payroll	\$1,000.. 56 524	Work-in-process inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 5 506
Total fringe benefits	\$1,000.. 15 039	Materials and supplies inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 11 440
Production workers, average for year	number.. 1 138	Gross book value of total assets at beginning of year	\$1,000.. 150 155
Production workers on March 15	number.. 1 117	Total capital expenditures (new and used)	\$1,000.. 8 522
Production workers on May 15	number.. 1 135	Capital expenditures for buildings and other structures (new and used)	\$1,000.. 637
Production workers on August 15	number.. 1 163	Capital expenditures for machinery and equipment (new and used)	\$1,000.. 7 885
Production workers on November 15	number.. 1 137	Total retirements ²	\$1,000.. 2 236
Production-worker hours	1,000.. 2 377	Gross book value of total assets at end of year	\$1,000.. 156 441
Production-worker wages	\$1,000.. 32 564	Total depreciation during year ²	\$1,000.. 10 954
Total cost of materials	\$1,000.. 1 133 899	Total rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 24 134
Cost of materials, parts, containers, etc., consumed	\$1,000.. 1 086 005	Buildings and other structures rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 8 592
Cost of resales	\$1,000.. 34 613	Machinery and equipment rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 15 542
Cost of fuels	\$1,000.. 4 965	Cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and other structures ³	\$1,000.. 1 289
Cost of purchased electricity	\$1,000.. 5 378	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 91
Cost of contract work	\$1,000.. 2 938	Cost of purchased services for the repair of machinery and equipment ³	\$1,000.. 9 876
Quantity of electricity purchased for heat and power	1,000 kWh.. 100 121	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 91
Quantity of electricity generated less sold for heat and power	1,000 kWh.. D	Cost of purchased communications services ³	\$1,000.. 273
Total value of shipments	\$1,000.. 1 367 548	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 91
Primary products value of shipments	\$1,000.. 1 044 370	Cost of purchased legal services ³	\$1,000.. 54
Secondary products value of shipments	\$1,000.. 286 094	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 91
Total miscellaneous receipts	\$1,000.. 37 084	Cost of purchased accounting and bookkeeping services ³	\$1,000.. 440
Value of resales	\$1,000.. 36 537	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 91
Contract receipts	\$1,000.. D	Cost of purchased advertising services ³	\$1,000.. 113
Other miscellaneous receipts	\$1,000.. D	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 91
Primary products specialization ratio	percent.. 78	Cost of purchased software and other data processing services ³	\$1,000.. 576
Value of primary products shipments made in all industries	\$1,000.. 1 617 171	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 91
Value of primary products shipments made in this industry	\$1,000.. 1 044 370	Cost of purchased refuse removal (including hazardous waste) services ³	\$1,000.. 358
Value of primary products shipments made in other industries	\$1,000.. 572 801	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 91
Coverage ratio	percent.. 64		

¹For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

²These items are collected in the ASM and estimated for the remaining establishments; therefore, the levels of estimation are higher than for other items in the table.

³Based on ASM sample data.

⁴A response coverage ratio is derived for this item by calculating the ratio of the weighted employment (establishment data multiplied by sample weight) for those ASM establishments that reported to the weighted total employment for all ASM establishments classified in this industry.

Note: The amounts shown for purchased services reflect only those services that establishments purchase from other companies.

Table 4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Employment size class	E ¹	All establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)
		Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311512, CREAMERY BUTTER MFG												
All establishments	-	34	21	1 827	56 524	1 138	2 377	32 564	241 876	1 133 899	1 367 548	8 522
Establishments with 1 to 4 employees	9	6	-	10	226	7	11	111	1 214	4 065	5 256	57
Establishments with 5 to 9 employees	9	3	-	19	561	3	8	130	2 968	10 136	13 046	143
Establishments with 10 to 19 employees	3	4	-	55	1 714	35	71	1 024	6 984	26 555	33 291	396
Establishments with 20 to 49 employees	4	8	8	300	9 767	144	347	4 184	29 774	128 103	158 560	1 645
Establishments with 50 to 99 employees	-	7	7	482	14 548	383	913	11 221	53 013	327 138	375 607	1 222
Establishments with 100 to 249 employees	-	6	6	961	29 708	566	1 027	15 894	147 923	637 902	781 788	5 059
Establishments with 250 to 499 employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Establishments with 500 to 999 employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Establishments with 1,000 to 2,499 employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Establishments with 2,500 employees or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative records ²	9	8	-	35	1 077	11	22	309	5 716	19 441	25 046	273

¹Some payroll and sales data for small single-unit companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of the figures shown: 1-10 to 19 percent; 2-20 to 29 percent; 3-30 to 39 percent; 4-40 to 49 percent; 5-50 to 59 percent; 6-60 to 69 percent; 7-70 to 79 percent; 8-80 to 89 percent; 9-90 percent or more.

²Some payroll and sales data for small single-unit companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. Data are also included in respective size classes shown.

Table 5. Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS industry or product class code	Industry or primary product class	All establishments	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)
			Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311512	Creamery butter mfg	34	1 827	56 524	1 138	2 377	32 564	241 876	1 133 899	1 367 548	8 522

Table 6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992

[Includes quantity and value of products of this industry produced by (1) establishments classified in this industry (primary) and (2) establishments classified in other industries (secondary). Transfers of products of this industry from one establishment of a company to another establishment of the same company (interplant transfers) are also included. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product code	Product	1997				1992			
		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments	
				Quantity	Value (\$1,000)			Quantity	Value (\$1,000)
311512	Creamery butter	N	X	X	1 617 171	N	X	X	1 201 621
3115120	Creamery butter	N	X	X	1 617 171	N	X	X	1 201 621
31151201	Creamery butter	N	X	X	1 608 025	N	X	X	N
3115120111	Creamery butter, shipped in bulk (containers more than 3 lb)	55	X	654.7	738 608	59	X	695.1	662 612
3115120121	Creamery butter, shipped in consumer packages (containers 3 lb or less)	33	X	658.8	797 967	36	X	512.0	494 915
3115120131	Creamery butter, anhydrous milkfat (butteroil)	5	X	48.6	71 450	5	X	D	D
3115120Y	Creamery butter manufacturing, nsk, total	N	X	X	9 146	N	X	X	N
3115120YWW	Creamery butter manufacturing, nsk, for nonadministrative-record establishments	N	X	X	8 539	N	X	X	D
3115120YWY	Creamery butter manufacturing, nsk, for administrative-record establishments	N	X	X	607	N	X	X	-

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.

@ Additional data are available for this item in the Current Industrial Report (CIR) series; see Appendix F for the CIR survey number and title.

\$ This product is primary to more than one industry; see Appendix F for a listing of the related product codes.

Note: For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: P 10 to 19 percent estimated; q 20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by S.

Table 6b. Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992

[Not applicable for this report]

Table 7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1997 and 1992

[Includes quantity and cost of materials consumed or put into production by establishments classified only in this industry. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS material code	Material consumed	1997		1992	
		Quantity	Delivered cost (\$1,000)	Quantity	Delivered cost (\$1,000)
311512	CREAMERY BUTTER MFG				
11212000	Whole milk mil cwt..	S	207 621	7.3	87 885
31151103	Cream mil cwt..	S	630 598	S	571 824
31151200	Butter mil lb..	^q 110.0	127 855	56.9	45 052
31151401	Condensed and evaporated milk mil lb..	D	D	S	1 416
001900A1	Packaging paper and plastics film, coated and laminated.....	X	16 689	X	6 229
32610029	Plastics containers	X	D	X	5 015
32221001	Paperboard containers, boxes, and corrugated paperboard	X	17 150	X	13 029
00970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies	X	71 578	X	N
00971000	Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies, n.s.k.	X	6 379	X	5 372

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.

Note: For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: ^p 10 to 19 percent estimated; ^q 20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by S.

Appendix A.

Explanation of Terms

BEGINNING- AND END-OF-YEAR INVENTORIES

Respondents were asked to report their beginning-of-year and end-of-year inventories at cost or market. Effective with the 1982 Economic Census, this change to a uniform instruction for reporting inventories was introduced for all sector reports. Prior to 1982, respondents were permitted to value inventories using any generally accepted accounting method (FIFO, LIFO, market, to name a few). Beginning in 1982, LIFO users were asked to first report inventory values prior to the LIFO adjustment and then to report the LIFO reserve and the LIFO value after adjustment for the reserve.

Inventory Data by Stage of Fabrication

Total inventories and three detailed components (1) finished goods, (2) work-in-process, and (3) materials, supplies, fuels, etc., were collected.

When using inventory data by stage of fabrication for “all industries” and at the three-digit subsector level, it should be noted that an item treated as a finished product by an establishment in one industry may be reported as a raw material by an establishment in a different industry. For example, the finished-product inventories of a steel mill would be reported as raw materials by a stamping plant. Such differences are present in the inventory figures by stage of fabrication shown for all publication levels.

COST OF MATERIALS

This term refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed, whether purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

Included in this item are:

1. Cost of parts, components, containers, etc.—Includes all raw materials, semifinished goods, parts, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year.
2. Cost of products bought and sold in the same condition.

3. Cost of fuels consumed for heat and power—Includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed, whether purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.
4. Cost of purchased electricity—The cost of purchased electric energy represents the amount actually used during the year for heat and power. In addition, information was collected on the quantity of electric energy generated by the establishment and the quantity of electric energy sold or transferred to other plants of the same company.
5. Cost of contract work—This term applies to work done by others on materials furnished by the manufacturing establishment. The actual cost of the material is to be reported on the cost of materials, parts, and containers line of this item. The term “Contract Work” refers to the fee a company pays to another company to perform a service.

Specific Materials Consumed

In addition to the total cost of materials, which every establishment was required to report, information also was collected for most manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. The inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. If less than \$25,000 of a listed material was consumed by an establishment, the cost data could be reported in the “Cost of all other materials...,” Census material code 00970099. Also, the cost of materials for small establishments for which administrative records or short forms were used was imputed into the “Materials not specified by kind,” Census materials code 00971000.

Duplication in Cost of Materials and Value of Shipment

The aggregate of the cost of materials and value of shipments figures for industry groups and for all manufacturing industries includes large amounts of duplication since the products of some industries are used as materials by others. This duplication results, in part, from the addition of related industries representing successive

stages in the production of a finished manufactured product. Examples are the addition of flour mills to bakeries in the food group and the addition of pulp mills to paper mills in the paper and allied products group of industries. Estimates of the overall extent of this duplication indicate that the value of manufactured products exclusive of such duplication (the value of finished manufactures) tends to approximate two-thirds of the total value of products reported in the survey.

Duplication of products within individual industries is significant within a number of industry groups, e.g., machinery and transportation industries. These industries frequently include complete machinery and their parts. In this case, the parts made for original equipment are materials consumed for assembly plants in the same industry.

Even when no significant amount of duplication is involved, value of shipments figures are deficient as measures of the relative economic importance of individual manufacturing industries or geographic areas because of the wide variation in ratio of materials, labor, and other processing costs of value of shipments, both among industries and within the same industry.

Before 1962, cost of materials and value of shipments were not published for some industries which included considerable duplication. Since then, these data have been published for all industries at the U.S. level and beginning in 1964, for all geographic levels.

COST OF PURCHASED SERVICES

Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) establishments were requested to provide information on the cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and other structures, the repair of machinery, communication services, legal services, accounting and bookkeeping services, advertising, software and other data processing services, and refuse removal. Each of these items reflects the costs paid directly by the establishment and excludes salaries paid to employees of the establishment for these services.

Included in the cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and machinery are payments made for all maintenance and repair work on buildings and equipment. Payments made to other establishments of the same company and for repair and maintenance of any leased property also are included. Extensive repairs or reconstruction that was capitalized is considered capital expenditures and is, therefore, excluded from this item. Repair and maintenance costs provided by an owner as part of a rental contract or incurred directly by an establishment in using its own work force also are excluded.

Included in the cost of purchased advertising services are payments for printing, media coverage, and other advertising services and materials.

Included in the cost of purchased software and other data processing services are all purchases by the establishment from other companies. Excluded are services provided by other establishments of the same company (such as by a separate data processing unit).

Included in the cost of purchased refuse removal services are all costs of refuse removal services paid by the establishment, including costs for hazardous waste removal or treatment. Excluded are all costs included in rental payments or as capital expenditures.

Response Coverage Ratio

A response coverage ratio is a measure of the extent to which respondents report for an item. The estimate is made by calculating the ratio value of the weighted total employment data for all the ASM establishments that report the item to the weighted total employment data for all ASM establishments classified in an industry (reporters and non-reporters).

DEPRECIATION CHARGES FOR FIXED ASSETS

This item includes depreciation and amortization charged during the year against assets. Depreciation charged against fixed assets acquired since the beginning of the year and against assets sold or retired during the year are components of this category. Respondents were requested to make certain that they did not report accumulated depreciation.

EMPLOYEES

This item includes all full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments during any part of the pay period which included the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employees" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average for the payroll periods including the 12th of March, May, August, and November.

Production Workers

This item includes workers (up through the line-supervisor level) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, receiving, storing, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping (but not delivering), maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e.g., power plant), recordkeeping, and other services closely associated with these production operations at the establishment covered by the report. Employees above the working-supervisor level are excluded from this item.

All Other Employees

This item covers nonproduction employees of the manufacturing establishment including those engaged in factory supervision above the line-supervisor level. It

includes sales (including driver-salespersons), sales delivery (highway truck drivers and their helpers), advertising, credit, collection, installation and servicing of own products, clerical and routine office functions, executive, purchasing, financing, legal, personnel (including cafeteria, medical, etc.), professional, and technical employees. Also included are employees on the payroll of the manufacturing establishment engaged in the construction of major additions or alterations utilized as a separate work force.

FRINGE BENEFITS

Fringe benefits are divided into legally required expenditures and payments for voluntary programs. The legally required portion consists primarily of Federal old age and survivors' insurance, unemployment compensation, and workers' compensation. Payments for voluntary programs include all programs not specifically required by legislation whether they were employer initiated or the result of collective bargaining. They include the employer portion of such plans as insurance premiums, premiums for supplemental accident and sickness insurance, pension plans, supplemental unemployment compensation, welfare plans, stock purchase plans on which the employer payment is not subject to withholding tax, and deferred profit-sharing plans. They exclude such items as company-operated cafeterias, in-plant medical services, free parking lots, discounts on employee purchases, and uniforms and work clothing for employees.

GROSS BOOK VALUE OF DEPRECIABLE ASSETS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR (BOY) AND END OF YEAR (EOY)

Total value of depreciable assets is collected on all census forms. It shows the value of depreciable assets for the beginning of year and end of year. The data encompass all fixed depreciable assets on the books of establishments. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, machinery, and equipment (production, office, and transportation equipment) for which depreciation reserves are maintained. Excluded are nondepreciable capital assets including inventories and intangible assets, such as timber and mineral rights.

The definition of fixed depreciable assets is consistent with the definition of capital expenditures. For example, expenditures include actual capital outlays during the year rather than the final value of equipment put in place and buildings completed during the year. Accordingly, the value of assets at the end of the year includes the value of construction in progress.

In addition, respondents were requested to make certain that assets at the beginning of the year plus capital expenditures, less retirements, equaled assets at the end of the year.

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND COMPANIES

A separate report was required for each manufacturing establishment (plant) with one employee or more. An establishment is defined as a single physical location where manufacturing is performed. A company, on the other hand, is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

If the company operated at different physical locations, even if the individual locations were producing the same line of goods, a separate report was requested for each location. If the company operated in two or more distinct lines of manufacturing at the same location, a separate report was requested for each activity.

An establishment not in operation for any portion of the year was requested to return the report form with the proper notation in the "Operational Status" section of the form. In addition, the establishment was requested to report data on any employees, capital expenditures, inventories, or shipments from inventories during the year.

PAYROLL

This item includes the gross earnings of all employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments paid in the calendar year. Respondents were told they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax. It includes all forms of compensation, such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' social security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of corporations; it excludes payments to proprietors or partners of unincorporated concerns. Also excluded are payments to members of Armed Forces and pensioners carried on the active payrolls of manufacturing establishments.

The census definition of payrolls is identical to that recommended to all Federal statistical agencies by the Office of Management and Budget. It should be noted that this definition does not include employers' social security contributions or other nonpayroll labor costs, such as employees' pension plans, group insurance premiums, and workers' compensation.

The ASM provides estimates of employers' total supplemental labor costs (those required by Federal and state laws and those incurred voluntarily or as part of collective bargaining agreements).

PRODUCT CODES AND CLASSES OF PRODUCTS

NAICS United States industries are identified by a six-digit code, in contrast to the four-digit SIC code. The longer code accommodates the large number of sectors and allows more flexibility in designing subsectors. Each

product or service is assigned a ten-digit code. The product coding structure represents an extension by the Census Bureau of the six-digit industry classifications of the manufacturing and mining sectors. The classification system operates so that the industrial coverage is progressively narrower with the successive addition of digits. This is illustrated as follows:

NAICS level	NAICS code	Description
Industry	33461	Manufacturing and reproduction of magnetic and optical media
U.S. industry	334612	Reproduction of software
Product class	3346120	Prerecorded compact disc (except software), tape, and record reproducing
BLS link code	3346120X	
Product code	3346120XXX	

As in previous censuses, data were collected for most industries on the quantity and value of individual products shipped. In the 1997 census program, information was collected on the output of almost 10,000 individual product items.

In the new system, there are about 1,500 product classes (seven-digit codes), about 6,000 census products (ten-digit codes), and an additional 3,700 CIR products (ten-digit codes). The ten-digit products are considered the primary products of the industry with the same first six digits.

The list of products for which separate information was collected was prepared after consultation with industry and government representatives. Comparability with previous figures was given considerable weight in the selection of product categories so that comparable 1992 information is presented for most products.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if quantity was not significant or could not be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected.

Shipments include both commercial shipments and transfers of products to other plants of the same company. For industries in which a considerable portion of the total shipments is transferred to other plants of the same company, separate information on interplant transfers also was collected. Moreover, for products that are used to a large degree within the same establishment as materials or components in the fabrication of other products, total production and often consumption of the item within the plant (quantity produced and consumed) was collected. Typically, the information on production also was collected for products for which there are significant differences between total production and shipments in a given year because of wide fluctuations in finished goods inventories. Other measures of output of products with long production cycles were used as appropriate and feasible.

PRIMARY PRODUCT CLASS CODE

This file presents selected statistics for establishments according to their degree of specialization in products primary to their industry. This field contains either the six-digit North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) industry code corresponding to all establishments in the industry, or the seven-digit NAICS product class code for all establishments within the industry that are specialized in a particular product class. Product class specialization is determined by evaluating the ratio of the largest primary product class shipments to total product shipments (primary plus secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishment.

PRODUCTION-WORKER HOURS

This item covers hours worked or paid for at the plant, including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave.

QUANTITY OF ELECTRIC ENERGY CONSUMED FOR HEAT AND POWER

Data on the cost of purchased electric energy were collected on all census forms. However, data on the quantity of purchased electric energy were collected only on the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) form. In addition, information is collected on the quantity of electric energy generated by the establishment and the quantity of electric energy sold or transferred to other plants of the same company.

RENTAL PAYMENTS

Total rental payments are collected on all census forms. However, the breakdown between rental payments for buildings and other structures and rental payments for machinery and equipment is collected only on the ASM forms. This item includes rental payments for the use of all items for which depreciation reserves would be maintained if they were owned by the establishment, e.g., structures and buildings, and production, office, and transportation equipment. Excluded are royalties and other payments for the use of intangibles and depletable assets and land rents where separable.

When an establishment of a multiestablishment company was charged rent by another part of the same company for the use of assets owned by the company, it was instructed to exclude that cost from rental payments. However, the book value (original cost) of these company-owned assets was to be reported as assets of the establishment at the end of the year.

If there were assets at an establishment rented from another company and the rents were paid centrally by the head office of the establishment, the company was instructed to report these rental payments as if they were paid directly by the establishment.

RETIREMENTS OF DEPRECIABLE ASSETS

Included in this item is the gross value of assets sold, retired, scrapped, destroyed, etc., during the calendar year. When a complete operation or establishment changed ownership, the respondent was instructed to report the value of the assets sold at the original cost as recorded in the books of the seller. The respondent also was requested to report retirements of equipment or structures owned by a parent company that the establishment was using as if it were a tenant.

TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES (NEW AND USED)

For establishments in operation and any known plants under construction, manufacturers were asked to report their new and used expenditures for (1) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments and (2) machinery and equipment used for replacement and additions to plant capacity if they were of the type for which depreciation accounts were ordinarily maintained.

Totals for expenditures include the costs of assets leased from nonmanufacturing concerns through capital leases. New facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations are excluded. Also excluded are expenditures for land and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses.

For any equipment or structure transferred for the use of the reporting establishment by the parent company or one of its subsidiaries, the value at which it was transferred to the establishment was to be reported. If an establishment changed ownership during the year, the cost of the fixed assets (building and equipment) was to be reported.

VALUE ADDED

This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments (products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered). The result of this calculation is adjusted by the addition of value added by merchandising operations (i.e., the difference between the sales value and the cost of merchandise sold without further manufacture, processing, or assembly) plus the net change in finished goods and work-in-process between the beginning and end-of-year inventories.

For those industries where value of production is collected instead of value of shipments, value added is adjusted only for the change in work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of year. For those

industries where value of work done is collected, the value added does not include an adjustment for the change in finished goods or work-in-process inventories.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the figure for value of shipments that results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

VALUE OF SHIPMENTS

This item covers the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts, such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sales of products bought and sold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from material owned by it, whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value, including not only the direct cost of production but also a reasonable proportion of “all other costs” (including company overhead) and profit.

In addition to the value for NAICS defined products, aggregates of the following categories of miscellaneous receipts are reported as part of a total establishment’s value of product shipments:

1. Reported contract work—Receipts for work or services that a plant performed for others on their materials.
2. Value of resales—Sales of products brought and sold without further manufacture, processing, or assembly.
3. Other miscellaneous receipts—Such as repair work, installation, sales of scrap, etc.

Industry primary product value of shipments represents one of the three components of value of shipments. These components are:

1. Primary products value of shipments.
2. Secondary product value of shipments.
3. Total miscellaneous receipts.

Primary product shipments is used in the calculations of industry specialization ratio and industry coverage ratio. The term “Value of primary products shipments made in this industry” is used in this publication and refers to the same data.

Duplication in Cost of Materials and Value of Shipment

The aggregate of the cost of materials and value of shipments figures for industry groups and for all manufacturing industries includes large amounts of duplication since the products of some industries are used as materials by others. This duplication results, in part, from the addition of related industries representing successive stages in the production of a finished manufactured product. Examples are the addition of flour mills to bakeries in the food group and the addition of pulp mills to paper mills in the paper and allied products group of industries. Estimates of the overall extent of this duplication indicate that the value of manufactured products exclusive of such duplication (the value of finished manufactures) tends to approximate two-thirds of the total value of products reported in the annual survey.

Duplication of products within individual industries is significant within a number of industry groups, e.g., machinery and transportation industries. These industries frequently include complete machinery and their parts. In this case, the parts made for original equipment are materials consumed for assembly plants in the same industry.

Even when no significant amount of duplication is involved, value of shipments figures are deficient as measures of the relative economic importance of individual manufacturing industries or geographic areas because of the wide variation in ratio of materials, labor, and other processing costs of value of shipments, both among industries and within the same industry.

Before 1962, cost of materials and value of shipments were not published for some industries which included considerable duplication. Since then, these data have been published for all industries at the U.S. level and beginning in 1964, for all geographic levels.

Specialization and Coverage Ratios

These items are not collected on the report forms but are derived from the data shown in Table 3. An establishment is classified in a particular industry if its shipments of primary products of that industry exceed in value its shipments of the products of any other single industry.

An establishment's shipments include those products assigned to an industry (primary products), those considered primary to other industries (secondary products), and receipts for miscellaneous activities (merchandising, contract work, resales, etc.). Specialization and coverage ratios have been developed to measure the relationship of primary product shipments to the data on shipments for the industry shown in Tables 1a through 5 and data on product shipments shown in Tables 6a and 6b.

Specialization ratio represents the ratio of primary product shipments to total product shipments (primary and secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishments classified in the industry.

Coverage ratio represents the ratio of primary products shipped by the establishments classified in the industry to the total shipments of such products that are shipped by all manufacturing establishments wherever classified.

Appendix B.

NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions

311512 CREAMERY BUTTER MANUFACTURING

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing creamery butter from milk and/or processed milk products.

The data published with NAICS code 311512 include the following SIC industry:

2021 Creamery butter

Appendix C.

Coverage and Methodology

MAIL/NONMAIL UNIVERSE

The manufacturing universe includes about 400,000 establishments. This number includes those industries in the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) definition of manufacturing, but not those industries leaving the manufacturing sector in the classification change. The amounts of information requested from manufacturing establishments were dependent upon a number of factors. The more important considerations were the size of the company and whether it was included in the annual survey of manufactures (ASM). The methods of obtaining information for the various subsets of the universe to arrive at the aggregate figures shown in the publication are described below:

1. Small single-establishment companies not sent a report form.

Approximately 40 percent of the manufacturing establishments were small single-establishment companies that were excused from filing a census report. Selection of these establishments was based on two factors: annual payroll and our ability to assign the correct six-digit NAICS industry classification to the establishment. For each four-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) industry code, an annual payroll cutoff was determined. These cutoffs were derived so that the establishments with payroll less than the cutoff were expected to account for no more than 3 percent of the value of shipments for the industry. Generally, all single-establishment companies with less than 5 employees were excused, while all establishments with more than 20 employees were mailed forms. Establishments below the cutoff that could not be directly assigned a six-digit NAICS code were mailed a classification report which requested information for assigning NAICS industry codes. Establishments below the cutoff that could be directly assigned a six-digit NAICS code were excused from filing any report. For below cutoff establishments, information on the physical location, payroll, and receipts was obtained from the administrative records of other Federal agencies under special arrangements that safeguarded their confidentiality.

Estimates of data for these small establishments were developed using industry averages in conjunction with the administrative information. The value of shipments and cost of materials were not distributed among specific products and materials for these

establishments but were included in the product and material “not specified by kind” (nsc) categories.

The industry classification codes included in the administrative-record files were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. As a result, an indeterminate number of establishments were erroneously coded to a four-digit SIC industry and then erroneously re-coded to a six-digit NAICS industry. This was especially true whenever there was a relatively fine line of demarcation between industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity.

Sometimes the administrative-record cases had only two- or three-digit SIC group classification codes available in the files. For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, these establishments were sent a separate classification form, which requested information on the products and services of the establishment. This form was used to code many of these establishments to the appropriate six-digit NAICS level. Establishments that did not return the classification form were coded later to those six-digit NAICS industries identified as “All other” industries within the given subsector.

As a result of these situations, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified by industry. However, such possible misclassification has no significant effect on the statistics other than on the number of companies and establishments.

The total establishment count for individual industries should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the count of total number of establishments.

2. Establishments sent a report form.

The establishments covered in the mail canvass were divided into three groups:

- a. ASM sample establishments.

This group accounts for approximately 15 percent of all manufacturing establishments. The ASM panel covers all the units of large manufacturing establishments as well as a sample of the medium and smaller establishments. The probability of selection was proportionate to size. For more information, see the Description of the ASM Survey Sample.

In an economic census year, the ASM report form (MA-1000) replaces the first page of the regular census form for those establishments included in the ASM. In addition to information on employment, payroll, and other items normally requested on the regular census form, establishments in the ASM sample were requested to supply additional information on gross book value of assets and capital expenditures. ASM establishments were also requested to provide information on retirements, depreciation, rental payments, and supplemental labor costs. For establishments not included in the ASM, these additional items were estimated using relationships observed in the ASM establishment data. The census statistics for these variables are a sum of the ASM establishment data and the estimated data for non-ASM establishments. ASM establishments were also requested to provide information for selected purchased services. The census statistics for the purchased service items were derived solely from the ASM establishments. See Appendix A, Explanation of Terms for an explanation of these items. The census part of the report form is 1 of 220 versions containing product, material, and special inquiries. The diversity of manufacturing activities necessitated the use of this many forms to canvass the 480 manufacturing industries. Each form was developed for a group of related industries.

Appearing on each form was a list of products primary to the group of related industries as well as secondary products and miscellaneous services that establishments classified in these industries were likely to perform. Respondents were requested to identify the products, the value of each product, and, in many cases, the quantity of the product shipped during the survey year. Space also was provided for the respondent to describe products not specifically identified on the form.

The report form also contained a materials-consumed inquiry which varied from form to form depending on the industries being canvassed. The respondents were asked to review a list of materials generally used in their production processes. From this list, each establishment was requested to identify those materials consumed during the survey year, the cost of each, and, in certain cases, the quantity consumed. Once again, space was provided for the respondent to describe significant materials not identified on the form.

A wide variety of special inquiries was included to measure activities peculiar to a given industry, such as operations performed and equipment used.

b. Large and medium establishments (non-ASM).

Approximately 30 percent of all manufacturing establishments were included in this group. A variable cutoff, based on administrative-record payroll data and determined on an industry-by-industry basis, was used to select those establishments that were to receive 1 of the 220 economic census – manufacturing regular forms. The first page, requesting establishment data for items such as employment and payroll, was standard but did not contain the detailed statistics included on the ASM form. The product, material, and special inquiry sections supplied were based on the historical industry classification of the establishment.

c. Small single-establishment companies (non-ASM).

This group includes approximately 15 percent of all manufacturing establishments. For those industries where application of the variable cutoff for administrative-record cases resulted in a large number of small establishments being included in the mail canvass, an abbreviated or short form was used. These establishments received 1 of the 31 versions of the short form, which requested summary product and material data and totals but no details on employment, payroll, cost of materials, inventories, and capital expenditures.

Use of the short form has no adverse effect on published totals for the industry statistics because the same data were collected on the short form as on the long form. However, detailed information on products and materials consumed was not collected on the short form; thus, its use would increase the value of the nsk categories.

INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION OF ESTABLISHMENTS

Each of the establishments covered in the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing was classified in 1 of 480 industries (473 manufacturing industries and 7 former manufacturing industries) in accordance with the industry definitions in the 1997 NAICS Manual. This is the first edition of the NAICS Manual and it is a major change from the 1987 SIC Manual that was used previously. Appendix A of the 1997 NAICS Manual notes the comparability between the 1987 SIC and 1997 NAICS classification systems. When applicable, Appendix G of this report shows the product class and product comparability between the two systems for data in this report.

In the NAICS system, an industry is generally defined as a group of establishments that have similar production processes. To the extent practical, the system uses supply-based or production-oriented concepts in defining industries. The resulting group of establishments must be significant in terms of number, value added by manufacture, value of shipments, and number of employees.

The coding system works in such a way that the definitions progressively become narrower with successive additions of numerical digits. In the manufacturing sector for 1997, there are 21 subsectors (three-digit NAICS), 86 industry groups (four-digit NAICS), 184 NAICS industries (five-digit NAICS) that are comparable with Canadian and Mexican classification, and 473 U.S. industries (six-digit NAICS). This represents an expansion of the four-digit SIC-based U.S. industries from 459 in 1987. Product classes and products of the manufacturing industries have been assigned codes based on the industry from which they originate. In the new system, there are about 1,500 product classes (seven-digit codes), about 6,000 census products, and an additional 3,700 CIR products (ten-digit codes). The ten-digit products are considered the primary products of the industry with the same first six digits. These counts do not include the seven former manufacturing industries that are included in the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing.

For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, all establishments were classified in particular industries based on the products they produced. If an establishment made products of more than one industry, it was classified in the industry with the largest product value. For 1997, there were no “resistance rules” or “frozen industries.”

In ASM years, establishments included in the ASM sample with certainty weights are reclassified by industry only if the change in the primary activity from the prior year is significant or if the change has occurred for 2 successive years. This procedure prevents reclassification when there are minor shifts in product mix.

In ASM years, establishments included in the ASM sample with noncertainty weight are not shifted from one industry classification to another. They are retained in the industry where they were classified in the base census year. However, in the following census year, these ASM plants are allowed to shift from one industry to another.

The results of these rules covering the switching of plants from one industry classification to another are that some industries comprise different mixes of establishments in different survey years. Hence, comparisons between prior-year and current-year published totals, particularly at the six-digit NAICS level, should be viewed with caution. This is particularly true for the comparison between the data shown for a census year versus the data shown for the previous ASM year.

As previously noted, the small establishments that may have been misclassified by industry are usually administrative-record cases whose industry codes were assigned on the basis of incomplete descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. Such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than on the number of companies and establishments.

Establishments frequently make products classified both in their industry (primary products) and other industries (secondary products). Industry statistics (employment, payroll, value added by manufacture, value of shipments, etc.) reflect the activities of the establishments which may make both primary and secondary products. Product statistics, however, represent the output of all establishments without regard for the classification of the producing establishment. For this reason, when relating the industry statistics, especially the value of shipments, to the product statistics, the composition of the industry’s output should be considered.

The extent to which industry and product statistics may be matched with each other is measured by the primary product specialization ratio and the coverage ratio. The primary product specialization ratio is the proportion of industry shipments accounted for by the primary products of establishments classified in the industry. The coverage ratio is the proportion of product shipments accounted for by establishments classified in the industry.

ESTABLISHMENT BASIS OF REPORTING

The economic census – manufacturing is conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each location or establishment. The ASM also is conducted on an establishment basis, but separate reports are filed for just those establishments selected in the sample. Companies engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location are requested to submit separate reports if the plant records permit such a separation and if the activities are substantial in size.

In 1997, as in earlier years, a minimum size limit was set for inclusion of establishments in the census. All establishments employing one person or more at any time during the census year are included. The same size limitation has applied since 1947 in censuses and annual surveys of manufactures. In the 1939 and earlier censuses, establishments with less than \$5,000 value of products were excluded. The change in the minimum size limit in 1947 does not appreciably affect the historical comparability of the census figures except for data on number of establishments for a few industries.

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing excludes data for central administrative offices (CAOs). These would include separately operated administrative offices, warehouses, garages, and other auxiliary units that service manufacturing establishments of the same company. These data are published in a separate report series.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASM SURVEY SAMPLE

The annual survey of manufactures (ASM) sample is drawn for the second survey year after a census. The most recent sample was drawn for the 1994 survey year based on the 1992 Census of Manufactures. This sample will be in place through the 1998 ASM.

In 1992, there were approximately 370,000 individual manufacturing establishments. For sample efficiency and cost considerations, the 1992 manufacturing population was partitioned into two components for developing estimates within the ASM; a mail stratum and a nonmail stratum.

Mail stratum. The mail stratum of the survey is comprised of larger single-location manufacturing companies and all manufacturing establishments of multiunit companies (companies that operate at more than one physical location). Approximately 230,000 of the 370,000 establishments in the 1992 census were assigned to the mail stratum. On an annual basis, the mail stratum is supplemented with larger, newly active single-location companies identified from a list provided by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and new manufacturing locations of multiunit companies identified from the Census Bureau's Company Organization Survey (COS).

For the 1994 survey, a new sample of approximately 58,000 individual establishments was selected from the mail stratum assembled from the 1992 census. Supplemental samples representing both 1993 and 1994 births (newly active establishments that were not included in the 1992 census) were also selected. Establishments selected for the sample are mailed an ASM survey questionnaire for each year through 1998.

The 1994-98 ASM sample design is similar to the one used since 1984. Companies in the 1992 Census of Manufactures with manufacturing shipments of at least \$500 million were defined as company certainties. For these large companies, each manufacturing establishment is included in the mail sample. For the 1994-98 sample, there are approximately 650 certainty companies collectively accounting for over 18,000 establishments.

For the remaining portion of the mail component of the survey, the establishment was defined as the sample unit. All establishments with 250 employees or more were defined as employment certainties. In addition, all establishments producing products in SIC 3571 (Electronic Computers) were defined as certainties. Across these three arbitrary certainty classes, there were approximately 25,000 establishments included in the sample with certainty. Collectively, these certainty establishments accounted for approximately 80 percent of the total value of shipments in the 1992 Census of Manufactures.

Smaller establishments in the remaining portion of the mail stratum were sampled with probabilities ranging from .02 to 1.00. The initial probabilities of selection assigned to these establishments were proportionate to a measure-of-size determined for each establishment. The measure-of-size was a function of the establishment's 1992 industry classification, its 1992 product class data, and the historical variability of the year-to-year estimates of the product class estimates. For each product class (1,755) and four-digit industry (459), a desired reliability

constraint was specified. Using a technique developed by Dr. James R. Chromy of the Research Triangle Institute, the initial establishment probabilities were optimized such that the expected sample satisfied all industry and product class reliability constraints while the sample size was minimized. This technique reduces the likelihood of selecting nonrepresentative samples for individual product classes or industries.

This method of assigning probabilities based on product class shipments is motivated by our primary desire to produce reliable estimates of both product class and industry shipments. The high correlation between shipments and employment, value-added, and other general statistics assures that these variables will also be well represented by the sample. The actual sample selection procedure uses an independent chance of selection method (Poisson sampling) which permits us to prevent small establishments from being selected in consecutive samples without introducing a bias into the survey estimates.

Nonmail component. The initial nonmail component of the survey was comprised of approximately 140,000 small, single-establishment companies that were tabulated as administrative records in the 1992 Census of Manufactures. The nonmail stratum is also supplemented annually using the list of newly active single-location companies provided by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and payroll cutoffs. Companies with payroll below the payroll cutoff are added to the nonmail stratum. For this portion of the population, sampling is not used. The data for this group are estimated based on selected information obtained annually from the administrative records of the IRS and Social Security Administration (SSA). This administrative information, which includes payroll, total employment, industry classification, and physical location, is obtained under conditions which safeguard the confidentiality of both tax and census records.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASM ESTIMATING PROCEDURE

Most of the ASM estimates derived for the mail stratum are computed using a difference estimator. At the establishment level, there is a strong correlation between the current-year data values and the corresponding 1992 (base) data values. Therefore, within the mailed stratum, for each item at each level of aggregation, an estimate of the "difference" between the current year and the base year is computed from sample cases and added to the corresponding base-year values. For the 1993-1997 ASM estimates, the 1992 Census of Manufactures values serve as the base year. For the 1998 ASM, the base will be updated to be the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing.

Due to the positive year-to-year correlation, estimates derived using this methodology are generally more reliable than comparable estimates developed from the current sample data alone. Estimates for the capital expenditures variables are not generated using the difference

estimator because the year-to-year correlations are considerably weaker. The standard linear estimator is used for these variables.

For the nonmail stratum, estimates for payroll and employment are directly tabulated from the administrative-record data provided by IRS and SSA. Estimates of data other than payroll and employment are developed from industry averages. Although the nonmail stratum contains approximately 170,000 individual establishments in 1994, it accounts for less than 2 percent of the estimate for total value of shipments at the total manufacturing level.

Corresponding estimates for the mail and nonmail components are combined to produce the estimates included in this publication.

QUALIFICATIONS OF THE ASM DATA

The estimates developed from the sample are apt to differ somewhat from the results of a survey covering all companies in the sample lists but otherwise conducted under essentially the same conditions as the actual sample survey. The estimates of the magnitude of the sampling errors (the difference between the estimates obtained and the results theoretically obtained from a comparable, complete-coverage survey) are provided by the standard errors of estimates.

The particular sample selected for the ASM is one of many similar probability samples that, by chance, might have been selected under the same specifications. Each of the possible samples would yield somewhat different sets of results, and the standard errors are measures of the variation of all the possible sample estimates around the theoretically comparable, complete-coverage values.

Estimates of the standard errors have been computed from the sample data for selected ASM statistics in this report. They are represented in the form of relative standard errors (the standard errors divided by the estimated values to which they refer).

In conjunction with its associated estimate, the relative standard error may be used to define confidence intervals (ranges that would include the comparable, complete-coverage value for specified percentages of all the possible samples).

The complete-coverage value would be included in the range:

From one standard error below to one standard error above the derived estimate for about two-thirds of all possible samples.

From two standard errors below to two standard errors above the derived estimate for about 19 out of 20 of all possible samples.

From three standard errors below to three standard errors above the derived estimate for nearly all samples.

An inference that the comparable, complete-survey result would be within the indicated ranges would be correct in approximately the relative frequencies shown. Those proportions, therefore, may be interpreted as defining the confidence that the estimates from a particular sample would differ from complete-coverage results by as much as one, two, or three standard errors, respectively.

For example, suppose an estimated total is shown at 50,000 with an associated relative standard error of 2 percent, that is, a standard error of 1,000 (2 percent of 50,000). There is approximately 67 percent confidence that the interval 49,000 to 51,000 includes the complete-coverage total, about 95 percent confidence that the interval 48,000 to 52,000 includes the complete-coverage total, and almost certain confidence that the interval 47,000 to 53,000 includes the complete-coverage total.

In addition to the sample errors, the estimates are subject to various response and operational errors: errors of collection, reporting, coding, transcription, imputation for nonresponse, etc. These operational errors also would occur if a complete canvass were to be conducted under the same conditions as the survey. Explicit measures of their effects generally are not available. However, it is believed that most of the important operational errors were detected and corrected during the Census Bureau's review of the data for reasonableness and consistency. The small operational errors usually remain. To some extent, they are compensating in the aggregated totals shown. When important operational errors were detected too late to correct the estimates, the data were suppressed or were specifically qualified in the tables.

As derived, the estimated standard errors included part of the effect of the operational errors. The total errors, which depend upon the joint effect of the sampling and operational errors, are usually of the order of size indicated by the standard error, or moderately higher. However, for particular estimates, the total error may considerably exceed the standard errors shown. Any figures shown in the tables in this publication having an associated standard error exceeding 15 percent may be combined with higher level totals, creating a broader aggregate, which then may be of acceptable reliability.

DATA FROM THE CURRENT INDUSTRIAL REPORTS (CIR)

The CIR program provides product statistics for selected manufacturing industries at the U.S. level annually and, in some cases, monthly and/or quarterly. When detail product data are collected in the CIR, they are not also collected in the census. However, the annual CIR data are included in the census Product Summary report.

The CIR program uses a unified data collection, processing, and publication system. The Census Bureau updates the survey panels for most reports annually and reconciles the estimates to the results of the broader-based annual survey of manufactures and the economic

census – manufacturing. The economic census – manufacturing provides a complete list of all producers of the products covered by the CIR program and serves as the primary source for CIR sampling. Where a small number of producers exist, CIR surveys cover all known producers of a product. However, when the number of producers is large, cutoff and random sampling techniques are used. Surveys are continually reviewed and modified to provide the most up-to-date information on products produced. While the CIR program includes both mandatory and voluntary surveys, the annual data are mandatory.

DUPLICATION IN COST OF MATERIALS AND VALUE OF SHIPMENTS

Data for cost of materials and value of shipments include varying amounts of duplication, especially at higher levels of aggregation. This is because the products of one establishment may be the materials of another. The value added statistics avoid this duplication and are, for most purposes, the best measure for comparing the relative economic importance of industries and geographic areas.

VALUE OF INDUSTRY SHIPMENTS COMPARED WITH VALUE OF PRODUCT SHIPMENTS

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing shows value of shipments data for industries and products. In the industry statistics tables and files, these data represent the total value of shipments of all establishments classified in a particular industry. The data include the shipments of the products classified in the industry (primary to the industry), products classified in other industries (secondary to the industry), and miscellaneous receipts (repair work, sale of scrap, research and development, installation receipts, and resales). Value of product shipments shown in the products statistics tables and files represent the total value of all products shipped that are classified as primary to an industry regardless of the classification of the producing establishment.

Appendix D. Geographic Notes

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix E. Metropolitan Areas

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix F. Footnotes for Products Statistics and Materials Consumed by Kind

Not applicable for this report.

Cheese Manufacturing

1997

Issued June 1999

EC97M-3115C

1997 Economic Census

Manufacturing

Industry Series



U S C E N S U S B U R E A U

Helping You Make Informed Decisions

U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The staff of the Manufacturing and Construction Division prepared this report. **Judy M. Dodds**, Assistant Chief for Census and Related Programs, was responsible for the overall planning, management, and coordination. **Kenneth Hansen**, Chief, Manufactured Durables Branch, assisted by **Mike Brown**, **Renee Coley**, **Raphael Corrado**, and **Milbren Thomas**, Section Chiefs, **Michael Zampogna**, Former Chief, Manufactured Nondurables Branch, assisted by **Allen Foreman**, **Robert Miller**, **Robert Reinard**, and **Nat Shelton**, Section Chiefs, and **Tom Lee**, **Robert Rosati**, and **Tom Flood**, Special Assistants, performed the planning and implementation. **Stephanie Angel**, **Brian Appert**, **Stanis Batton**, **Carol Beasley**, **Chris Blackburn**, **Larry Blumberg**, **Vera Harris-Bourne**, **Brenda Campbell**, **Suzanne Conard**, **Vance Davis**, **Mary Ellickson**, **Matt Gaines**, **Merry Glascoe**, **Kay Hanks**, **Karen Harshbarger**, **Nancy Higgins**, **James Hinckley**, **Walter Hunter**, **Jim Jamski**, **Evelyn Jordan**, **Robert Lee**, **John Linehan**, **Paul Marck**, **Keith McKenzie**, **Philippe Morris**, **Joanna Nguyen**, **Betty Pannell**, **Joyce Pomeroy**, **Venita Powell**, **Cynthia Ramsey**, **Chris Savage**, **Arona Stovall**, **Sue Sundermann**, **Thanos Theodoropoulos**, **Dora Thomas**, **Ann Truffa**, **Ronanne Vinson**, **Denneth Wallace**, **Tempie Whittington**, **Lissene Witt**, and **Mike Yamaner** provided primary staff assistance.

Brian Greenberg, Assistant Chief for Research and Methodology Programs, assisted by **Stacey Cole**, Chief, Manufacturing Programs Methodology Branch, and **Robert Struble**, Section Chief, provided the mathematical and statistical techniques as well as the coverage operations. **Jeffrey Dalzell** and **Cathy Ritenour** provided primary staff assistance.

Mendel D. Gayle, Chief, Forms, Publications, and Customer Services Branch, assisted by **Julius Smith Jr.** and **Baruti Taylor**, Section Chiefs, performed overall coordination of the publication process.

Kim Credito, **Patrick Duck**, **Chip Murph**, **Wanda Sledd**, and **Veronica White** provided primary staff assistance.

The Economic Planning and Coordination Division, **Lawrence A. Blum**, Assistant Chief for Collection Activities and **Shirin A. Ahmed**, Assistant Chief for Post-Collection Processing, assisted by **Dennis Shoemaker**, Chief, Post-Collection Census Processing Branch, **Brandy Yarbrough**, Section Chief, **Sheila Proudfoot**, **Richard Williamson**, **Andrew W. Hait**, and **Jennifer E. Lins**, was responsible for developing the systems and procedures for data collection, editing, review, correction and dissemination

The staff of the National Processing Center, **Judith N. Petty**, Chief, performed mailout preparation and receipt operations, clerical and analytical review activities, data keying, and geocoding review.

The Geography Division staff developed geographic coding procedures and associated computer programs.

The Economic Statistical Methods and Programming Division, **Charles P. Pautler Jr.**, Chief, developed and coordinated the computer processing systems. **Martin S. Harahush**, Assistant Chief for Quinquennial Programs, assisted by **Barbara Lambert** and **Christina Arledge** were responsible for design and implementation of the computer systems. **Gary T. Sheridan**, Chief, Manufacturing and Construction Branch, **Lori A. Guido** and **Roy A. Smith**, Section Chiefs, supervised the preparation of the computer programs.

Computer Services Division, **Debra Williams**, Chief, performed the computer processing.

The staff of the Administrative and Customer Services Division, **Walter C. Odom**, Chief, performed planning, design, composition, editorial review, and printing planning and procurement for publications, Internet products, and report forms. **Cynthia G. Brooks** provided publication coordination and editing.

Cheese Manufacturing

1997

Issued June 1999

EC97M-3115C

1997 Economic Census

Manufacturing

Industry Series



U.S. Department of Commerce

William M. Daley,

Secretary

Robert L. Mallett,

Deputy Secretary

Economics

and Statistics

Administration

Robert J. Shapiro,

Under Secretary for

Economic Affairs

U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Kenneth Prewitt,

Director



**Economics
and Statistics
Administration**

Robert J. Shapiro,
Under Secretary
for Economic Affairs



U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Kenneth Prewitt,
Director

William G. Barron,
Deputy Director

William G. Bostic Jr.,
Chief, Manufacturing
and Construction Division

CONTENTS

Introduction to the Economic Census	1
Manufacturing	5

TABLES

1. Industry Statistics on NAICS Basis With Distribution Among 1987 SIC-Based Industries: 1997	7
2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1997	7
3. Detailed Statistics by Industry: 1997	8
4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size: 1997.....	9
5. Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1997	9
6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992.....	10
6b. Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992 .	11
7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1997 and 1992.....	12

APPENDIXES

A. Explanation of Terms	A-1
B. NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions	B-1
C. Coverage and Methodology.....	C-1
D. Geographic Notes	--
E. Metropolitan Areas	--
F. Footnotes for Products Statistics and Materials Consumed by Kind	--
G. Comparability of Product Classes and Product Codes: 1997 to 1992.....	G-1

-- Not applicable for this report.

Introduction to the Economic Census

PURPOSES AND USES OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUS

The economic census is the major source of facts about the structure and functioning of the Nation's economy. It provides essential information for government, business, industry, and the general public. Title 13 of the United States Code (Sections 131, 191, and 224) directs the Census Bureau to take the economic census every 5 years, covering years ending in 2 and 7.

The economic census furnishes an important part of the framework for such composite measures as the gross domestic product estimates, input/output measures, production and price indexes, and other statistical series that measure short-term changes in economic conditions. Specific uses of economic census data include the following:

- Policymaking agencies of the Federal Government use the data to monitor economic activity and assess the effectiveness of policies.
- State and local governments use the data to assess business activities and tax bases within their jurisdictions and to develop programs to attract business.
- Trade associations study trends in their own and competing industries, which allows them to keep their members informed of market changes.
- Individual businesses use the data to locate potential markets and to analyze their own production and sales performance relative to industry or area averages.

ALL-NEW INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATIONS

Data from the 1997 Economic Census are published primarily on the basis of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), unlike earlier censuses, which were published according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS is in the process of being adopted in the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Most economic census reports cover one of the following NAICS sectors:

21	Mining
22	Utilities
23	Construction
31-33	Manufacturing
42	Wholesale Trade
44-45	Retail Trade
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing
51	Information

52	Finance and Insurance
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises
56	Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services
61	Educational Services
62	Health Care and Social Assistance
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation
72	Accommodation and Foodservices
81	Other Services (except Public Administration)

(Not listed above are the Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting sector (NAICS 11), partially covered by the census of agriculture conducted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the Public Administration sector (NAICS 92), covered by the census of governments conducted by the Census Bureau.)

The 20 NAICS sectors are subdivided into 96 subsectors (three-digit codes), 313 industry groups (four-digit codes), and, as implemented in the United States, 1170 industries (five- and six-digit codes).

RELATIONSHIP TO SIC

While many of the individual NAICS industries correspond directly to industries as defined under the SIC system, most of the higher level groupings do not. Particular care should be taken in comparing data for retail trade, wholesale trade, and manufacturing, which are sector titles used in both NAICS and SIC, but cover somewhat different groups of industries. The industry definitions discuss the relationships between NAICS and SIC industries. Where changes are significant, it will not be possible to construct time series that include data for points both before and after 1997.

For 1997, data for auxiliary establishments (those functioning primarily to manage, service, or support the activities of their company's operating establishments, such as a central administrative office or warehouse) will not be included in the sector-specific reports. These data will be published separately.

GEOGRAPHIC AREA CODING

Accurate and complete information on the physical location of each establishment is required to tabulate the census data for the states, metropolitan areas (MAs), counties, parishes, and corporate municipalities including cities, towns, villages, and boroughs. Respondents were

required to report their physical location (street address, municipality, county, and state) if it differed from their mailing address. For establishments not surveyed by mail (and those single-establishment companies that did not provide acceptable information on physical location), location information from Internal Revenue Service tax forms is used as a basis for coding.

BASIS OF REPORTING

The economic census is conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each store, factory, shop, or other location. Each establishment is assigned a separate industry classification based on its primary activity and not that of its parent company.

DOLLAR VALUES

All dollar values presented are expressed in current dollars; i.e., 1997 data are expressed in 1997 dollars, and 1992 data, in 1992 dollars. Consequently, when making comparisons with prior years, users of the data should consider the changes in prices that have occurred.

All dollar values are shown in thousands of dollars.

AVAILABILITY OF ADDITIONAL DATA

Reports in Print and Electronic Media

All results of the 1997 Economic Census are available on the Census Bureau Internet site (www.census.gov) and on compact discs (CD-ROM) for sale by the Census Bureau. Unlike previous censuses, only selected highlights are published in printed reports. For more information, including a description of electronic and printed reports being issued, see the Internet site, or write to U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-8300, or call Customer Services at 301-457-4100.

Special Tabulations

Special tabulations of data collected in the 1997 Economic Census may be obtained, depending on availability of time and personnel, in electronic or tabular form. The data will be summaries subject to the same rules prohibiting disclosure of confidential information (including name, address, kind of business, or other data for individual business establishments or companies) that govern the regular publications.

Special tabulations are prepared on a cost basis. A request for a cost estimate, as well as exact specifications on the type and format of the data to be provided, should be directed to the Chief of the division named below, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-8300. To discuss a special tabulation before submitting specifications, call the appropriate division:

Manufacturing and Construction Division 301-457-4673
Service Sector Statistics Division 301-457-2668

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The economic census has been taken as an integrated program at 5-year intervals since 1967 and before that for 1954, 1958, and 1963. Prior to that time, individual components of the economic census were taken separately at varying intervals.

The economic census traces its beginnings to the 1810 Decennial Census, when questions on manufacturing were included with those for population. Coverage of economic activities was expanded for the 1840 Decennial Census and subsequent censuses to include mining and some commercial activities. The 1905 Manufactures Census was the first time a census was taken apart from the regular decennial population census. Censuses covering retail and wholesale trade and construction industries were added in 1930, as were some covering service trades in 1933. Censuses of construction, manufacturing, and the other business service censuses were suspended during World War II.

The 1954 Economic Census was the first census to be fully integrated: providing comparable census data across economic sectors, using consistent time periods, concepts, definitions, classifications, and reporting units. It was the first census to be taken by mail, using lists of firms provided by the administrative records of other Federal agencies. Since 1963, administrative records also have been used to provide basic statistics for very small firms, reducing or eliminating the need to send them census questionnaires.

The range of industries covered in the economic censuses expanded between 1967 and 1992. The census of construction industries began on a regular basis in 1967, and the scope of service industries, introduced in 1933, was broadened in 1967, 1977, and 1987. While a few transportation industries were covered as early as 1963, it was not until 1992 that the census broadened to include all of transportation, communications, and utilities. Also new for 1992 was coverage of financial, insurance, and real estate industries. With these additions, the economic census and the separate census of governments and census of agriculture collectively covered roughly 98 percent of all economic activity.

Printed statistical reports from the 1992 and earlier censuses provide historical figures for the study of long-term time series and are available in some large libraries. All of the census reports printed since 1967 are still available for sale on microfiche from the Census Bureau. CD-ROMs issued from the 1987 and 1992 Economic Censuses contain databases including nearly all data published in print, plus additional statistics, such as ZIP Code statistics, published only on CD-ROM.

SOURCES FOR MORE INFORMATION

More information about the scope, coverage, classification system, data items, and publications for each of the economic censuses and related surveys is published in the *Guide to the 1997 Economic Census and Related Statistics* at www.census.gov/econguide. More information on the methodology, procedures, and history of the censuses will be published in the *History of the 1997 Economic Census* at www.census.gov/econ/www/history.html.

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

The following abbreviations and symbols are used with the 1997 Economic Census data:

A	Standard error of 100 percent or more.
D	Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual companies; data are included in higher level totals.
F	Exceeds 100 percent because data include establishments with payroll exceeding revenue.
N	Not available or not comparable.
Q	Revenue not collected at this level of detail for multiestablishment firms.
S	Withheld because estimates did not meet publication standards.

V	Represents less than 50 vehicles or .05 percent.
X	Not applicable.
Y	Disclosure withheld because of insufficient coverage of merchandise lines.
Z	Less than half the unit shown.
a	0 to 19 employees.
b	20 to 99 employees.
c	100 to 249 employees.
e	250 to 499 employees.
f	500 to 999 employees.
g	1,000 to 2,499 employees.
h	2,500 to 4,999 employees.
i	5,000 to 9,999 employees.
j	10,000 to 24,999 employees.
k	25,000 to 49,999 employees.
l	50,000 to 99,999 employees.
m	100,000 employees or more.
p	10 to 19 percent estimated.
q	20 to 29 percent estimated.
r	Revised.
s	Sampling error exceeds 40 percent.
nec	Not elsewhere classified.
nsk	Not specified by kind.
–	Represents zero (page image/print only).
(CC)	Consolidated city.
(IC)	Independent city.

Manufacturing

SCOPE

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing covers all manufacturing establishments with one or more paid employees. Manufacturing is defined as the mechanical, physical, or chemical transformation of materials or substances into new products. The assembly of components into new products is also considered manufacturing, except when it is appropriately classified as construction.

Establishments in the manufacturing sector are often described as plants, factories, or mills and typically use power-driven machines and materials-handling equipment. Also included in the manufacturing sector are some establishments that make products by hand, like custom tailors and the makers of custom draperies. While manufacturers typically do not sell to the public, some establishments like bakeries and candy stores that make products on the premises may be included.

GENERAL

This report, from the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, is one of a series of 480 industry reports and 51 geographic area reports, each of which provides statistics for individual industries or states, respectively. Seven of the industry reports are for industries no longer in the manufacturing sector but are included with manufacturing for the 1997 census year. Also included for this sector are General, Product, and Materials Consumed Summary reports, a special report on Concentration Ratios in Manufacturing, and data files on Location of Manufacturing Plants.

Each industry report presents data for a six-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) industry. A description of the particular NAICS industry may be found in Appendix B. These reports include such statistics as number of establishments, employment, payroll, value added by manufacture, cost of materials consumed, value of shipments, capital expenditures, etc. Explanations of these and other terms may be found in Appendix A. The industry reports also include data for states with 100 employees or more in the industry.

State reports, which include the District of Columbia, present similar statistics at the “all manufacturing” level for each state and its metropolitan areas (MAs) with 250 employees or more, and for counties, consolidated cities, and places with 500 employees or more. The state reports also include six-digit NAICS level data for industries with 100 employees or more in the state.

The General Summary report contains industry and geographic area statistics summarized in one report. It includes higher levels of aggregation than the industry and state reports, as well as revisions to the data made after the release of the industry and state reports.

The Products and Materials Consumed reports summarize the products and materials data published in the industry reports. The Product Summary report also includes data from the Current Industrial Reports (CIR) and a special table with data for products that are primary to more than one industry, which are not in the industry reports.

The Concentration Ratios report publishes data on the percentage of value of shipments accounted for by the 4-, 8-, 20-, and 50-largest companies for each manufacturing industry. Also shown in this report are Hirschmann-Herfindahl Indexes for each industry.

The Location of Manufacturing data files contain statistics on the number of establishments for the three- and six-digit NAICS industry by state, county, place, and ZIP Code by employment-size of the establishment.

GEOGRAPHIC AREAS COVERED

Statistics at the six-digit NAICS industry level are shown for states and the District of Columbia in both the state and industry reports for cells with 100 employees or more.

The state reports also include data at the “all manufacturing” level for a variety of geographies that meet the employment criteria.

Data are available for the metropolitan areas (MAs) with 250 employees or more. The term MA is a general term used to encompass all of the specifically defined metropolitan areas. A consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) is made up of two or more contiguous primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSAs) with a combined population of at least 1 million. A PMSA is a subdivision of a CMSA that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links separate from the ties to other portions of the CMSA. A metropolitan statistical area (MSA) is an integrated economic and social unit with a population of at least 50,000. An MA is made up of one or more counties meeting standards of metropolitan character. In New England, cities and towns, rather than counties, are the component geographic units. Determination of the MAs was made by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) as of June 30, 1997. The population estimates were from the 1990 Census of Population or a subsequent special

census. When applicable, the make-up of an MA is included in Appendix E. Changes to geographical boundaries are noted in Appendix D.

The state reports include data for counties with 500 employees or more. These are the primary divisions of states, except in Louisiana where they are called parishes and in Alaska where they are called boroughs and census areas. Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia have one or more places that are independent of county organizations. These places are treated as counties and places. The counties and places are defined as of January 1, 1997.

The state reports include data for places with 500 employees or more. Places are typically cities, towns, and villages. They may be incorporated municipalities, semi-independent municipalities, special economic urban areas (SEUAs), or other place equivalents.

The state reports also include data for consolidated cities with 500 employees or more. Consolidated cities are made up of separately incorporated municipalities.

COMPARABILITY OF THE 1992 AND 1997 CENSUSES

The adoption of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) has had a major impact on the comparability of data between the 1992 and 1997 censuses. Approximately half of the industries in the manufacturing sector of NAICS do not have comparable industries in the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system that was used in the past. If industries are not comparable between the two censuses, historic data are not shown. When applicable, Appendix G shows the product class and product comparability between the two systems.

While most of the change affecting the manufacturing sector was change within the sector, some industries left manufacturing and others came into manufacturing. Prominent among those leaving manufacturing are logging and portions of publishing. Prominent among the industries coming into the manufacturing sector are bakeries, candy stores where candy is made on the premises, custom tailors, makers of custom draperies, and tire retreading. Data for the industries coming into manufacturing as well as those leaving manufacturing are included in the manufacturing industry report series for 1997. However, the state and summary reports only include data for industries in the NAICS definition of manufacturing.

Another change resulting from the conversion to NAICS is that data for central administrative offices (CAOs) associated with manufacturing are not included along side the

manufacturing data. This change affects data in the state reports and the general summary.

DISCLOSURE

In accordance with Federal law governing census reports (Title 13 of the United States Code), no data are published that would disclose the operations of an individual establishment or company. However, the number of establishments classified in a specific industry or geography is not considered a disclosure, and may be released even when other information is withheld.

The disclosure analysis for the industry statistics files is based on the total value of shipments. When the total value of shipments cannot be shown without disclosing information for individual companies, the complete line is suppressed except for capital expenditures. However, the suppressed data are included in higher-level totals. A separate disclosure analysis is performed for capital expenditures that can be suppressed even though value of shipments data are published.

AVAILABILITY OF MORE FREQUENT ECONOMIC DATA

The Census Bureau conducts the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) in each of the 4 years between the economic censuses. The ASM is a probability-based sample of approximately 58,000 establishments and collects many of the same industry statistics (including employment, payroll, value of shipments, etc.) as the economic census. However, there are selected statistics not included in the ASM. Among these are the number of companies and establishments, detailed product and materials data, and substate geographic data.

In addition to the ASM, the Census Bureau conducts a Current Industrial Reports (CIR) program. The CIR publishes detailed product statistics for selected manufacturing industries at the U.S. level annually and, in some cases, monthly and/or quarterly. For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, the annual CIR data are included in the Product Summary report.

The Census Bureau also conducts the monthly Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories, and Orders (M3) program, which publishes detailed statistics for manufacturing industries at the U.S. level.

Table 1. Industry Statistics on NAICS Basis With Distribution Among 1987 SIC-Based Industries: 1997

[NAICS codes appear in bold type. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS or SIC code	Industry	Com-panies ¹	All estab-lish-ments ²	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expendi-tures (\$1,000)
				Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311513 202200	Cheese mfg. Cheese, natural & processed ..	398 N	524 524	36 918 36 918	1 018 051 1 018 051	29 270 29 270	60 222 60 222	754 707 754 707	4 411 725 4 411 725	15 918 193 15 918 193	20 326 271 20 326 271	485 890 485 890

¹For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

²Includes establishments with payroll at any time during the year.

Table 2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1997

[States that are disclosures or with less than 100 employees are not shown. For explanation of terms, see appendixes. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Industry and geographic area	E ¹	All establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expendi-tures (\$1,000)
		Total	With 20 em-ploy-ees or more	Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311513, CHEESE MFG												
United States	-	524	307	36 918	1 018 051	29 270	60 222	754 707	4 411 725	15 918 193	20 326 271	485 890
California	2	46	29	3 190	97 282	2 478	5 405	71 495	405 542	1 497 490	1 894 533	60 591
Idaho	-	13	12	1 285	22 551	1 098	1 859	17 813	112 163	648 971	765 377	34 323
Iowa	-	10	7	701	19 258	592	1 223	16 008	67 399	367 423	432 952	4 631
Minnesota	-	22	19	3 327	92 260	2 702	5 420	71 663	662 597	1 756 274	2 411 710	41 726
Missouri	-	10	7	2 678	83 947	2 379	5 560	69 886	511 279	1 299 918	1 794 140	19 734
New Jersey	2	15	7	595	14 982	468	1 065	10 551	51 699	172 213	222 790	5 579
New York	-	36	21	2 387	62 177	1 948	3 889	46 533	259 202	1 072 608	1 331 619	43 426
North Dakota	2	6	3	127	2 385	104	184	1 844	6 395	34 291	40 618	701
Pennsylvania	-	26	10	1 995	63 706	1 614	3 140	50 854	318 046	640 102	966 208	32 408
South Dakota	-	9	5	610	13 424	507	983	9 938	52 082	253 969	301 122	4 483
Utah	-	8	6	929	23 947	790	1 712	20 276	53 260	444 096	506 579	4 912
Vermont	-	13	8	639	17 180	488	990	11 676	82 530	195 228	277 997	6 370
Wisconsin	-	176	110	12 463	348 980	9 476	19 225	251 094	1 185 204	5 374 464	6 566 837	150 787

* Hawaii has no incorporated places in the sense of functioning governmental units; however, in agreement with Hawaiian law, the Bureau of the Census reports data for census designated places (CDPs) which have been designated as place equivalents. Those CDPs, only for the state of Hawaii, with 2,500 or more population are recognized.

¹Some payroll and sales data for small single-unit companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of the figures shown: 1-10 to 19 percent; 2-20 to 29 percent; 3-30 to 39 percent; 4-40 to 49 percent; 5-50 to 59 percent; 6-60 to 69 percent; 7-70 to 79 percent; 8-80 to 89 percent; 9-90 percent or more.

Table 3. Detailed Statistics by Industry: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	Value	Item	Value
311513, CHEESE MFG		311513, CHEESE MFG—Con.	
Companies ¹	number.. 398	Value added	\$1,000.. 4 411 725
All establishments	number.. 524	Total inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 1 285 973
Establishments with 1 to 19 employees	number.. 217	Finished goods inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 860 541
Establishments with 20 to 99 employees	number.. 199	Work-in-process inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 91 250
Establishments with 100 employees or more	number.. 108	Materials and supplies inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 334 182
All employees	number.. 36 918	Total inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 1 280 325
Total compensation ²	\$1,000.. 1 313 798	Finished goods inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 858 103
Annual payroll	\$1,000.. 1 018 051	Work-in-process inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 97 335
Total fringe benefits	\$1,000.. 295 747	Materials and supplies inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 324 887
Production workers, average for year	number.. 29 270	Gross book value of total assets at beginning of year	\$1,000.. 3 392 545
Production workers on March 15	number.. 29 672	Total capital expenditures (new and used)	\$1,000.. 485 890
Production workers on May 15	number.. 28 820	Capital expenditures for buildings and other structures (new and used)	\$1,000.. 91 437
Production workers on August 15	number.. 29 418	Capital expenditures for machinery and equipment (new and used)	\$1,000.. 394 453
Production workers on November 15	number.. 29 170	Total retirements ²	\$1,000.. 50 000
Production-worker hours	1,000.. 60 222	Gross book value of total assets at end of year	\$1,000.. 3 828 435
Production-worker wages	\$1,000.. 754 707	Total depreciation during year ²	\$1,000.. 236 090
Total cost of materials	\$1,000.. 15 918 193	Total rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 57 967
Cost of materials, parts, containers, etc., consumed	\$1,000.. 15 011 720	Buildings and other structures rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 25 309
Cost of resales	\$1,000.. 695 880	Machinery and equipment rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 32 658
Cost of fuels	\$1,000.. 83 434	Cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and other structures ³	\$1,000.. 25 944
Cost of purchased electricity	\$1,000.. 104 203	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 90
Cost of contract work	\$1,000.. 22 956	Cost of purchased services for the repair of machinery and equipment ³	\$1,000.. 99 102
Quantity of electricity purchased for heat and power	1,000 kWh.. 2 181 956	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 90
Quantity of electricity generated less sold for heat and power	1,000 kWh.. -	Cost of purchased communications services ³	\$1,000.. 8 090
Total value of shipments	\$1,000.. 20 326 271	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 90
Primary products value of shipments	\$1,000.. 17 602 294	Cost of purchased legal services ³	\$1,000.. 4 618
Secondary products value of shipments	\$1,000.. 1 908 764	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 90
Total miscellaneous receipts	\$1,000.. 815 213	Cost of purchased accounting and bookkeeping services ³	\$1,000.. 4 513
Value of resales	\$1,000.. 767 044	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 90
Contract receipts	\$1,000.. 30 483	Cost of purchased advertising services ³	\$1,000.. 10 389
Other miscellaneous receipts	\$1,000.. 17 686	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 90
Primary products specialization ratio	percent.. 90	Cost of purchased software and other data processing services ³	\$1,000.. 3 976
Value of primary products shipments made in all industries	\$1,000.. 18 285 065	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 90
Value of primary products shipments made in this industry	\$1,000.. 17 602 294	Cost of purchased refuse removal (including hazardous waste) services ³	\$1,000.. 14 729
Value of primary products shipments made in other industries	\$1,000.. 682 771	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 90
Coverage ratio	percent.. 96		

¹For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

²These items are collected in the ASM and estimated for the remaining establishments; therefore, the levels of estimation are higher than for other items in the table.

³Based on ASM sample data.

⁴A response coverage ratio is derived for this item by calculating the ratio of the weighted employment (establishment data multiplied by sample weight) for those ASM establishments that reported to the weighted total employment for all ASM establishments classified in this industry.

Note: The amounts shown for purchased services reflect only those services that establishments purchase from other companies.

Table 4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Employment size class	E ¹	All establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)
		Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311513, CHEESE MFG												
All establishments	-	524	307	36 918	1 018 051	29 270	60 222	754 707	4 411 725	15 918 193	20 326 271	485 890
Establishments with 1 to 4 employees	8	99	-	191	4 043	162	271	3 419	15 024	61 971	76 628	1 324
Establishments with 5 to 9 employees	6	49	-	336	6 959	288	442	5 678	26 345	115 357	141 178	2 122
Establishments with 10 to 19 employees	5	69	-	978	23 078	779	1 291	15 764	67 440	251 166	318 666	5 238
Establishments with 20 to 49 employees	-	114	114	3 853	96 165	2 956	5 817	65 147	331 540	1 477 420	1 811 361	33 353
Establishments with 50 to 99 employees	-	85	85	6 036	161 669	4 874	10 338	119 729	639 849	2 909 380	3 559 583	68 715
Establishments with 100 to 249 employees	-	73	73	10 792	306 346	8 561	18 928	229 300	1 195 862	5 468 613	6 654 817	201 732
Establishments with 250 to 499 employees	1	29	29	9 483	253 193	7 726	15 306	195 907	1 021 771	3 870 300	4 883 816	110 909
Establishments with 500 to 999 employees	-	5	5	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Establishments with 1,000 to 2,499 employees	-	1	1	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Establishments with 2,500 employees or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative records ²	8	166	-	1 195	20 958	995	1 340	16 639	77 518	326 784	402 008	6 971

¹Some payroll and sales data for small single-unit companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of the figures shown: 1-10 to 19 percent; 2-20 to 29 percent; 3-30 to 39 percent; 4-40 to 49 percent; 5-50 to 59 percent; 6-60 to 69 percent; 7-70 to 79 percent; 8-80 to 89 percent; 9-90 percent or more.

²Some payroll and sales data for small single-unit companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. Data are also included in respective size classes shown.

Table 5. Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS industry or product class code	Industry or primary product class	All establishments	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)
			Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311513	Cheese mfg	524	36 918	1 018 051	29 270	60 222	754 707	4 411 725	15 918 193	20 326 271	485 890
3115131	Natural cheese, except cottage cheese (cheddar, swiss, italian, brick, cream, grated, dried, etc.)	299	26 521	732 228	20 886	43 334	537 283	3 031 339	12 030 902	15 065 572	361 848
3115134	Process cheese and related products	59	8 520	241 802	6 949	14 484	188 628	1 227 709	3 445 442	4 670 921	112 980
3115137	Cheese substitutes and imitations	9	476	12 639	384	762	8 508	58 349	128 452	185 525	2 645
311513A	Raw liquid whey	6	188	5 449	144	297	3 932	19 895	34 525	54 125	1 721

Table 6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992

[Includes quantity and value of products of this industry produced by (1) establishments classified in this industry (primary) and (2) establishments classified in other industries (secondary). Transfers of products of this industry from one establishment of a company to another establishment of the same company (interplant transfers) are also included. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product code	Product	1997				1992			
		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments	
				Quantity	Value (\$1,000)			Quantity	Value (\$1,000)
311513	Cheese	N	X	X	18 285 065	N	X	X	15 863 477
3115131	Natural cheese, except cottage cheese (cheddar, swiss, italian, brick, cream, grated, dried, etc.)	N	X	X	13 150 881	N	X	X	10 078 599
311513111	Natural cheese, excluding lowfat natural cheese (except cottage cheese), shipped in consumer packages or containers (3 lb or less)	N	X	X	13 134 062	N	X	X	N
3115131121	Natural cheese, excluding lowfat natural cheese (except cottage cheese), shipped in packages or containers of more than 3 lb or in bulk	106	X	P2	3 319.0 3 973 946	N	X	N	N
3115131131	Lowfat natural cheese, except cottage cheese, shipped in consumer packages or containers (3 lb or less)	169	X	P5	764.3 8 075 858	N	X	N	N
3115131141	Lowfat natural cheese, except cottage cheese, shipped in packages or containers of more than 3 lb or in bulk	28	X	Q	200.4 367 985	N	X	N	N
3115131Y	Natural cheese, except cottage cheese (cheddar, swiss, italian, brick, cream, grated, dried, etc.), nsk	42	X	X	471.4 716 273	N	X	N	N
3115131YVW	Natural cheese, except cottage cheese (cheddar, swiss, italian, brick, cream, grated, dried, etc.), nsk	N	X	X	16 819	N	X	X	N
3115134	Process cheese and related products	N	X	X	4 343 735	N	X	X	5 068 421
31151341	Process cheese, shipped in consumer packages or containers (3 lb or less)	N	X	X	1 402 853	N	X	X	N
3115134111	Process cheese, shipped in consumer packages or containers (3 lb or less)	28	X	Q	761.0 1 402 853	30	X	1 079.5	2 178 399
31151342	All other process cheese and related products	N	X	X	2 930 218	N	X	X	N
3115134221	Process cheese, shipped in packages or containers of more than 3 lb or in bulk	32	X	P1	465.8 1 996 697	36	X	1 463.3	1 729 460
3115134231	Cheese food	23	X	Q	264.2 469 212	16	X	334.4	444 131
3115134241	Cheese spread	19	X	S	273 491	13	X	329.0	521 066
3115134251	Other related cheese products, including flavored cheese dips	24	X	Q	112.8 190 818	21	X	144.0	177 733
3115134Y	Process cheese and related products, nsk	N	X	X	10 664	N	X	X	N
3115134YVW	Process cheese and related products, nsk	N	X	X	10 664	N	X	X	17 632
3115137	Cheese substitutes and imitations	N	X	X	345 514	N	X	X	313 884
31151371	Cheese substitutes and imitations	N	X	X	345 514	N	X	X	N
3115137111	Products substituting for natural cheese	10	X	Q	173.5 175 123	15	X	S	184 958
3115137121	Products substituting for processed cheese or related products	10	X	S	170 391	14	X	Q	148.2 128 926
3115137Y	Cheese substitutes and imitations, nsk	N	X	X	-	N	X	X	N
3115137YVW	Cheese substitutes and imitations, nsk	N	X	X	-	N	X	X	-
311513A	Raw liquid whey	N	X	X	113 249	N	X	X	N
311513A1	Raw liquid whey	N	X	X	113 249	N	X	X	N
311513A100	Raw liquid whey	32	X	S	113 249	N	X	X	N
311513W	Cheese products, nsk, total	N	X	X	331 686	N	X	X	N
311513WY	Cheese manufacturing, nsk, total	N	X	X	331 686	N	X	X	N
311513WYVW	Cheese manufacturing, nsk, for nonadministrative-record establishments	N	X	X	140 723	N	X	X	N
311513WYVY	Cheese manufacturing, nsk, for administrative-record establishments	N	X	X	190 963	N	X	X	34 274

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.
 @ Additional data are available for this item in the Current Industrial Report (CIR) series; see Appendix F for the CIR survey number and title.
 \$ This product is primary to more than one industry; see Appendix F for a listing of the related product codes.

Note: For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: P 10 to 19 percent estimated; Q 20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by S.

Table 6b. Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992

[Product classes covered are those that are economically significant and whose production is geographically dispersed, provided dispersion is not approximated by data in Table 2. Also, product classes are not shown if they are miscellaneous or "not specified by kind" classes. Statistics for some states are withheld because they are either less than \$2 million in product class shipments or they disclose data for individual companies in 1997. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanations of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product class code	Product class and geographic area	Value of product shipments (\$1,000)	
		1997	1992
3115131	NATURAL CHEESE, EXCEPT COTTAGE CHEESE (CHEDDAR, SWISS, ITALIAN, BRICK, CREAM, GRATED, DRIED, ETC.)		
	United States	13 150 881	10 078 599
	California	1 580 680	1 240 501
	Idaho	399 188	301 393
	Illinois	298 520	343 722
	Indiana	110 425	37 465
	Iowa	316 982	398 317
	Minnesota	1 048 705	918 423
	Missouri	879 218	458 964
	New Jersey	214 354	82 036
	New York	1 174 697	575 768
	North Carolina	32 686	N
	North Dakota	24 207	54 680
	Ohio	222 138	87 104
	Pennsylvania	428 353	386 082
	South Dakota	259 683	187 505
	Utah	194 348	290 163
Vermont	200 250	193 781	
Washington	191 918	139 634	
Wisconsin	4 295 948	3 458 835	
3115134	PROCESS CHEESE AND RELATED PRODUCTS		
	United States	4 343 735	5 068 421
	California	130 401	142 173
	Minnesota	892 479	925 674
	New York	8 925	N
Wisconsin	1 347 524	1 692 113	
3115137	CHEESE SUBSTITUTES AND IMITATIONS		
	United States	345 514	313 884
	Wisconsin	114 823	87 156
311513A	RAW LIQUID WHEY		
	United States	113 249	N
	Minnesota	20 442	N
	South Dakota	6 811	N
	Wisconsin	36 650	N

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.

@ Additional data are available for this item in the Current Industrial Report (CIR) series; see Appendix F for the CIR survey number and title.

\$ This product is primary to more than one industry; see Appendix F for a listing of the related product codes.

Table 7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1997 and 1992

[Includes quantity and cost of materials consumed or put into production by establishments classified only in this industry. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS material code	Material consumed	1997		1992	
		Quantity	Delivered cost (\$1,000)	Quantity	Delivered cost (\$1,000)
311513	CHEESE MFG				
11212000	Whole milk mil cwt.	⁶ 600.0	8 207 708	^P 505.9	6 489 880
31151101	Fluid skim milk mil cwt.	S	79 789	2.1	38 739
31151103	Cream mil cwt.	¹ 12.9	370 071	S	89 517
31151200	Butter mil lb.	S	43 506	7.3	8 071
31151401	Condensed and evaporated milk mil lb.	S	62 784	^P 141.6	75 231
31151407	Dry milk mil lb.	291.4	336 138	121.8	112 148
31151301	Natural cheese, other than cottage cheese mil lb.	^P 2 698.6	3 863 264	2 347.9	3 080 411
31100019	Fats and oils, all types (purchased as such) mil lb.	S	86 400	61.7	30 099
31122103	High fructose corn syrup (HFCS)(in terms of solids) mil lb.	24.3	3 646	D	D
31122117	Crystalline fructose (dry fructose) mil lb.	D	D	D	D
31122119	Dextrose and corn syrup, including corn syrup solids (in terms of dry weight) mil lb.	^P 6.8	1 803	D	D
31131003	Sugar, cane and beet (in terms of sugar solids) 1,000 s tons.	17.2	5 544	¹ 10.5	3 776
31151403	Whey, liquid, concentrated, dried; and modified whey products mil lb.	⁵ 580.0	148 758	^P 387.1	80 470
00190035	Casein and caseinates mil lb.	^P 60.2	138 281	59.1	118 468
31132001	Chocolate (compounds, cocoa, chocolate liquor, coatings, chocolate flavoring, etc.) mil lb.	D	D	1.6	1 156
00190036	Flavorings (natural, imitation, etc.), except chocolate	X	144 385	X	82 262
32521105	Plastics resins consumed in the form of granules, pellets, powders, liquids, etc. mil lb.	D	D	1.3	430
001900A1	Packaging paper and plastics film, coated and laminated.	X	178 398	X	115 858
001900A3	Bags; plastics, foil, and coated paper	X	96 323	X	37 722
32610013	Plastics products consumed in the form of sheets, rods, tubes, film, and other shapes	X	21 581	X	17 227
32721301	Glass containers	X	19 642	X	D
32610029	Plastics containers	X	74 929	X	26 965
32221001	Paperboard containers, boxes, and corrugated paperboard	X	210 666	X	138 884
33243101	Metal cans, can lids and ends	X	37 763	X	42 114
00970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies	X	591 363	X	N
00971000	Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies, n.s.k.	X	284 287	X	861 372

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.

Note: For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: ^P 10 to 19 percent estimated; ¹ 20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by S.

Appendix A.

Explanation of Terms

BEGINNING- AND END-OF-YEAR INVENTORIES

Respondents were asked to report their beginning-of-year and end-of-year inventories at cost or market. Effective with the 1982 Economic Census, this change to a uniform instruction for reporting inventories was introduced for all sector reports. Prior to 1982, respondents were permitted to value inventories using any generally accepted accounting method (FIFO, LIFO, market, to name a few). Beginning in 1982, LIFO users were asked to first report inventory values prior to the LIFO adjustment and then to report the LIFO reserve and the LIFO value after adjustment for the reserve.

Inventory Data by Stage of Fabrication

Total inventories and three detailed components (1) finished goods, (2) work-in-process, and (3) materials, supplies, fuels, etc., were collected.

When using inventory data by stage of fabrication for “all industries” and at the three-digit subsector level, it should be noted that an item treated as a finished product by an establishment in one industry may be reported as a raw material by an establishment in a different industry. For example, the finished-product inventories of a steel mill would be reported as raw materials by a stamping plant. Such differences are present in the inventory figures by stage of fabrication shown for all publication levels.

COST OF MATERIALS

This term refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed, whether purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

Included in this item are:

1. Cost of parts, components, containers, etc.—Includes all raw materials, semifinished goods, parts, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year.
2. Cost of products bought and sold in the same condition.

3. Cost of fuels consumed for heat and power—Includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed, whether purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.
4. Cost of purchased electricity—The cost of purchased electric energy represents the amount actually used during the year for heat and power. In addition, information was collected on the quantity of electric energy generated by the establishment and the quantity of electric energy sold or transferred to other plants of the same company.
5. Cost of contract work—This term applies to work done by others on materials furnished by the manufacturing establishment. The actual cost of the material is to be reported on the cost of materials, parts, and containers line of this item. The term “Contract Work” refers to the fee a company pays to another company to perform a service.

Specific Materials Consumed

In addition to the total cost of materials, which every establishment was required to report, information also was collected for most manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. The inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. If less than \$25,000 of a listed material was consumed by an establishment, the cost data could be reported in the “Cost of all other materials...,” Census material code 00970099. Also, the cost of materials for small establishments for which administrative records or short forms were used was imputed into the “Materials not specified by kind,” Census materials code 00971000.

Duplication in Cost of Materials and Value of Shipment

The aggregate of the cost of materials and value of shipments figures for industry groups and for all manufacturing industries includes large amounts of duplication since the products of some industries are used as materials by others. This duplication results, in part, from the addition of related industries representing successive

stages in the production of a finished manufactured product. Examples are the addition of flour mills to bakeries in the food group and the addition of pulp mills to paper mills in the paper and allied products group of industries. Estimates of the overall extent of this duplication indicate that the value of manufactured products exclusive of such duplication (the value of finished manufactures) tends to approximate two-thirds of the total value of products reported in the survey.

Duplication of products within individual industries is significant within a number of industry groups, e.g., machinery and transportation industries. These industries frequently include complete machinery and their parts. In this case, the parts made for original equipment are materials consumed for assembly plants in the same industry.

Even when no significant amount of duplication is involved, value of shipments figures are deficient as measures of the relative economic importance of individual manufacturing industries or geographic areas because of the wide variation in ratio of materials, labor, and other processing costs of value of shipments, both among industries and within the same industry.

Before 1962, cost of materials and value of shipments were not published for some industries which included considerable duplication. Since then, these data have been published for all industries at the U.S. level and beginning in 1964, for all geographic levels.

COST OF PURCHASED SERVICES

Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) establishments were requested to provide information on the cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and other structures, the repair of machinery, communication services, legal services, accounting and bookkeeping services, advertising, software and other data processing services, and refuse removal. Each of these items reflects the costs paid directly by the establishment and excludes salaries paid to employees of the establishment for these services.

Included in the cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and machinery are payments made for all maintenance and repair work on buildings and equipment. Payments made to other establishments of the same company and for repair and maintenance of any leased property also are included. Extensive repairs or reconstruction that was capitalized is considered capital expenditures and is, therefore, excluded from this item. Repair and maintenance costs provided by an owner as part of a rental contract or incurred directly by an establishment in using its own work force also are excluded.

Included in the cost of purchased advertising services are payments for printing, media coverage, and other advertising services and materials.

Included in the cost of purchased software and other data processing services are all purchases by the establishment from other companies. Excluded are services provided by other establishments of the same company (such as by a separate data processing unit).

Included in the cost of purchased refuse removal services are all costs of refuse removal services paid by the establishment, including costs for hazardous waste removal or treatment. Excluded are all costs included in rental payments or as capital expenditures.

Response Coverage Ratio

A response coverage ratio is a measure of the extent to which respondents report for an item. The estimate is made by calculating the ratio value of the weighted total employment data for all the ASM establishments that report the item to the weighted total employment data for all ASM establishments classified in an industry (reporters and non-reporters).

DEPRECIATION CHARGES FOR FIXED ASSETS

This item includes depreciation and amortization charged during the year against assets. Depreciation charged against fixed assets acquired since the beginning of the year and against assets sold or retired during the year are components of this category. Respondents were requested to make certain that they did not report accumulated depreciation.

EMPLOYEES

This item includes all full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments during any part of the pay period which included the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employees" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average for the payroll periods including the 12th of March, May, August, and November.

Production Workers

This item includes workers (up through the line-supervisor level) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, receiving, storing, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping (but not delivering), maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e.g., power plant), recordkeeping, and other services closely associated with these production operations at the establishment covered by the report. Employees above the working-supervisor level are excluded from this item.

All Other Employees

This item covers nonproduction employees of the manufacturing establishment including those engaged in factory supervision above the line-supervisor level. It

includes sales (including driver-salespersons), sales delivery (highway truck drivers and their helpers), advertising, credit, collection, installation and servicing of own products, clerical and routine office functions, executive, purchasing, financing, legal, personnel (including cafeteria, medical, etc.), professional, and technical employees. Also included are employees on the payroll of the manufacturing establishment engaged in the construction of major additions or alterations utilized as a separate work force.

FRINGE BENEFITS

Fringe benefits are divided into legally required expenditures and payments for voluntary programs. The legally required portion consists primarily of Federal old age and survivors' insurance, unemployment compensation, and workers' compensation. Payments for voluntary programs include all programs not specifically required by legislation whether they were employer initiated or the result of collective bargaining. They include the employer portion of such plans as insurance premiums, premiums for supplemental accident and sickness insurance, pension plans, supplemental unemployment compensation, welfare plans, stock purchase plans on which the employer payment is not subject to withholding tax, and deferred profit-sharing plans. They exclude such items as company-operated cafeterias, in-plant medical services, free parking lots, discounts on employee purchases, and uniforms and work clothing for employees.

GROSS BOOK VALUE OF DEPRECIABLE ASSETS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR (BOY) AND END OF YEAR (EOY)

Total value of depreciable assets is collected on all census forms. It shows the value of depreciable assets for the beginning of year and end of year. The data encompass all fixed depreciable assets on the books of establishments. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, machinery, and equipment (production, office, and transportation equipment) for which depreciation reserves are maintained. Excluded are nondepreciable capital assets including inventories and intangible assets, such as timber and mineral rights.

The definition of fixed depreciable assets is consistent with the definition of capital expenditures. For example, expenditures include actual capital outlays during the year rather than the final value of equipment put in place and buildings completed during the year. Accordingly, the value of assets at the end of the year includes the value of construction in progress.

In addition, respondents were requested to make certain that assets at the beginning of the year plus capital expenditures, less retirements, equaled assets at the end of the year.

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND COMPANIES

A separate report was required for each manufacturing establishment (plant) with one employee or more. An establishment is defined as a single physical location where manufacturing is performed. A company, on the other hand, is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

If the company operated at different physical locations, even if the individual locations were producing the same line of goods, a separate report was requested for each location. If the company operated in two or more distinct lines of manufacturing at the same location, a separate report was requested for each activity.

An establishment not in operation for any portion of the year was requested to return the report form with the proper notation in the "Operational Status" section of the form. In addition, the establishment was requested to report data on any employees, capital expenditures, inventories, or shipments from inventories during the year.

PAYROLL

This item includes the gross earnings of all employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments paid in the calendar year. Respondents were told they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax. It includes all forms of compensation, such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' social security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of corporations; it excludes payments to proprietors or partners of unincorporated concerns. Also excluded are payments to members of Armed Forces and pensioners carried on the active payrolls of manufacturing establishments.

The census definition of payrolls is identical to that recommended to all Federal statistical agencies by the Office of Management and Budget. It should be noted that this definition does not include employers' social security contributions or other nonpayroll labor costs, such as employees' pension plans, group insurance premiums, and workers' compensation.

The ASM provides estimates of employers' total supplemental labor costs (those required by Federal and state laws and those incurred voluntarily or as part of collective bargaining agreements).

PRODUCT CODES AND CLASSES OF PRODUCTS

NAICS United States industries are identified by a six-digit code, in contrast to the four-digit SIC code. The longer code accommodates the large number of sectors and allows more flexibility in designing subsectors. Each

product or service is assigned a ten-digit code. The product coding structure represents an extension by the Census Bureau of the six-digit industry classifications of the manufacturing and mining sectors. The classification system operates so that the industrial coverage is progressively narrower with the successive addition of digits. This is illustrated as follows:

NAICS level	NAICS code	Description
Industry	33461	Manufacturing and reproduction of magnetic and optical media
U.S. industry	334612	Reproduction of software
Product class	3346120	Prerecorded compact disc (except software), tape, and record reproducing
BLS link code	3346120X	
Product code	3346120XXX	

As in previous censuses, data were collected for most industries on the quantity and value of individual products shipped. In the 1997 census program, information was collected on the output of almost 10,000 individual product items.

In the new system, there are about 1,500 product classes (seven-digit codes), about 6,000 census products (ten-digit codes), and an additional 3,700 CIR products (ten-digit codes). The ten-digit products are considered the primary products of the industry with the same first six digits.

The list of products for which separate information was collected was prepared after consultation with industry and government representatives. Comparability with previous figures was given considerable weight in the selection of product categories so that comparable 1992 information is presented for most products.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if quantity was not significant or could not be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected.

Shipments include both commercial shipments and transfers of products to other plants of the same company. For industries in which a considerable portion of the total shipments is transferred to other plants of the same company, separate information on interplant transfers also was collected. Moreover, for products that are used to a large degree within the same establishment as materials or components in the fabrication of other products, total production and often consumption of the item within the plant (quantity produced and consumed) was collected. Typically, the information on production also was collected for products for which there are significant differences between total production and shipments in a given year because of wide fluctuations in finished goods inventories. Other measures of output of products with long production cycles were used as appropriate and feasible.

PRIMARY PRODUCT CLASS CODE

This file presents selected statistics for establishments according to their degree of specialization in products primary to their industry. This field contains either the six-digit North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) industry code corresponding to all establishments in the industry, or the seven-digit NAICS product class code for all establishments within the industry that are specialized in a particular product class. Product class specialization is determined by evaluating the ratio of the largest primary product class shipments to total product shipments (primary plus secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishment.

PRODUCTION-WORKER HOURS

This item covers hours worked or paid for at the plant, including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave.

QUANTITY OF ELECTRIC ENERGY CONSUMED FOR HEAT AND POWER

Data on the cost of purchased electric energy were collected on all census forms. However, data on the quantity of purchased electric energy were collected only on the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) form. In addition, information is collected on the quantity of electric energy generated by the establishment and the quantity of electric energy sold or transferred to other plants of the same company.

RENTAL PAYMENTS

Total rental payments are collected on all census forms. However, the breakdown between rental payments for buildings and other structures and rental payments for machinery and equipment is collected only on the ASM forms. This item includes rental payments for the use of all items for which depreciation reserves would be maintained if they were owned by the establishment, e.g., structures and buildings, and production, office, and transportation equipment. Excluded are royalties and other payments for the use of intangibles and depletable assets and land rents where separable.

When an establishment of a multiestablishment company was charged rent by another part of the same company for the use of assets owned by the company, it was instructed to exclude that cost from rental payments. However, the book value (original cost) of these company-owned assets was to be reported as assets of the establishment at the end of the year.

If there were assets at an establishment rented from another company and the rents were paid centrally by the head office of the establishment, the company was instructed to report these rental payments as if they were paid directly by the establishment.

RETIREMENTS OF DEPRECIABLE ASSETS

Included in this item is the gross value of assets sold, retired, scrapped, destroyed, etc., during the calendar year. When a complete operation or establishment changed ownership, the respondent was instructed to report the value of the assets sold at the original cost as recorded in the books of the seller. The respondent also was requested to report retirements of equipment or structures owned by a parent company that the establishment was using as if it were a tenant.

TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES (NEW AND USED)

For establishments in operation and any known plants under construction, manufacturers were asked to report their new and used expenditures for (1) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments and (2) machinery and equipment used for replacement and additions to plant capacity if they were of the type for which depreciation accounts were ordinarily maintained.

Totals for expenditures include the costs of assets leased from nonmanufacturing concerns through capital leases. New facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations are excluded. Also excluded are expenditures for land and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses.

For any equipment or structure transferred for the use of the reporting establishment by the parent company or one of its subsidiaries, the value at which it was transferred to the establishment was to be reported. If an establishment changed ownership during the year, the cost of the fixed assets (building and equipment) was to be reported.

VALUE ADDED

This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments (products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered). The result of this calculation is adjusted by the addition of value added by merchandising operations (i.e., the difference between the sales value and the cost of merchandise sold without further manufacture, processing, or assembly) plus the net change in finished goods and work-in-process between the beginning and end-of-year inventories.

For those industries where value of production is collected instead of value of shipments, value added is adjusted only for the change in work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of year. For those

industries where value of work done is collected, the value added does not include an adjustment for the change in finished goods or work-in-process inventories.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the figure for value of shipments that results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

VALUE OF SHIPMENTS

This item covers the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts, such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sales of products bought and sold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from material owned by it, whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value, including not only the direct cost of production but also a reasonable proportion of “all other costs” (including company overhead) and profit.

In addition to the value for NAICS defined products, aggregates of the following categories of miscellaneous receipts are reported as part of a total establishment’s value of product shipments:

1. Reported contract work—Receipts for work or services that a plant performed for others on their materials.
2. Value of resales—Sales of products brought and sold without further manufacture, processing, or assembly.
3. Other miscellaneous receipts—Such as repair work, installation, sales of scrap, etc.

Industry primary product value of shipments represents one of the three components of value of shipments. These components are:

1. Primary products value of shipments.
2. Secondary product value of shipments.
3. Total miscellaneous receipts.

Primary product shipments is used in the calculations of industry specialization ratio and industry coverage ratio. The term “Value of primary products shipments made in this industry” is used in this publication and refers to the same data.

Duplication in Cost of Materials and Value of Shipment

The aggregate of the cost of materials and value of shipments figures for industry groups and for all manufacturing industries includes large amounts of duplication since the products of some industries are used as materials by others. This duplication results, in part, from the addition of related industries representing successive stages in the production of a finished manufactured product. Examples are the addition of flour mills to bakeries in the food group and the addition of pulp mills to paper mills in the paper and allied products group of industries. Estimates of the overall extent of this duplication indicate that the value of manufactured products exclusive of such duplication (the value of finished manufactures) tends to approximate two-thirds of the total value of products reported in the annual survey.

Duplication of products within individual industries is significant within a number of industry groups, e.g., machinery and transportation industries. These industries frequently include complete machinery and their parts. In this case, the parts made for original equipment are materials consumed for assembly plants in the same industry.

Even when no significant amount of duplication is involved, value of shipments figures are deficient as measures of the relative economic importance of individual manufacturing industries or geographic areas because of the wide variation in ratio of materials, labor, and other processing costs of value of shipments, both among industries and within the same industry.

Before 1962, cost of materials and value of shipments were not published for some industries which included considerable duplication. Since then, these data have been published for all industries at the U.S. level and beginning in 1964, for all geographic levels.

Specialization and Coverage Ratios

These items are not collected on the report forms but are derived from the data shown in Table 3. An establishment is classified in a particular industry if its shipments of primary products of that industry exceed in value its shipments of the products of any other single industry.

An establishment's shipments include those products assigned to an industry (primary products), those considered primary to other industries (secondary products), and receipts for miscellaneous activities (merchandising, contract work, resales, etc.). Specialization and coverage ratios have been developed to measure the relationship of primary product shipments to the data on shipments for the industry shown in Tables 1a through 5 and data on product shipments shown in Tables 6a and 6b.

Specialization ratio represents the ratio of primary product shipments to total product shipments (primary and secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishments classified in the industry.

Coverage ratio represents the ratio of primary products shipped by the establishments classified in the industry to the total shipments of such products that are shipped by all manufacturing establishments wherever classified.

Appendix B.

NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions

311513 CHEESE MANUFACTURING

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in (1) manufacturing cheese products (except cottage cheese) from raw milk and/or processed milk products and/or (2) manufacturing cheese substitutes from soybean and other nondairy substances.

The data published with NAICS code 311513 include the following SIC industry:

2022 Cheese, natural and processed

Appendix C.

Coverage and Methodology

MAIL/NONMAIL UNIVERSE

The manufacturing universe includes about 400,000 establishments. This number includes those industries in the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) definition of manufacturing, but not those industries leaving the manufacturing sector in the classification change. The amounts of information requested from manufacturing establishments were dependent upon a number of factors. The more important considerations were the size of the company and whether it was included in the annual survey of manufactures (ASM). The methods of obtaining information for the various subsets of the universe to arrive at the aggregate figures shown in the publication are described below:

1. Small single-establishment companies not sent a report form.

Approximately 40 percent of the manufacturing establishments were small single-establishment companies that were excused from filing a census report. Selection of these establishments was based on two factors: annual payroll and our ability to assign the correct six-digit NAICS industry classification to the establishment. For each four-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) industry code, an annual payroll cutoff was determined. These cutoffs were derived so that the establishments with payroll less than the cutoff were expected to account for no more than 3 percent of the value of shipments for the industry. Generally, all single-establishment companies with less than 5 employees were excused, while all establishments with more than 20 employees were mailed forms. Establishments below the cutoff that could not be directly assigned a six-digit NAICS code were mailed a classification report which requested information for assigning NAICS industry codes. Establishments below the cutoff that could be directly assigned a six-digit NAICS code were excused from filing any report. For below cutoff establishments, information on the physical location, payroll, and receipts was obtained from the administrative records of other Federal agencies under special arrangements that safeguarded their confidentiality.

Estimates of data for these small establishments were developed using industry averages in conjunction with the administrative information. The value of shipments and cost of materials were not distributed among specific products and materials for these

establishments but were included in the product and material “not specified by kind” (nsc) categories.

The industry classification codes included in the administrative-record files were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. As a result, an indeterminate number of establishments were erroneously coded to a four-digit SIC industry and then erroneously re-coded to a six-digit NAICS industry. This was especially true whenever there was a relatively fine line of demarcation between industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity.

Sometimes the administrative-record cases had only two- or three-digit SIC group classification codes available in the files. For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, these establishments were sent a separate classification form, which requested information on the products and services of the establishment. This form was used to code many of these establishments to the appropriate six-digit NAICS level. Establishments that did not return the classification form were coded later to those six-digit NAICS industries identified as “All other” industries within the given subsector.

As a result of these situations, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified by industry. However, such possible misclassification has no significant effect on the statistics other than on the number of companies and establishments.

The total establishment count for individual industries should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the count of total number of establishments.

2. Establishments sent a report form.

The establishments covered in the mail canvass were divided into three groups:

- a. ASM sample establishments.

This group accounts for approximately 15 percent of all manufacturing establishments. The ASM panel covers all the units of large manufacturing establishments as well as a sample of the medium and smaller establishments. The probability of selection was proportionate to size. For more information, see the Description of the ASM Survey Sample.

In an economic census year, the ASM report form (MA-1000) replaces the first page of the regular census form for those establishments included in the ASM. In addition to information on employment, payroll, and other items normally requested on the regular census form, establishments in the ASM sample were requested to supply additional information on gross book value of assets and capital expenditures. ASM establishments were also requested to provide information on retirements, depreciation, rental payments, and supplemental labor costs. For establishments not included in the ASM, these additional items were estimated using relationships observed in the ASM establishment data. The census statistics for these variables are a sum of the ASM establishment data and the estimated data for non-ASM establishments. ASM establishments were also requested to provide information for selected purchased services. The census statistics for the purchased service items were derived solely from the ASM establishments. See Appendix A, Explanation of Terms for an explanation of these items. The census part of the report form is 1 of 220 versions containing product, material, and special inquiries. The diversity of manufacturing activities necessitated the use of this many forms to canvass the 480 manufacturing industries. Each form was developed for a group of related industries.

Appearing on each form was a list of products primary to the group of related industries as well as secondary products and miscellaneous services that establishments classified in these industries were likely to perform. Respondents were requested to identify the products, the value of each product, and, in many cases, the quantity of the product shipped during the survey year. Space also was provided for the respondent to describe products not specifically identified on the form.

The report form also contained a materials-consumed inquiry which varied from form to form depending on the industries being canvassed. The respondents were asked to review a list of materials generally used in their production processes. From this list, each establishment was requested to identify those materials consumed during the survey year, the cost of each, and, in certain cases, the quantity consumed. Once again, space was provided for the respondent to describe significant materials not identified on the form.

A wide variety of special inquiries was included to measure activities peculiar to a given industry, such as operations performed and equipment used.

b. Large and medium establishments (non-ASM).

Approximately 30 percent of all manufacturing establishments were included in this group. A variable cutoff, based on administrative-record payroll data and determined on an industry-by-industry basis, was used to select those establishments that were to receive 1 of the 220 economic census – manufacturing regular forms. The first page, requesting establishment data for items such as employment and payroll, was standard but did not contain the detailed statistics included on the ASM form. The product, material, and special inquiry sections supplied were based on the historical industry classification of the establishment.

c. Small single-establishment companies (non-ASM).

This group includes approximately 15 percent of all manufacturing establishments. For those industries where application of the variable cutoff for administrative-record cases resulted in a large number of small establishments being included in the mail canvass, an abbreviated or short form was used. These establishments received 1 of the 31 versions of the short form, which requested summary product and material data and totals but no details on employment, payroll, cost of materials, inventories, and capital expenditures.

Use of the short form has no adverse effect on published totals for the industry statistics because the same data were collected on the short form as on the long form. However, detailed information on products and materials consumed was not collected on the short form; thus, its use would increase the value of the nsk categories.

INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION OF ESTABLISHMENTS

Each of the establishments covered in the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing was classified in 1 of 480 industries (473 manufacturing industries and 7 former manufacturing industries) in accordance with the industry definitions in the 1997 NAICS Manual. This is the first edition of the NAICS Manual and it is a major change from the 1987 SIC Manual that was used previously. Appendix A of the 1997 NAICS Manual notes the comparability between the 1987 SIC and 1997 NAICS classification systems. When applicable, Appendix G of this report shows the product class and product comparability between the two systems for data in this report.

In the NAICS system, an industry is generally defined as a group of establishments that have similar production processes. To the extent practical, the system uses supply-based or production-oriented concepts in defining industries. The resulting group of establishments must be significant in terms of number, value added by manufacture, value of shipments, and number of employees.

The coding system works in such a way that the definitions progressively become narrower with successive additions of numerical digits. In the manufacturing sector for 1997, there are 21 subsectors (three-digit NAICS), 86 industry groups (four-digit NAICS), 184 NAICS industries (five-digit NAICS) that are comparable with Canadian and Mexican classification, and 473 U.S. industries (six-digit NAICS). This represents an expansion of the four-digit SIC-based U.S. industries from 459 in 1987. Product classes and products of the manufacturing industries have been assigned codes based on the industry from which they originate. In the new system, there are about 1,500 product classes (seven-digit codes), about 6,000 census products, and an additional 3,700 CIR products (ten-digit codes). The ten-digit products are considered the primary products of the industry with the same first six digits. These counts do not include the seven former manufacturing industries that are included in the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing.

For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, all establishments were classified in particular industries based on the products they produced. If an establishment made products of more than one industry, it was classified in the industry with the largest product value. For 1997, there were no “resistance rules” or “frozen industries.”

In ASM years, establishments included in the ASM sample with certainty weights are reclassified by industry only if the change in the primary activity from the prior year is significant or if the change has occurred for 2 successive years. This procedure prevents reclassification when there are minor shifts in product mix.

In ASM years, establishments included in the ASM sample with noncertainty weight are not shifted from one industry classification to another. They are retained in the industry where they were classified in the base census year. However, in the following census year, these ASM plants are allowed to shift from one industry to another.

The results of these rules covering the switching of plants from one industry classification to another are that some industries comprise different mixes of establishments in different survey years. Hence, comparisons between prior-year and current-year published totals, particularly at the six-digit NAICS level, should be viewed with caution. This is particularly true for the comparison between the data shown for a census year versus the data shown for the previous ASM year.

As previously noted, the small establishments that may have been misclassified by industry are usually administrative-record cases whose industry codes were assigned on the basis of incomplete descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. Such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than on the number of companies and establishments.

Establishments frequently make products classified both in their industry (primary products) and other industries (secondary products). Industry statistics (employment, payroll, value added by manufacture, value of shipments, etc.) reflect the activities of the establishments which may make both primary and secondary products. Product statistics, however, represent the output of all establishments without regard for the classification of the producing establishment. For this reason, when relating the industry statistics, especially the value of shipments, to the product statistics, the composition of the industry’s output should be considered.

The extent to which industry and product statistics may be matched with each other is measured by the primary product specialization ratio and the coverage ratio. The primary product specialization ratio is the proportion of industry shipments accounted for by the primary products of establishments classified in the industry. The coverage ratio is the proportion of product shipments accounted for by establishments classified in the industry.

ESTABLISHMENT BASIS OF REPORTING

The economic census – manufacturing is conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each location or establishment. The ASM also is conducted on an establishment basis, but separate reports are filed for just those establishments selected in the sample. Companies engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location are requested to submit separate reports if the plant records permit such a separation and if the activities are substantial in size.

In 1997, as in earlier years, a minimum size limit was set for inclusion of establishments in the census. All establishments employing one person or more at any time during the census year are included. The same size limitation has applied since 1947 in censuses and annual surveys of manufactures. In the 1939 and earlier censuses, establishments with less than \$5,000 value of products were excluded. The change in the minimum size limit in 1947 does not appreciably affect the historical comparability of the census figures except for data on number of establishments for a few industries.

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing excludes data for central administrative offices (CAOs). These would include separately operated administrative offices, warehouses, garages, and other auxiliary units that service manufacturing establishments of the same company. These data are published in a separate report series.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASM SURVEY SAMPLE

The annual survey of manufactures (ASM) sample is drawn for the second survey year after a census. The most recent sample was drawn for the 1994 survey year based on the 1992 Census of Manufactures. This sample will be in place through the 1998 ASM.

In 1992, there were approximately 370,000 individual manufacturing establishments. For sample efficiency and cost considerations, the 1992 manufacturing population was partitioned into two components for developing estimates within the ASM; a mail stratum and a nonmail stratum.

Mail stratum. The mail stratum of the survey is comprised of larger single-location manufacturing companies and all manufacturing establishments of multiunit companies (companies that operate at more than one physical location). Approximately 230,000 of the 370,000 establishments in the 1992 census were assigned to the mail stratum. On an annual basis, the mail stratum is supplemented with larger, newly active single-location companies identified from a list provided by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and new manufacturing locations of multiunit companies identified from the Census Bureau's Company Organization Survey (COS).

For the 1994 survey, a new sample of approximately 58,000 individual establishments was selected from the mail stratum assembled from the 1992 census. Supplemental samples representing both 1993 and 1994 births (newly active establishments that were not included in the 1992 census) were also selected. Establishments selected for the sample are mailed an ASM survey questionnaire for each year through 1998.

The 1994-98 ASM sample design is similar to the one used since 1984. Companies in the 1992 Census of Manufactures with manufacturing shipments of at least \$500 million were defined as company certainties. For these large companies, each manufacturing establishment is included in the mail sample. For the 1994-98 sample, there are approximately 650 certainty companies collectively accounting for over 18,000 establishments.

For the remaining portion of the mail component of the survey, the establishment was defined as the sample unit. All establishments with 250 employees or more were defined as employment certainties. In addition, all establishments producing products in SIC 3571 (Electronic Computers) were defined as certainties. Across these three arbitrary certainty classes, there were approximately 25,000 establishments included in the sample with certainty. Collectively, these certainty establishments accounted for approximately 80 percent of the total value of shipments in the 1992 Census of Manufactures.

Smaller establishments in the remaining portion of the mail stratum were sampled with probabilities ranging from .02 to 1.00. The initial probabilities of selection assigned to these establishments were proportionate to a measure-of-size determined for each establishment. The measure-of-size was a function of the establishment's 1992 industry classification, its 1992 product class data, and the historical variability of the year-to-year estimates of the product class estimates. For each product class (1,755) and four-digit industry (459), a desired reliability

constraint was specified. Using a technique developed by Dr. James R. Chromy of the Research Triangle Institute, the initial establishment probabilities were optimized such that the expected sample satisfied all industry and product class reliability constraints while the sample size was minimized. This technique reduces the likelihood of selecting nonrepresentative samples for individual product classes or industries.

This method of assigning probabilities based on product class shipments is motivated by our primary desire to produce reliable estimates of both product class and industry shipments. The high correlation between shipments and employment, value-added, and other general statistics assures that these variables will also be well represented by the sample. The actual sample selection procedure uses an independent chance of selection method (Poisson sampling) which permits us to prevent small establishments from being selected in consecutive samples without introducing a bias into the survey estimates.

Nonmail component. The initial nonmail component of the survey was comprised of approximately 140,000 small, single-establishment companies that were tabulated as administrative records in the 1992 Census of Manufactures. The nonmail stratum is also supplemented annually using the list of newly active single-location companies provided by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and payroll cutoffs. Companies with payroll below the payroll cutoff are added to the nonmail stratum. For this portion of the population, sampling is not used. The data for this group are estimated based on selected information obtained annually from the administrative records of the IRS and Social Security Administration (SSA). This administrative information, which includes payroll, total employment, industry classification, and physical location, is obtained under conditions which safeguard the confidentiality of both tax and census records.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASM ESTIMATING PROCEDURE

Most of the ASM estimates derived for the mail stratum are computed using a difference estimator. At the establishment level, there is a strong correlation between the current-year data values and the corresponding 1992 (base) data values. Therefore, within the mailed stratum, for each item at each level of aggregation, an estimate of the "difference" between the current year and the base year is computed from sample cases and added to the corresponding base-year values. For the 1993-1997 ASM estimates, the 1992 Census of Manufactures values serve as the base year. For the 1998 ASM, the base will be updated to be the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing.

Due to the positive year-to-year correlation, estimates derived using this methodology are generally more reliable than comparable estimates developed from the current sample data alone. Estimates for the capital expenditures variables are not generated using the difference

estimator because the year-to-year correlations are considerably weaker. The standard linear estimator is used for these variables.

For the nonmail stratum, estimates for payroll and employment are directly tabulated from the administrative-record data provided by IRS and SSA. Estimates of data other than payroll and employment are developed from industry averages. Although the nonmail stratum contains approximately 170,000 individual establishments in 1994, it accounts for less than 2 percent of the estimate for total value of shipments at the total manufacturing level.

Corresponding estimates for the mail and nonmail components are combined to produce the estimates included in this publication.

QUALIFICATIONS OF THE ASM DATA

The estimates developed from the sample are apt to differ somewhat from the results of a survey covering all companies in the sample lists but otherwise conducted under essentially the same conditions as the actual sample survey. The estimates of the magnitude of the sampling errors (the difference between the estimates obtained and the results theoretically obtained from a comparable, complete-coverage survey) are provided by the standard errors of estimates.

The particular sample selected for the ASM is one of many similar probability samples that, by chance, might have been selected under the same specifications. Each of the possible samples would yield somewhat different sets of results, and the standard errors are measures of the variation of all the possible sample estimates around the theoretically comparable, complete-coverage values.

Estimates of the standard errors have been computed from the sample data for selected ASM statistics in this report. They are represented in the form of relative standard errors (the standard errors divided by the estimated values to which they refer).

In conjunction with its associated estimate, the relative standard error may be used to define confidence intervals (ranges that would include the comparable, complete-coverage value for specified percentages of all the possible samples).

The complete-coverage value would be included in the range:

From one standard error below to one standard error above the derived estimate for about two-thirds of all possible samples.

From two standard errors below to two standard errors above the derived estimate for about 19 out of 20 of all possible samples.

From three standard errors below to three standard errors above the derived estimate for nearly all samples.

An inference that the comparable, complete-survey result would be within the indicated ranges would be correct in approximately the relative frequencies shown. Those proportions, therefore, may be interpreted as defining the confidence that the estimates from a particular sample would differ from complete-coverage results by as much as one, two, or three standard errors, respectively.

For example, suppose an estimated total is shown at 50,000 with an associated relative standard error of 2 percent, that is, a standard error of 1,000 (2 percent of 50,000). There is approximately 67 percent confidence that the interval 49,000 to 51,000 includes the complete-coverage total, about 95 percent confidence that the interval 48,000 to 52,000 includes the complete-coverage total, and almost certain confidence that the interval 47,000 to 53,000 includes the complete-coverage total.

In addition to the sample errors, the estimates are subject to various response and operational errors: errors of collection, reporting, coding, transcription, imputation for nonresponse, etc. These operational errors also would occur if a complete canvass were to be conducted under the same conditions as the survey. Explicit measures of their effects generally are not available. However, it is believed that most of the important operational errors were detected and corrected during the Census Bureau's review of the data for reasonableness and consistency. The small operational errors usually remain. To some extent, they are compensating in the aggregated totals shown. When important operational errors were detected too late to correct the estimates, the data were suppressed or were specifically qualified in the tables.

As derived, the estimated standard errors included part of the effect of the operational errors. The total errors, which depend upon the joint effect of the sampling and operational errors, are usually of the order of size indicated by the standard error, or moderately higher. However, for particular estimates, the total error may considerably exceed the standard errors shown. Any figures shown in the tables in this publication having an associated standard error exceeding 15 percent may be combined with higher level totals, creating a broader aggregate, which then may be of acceptable reliability.

DATA FROM THE CURRENT INDUSTRIAL REPORTS (CIR)

The CIR program provides product statistics for selected manufacturing industries at the U.S. level annually and, in some cases, monthly and/or quarterly. When detail product data are collected in the CIR, they are not also collected in the census. However, the annual CIR data are included in the census Product Summary report.

The CIR program uses a unified data collection, processing, and publication system. The Census Bureau updates the survey panels for most reports annually and reconciles the estimates to the results of the broader-based annual survey of manufactures and the economic

census – manufacturing. The economic census – manufacturing provides a complete list of all producers of the products covered by the CIR program and serves as the primary source for CIR sampling. Where a small number of producers exist, CIR surveys cover all known producers of a product. However, when the number of producers is large, cutoff and random sampling techniques are used. Surveys are continually reviewed and modified to provide the most up-to-date information on products produced. While the CIR program includes both mandatory and voluntary surveys, the annual data are mandatory.

DUPLICATION IN COST OF MATERIALS AND VALUE OF SHIPMENTS

Data for cost of materials and value of shipments include varying amounts of duplication, especially at higher levels of aggregation. This is because the products of one establishment may be the materials of another. The value added statistics avoid this duplication and are, for most purposes, the best measure for comparing the relative economic importance of industries and geographic areas.

VALUE OF INDUSTRY SHIPMENTS COMPARED WITH VALUE OF PRODUCT SHIPMENTS

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing shows value of shipments data for industries and products. In the industry statistics tables and files, these data represent the total value of shipments of all establishments classified in a particular industry. The data include the shipments of the products classified in the industry (primary to the industry), products classified in other industries (secondary to the industry), and miscellaneous receipts (repair work, sale of scrap, research and development, installation receipts, and resales). Value of product shipments shown in the products statistics tables and files represent the total value of all products shipped that are classified as primary to an industry regardless of the classification of the producing establishment.

Appendix D. Geographic Notes

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix E. Metropolitan Areas

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix F. Footnotes for Products Statistics and Materials Consumed by Kind

Not applicable for this report.

Dry, Condensed, and Evaporated Dairy Product Manufacturing

1997

Issued August 1999

EC97M-3115D

1997 Economic Census

Manufacturing

Industry Series



U S C E N S U S B U R E A U

Helping You Make Informed Decisions

U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The staff of the Manufacturing and Construction Division prepared this report. **Judy M. Dodds**, Assistant Chief for Census and Related Programs, was responsible for the overall planning, management, and coordination. **Kenneth Hansen**, Chief, Manufactured Durables Branch, assisted by **Mike Brown**, **Renee Coley**, **Raphael Corrado**, and **Milbren Thomas**, Section Chiefs, **Michael Zampogna**, Former Chief, Manufactured Nondurables Branch, assisted by **Allen Foreman**, **Robert Miller**, **Robert Reinard**, and **Nat Shelton**, Section Chiefs, and **Tom Lee**, **Robert Rosati**, and **Tom Flood**, Special Assistants, performed the planning and implementation. **Stephanie Angel**, **Brian Appert**, **Stanis Batton**, **Carol Beasley**, **Chris Blackburn**, **Larry Blumberg**, **Vera Harris-Bourne**, **Brenda Campbell**, **Suzanne Conard**, **Vance Davis**, **Mary Ellickson**, **Matt Gaines**, **Merry Glascoe**, **Kay Hanks**, **Karen Harshbarger**, **Nancy Higgins**, **James Hinckley**, **Walter Hunter**, **Jim Jamski**, **Evelyn Jordan**, **Robert Lee**, **John Linehan**, **Paul Marck**, **Keith McKenzie**, **Philippe Morris**, **Joanna Nguyen**, **Betty Pannell**, **Joyce Pomeroy**, **Venita Powell**, **Cynthia Ramsey**, **Chris Savage**, **Arona Stovall**, **Sue Sundermann**, **Thanos Theodoropoulos**, **Dora Thomas**, **Ann Truffa**, **Ronanne Vinson**, **Keeley Voor**, **Denneth Wallace**, **Tempie Whittington**, **Lissene Witt**, and **Mike Yamaner** provided primary staff assistance.

Brian Greenberg, Assistant Chief for Research and Methodology Programs, assisted by **Stacey Cole**, Chief, Manufacturing Programs Methodology Branch, and **Robert Struble**, Section Chief, provided the mathematical and statistical techniques as well as the coverage operations. **Jeffrey Dalzell** and **Cathy Ritenour** provided primary staff assistance.

Mendel D. Gayle, Chief, Forms, Publications, and Customer Services Branch, assisted by **Julius Smith Jr.** and **Baruti Taylor**, Section Chiefs, performed overall

coordination of the publication process. **Kim Credito**, **Patrick Duck**, **Chip Murph**, **Wanda Sledd**, and **Veronica White** provided primary staff assistance.

The Economic Planning and Coordination Division, **Lawrence A. Blum**, Assistant Chief for Collection Activities and **Shirin A. Ahmed**, Assistant Chief for Post-Collection Processing, assisted by **Dennis Shoemaker**, Chief, Post-Collection Census Processing Branch, **Brandy Yarbrough**, Section Chief, **Sheila Proudfoot**, **Richard Williamson**, **Andrew W. Hait**, and **Jennifer E. Lins**, was responsible for developing the systems and procedures for data collection, editing, review, correction and dissemination

The staff of the National Processing Center, **Judith N. Petty**, Chief, performed mailout preparation and receipt operations, clerical and analytical review activities, data keying, and geocoding review.

The Geography Division staff developed geographic coding procedures and associated computer programs.

The Economic Statistical Methods and Programming Division, **Charles P. Pautler Jr.**, Chief, developed and coordinated the computer processing systems. **Martin S. Harahush**, Assistant Chief for Quinquennial Programs, assisted by **Barbara Lambert** and **Christina Arledge** were responsible for design and implementation of the computer systems. **Gary T. Sheridan**, Chief, Manufacturing and Construction Branch, **Lori A. Guido** and **Roy A. Smith**, Section Chiefs, supervised the preparation of the computer programs.

Computer Services Division, **Debra Williams**, Chief, performed the computer processing.

The staff of the Administrative and Customer Services Division, **Walter C. Odom**, Chief, performed planning, design, composition, editorial review, and printing planning and procurement for publications, Internet products, and report forms. **Cynthia G. Brooks** provided publication coordination and editing.

Dry, Condensed, and Evaporated Dairy Product Manufacturing

1997

Issued August 1999

EC97M-3115D

1997 Economic Census

Manufacturing

Industry Series



U.S. Department of Commerce

William M. Daley,

Secretary

Robert L. Mallett,

Deputy Secretary

Economics

and Statistics

Administration

Robert J. Shapiro,

Under Secretary for

Economic Affairs

U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Kenneth Prewitt,

Director



**Economics
and Statistics
Administration**

Robert J. Shapiro,
Under Secretary
for Economic Affairs



U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Kenneth Prewitt,
Director

William G. Barron,
Deputy Director

Paula J. Schneider,
Principal Associate Director
for Programs

Frederick T. Knickerbocker,
Associate Director
for Economic Programs

Thomas L. Mesenbourg,
Assistant Director
for Economic Programs

William G. Bostic Jr.,
Chief, Manufacturing
and Construction Division

CONTENTS

Introduction to the Economic Census	1
Manufacturing	5

TABLES

1. Industry Statistics on NAICS Basis With Distribution Among 1987 SIC-Based Industries: 1997	7
2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1997	7
3. Detailed Statistics by Industry: 1997	8
4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size: 1997.....	9
5. Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1997	9
6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992.....	10
6b. Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992 .	12
7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1997 and 1992.....	13

APPENDIXES

A. Explanation of Terms	A-1
B. NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions	B-1
C. Coverage and Methodology.....	C-1
D. Geographic Notes	--
E. Metropolitan Areas	--
F. Footnotes for Products Statistics and Materials Consumed by Kind	--
G. Comparability of Product Classes and Product Codes: 1997 to 1992.....	G-1

-- Not applicable for this report.

Introduction to the Economic Census

PURPOSES AND USES OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUS

The economic census is the major source of facts about the structure and functioning of the Nation's economy. It provides essential information for government, business, industry, and the general public. Title 13 of the United States Code (Sections 131, 191, and 224) directs the Census Bureau to take the economic census every 5 years, covering years ending in 2 and 7.

The economic census furnishes an important part of the framework for such composite measures as the gross domestic product estimates, input/output measures, production and price indexes, and other statistical series that measure short-term changes in economic conditions. Specific uses of economic census data include the following:

- Policymaking agencies of the Federal Government use the data to monitor economic activity and assess the effectiveness of policies.
- State and local governments use the data to assess business activities and tax bases within their jurisdictions and to develop programs to attract business.
- Trade associations study trends in their own and competing industries, which allows them to keep their members informed of market changes.
- Individual businesses use the data to locate potential markets and to analyze their own production and sales performance relative to industry or area averages.

ALL-NEW INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATIONS

Data from the 1997 Economic Census are published primarily on the basis of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), unlike earlier censuses, which were published according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS is in the process of being adopted in the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Most economic census reports cover one of the following NAICS sectors:

21	Mining
22	Utilities
23	Construction
31-33	Manufacturing
42	Wholesale Trade
44-45	Retail Trade
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing
51	Information

52	Finance and Insurance
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises
56	Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services
61	Educational Services
62	Health Care and Social Assistance
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation
72	Accommodation and Foodservices
81	Other Services (except Public Administration)

(Not listed above are the Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting sector (NAICS 11), partially covered by the census of agriculture conducted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the Public Administration sector (NAICS 92), covered by the census of governments conducted by the Census Bureau.)

The 20 NAICS sectors are subdivided into 96 subsectors (three-digit codes), 313 industry groups (four-digit codes), and, as implemented in the United States, 1170 industries (five- and six-digit codes).

RELATIONSHIP TO SIC

While many of the individual NAICS industries correspond directly to industries as defined under the SIC system, most of the higher level groupings do not. Particular care should be taken in comparing data for retail trade, wholesale trade, and manufacturing, which are sector titles used in both NAICS and SIC, but cover somewhat different groups of industries. The industry definitions discuss the relationships between NAICS and SIC industries. Where changes are significant, it will not be possible to construct time series that include data for points both before and after 1997.

For 1997, data for auxiliary establishments (those functioning primarily to manage, service, or support the activities of their company's operating establishments, such as a central administrative office or warehouse) will not be included in the sector-specific reports. These data will be published separately.

GEOGRAPHIC AREA CODING

Accurate and complete information on the physical location of each establishment is required to tabulate the census data for the states, metropolitan areas (MAs), counties, parishes, and corporate municipalities including cities, towns, villages, and boroughs. Respondents were

required to report their physical location (street address, municipality, county, and state) if it differed from their mailing address. For establishments not surveyed by mail (and those single-establishment companies that did not provide acceptable information on physical location), location information from Internal Revenue Service tax forms is used as a basis for coding.

BASIS OF REPORTING

The economic census is conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each store, factory, shop, or other location. Each establishment is assigned a separate industry classification based on its primary activity and not that of its parent company.

DOLLAR VALUES

All dollar values presented are expressed in current dollars; i.e., 1997 data are expressed in 1997 dollars, and 1992 data, in 1992 dollars. Consequently, when making comparisons with prior years, users of the data should consider the changes in prices that have occurred.

All dollar values are shown in thousands of dollars.

AVAILABILITY OF ADDITIONAL DATA

Reports in Print and Electronic Media

All results of the 1997 Economic Census are available on the Census Bureau Internet site (www.census.gov) and on compact discs (CD-ROM) for sale by the Census Bureau. Unlike previous censuses, only selected highlights are published in printed reports. For more information, including a description of electronic and printed reports being issued, see the Internet site, or write to U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-8300, or call Customer Services at 301-457-4100.

Special Tabulations

Special tabulations of data collected in the 1997 Economic Census may be obtained, depending on availability of time and personnel, in electronic or tabular form. The data will be summaries subject to the same rules prohibiting disclosure of confidential information (including name, address, kind of business, or other data for individual business establishments or companies) that govern the regular publications.

Special tabulations are prepared on a cost basis. A request for a cost estimate, as well as exact specifications on the type and format of the data to be provided, should be directed to the Chief of the division named below, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-8300. To discuss a special tabulation before submitting specifications, call the appropriate division:

Manufacturing and Construction Division 301-457-4673
Service Sector Statistics Division 301-457-2668

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The economic census has been taken as an integrated program at 5-year intervals since 1967 and before that for 1954, 1958, and 1963. Prior to that time, individual components of the economic census were taken separately at varying intervals.

The economic census traces its beginnings to the 1810 Decennial Census, when questions on manufacturing were included with those for population. Coverage of economic activities was expanded for the 1840 Decennial Census and subsequent censuses to include mining and some commercial activities. The 1905 Manufactures Census was the first time a census was taken apart from the regular decennial population census. Censuses covering retail and wholesale trade and construction industries were added in 1930, as were some covering service trades in 1933. Censuses of construction, manufacturing, and the other business service censuses were suspended during World War II.

The 1954 Economic Census was the first census to be fully integrated: providing comparable census data across economic sectors, using consistent time periods, concepts, definitions, classifications, and reporting units. It was the first census to be taken by mail, using lists of firms provided by the administrative records of other Federal agencies. Since 1963, administrative records also have been used to provide basic statistics for very small firms, reducing or eliminating the need to send them census questionnaires.

The range of industries covered in the economic censuses expanded between 1967 and 1992. The census of construction industries began on a regular basis in 1967, and the scope of service industries, introduced in 1933, was broadened in 1967, 1977, and 1987. While a few transportation industries were covered as early as 1963, it was not until 1992 that the census broadened to include all of transportation, communications, and utilities. Also new for 1992 was coverage of financial, insurance, and real estate industries. With these additions, the economic census and the separate census of governments and census of agriculture collectively covered roughly 98 percent of all economic activity.

Printed statistical reports from the 1992 and earlier censuses provide historical figures for the study of long-term time series and are available in some large libraries. All of the census reports printed since 1967 are still available for sale on microfiche from the Census Bureau. CD-ROMs issued from the 1987 and 1992 Economic Censuses contain databases including nearly all data published in print, plus additional statistics, such as ZIP Code statistics, published only on CD-ROM.

SOURCES FOR MORE INFORMATION

More information about the scope, coverage, classification system, data items, and publications for each of the economic censuses and related surveys is published in the *Guide to the 1997 Economic Census and Related Statistics* at www.census.gov/econguide. More information on the methodology, procedures, and history of the censuses will be published in the *History of the 1997 Economic Census* at www.census.gov/econ/www/history.html.

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

The following abbreviations and symbols are used with the 1997 Economic Census data:

A	Standard error of 100 percent or more.
D	Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual companies; data are included in higher level totals.
F	Exceeds 100 percent because data include establishments with payroll exceeding revenue.
N	Not available or not comparable.
Q	Revenue not collected at this level of detail for multiestablishment firms.
S	Withheld because estimates did not meet publication standards.

V	Represents less than 50 vehicles or .05 percent.
X	Not applicable.
Y	Disclosure withheld because of insufficient coverage of merchandise lines.
Z	Less than half the unit shown.
a	0 to 19 employees.
b	20 to 99 employees.
c	100 to 249 employees.
e	250 to 499 employees.
f	500 to 999 employees.
g	1,000 to 2,499 employees.
h	2,500 to 4,999 employees.
i	5,000 to 9,999 employees.
j	10,000 to 24,999 employees.
k	25,000 to 49,999 employees.
l	50,000 to 99,999 employees.
m	100,000 employees or more.
p	10 to 19 percent estimated.
q	20 to 29 percent estimated.
r	Revised.
s	Sampling error exceeds 40 percent.
nec	Not elsewhere classified.
nsk	Not specified by kind.
–	Represents zero (page image/print only).
(CC)	Consolidated city.
(IC)	Independent city.

This page is intentionally blank.

Manufacturing

SCOPE

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing covers all manufacturing establishments with one or more paid employees. Manufacturing is defined as the mechanical, physical, or chemical transformation of materials or substances into new products. The assembly of components into new products is also considered manufacturing, except when it is appropriately classified as construction.

Establishments in the manufacturing sector are often described as plants, factories, or mills and typically use power-driven machines and materials-handling equipment. Also included in the manufacturing sector are some establishments that make products by hand, like custom tailors and the makers of custom draperies. While manufacturers typically do not sell to the public, some establishments like bakeries and candy stores that make products on the premises may be included.

GENERAL

This report, from the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, is one of a series of 480 industry reports and 51 geographic area reports, each of which provides statistics for individual industries or states, respectively. Seven of the industry reports are for industries no longer in the manufacturing sector but are included with manufacturing for the 1997 census year. Also included for this sector are General, Product, and Materials Consumed Summary reports, a special report on Concentration Ratios in Manufacturing, and data files on Location of Manufacturing Plants.

Each industry report presents data for a six-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) industry. A description of the particular NAICS industry may be found in Appendix B. These reports include such statistics as number of establishments, employment, payroll, value added by manufacture, cost of materials consumed, value of shipments, capital expenditures, etc. Explanations of these and other terms may be found in Appendix A. The industry reports also include data for states with 100 employees or more in the industry.

State reports, which include the District of Columbia, present similar statistics at the “all manufacturing” level for each state and its metropolitan areas (MAs) with 250 employees or more, and for counties, consolidated cities, and places with 500 employees or more. The state reports also include six-digit NAICS level data for industries with 100 employees or more in the state.

The General Summary report contains industry and geographic area statistics summarized in one report. It includes higher levels of aggregation than the industry and state reports, as well as revisions to the data made after the release of the industry and state reports.

The Products and Materials Consumed reports summarize the products and materials data published in the industry reports. The Product Summary report also includes data from the Current Industrial Reports (CIR) and a special table with data for products that are primary to more than one industry, which are not in the industry reports.

The Concentration Ratios report publishes data on the percentage of value of shipments accounted for by the 4-, 8-, 20-, and 50-largest companies for each manufacturing industry. Also shown in this report are Hirschmann-Herfindahl Indexes for each industry.

The Location of Manufacturing data files contain statistics on the number of establishments for the three- and six-digit NAICS industry by state, county, place, and ZIP Code by employment-size of the establishment.

GEOGRAPHIC AREAS COVERED

Statistics at the six-digit NAICS industry level are shown for states and the District of Columbia in both the state and industry reports for cells with 100 employees or more.

The state reports also include data at the “all manufacturing” level for a variety of geographies that meet the employment criteria.

Data are available for the metropolitan areas (MAs) with 250 employees or more. The term MA is a general term used to encompass all of the specifically defined metropolitan areas. A consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) is made up of two or more contiguous primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSAs) with a combined population of at least 1 million. A PMSA is a subdivision of a CMSA that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links separate from the ties to other portions of the CMSA. A metropolitan statistical area (MSA) is an integrated economic and social unit with a population of at least 50,000. An MA is made up of one or more counties meeting standards of metropolitan character. In New England, cities and towns, rather than counties, are the component geographic units. Determination of the MAs was made by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) as of June 30, 1997. The population estimates were from the 1990 Census of Population or a subsequent special

census. When applicable, the make-up of an MA is included in Appendix E. Changes to geographical boundaries are noted in Appendix D.

The state reports include data for counties with 500 employees or more. These are the primary divisions of states, except in Louisiana where they are called parishes and in Alaska where they are called boroughs and census areas. Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia have one or more places that are independent of county organizations. These places are treated as counties and places. The counties and places are defined as of January 1, 1997.

The state reports include data for places with 500 employees or more. Places are typically cities, towns, and villages. They may be incorporated municipalities, semi-independent municipalities, special economic urban areas (SEUAs), or other place equivalents.

The state reports also include data for consolidated cities with 500 employees or more. Consolidated cities are made up of separately incorporated municipalities.

COMPARABILITY OF THE 1992 AND 1997 CENSUSES

The adoption of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) has had a major impact on the comparability of data between the 1992 and 1997 censuses. Approximately half of the industries in the manufacturing sector of NAICS do not have comparable industries in the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system that was used in the past. If industries are not comparable between the two censuses, historic data are not shown. When applicable, Appendix G shows the product class and product comparability between the two systems.

While most of the change affecting the manufacturing sector was change within the sector, some industries left manufacturing and others came into manufacturing. Prominent among those leaving manufacturing are logging and portions of publishing. Prominent among the industries coming into the manufacturing sector are bakeries, candy stores where candy is made on the premises, custom tailors, makers of custom draperies, and tire retreading. Data for the industries coming into manufacturing as well as those leaving manufacturing are included in the manufacturing industry report series for 1997. However, the state and summary reports only include data for industries in the NAICS definition of manufacturing.

Another change resulting from the conversion to NAICS is that data for central administrative offices (CAOs) associated with manufacturing are not included along side the

manufacturing data. This change affects data in the state reports and the general summary.

DISCLOSURE

In accordance with Federal law governing census reports (Title 13 of the United States Code), no data are published that would disclose the operations of an individual establishment or company. However, the number of establishments classified in a specific industry or geography is not considered a disclosure, and may be released even when other information is withheld.

The disclosure analysis for the industry statistics files is based on the total value of shipments. When the total value of shipments cannot be shown without disclosing information for individual companies, the complete line is suppressed except for capital expenditures. However, the suppressed data are included in higher-level totals. A separate disclosure analysis is performed for capital expenditures that can be suppressed even though value of shipments data are published.

AVAILABILITY OF MORE FREQUENT ECONOMIC DATA

The Census Bureau conducts the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) in each of the 4 years between the economic censuses. The ASM is a probability-based sample of approximately 58,000 establishments and collects many of the same industry statistics (including employment, payroll, value of shipments, etc.) as the economic census. However, there are selected statistics not included in the ASM. Among these are the number of companies and establishments, detailed product and materials data, and substate geographic data.

In addition to the ASM, the Census Bureau conducts a Current Industrial Reports (CIR) program. The CIR publishes detailed product statistics for selected manufacturing industries at the U.S. level annually and, in some cases, monthly and/or quarterly. For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, the annual CIR data are included in the Product Summary report.

The Census Bureau also conducts the monthly Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories, and Orders (M3) program, which publishes detailed statistics for manufacturing industries at the U.S. level.

Table 1. Industry Statistics on NAICS Basis With Distribution Among 1987 SIC-Based Industries: 1997

[NAICS codes appear in bold type. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS or SIC code	Industry	Com-panies ¹	All estab-lish-ments ²	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expendi-tures (\$1,000)
				Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311514	Dry, condensed, & evaporated dairy product mfg	168	213	15 325	548 699	9 852	21 456	302 780	4 015 939	4 991 401	9 021 588	261 675
202300	Condensed & evaporated milk ..	N	213	15 325	548 699	9 852	21 456	302 780	4 015 939	4 991 401	9 021 588	261 675

¹For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

²Includes establishments with payroll at any time during the year.

Table 2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1997

[States that are disclosures or with less than 100 employees are not shown. For explanation of terms, see appendixes. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Industry and geographic area	E ¹	All establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expendi-tures (\$1,000)
		Total	With 20 em-ploy-ees or more	Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311514, DRY, CONDENSED, & EVAPORATED DAIRY PRODUCT MFG												
United States	-	213	122	15 325	548 699	9 852	21 456	302 780	4 015 939	4 991 401	9 021 588	261 675
Michigan	-	10	9	1 157	41 468	912	1 899	28 848	618 244	391 761	1 011 743	23 442
Minnesota	-	20	13	1 857	69 209	1 111	2 275	29 956	238 842	382 767	627 044	23 328
Missouri	1	6	5	473	12 843	353	801	10 779	61 794	80 011	154 415	3 993
New Jersey	2	9	5	298	10 484	232	430	5 386	42 326	97 132	138 951	2 447
Wisconsin	-	27	16	1 748	58 553	1 337	2 732	39 273	226 284	494 338	719 905	26 026

* Hawaii has no incorporated places in the sense of functioning governmental units; however, in agreement with Hawaiian law, the Bureau of the Census reports data for census designated places (CDPs) which have been designated as place equivalents. Those CDPs, only for the state of Hawaii, with 2,500 or more population are recognized.

¹Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of the figures shown: 1-10 to 19 percent; 2-20 to 29 percent; 3-30 to 39 percent; 4-40 to 49 percent; 5-50 to 59 percent; 6-60 to 69 percent; 7-70 to 79 percent; 8-80 to 89 percent; 9-90 percent or more.

Table 3. Detailed Statistics by Industry: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	Value	Item	Value
311514, DRY, CONDENSED, & EVAPORATED DAIRY PRODUCT MFG		311514, DRY, CONDENSED, & EVAPORATED DAIRY PRODUCT MFG—Con.	
Companies ¹	number.. 168	Value added	\$1,000.. 4 015 939
All establishments	number.. 213	Total inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 548 851
Establishments with 1 to 19 employees	number.. 91	Finished goods inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 353 956
Establishments with 20 to 99 employees	number.. 87	Work-in-process inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 37 868
Establishments with 100 employees or more	number.. 35	Materials and supplies inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 157 027
All employees	number.. 15 325	Total inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 537 596
Total compensation ²	\$1,000.. 719 202	Finished goods inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 338 928
Annual payroll	\$1,000.. 548 699	Work-in-process inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 38 648
Total fringe benefits	\$1,000.. 170 503	Materials and supplies inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 160 020
Production workers, average for year	number.. 9 852	Gross book value of total assets at beginning of year	\$1,000.. 2 573 985
Production workers on March 12	number.. 9 673	Total capital expenditures (new and used)	\$1,000.. 261 675
Production workers on May 12	number.. 9 838	Capital expenditures for buildings and other structures (new and used)	\$1,000.. 72 070
Production workers on August 12	number.. 10 010	Capital expenditures for machinery and equipment (new and used)	\$1,000.. 189 605
Production workers on November 12	number.. 9 887	Total retirements ²	\$1,000.. 84 518
Production-worker hours	1,000.. 21 456	Gross book value of total assets at end of year	\$1,000.. 2 751 142
Production-worker wages	\$1,000.. 302 780	Total depreciation during year ²	\$1,000.. 159 067
Total cost of materials	\$1,000.. 4 991 401	Total rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 28 574
Cost of materials, parts, containers, etc., consumed	\$1,000.. 4 723 502	Buildings and other structures rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 9 384
Cost of resales	\$1,000.. 145 404	Machinery and equipment rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 19 190
Cost of fuels	\$1,000.. 51 441	Cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and other structures ³	\$1,000.. 8 878
Cost of purchased electricity	\$1,000.. 52 626	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 79
Cost of contract work	\$1,000.. 18 428	Cost of purchased services for the repair of machinery and equipment ³	\$1,000.. 42 333
Quantity of electricity purchased for heat and power	1,000 kWh.. 1 061 539	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 79
Quantity of electricity generated less sold for heat and power	1,000 kWh.. —	Cost of purchased communications services ³	\$1,000.. 10 321
Total value of shipments	\$1,000.. 9 021 588	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 79
Primary products value of shipments	\$1,000.. 6 897 914	Cost of purchased legal services ³	\$1,000.. 4 480
Secondary products value of shipments	\$1,000.. 1 867 268	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 79
Total miscellaneous receipts	\$1,000.. 256 406	Cost of purchased accounting and bookkeeping services ³	\$1,000.. 1 168
Value of resales	\$1,000.. 191 279	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 79
Contract receipts	\$1,000.. 42 645	Cost of purchased advertising services ³	\$1,000.. 38 720
Other miscellaneous receipts	\$1,000.. 22 482	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 79
Primary products specialization ratio	percent.. 78	Cost of purchased software and other data processing services ³	\$1,000.. 1 599
Value of primary products shipments made in all industries	\$1,000.. 8 461 727	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 79
Value of primary products shipments made in this industry	\$1,000.. 6 897 914	Cost of purchased refuse removal (including hazardous waste) services ³	\$1,000.. 5 353
Value of primary products shipments made in other industries	\$1,000.. 1 563 813	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 79
Coverage ratio	percent.. 81		

¹For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

²These items are collected in the ASM and estimated for the remaining establishments; therefore, the levels of estimation are higher than for other items in the table.

³Based on ASM sample data.

⁴A response coverage ratio is derived for this item by calculating the ratio of the weighted employment (establishment data multiplied by sample weight) for those ASM establishments that reported to the weighted total employment for all ASM establishments classified in this industry.

Note: The amounts shown for purchased services reflect only those services that establishments purchase from other companies.

Table 4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Employment size class	E ¹	All establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)
		Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311514, DRY, CONDENSED, & EVAPORATED DAIRY PRODUCT MFG												
All establishments	-	213	122	15 325	548 699	9 852	21 456	302 780	4 015 939	4 991 401	9 021 588	261 675
Establishments with 1 to 4 employees	7	31	-	62	1 432	48	81	980	6 620	11 469	17 611	588
Establishments with 5 to 9 employees	7	26	-	171	4 693	124	224	3 080	23 153	45 116	68 437	1 856
Establishments with 10 to 19 employees	4	34	-	501	15 335	357	679	9 855	58 076	114 801	173 120	5 625
Establishments with 20 to 49 employees	1	54	54	1 846	55 078	1 356	2 712	35 127	217 058	536 229	753 923	13 408
Establishments with 50 to 99 employees	1	33	33	2 334	73 599	1 689	3 570	48 125	337 382	1 042 995	1 374 862	34 193
Establishments with 100 to 249 employees	-	23	23	3 231	103 476	2 439	4 903	68 866	412 491	1 558 968	1 967 942	54 181
Establishments with 250 to 499 employees	-	7	7	2 501	94 061	1 906	4 608	68 053	883 192	1 175 217	2 061 374	99 070
Establishments with 500 to 999 employees	-	4	4	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Establishments with 1,000 to 2,499 employees	-	1	1	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Establishments with 2,500 employees or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative records ²	8	56	-	461	11 539	357	598	8 342	46 193	90 475	137 035	5 433

¹Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of the figures shown: 1-10 to 19 percent; 2-20 to 29 percent; 3-30 to 39 percent; 4-40 to 49 percent; 5-50 to 59 percent; 6-60 to 69 percent; 7-70 to 79 percent; 8-80 to 89 percent; 9-90 percent or more.

²Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. Data are also included in respective size classes shown.

Table 5. Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS industry or product class code	Industry or primary product class	All establishments	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)
			Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311514	Dry, condensed, & evaporated dairy product mfg	213	15 325	548 699	9 852	21 456	302 780	4 015 939	4 991 401	9 021 588	261 675
3115141	Dry milk products and mixtures	70	5 332	188 220	4 182	9 080	137 020	1 189 249	2 772 065	3 947 476	93 100
3115144	Canned milk products (consumer-type cans), except substitutes	19	4 216	178 394	1 547	3 181	51 270	1 335 086	621 139	1 974 908	45 926
3115147	Concentrated milk products shipped in bulk (barrels, drums, and tanks) ..	13	513	16 497	391	748	10 463	68 051	307 251	370 240	6 095
311514A	Ice cream mixes and related products	35	1 649	50 838	1 085	2 289	29 287	166 018	463 114	630 984	16 364
311514D	Dairy product substitutes	27	3 163	106 512	2 283	5 494	68 950	1 231 472	779 906	2 023 810	96 486

Table 6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992

[Includes quantity and value of products of this industry produced by (1) establishments classified in this industry (primary) and (2) establishments classified in other industries (secondary). Transfers of products of this industry from one establishment of a company to another establishment of the same company (interplant transfers) are also included. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendices]

NAICS product code	Product	1997				1992			
		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments	
				Quantity	Value (\$1,000)			Quantity	Value (\$1,000)
311514	Dry, condensed, and evaporated milk	N	X	X	8 461 727	N	X	X	7 379 924
3115141	Dry milk products and mixtures	N	X	X	3 467 874	N	X	X	2 876 766
31151411	Nonfat dry milk, shipped in consumer type packages (containers 3 lb or less)	N	X	X	100 569	N	N	N	N
3115141111	Nonfat dry milk, shipped in consumer type packages (containers 3 lb or less)mil lb..	7	X	P79.5	100 569	7	X	97.9	94 111
31151412	Infants' formula, dry milk type, shipped in consumer type packages (containers 3 lb or less)	N	X	X	620 664	N	X	X	N
3115141221	Infants' formula, dry milk type, shipped in consumer type packages (containers 3 lb or less)mil lb..	5	X	668.4	620 664	6	X	P209.6	408 854
31151413	Other dry milk products (instant chocolate milk, weight control products, whole milk powder, malted milk powder, etc.) shipped in consumer type packages (containers 3 lb or less)	N	X	X	360 159	N	X	X	N
3115141331	Other dry milk products (instant chocolate milk, weight control products, whole milk powder, malted milk powder, etc.), shipped in consumer type packages (containers 3 lb or less)mil lb..	11	X	253.2	360 159	14	X	370.9	585 542
31151414	Dry whole milk, food grade (bakeries, confectioners, meat packers, etc.), shipped in bulk (containers more than 3 lb)	N	X	X	132 495	N	X	X	N
3115141441	Dry whole milk, food grade (bakeries, confectioners, meat packers, etc.), shipped in bulk (containers more than 3 lb)mil lb..	12	X	124.5	132 495	13	X	P172.3	175 154
31151415	Nonfat dry milk, food grade (bakeries, confectioners, meat packers, etc.), shipped in bulk (containers more than 3 lb)	N	X	X	1 310 156	N	X	X	N
3115141551	Nonfat dry milk, food grade (bakeries, confectioners, meat packers, etc.), shipped in bulk (containers more than 3 lb)mil lb..	34	X	91 211.4	1 310 156	36	X	781.3	774 854
31151416	Dry and modified dry whey products (including dry lactose), food grade (bakeries, confectioners, meat packers, etc.) shipped in bulk (containers more than 3 lb)	N	X	X	572 844	N	X	X	N
3115141661	Dry whey, food grade (bakeries, confectioners, meat packers, etc.), shipped in bulk (containers more than 3 lb)mil lb..	37	X	P1 127.6	284 206	39	X	1 536.0	315 294
3115141671	Modified dry whey products (whey protein concentrates, etc.), food grade (bakeries, confectioners, meat packers, etc.), shipped in bulk (containers more than 3 lb)mil lb..	24	X	9398.3	212 865	N	X	N	N
3115141681	Dry lactose, food grade (bakeries, confectioners, meat packers, etc.), shipped in bulk (containers more than 3 lb)mil lb..	18	X	9344.6	75 773	N	X	N	N
31151417	Other food grade dry milk products, shipped in bulk (containers more than 3 lb)	N	X	X	300 789	N	X	X	N
3115141791	Other food grade dry milk products, shipped in bulk (containers more than 3 lb)mil lb..	30	X	9231.3	300 789	30	X	205.2	223 147
31151418	Feed grade dry milk products and mixtures (dry milk, dry buttermilk, dry whey, etc.), shipped in bulk (containers more than 3 lb)	N	X	X	61 537	N	X	X	N
31151418A1	Feed grade dry milk products and mixtures (dry milk, dry buttermilk, dry whey, etc.), shipped in bulk (containers more than 3 lb)mil lb..	26	X	116.0	61 537	30	X	9254.0	103 531
3115141Y	Dry milk products and mixtures, nsk	N	X	X	8 661	N	N	N	N
3115141YWV	Dry milk products and mixtures, nsk	N	X	X	8 661	N	X	X	28 592
3115144	Canned milk products (consumer-type cans), except substitutes	N	X	X	1 350 819	N	X	X	1 202 344
31151441	Canned evaporated milk, condensed milk, and milk-based dietary supplements and weight control products (consumer type cans), except substitutes	N	X	X	551 172	N	X	X	N
3115144111	Canned evaporated milk (consumer type cans), except substitutesmil lb..	7	X	372.0	203 214	7	X	536.6	329 802
3115144121	Canned condensed milk (consumer type cans), except substitutesmil lb..	7	X	177.2	147 671	7	X	162.7	155 643
3115144131	Canned milk-based dietary supplements, weight control products (consumer type cans), except substitutesmil lb..	11	X	S	200 287	2	X	D	D

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992—Con.

[Includes quantity and value of products of this industry produced by (1) establishments classified in this industry (primary) and (2) establishments classified in other industries (secondary). Transfers of products of this industry from one establishment of a company to another establishment of the same company (interplant transfers) are also included. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product code	Product	1997				1992			
		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments	
				Quantity	Value (\$1,000)			Quantity	Value (\$1,000)
311514	Dry, condensed, and evaporated milk—Con.								
3115144	Canned milk products (consumer-type cans), except substitutes—Con.								
31151442	Canned milk-based infants' formula, liquid (consumer type cans), except substitutes	N	X	X	D	N	N	X	N
3115144241	Canned milk-based infants' formula, liquid (consumer type cans), except substitutesmil lb.	4	X	D	D	5	X	9737.6	618 544
31151443	Other canned milk products, including canned whole milk (consumer type cans), except substitutes	N	X	X	D	N	N	X	N
3115144351	Other canned milk products, including canned whole milk (consumer type cans), except substitutesmil lb.	3	X	D	D	5	X	D	D
3115144Y	Canned milk products (consumer type cans), except substitutes, nsk	N	X	X	—	N	X	X	N
3115144YWV	Canned milk products (consumer type cans), except substitutes, nsk	N	X	X	—	N	X	X	—
3115147	Concentrated milk products shipped in bulk (barrels, drums, and tanks)	N	X	X	747 841	N	X	X	903 304
31151471	Concentrated milk products shipped in bulk (barrels, drums, and tanks)	N	X	X	747 841	N	X	X	N
3115147111	Concentrated milk products shipped in bulk (barrels, drums, and tanks), feed grade, including concentrated whey and buttermilkmil lb.	9	X	S	40 962	15	X	156.9	60 688
3115147121	Concentrated whey (in terms of solids) shipped in bulk (barrels, drums, and tanks), food grade (except all types of ice cream mixes)mil lb.	28	X	91 438.7	137 706	24	X	790.3	128 394
3115147131	All other concentrated milk products shipped in bulk (drums, barrels, and tanks), food grade (except ice cream and ice cream mixes)mil lb.	29	X	1 339.6	569 173	30	X	1 440.4	711 446
3115147Y	Concentrated milk products shipped in bulk (barrels, drums, and tanks), nsk	N	X	X	—	N	X	X	N
3115147YWV	Concentrated milk products shipped in bulk (barrels, drums, and tanks), nsk	N	X	X	—	N	X	X	2 776
311514A	Ice cream mixes and related products	N	X	X	881 904	N	X	X	743 514
311514A1	All ice cream mixes	N	X	X	591 466	N	X	X	N
311514A111	Ice cream mix, excluding lowfat and nonfatmil gal.	98	X	9128.3	444 539	85	X	108.9	267 950
311514A121	Lowfat ice cream mixmil gal.	53	X	947.7	141 958	61	X	58.2	118 423
311514A131	Nonfat ice cream mixmil gal.	8	X	S	4 969	N	X	N	N
311514A2	Sherbet, yogurt, milkshake, and other milk-based mixes	N	X	X	287 747	N	X	X	N
311514A241	Sherbet mixmil gal.	14	X	94.7	14 969	11	X	P3.1	7 608
311514A251	Yogurt mixmil gal.	39	X	P16.8	51 679	44	X	X	161 834
311514A261	Milkshake mixmil gal.	45	X	47.1	121 613	50	X	P48.6	119 468
311514A271	Other milk-based mixes	31	X	S	99 486	N	X	N	N
311514AY	Ice cream mixes and related products, nsk	N	X	X	2 691	N	X	X	N
311514AYWV	Ice cream mixes and related products, nsk	N	X	X	2 691	N	X	X	16 641
311514D	Dairy product substitutes	N	X	X	1 944 744	N	X	X	1 565 961
311514D1	Dairy product substitutes	N	X	X	1 941 187	N	X	X	N
311514D111	Dry coffee whitener dairy substitutesmil lb.	19	X	515.4	346 163	17	X	P365.4	325 522
311514D121	Dry infants' formula dairy substitutesmil lb.	3	X	D	D	5	X	P47.9	144 333
311514D131	Dry sour cream dairy substitutesmil lb.	2	X	D	D	3	X	S	7 913
311514D141	Other dry dairy substitutes, including whipped topping, etc.mil lb.	16	X	S	95 420	15	X	P104.1	95 035
311514D151	Canned liquid infants' formula dairy substitutesmil lb.	2	X	D	D	4	X	D	D
311514D161	Other canned dairy product substitutes, including dietary supplements and weight control productsmil lb.	24	X	P835.5	1 226 447	8	X	D	D
311514DY	Dairy product substitutes, nsk	N	X	X	3 557	N	X	X	N
311514DYWV	Dairy product substitutes, nsk	N	X	X	3 557	N	X	X	Z
311514W	Dry, condensed, and evaporated milk products, nsk, total	N	X	X	68 545	N	X	X	88 035
311514WY	Dry, condensed, and evaporated milk manufacturing, nsk, total	N	X	X	68 545	N	X	X	N
311514WYWV	Dry, condensed, and evaporated milk manufacturing, nsk, for nonadministrative-record establishments	N	X	X	36 194	N	X	X	156 064
311514WYWY	Dry, condensed, and evaporated milk manufacturing, nsk, for administrative-record establishments	N	X	X	32 351	N	X	X	5 174

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6a. **Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992—Con.**

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.

@ Additional data are available for these codes at the aggregate U.S. level in the Current Industrial Report (CIR) series; see Appendix F for the CIR survey number and title.

\$ This product is primary to more than one industry; see Appendix F for a listing of the related product codes.

Note: For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: P 10 to 19 percent estimated; Q 20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by S.

Table 6b. **Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992**

[Product classes covered are those that are economically significant and whose production is geographically dispersed, provided dispersion is not approximated by data in Table 2. Also, product classes are not shown if they are miscellaneous or "not specified by kind" classes. Statistics for some states are withheld because they are either less than \$2 million in product class shipments or they disclose data for individual companies in 1997. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanations of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product class code	Product class and geographic area	Value of product shipments (\$1,000)		
		1997	1992	
3115141	DRY MILK PRODUCTS AND MIXTURES			
	United States	3 467 874	2 876 766	
	California	665 172	368 438	
	Idaho	43 390	N	
	Illinois	64 358	64 414	
	Iowa	296 767	343 637	
	Michigan	499 327	372 536	
	Minnesota	194 828	258 943	
	New York	98 190	68 949	
	Ohio	14 229	15 910	
	Pennsylvania	124 367	131 380	
	South Dakota	33 624	52 860	
	Utah	15 939	6 254	
	Wisconsin	447 314	618 873	
3115144	CANNED MILK PRODUCTS (CONSUMER-TYPE CANS), EXCEPT SUBSTITUTES			
	United States	1 350 819	1 202 344	
	Ohio	103 745	90 168	
	Wisconsin	80 011	N	
3115147	CONCENTRATED MILK PRODUCTS SHIPPED IN BULK (BARRELS, DRUMS, AND TANKS)			
	United States	747 841	903 304	
	California	79 723	82 325	
	Illinois	4 655	N	
	Iowa	15 705	N	
	Minnesota	44 579	62 204	
	New York	2 805	20 619	
	Pennsylvania	17 903	15 558	
	Wisconsin	144 561	213 038	
	311514A	ICE CREAM MIXES AND RELATED PRODUCTS		
United States		881 904	743 514	
Alabama		10 600	12 649	
California		60 899	41 871	
Colorado		11 596	9 058	
Florida		20 676	16 276	
Hawaii		2 568	N	
Idaho		8 911	N	
Illinois		62 244	75 759	
Indiana		26 818	52 236	
Kentucky		9 524	8 332	
Louisiana		2 729	N	
Massachusetts		11 254	14 914	
Michigan		44 266	39 110	
Minnesota		207 808	N	
Missouri		15 005	17 481	
New Jersey		34 456	N	
New York		19 948	20 999	
Ohio		25 719	28 156	
Oregon		14 672	N	
Pennsylvania		32 609	29 647	
Tennessee		9 392	N	
Texas		58 909	77 132	
Utah		19 082	N	
Washington		10 743	12 711	
311514D		DAIRY PRODUCT SUBSTITUTES		
		United States	1 944 744	1 565 961
	California	60 627	6 219	
	Illinois	202 969	256 929	
	Utah	8 618	N	
	Wisconsin	68 603	N	

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.

@ Additional data are available for these codes at the aggregate U.S. level in the Current Industrial Report (CIR) series; see Appendix F for the CIR survey number and title.

\$ This product is primary to more than one industry; see Appendix F for a listing of the related product codes.

Table 7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1997 and 1992

[Includes quantity and cost of materials consumed or put into production by establishments classified only in this industry. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS material code	Material consumed	1997		1992	
		Quantity	Delivered cost (\$1,000)	Quantity	Delivered cost (\$1,000)
311514	DRY, CONDENSED, & EVAPORATED DAIRY PRODUCT MFG				
11212000	Whole milk mil cwt.	148.2	1 982 391	129.2	1 559 042
31151101	Fluid skim milk mil cwt.	S	17 992	S	85 846
31151103	Cream mil cwt.	93.0	141 379	2.6	115 995
31151200	Butter mil lb.	S	98 523	D	D
31151401	Condensed and evaporated milk mil lb.	P220.0	144 889	P313.3	125 833
31151407	Dry milk mil lb.	324.5	278 401	283.7	236 419
31151301	Natural cheese, other than cottage cheese mil lb.	221.6	107 353	P79.6	46 144
31000109	Fats and oils, all types (purchased as such) mil lb.	9243.5	90 857	P235.4	78 472
31122103	High fructose corn syrup (HFCS)(in terms of solids) mil lb.	9309.8	43 822	9113.4	13 828
31122117	Crystalline fructose (dry fructose) mil lb.	P29.0	8 069	6.6	1 646
31122119	Dextrose and corn syrup, including corn syrup solids (in terms of dry weight) mil lb.	P268.2	43 011	208.6	31 277
31131003	Sugar, cane and beet (in terms of sugar solids) 1,000 s tons.	179.9	89 660	153.4	71 392
31151403	Whey, liquid, concentrated, dried; and modified whey products mil lb.	1 404.0	113 898	P1 095.5	133 737
00190035	Casein and caseinates mil lb.	P125.1	244 355	95.9	150 440
31132001	Chocolate (compounds, cocoa, chocolate liquor, coatings, chocolate flavoring, etc.) mil lb.	24.6	16 500	26.9	17 355
00190036	Flavorings (natural, imitation, etc.), except chocolate	X	57 953	X	54 970
32521105	Plastics resins consumed in the form of granules, pellets, powders, liquids, etc. mil lb.	914.0	7 189	D	D
001900A1	Packaging paper and plastics film, coated and laminated.	X	58 473	X	30 131
001900A3	Bags; plastics, foil, and coated paper	X	36 090	X	24 641
32610013	Plastics products consumed in the form of sheets, rods, tubes, film, and other shapes	X	18 511	X	11 599
32721301	Glass containers	X	24 675	X	23 293
32610029	Plastics containers	X	41 396	X	30 025
32221001	Paperboard containers, boxes, and corrugated paperboard	X	90 163	X	87 832
33243101	Metal cans, can lids and ends	X	172 190	X	X
00970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies	X	632 969	X	N
00971000	Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies, n.s.k.	X	162 793	X	D

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.

Note: For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: P 10 to 19 percent estimated; 9 20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by S.

Appendix A.

Explanation of Terms

BEGINNING- AND END-OF-YEAR INVENTORIES

Respondents were asked to report their beginning-of-year and end-of-year inventories at cost or market. Effective with the 1982 Economic Census, this change to a uniform instruction for reporting inventories was introduced for all sector reports. Prior to 1982, respondents were permitted to value inventories using any generally accepted accounting method (FIFO, LIFO, market, to name a few). Beginning in 1982, LIFO users were asked to first report inventory values prior to the LIFO adjustment and then to report the LIFO reserve and the LIFO value after adjustment for the reserve.

Inventory Data by Stage of Fabrication

Total inventories and three detailed components (1) finished goods, (2) work-in-process, and (3) materials, supplies, fuels, etc., were collected.

When using inventory data by stage of fabrication for “all industries” and at the three-digit subsector level, it should be noted that an item treated as a finished product by an establishment in one industry may be reported as a raw material by an establishment in a different industry. For example, the finished-product inventories of a steel mill would be reported as raw materials by a stamping plant. Such differences are present in the inventory figures by stage of fabrication shown for all publication levels.

COST OF MATERIALS

This term refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed, whether purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

Included in this item are:

1. Cost of parts, components, containers, etc.—Includes all raw materials, semifinished goods, parts, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year.
2. Cost of products bought and sold in the same condition.

3. Cost of fuels consumed for heat and power—Includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed, whether purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.
4. Cost of purchased electricity—The cost of purchased electric energy represents the amount actually used during the year for heat and power. In addition, information was collected on the quantity of electric energy generated by the establishment and the quantity of electric energy sold or transferred to other plants of the same company.
5. Cost of contract work—This term applies to work done by others on materials furnished by the manufacturing establishment. The actual cost of the material is to be reported on the cost of materials, parts, and containers line of this item. The term “Contract Work” refers to the fee a company pays to another company to perform a service.

Specific Materials Consumed

In addition to the total cost of materials, which every establishment was required to report, information also was collected for most manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. The inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. If less than \$25,000 of a listed material was consumed by an establishment, the cost data could be reported in the “Cost of all other materials...,” Census material code 00970099. Also, the cost of materials for small establishments for which administrative records or short forms were used was imputed into the “Materials not specified by kind,” Census materials code 00971000.

Duplication in Cost of Materials and Value of Shipment

The aggregate of the cost of materials and value of shipments figures for industry groups and for all manufacturing industries includes large amounts of duplication since the products of some industries are used as materials by others. This duplication results, in part, from the addition of related industries representing successive

stages in the production of a finished manufactured product. Examples are the addition of flour mills to bakeries in the food group and the addition of pulp mills to paper mills in the paper and allied products group of industries. Estimates of the overall extent of this duplication indicate that the value of manufactured products exclusive of such duplication (the value of finished manufactures) tends to approximate two-thirds of the total value of products reported in the survey.

Duplication of products within individual industries is significant within a number of industry groups, e.g., machinery and transportation industries. These industries frequently include complete machinery and their parts. In this case, the parts made for original equipment are materials consumed for assembly plants in the same industry.

Even when no significant amount of duplication is involved, value of shipments figures are deficient as measures of the relative economic importance of individual manufacturing industries or geographic areas because of the wide variation in ratio of materials, labor, and other processing costs of value of shipments, both among industries and within the same industry.

Before 1962, cost of materials and value of shipments were not published for some industries which included considerable duplication. Since then, these data have been published for all industries at the U.S. level and beginning in 1964, for all geographic levels.

COST OF PURCHASED SERVICES

Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) establishments were requested to provide information on the cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and other structures, the repair of machinery, communication services, legal services, accounting and bookkeeping services, advertising, software and other data processing services, and refuse removal. Each of these items reflects the costs paid directly by the establishment and excludes salaries paid to employees of the establishment for these services.

Included in the cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and machinery are payments made for all maintenance and repair work on buildings and equipment. Payments made to other establishments of the same company and for repair and maintenance of any leased property also are included. Extensive repairs or reconstruction that was capitalized is considered capital expenditures and is, therefore, excluded from this item. Repair and maintenance costs provided by an owner as part of a rental contract or incurred directly by an establishment in using its own work force also are excluded.

Included in the cost of purchased advertising services are payments for printing, media coverage, and other advertising services and materials.

Included in the cost of purchased software and other data processing services are all purchases by the establishment from other companies. Excluded are services provided by other establishments of the same company (such as by a separate data processing unit).

Included in the cost of purchased refuse removal services are all costs of refuse removal services paid by the establishment, including costs for hazardous waste removal or treatment. Excluded are all costs included in rental payments or as capital expenditures.

Response Coverage Ratio

A response coverage ratio is a measure of the extent to which respondents report for an item. The estimate is made by calculating the ratio value of the weighted total employment data for all the ASM establishments that report the item to the weighted total employment data for all ASM establishments classified in an industry (reporters and non-reporters).

DEPRECIATION CHARGES FOR FIXED ASSETS

This item includes depreciation and amortization charged during the year against assets. Depreciation charged against fixed assets acquired since the beginning of the year and against assets sold or retired during the year are components of this category. Respondents were requested to make certain that they did not report accumulated depreciation.

EMPLOYEES

This item includes all full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments during any part of the pay period which included the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employees" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average for the payroll periods including the 12th of March, May, August, and November.

Production Workers

This item includes workers (up through the line-supervisor level) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, receiving, storing, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping (but not delivering), maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e.g., power plant), recordkeeping, and other services closely associated with these production operations at the establishment covered by the report. Employees above the working-supervisor level are excluded from this item.

All Other Employees

This item covers nonproduction employees of the manufacturing establishment including those engaged in factory supervision above the line-supervisor level. It

includes sales (including driver-salespersons), sales delivery (highway truck drivers and their helpers), advertising, credit, collection, installation and servicing of own products, clerical and routine office functions, executive, purchasing, financing, legal, personnel (including cafeteria, medical, etc.), professional, and technical employees. Also included are employees on the payroll of the manufacturing establishment engaged in the construction of major additions or alterations utilized as a separate work force.

FRINGE BENEFITS

Fringe benefits are divided into legally required expenditures and payments for voluntary programs. The legally required portion consists primarily of Federal old age and survivors' insurance, unemployment compensation, and workers' compensation. Payments for voluntary programs include all programs not specifically required by legislation whether they were employer initiated or the result of collective bargaining. They include the employer portion of such plans as insurance premiums, premiums for supplemental accident and sickness insurance, pension plans, supplemental unemployment compensation, welfare plans, stock purchase plans on which the employer payment is not subject to withholding tax, and deferred profit-sharing plans. They exclude such items as company-operated cafeterias, in-plant medical services, free parking lots, discounts on employee purchases, and uniforms and work clothing for employees.

GROSS BOOK VALUE OF DEPRECIABLE ASSETS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR (BOY) AND END OF YEAR (EOY)

Total value of depreciable assets is collected on all census forms. It shows the value of depreciable assets for the beginning of year and end of year. The data encompass all fixed depreciable assets on the books of establishments. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, machinery, and equipment (production, office, and transportation equipment) for which depreciation reserves are maintained. Excluded are nondepreciable capital assets including inventories and intangible assets, such as timber and mineral rights.

The definition of fixed depreciable assets is consistent with the definition of capital expenditures. For example, expenditures include actual capital outlays during the year rather than the final value of equipment put in place and buildings completed during the year. Accordingly, the value of assets at the end of the year includes the value of construction in progress.

In addition, respondents were requested to make certain that assets at the beginning of the year plus capital expenditures, less retirements, equaled assets at the end of the year.

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND COMPANIES

A separate report was required for each manufacturing establishment (plant) with one employee or more. An establishment is defined as a single physical location where manufacturing is performed. A company, on the other hand, is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

If the company operated at different physical locations, even if the individual locations were producing the same line of goods, a separate report was requested for each location. If the company operated in two or more distinct lines of manufacturing at the same location, a separate report was requested for each activity.

An establishment not in operation for any portion of the year was requested to return the report form with the proper notation in the "Operational Status" section of the form. In addition, the establishment was requested to report data on any employees, capital expenditures, inventories, or shipments from inventories during the year.

PAYROLL

This item includes the gross earnings of all employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments paid in the calendar year. Respondents were told they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax. It includes all forms of compensation, such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' social security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of corporations; it excludes payments to proprietors or partners of unincorporated concerns. Also excluded are payments to members of Armed Forces and pensioners carried on the active payrolls of manufacturing establishments.

The census definition of payrolls is identical to that recommended to all Federal statistical agencies by the Office of Management and Budget. It should be noted that this definition does not include employers' social security contributions or other nonpayroll labor costs, such as employees' pension plans, group insurance premiums, and workers' compensation.

The ASM provides estimates of employers' total supplemental labor costs (those required by Federal and state laws and those incurred voluntarily or as part of collective bargaining agreements).

PRODUCT CODES AND CLASSES OF PRODUCTS

NAICS United States industries are identified by a six-digit code, in contrast to the four-digit SIC code. The longer code accommodates the large number of sectors and allows more flexibility in designing subsectors. Each

product or service is assigned a ten-digit code. The product coding structure represents an extension by the Census Bureau of the six-digit industry classifications of the manufacturing and mining sectors. The classification system operates so that the industrial coverage is progressively narrower with the successive addition of digits. This is illustrated as follows:

NAICS level	NAICS code	Description
Industry	33461	Manufacturing and reproduction of magnetic and optical media
U.S. industry	334612	Reproduction of software
Product class	3346120	Prerecorded compact disc (except software), tape, and record reproducing
BLS link code	3346120X	
Product code	3346120XXX	

As in previous censuses, data were collected for most industries on the quantity and value of individual products shipped. In the 1997 census program, information was collected on the output of almost 10,000 individual product items.

In the new system, there are about 1,500 product classes (seven-digit codes), about 6,000 census products (ten-digit codes), and an additional 3,700 CIR products (ten-digit codes). The ten-digit products are considered the primary products of the industry with the same first six digits.

The list of products for which separate information was collected was prepared after consultation with industry and government representatives. Comparability with previous figures was given considerable weight in the selection of product categories so that comparable 1992 information is presented for most products.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if quantity was not significant or could not be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected.

Shipments include both commercial shipments and transfers of products to other plants of the same company. For industries in which a considerable portion of the total shipments is transferred to other plants of the same company, separate information on interplant transfers also was collected. Moreover, for products that are used to a large degree within the same establishment as materials or components in the fabrication of other products, total production and often consumption of the item within the plant (quantity produced and consumed) was collected. Typically, the information on production also was collected for products for which there are significant differences between total production and shipments in a given year because of wide fluctuations in finished goods inventories. Other measures of output of products with long production cycles were used as appropriate and feasible.

PRIMARY PRODUCT CLASS CODE

This file presents selected statistics for establishments according to their degree of specialization in products primary to their industry. This field contains either the six-digit North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) industry code corresponding to all establishments in the industry, or the seven-digit NAICS product class code for all establishments within the industry that are specialized in a particular product class. Product class specialization is determined by evaluating the ratio of the largest primary product class shipments to total product shipments (primary plus secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishment.

PRODUCTION-WORKER HOURS

This item covers hours worked or paid for at the plant, including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave.

QUANTITY OF ELECTRIC ENERGY CONSUMED FOR HEAT AND POWER

Data on the cost of purchased electric energy were collected on all census forms. However, data on the quantity of purchased electric energy were collected only on the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) form. In addition, information is collected on the quantity of electric energy generated by the establishment and the quantity of electric energy sold or transferred to other plants of the same company.

RENTAL PAYMENTS

Total rental payments are collected on all census forms. However, the breakdown between rental payments for buildings and other structures and rental payments for machinery and equipment is collected only on the ASM forms. This item includes rental payments for the use of all items for which depreciation reserves would be maintained if they were owned by the establishment, e.g., structures and buildings, and production, office, and transportation equipment. Excluded are royalties and other payments for the use of intangibles and depletable assets and land rents where separable.

When an establishment of a multiestablishment company was charged rent by another part of the same company for the use of assets owned by the company, it was instructed to exclude that cost from rental payments. However, the book value (original cost) of these company-owned assets was to be reported as assets of the establishment at the end of the year.

If there were assets at an establishment rented from another company and the rents were paid centrally by the head office of the establishment, the company was instructed to report these rental payments as if they were paid directly by the establishment.

RETIREMENTS OF DEPRECIABLE ASSETS

Included in this item is the gross value of assets sold, retired, scrapped, destroyed, etc., during the calendar year. When a complete operation or establishment changed ownership, the respondent was instructed to report the value of the assets sold at the original cost as recorded in the books of the seller. The respondent also was requested to report retirements of equipment or structures owned by a parent company that the establishment was using as if it were a tenant.

TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES (NEW AND USED)

For establishments in operation and any known plants under construction, manufacturers were asked to report their new and used expenditures for (1) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments and (2) machinery and equipment used for replacement and additions to plant capacity if they were of the type for which depreciation accounts were ordinarily maintained.

Totals for expenditures include the costs of assets leased from nonmanufacturing concerns through capital leases. New facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations are excluded. Also excluded are expenditures for land and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses.

For any equipment or structure transferred for the use of the reporting establishment by the parent company or one of its subsidiaries, the value at which it was transferred to the establishment was to be reported. If an establishment changed ownership during the year, the cost of the fixed assets (building and equipment) was to be reported.

VALUE ADDED

This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments (products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered). The result of this calculation is adjusted by the addition of value added by merchandising operations (i.e., the difference between the sales value and the cost of merchandise sold without further manufacture, processing, or assembly) plus the net change in finished goods and work-in-process between the beginning- and end-of-year inventories.

For those industries where value of production is collected instead of value of shipments, value added is adjusted only for the change in work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of year. For those

industries where value of work done is collected, the value added does not include an adjustment for the change in finished goods or work-in-process inventories.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the figure for value of shipments that results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

VALUE OF SHIPMENTS

This item covers the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts, such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sales of products bought and sold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from material owned by it, whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value, including not only the direct cost of production but also a reasonable proportion of “all other costs” (including company overhead) and profit.

In addition to the value for NAICS defined products, aggregates of the following categories of miscellaneous receipts are reported as part of a total establishment’s value of product shipments:

1. Reported contract work—Receipts for work or services that a plant performed for others on their materials.
2. Value of resales—Sales of products brought and sold without further manufacture, processing, or assembly.
3. Other miscellaneous receipts—Such as repair work, installation, sales of scrap, etc.

Industry primary product value of shipments represents one of the three components of value of shipments. These components are:

1. Primary products value of shipments.
2. Secondary product value of shipments.
3. Total miscellaneous receipts.

Primary product shipments is used in the calculations of industry specialization ratio and industry coverage ratio. The term “Value of primary products shipments made in this industry” is used in this publication and refers to the same data.

Duplication in Cost of Materials and Value of Shipment

The aggregate of the cost of materials and value of shipments figures for industry groups and for all manufacturing industries includes large amounts of duplication since the products of some industries are used as materials by others. This duplication results, in part, from the addition of related industries representing successive stages in the production of a finished manufactured product. Examples are the addition of flour mills to bakeries in the food group and the addition of pulp mills to paper mills in the paper and allied products group of industries. Estimates of the overall extent of this duplication indicate that the value of manufactured products exclusive of such duplication (the value of finished manufactures) tends to approximate two-thirds of the total value of products reported in the annual survey.

Duplication of products within individual industries is significant within a number of industry groups, e.g., machinery and transportation industries. These industries frequently include complete machinery and their parts. In this case, the parts made for original equipment are materials consumed for assembly plants in the same industry.

Even when no significant amount of duplication is involved, value of shipments figures are deficient as measures of the relative economic importance of individual manufacturing industries or geographic areas because of the wide variation in ratio of materials, labor, and other processing costs of value of shipments, both among industries and within the same industry.

Before 1962, cost of materials and value of shipments were not published for some industries which included considerable duplication. Since then, these data have been published for all industries at the U.S. level and beginning in 1964, for all geographic levels.

Specialization and Coverage Ratios

These items are not collected on the report forms but are derived from the data shown in Table 3. An establishment is classified in a particular industry if its shipments of primary products of that industry exceed in value its shipments of the products of any other single industry.

An establishment's shipments include those products assigned to an industry (primary products), those considered primary to other industries (secondary products), and receipts for miscellaneous activities (merchandising, contract work, resales, etc.). Specialization and coverage ratios have been developed to measure the relationship of primary product shipments to the data on shipments for the industry shown in Tables 1a through 5 and data on product shipments shown in Tables 6a and 6b.

Specialization ratio represents the ratio of primary product shipments to total product shipments (primary and secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishments classified in the industry.

Coverage ratio represents the ratio of primary products shipped by the establishments classified in the industry to the total shipments of such products that are shipped by all manufacturing establishments wherever classified.

Appendix B.

NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions

311514 DRY, CONDENSED, AND EVAPORATED DAIRY PRODUCT MANUFACTURING

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing dry, condensed, and evaporated milk and dairy substitute products.

The data published with NAICS code 311514 include the following SIC industry:

2023 Dry, condensed and evaporated milk

This definition comes from the 1997 NAICS manual. However, for this industry, the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing did not fully implement the conversion to NAICS. Data for NAICS industry 311514 do not include establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of fluid milk processed with ultra-high temperature. The NAICS definitions will be fully implemented with the 2002 Economic Census.

Appendix C.

Coverage and Methodology

MAIL/NONMAIL UNIVERSE

The manufacturing universe includes about 400,000 establishments. This number includes those industries in the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) definition of manufacturing, but not those industries leaving the manufacturing sector in the classification change. The amounts of information requested from manufacturing establishments were dependent upon a number of factors. The more important considerations were the size of the company and whether it was included in the annual survey of manufactures (ASM). The methods of obtaining information for the various subsets of the universe to arrive at the aggregate figures shown in the publication are described below:

1. Small single-establishment companies not sent a report form.

Approximately 40 percent of the manufacturing establishments were small single-establishment companies that were excused from filing a census report. Selection of these establishments was based on two factors: annual payroll and our ability to assign the correct six-digit NAICS industry classification to the establishment. For each four-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) industry code, an annual payroll cutoff was determined. These cutoffs were derived so that the establishments with payroll less than the cutoff were expected to account for no more than 3 percent of the value of shipments for the industry. Generally, all single-establishment companies with less than 5 employees were excused, while all establishments with more than 20 employees were mailed forms. Establishments below the cutoff that could not be directly assigned a six-digit NAICS code were mailed a classification report which requested information for assigning NAICS industry codes. Establishments below the cutoff that could be directly assigned a six-digit NAICS code were excused from filing any report. For below cutoff establishments, information on the physical location, payroll, and receipts was obtained from the administrative records of other Federal agencies under special arrangements that safeguarded their confidentiality.

Estimates of data for these small establishments were developed using industry averages in conjunction with the administrative information. The value of shipments and cost of materials were not distributed among specific products and materials for these

establishments but were included in the product and material “not specified by kind” (nsc) categories.

The industry classification codes included in the administrative-record files were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. As a result, an indeterminate number of establishments were erroneously coded to a four-digit SIC industry and then erroneously re-coded to a six-digit NAICS industry. This was especially true whenever there was a relatively fine line of demarcation between industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity.

Sometimes the administrative-record cases had only two- or three-digit SIC group classification codes available in the files. For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, these establishments were sent a separate classification form, which requested information on the products and services of the establishment. This form was used to code many of these establishments to the appropriate six-digit NAICS level. Establishments that did not return the classification form were coded later to those six-digit NAICS industries identified as “All other” industries within the given subsector.

As a result of these situations, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified by industry. However, such possible misclassification has no significant effect on the statistics other than on the number of companies and establishments.

The total establishment count for individual industries should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the count of total number of establishments.

2. Establishments sent a report form.

The establishments covered in the mail canvass were divided into three groups:

- a. ASM sample establishments.

This group accounts for approximately 15 percent of all manufacturing establishments. The ASM panel covers all the units of large manufacturing establishments as well as a sample of the medium and smaller establishments. The probability of selection was proportionate to size. For more information, see the Description of the ASM Survey Sample.

In an economic census year, the ASM report form (MA-1000) replaces the first page of the regular census form for those establishments included in the ASM. In addition to information on employment, payroll, and other items normally requested on the regular census form, establishments in the ASM sample were requested to supply additional information on gross book value of assets and capital expenditures. ASM establishments were also requested to provide information on retirements, depreciation, rental payments, and supplemental labor costs. For establishments not included in the ASM, these additional items were estimated using relationships observed in the ASM establishment data. The census statistics for these variables are a sum of the ASM establishment data and the estimated data for non-ASM establishments. ASM establishments were also requested to provide information for selected purchased services. The census statistics for the purchased service items were derived solely from the ASM establishments. See Appendix A, Explanation of Terms for an explanation of these items. The census part of the report form is 1 of 220 versions containing product, material, and special inquiries. The diversity of manufacturing activities necessitated the use of this many forms to canvass the 480 manufacturing industries. Each form was developed for a group of related industries.

Appearing on each form was a list of products primary to the group of related industries as well as secondary products and miscellaneous services that establishments classified in these industries were likely to perform. Respondents were requested to identify the products, the value of each product, and, in many cases, the quantity of the product shipped during the survey year. Space also was provided for the respondent to describe products not specifically identified on the form.

The report form also contained a materials-consumed inquiry which varied from form to form depending on the industries being canvassed. The respondents were asked to review a list of materials generally used in their production processes. From this list, each establishment was requested to identify those materials consumed during the survey year, the cost of each, and, in certain cases, the quantity consumed. Once again, space was provided for the respondent to describe significant materials not identified on the form.

A wide variety of special inquiries was included to measure activities peculiar to a given industry, such as operations performed and equipment used.

b. Large and medium establishments (non-ASM).

Approximately 30 percent of all manufacturing establishments were included in this group. A variable cutoff, based on administrative-record payroll data and determined on an industry-by-industry basis, was used to select those establishments that were to receive 1 of the 220 economic census – manufacturing regular forms. The first page, requesting establishment data for items such as employment and payroll, was standard but did not contain the detailed statistics included on the ASM form. The product, material, and special inquiry sections supplied were based on the historical industry classification of the establishment.

c. Small single-establishment companies (non-ASM).

This group includes approximately 15 percent of all manufacturing establishments. For those industries where application of the variable cutoff for administrative-record cases resulted in a large number of small establishments being included in the mail canvass, an abbreviated or short form was used. These establishments received 1 of the 31 versions of the short form, which requested summary product and material data and totals but no details on employment, payroll, cost of materials, inventories, and capital expenditures.

Use of the short form has no adverse effect on published totals for the industry statistics because the same data were collected on the short form as on the long form. However, detailed information on products and materials consumed was not collected on the short form; thus, its use would increase the value of the nsk categories.

INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION OF ESTABLISHMENTS

Each of the establishments covered in the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing was classified in 1 of 480 industries (473 manufacturing industries and 7 former manufacturing industries) in accordance with the industry definitions in the 1997 NAICS Manual. This is the first edition of the NAICS Manual and it is a major change from the 1987 SIC Manual that was used previously. Appendix A of the 1997 NAICS Manual notes the comparability between the 1987 SIC and 1997 NAICS classification systems. When applicable, Appendix G of this report shows the product class and product comparability between the two systems for data in this report.

In the NAICS system, an industry is generally defined as a group of establishments that have similar production processes. To the extent practical, the system uses supply-based or production-oriented concepts in defining industries. The resulting group of establishments must be significant in terms of number, value added by manufacture, value of shipments, and number of employees.

The coding system works in such a way that the definitions progressively become narrower with successive additions of numerical digits. In the manufacturing sector for 1997, there are 21 subsectors (three-digit NAICS), 86 industry groups (four-digit NAICS), 184 NAICS industries (five-digit NAICS) that are comparable with Canadian and Mexican classification, and 473 U.S. industries (six-digit NAICS). This represents an expansion of the four-digit SIC-based U.S. industries from 459 in 1987. Product classes and products of the manufacturing industries have been assigned codes based on the industry from which they originate. In the new system, there are about 1,500 product classes (seven-digit codes), about 6,000 census products, and an additional 3,700 CIR products (ten-digit codes). The ten-digit products are considered the primary products of the industry with the same first six digits. These counts do not include the seven former manufacturing industries that are included in the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing.

For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, all establishments were classified in particular industries based on the products they produced. If an establishment made products of more than one industry, it was classified in the industry with the largest product value. For 1997, there were no “resistance rules” or “frozen industries.”

In ASM years, establishments included in the ASM sample with certainty weights are reclassified by industry only if the change in the primary activity from the prior year is significant or if the change has occurred for 2 successive years. This procedure prevents reclassification when there are minor shifts in product mix.

In ASM years, establishments included in the ASM sample with noncertainty weight are not shifted from one industry classification to another. They are retained in the industry where they were classified in the base census year. However, in the following census year, these ASM plants are allowed to shift from one industry to another.

The results of these rules covering the switching of plants from one industry classification to another are that some industries comprise different mixes of establishments in different survey years. Hence, comparisons between prior-year and current-year published totals, particularly at the six-digit NAICS level, should be viewed with caution. This is particularly true for the comparison between the data shown for a census year versus the data shown for the previous ASM year.

As previously noted, the small establishments that may have been misclassified by industry are usually administrative-record cases whose industry codes were assigned on the basis of incomplete descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. Such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than on the number of companies and establishments.

Establishments frequently make products classified both in their industry (primary products) and other industries (secondary products). Industry statistics (employment, payroll, value added by manufacture, value of shipments, etc.) reflect the activities of the establishments which may make both primary and secondary products. Product statistics, however, represent the output of all establishments without regard for the classification of the producing establishment. For this reason, when relating the industry statistics, especially the value of shipments, to the product statistics, the composition of the industry’s output should be considered.

The extent to which industry and product statistics may be matched with each other is measured by the primary product specialization ratio and the coverage ratio. The primary product specialization ratio is the proportion of industry shipments accounted for by the primary products of establishments classified in the industry. The coverage ratio is the proportion of product shipments accounted for by establishments classified in the industry.

ESTABLISHMENT BASIS OF REPORTING

The economic census – manufacturing is conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each location or establishment. The ASM also is conducted on an establishment basis, but separate reports are filed for just those establishments selected in the sample. Companies engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location are requested to submit separate reports if the plant records permit such a separation and if the activities are substantial in size.

In 1997, as in earlier years, a minimum size limit was set for inclusion of establishments in the census. All establishments employing one person or more at any time during the census year are included. The same size limitation has applied since 1947 in censuses and annual surveys of manufactures. In the 1939 and earlier censuses, establishments with less than \$5,000 value of products were excluded. The change in the minimum size limit in 1947 does not appreciably affect the historical comparability of the census figures except for data on number of establishments for a few industries.

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing excludes data for central administrative offices (CAOs). These would include separately operated administrative offices, warehouses, garages, and other auxiliary units that service manufacturing establishments of the same company. These data are published in a separate report series.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASM SURVEY SAMPLE

The annual survey of manufactures (ASM) sample is drawn for the second survey year after a census. The most recent sample was drawn for the 1994 survey year based on the 1992 Census of Manufactures. This sample will be in place through the 1998 ASM.

In 1992, there were approximately 370,000 individual manufacturing establishments. For sample efficiency and cost considerations, the 1992 manufacturing population was partitioned into two components for developing estimates within the ASM; a mail stratum and a nonmail stratum.

Mail stratum. The mail stratum of the survey is comprised of larger single-location manufacturing companies and all manufacturing establishments of multiunit companies (companies that operate at more than one physical location). Approximately 230,000 of the 370,000 establishments in the 1992 census were assigned to the mail stratum. On an annual basis, the mail stratum is supplemented with larger, newly active single-location companies identified from a list provided by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and new manufacturing locations of multiunit companies identified from the Census Bureau's Company Organization Survey (COS).

For the 1994 survey, a new sample of approximately 58,000 individual establishments was selected from the mail stratum assembled from the 1992 census. Supplemental samples representing both 1993 and 1994 births (newly active establishments that were not included in the 1992 census) were also selected. Establishments selected for the sample are mailed an ASM survey questionnaire for each year through 1998.

The 1994-98 ASM sample design is similar to the one used since 1984. Companies in the 1992 Census of Manufactures with manufacturing shipments of at least \$500 million were defined as company certainties. For these large companies, each manufacturing establishment is included in the mail sample. For the 1994-98 sample, there are approximately 650 certainty companies collectively accounting for over 18,000 establishments.

For the remaining portion of the mail component of the survey, the establishment was defined as the sample unit. All establishments with 250 employees or more were defined as employment certainties. In addition, all establishments producing products in SIC 3571 (Electronic Computers) were defined as certainties. Across these three arbitrary certainty classes, there were approximately 25,000 establishments included in the sample with certainty. Collectively, these certainty establishments accounted for approximately 80 percent of the total value of shipments in the 1992 Census of Manufactures.

Smaller establishments in the remaining portion of the mail stratum were sampled with probabilities ranging from .02 to 1.00. The initial probabilities of selection assigned to these establishments were proportionate to a measure-of-size determined for each establishment. The measure-of-size was a function of the establishment's 1992 industry classification, its 1992 product class data, and the historical variability of the year-to-year estimates of the product class estimates. For each product class (1,755) and four-digit industry (459), a desired reliability

constraint was specified. Using a technique developed by Dr. James R. Chromy of the Research Triangle Institute, the initial establishment probabilities were optimized such that the expected sample satisfied all industry and product class reliability constraints while the sample size was minimized. This technique reduces the likelihood of selecting nonrepresentative samples for individual product classes or industries.

This method of assigning probabilities based on product class shipments is motivated by our primary desire to produce reliable estimates of both product class and industry shipments. The high correlation between shipments and employment, value-added, and other general statistics assures that these variables will also be well represented by the sample. The actual sample selection procedure uses an independent chance of selection method (Poisson sampling) which permits us to prevent small establishments from being selected in consecutive samples without introducing a bias into the survey estimates.

Nonmail component. The initial nonmail component of the survey was comprised of approximately 140,000 small, single-establishment companies that were tabulated as administrative records in the 1992 Census of Manufactures. The nonmail stratum is also supplemented annually using the list of newly active single-location companies provided by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and payroll cutoffs. Companies with payroll below the payroll cutoff are added to the nonmail stratum. For this portion of the population, sampling is not used. The data for this group are estimated based on selected information obtained annually from the administrative records of the IRS and Social Security Administration (SSA). This administrative information, which includes payroll, total employment, industry classification, and physical location, is obtained under conditions which safeguard the confidentiality of both tax and census records.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASM ESTIMATING PROCEDURE

Most of the ASM estimates derived for the mail stratum are computed using a difference estimator. At the establishment level, there is a strong correlation between the current-year data values and the corresponding 1992 (base) data values. Therefore, within the mailed stratum, for each item at each level of aggregation, an estimate of the "difference" between the current year and the base year is computed from sample cases and added to the corresponding base-year values. For the 1993-1997 ASM estimates, the 1992 Census of Manufactures values serve as the base year. For the 1998 ASM, the base will be updated to be the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing.

Due to the positive year-to-year correlation, estimates derived using this methodology are generally more reliable than comparable estimates developed from the current sample data alone. Estimates for the capital expenditures variables are not generated using the difference

estimator because the year-to-year correlations are considerably weaker. The standard linear estimator is used for these variables.

For the nonmail stratum, estimates for payroll and employment are directly tabulated from the administrative-record data provided by IRS and SSA. Estimates of data other than payroll and employment are developed from industry averages. Although the nonmail stratum contains approximately 170,000 individual establishments in 1994, it accounts for less than 2 percent of the estimate for total value of shipments at the total manufacturing level.

Corresponding estimates for the mail and nonmail components are combined to produce the estimates included in this publication.

QUALIFICATIONS OF THE ASM DATA

The estimates developed from the sample are apt to differ somewhat from the results of a survey covering all companies in the sample lists but otherwise conducted under essentially the same conditions as the actual sample survey. The estimates of the magnitude of the sampling errors (the difference between the estimates obtained and the results theoretically obtained from a comparable, complete-coverage survey) are provided by the standard errors of estimates.

The particular sample selected for the ASM is one of many similar probability samples that, by chance, might have been selected under the same specifications. Each of the possible samples would yield somewhat different sets of results, and the standard errors are measures of the variation of all the possible sample estimates around the theoretically comparable, complete-coverage values.

Estimates of the standard errors have been computed from the sample data for selected ASM statistics in this report. They are represented in the form of relative standard errors (the standard errors divided by the estimated values to which they refer).

In conjunction with its associated estimate, the relative standard error may be used to define confidence intervals (ranges that would include the comparable, complete-coverage value for specified percentages of all the possible samples).

The complete-coverage value would be included in the range:

From one standard error below to one standard error above the derived estimate for about two-thirds of all possible samples.

From two standard errors below to two standard errors above the derived estimate for about 19 out of 20 of all possible samples.

From three standard errors below to three standard errors above the derived estimate for nearly all samples.

An inference that the comparable, complete-survey result would be within the indicated ranges would be correct in approximately the relative frequencies shown. Those proportions, therefore, may be interpreted as defining the confidence that the estimates from a particular sample would differ from complete-coverage results by as much as one, two, or three standard errors, respectively.

For example, suppose an estimated total is shown at 50,000 with an associated relative standard error of 2 percent, that is, a standard error of 1,000 (2 percent of 50,000). There is approximately 67 percent confidence that the interval 49,000 to 51,000 includes the complete-coverage total, about 95 percent confidence that the interval 48,000 to 52,000 includes the complete-coverage total, and almost certain confidence that the interval 47,000 to 53,000 includes the complete-coverage total.

In addition to the sample errors, the estimates are subject to various response and operational errors: errors of collection, reporting, coding, transcription, imputation for nonresponse, etc. These operational errors also would occur if a complete canvass were to be conducted under the same conditions as the survey. Explicit measures of their effects generally are not available. However, it is believed that most of the important operational errors were detected and corrected during the Census Bureau's review of the data for reasonableness and consistency. The small operational errors usually remain. To some extent, they are compensating in the aggregated totals shown. When important operational errors were detected too late to correct the estimates, the data were suppressed or were specifically qualified in the tables.

As derived, the estimated standard errors included part of the effect of the operational errors. The total errors, which depend upon the joint effect of the sampling and operational errors, are usually of the order of size indicated by the standard error, or moderately higher. However, for particular estimates, the total error may considerably exceed the standard errors shown. Any figures shown in the tables in this publication having an associated standard error exceeding 15 percent may be combined with higher level totals, creating a broader aggregate, which then may be of acceptable reliability.

DATA FROM THE CURRENT INDUSTRIAL REPORTS (CIR)

The CIR program provides product statistics for selected manufacturing industries at the U.S. level annually and, in some cases, monthly and/or quarterly. When detail product data are collected in the CIR, they are not also collected in the census. However, the annual CIR data are included in the census Product Summary report.

The CIR program uses a unified data collection, processing, and publication system. The Census Bureau updates the survey panels for most reports annually and reconciles the estimates to the results of the broader-based annual survey of manufactures and the economic

census – manufacturing. The economic census – manufacturing provides a complete list of all producers of the products covered by the CIR program and serves as the primary source for CIR sampling. Where a small number of producers exist, CIR surveys cover all known producers of a product. However, when the number of producers is large, cutoff and random sampling techniques are used. Surveys are continually reviewed and modified to provide the most up-to-date information on products produced. While the CIR program includes both mandatory and voluntary surveys, the annual data are mandatory.

DUPLICATION IN COST OF MATERIALS AND VALUE OF SHIPMENTS

Data for cost of materials and value of shipments include varying amounts of duplication, especially at higher levels of aggregation. This is because the products of one establishment may be the materials of another. The value added statistics avoid this duplication and are, for most purposes, the best measure for comparing the relative economic importance of industries and geographic areas.

VALUE OF INDUSTRY SHIPMENTS COMPARED WITH VALUE OF PRODUCT SHIPMENTS

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing shows value of shipments data for industries and products. In the industry statistics tables and files, these data represent the total value of shipments of all establishments classified in a particular industry. The data include the shipments of the products classified in the industry (primary to the industry), products classified in other industries (secondary to the industry), and miscellaneous receipts (repair work, sale of scrap, research and development, installation receipts, and resales). Value of product shipments shown in the products statistics tables and files represent the total value of all products shipped that are classified as primary to an industry regardless of the classification of the producing establishment.

Appendix D. Geographic Notes

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix E. Metropolitan Areas

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix F. Footnotes for Products Statistics and Materials Consumed by Kind

Not applicable for this report.

Table with 9 columns: 1997 published, 1997 collected, 1992 published, 1997 published, 1997 collected, 1992 published, 1997 published, 1997 collected, 1992 published. Rows list alphanumeric codes and their corresponding year and 'pt' values.

Ice Cream and Frozen Dessert Manufacturing

1997

Issued July 1999

EC97M-3115E

1997 Economic Census

Manufacturing

Industry Series



U S C E N S U S B U R E A U

Helping You Make Informed Decisions

U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The staff of the Manufacturing and Construction Division prepared this report. **Judy M. Dodds**, Assistant Chief for Census and Related Programs, was responsible for the overall planning, management, and coordination. **Kenneth Hansen**, Chief, Manufactured Durables Branch, assisted by **Mike Brown**, **Renee Coley**, **Raphael Corrado**, and **Milbren Thomas**, Section Chiefs, **Michael Zampogna**, Former Chief, Manufactured Nondurables Branch, assisted by **Allen Foreman**, **Robert Miller**, **Robert Reinard**, and **Nat Shelton**, Section Chiefs, and **Tom Lee**, **Robert Rosati**, and **Tom Flood**, Special Assistants, performed the planning and implementation. **Stephanie Angel**, **Brian Appert**, **Stanis Batton**, **Carol Beasley**, **Chris Blackburn**, **Larry Blumberg**, **Vera Harris-Bourne**, **Brenda Campbell**, **Suzanne Conard**, **Vance Davis**, **Mary Ellickson**, **Matt Gaines**, **Merry Glascoe**, **Kay Hanks**, **Karen Harshbarger**, **Nancy Higgins**, **James Hinckley**, **Walter Hunter**, **Jim Jamski**, **Evelyn Jordan**, **Robert Lee**, **John Linehan**, **Paul Marck**, **Keith McKenzie**, **Philippe Morris**, **Joanna Nguyen**, **Betty Pannell**, **Joyce Pomeroy**, **Venita Powell**, **Cynthia Ramsey**, **Chris Savage**, **Arona Stovall**, **Sue Sundermann**, **Thanos Theodoropoulos**, **Dora Thomas**, **Ann Truffa**, **Ronanne Vinson**, **Denneth Wallace**, **Tempie Whittington**, **Lissene Witt**, and **Mike Yamaner** provided primary staff assistance.

Brian Greenberg, Assistant Chief for Research and Methodology Programs, assisted by **Stacey Cole**, Chief, Manufacturing Programs Methodology Branch, and **Robert Struble**, Section Chief, provided the mathematical and statistical techniques as well as the coverage operations. **Jeffrey Dalzell** and **Cathy Ritenour** provided primary staff assistance.

Mendel D. Gayle, Chief, Forms, Publications, and Customer Services Branch, assisted by **Julius Smith Jr.** and **Baruti Taylor**, Section Chiefs, performed overall coordination of the publication process.

Kim Credito, **Patrick Duck**, **Chip Murph**, **Wanda Sledd**, and **Veronica White** provided primary staff assistance.

The Economic Planning and Coordination Division, **Lawrence A. Blum**, Assistant Chief for Collection Activities and **Shirin A. Ahmed**, Assistant Chief for Post-Collection Processing, assisted by **Dennis Shoemaker**, Chief, Post-Collection Census Processing Branch, **Brandy Yarbrough**, Section Chief, **Sheila Proudfoot**, **Richard Williamson**, **Andrew W. Hait**, and **Jennifer E. Lins**, was responsible for developing the systems and procedures for data collection, editing, review, correction and dissemination

The staff of the National Processing Center, **Judith N. Petty**, Chief, performed mailout preparation and receipt operations, clerical and analytical review activities, data keying, and geocoding review.

The Geography Division staff developed geographic coding procedures and associated computer programs.

The Economic Statistical Methods and Programming Division, **Charles P. Pautler Jr.**, Chief, developed and coordinated the computer processing systems. **Martin S. Harahush**, Assistant Chief for Quinquennial Programs, assisted by **Barbara Lambert** and **Christina Arledge** were responsible for design and implementation of the computer systems. **Gary T. Sheridan**, Chief, Manufacturing and Construction Branch, **Lori A. Guido** and **Roy A. Smith**, Section Chiefs, supervised the preparation of the computer programs.

Computer Services Division, **Debra Williams**, Chief, performed the computer processing.

The staff of the Administrative and Customer Services Division, **Walter C. Odom**, Chief, performed planning, design, composition, editorial review, and printing planning and procurement for publications, Internet products, and report forms. **Cynthia G. Brooks** provided publication coordination and editing.

Ice Cream and Frozen Dessert Manufacturing

1997

Issued July 1999

EC97M-3115E

1997 Economic Census

Manufacturing

Industry Series



U.S. Department of Commerce

William M. Daley,

Secretary

Robert L. Mallett,

Deputy Secretary

Economics

and Statistics

Administration

Robert J. Shapiro,

Under Secretary for

Economic Affairs

U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Kenneth Prewitt,

Director



**Economics
and Statistics
Administration**

Robert J. Shapiro,
Under Secretary
for Economic Affairs



U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Kenneth Prewitt,
Director

William G. Barron,
Deputy Director

William G. Bostic Jr.,
Chief, Manufacturing
and Construction Division

CONTENTS

Introduction to the Economic Census	1
Manufacturing	5

TABLES

1. Industry Statistics on NAICS Basis With Distribution Among 1987 SIC-Based Industries: 1997	7
2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1997	7
3. Detailed Statistics by Industry: 1997	8
4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size: 1997.....	9
5. Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1997	9
6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992.....	10
6b. Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992 .	--
7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1997 and 1992.....	11

APPENDIXES

A. Explanation of Terms	A-1
B. NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions	B-1
C. Coverage and Methodology.....	C-1
D. Geographic Notes	--
E. Metropolitan Areas	--
F. Footnotes for Products Statistics and Materials Consumed by Kind	--
G. Comparability of Product Classes and Product Codes: 1997 to 1992.....	G-1

-- Not applicable for this report.

Introduction to the Economic Census

PURPOSES AND USES OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUS

The economic census is the major source of facts about the structure and functioning of the Nation's economy. It provides essential information for government, business, industry, and the general public. Title 13 of the United States Code (Sections 131, 191, and 224) directs the Census Bureau to take the economic census every 5 years, covering years ending in 2 and 7.

The economic census furnishes an important part of the framework for such composite measures as the gross domestic product estimates, input/output measures, production and price indexes, and other statistical series that measure short-term changes in economic conditions. Specific uses of economic census data include the following:

- Policymaking agencies of the Federal Government use the data to monitor economic activity and assess the effectiveness of policies.
- State and local governments use the data to assess business activities and tax bases within their jurisdictions and to develop programs to attract business.
- Trade associations study trends in their own and competing industries, which allows them to keep their members informed of market changes.
- Individual businesses use the data to locate potential markets and to analyze their own production and sales performance relative to industry or area averages.

ALL-NEW INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATIONS

Data from the 1997 Economic Census are published primarily on the basis of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), unlike earlier censuses, which were published according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS is in the process of being adopted in the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Most economic census reports cover one of the following NAICS sectors:

21	Mining
22	Utilities
23	Construction
31-33	Manufacturing
42	Wholesale Trade
44-45	Retail Trade
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing
51	Information

52	Finance and Insurance
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises
56	Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services
61	Educational Services
62	Health Care and Social Assistance
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation
72	Accommodation and Foodservices
81	Other Services (except Public Administration)

(Not listed above are the Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting sector (NAICS 11), partially covered by the census of agriculture conducted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the Public Administration sector (NAICS 92), covered by the census of governments conducted by the Census Bureau.)

The 20 NAICS sectors are subdivided into 96 subsectors (three-digit codes), 313 industry groups (four-digit codes), and, as implemented in the United States, 1170 industries (five- and six-digit codes).

RELATIONSHIP TO SIC

While many of the individual NAICS industries correspond directly to industries as defined under the SIC system, most of the higher level groupings do not. Particular care should be taken in comparing data for retail trade, wholesale trade, and manufacturing, which are sector titles used in both NAICS and SIC, but cover somewhat different groups of industries. The industry definitions discuss the relationships between NAICS and SIC industries. Where changes are significant, it will not be possible to construct time series that include data for points both before and after 1997.

For 1997, data for auxiliary establishments (those functioning primarily to manage, service, or support the activities of their company's operating establishments, such as a central administrative office or warehouse) will not be included in the sector-specific reports. These data will be published separately.

GEOGRAPHIC AREA CODING

Accurate and complete information on the physical location of each establishment is required to tabulate the census data for the states, metropolitan areas (MAs), counties, parishes, and corporate municipalities including cities, towns, villages, and boroughs. Respondents were

required to report their physical location (street address, municipality, county, and state) if it differed from their mailing address. For establishments not surveyed by mail (and those single-establishment companies that did not provide acceptable information on physical location), location information from Internal Revenue Service tax forms is used as a basis for coding.

BASIS OF REPORTING

The economic census is conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each store, factory, shop, or other location. Each establishment is assigned a separate industry classification based on its primary activity and not that of its parent company.

DOLLAR VALUES

All dollar values presented are expressed in current dollars; i.e., 1997 data are expressed in 1997 dollars, and 1992 data, in 1992 dollars. Consequently, when making comparisons with prior years, users of the data should consider the changes in prices that have occurred.

All dollar values are shown in thousands of dollars.

AVAILABILITY OF ADDITIONAL DATA

Reports in Print and Electronic Media

All results of the 1997 Economic Census are available on the Census Bureau Internet site (www.census.gov) and on compact discs (CD-ROM) for sale by the Census Bureau. Unlike previous censuses, only selected highlights are published in printed reports. For more information, including a description of electronic and printed reports being issued, see the Internet site, or write to U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-8300, or call Customer Services at 301-457-4100.

Special Tabulations

Special tabulations of data collected in the 1997 Economic Census may be obtained, depending on availability of time and personnel, in electronic or tabular form. The data will be summaries subject to the same rules prohibiting disclosure of confidential information (including name, address, kind of business, or other data for individual business establishments or companies) that govern the regular publications.

Special tabulations are prepared on a cost basis. A request for a cost estimate, as well as exact specifications on the type and format of the data to be provided, should be directed to the Chief of the division named below, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-8300. To discuss a special tabulation before submitting specifications, call the appropriate division:

Manufacturing and Construction Division 301-457-4673
Service Sector Statistics Division 301-457-2668

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The economic census has been taken as an integrated program at 5-year intervals since 1967 and before that for 1954, 1958, and 1963. Prior to that time, individual components of the economic census were taken separately at varying intervals.

The economic census traces its beginnings to the 1810 Decennial Census, when questions on manufacturing were included with those for population. Coverage of economic activities was expanded for the 1840 Decennial Census and subsequent censuses to include mining and some commercial activities. The 1905 Manufactures Census was the first time a census was taken apart from the regular decennial population census. Censuses covering retail and wholesale trade and construction industries were added in 1930, as were some covering service trades in 1933. Censuses of construction, manufacturing, and the other business service censuses were suspended during World War II.

The 1954 Economic Census was the first census to be fully integrated: providing comparable census data across economic sectors, using consistent time periods, concepts, definitions, classifications, and reporting units. It was the first census to be taken by mail, using lists of firms provided by the administrative records of other Federal agencies. Since 1963, administrative records also have been used to provide basic statistics for very small firms, reducing or eliminating the need to send them census questionnaires.

The range of industries covered in the economic censuses expanded between 1967 and 1992. The census of construction industries began on a regular basis in 1967, and the scope of service industries, introduced in 1933, was broadened in 1967, 1977, and 1987. While a few transportation industries were covered as early as 1963, it was not until 1992 that the census broadened to include all of transportation, communications, and utilities. Also new for 1992 was coverage of financial, insurance, and real estate industries. With these additions, the economic census and the separate census of governments and census of agriculture collectively covered roughly 98 percent of all economic activity.

Printed statistical reports from the 1992 and earlier censuses provide historical figures for the study of long-term time series and are available in some large libraries. All of the census reports printed since 1967 are still available for sale on microfiche from the Census Bureau. CD-ROMs issued from the 1987 and 1992 Economic Censuses contain databases including nearly all data published in print, plus additional statistics, such as ZIP Code statistics, published only on CD-ROM.

SOURCES FOR MORE INFORMATION

More information about the scope, coverage, classification system, data items, and publications for each of the economic censuses and related surveys is published in the *Guide to the 1997 Economic Census and Related Statistics* at www.census.gov/econguide. More information on the methodology, procedures, and history of the censuses will be published in the *History of the 1997 Economic Census* at www.census.gov/econ/www/history.html.

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

The following abbreviations and symbols are used with the 1997 Economic Census data:

A	Standard error of 100 percent or more.
D	Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual companies; data are included in higher level totals.
F	Exceeds 100 percent because data include establishments with payroll exceeding revenue.
N	Not available or not comparable.
Q	Revenue not collected at this level of detail for multiestablishment firms.
S	Withheld because estimates did not meet publication standards.

V	Represents less than 50 vehicles or .05 percent.
X	Not applicable.
Y	Disclosure withheld because of insufficient coverage of merchandise lines.
Z	Less than half the unit shown.
a	0 to 19 employees.
b	20 to 99 employees.
c	100 to 249 employees.
e	250 to 499 employees.
f	500 to 999 employees.
g	1,000 to 2,499 employees.
h	2,500 to 4,999 employees.
i	5,000 to 9,999 employees.
j	10,000 to 24,999 employees.
k	25,000 to 49,999 employees.
l	50,000 to 99,999 employees.
m	100,000 employees or more.
p	10 to 19 percent estimated.
q	20 to 29 percent estimated.
r	Revised.
s	Sampling error exceeds 40 percent.
nec	Not elsewhere classified.
nsk	Not specified by kind.
–	Represents zero (page image/print only).
(CC)	Consolidated city.
(IC)	Independent city.

This page is intentionally blank.

Manufacturing

SCOPE

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing covers all manufacturing establishments with one or more paid employees. Manufacturing is defined as the mechanical, physical, or chemical transformation of materials or substances into new products. The assembly of components into new products is also considered manufacturing, except when it is appropriately classified as construction.

Establishments in the manufacturing sector are often described as plants, factories, or mills and typically use power-driven machines and materials-handling equipment. Also included in the manufacturing sector are some establishments that make products by hand, like custom tailors and the makers of custom draperies. While manufacturers typically do not sell to the public, some establishments like bakeries and candy stores that make products on the premises may be included.

GENERAL

This report, from the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, is one of a series of 480 industry reports and 51 geographic area reports, each of which provides statistics for individual industries or states, respectively. Seven of the industry reports are for industries no longer in the manufacturing sector but are included with manufacturing for the 1997 census year. Also included for this sector are General, Product, and Materials Consumed Summary reports, a special report on Concentration Ratios in Manufacturing, and data files on Location of Manufacturing Plants.

Each industry report presents data for a six-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) industry. A description of the particular NAICS industry may be found in Appendix B. These reports include such statistics as number of establishments, employment, payroll, value added by manufacture, cost of materials consumed, value of shipments, capital expenditures, etc. Explanations of these and other terms may be found in Appendix A. The industry reports also include data for states with 100 employees or more in the industry.

State reports, which include the District of Columbia, present similar statistics at the “all manufacturing” level for each state and its metropolitan areas (MAs) with 250 employees or more, and for counties, consolidated cities, and places with 500 employees or more. The state reports also include six-digit NAICS level data for industries with 100 employees or more in the state.

The General Summary report contains industry and geographic area statistics summarized in one report. It includes higher levels of aggregation than the industry and state reports, as well as revisions to the data made after the release of the industry and state reports.

The Products and Materials Consumed reports summarize the products and materials data published in the industry reports. The Product Summary report also includes data from the Current Industrial Reports (CIR) and a special table with data for products that are primary to more than one industry, which are not in the industry reports.

The Concentration Ratios report publishes data on the percentage of value of shipments accounted for by the 4-, 8-, 20-, and 50-largest companies for each manufacturing industry. Also shown in this report are Hirschmann-Herfindahl Indexes for each industry.

The Location of Manufacturing data files contain statistics on the number of establishments for the three- and six-digit NAICS industry by state, county, place, and ZIP Code by employment-size of the establishment.

GEOGRAPHIC AREAS COVERED

Statistics at the six-digit NAICS industry level are shown for states and the District of Columbia in both the state and industry reports for cells with 100 employees or more.

The state reports also include data at the “all manufacturing” level for a variety of geographies that meet the employment criteria.

Data are available for the metropolitan areas (MAs) with 250 employees or more. The term MA is a general term used to encompass all of the specifically defined metropolitan areas. A consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) is made up of two or more contiguous primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSAs) with a combined population of at least 1 million. A PMSA is a subdivision of a CMSA that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links separate from the ties to other portions of the CMSA. A metropolitan statistical area (MSA) is an integrated economic and social unit with a population of at least 50,000. An MA is made up of one or more counties meeting standards of metropolitan character. In New England, cities and towns, rather than counties, are the component geographic units. Determination of the MAs was made by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) as of June 30, 1997. The population estimates were from the 1990 Census of Population or a subsequent special

census. When applicable, the make-up of an MA is included in Appendix E. Changes to geographical boundaries are noted in Appendix D.

The state reports include data for counties with 500 employees or more. These are the primary divisions of states, except in Louisiana where they are called parishes and in Alaska where they are called boroughs and census areas. Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia have one or more places that are independent of county organizations. These places are treated as counties and places. The counties and places are defined as of January 1, 1997.

The state reports include data for places with 500 employees or more. Places are typically cities, towns, and villages. They may be incorporated municipalities, semi-independent municipalities, special economic urban areas (SEUAs), or other place equivalents.

The state reports also include data for consolidated cities with 500 employees or more. Consolidated cities are made up of separately incorporated municipalities.

COMPARABILITY OF THE 1992 AND 1997 CENSUSES

The adoption of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) has had a major impact on the comparability of data between the 1992 and 1997 censuses. Approximately half of the industries in the manufacturing sector of NAICS do not have comparable industries in the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system that was used in the past. If industries are not comparable between the two censuses, historic data are not shown. When applicable, Appendix G shows the product class and product comparability between the two systems.

While most of the change affecting the manufacturing sector was change within the sector, some industries left manufacturing and others came into manufacturing. Prominent among those leaving manufacturing are logging and portions of publishing. Prominent among the industries coming into the manufacturing sector are bakeries, candy stores where candy is made on the premises, custom tailors, makers of custom draperies, and tire retreading. Data for the industries coming into manufacturing as well as those leaving manufacturing are included in the manufacturing industry report series for 1997. However, the state and summary reports only include data for industries in the NAICS definition of manufacturing.

Another change resulting from the conversion to NAICS is that data for central administrative offices (CAOs) associated with manufacturing are not included along side the

manufacturing data. This change affects data in the state reports and the general summary.

DISCLOSURE

In accordance with Federal law governing census reports (Title 13 of the United States Code), no data are published that would disclose the operations of an individual establishment or company. However, the number of establishments classified in a specific industry or geography is not considered a disclosure, and may be released even when other information is withheld.

The disclosure analysis for the industry statistics files is based on the total value of shipments. When the total value of shipments cannot be shown without disclosing information for individual companies, the complete line is suppressed except for capital expenditures. However, the suppressed data are included in higher-level totals. A separate disclosure analysis is performed for capital expenditures that can be suppressed even though value of shipments data are published.

AVAILABILITY OF MORE FREQUENT ECONOMIC DATA

The Census Bureau conducts the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) in each of the 4 years between the economic censuses. The ASM is a probability-based sample of approximately 58,000 establishments and collects many of the same industry statistics (including employment, payroll, value of shipments, etc.) as the economic census. However, there are selected statistics not included in the ASM. Among these are the number of companies and establishments, detailed product and materials data, and substate geographic data.

In addition to the ASM, the Census Bureau conducts a Current Industrial Reports (CIR) program. The CIR publishes detailed product statistics for selected manufacturing industries at the U.S. level annually and, in some cases, monthly and/or quarterly. For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, the annual CIR data are included in the Product Summary report.

The Census Bureau also conducts the monthly Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories, and Orders (M3) program, which publishes detailed statistics for manufacturing industries at the U.S. level.

Table 1. Industry Statistics on NAICS Basis With Distribution Among 1987 SIC-Based Industries: 1997

[NAICS codes appear in bold type. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS or SIC code	Industry	Com-panies ¹	All estab-lish-ments ²	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expendi-tures (\$1,000)
				Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311520	Ice cream & frozen dessert mfg	410	451	19 818	608 217	14 242	30 140	391 754	2 533 395	3 312 800	5 863 483	159 377
202400	Ice cream & frozen desserts ...	N	451	19 818	608 217	14 242	30 140	391 754	2 533 395	3 312 800	5 863 483	159 377

¹For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

²Includes establishments with payroll at any time during the year.

Table 2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1997

[States that are disclosures or with less than 100 employees are not shown. For explanation of terms, see appendixes. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Industry and geographic area	All establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expendi-tures (\$1,000)	
	E ¹	Total	With 20 em-ploy-ees or more	Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)					Wages (\$1,000)
311520, ICE CREAM & FROZEN DESSERT MFG												
United States	1	451	152	19 818	608 217	14 242	30 140	391 754	2 533 395	3 312 800	5 863 483	159 377
Arkansas	1	4	3	332	7 694	86	160	2 164	25 990	23 830	50 719	1 028
California	2	65	20	2 110	79 857	1 632	3 616	59 425	255 790	453 461	716 196	23 160
Colorado	2	8	3	254	6 384	193	300	4 737	23 667	35 162	58 502	1 127
Connecticut	-	16	3	342	11 034	276	527	8 018	42 375	73 991	116 071	3 378
Florida	1	13	2	322	7 006	285	608	6 056	47 970	29 791	78 570	2 169
Hawaii *	4	9	3	171	3 924	60	101	1 385	5 060	9 079	14 610	469
Illinois	3	15	5	1 104	40 353	857	1 639	21 929	209 309	155 049	367 262	8 003
Indiana	-	12	4	625	18 722	535	1 167	14 532	125 640	172 141	296 290	13 325
Maryland	3	9	4	772	20 183	692	1 545	17 881	113 854	101 464	216 320	4 157
Massachusetts	-	29	9	1 629	73 594	781	1 600	22 575	191 163	265 638	457 602	8 739
Michigan	2	16	9	623	12 278	331	569	7 148	38 462	66 778	106 645	3 492
Missouri	-	9	2	471	12 793	439	921	11 504	69 110	48 615	122 741	1 388
New Jersey	-	17	2	428	13 901	360	718	11 477	125 329	84 367	209 784	7 156
New York	8	39	8	1 108	25 300	773	1 546	14 953	72 478	124 507	198 286	6 081
North Carolina	-	9	5	324	8 335	160	280	2 930	15 765	43 881	60 245	967
Ohio	3	18	7	577	17 105	351	746	9 396	59 539	102 950	163 557	5 095
Oregon	-	5	2	151	3 274	97	167	1 752	9 978	19 165	29 000	797
Pennsylvania	2	40	8	1 320	38 400	843	1 820	21 304	167 169	231 915	394 872	16 393
Texas	-	20	9	1 502	44 847	1 028	2 343	28 281	176 269	227 192	399 783	4 981
Utah	1	6	3	307	5 261	158	237	3 211	8 854	12 810	22 088	1 128
Washington	7	11	5	367	12 853	299	633	10 475	33 644	87 861	123 452	3 527
Wisconsin	2	12	4	288	7 077	209	349	3 837	26 845	49 645	77 260	1 847

* Hawaii has no incorporated places in the sense of functioning governmental units; however, in agreement with Hawaiian law, the Bureau of the Census reports data for census designated places (CDPs) which have been designated as place equivalents. Those CDPs, only for the state of Hawaii, with 2,500 or more population are recognized.

¹Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of the figures shown: 1-10 to 19 percent; 2-20 to 29 percent; 3-30 to 39 percent; 4-40 to 49 percent; 5-50 to 59 percent; 6-60 to 69 percent; 7-70 to 79 percent; 8-80 to 89 percent; 9-90 percent or more.

Table 3. Detailed Statistics by Industry: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	Value	Item	Value
311520, ICE CREAM & FROZEN DESSERT MFG		311520, ICE CREAM & FROZEN DESSERT MFG— Con.	
Companies ¹	410	Value added	\$1,000.. 2 533 395
All establishments	451	Total inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 397 209
Establishments with 1 to 19 employees	299	Finished goods inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 246 707
Establishments with 20 to 99 employees	100	Work-in-process inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 7 117
Establishments with 100 employees or more	52	Materials and supplies inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 143 385
All employees	19 818	Total inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 365 774
Total compensation ²	\$1,000.. 758 466	Finished goods inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 230 109
Annual payroll	\$1,000.. 608 217	Work-in-process inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 6 427
Total fringe benefits	\$1,000.. 150 249	Materials and supplies inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 129 238
Production workers, average for year	number.. 14 242	Gross book value of total assets at beginning of year	\$1,000.. 1 832 158
Production workers on March 15	number.. 14 210	Total capital expenditures (new and used)	\$1,000.. 159 377
Production workers on May 15	number.. 15 101	Capital expenditures for buildings and other structures (new and used)	\$1,000.. 35 214
Production workers on August 15	number.. 14 514	Capital expenditures for machinery and equipment (new and used)	\$1,000.. 124 163
Production workers on November 15	number.. 13 143	Total retirements ²	\$1,000.. 42 353
Production-worker hours	\$1,000.. 30 140	Gross book value of total assets at end of year	\$1,000.. 1 949 182
Production-worker wages	\$1,000.. 391 754	Total depreciation during year ²	\$1,000.. 162 931
Total cost of materials	\$1,000.. 3 312 800	Total rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 35 452
Cost of materials, parts, containers, etc., consumed	\$1,000.. 2 810 835	Buildings and other structures rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 15 014
Cost of resales	\$1,000.. 413 208	Machinery and equipment rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 20 438
Cost of fuels	\$1,000.. 11 343	Cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and other structures ³	\$1,000.. 5 710
Cost of purchased electricity	\$1,000.. 69 895	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 69
Cost of contract work	\$1,000.. 7 519	Cost of purchased services for the repair of machinery and equipment ³	\$1,000.. 42 072
Quantity of electricity purchased for heat and power	1,000 kWh.. 1 181 699	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 69
Quantity of electricity generated less sold for heat and power	1,000 kWh.. —	Cost of purchased communications services ³	\$1,000.. 4 806
Total value of shipments	\$1,000.. 5 863 483	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 69
Primary products value of shipments	\$1,000.. 5 010 484	Cost of purchased legal services ³	\$1,000.. 2 283
Secondary products value of shipments	\$1,000.. 369 794	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 69
Total miscellaneous receipts	\$1,000.. 483 205	Cost of purchased accounting and bookkeeping services ³	\$1,000.. 1 608
Value of resales	\$1,000.. 483 048	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 69
Contract receipts	\$1,000.. D	Cost of purchased advertising services ³	\$1,000.. 37 770
Other miscellaneous receipts	\$1,000.. D	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 69
Primary products specialization ratio	percent.. 93	Cost of purchased software and other data processing services ³	\$1,000.. 1 535
Value of primary products shipments made in all industries	\$1,000.. 5 778 574	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 69
Value of primary products shipments made in this industry	\$1,000.. 5 010 484	Cost of purchased refuse removal (including hazardous waste) services ³	\$1,000.. 5 852
Value of primary products shipments made in other industries	\$1,000.. 768 090	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 69
Coverage ratio	percent.. 86		

¹For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

²These items are collected in the ASM and estimated for the remaining establishments; therefore, the levels of estimation are higher than for other items in the table.

³Based on ASM sample data.

⁴A response coverage ratio is derived for this item by calculating the ratio of the weighted employment (establishment data multiplied by sample weight) for those ASM establishments that reported to the weighted total employment for all ASM establishments classified in this industry.

Note: The amounts shown for purchased services reflect only those services that establishments purchase from other companies.

Table 4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Employment size class	E ¹	All establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)
		Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311520. ICE CREAM & FROZEN DESSERT MFG												
All establishments	1	451	152	19 818	608 217	14 242	30 140	391 754	2 533 395	3 312 800	5 863 483	159 377
Establishments with 1 to 4 employees	9	164	—	296	6 241	256	386	5 185	22 086	38 219	62 726	2 154
Establishments with 5 to 9 employees	8	70	—	470	8 010	380	511	6 235	28 368	49 922	81 379	2 899
Establishments with 10 to 19 employees	8	65	—	890	18 873	625	1 009	11 358	62 943	91 765	159 830	4 814
Establishments with 20 to 49 employees	4	55	55	1 767	41 089	1 121	2 019	23 293	134 229	234 282	371 763	14 907
Establishments with 50 to 99 employees	2	45	45	3 165	103 024	2 033	4 265	61 834	320 387	565 184	887 173	32 381
Establishments with 100 to 249 employees	1	34	34	5 388	170 031	3 987	8 720	122 744	885 241	1 074 624	1 961 552	40 269
Establishments with 250 to 499 employees	1	14	14	5 066	150 272	4 038	8 969	113 696	765 586	876 044	1 640 363	51 344
Establishments with 500 to 999 employees	—	4	4	2 776	110 677	1 802	4 261	47 409	314 555	382 760	698 697	10 609
Establishments with 1,000 to 2,499 employees	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Establishments with 2,500 employees or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Administrative records ²	9	258	—	1 617	25 420	1 302	1 865	19 746	91 777	158 891	260 812	9 368

¹Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of the figures shown: 1–10 to 19 percent; 2–20 to 29 percent; 3–30 to 39 percent; 4–40 to 49 percent; 5–50 to 59 percent; 6–60 to 69 percent; 7–70 to 79 percent; 8–80 to 89 percent; 9–90 percent or more.

²Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. Data are also included in respective size classes shown.

Table 5. Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS industry or product class code	Industry or primary product class	All establishments	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)
			Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311520	Ice cream & frozen dessert mfg	451	19 818	608 217	14 242	30 140	391 754	2 533 395	3 312 800	5 863 483	159 377

Table 6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992

[Includes quantity and value of products of this industry produced by (1) establishments classified in this industry (primary) and (2) establishments classified in other industries (secondary). Transfers of products of this industry from one establishment of a company to another establishment of the same company (interplant transfers) are also included. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product code	Product	1997				1992			
		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments	
				Quantity	Value (\$1,000)			Quantity	Value (\$1,000)
311520	Ice cream and frozen desserts	N	X	X	5 778 574	N	X	X	5 277 962
3115200	Ice cream and ices	N	X	X	5 778 574	N	X	X	5 277 962
31152001	Ice cream, excluding lowfat and nonfat (including custards), shipped in bulk (containers 3 gal or more)	N	X	X	642 653	N	X	X	N
3115200111	Ice cream, excluding lowfat and nonfat (including custards), shipped in bulk (containers 3 gal or more) ..mil gal..	137	X	^q 139.5	642 653	148	X	136.7	504 403
31152002	Ice cream, excluding lowfat and nonfat (including custards), shipped in container sizes (less than 3 gal)	N	X	X	2 733 314	N	X	X	N
3115200221	Ice cream, excluding lowfat and nonfat (including custards), shipped in container sizes (less than 3 gal) ..mil gal..	145	X	^q 754.6	2 733 314	171	X	722.6	2 253 361
31152003	Ice cream, excluding lowfat and nonfat (including custards), novelty forms	N	X	X	980 811	N	X	X	N
3115200331	Ice cream, excluding lowfat and nonfat (including custards), novelty forms ..mil gal..	93	X	^q 164.9	980 811	102	X	305.3	1 138 551
31152004	Lowfat and nonfat ice cream (including custards)	N	X	X	382 222	N	X	X	N
3115200441	Lowfat ice cream (including custards), shipped in bulk (containers 3 gal or more) ..mil gal..	17	X	S	18 805	15	X	^q 3.9	10 856
3115200451	Lowfat ice cream (including custards), shipped in container sizes (less than 3 gal) ..mil gal..	65	X	^p 77.9	190 159	80	X	89.7	212 228
3115200461	Lowfat ice cream (including custards), novelty forms ..mil gal..	31	X	S	90 139	42	X	31.4	106 344
3115200471	Nonfat ice cream (including custards), shipped in bulk (containers 3 gal or more) ..mil gal..	6	X	^p 1.0	3 642	N	N	X	N
3115200481	Nonfat ice cream (including custards), shipped in container sizes (less than 3 gal) ..mil gal..	23	X	18.9	63 061	N	N	X	N
3115200491	Nonfat ice cream (including custards), novelty forms ..mil gal..	7	X	0.8	16 416	N	N	X	N
31152005	Other frozen desserts (yogurt, sherbet, water ices, mellorine, frozen pudding, etc.)	N	X	X	814 226	N	X	X	N
31152005A1	Regular and lowfat frozen yogurt ..mil gal..	65	X	^q 58.3	214 539	N	N	X	N
31152005B1	Nonfat frozen yogurt ..mil gal..	32	X	S	90 953	N	N	X	N
31152005C1	Sherbet, shipped in bulk (containers 3 gal or more) ..mil gal..	36	X	S	41 508	34	X	^q 5.9	17 929
31152005D1	Sherbet, shipped in all other sizes, including novelty forms ..mil gal..	62	X	^q 32.2	100 947	74	X	29.8	91 327
31152005E1	Water ices containing no real fruit or fruit juice ..mil gal..	45	X	^p 63.1	148 143	34	X	^p 54.0	167 002
31152005F1	Ices containing some real fruit or fruit juice ..mil gal..	42	X	^p 52.5	143 542	41	X	^q 18.9	81 765
31152005G1	Mellorine and similar frozen desserts containing fats other than butterfat (including tofu-type) ..mil gal..	8	X	S	23 673	12	X	14.6	27 867
31152005H1	Other frozen desserts (frozen pudding, etc.) ..mil gal..	21	X	S	50 921	N	X	N	N
3115200Y	Ice cream and frozen dessert manufacturing, nsk, total	N	X	X	225 348	N	X	X	N
3115200YWW	Ice cream and frozen dessert manufacturing, nsk, for nonadministrative-record establishments	N	X	X	88 122	N	X	X	170 614
3115200YWY	Ice cream and frozen dessert manufacturing, nsk, for administrative-record establishments	N	X	X	137 226	N	X	X	64 624

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.

@ Additional data are available for this item in the Current Industrial Report (CIR) series; see Appendix F for the CIR survey number and title.

\$ This product is primary to more than one industry; see Appendix F for a listing of the related product codes.

Note: For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: ^p 10 to 19 percent estimated; ^q 20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by S.

Table 6b. Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992

[Not applicable for this report]

Table 7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1997 and 1992

[Includes quantity and cost of materials consumed or put into production by establishments classified only in this industry. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS material code	Material consumed	1997		1992	
		Quantity	Delivered cost (\$1,000)	Quantity	Delivered cost (\$1,000)
311520	ICE CREAM & FROZEN DESSERT MFG				
11212000	Whole milk mil cwt.	^q 17.6	248 770	^P 22.1	294 985
31151101	Fluid skim milk mil cwt.	S	61 389	S	59 817
31151103	Cream mil cwt.	^q 9.6	438 607	5.3	321 135
31151200	Butter mil lb.	S	7 924	1.9	1 718
31151401	Condensed and evaporated milk mil lb.	177.5	136 579	261.8	123 863
31151407	Dry milk mil lb.	S	64 568	85.4	57 676
31152001	Ice cream mix (excluding lowfat and nonfat) mil gal.	^q 37.8	107 222	47.5	123 592
31152003	Sherbet mix mil gal.	S	18 758	3.9	8 139
31152005	Ice cream mix, lowfat mil gal.	S	7 486	5.1	13 931
31152007	Yogurt mix mil gal.	S	13 182	^P 4.1	9 176
31100019	Fats and oils, all types (purchased as such) mil lb.	D	D	6.3	3 207
31122103	High fructose corn syrup (HFCS)(in terms of solids) mil lb.	296.1	37 612	^P 284.4	46 174
31122117	Crystalline fructose (dry fructose) mil lb.	D	D	1.9	251
31122119	Dextrose and corn syrup, including corn syrup solids (in terms of dry weight) mil lb.	333.4	47 573	^P 269.1	32 842
31131003	Sugar, cane and beet (in terms of sugar solids) 1,000 s tons.	^P 251.2	114 983	236.5	91 964
31151403	Whey, liquid, concentrated, dried; and modified whey products mil lb.	S	13 834	^q 71.0	20 365
00190035	Casein and caseinates mil lb.	S	1 943	0.8	817
31132001	Chocolate (compounds, cocoa, chocolate liquor, coatings, chocolate flavoring, etc.) mil lb.	^P 122.6	103 441	108.0	95 138
00190036	Flavorings (natural, imitation, etc.), except chocolate mil lb.	X	270 712	X	284 629
32521105	Plastics resins consumed in the form of granules, pellets, powders, liquids, etc. mil lb.	76.6	24 773	^P 62.6	16 146
001900A1	Packaging paper and plastics film, coated and laminated	X	154 735	X	69 943
001900A3	Bags; plastics, foil, and coated paper	X	12 813	X	30 306
32610013	Plastics products consumed in the form of sheets, rods, tubes, film, and other shapes	X	4 454	X	6 589
32610029	Plastics containers	X	33 760	X	32 271
32221001	Paperboard containers, boxes, and corrugated paperboard	X	344 557	X	338 507
31152009	Ice cream mix, nonfat mil gal.	1.8	4 994	N	N
00970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies	X	268 536	X	N
00971000	Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies, n.s.k.	X	263 820	X	222 700

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.

Note: For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: ^P 10 to 19 percent estimated; ^q 20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by S.

Appendix A.

Explanation of Terms

BEGINNING- AND END-OF-YEAR INVENTORIES

Respondents were asked to report their beginning-of-year and end-of-year inventories at cost or market. Effective with the 1982 Economic Census, this change to a uniform instruction for reporting inventories was introduced for all sector reports. Prior to 1982, respondents were permitted to value inventories using any generally accepted accounting method (FIFO, LIFO, market, to name a few). Beginning in 1982, LIFO users were asked to first report inventory values prior to the LIFO adjustment and then to report the LIFO reserve and the LIFO value after adjustment for the reserve.

Inventory Data by Stage of Fabrication

Total inventories and three detailed components (1) finished goods, (2) work-in-process, and (3) materials, supplies, fuels, etc., were collected.

When using inventory data by stage of fabrication for “all industries” and at the three-digit subsector level, it should be noted that an item treated as a finished product by an establishment in one industry may be reported as a raw material by an establishment in a different industry. For example, the finished-product inventories of a steel mill would be reported as raw materials by a stamping plant. Such differences are present in the inventory figures by stage of fabrication shown for all publication levels.

COST OF MATERIALS

This term refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed, whether purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

Included in this item are:

1. Cost of parts, components, containers, etc.—Includes all raw materials, semifinished goods, parts, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year.
2. Cost of products bought and sold in the same condition.

3. Cost of fuels consumed for heat and power—Includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed, whether purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.
4. Cost of purchased electricity—The cost of purchased electric energy represents the amount actually used during the year for heat and power. In addition, information was collected on the quantity of electric energy generated by the establishment and the quantity of electric energy sold or transferred to other plants of the same company.
5. Cost of contract work—This term applies to work done by others on materials furnished by the manufacturing establishment. The actual cost of the material is to be reported on the cost of materials, parts, and containers line of this item. The term “Contract Work” refers to the fee a company pays to another company to perform a service.

Specific Materials Consumed

In addition to the total cost of materials, which every establishment was required to report, information also was collected for most manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. The inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. If less than \$25,000 of a listed material was consumed by an establishment, the cost data could be reported in the “Cost of all other materials...,” Census material code 00970099. Also, the cost of materials for small establishments for which administrative records or short forms were used was imputed into the “Materials not specified by kind,” Census materials code 00971000.

Duplication in Cost of Materials and Value of Shipment

The aggregate of the cost of materials and value of shipments figures for industry groups and for all manufacturing industries includes large amounts of duplication since the products of some industries are used as materials by others. This duplication results, in part, from the addition of related industries representing successive

stages in the production of a finished manufactured product. Examples are the addition of flour mills to bakeries in the food group and the addition of pulp mills to paper mills in the paper and allied products group of industries. Estimates of the overall extent of this duplication indicate that the value of manufactured products exclusive of such duplication (the value of finished manufactures) tends to approximate two-thirds of the total value of products reported in the survey.

Duplication of products within individual industries is significant within a number of industry groups, e.g., machinery and transportation industries. These industries frequently include complete machinery and their parts. In this case, the parts made for original equipment are materials consumed for assembly plants in the same industry.

Even when no significant amount of duplication is involved, value of shipments figures are deficient as measures of the relative economic importance of individual manufacturing industries or geographic areas because of the wide variation in ratio of materials, labor, and other processing costs of value of shipments, both among industries and within the same industry.

Before 1962, cost of materials and value of shipments were not published for some industries which included considerable duplication. Since then, these data have been published for all industries at the U.S. level and beginning in 1964, for all geographic levels.

COST OF PURCHASED SERVICES

Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) establishments were requested to provide information on the cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and other structures, the repair of machinery, communication services, legal services, accounting and bookkeeping services, advertising, software and other data processing services, and refuse removal. Each of these items reflects the costs paid directly by the establishment and excludes salaries paid to employees of the establishment for these services.

Included in the cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and machinery are payments made for all maintenance and repair work on buildings and equipment. Payments made to other establishments of the same company and for repair and maintenance of any leased property also are included. Extensive repairs or reconstruction that was capitalized is considered capital expenditures and is, therefore, excluded from this item. Repair and maintenance costs provided by an owner as part of a rental contract or incurred directly by an establishment in using its own work force also are excluded.

Included in the cost of purchased advertising services are payments for printing, media coverage, and other advertising services and materials.

Included in the cost of purchased software and other data processing services are all purchases by the establishment from other companies. Excluded are services provided by other establishments of the same company (such as by a separate data processing unit).

Included in the cost of purchased refuse removal services are all costs of refuse removal services paid by the establishment, including costs for hazardous waste removal or treatment. Excluded are all costs included in rental payments or as capital expenditures.

Response Coverage Ratio

A response coverage ratio is a measure of the extent to which respondents report for an item. The estimate is made by calculating the ratio value of the weighted total employment data for all the ASM establishments that report the item to the weighted total employment data for all ASM establishments classified in an industry (reporters and non-reporters).

DEPRECIATION CHARGES FOR FIXED ASSETS

This item includes depreciation and amortization charged during the year against assets. Depreciation charged against fixed assets acquired since the beginning of the year and against assets sold or retired during the year are components of this category. Respondents were requested to make certain that they did not report accumulated depreciation.

EMPLOYEES

This item includes all full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments during any part of the pay period which included the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employees" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average for the payroll periods including the 12th of March, May, August, and November.

Production Workers

This item includes workers (up through the line-supervisor level) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, receiving, storing, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping (but not delivering), maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e.g., power plant), recordkeeping, and other services closely associated with these production operations at the establishment covered by the report. Employees above the working-supervisor level are excluded from this item.

All Other Employees

This item covers nonproduction employees of the manufacturing establishment including those engaged in factory supervision above the line-supervisor level. It

includes sales (including driver-salespersons), sales delivery (highway truck drivers and their helpers), advertising, credit, collection, installation and servicing of own products, clerical and routine office functions, executive, purchasing, financing, legal, personnel (including cafeteria, medical, etc.), professional, and technical employees. Also included are employees on the payroll of the manufacturing establishment engaged in the construction of major additions or alterations utilized as a separate work force.

FRINGE BENEFITS

Fringe benefits are divided into legally required expenditures and payments for voluntary programs. The legally required portion consists primarily of Federal old age and survivors' insurance, unemployment compensation, and workers' compensation. Payments for voluntary programs include all programs not specifically required by legislation whether they were employer initiated or the result of collective bargaining. They include the employer portion of such plans as insurance premiums, premiums for supplemental accident and sickness insurance, pension plans, supplemental unemployment compensation, welfare plans, stock purchase plans on which the employer payment is not subject to withholding tax, and deferred profit-sharing plans. They exclude such items as company-operated cafeterias, in-plant medical services, free parking lots, discounts on employee purchases, and uniforms and work clothing for employees.

GROSS BOOK VALUE OF DEPRECIABLE ASSETS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR (BOY) AND END OF YEAR (EOY)

Total value of depreciable assets is collected on all census forms. It shows the value of depreciable assets for the beginning of year and end of year. The data encompass all fixed depreciable assets on the books of establishments. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, machinery, and equipment (production, office, and transportation equipment) for which depreciation reserves are maintained. Excluded are nondepreciable capital assets including inventories and intangible assets, such as timber and mineral rights.

The definition of fixed depreciable assets is consistent with the definition of capital expenditures. For example, expenditures include actual capital outlays during the year rather than the final value of equipment put in place and buildings completed during the year. Accordingly, the value of assets at the end of the year includes the value of construction in progress.

In addition, respondents were requested to make certain that assets at the beginning of the year plus capital expenditures, less retirements, equaled assets at the end of the year.

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND COMPANIES

A separate report was required for each manufacturing establishment (plant) with one employee or more. An establishment is defined as a single physical location where manufacturing is performed. A company, on the other hand, is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

If the company operated at different physical locations, even if the individual locations were producing the same line of goods, a separate report was requested for each location. If the company operated in two or more distinct lines of manufacturing at the same location, a separate report was requested for each activity.

An establishment not in operation for any portion of the year was requested to return the report form with the proper notation in the "Operational Status" section of the form. In addition, the establishment was requested to report data on any employees, capital expenditures, inventories, or shipments from inventories during the year.

PAYROLL

This item includes the gross earnings of all employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments paid in the calendar year. Respondents were told they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax. It includes all forms of compensation, such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' social security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of corporations; it excludes payments to proprietors or partners of unincorporated concerns. Also excluded are payments to members of Armed Forces and pensioners carried on the active payrolls of manufacturing establishments.

The census definition of payrolls is identical to that recommended to all Federal statistical agencies by the Office of Management and Budget. It should be noted that this definition does not include employers' social security contributions or other nonpayroll labor costs, such as employees' pension plans, group insurance premiums, and workers' compensation.

The ASM provides estimates of employers' total supplemental labor costs (those required by Federal and state laws and those incurred voluntarily or as part of collective bargaining agreements).

PRODUCT CODES AND CLASSES OF PRODUCTS

NAICS United States industries are identified by a six-digit code, in contrast to the four-digit SIC code. The longer code accommodates the large number of sectors and allows more flexibility in designing subsectors. Each

product or service is assigned a ten-digit code. The product coding structure represents an extension by the Census Bureau of the six-digit industry classifications of the manufacturing and mining sectors. The classification system operates so that the industrial coverage is progressively narrower with the successive addition of digits. This is illustrated as follows:

NAICS level	NAICS code	Description
Industry	33461	Manufacturing and reproduction of magnetic and optical media
U.S. industry	334612	Reproduction of software
Product class	3346120	Prerecorded compact disc (except software), tape, and record reproducing
BLS link code	3346120X	
Product code	3346120XXX	

As in previous censuses, data were collected for most industries on the quantity and value of individual products shipped. In the 1997 census program, information was collected on the output of almost 10,000 individual product items.

In the new system, there are about 1,500 product classes (seven-digit codes), about 6,000 census products (ten-digit codes), and an additional 3,700 CIR products (ten-digit codes). The ten-digit products are considered the primary products of the industry with the same first six digits.

The list of products for which separate information was collected was prepared after consultation with industry and government representatives. Comparability with previous figures was given considerable weight in the selection of product categories so that comparable 1992 information is presented for most products.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if quantity was not significant or could not be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected.

Shipments include both commercial shipments and transfers of products to other plants of the same company. For industries in which a considerable portion of the total shipments is transferred to other plants of the same company, separate information on interplant transfers also was collected. Moreover, for products that are used to a large degree within the same establishment as materials or components in the fabrication of other products, total production and often consumption of the item within the plant (quantity produced and consumed) was collected. Typically, the information on production also was collected for products for which there are significant differences between total production and shipments in a given year because of wide fluctuations in finished goods inventories. Other measures of output of products with long production cycles were used as appropriate and feasible.

PRIMARY PRODUCT CLASS CODE

This file presents selected statistics for establishments according to their degree of specialization in products primary to their industry. This field contains either the six-digit North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) industry code corresponding to all establishments in the industry, or the seven-digit NAICS product class code for all establishments within the industry that are specialized in a particular product class. Product class specialization is determined by evaluating the ratio of the largest primary product class shipments to total product shipments (primary plus secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishment.

PRODUCTION-WORKER HOURS

This item covers hours worked or paid for at the plant, including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave.

QUANTITY OF ELECTRIC ENERGY CONSUMED FOR HEAT AND POWER

Data on the cost of purchased electric energy were collected on all census forms. However, data on the quantity of purchased electric energy were collected only on the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) form. In addition, information is collected on the quantity of electric energy generated by the establishment and the quantity of electric energy sold or transferred to other plants of the same company.

RENTAL PAYMENTS

Total rental payments are collected on all census forms. However, the breakdown between rental payments for buildings and other structures and rental payments for machinery and equipment is collected only on the ASM forms. This item includes rental payments for the use of all items for which depreciation reserves would be maintained if they were owned by the establishment, e.g., structures and buildings, and production, office, and transportation equipment. Excluded are royalties and other payments for the use of intangibles and depletable assets and land rents where separable.

When an establishment of a multiestablishment company was charged rent by another part of the same company for the use of assets owned by the company, it was instructed to exclude that cost from rental payments. However, the book value (original cost) of these company-owned assets was to be reported as assets of the establishment at the end of the year.

If there were assets at an establishment rented from another company and the rents were paid centrally by the head office of the establishment, the company was instructed to report these rental payments as if they were paid directly by the establishment.

RETIREMENTS OF DEPRECIABLE ASSETS

Included in this item is the gross value of assets sold, retired, scrapped, destroyed, etc., during the calendar year. When a complete operation or establishment changed ownership, the respondent was instructed to report the value of the assets sold at the original cost as recorded in the books of the seller. The respondent also was requested to report retirements of equipment or structures owned by a parent company that the establishment was using as if it were a tenant.

TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES (NEW AND USED)

For establishments in operation and any known plants under construction, manufacturers were asked to report their new and used expenditures for (1) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments and (2) machinery and equipment used for replacement and additions to plant capacity if they were of the type for which depreciation accounts were ordinarily maintained.

Totals for expenditures include the costs of assets leased from nonmanufacturing concerns through capital leases. New facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations are excluded. Also excluded are expenditures for land and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses.

For any equipment or structure transferred for the use of the reporting establishment by the parent company or one of its subsidiaries, the value at which it was transferred to the establishment was to be reported. If an establishment changed ownership during the year, the cost of the fixed assets (building and equipment) was to be reported.

VALUE ADDED

This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments (products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered). The result of this calculation is adjusted by the addition of value added by merchandising operations (i.e., the difference between the sales value and the cost of merchandise sold without further manufacture, processing, or assembly) plus the net change in finished goods and work-in-process between the beginning- and end-of-year inventories.

For those industries where value of production is collected instead of value of shipments, value added is adjusted only for the change in work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of year. For those

industries where value of work done is collected, the value added does not include an adjustment for the change in finished goods or work-in-process inventories.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the figure for value of shipments that results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

VALUE OF SHIPMENTS

This item covers the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts, such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sales of products bought and sold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from material owned by it, whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value, including not only the direct cost of production but also a reasonable proportion of “all other costs” (including company overhead) and profit.

In addition to the value for NAICS defined products, aggregates of the following categories of miscellaneous receipts are reported as part of a total establishment’s value of product shipments:

1. Reported contract work—Receipts for work or services that a plant performed for others on their materials.
2. Value of resales—Sales of products brought and sold without further manufacture, processing, or assembly.
3. Other miscellaneous receipts—Such as repair work, installation, sales of scrap, etc.

Industry primary product value of shipments represents one of the three components of value of shipments. These components are:

1. Primary products value of shipments.
2. Secondary product value of shipments.
3. Total miscellaneous receipts.

Primary product shipments is used in the calculations of industry specialization ratio and industry coverage ratio. The term “Value of primary products shipments made in this industry” is used in this publication and refers to the same data.

Duplication in Cost of Materials and Value of Shipment

The aggregate of the cost of materials and value of shipments figures for industry groups and for all manufacturing industries includes large amounts of duplication since the products of some industries are used as materials by others. This duplication results, in part, from the addition of related industries representing successive stages in the production of a finished manufactured product. Examples are the addition of flour mills to bakeries in the food group and the addition of pulp mills to paper mills in the paper and allied products group of industries. Estimates of the overall extent of this duplication indicate that the value of manufactured products exclusive of such duplication (the value of finished manufactures) tends to approximate two-thirds of the total value of products reported in the annual survey.

Duplication of products within individual industries is significant within a number of industry groups, e.g., machinery and transportation industries. These industries frequently include complete machinery and their parts. In this case, the parts made for original equipment are materials consumed for assembly plants in the same industry.

Even when no significant amount of duplication is involved, value of shipments figures are deficient as measures of the relative economic importance of individual manufacturing industries or geographic areas because of the wide variation in ratio of materials, labor, and other processing costs of value of shipments, both among industries and within the same industry.

Before 1962, cost of materials and value of shipments were not published for some industries which included considerable duplication. Since then, these data have been published for all industries at the U.S. level and beginning in 1964, for all geographic levels.

Specialization and Coverage Ratios

These items are not collected on the report forms but are derived from the data shown in Table 3. An establishment is classified in a particular industry if its shipments of primary products of that industry exceed in value its shipments of the products of any other single industry.

An establishment's shipments include those products assigned to an industry (primary products), those considered primary to other industries (secondary products), and receipts for miscellaneous activities (merchandising, contract work, resales, etc.). Specialization and coverage ratios have been developed to measure the relationship of primary product shipments to the data on shipments for the industry shown in Tables 1a through 5 and data on product shipments shown in Tables 6a and 6b.

Specialization ratio represents the ratio of primary product shipments to total product shipments (primary and secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishments classified in the industry.

Coverage ratio represents the ratio of primary products shipped by the establishments classified in the industry to the total shipments of such products that are shipped by all manufacturing establishments wherever classified.

Appendix B.

NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions

311520 ICE CREAM AND FROZEN DESSERT MANUFACTURING

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing ice cream, frozen yogurts, frozen ices, sherbets, frozen tofu, and other frozen desserts (except bakery products).

The data published with NAICS code 311520 include the following SIC industry:

2024 Ice cream and frozen desserts

Appendix C.

Coverage and Methodology

MAIL/NONMAIL UNIVERSE

The manufacturing universe includes about 400,000 establishments. This number includes those industries in the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) definition of manufacturing, but not those industries leaving the manufacturing sector in the classification change. The amounts of information requested from manufacturing establishments were dependent upon a number of factors. The more important considerations were the size of the company and whether it was included in the annual survey of manufactures (ASM). The methods of obtaining information for the various subsets of the universe to arrive at the aggregate figures shown in the publication are described below:

1. Small single-establishment companies not sent a report form.

Approximately 40 percent of the manufacturing establishments were small single-establishment companies that were excused from filing a census report. Selection of these establishments was based on two factors: annual payroll and our ability to assign the correct six-digit NAICS industry classification to the establishment. For each four-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) industry code, an annual payroll cutoff was determined. These cutoffs were derived so that the establishments with payroll less than the cutoff were expected to account for no more than 3 percent of the value of shipments for the industry. Generally, all single-establishment companies with less than 5 employees were excused, while all establishments with more than 20 employees were mailed forms. Establishments below the cutoff that could not be directly assigned a six-digit NAICS code were mailed a classification report which requested information for assigning NAICS industry codes. Establishments below the cutoff that could be directly assigned a six-digit NAICS code were excused from filing any report. For below cutoff establishments, information on the physical location, payroll, and receipts was obtained from the administrative records of other Federal agencies under special arrangements that safeguarded their confidentiality.

Estimates of data for these small establishments were developed using industry averages in conjunction with the administrative information. The value of shipments and cost of materials were not distributed among specific products and materials for these

establishments but were included in the product and material “not specified by kind” (nsc) categories.

The industry classification codes included in the administrative-record files were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. As a result, an indeterminate number of establishments were erroneously coded to a four-digit SIC industry and then erroneously re-coded to a six-digit NAICS industry. This was especially true whenever there was a relatively fine line of demarcation between industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity.

Sometimes the administrative-record cases had only two- or three-digit SIC group classification codes available in the files. For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, these establishments were sent a separate classification form, which requested information on the products and services of the establishment. This form was used to code many of these establishments to the appropriate six-digit NAICS level. Establishments that did not return the classification form were coded later to those six-digit NAICS industries identified as “All other” industries within the given subsector.

As a result of these situations, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified by industry. However, such possible misclassification has no significant effect on the statistics other than on the number of companies and establishments.

The total establishment count for individual industries should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the count of total number of establishments.

2. Establishments sent a report form.

The establishments covered in the mail canvass were divided into three groups:

- a. ASM sample establishments.

This group accounts for approximately 15 percent of all manufacturing establishments. The ASM panel covers all the units of large manufacturing establishments as well as a sample of the medium and smaller establishments. The probability of selection was proportionate to size. For more information, see the Description of the ASM Survey Sample.

In an economic census year, the ASM report form (MA-1000) replaces the first page of the regular census form for those establishments included in the ASM. In addition to information on employment, payroll, and other items normally requested on the regular census form, establishments in the ASM sample were requested to supply additional information on gross book value of assets and capital expenditures. ASM establishments were also requested to provide information on retirements, depreciation, rental payments, and supplemental labor costs. For establishments not included in the ASM, these additional items were estimated using relationships observed in the ASM establishment data. The census statistics for these variables are a sum of the ASM establishment data and the estimated data for non-ASM establishments. ASM establishments were also requested to provide information for selected purchased services. The census statistics for the purchased service items were derived solely from the ASM establishments. See Appendix A, Explanation of Terms for an explanation of these items. The census part of the report form is 1 of 220 versions containing product, material, and special inquiries. The diversity of manufacturing activities necessitated the use of this many forms to canvass the 480 manufacturing industries. Each form was developed for a group of related industries.

Appearing on each form was a list of products primary to the group of related industries as well as secondary products and miscellaneous services that establishments classified in these industries were likely to perform. Respondents were requested to identify the products, the value of each product, and, in many cases, the quantity of the product shipped during the survey year. Space also was provided for the respondent to describe products not specifically identified on the form.

The report form also contained a materials-consumed inquiry which varied from form to form depending on the industries being canvassed. The respondents were asked to review a list of materials generally used in their production processes. From this list, each establishment was requested to identify those materials consumed during the survey year, the cost of each, and, in certain cases, the quantity consumed. Once again, space was provided for the respondent to describe significant materials not identified on the form.

A wide variety of special inquiries was included to measure activities peculiar to a given industry, such as operations performed and equipment used.

b. Large and medium establishments (non-ASM).

Approximately 30 percent of all manufacturing establishments were included in this group. A variable cutoff, based on administrative-record payroll data and determined on an industry-by-industry basis, was used to select those establishments that were to receive 1 of the 220 economic census – manufacturing regular forms. The first page, requesting establishment data for items such as employment and payroll, was standard but did not contain the detailed statistics included on the ASM form. The product, material, and special inquiry sections supplied were based on the historical industry classification of the establishment.

c. Small single-establishment companies (non-ASM).

This group includes approximately 15 percent of all manufacturing establishments. For those industries where application of the variable cutoff for administrative-record cases resulted in a large number of small establishments being included in the mail canvass, an abbreviated or short form was used. These establishments received 1 of the 31 versions of the short form, which requested summary product and material data and totals but no details on employment, payroll, cost of materials, inventories, and capital expenditures.

Use of the short form has no adverse effect on published totals for the industry statistics because the same data were collected on the short form as on the long form. However, detailed information on products and materials consumed was not collected on the short form; thus, its use would increase the value of the nsk categories.

INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION OF ESTABLISHMENTS

Each of the establishments covered in the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing was classified in 1 of 480 industries (473 manufacturing industries and 7 former manufacturing industries) in accordance with the industry definitions in the 1997 NAICS Manual. This is the first edition of the NAICS Manual and it is a major change from the 1987 SIC Manual that was used previously. Appendix A of the 1997 NAICS Manual notes the comparability between the 1987 SIC and 1997 NAICS classification systems. When applicable, Appendix G of this report shows the product class and product comparability between the two systems for data in this report.

In the NAICS system, an industry is generally defined as a group of establishments that have similar production processes. To the extent practical, the system uses supply-based or production-oriented concepts in defining industries. The resulting group of establishments must be significant in terms of number, value added by manufacture, value of shipments, and number of employees.

The coding system works in such a way that the definitions progressively become narrower with successive additions of numerical digits. In the manufacturing sector for 1997, there are 21 subsectors (three-digit NAICS), 86 industry groups (four-digit NAICS), 184 NAICS industries (five-digit NAICS) that are comparable with Canadian and Mexican classification, and 473 U.S. industries (six-digit NAICS). This represents an expansion of the four-digit SIC-based U.S. industries from 459 in 1987. Product classes and products of the manufacturing industries have been assigned codes based on the industry from which they originate. In the new system, there are about 1,500 product classes (seven-digit codes), about 6,000 census products, and an additional 3,700 CIR products (ten-digit codes). The ten-digit products are considered the primary products of the industry with the same first six digits. These counts do not include the seven former manufacturing industries that are included in the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing.

For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, all establishments were classified in particular industries based on the products they produced. If an establishment made products of more than one industry, it was classified in the industry with the largest product value. For 1997, there were no “resistance rules” or “frozen industries.”

In ASM years, establishments included in the ASM sample with certainty weights are reclassified by industry only if the change in the primary activity from the prior year is significant or if the change has occurred for 2 successive years. This procedure prevents reclassification when there are minor shifts in product mix.

In ASM years, establishments included in the ASM sample with noncertainty weight are not shifted from one industry classification to another. They are retained in the industry where they were classified in the base census year. However, in the following census year, these ASM plants are allowed to shift from one industry to another.

The results of these rules covering the switching of plants from one industry classification to another are that some industries comprise different mixes of establishments in different survey years. Hence, comparisons between prior-year and current-year published totals, particularly at the six-digit NAICS level, should be viewed with caution. This is particularly true for the comparison between the data shown for a census year versus the data shown for the previous ASM year.

As previously noted, the small establishments that may have been misclassified by industry are usually administrative-record cases whose industry codes were assigned on the basis of incomplete descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. Such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than on the number of companies and establishments.

Establishments frequently make products classified both in their industry (primary products) and other industries (secondary products). Industry statistics (employment, payroll, value added by manufacture, value of shipments, etc.) reflect the activities of the establishments which may make both primary and secondary products. Product statistics, however, represent the output of all establishments without regard for the classification of the producing establishment. For this reason, when relating the industry statistics, especially the value of shipments, to the product statistics, the composition of the industry’s output should be considered.

The extent to which industry and product statistics may be matched with each other is measured by the primary product specialization ratio and the coverage ratio. The primary product specialization ratio is the proportion of industry shipments accounted for by the primary products of establishments classified in the industry. The coverage ratio is the proportion of product shipments accounted for by establishments classified in the industry.

ESTABLISHMENT BASIS OF REPORTING

The economic census – manufacturing is conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each location or establishment. The ASM also is conducted on an establishment basis, but separate reports are filed for just those establishments selected in the sample. Companies engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location are requested to submit separate reports if the plant records permit such a separation and if the activities are substantial in size.

In 1997, as in earlier years, a minimum size limit was set for inclusion of establishments in the census. All establishments employing one person or more at any time during the census year are included. The same size limitation has applied since 1947 in censuses and annual surveys of manufactures. In the 1939 and earlier censuses, establishments with less than \$5,000 value of products were excluded. The change in the minimum size limit in 1947 does not appreciably affect the historical comparability of the census figures except for data on number of establishments for a few industries.

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing excludes data for central administrative offices (CAOs). These would include separately operated administrative offices, warehouses, garages, and other auxiliary units that service manufacturing establishments of the same company. These data are published in a separate report series.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASM SURVEY SAMPLE

The annual survey of manufactures (ASM) sample is drawn for the second survey year after a census. The most recent sample was drawn for the 1994 survey year based on the 1992 Census of Manufactures. This sample will be in place through the 1998 ASM.

In 1992, there were approximately 370,000 individual manufacturing establishments. For sample efficiency and cost considerations, the 1992 manufacturing population was partitioned into two components for developing estimates within the ASM; a mail stratum and a nonmail stratum.

Mail stratum. The mail stratum of the survey is comprised of larger single-location manufacturing companies and all manufacturing establishments of multiunit companies (companies that operate at more than one physical location). Approximately 230,000 of the 370,000 establishments in the 1992 census were assigned to the mail stratum. On an annual basis, the mail stratum is supplemented with larger, newly active single-location companies identified from a list provided by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and new manufacturing locations of multiunit companies identified from the Census Bureau's Company Organization Survey (COS).

For the 1994 survey, a new sample of approximately 58,000 individual establishments was selected from the mail stratum assembled from the 1992 census. Supplemental samples representing both 1993 and 1994 births (newly active establishments that were not included in the 1992 census) were also selected. Establishments selected for the sample are mailed an ASM survey questionnaire for each year through 1998.

The 1994-98 ASM sample design is similar to the one used since 1984. Companies in the 1992 Census of Manufactures with manufacturing shipments of at least \$500 million were defined as company certainties. For these large companies, each manufacturing establishment is included in the mail sample. For the 1994-98 sample, there are approximately 650 certainty companies collectively accounting for over 18,000 establishments.

For the remaining portion of the mail component of the survey, the establishment was defined as the sample unit. All establishments with 250 employees or more were defined as employment certainties. In addition, all establishments producing products in SIC 3571 (Electronic Computers) were defined as certainties. Across these three arbitrary certainty classes, there were approximately 25,000 establishments included in the sample with certainty. Collectively, these certainty establishments accounted for approximately 80 percent of the total value of shipments in the 1992 Census of Manufactures.

Smaller establishments in the remaining portion of the mail stratum were sampled with probabilities ranging from .02 to 1.00. The initial probabilities of selection assigned to these establishments were proportionate to a measure-of-size determined for each establishment. The measure-of-size was a function of the establishment's 1992 industry classification, its 1992 product class data, and the historical variability of the year-to-year estimates of the product class estimates. For each product class (1,755) and four-digit industry (459), a desired reliability

constraint was specified. Using a technique developed by Dr. James R. Chromy of the Research Triangle Institute, the initial establishment probabilities were optimized such that the expected sample satisfied all industry and product class reliability constraints while the sample size was minimized. This technique reduces the likelihood of selecting nonrepresentative samples for individual product classes or industries.

This method of assigning probabilities based on product class shipments is motivated by our primary desire to produce reliable estimates of both product class and industry shipments. The high correlation between shipments and employment, value-added, and other general statistics assures that these variables will also be well represented by the sample. The actual sample selection procedure uses an independent chance of selection method (Poisson sampling) which permits us to prevent small establishments from being selected in consecutive samples without introducing a bias into the survey estimates.

Nonmail component. The initial nonmail component of the survey was comprised of approximately 140,000 small, single-establishment companies that were tabulated as administrative records in the 1992 Census of Manufactures. The nonmail stratum is also supplemented annually using the list of newly active single-location companies provided by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and payroll cutoffs. Companies with payroll below the payroll cutoff are added to the nonmail stratum. For this portion of the population, sampling is not used. The data for this group are estimated based on selected information obtained annually from the administrative records of the IRS and Social Security Administration (SSA). This administrative information, which includes payroll, total employment, industry classification, and physical location, is obtained under conditions which safeguard the confidentiality of both tax and census records.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASM ESTIMATING PROCEDURE

Most of the ASM estimates derived for the mail stratum are computed using a difference estimator. At the establishment level, there is a strong correlation between the current-year data values and the corresponding 1992 (base) data values. Therefore, within the mailed stratum, for each item at each level of aggregation, an estimate of the "difference" between the current year and the base year is computed from sample cases and added to the corresponding base-year values. For the 1993-1997 ASM estimates, the 1992 Census of Manufactures values serve as the base year. For the 1998 ASM, the base will be updated to be the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing.

Due to the positive year-to-year correlation, estimates derived using this methodology are generally more reliable than comparable estimates developed from the current sample data alone. Estimates for the capital expenditures variables are not generated using the difference

estimator because the year-to-year correlations are considerably weaker. The standard linear estimator is used for these variables.

For the nonmail stratum, estimates for payroll and employment are directly tabulated from the administrative-record data provided by IRS and SSA. Estimates of data other than payroll and employment are developed from industry averages. Although the nonmail stratum contains approximately 170,000 individual establishments in 1994, it accounts for less than 2 percent of the estimate for total value of shipments at the total manufacturing level.

Corresponding estimates for the mail and nonmail components are combined to produce the estimates included in this publication.

QUALIFICATIONS OF THE ASM DATA

The estimates developed from the sample are apt to differ somewhat from the results of a survey covering all companies in the sample lists but otherwise conducted under essentially the same conditions as the actual sample survey. The estimates of the magnitude of the sampling errors (the difference between the estimates obtained and the results theoretically obtained from a comparable, complete-coverage survey) are provided by the standard errors of estimates.

The particular sample selected for the ASM is one of many similar probability samples that, by chance, might have been selected under the same specifications. Each of the possible samples would yield somewhat different sets of results, and the standard errors are measures of the variation of all the possible sample estimates around the theoretically comparable, complete-coverage values.

Estimates of the standard errors have been computed from the sample data for selected ASM statistics in this report. They are represented in the form of relative standard errors (the standard errors divided by the estimated values to which they refer).

In conjunction with its associated estimate, the relative standard error may be used to define confidence intervals (ranges that would include the comparable, complete-coverage value for specified percentages of all the possible samples).

The complete-coverage value would be included in the range:

From one standard error below to one standard error above the derived estimate for about two-thirds of all possible samples.

From two standard errors below to two standard errors above the derived estimate for about 19 out of 20 of all possible samples.

From three standard errors below to three standard errors above the derived estimate for nearly all samples.

An inference that the comparable, complete-survey result would be within the indicated ranges would be correct in approximately the relative frequencies shown. Those proportions, therefore, may be interpreted as defining the confidence that the estimates from a particular sample would differ from complete-coverage results by as much as one, two, or three standard errors, respectively.

For example, suppose an estimated total is shown at 50,000 with an associated relative standard error of 2 percent, that is, a standard error of 1,000 (2 percent of 50,000). There is approximately 67 percent confidence that the interval 49,000 to 51,000 includes the complete-coverage total, about 95 percent confidence that the interval 48,000 to 52,000 includes the complete-coverage total, and almost certain confidence that the interval 47,000 to 53,000 includes the complete-coverage total.

In addition to the sample errors, the estimates are subject to various response and operational errors: errors of collection, reporting, coding, transcription, imputation for nonresponse, etc. These operational errors also would occur if a complete canvass were to be conducted under the same conditions as the survey. Explicit measures of their effects generally are not available. However, it is believed that most of the important operational errors were detected and corrected during the Census Bureau's review of the data for reasonableness and consistency. The small operational errors usually remain. To some extent, they are compensating in the aggregated totals shown. When important operational errors were detected too late to correct the estimates, the data were suppressed or were specifically qualified in the tables.

As derived, the estimated standard errors included part of the effect of the operational errors. The total errors, which depend upon the joint effect of the sampling and operational errors, are usually of the order of size indicated by the standard error, or moderately higher. However, for particular estimates, the total error may considerably exceed the standard errors shown. Any figures shown in the tables in this publication having an associated standard error exceeding 15 percent may be combined with higher level totals, creating a broader aggregate, which then may be of acceptable reliability.

DATA FROM THE CURRENT INDUSTRIAL REPORTS (CIR)

The CIR program provides product statistics for selected manufacturing industries at the U.S. level annually and, in some cases, monthly and/or quarterly. When detail product data are collected in the CIR, they are not also collected in the census. However, the annual CIR data are included in the census Product Summary report.

The CIR program uses a unified data collection, processing, and publication system. The Census Bureau updates the survey panels for most reports annually and reconciles the estimates to the results of the broader-based annual survey of manufactures and the economic

census – manufacturing. The economic census – manufacturing provides a complete list of all producers of the products covered by the CIR program and serves as the primary source for CIR sampling. Where a small number of producers exist, CIR surveys cover all known producers of a product. However, when the number of producers is large, cutoff and random sampling techniques are used. Surveys are continually reviewed and modified to provide the most up-to-date information on products produced. While the CIR program includes both mandatory and voluntary surveys, the annual data are mandatory.

DUPLICATION IN COST OF MATERIALS AND VALUE OF SHIPMENTS

Data for cost of materials and value of shipments include varying amounts of duplication, especially at higher levels of aggregation. This is because the products of one establishment may be the materials of another. The value added statistics avoid this duplication and are, for most purposes, the best measure for comparing the relative economic importance of industries and geographic areas.

VALUE OF INDUSTRY SHIPMENTS COMPARED WITH VALUE OF PRODUCT SHIPMENTS

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing shows value of shipments data for industries and products. In the industry statistics tables and files, these data represent the total value of shipments of all establishments classified in a particular industry. The data include the shipments of the products classified in the industry (primary to the industry), products classified in other industries (secondary to the industry), and miscellaneous receipts (repair work, sale of scrap, research and development, installation receipts, and resales). Value of product shipments shown in the products statistics tables and files represent the total value of all products shipped that are classified as primary to an industry regardless of the classification of the producing establishment.

Appendix D. Geographic Notes

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix E. Metropolitan Areas

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix F. Footnotes for Products Statistics and Materials Consumed by Kind

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix G. Comparability of Product Classes and Product Codes: 1997 to 1992

1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published	1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published	1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published
31111111	20473	20473	311211561	2041117	2041117	3112217	20463	20463
311111111	2047321	2047321	311211671	2041121	2041121	3112217111	2046353	2046353
311111121	2047323	2047323	311211681	2041123	2041123	3112217121	2046354	2046354
311111231	2047326	2047326	311211791	2041126	2041126	3112217131	2046356	2046356
311111341	2047338	2047338	3112117A1	2041129	2041129	3112217141	2046359	2046359
311111YVW	2047300	2047300	3112117B1	2041128	2041128	3112217YVW	2046300	2046300
3111114	20474	20474	3112118C1	2041131	2041131	311221A	20464	20464
3111114111	2047441	2047441	3112118D1	2041151	2041151	311221A111	2046462	2046462
3111114221	2047443	2047443	3112118E1	2041161	2041161	311221A221	2046465	2046465
3111114231	2047445	2047445	3112118F1	2041198	2041198	311221A231	2046472	2046472
3111114341	2047454	2047454	3112118YVW	2041100	2041100	311221A241	2046475	2046475
3111114351	2047457	2047457				311221AYVW	2046400	2046400
3111114YVW	2047400	2047400	3112114	20412	20412	311221W	20460	20460
311111W	20470	20470	3112114111	2041213	2041213	311221WYVW	2046000	2046000
311111WYVW	2047000	2047000	3112114121	2041219	2041219	311221WYVW	2046000	2046000
311111WYVW	2047002	2047002	3112114YVW	2041200	2041200			
3111191	20481	20481	3112117	20413	20413	3112221	20751	20751
3111191111	2048111	2048111	3112117111	2041311	2041311	3112221111	2075113	2075113
311119121	2048115	2048115	3112117121	2041315	2041315	3112221221	2075115	2075115
3111191231	2048116	2048116	3112117131	2041321	2041321	3112221231	2075121	2075121
3111191341	2048118	2048118	3112117141	2041323	2041323	3112221241	2075131	2075131
3111191351	2048121	2048121	3112117151	2041365	2041365	3112221YVW	2075100	2075100
3111191361	2048122	2048122	3112117161	2041393	2041393			
3111191371	2048123	2048123	3112117171	2041395	2041395	3112224	20752 pt	20752 pt
3111191381	2048124	2048124	3112117181	2041397	2041397	3112224111	2075211	2075211
3111191391	2048124	2048124	3112117YVW	2041300	2041300	3112224221	2075231	2075231
31111913A1	2048132	2048132				3112224231	2075251	2075251
31111913B1	2048133	2048133	311211A	20415	20415	3112224241	2075261	2075261
31111913C1	2048134	2048134	311211A111	2041511	2041511	3112224261	2075297	2075297
3111191YVW	2048100	2048100	311211A121	2041513	2041513	3112224YVW	2075200 pt	2075200 pt
3111194	20482	20482	311211A131	2041515	2041515			
3111194100	2048200	2048200	311211A141	2041521	2041521	311222W	20750 pt	20750 pt
3111197	20483	20483	311211A151 pt	2041530 pt	2041530 pt	311222WYVW	2075000 pt	2075000 pt
3111197111	2048301	2048301	311211A151 pt	2041530 pt	2041530 pt	311222WYVW	2075002 pt	2075002 pt
3111197121	2048302	2048302	311211A161 pt	2041590 pt	2041581			
3111197YVW	2048300	2048300	311211A161 pt	2041590 pt	2041585	3112231	20741	20741
311119A	20484	20484	311211A161 pt	2041590 pt	2041586	3112231100	2074100	2074100
311119A100	2048400	2048400						
311119D	20485	20485	311211A161 pt	2041590 pt	2041588	3112234	20742	20742
311119D111	2048503	2048503	311211A171 pt	2041596 pt	2041589	3112234100	2074200	2074200
311119D121	2048504	2048504	311211A171 pt	2041596 pt	2041591			
311119DYVW	2048500	2048500	311211AYVW	2041500	2041500	3112237	20743	20743
311119G	20486	20486	311211D pt	20343 pt	20343 pt	3112237100	2074300	2074300
311119G100	2048600	2048600	311211D1 pt	20416	20416			
311119J	20487	20487	311211D111 pt	2034338	2034339 pt	311223A	20744 pt	20744 pt
311119J111	2048705	2048705	311211D111 pt	2041613	2041613	311223A111	2074414	2074414
311119J121	2048706	2048706	311211D121	2041627	2041627	311223A221	2074451	2074451
311119JYVW	2048700	2048700	311211DYVW pt	2034300 pt	2034300 pt	311223A231	2074498	2074498
311119M	20488	20488	311211DYVW pt	2041600	2041600	311223AYVW	2074400 pt	2074400 pt
311119M111	2048811	2048811						
311119M121	2048812	2048812	311211W pt	20340 pt	20340 pt	311223D	20761	20761
311119M131	2048813	2048813	311211W pt	20410	20410	311223D111	2076113	2076113
311119M141	2048816	2048816	311211WYVW pt	2034000 pt	2034000 pt	311223D121	2076133	2076133
311119M151	2048821	2048821	311211WYVW pt	2041000	2041000	311223DYVW	2076100	2076100
311119M161	2048823	2048823	311211WYVW pt	2034002 pt	2034002 pt			
311119M171	2048825	2048825	311211WYVW pt	2041002	2041002	311223G	20762	20762
311119M181	2048831	2048831				311223G111	2076223	2076223
311119M191	2048833	2048833	3112120	20440	20440	311223G121	2076252	2076252
311119MYVW	2048800	2048800	3112120111	2044011	2044011	311223G131	2076257	2076257
311119P	20489 pt	20489 pt	3112120221	2044015	2044015	311223G141	2076262	2076262
311119P111	2048911	2048911	3112120331	2044017	2044017	311223G151	2076263	2076263
311119P121	2048922	2048922	3112120441	2044021	2044021	311223G161	2076264	2076264
311119P131	2048935	2048935	3112120451	2044035	2044035	311223G171	2076265	2076265
311119P141	2048939	2048939	3112120461	2044035	2044035	311223G181	2076268	2076268
311119P151	2048943	2048943 pt	3112120471	2044051	2044051	311223G191	2076273	2076273
311119PYVW	2048900 pt	2048900 pt	3112120471	2044098	2044098	311223GYVW	2076200	2076200
311119T	2048A	2048A	3112120481	2044093	2044093			
311119T111	2048A01	2048A01	3112120YVW	2044000	2044000	311223J	20763 pt	20763 pt
311119T121	2048A03	2048A03	3112120YVW	2044002	2044002	311223J111	2076311	2076311
311119T131	2048A05	2048A05				311223J121	2076351	2076351
311119T141	2048A07	2048A07	3112121	20830	20830	311223J131	2076361	2076361
311119T151	2048A09	2048A09	31121210100	2083000 pt	2083000 pt	311223J141	2076397	2076397
311119T161	2048A11	2048A11	31121210YVW	2083000 pt	2083000 pt	311223JYVW	2076300 pt	2076300 pt
311119T171	2048A12	2048A12	31121210YVW	2083002	2083002			
311119T181	2048A19	2048A19				311223W pt	20740 pt	20740 pt
311119TYVW	2048A00	2048A00	3112211	20461	20461	311223W pt	20760 pt	20760 pt
311119W	20480 pt	20480 pt	3112211111	2046103	2046103	311223WYVW pt	2074000 pt	2074000 pt
311119WYVW	2048000 pt	2048000 pt	3112211121	2046104	2046104	311223WYVW pt	2076000 pt	2076000 pt
311119WYVW	2048002 pt	2048002 pt	3112211131 pt	2046114 pt	2046113	311223WYVW pt	2074002 pt	2074002 pt
3112111	20411	20411	3112211131 pt	2046114 pt	2046118	311223WYVW pt	2076002 pt	2076002 pt
3112111111	2041105	2041105	3112211141	2046118	2046118			
3112111221	2041107	2041107	3112211251	2046123	2046123	3112251 pt	20744 pt	20744 pt
3112111331	2041111	2041111	3112211261	2046125	2046125	3112251 pt	20752 pt	20752 pt
3112111441	2041113	2041113	3112211271	2046125	2046125	3112251 pt	20763 pt	20763 pt
3112111551	2041115	2041115	3112211371	2046129	2046129			
			3112211YVW	2046100	2046100	3112251 pt	20791	20791
						3112251111	2079113	2079113
						3112251221	2079115	2079115
						3112251331	2079142	2079142
						3112251441	2079151	2079151
						3112251551	2079152	2079152
						3112251561	2079153	2079153
						3112251571	2079154	2079154
						3112251581	2079159	2079159

1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published	1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published	1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published
3112251591	2079171	2079171	3113207	20669	20669	3114121	20382	20382
31122515A1	2079183	2079183	3113207111	2066921	2066921	3114121111	2038211	2038211
31122515B1	2079185	2079185	3113207221	2066911	2066911	3114121221	2038213	2038213
31122515C1	2079198	2079198	3113207231	2066971	2066971	3114121331	2038215	2038215
31122515D1	2077313	2077313 pt	3113207241	2066975	2066975	3114121341	2038219	2038219
3112251701	2074499	2074499	3113207251	2066963	2066963	3114121451	2038221	2038221
3112251706	2075299	2075299	3113207360	2066981	2066981	3114121561	2038223	2038223
3112251711	2076391	2076391	3113207371	2066992	2066992	3114121671	2038224	2038224
3112251721	2076394	2076394	3113207381	2066993	2066993	3114121781	2038228	2038228
3112251731	2076395	2076395	3113207391	2066995	2066995	3114121791	2038231	2038231
3112251741	2076396	2076396	3113207YVW	2066900	2066900	31141217A1	2038235	2038235
3112251751	2076398	2076398	311320W	20660	20660	31141217B1	2038237	2038237
3112251YVW pt	2074400 pt	2074400 pt	311320WYVW	2066000	2066000	31141217C1	2038238	2038238
3112251YVW pt	2075200 pt	2075200 pt	311320WYVY	2066002	2066002	31141217D1	2038239	2038239
3112251YVW pt	2076300 pt	2076300 pt	3113301	20642	20642	31141217E1	2038247	2038247
3112251YVW pt	2077300 pt	2077300 pt	3113301000	2064200	2064200	31141217F1 pt	2038250 pt	2038243
3112251YVW pt	2079100	2079100	3113302	54410 pt	54410 pt	31141217G1 pt	2038250 pt	2038249
3112254	20792	20792	3113302000	5441011	5441000 pt	3114121YVW	2038200	2038200
3112254100	2079200	2079200	311330W pt	20640 pt	20640 pt	3114124	20384	20384
311225W pt	20740 pt	20740 pt	311330W pt	20640 pt	20640 pt	3114124111	2038451	2038451
311225W pt	20750 pt	20750 pt	311330W pt	54410 pt	54410 pt	3114124221	2038459	2038459
311225W pt	20760 pt	20760 pt	311330WYVW pt	2064000 pt	2064000 pt	3114124331	2038463	2038463
311225W pt	20770 pt	20770 pt	311330WYVW pt	5441000 pt	5441000 pt	3114124441	2038469	2038469
311225W pt	20790	20790	311330WYVW pt	2064002 pt	2064002 pt	3114124YVW	2038400	2038400
311225WYVW pt	2074000 pt	2074000 pt	311330WYVW pt	5441002 pt	5441000 pt	311412W	20380	20380
311225WYVW pt	2075000 pt	2075000 pt	3113401	20643	20643	311412WYVW	2038000	2038000
311225WYVW pt	2076000 pt	2076000 pt	3113401000	2064300	2064300	311412WYVY	2038002	2038002
311225WYVW pt	2077000 pt	2077000 pt	3113402	54410 pt	54410 pt	3114211	20331	20331
311225WYVW pt	2079000	2079000	3113402000	5441015	5441000 pt	3114211111	2033112	2033112
311225WYVY pt	2074002 pt	2074002 pt	3113404	20648	20648	3114211121	2033113	2033113
311225WYVY pt	2075002 pt	2075002 pt	3113404110	2064811	2064811	3114211131	2033115	2033115
311225WYVY pt	2076002 pt	2076002 pt	3113404320	2064814	2064814	3114211141	2033122	2033122
311225WYVY pt	2077002 pt	2077002 pt	3113404530	2064815	2064815	3114211151	2033124	2033124
311225WYVY pt	2079002	2079002	3113404YVW	2064800	2064800	3114211161	2033128	2033128
3112301	20431	20431	3113407 pt	20649	20649	3114211171	2033132	2033132
3112301111	2043101	2043101	3113407 pt	2099G pt	2099G pt	3114211181	2033134	2033134
3112301121	2043103	2043103	3113407221	2064976	2064976	3114211191	2033136	2033136
3112301231	2043105	2043105	3113407231	2099G95	2099G98 pt	31142111A1	2033138	2033138
3112301241	2043107	2043107	3113407241	2064921	2064921	31142111B1	2033141	2033141
3112301351	2043109	2043109	3113407YVW pt	2064900	2064900	31142111C1	2033157	2033157
3112301361	2043111	2043111	3113407YVW pt	2099G00 pt	2099G00 pt	31142111D1	2033159	2033159
3112301471	2043113	2043113	311340W pt	20640 pt	20640 pt	31142111E1	2033161	2033161
3112301481	2043116	2043116	311340W pt	20990 pt	20990 pt	31142111F1	2033163	2033163
3112301591	2043118	2043118	311340W pt	20640 pt	20640 pt	31142111G1	2033165	2033165
31123015A1	2043119	2043119	311340W pt	20990 pt	20990 pt	31142111H1	2033169	2033169
3112301YVW	2043100	2043100	311340W pt	20640 pt	20640 pt	3114211YVW	2033100	2033100
3112304	20432 pt	20432 pt	311340W pt	20990 pt	20990 pt	3114214	20332	20332
3112304111	2043201	2043201	311340W pt	54410 pt	54410 pt	3114214111	2033203	2033203
3112304121	2043203	2043203	311340WYVW pt	2064000 pt	2064000 pt	3114214121	2033205	2033205
3112304131	2043205	2043205	311340WYVW pt	2099000 pt	2099000 pt	3114214131	2033215	2033215
3112304141	2043207	2043207	311340WYVW pt	5441000 pt	5441000 pt	3114214141	2033235	2033235
3112304151	2043213	2043209 pt	311340WYVW pt	2064002 pt	2064002 pt	3114214151	2033237	2033237
3112304YVW	2043200 pt	2043200 pt	311340WYVY pt	2099002 pt	2099002 pt	3114214161	2033239	2033239
311230W	20430 pt	20430 pt	311340WYVY pt	5441002 pt	5441000 pt	3114214171	2033253	2033253
311230WYVW	2043000 pt	2043000 pt	3114111	20371	20371	3114214181	2033255	2033255
311230WYVY	2043002 pt	2043002 pt	3114111111	2037135	2037135	3114214191	2033274	2033274
3113110	20610	20610	3114111111	2037135	2037135	31142141A1	2033275	2033275
3113110111	2061011	2061011	3114111121	2037141	2037141	31142141B1	2033276	2033276
3113110221	2061065	2061065	3114111131	2037155	2037155	31142141C1	2033291	2033291
3113110231	2061085	2061085	3114111141	2037157	2037157	31142141D1	2033293	2033293
3113110YVW	2061000	2061000	3114111151	2037161	2037161	31142141E1	2033294	2033294
3113110YVY	2061002	2061002	3114111261	2037162	2037162	31142141F1	2033295	2033295
3113120	20620	20620	3114111371	2037165	2037165	31142141G1	2033297	2033297
3113120111	2062009	2062009	3114111481	2037166	2037166	31142141H1	2033298	2033298
3113120221	2062012	2062012	3114111491	2037168	2037168	3114214YVW	2033200	2033200
3113120331	2062014	2062014	31141115A1	2037169	2037169	3114217	20333	20333
3113120441	2062015	2062015	31141116B1	2037170	2037170	3114217111	2033315	2033315
3113120551	2062031	2062031	31141116C1	2037172	2037172	3114217121	2033321	2033321
3113120561	2062035	2062035	31141116D1	2037174	2037174	3114217YVW	2033300	2033300
3113120571	2062041	2062041	31141116E1	2037180	2037180	311421A	20335	20335
3113120581	2062045	2062045	31141116F1	2037183	2037183	311421A111	2033515	2033515
3113120591	2062053	2062053	31141116G1	2037185	2037185	311421A121	2033598	2033598
31131205A1	2062056	2062056	31141116H1	2037186	2037186	311421AYVW	2033500	2033500
31131205B1	2062075	2062075	31141116J1	2037187	2037187	311421D	20336	20336
3113120YVW	2062000	2062000	31141116K1	2037194	2037194	311421D111	2033632	2033631 pt
3113120YVY	2062002	2062002	31141116L1	2037197	2037197	311421D221	2033614	2033614
3113130	20630	20630	31141116M1	2037199	2037199	311421D231	2033615	2033615
3113130111	2063009	2063009	31141116N1	2037200	2037200	311421D241	2033622	2033622
3113130221	2063012	2063012	31141116O1	2037201	2037201	311421D251	2033623	2033623
3113130331	2063013	2063013	31141116P1	2037202	2037202	311421D261	2033651	2033651
3113130441	2063015	2063015	31141116Q1	2037205	2037205	311421D271	2033655	2033655
3113130551	2063033	2063033	31141116R1	2037211	2037211	311421D281	2033667	2033667
3113130561	2063035	2063035	31141116S1	2037213	2037213	311421D291	2033691	2033691
3113130671	2063053 pt	2063051	31141116T1	2037215	2037215	311421D3A1	2033658	2033631 pt
3113130671 pt	2063053 pt	2063055	31141116U1	2037217	2037217	311421D3B1	2033659	2033631 pt
3113130781	2063076	2063076	31141116V1	2037219	2037219	311421D3C1	2033660	2033631 pt
3113130791	2063082	2063082	31141116W1	2037224	2037224	311421DYVW	2033600	2033600
31131308A1	2063084	2063084	31141116X1	2037245	2037245	311421G	20338	20338
31131309B1	2063091	2063091	31141116Y1	2037248	2037248	311421G111	2033811	2033811
3113130YVW	2063000	2063000	31141116Z1	2037249	2037249	311421G121	2033812	2033812
3113130YVY	2063002	2063002	31141116AA1	2037253	2037253	311421G131	2033813	2033813 pt
3113201	20661	20661	31141116AB1	2037255	2037255	311421G141	2033821	2033821
3113201111	2066122	2066122	31141116AC1	2037261	2037261	311421G151	2033825	2033825
3113201221	2066112	2066112	31141116AD1	2037263	2037263	311421G161	2033828	2033813 pt
3113201231	2066132	2066132	31141116AE1	2037269	2037269	311421G171	2033831	2033831
3113201341	2066152	2066152	31141116AF1	2037270	2037270	311421G181	2033841	2033841
3113201YVW	2066100	2066100	31141116AG1	2037272	2037272	311421G191	2033851	2033851
3113204	20662	20662	31141116AH1	20372				

Animal (Except Poultry) Slaughtering

1997

Issued November 1999

EC97M-3116A

1997 Economic Census

Manufacturing

Industry Series



U S C E N S U S B U R E A U

Helping You Make Informed Decisions

U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The staff of the Manufacturing and Construction Division prepared this report. **Judy M. Dodds**, Assistant Chief for Census and Related Programs, was responsible for the overall planning, management, and coordination. **Kenneth Hansen**, Chief, Manufactured Durables Branch, assisted by **Mike Brown**, **Renee Coley**, **Raphael Corrado**, and **Milbren Thomas**, Section Chiefs, **Michael Zampogna**, Former Chief, Manufactured Nondurables Branch, assisted by **Allen Foreman**, **Robert Miller**, **Robert Reinard**, and **Nat Shelton**, Section Chiefs, and **Tom Lee**, **Robert Rosati**, and **Tom Flood**, Special Assistants, performed the planning and implementation. **Stephanie Angel**, **Brian Appert**, **Stanis Batton**, **Carol Beasley**, **Chris Blackburn**, **Larry Blumberg**, **Vera Harris-Bourne**, **Brenda Campbell**, **Suzanne Conard**, **Vance Davis**, **Mary Ellickson**, **Matt Gaines**, **Merry Glascoe**, **Kay Hanks**, **Karen Harshbarger**, **Nancy Higgins**, **James Hinckley**, **Walter Hunter**, **Jim Jamski**, **Evelyn Jordan**, **Robert Lee**, **John Linehan**, **Paul Marck**, **Keith McKenzie**, **Philippe Morris**, **Joanna Nguyen**, **Betty Pannell**, **Joyce Pomeroy**, **Venita Powell**, **Cynthia Ramsey**, **Chris Savage**, **Arona Stovall**, **Sue Sundermann**, **Thanos Theodoropoulos**, **Dora Thomas**, **Ann Truffa**, **Ronanne Vinson**, **Keeley Voor**, **Denneth Wallace**, **Tempie Whittington**, **Lissene Witt**, and **Mike Yamaner** provided primary staff assistance.

Brian Greenberg, Assistant Chief for Research and Methodology Programs, assisted by **Stacey Cole**, Chief, Manufacturing Programs Methodology Branch, and **Robert Struble**, Section Chief, provided the mathematical and statistical techniques as well as the coverage operations. **Jeffrey Dalzell** and **Cathy Ritenour** provided primary staff assistance.

Mendel D. Gayle, Chief, Forms, Publications, and Customer Services Branch, assisted by **Julius Smith Jr.** and **Baruti Taylor**, Section Chiefs, performed overall

coordination of the publication process. **Kim Credito**, **Patrick Duck**, **Chip Murph**, **Wanda Sledd**, and **Veronica White** provided primary staff assistance.

The Economic Planning and Coordination Division, **Lawrence A. Blum**, Assistant Chief for Collection Activities and **Shirin A. Ahmed**, Assistant Chief for Post-Collection Processing, assisted by **Dennis Shoemaker**, Chief, Post-Collection Census Processing Branch, **Brandy Yarbrough**, Section Chief, **Sheila Proudfoot**, **Richard Williamson**, **Andrew W. Hait**, and **Jennifer E. Lins**, was responsible for developing the systems and procedures for data collection, editing, review, correction and dissemination

The staff of the National Processing Center, **Judith N. Petty**, Chief, performed mailout preparation and receipt operations, clerical and analytical review activities, data keying, and geocoding review.

The Geography Division staff developed geographic coding procedures and associated computer programs.

The Economic Statistical Methods and Programming Division, **Charles P. Pautler Jr.**, Chief, developed and coordinated the computer processing systems. **Martin S. Harahush**, Assistant Chief for Quinquennial Programs, assisted by **Barbara Lambert** and **Christina Arledge** were responsible for design and implementation of the computer systems. **Gary T. Sheridan**, Chief, Manufacturing and Construction Branch, **Lori A. Guido** and **Roy A. Smith**, Section Chiefs, supervised the preparation of the computer programs.

Computer Services Division, **Debra Williams**, Chief, performed the computer processing.

The staff of the Administrative and Customer Services Division, **Walter C. Odom**, Chief, performed planning, design, composition, editorial review, and printing planning and procurement for publications, Internet products, and report forms. **Cynthia G. Brooks** provided publication coordination and editing.

Animal (Except Poultry) Slaughtering

1997

Issued November 1999

EC97M-3116A

1997 Economic Census

Manufacturing

Industry Series



U.S. Department of Commerce

William M. Daley,

Secretary

Robert L. Mallett,

Deputy Secretary

Economics

and Statistics

Administration

Robert J. Shapiro,

Under Secretary for

Economic Affairs

U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Kenneth Prewitt,

Director



**Economics
and Statistics
Administration**

Robert J. Shapiro,
Under Secretary
for Economic Affairs



U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Kenneth Prewitt,
Director

William G. Barron,
Deputy Director

Paula J. Schneider,
Principal Associate Director
for Programs

Frederick T. Knickerbocker,
Associate Director
for Economic Programs

Thomas L. Mesenbourg,
Assistant Director
for Economic Programs

William G. Bostic Jr.,
Chief, Manufacturing
and Construction Division

CONTENTS

Introduction to the Economic Census	1
Manufacturing	5

TABLES

1. Industry Statistics on NAICS Basis With Distribution Among 1987 SIC-Based Industries: 1997	7
2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1997	7
3. Detailed Statistics by Industry: 1997	8
4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size: 1997.....	9
5. Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1997	9
6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992.....	10
6b. Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992 .	13
7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1997 and 1992.....	15

APPENDIXES

A. Explanation of Terms	A-1
B. NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions	B-1
C. Coverage and Methodology.....	C-1
D. Geographic Notes	--
E. Metropolitan Areas	--
F. Footnotes for Products Statistics and Materials Consumed by Kind	F-1
G. Comparability of Product Classes and Product Codes: 1997 to 1992.....	G-1

-- Not applicable for this report.

Introduction to the Economic Census

PURPOSES AND USES OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUS

The economic census is the major source of facts about the structure and functioning of the Nation's economy. It provides essential information for government, business, industry, and the general public. Title 13 of the United States Code (Sections 131, 191, and 224) directs the Census Bureau to take the economic census every 5 years, covering years ending in 2 and 7.

The economic census furnishes an important part of the framework for such composite measures as the gross domestic product estimates, input/output measures, production and price indexes, and other statistical series that measure short-term changes in economic conditions. Specific uses of economic census data include the following:

- Policymaking agencies of the Federal Government use the data to monitor economic activity and assess the effectiveness of policies.
- State and local governments use the data to assess business activities and tax bases within their jurisdictions and to develop programs to attract business.
- Trade associations study trends in their own and competing industries, which allows them to keep their members informed of market changes.
- Individual businesses use the data to locate potential markets and to analyze their own production and sales performance relative to industry or area averages.

ALL-NEW INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATIONS

Data from the 1997 Economic Census are published primarily on the basis of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), unlike earlier censuses, which were published according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS is in the process of being adopted in the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Most economic census reports cover one of the following NAICS sectors:

21	Mining
22	Utilities
23	Construction
31-33	Manufacturing
42	Wholesale Trade
44-45	Retail Trade
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing
51	Information

52	Finance and Insurance
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises
56	Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services
61	Educational Services
62	Health Care and Social Assistance
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation
72	Accommodation and Foodservices
81	Other Services (except Public Administration)

(Not listed above are the Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting sector (NAICS 11), partially covered by the census of agriculture conducted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the Public Administration sector (NAICS 92), covered by the census of governments conducted by the Census Bureau.)

The 20 NAICS sectors are subdivided into 96 subsectors (three-digit codes), 313 industry groups (four-digit codes), and, as implemented in the United States, 1170 industries (five- and six-digit codes).

RELATIONSHIP TO SIC

While many of the individual NAICS industries correspond directly to industries as defined under the SIC system, most of the higher level groupings do not. Particular care should be taken in comparing data for retail trade, wholesale trade, and manufacturing, which are sector titles used in both NAICS and SIC, but cover somewhat different groups of industries. The industry definitions discuss the relationships between NAICS and SIC industries. Where changes are significant, it will not be possible to construct time series that include data for points both before and after 1997.

For 1997, data for auxiliary establishments (those functioning primarily to manage, service, or support the activities of their company's operating establishments, such as a central administrative office or warehouse) will not be included in the sector-specific reports. These data will be published separately.

GEOGRAPHIC AREA CODING

Accurate and complete information on the physical location of each establishment is required to tabulate the census data for the states, metropolitan areas (MAs), counties, parishes, and corporate municipalities including cities, towns, villages, and boroughs. Respondents were

required to report their physical location (street address, municipality, county, and state) if it differed from their mailing address. For establishments not surveyed by mail (and those single-establishment companies that did not provide acceptable information on physical location), location information from Internal Revenue Service tax forms is used as a basis for coding.

BASIS OF REPORTING

The economic census is conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each store, factory, shop, or other location. Each establishment is assigned a separate industry classification based on its primary activity and not that of its parent company.

DOLLAR VALUES

All dollar values presented are expressed in current dollars; i.e., 1997 data are expressed in 1997 dollars, and 1992 data, in 1992 dollars. Consequently, when making comparisons with prior years, users of the data should consider the changes in prices that have occurred.

All dollar values are shown in thousands of dollars.

AVAILABILITY OF ADDITIONAL DATA

Reports in Print and Electronic Media

All results of the 1997 Economic Census are available on the Census Bureau Internet site (www.census.gov) and on compact discs (CD-ROM) for sale by the Census Bureau. Unlike previous censuses, only selected highlights are published in printed reports. For more information, including a description of electronic and printed reports being issued, see the Internet site, or write to U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-8300, or call Customer Services at 301-457-4100.

Special Tabulations

Special tabulations of data collected in the 1997 Economic Census may be obtained, depending on availability of time and personnel, in electronic or tabular form. The data will be summaries subject to the same rules prohibiting disclosure of confidential information (including name, address, kind of business, or other data for individual business establishments or companies) that govern the regular publications.

Special tabulations are prepared on a cost basis. A request for a cost estimate, as well as exact specifications on the type and format of the data to be provided, should be directed to the Chief of the division named below, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-8300. To discuss a special tabulation before submitting specifications, call the appropriate division:

Manufacturing and Construction Division 301-457-4673
Service Sector Statistics Division 301-457-2668

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The economic census has been taken as an integrated program at 5-year intervals since 1967 and before that for 1954, 1958, and 1963. Prior to that time, individual components of the economic census were taken separately at varying intervals.

The economic census traces its beginnings to the 1810 Decennial Census, when questions on manufacturing were included with those for population. Coverage of economic activities was expanded for the 1840 Decennial Census and subsequent censuses to include mining and some commercial activities. The 1905 Manufactures Census was the first time a census was taken apart from the regular decennial population census. Censuses covering retail and wholesale trade and construction industries were added in 1930, as were some covering service trades in 1933. Censuses of construction, manufacturing, and the other business service censuses were suspended during World War II.

The 1954 Economic Census was the first census to be fully integrated: providing comparable census data across economic sectors, using consistent time periods, concepts, definitions, classifications, and reporting units. It was the first census to be taken by mail, using lists of firms provided by the administrative records of other Federal agencies. Since 1963, administrative records also have been used to provide basic statistics for very small firms, reducing or eliminating the need to send them census questionnaires.

The range of industries covered in the economic censuses expanded between 1967 and 1992. The census of construction industries began on a regular basis in 1967, and the scope of service industries, introduced in 1933, was broadened in 1967, 1977, and 1987. While a few transportation industries were covered as early as 1963, it was not until 1992 that the census broadened to include all of transportation, communications, and utilities. Also new for 1992 was coverage of financial, insurance, and real estate industries. With these additions, the economic census and the separate census of governments and census of agriculture collectively covered roughly 98 percent of all economic activity.

Printed statistical reports from the 1992 and earlier censuses provide historical figures for the study of long-term time series and are available in some large libraries. All of the census reports printed since 1967 are still available for sale on microfiche from the Census Bureau. CD-ROMs issued from the 1987 and 1992 Economic Censuses contain databases including nearly all data published in print, plus additional statistics, such as ZIP Code statistics, published only on CD-ROM.

SOURCES FOR MORE INFORMATION

More information about the scope, coverage, classification system, data items, and publications for each of the economic censuses and related surveys is published in the *Guide to the 1997 Economic Census and Related Statistics* at www.census.gov/econguide. More information on the methodology, procedures, and history of the censuses will be published in the *History of the 1997 Economic Census* at www.census.gov/econ/www/history.html.

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

The following abbreviations and symbols are used with the 1997 Economic Census data:

A	Standard error of 100 percent or more.
D	Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual companies; data are included in higher level totals.
F	Exceeds 100 percent because data include establishments with payroll exceeding revenue.
N	Not available or not comparable.
Q	Revenue not collected at this level of detail for multiestablishment firms.
S	Withheld because estimates did not meet publication standards.

V	Represents less than 50 vehicles or .05 percent.
X	Not applicable.
Y	Disclosure withheld because of insufficient coverage of merchandise lines.
Z	Less than half the unit shown.
a	0 to 19 employees.
b	20 to 99 employees.
c	100 to 249 employees.
e	250 to 499 employees.
f	500 to 999 employees.
g	1,000 to 2,499 employees.
h	2,500 to 4,999 employees.
i	5,000 to 9,999 employees.
j	10,000 to 24,999 employees.
k	25,000 to 49,999 employees.
l	50,000 to 99,999 employees.
m	100,000 employees or more.
p	10 to 19 percent estimated.
q	20 to 29 percent estimated.
r	Revised.
s	Sampling error exceeds 40 percent.
nec	Not elsewhere classified.
nsk	Not specified by kind.
–	Represents zero (page image/print only).
(CC)	Consolidated city.
(IC)	Independent city.

This page is intentionally blank.

Manufacturing

SCOPE

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing covers all manufacturing establishments with one or more paid employees. Manufacturing is defined as the mechanical, physical, or chemical transformation of materials or substances into new products. The assembly of components into new products is also considered manufacturing, except when it is appropriately classified as construction.

Establishments in the manufacturing sector are often described as plants, factories, or mills and typically use power-driven machines and materials-handling equipment. Also included in the manufacturing sector are some establishments that make products by hand, like custom tailors and the makers of custom draperies. While manufacturers typically do not sell to the public, some establishments like bakeries and candy stores that make products on the premises may be included.

While logging and publishing are no longer in the scope of manufacturing, data for these industries are included in the manufacturing industry reports, but are not included in the manufacturing state, summary, and other reports.

GENERAL

This report, from the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, is one of a series of 480 industry reports and 51 geographic area reports, each of which provides statistics for individual industries or states, respectively. Seven of the industry reports are for industries no longer in the manufacturing sector but are included with manufacturing for the 1997 census year. Also included for this sector are General, Product, and Materials Consumed Summary reports, a special report on Concentration Ratios in Manufacturing, and data files on Location of Manufacturing Plants.

Each industry report presents data for a six-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) industry. A description of the particular NAICS industry may be found in Appendix B. These reports include such statistics as number of establishments, employment, payroll, value added by manufacture, cost of materials consumed, value of shipments, capital expenditures, etc. Explanations of these and other terms may be found in Appendix A. The industry reports also include data for states with 100 employees or more in the industry.

State reports, which include the District of Columbia, present similar statistics at the “all manufacturing” level for each state and its metropolitan areas (MAs) with 250

employees or more, and for counties, consolidated cities, and places with 500 employees or more. The state reports also include six-digit NAICS level data for industries with 100 employees or more in the state.

The General Summary report contains industry and geographic area statistics summarized in one report. It includes higher levels of aggregation than the industry and state reports, as well as revisions to the data made after the release of the industry and state reports.

The Products and Materials Consumed reports summarize the products and materials data published in the industry reports. The Product Summary report also includes data from the Current Industrial Reports (CIR) and a special table with data for products that are primary to more than one industry, which are not in the industry reports.

The Concentration Ratios report publishes data on the percentage of value of shipments accounted for by the 4-, 8-, 20-, and 50-largest companies for each manufacturing industry. Also shown in this report are Hirschmann-Herfindahl Indexes for each industry.

The Location of Manufacturing data files contain statistics on the number of establishments for the three- and six-digit NAICS industry by state, county, place, and ZIP Code by employment-size of the establishment.

GEOGRAPHIC AREAS COVERED

Statistics at the six-digit NAICS industry level are shown for states and the District of Columbia in both the state and industry reports for cells with 100 employees or more.

The state reports also include data at the “all manufacturing” level for a variety of geographies that meet the employment criteria.

Data are available for the metropolitan areas (MAs) with 250 employees or more. The term MA is a general term used to encompass all of the specifically defined metropolitan areas. A consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) is made up of two or more contiguous primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSAs) with a combined population of at least 1 million. A PMSA is a subdivision of a CMSA that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links separate from the ties to other portions of the CMSA. A metropolitan statistical area (MSA) is an integrated economic and social unit with a population of at least 50,000. An MA is made up of one or more counties meeting standards of metropolitan character. In New England, cities and towns, rather than counties, are the

component geographic units. Determination of the MAs was made by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) as of June 30, 1997. The population estimates were from the 1990 Census of Population or a subsequent special census. When applicable, the make-up of an MA is included in Appendix E. Changes to geographical boundaries are noted in Appendix D.

The state reports include data for counties with 500 employees or more. These are the primary divisions of states, except in Louisiana where they are called parishes and in Alaska where they are called boroughs and census areas. Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia have one or more places that are independent of county organizations. These places are treated as counties and places. The counties and places are defined as of January 1, 1997.

The state reports include data for places with 500 employees or more. Places are typically cities, towns, and villages. They may be incorporated municipalities, semi-independent municipalities, special economic urban areas (SEUAs), or other place equivalents.

The state reports also include data for consolidated cities with 500 employees or more. Consolidated cities are made up of separately incorporated municipalities.

COMPARABILITY OF THE 1992 AND 1997 CENSUSES

The adoption of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) has had a major impact on the comparability of data between the 1992 and 1997 censuses. Approximately half of the industries in the manufacturing sector of NAICS do not have comparable industries in the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system that was used in the past. If industries are not comparable between the two censuses, historic data are not shown. When applicable, Appendix G shows the product class and product comparability between the two systems.

While most of the change affecting the manufacturing sector was change within the sector, some industries left manufacturing and others came into manufacturing. Prominent among those leaving manufacturing are logging and portions of publishing. Prominent among the industries coming into the manufacturing sector are bakeries, candy stores where candy is made on the premises, custom tailors, makers of custom draperies, and tire retreading. Data for the industries coming into manufacturing as well as those leaving manufacturing are included in the manufacturing industry report series for 1997. However, the state and summary reports only include data for industries in the NAICS definition of manufacturing.

Another change resulting from the conversion to NAICS is that data for central administrative offices (CAOs) associated with manufacturing are not included along side the manufacturing data. This change affects data in the state reports and the general summary.

DISCLOSURE

In accordance with Federal law governing census reports (Title 13 of the United States Code), no data are published that would disclose the operations of an individual establishment or company. However, the number of establishments classified in a specific industry or geography is not considered a disclosure, and may be released even when other information is withheld.

The disclosure analysis for the industry statistics files is based on the total value of shipments. When the total value of shipments cannot be shown without disclosing information for individual companies, the complete line is suppressed except for capital expenditures. However, the suppressed data are included in higher-level totals. A separate disclosure analysis is performed for capital expenditures that can be suppressed even though value of shipments data are published.

AVAILABILITY OF MORE FREQUENT ECONOMIC DATA

The Census Bureau conducts the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) in each of the 4 years between the economic censuses. The ASM is a probability-based sample of approximately 58,000 establishments and collects many of the same industry statistics (including employment, payroll, value of shipments, etc.) as the economic census. However, there are selected statistics not included in the ASM. Among these are the number of companies and establishments, detailed product and materials data, and substate geographic data.

In addition to the ASM, the Census Bureau conducts a Current Industrial Reports (CIR) program. The CIR publishes detailed product statistics for selected manufacturing industries at the U.S. level annually and, in some cases, monthly and/or quarterly. For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, the annual CIR data are included in the Product Summary report.

The Census Bureau also conducts the monthly Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories, and Orders (M3) program, which publishes detailed statistics for manufacturing industries at the U.S. level.

Table 1. Industry Statistics on NAICS Basis With Distribution Among 1987 SIC-Based Industries: 1997

[NAICS codes appear in bold type. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS or SIC code	Industry	Com-panies ¹	All estab-lish-ments ²	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expendi-tures (\$1,000)
				Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311611	Animal (except poultry) slaughtering	1 308	1 393	142 374	3 245 844	121 469	266 665	2 521 706	8 524 918	45 996 333	54 501 553	536 552
201100	Meat packing plants	N	1 383	142 252	3 243 497	121 373	266 452	2 520 031	8 517 107	45 987 748	54 484 916	536 238
204820	Prepared feeds, n.e.c. (pt)	N	10	122	2 347	96	213	1 675	7 811	8 585	16 637	314

¹For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.
²Includes establishments with payroll at any time during the year.

Table 2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1997

[States that are disclosures or with less than 100 employees are not shown. For explanation of terms, see appendixes. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Industry and geographic area	E ¹	All establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expendi-tures (\$1,000)
		Total	With 20 em-ploy-ees or more	Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311611, ANIMAL (EXCEPT POULTRY) SLAUGHTERING												
United States	-	1 393	386	142 374	3 245 844	121 469	266 665	2 521 706	8 524 918	45 996 333	54 501 553	536 552
Alabama	1	23	4	394	7 815	289	456	4 212	17 817	57 368	75 079	1 065
California	4	77	27	4 300	103 370	3 576	6 892	75 768	306 501	1 265 265	1 571 460	11 650
Colorado	1	37	13	5 999	127 091	5 282	12 297	102 288	416 500	2 430 569	2 858 277	24 579
Florida	4	31	8	503	10 896	330	596	5 606	22 795	76 758	99 989	1 149
Georgia	3	39	9	1 206	26 659	1 073	2 211	20 589	68 546	256 217	324 730	3 700
Idaho	2	15	4	1 121	19 811	973	1 791	16 406	35 021	546 949	575 786	9 454
Illinois	-	85	35	8 663	225 505	7 522	16 906	183 331	491 683	2 295 070	2 794 641	15 741
Indiana	-	32	10	3 471	59 146	3 071	6 521	47 661	116 839	865 348	977 438	4 342
Iowa	-	60	25	16 163	351 798	14 052	31 392	288 117	811 277	4 452 415	5 290 581	58 824
Kansas	-	39	10	14 116	327 091	12 570	29 642	275 136	658 162	6 401 765	7 044 185	52 074
Kentucky	2	23	7	2 325	56 914	1 668	3 695	35 318	101 662	450 969	549 422	5 749
Michigan	-	42	13	2 725	64 289	2 372	5 013	52 967	368 825	899 149	1 265 669	13 610
Minnesota	-	32	12	5 462	165 269	4 056	8 282	96 800	782 937	1 935 932	2 719 531	34 677
Nebraska	-	55	25	18 461	415 242	16 376	37 881	349 910	1 413 569	7 293 251	8 689 517	54 957
New York	6	37	4	410	8 513	343	644	6 510	26 228	75 005	101 281	1 204
North Dakota	8	13	5	482	9 873	405	843	7 754	24 575	150 385	174 934	1 313
Ohio	1	49	10	1 037	25 528	906	1 740	21 058	84 501	230 958	315 345	2 468
Oregon	1	23	4	378	8 913	330	602	7 055	16 947	85 572	102 925	715
Pennsylvania	-	56	23	4 923	148 478	3 576	7 458	92 119	282 092	1 464 400	1 750 503	32 140
South Carolina	1	24	7	1 904	32 657	1 713	3 070	23 230	61 133	146 450	208 992	3 510
Tennessee	2	25	6	1 340	26 951	1 014	1 717	15 848	145 837	237 044	380 914	5 228
Texas	-	102	30	14 055	298 860	12 321	29 268	242 379	794 135	5 250 447	6 046 518	59 406
Washington	-	25	9	2 464	51 354	2 168	4 685	43 190	163 279	1 052 151	1 211 485	12 620
Wisconsin	4	60	19	4 728	106 122	3 923	8 239	84 686	411 180	1 639 575	2 042 612	13 516

* Hawaii has no incorporated places in the sense of functioning governmental units; however, in agreement with Hawaiian law, the Bureau of the Census reports data for census designated places (CDPs) which have been designated as place equivalents. Those CDPs, only for the state of Hawaii, with 2,500 or more population are recognized.

¹Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of the figures shown: 1-10 to 19 percent; 2-20 to 29 percent; 3-30 to 39 percent; 4-40 to 49 percent; 5-50 to 59 percent; 6-60 to 69 percent; 7-70 to 79 percent; 8-80 to 89 percent; 9-90 percent or more.

Table 3. Detailed Statistics by Industry: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	Value	Item	Value
311611, ANIMAL (EXCEPT POULTRY) SLAUGHTERING		311611, ANIMAL (EXCEPT POULTRY) SLAUGHTERING—Con.	
Companies ¹	number.. 1 308	Value added	\$1,000.. 8 524 918
All establishments	number.. 1 393	Total inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 1 269 289
Establishments with 1 to 19 employees	number.. 1 007	Finished goods inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 924 032
Establishments with 20 to 99 employees	number.. 220	Work-in-process inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 97 725
Establishments with 100 employees or more	number.. 166	Materials and supplies inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 247 532
All employees	number.. 142 374	Total inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 1 257 655
Total compensation ²	\$1,000.. 3 956 343	Finished goods inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 933 303
Annual payroll	\$1,000.. 3 245 844	Work-in-process inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 108 152
Total fringe benefits	\$1,000.. 710 499	Materials and supplies inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 216 200
Production workers, average for year	number.. 121 469	Gross book value of total assets at beginning of year	\$1,000.. 5 303 376
Production workers on March 12	number.. 120 257	Total capital expenditures (new and used)	\$1,000.. 536 552
Production workers on May 12	number.. 121 080	Capital expenditures for buildings and other structures (new and used)	\$1,000.. 124 443
Production workers on August 12	number.. 121 151	Capital expenditures for machinery and equipment (new and used)	\$1,000.. 412 109
Production workers on November 12	number.. 123 388	Total retirements ²	\$1,000.. 101 630
Production-worker hours	1,000.. 266 665	Gross book value of total assets at end of year	\$1,000.. 5 738 298
Production-worker wages	1,000.. 2 521 706	Total depreciation during year ²	\$1,000.. 339 989
Total cost of materials	\$1,000.. 45 996 333	Total rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 477 757
Cost of materials, parts, containers, etc., consumed	\$1,000.. 43 042 782	Buildings and other structures rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 45 358
Cost of resales	\$1,000.. 2 519 308	Machinery and equipment rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 432 399
Cost of fuels	\$1,000.. 124 985	Cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and other structures ³	\$1,000.. 19 475
Cost of purchased electricity	\$1,000.. 212 764	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 89
Cost of contract work	\$1,000.. 96 494	Cost of purchased services for the repair of machinery and equipment ³	\$1,000.. 168 776
Quantity of electricity purchased for heat and power	1,000 kWh.. 4 751 145	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 89
Quantity of electricity generated less sold for heat and power	1,000 kWh.. D	Cost of purchased communications services ³	\$1,000.. 13 113
Total value of shipments	\$1,000.. 54 501 553	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 89
Primary products value of shipments	\$1,000.. 50 339 153	Cost of purchased legal services ³	\$1,000.. 13 965
Secondary products value of shipments	\$1,000.. 1 875 460	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 89
Total miscellaneous receipts	\$1,000.. 2 286 940	Cost of purchased accounting and bookkeeping services ³	\$1,000.. 10 336
Value of resales	\$1,000.. 2 238 477	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 89
Contract receipts	\$1,000.. 43 655	Cost of purchased advertising services ³	\$1,000.. 38 303
Other miscellaneous receipts	\$1,000.. 4 808	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 89
Primary products specialization ratio	percent.. 96	Cost of purchased software and other data processing services ³	\$1,000.. 6 562
Value of primary products shipments made in all industries	\$1,000.. 50 781 384	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 89
Value of primary products shipments made in this industry	\$1,000.. 50 339 153	Cost of purchased refuse removal (including hazardous waste) services ³	\$1,000.. 18 654
Value of primary products shipments made in other industries	\$1,000.. 442 231	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 89
Coverage ratio	percent.. 99		

¹For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

²These items are collected in the ASM and estimated for the remaining establishments; therefore, the levels of estimation are higher than for other items in the table.

³Based on ASM sample data.

⁴A response coverage ratio is derived for this item by calculating the ratio of the weighted employment (establishment data multiplied by sample weight) for those ASM establishments that reported to the weighted total employment for all ASM establishments classified in this industry.

Note: The amounts shown for purchased services reflect only those services that establishments purchase from other companies.

Table 4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Employment size class	E ¹	All establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)
		Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311611, ANIMAL (EXCEPT POULTRY) SLAUGHTERING												
All establishments	-	1 393	386	142 374	3 245 844	121 469	266 665	2 521 706	8 524 918	45 996 333	54 501 553	536 552
Establishments with 1 to 4 employees	9	507	-	1 097	24 430	993	1 753	19 119	45 334	162 212	207 616	3 598
Establishments with 5 to 9 employees	9	275	-	1 812	25 064	1 526	1 974	19 539	64 695	258 446	323 176	3 573
Establishments with 10 to 19 employees	7	225	-	3 081	51 634	2 636	3 914	38 079	110 237	439 295	549 903	7 118
Establishments with 20 to 49 employees	4	141	141	4 509	91 942	3 647	6 571	65 560	232 521	874 337	1 108 103	9 517
Establishments with 50 to 99 employees	2	79	79	5 815	129 134	4 777	9 084	91 568	369 226	1 276 579	1 650 373	15 582
Establishments with 100 to 249 employees	2	64	64	9 833	233 283	8 059	16 567	167 079	729 319	3 413 121	4 132 756	51 796
Establishments with 250 to 499 employees	1	33	33	11 653	251 548	9 695	20 400	187 267	1 073 261	3 847 693	4 922 406	34 286
Establishments with 500 to 999 employees	2	21	21	15 273	348 363	12 584	26 678	258 149	863 109	4 250 682	5 125 126	59 766
Establishments with 1,000 to 2,499 employees	-	39	39	61 833	1 490 410	52 942	125 448	1 166 944	4 706 015	20 202 296	24 892 119	238 278
Establishments with 2,500 employees or more	-	9	9	27 468	600 036	24 610	54 276	508 402	331 201	11 271 672	11 589 975	113 038
Administrative records ²	9	839	-	5 031	68 026	4 360	5 355	53 287	180 389	725 694	906 041	10 138

¹Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of the figures shown: 1-10 to 19 percent; 2-20 to 29 percent; 3-30 to 39 percent; 4-40 to 49 percent; 5-50 to 59 percent; 6-60 to 69 percent; 7-70 to 79 percent; 8-80 to 89 percent; 9-90 percent or more.

²Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. Data are also included in respective size classes shown.

Table 5. Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS industry or product class code	Industry or primary product class	All establishments	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)
			Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311611	Animal (except poultry) slaughtering	1 393	142 374	3 245 844	121 469	266 665	2 521 706	8 524 918	45 996 333	54 501 553	536 552
3116111	Fresh and frozen beef, not canned or made into sausage, made from animals slaughtered in this plant	228	71 070	1 638 799	61 612	141 090	1 328 163	4 174 303	29 220 940	33 347 662	274 292
3116114	Fresh and frozen veal, not canned or made into sausage, made from animals slaughtered in this plant	17	1 237	31 697	959	2 079	21 516	80 886	309 634	389 818	2 977
3116117	Fresh and frozen lamb and mutton, not canned or made into sausage, made from animals slaughtered in this plant	10	844	16 739	628	1 364	12 550	54 822	350 707	408 246	3 421
311611A	Fresh and frozen pork, not canned or made into sausage, made from animals slaughtered in this plant	83	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
311611G	Pork, processed or cured (not canned or made into sausage), made from animals slaughtered in this plant	11	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
311611J	Sausages and similar products (not canned), made from animals slaughtered in this plant	53	6 357	167 190	4 897	10 753	105 375	685 364	1 142 409	1 836 543	26 640
311611P	Hides, skins, and pelts	12	473	11 428	364	733	7 753	51 760	123 152	171 555	2 673
311611T	Miscellaneous byproducts of meat packing plants	23	2 212	40 977	1 881	3 583	29 142	149 055	180 204	334 828	4 473

Table 6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992

[Includes quantity and value of products of this industry produced by (1) establishments classified in this industry (primary) and (2) establishments classified in other industries (secondary). Transfers of products of this industry from one establishment of a company to another establishment of the same company (interplant transfers) are also included. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product code	Product	1997				1992			
		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments	
				Quantity	Value (\$1,000)			Quantity	Value (\$1,000)
311611	Animal slaughtering products, except poultry	N	X	X	50 781 384	N	X	X	N
3116111	Fresh and frozen beef, not canned or made into sausage, made from animals slaughtered in this plant	N	X	X	28 209 408	N	X	X	26 943 303
31161111	Fresh and frozen whole carcass and half carcass beef, not canned or made into sausage, made from animals slaughtered in this plant	N	X	X	6 733 960	N	X	X	N
311611111	Fresh and frozen whole carcass and half carcass beef, not canned or made into sausage, made from animals slaughtered in this plant mil lb.	77	X	S	6 733 960	82	X	P5 662.5	5 669 169
31161112	Fresh and frozen primal cuts, not canned or made into sausage, made from animals slaughtered in this plant	N	X	X	1 127 657	N	X	X	N
3116111221	Fresh and frozen primal cuts, not canned or made into sausage, made from animals slaughtered in this plant mil lb.	41	X	S	1 127 657	42	X	769.8	1 260 574
31161113	Fresh and frozen subprimal and fabricated cuts packaged in plastics (boxed beef), not canned or made into sausage, made from animals slaughtered in this plant	N	X	X	15 465 082	N	X	X	N
3116111331	Fresh and frozen subprimal and fabricated cuts packaged in plastics (boxed beef), not canned or made into sausage, made from animals slaughtered in this plant mil lb.	74	X	P10 398.2	15 465 082	53	X	P9 385.5	15 298 298
31161114	Other fresh and frozen subprimal and fabricated cuts, not canned or made into sausage, made from animals slaughtered in this plant	N	X	X	155 518	N	X	X	N
3116111441	Other fresh and frozen subprimal and fabricated cuts, not canned or made into sausage, made from animals slaughtered in this plant mil lb.	23	X	89.7	155 518	21	X	P150.0	168 894
31161115	Fresh and frozen boneless beef, including hamburger, not canned or made into sausage, made from animals slaughtered in this plant	N	X	X	3 271 892	N	X	X	N
3116111551	Fresh and frozen boneless beef, including hamburger, not canned or made into sausage, made from animals slaughtered in this plant mil lb.	101	X	P3 084.4	3 271 892	78	X	2 967.8	3 263 275
31161116	Other fresh and frozen edible beef, including corned beef, not canned or made into sausage, made from animals slaughtered in this plant	N	X	X	1 108 291	N	X	X	N
3116111661	Fresh and frozen variety meats (edible organs), not canned or made into sausage, made from animals slaughtered in this plant mil lb.	40	X	1 432.3	950 700	48	X	1 413.5	755 922
3116111671	Other fresh and frozen edible beef, including corned beef, not canned or made into sausage, made from animals slaughtered in this plant mil lb.	18	X	108.4	157 591	12	X	P109.3	80 940
3116111Y	Beef, not canned or made into sausage, nsk	N	X	X	347 008	N	X	X	N
3116111YWV	Beef, not canned or made into sausage, nsk	N	X	X	347 008	N	X	X	446 231
3116114	Fresh and frozen veal, not canned or made into sausage, made from animals slaughtered in this plant	N	X	X	355 320	N	X	X	283 048
31161141	Fresh and frozen veal, not canned or made into sausage, made from animals slaughtered in this plant	N	X	X	347 848	N	X	X	N
3116114111	Fresh and frozen whole carcass and half carcass veal, not canned or made into sausage, made from animals slaughtered in this plant mil lb.	16	X	71.9	116 435	13	X	P27.9	47 486
3116114121	Fresh and frozen primal, subprimal, and fabricated cuts, and boneless veal, not canned or made into sausage, made from animals slaughtered in this plant mil lb.	22	X	116.1	217 631	13	X	P118.8	222 622
3116114131	Other fresh and frozen edible veal, including edible organs, not canned or made into sausage, made from animals slaughtered in this plant mil lb.	11	X	S	13 782	4	X	4.6	7 855
3116114Y	Veal, not canned or made into sausage, nsk	N	X	X	7 472	N	X	X	N
3116114YWV	Veal, not canned or made into sausage, nsk	N	X	X	7 472	N	X	X	5 085

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992—Con.

[Includes quantity and value of products of this industry produced by (1) establishments classified in this industry (primary) and (2) establishments classified in other industries (secondary). Transfers of products of this industry from one establishment of a company to another establishment of the same company (interplant transfers) are also included. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product code	Product	1997				1992			
		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments	
				Quantity	Value (\$1,000)			Quantity	Value (\$1,000)
311611	Animal slaughtering products, except poultry—Con.								
3116117	Fresh and frozen lamb and mutton, not canned or made into sausage, made from animals slaughtered in this plant	N	X	X	375 768	N	X	X	335 009
31161171	Fresh and frozen lamb and mutton, not canned or made into sausage, made from animals slaughtered in this plant	N	X	X	373 024	N	X	X	N
3116117111	Fresh and frozen whole carcass and half carcass lamb and mutton, not canned or made into sausage, made from animals slaughtered in this plant	15	X	S	233 245	14	X	210.7	214 711
3116117121	Fresh and frozen primal cuts and all other edible lamb and mutton, not canned or made into sausage, made from animals slaughtered in this plant	14	X	S	65.3 139 779	8	X	72.8	116 952
3116117Y	Lamb and mutton, not canned or made into sausage, nsk	N	X	X	2 744	N	X	X	N
3116117YVW	Lamb and mutton, not canned or made into sausage, nsk	N	X	X	2 744	N	X	X	3 346
311611A	Fresh and frozen pork, not canned or made into sausage, made from animals slaughtered in this plant	N	X	X	11 811 765	N	X	X	9 647 669
311611A1	Fresh and frozen pork, not canned or made into sausage, made from animals slaughtered in this plant	N	X	X	11 782 659	N	X	X	N
311611A111	Fresh and frozen whole carcass and half carcass pork, not canned or made into sausage, made from animals slaughtered in this plant	35	X	S	1 425.5 1 275 775	27	X	917.8	643 782
311611A121	Fresh and frozen primal and fabricated cuts (including trimmings), not canned or made into sausage, made from animals slaughtered in this plant	86	X	S	10 249 430	73	X	10 742.5	8 791 795
311611A131	Fresh and frozen variety meats (edible organs), not canned or made into sausage, made from animals slaughtered in this plant	30	X	S	257 454	36	X	517.2	184 529
311611AY	Pork, not canned or made into sausage, nsk	N	X	X	29 106	N	X	X	N
311611AYVW	Pork, not canned or made into sausage, nsk	N	X	X	29 106	N	X	X	27 563
311611D	Lard, made from animals slaughtered in this plant	N	X	X	D	N	X	X	105 582
311611D1	Lard, made from animals slaughtered in this plant	N	X	X	D	N	X	X	N
311611D111	Lard, consumer sizes (containers 3 lb or less), made from animals slaughtered in this plant	3	X	D	D	3	X	P11.4	3 246
311611D121	Lard, commercial sizes (containers more than 3 lb), made from animals slaughtered in this plant	9	X	D	D	12	X	345.8	87 998
311611DY	Lard, nsk	N	X	X	284	N	X	X	N
311611DYVW	Lard, nsk	N	X	X	284	N	X	X	N
311611G	Pork, processed or cured (not canned or made into sausage), made from animals slaughtered in this plant	N	X	X	3 304 828	N	X	X	2 016 572
311611G1	Pork, processed or cured (not canned or made into sausage), made from animals slaughtered in this plant	N	X	X	3 260 028	N	X	X	N
311611G111	Sweet-pickled or dry-cured pork (not smoked, cooked, canned, or made into sausage), made from animals slaughtered in this plant \$	4	X	D	D	5	X	11.6	19 706
311611G121	Dry salt pork, not canned or made into sausage, made from animals slaughtered in this plant \$	11	X	D	D	14	X	110.1	69 922
311611G131	Smoked hams and picnics, except canned, made from animals slaughtered in this plant \$	31	X	S	2 007 740	53	X	745.9	1 069 072
311611G141	Smoked slab bacon, made from animals slaughtered in this plant \$	22	X	S	263.8 256 375	26	X	124.2	99 773
311611G151	Smoked sliced bacon, made from animals slaughtered in this plant \$	25	X	S	418.7 608 995	37	X	581.7	527 345
311611G161	Other smoked pork, not canned or made into sausage, made from animals slaughtered in this plant \$	16	X	S	73 952	25	X	73.8	71 863
311611G171	Boiled ham, barbecue pork, and other cooked pork, except canned meats and sausage, made from animals slaughtered in this plant \$	8	X	S	132.8 216 881	16	X	99.6	147 038
311611GY	Pork, processed or cured (not canned or made into sausage), nsk	N	X	X	44 800	N	X	X	N
311611GYVW	Pork, processed or cured (not canned or made into sausage), nsk	N	X	X	44 800	N	X	X	11 853

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6a. **Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992—Con.**

[Includes quantity and value of products of this industry produced by (1) establishments classified in this industry (primary) and (2) establishments classified in other industries (secondary). Transfers of products of this industry from one establishment of a company to another establishment of the same company (interplant transfers) are also included. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product code	Product	1997				1992			
		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments	
				Quantity	Value (\$1,000)			Quantity	Value (\$1,000)
311611	Animal slaughtering products, except poultry—Con.								
311611J	Sausages and similar products (not canned), made from animals slaughtered in this plant.....	N	X	X	1 997 959	N	X	X	1 707 086
311611J1	Sausages and similar products (not canned), made from animals slaughtered in this plant.....	N	X	X	1 980 907	N	X	X	N
311611J111	Fresh sausage (pork sausage, breakfast links, etc.), made from animals slaughtered in this plant \$..... mil lb..	64	X	S	857 571	60	X	S	665 479
311611J121	Dry or semidry (salami, cervelat, beef jerky, pepperoni, summer sausage, pork roll, etc.), made from animals slaughtered in this plant \$..... mil lb..	13	X	D	D	17	X	97.3	171 724
311611J131	Frankfurters, including wieners, made from animals slaughtered in this plant \$..... mil lb..	18	X	S	336 828	36	X	392.6	392 370
311611J141	Other sausage, smoked or cooked (bologna, liverwurst, Polish sausage, packaged luncheon meats, minced roll, smoked pork sausage, etc.), made from animals slaughtered in this plant \$..... mil lb..	43	X	384.0	595 556	47	X	P319.9	426 724
311611J151	Jellied goods and similar preparations (headcheese, meat loaves, scrapple, puddings, chili con carne, imitation sausage, etc.), made from animals slaughtered in this plant \$..... mil lb..	9	X	D	D	14	X	20.6	19 716
311611JY	Sausages and similar products (not canned), nsk.....	N	X	X	17 052	N	X	X	N
311611JYWV	Sausages and similar products (not canned), nsk.....	N	X	X	17 052	N	X	X	31 073
311611M	Canned meats (except dog, cat, and baby food), made from animals slaughtered in this plant.....	N	X	X	D	N	X	X	D
311611M1	Canned meats (except dog, cat, and baby food), made from animals slaughtered in this plant.....	N	X	X	D	N	X	X	N
311611M100	Canned meats (except dog, cat, and baby food), made from animals slaughtered in this plant \$..... mil lb..	3	X	D	D	5	X	D	D
311611P	Hides, skins, and pelts.....	N	X	X	2 068 504	N	X	X	1 993 537
311611P1	Hides, skins, and pelts.....	N	X	X	2 056 708	N	X	X	N
311611P111	Cattle hides, skins, and pelts, including kip..... millions..	85	X	35.9	1 961 215	100	X	P33.3	1 911 017
311611P121	Calif hides, skins, and pelts, except kip..... millions..	16	X	S	33 954	14	X	0.7	27 392
311611P131	Sheep and lamb hides, skins, and pelts..... millions..	5	X	S	18 805	7	X	S	23 569
311611P141	Other hides, skins, and pelts, except kip..... millions..	22	X	S	42 734	18	X	S	23 083
311611PY	Hides, skins, and pelts, nsk.....	N	X	X	11 796	N	X	X	N
311611PYWV	Hides, skins, and pelts, nsk.....	N	X	X	11 796	N	X	X	8 476
311611T	Miscellaneous byproducts of meat packing plants.....	N	X	X	906 031	N	X	X	N
311611T1	Miscellaneous byproducts of meat packing plants.....	N	X	X	849 160	N	X	X	N
311611T111	Other fresh and frozen meats, including horsemeat for human consumption, made from animals slaughtered in this plant..... mil lb..	21	X	S	91 215	9	X	P63.5	104 649
311611T121	Pork rind pellets, including pork cracklings, made from animals slaughtered in this plant.....	4	X	X	2 307	2	X	X	1 143
311611T131	Edible tallow and stearin, made from animals slaughtered in this plant..... mil lb..	10	X	1 564.5	491 576	13	X	P1 407.4	185 709
311611T141	Natural sausage casings (beef, hog, etc.), made from animals slaughtered in this plant..... mil lb..	11	X	S	54 796	10	X	S	9 011
311611T151	Killing floor offal, scrap, and bones.....	66	X	X	165 704	72	X	X	207 525
311611T161	Other miscellaneous byproducts of meat packing plants, including pulled wool and glue stock (except sausage casings).....	17	X	X	D	17	X	X	D
311611T171	Animals slaughtered for pet feed..... 1,000 s tons..	1	X	D	D	N	X	N	N
311611TY	Miscellaneous byproducts of meat packing plants, nsk.....	N	X	X	56 871	N	X	X	N
311611TYWV	Miscellaneous byproducts of meat packing plants, nsk.....	N	X	X	56 871	N	X	X	N
311611W	Fresh and frozen meat from animals slaughtered in this plant, nsk, total.....	N	X	X	1 295 339	N	X	X	N

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992—Con.

[Includes quantity and value of products of this industry produced by (1) establishments classified in this industry (primary) and (2) establishments classified in other industries (secondary). Transfers of products of this industry from one establishment of a company to another establishment of the same company (interplant transfers) are also included. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product code	Product	1997				1992			
		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments	
				Quantity	Value (\$1,000)			Quantity	Value (\$1,000)
311611	Animal slaughtering products, except poultry—Con.								
311611W	Fresh and frozen meat from animals slaughtered in this plant, nsk, total—Con.								
311611WY	Fresh and frozen meat from animals slaughtered in this plant, nsk, total	N	X	X	1 295 339	N	X	X	N
311611WYWW	Fresh and frozen meat from animals slaughtered in this plant, nsk, for nonadministrative-record establishments	N	X	X	389 704	N	X	X	N
311611WYWY	Fresh and frozen meat from animals slaughtered in this plant, nsk, for administrative-record establishments	N	X	X	905 635	N	X	X	N

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.

@ Additional data are available for these codes at the aggregate U.S. level in the Current Industrial Report (CIR) series; see Appendix F for the CIR survey number and title.

\$ This product is primary to more than one industry; see Appendix F for a listing of the related product codes.

Note: For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: P 10 to 19 percent estimated; Q 20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by S.

Table 6b. Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992

[Product classes covered are those that are economically significant and whose production is geographically dispersed, provided dispersion is not approximated by data in Table 2. Also, product classes are not shown if they are miscellaneous or "not specified by kind" classes. Statistics for some states are withheld because they are either less than \$2 million in product class shipments or they disclose data for individual companies in 1997. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanations of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product class code	Product class and geographic area	Value of product shipments (\$1,000)	
		1997	1992
3116111	FRESH AND FROZEN BEEF, NOT CANNED OR MADE INTO SAUSAGE, MADE FROM ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED IN THIS PLANT		
	United States	28 209 408	26 943 303
	Arkansas	8 964	N
	California	814 273	765 000
	Florida	62 378	27 955
	Georgia	244 154	126 637
	Idaho	512 477	484 440
	Illinois	934 066	793 191
	Iowa	716 501	1 356 984
	Kansas	5 864 883	5 118 789
	Michigan	358 828	309 323
	Minnesota	631 768	740 936
	Missouri	26 821	65 180
	Nebraska	5 831 988	5 829 421
	New Jersey	5 533	35 566
	New York	12 501	2 947
	North Carolina	110 236	64 863
	Ohio	20 294	122 283
	Oklahoma	7 793	10 967
	Oregon	74 040	41 096
	Pennsylvania	1 098 822	998 150
	Tennessee	110 144	39 696
	Texas	5 008 782	4 578 324
	Washington	804 066	702 794
	Wisconsin	1 388 896	1 078 265
3116114	FRESH AND FROZEN VEAL, NOT CANNED OR MADE INTO SAUSAGE, MADE FROM ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED IN THIS PLANT		
	United States	355 320	283 048
	California	32 514	N
	Illinois	93 001	N
	Michigan	4 903	N
3116117	FRESH AND FROZEN LAMB AND MUTTON, NOT CANNED OR MADE INTO SAUSAGE, MADE FROM ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED IN THIS PLANT		
	United States	375 768	335 009

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6b. **Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992—Con.**

[Product classes covered are those that are economically significant and whose production is geographically dispersed, provided dispersion is not approximated by data in Table 2. Also, product classes are not shown if they are miscellaneous or "not specified by kind" classes. Statistics for some states are withheld because they are either less than \$2 million in product class shipments or they disclose data for individual companies in 1997. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanations of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product class code	Product class and geographic area	Value of product shipments (\$1,000)		
		1997	1992	
311611A	FRESH AND FROZEN PORK, NOT CANNED OR MADE INTO SAUSAGE, MADE FROM ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED IN THIS PLANT			
	United States	11 811 765	9 647 669	
	Arkansas	7 825	N	
	California	171 161	N	
	Florida	2 336	N	
	Georgia	10 546	117 111	
	Illinois	1 107 322	955 040	
	Indiana	780 506	505 711	
	Iowa	3 893 462	3 607 274	
	Kansas	48 823	N	
	Nebraska	896 109	623 931	
	Pennsylvania	231 843	N	
	Texas	4 092	N	
311611D	LARD, MADE FROM ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED IN THIS PLANT			
	United States	D	105 582	
311611G	PORK, PROCESSED OR CURED (NOT CANNED OR MADE INTO SAUSAGE), MADE FROM ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED IN THIS PLANT			
	United States	3 304 828	2 016 572	
	Arkansas	4 434	N	
	Georgia	2 896	29 792	
Nebraska	197 339	N		
311611J	SAUSAGES AND SIMILAR PRODUCTS (NOT CANNED), MADE FROM ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED IN THIS PLANT			
	United States	1 997 959	1 707 086	
	Alabama	71 402	80 429	
	Arkansas	12 999	N	
	Kentucky	71 453	105 529	
	Texas	136 638	49 595	
311611M	CANNED MEATS (EXCEPT DOG, CAT, AND BABY FOOD), MADE FROM ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED IN THIS PLANT			
	United States	D	D	
311611P	HIDES, SKINS, AND PELTS			
	United States	2 068 504	1 993 537	
	California	48 973	36 391	
	Idaho	16 507	N	
	Illinois	27 396	N	
	Indiana	5 167	7 591	
	Iowa	61 496	92 493	
	Kansas	468 253	378 313	
	Michigan	31 268	N	
	Minnesota	98 446	53 159	
	Nebraska	450 685	497 723	
	Ohio	2 245	5 898	
	Oklahoma	4 334	N	
	Pennsylvania	77 157	N	
	South Dakota	13 911	21 745	
	Texas	315 220	304 391	
	Washington	51 578	N	
	Wisconsin	155 148	91 766	
	311611T	MISCELLANEOUS BYPRODUCTS OF MEAT PACKING PLANTS		
		United States	906 031	N
California		37 842	N	
Colorado		175 888	N	
Georgia		28 304	N	
Idaho		16 973	N	
Illinois		44 023	N	
Indiana		16 124	N	
Iowa		63 283	N	
Kansas		86 504	N	
Kentucky		2 385	N	
Minnesota		39 060	N	
Nebraska		117 048	N	
North Carolina		2 406	N	
Ohio		2 937	N	
Pennsylvania		24 354	N	
South Dakota		8 077	N	
Texas		136 748	N	
Washington		9 907	N	
Wisconsin		27 014	N	

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.

@ Additional data are available for these codes at the aggregate U.S. level in the Current Industrial Report (CIR) series; see Appendix F for the CIR survey number and title.

\$ This product is primary to more than one industry; see Appendix F for a listing of the related product codes.

Table 7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1997 and 1992

[Includes quantity and cost of materials consumed or put into production by establishments classified only in this industry. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS material code	Material consumed	1997		1992		
		Quantity	Delivered cost (\$1,000)	Quantity	Delivered cost (\$1,000)	
311611	ANIMAL (EXCEPT POULTRY) SLAUGHTERING					
11211003	Cattle slaughtered (number of head)	1,000..	30 353.2	22 772 228	31 068.3	25 650 825
11211001	Cattle slaughtered (live weight)	mil lb..	61 011.0	S	35 747.9	X
11211007	Calves slaughtered (number of head)	1,000..	900.3	360 461	578.1	243 797
11211005	Calves slaughtered (live weight)	mil lb..	287.3	S	174.5	X
11221003	Hogs slaughtered (number of head)	1,000..	⁹ 79 438.5	10 607 200	86 308.4	9 676 967
11221001	Hogs slaughtered (live weight)	mil lb..	D	D	21 511.9	X
11241005	Sheep and lambs slaughtered (number of head)	1,000..	1 504.1	182 409	3 568.5	288 796
11241003	Sheep and lambs slaughtered (live weight)	mil lb..	D	D	⁹ 549.2	X
31161107	Fresh and frozen beef	mil lb..	1 858.9	1 532 274	585.3	481 527
31161109	Fresh and frozen veal	mil lb..	S	41 142	⁹ 17.2	15 626
31161113	Fresh and frozen pork	mil lb..	⁹ 1 728.9	1 146 895	^P 701.7	433 381
31161111	Other fresh and frozen red meats	mil lb..	S	109 432	31.8	27 102
31161101	Meat materials for sausage and canning not separable by species	mil lb..	^P 86.5	42 443	42.7	17 442
31161117	Processed pork (cured, smoked, etc.)	mil lb..	S	9 701	34.0	28 926
31161103	Other purchased meat materials (cured beef, cured lamb, etc.)	mil lb..	D	D	20.9	24 791
00190032	Poultry; live, fresh, frozen, or prepared		X	D	X	57 129
31161119	Hides, skins, and pelts		X	D	X	22 991
31194201	Spices and curing materials		X	123 673	X	69 743
31161200	Animal and collagen casings		X	15 883	X	23 226
001900A1	Packaging paper and plastics film, coated and laminated		X	785 722	X	N
32221001	Paperboard containers, boxes, and corrugated paperboard		X	420 026	X	N
32610023	Synthetic casings, including cellulosic and fibrous reinforced		X	177 164	X	48 980
00970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies		X	1 394 118	X	N
00971000	Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies, n.s.k.		X	1 844 299	X	N

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.

Note: For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: ^P 10 to 19 percent estimated; ⁹ 20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by S.

Appendix A.

Explanation of Terms

BEGINNING- AND END-OF-YEAR INVENTORIES

Respondents were asked to report their beginning-of-year and end-of-year inventories at cost or market. Effective with the 1982 Economic Census, this change to a uniform instruction for reporting inventories was introduced for all sector reports. Prior to 1982, respondents were permitted to value inventories using any generally accepted accounting method (FIFO, LIFO, market, to name a few). Beginning in 1982, LIFO users were asked to first report inventory values prior to the LIFO adjustment and then to report the LIFO reserve and the LIFO value after adjustment for the reserve.

Inventory Data by Stage of Fabrication

Total inventories and three detailed components (1) finished goods, (2) work-in-process, and (3) materials, supplies, fuels, etc., were collected.

When using inventory data by stage of fabrication for “all industries” and at the three-digit subsector level, it should be noted that an item treated as a finished product by an establishment in one industry may be reported as a raw material by an establishment in a different industry. For example, the finished-product inventories of a steel mill would be reported as raw materials by a stamping plant. Such differences are present in the inventory figures by stage of fabrication shown for all publication levels.

COST OF MATERIALS

This term refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed, whether purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

Included in this item are:

1. Cost of parts, components, containers, etc.—Includes all raw materials, semifinished goods, parts, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year.
2. Cost of products bought and sold in the same condition.

3. Cost of fuels consumed for heat and power—Includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed, whether purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.
4. Cost of purchased electricity—The cost of purchased electric energy represents the amount actually used during the year for heat and power. In addition, information was collected on the quantity of electric energy generated by the establishment and the quantity of electric energy sold or transferred to other plants of the same company.
5. Cost of contract work—This term applies to work done by others on materials furnished by the manufacturing establishment. The actual cost of the material is to be reported on the cost of materials, parts, and containers line of this item. The term “Contract Work” refers to the fee a company pays to another company to perform a service.

Specific Materials Consumed

In addition to the total cost of materials, which every establishment was required to report, information also was collected for most manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. The inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. If less than \$25,000 of a listed material was consumed by an establishment, the cost data could be reported in the “Cost of all other materials...,” Census material code 00970099. Also, the cost of materials for small establishments for which administrative records or short forms were used was imputed into the “Materials not specified by kind,” Census materials code 00971000.

Duplication in Cost of Materials and Value of Shipment

The aggregate of the cost of materials and value of shipments figures for industry groups and for all manufacturing industries includes large amounts of duplication since the products of some industries are used as materials by others. This duplication results, in part, from the addition of related industries representing successive

stages in the production of a finished manufactured product. Examples are the addition of flour mills to bakeries in the food group and the addition of pulp mills to paper mills in the paper and allied products group of industries. Estimates of the overall extent of this duplication indicate that the value of manufactured products exclusive of such duplication (the value of finished manufactures) tends to approximate two-thirds of the total value of products reported in the survey.

Duplication of products within individual industries is significant within a number of industry groups, e.g., machinery and transportation industries. These industries frequently include complete machinery and their parts. In this case, the parts made for original equipment are materials consumed for assembly plants in the same industry.

Even when no significant amount of duplication is involved, value of shipments figures are deficient as measures of the relative economic importance of individual manufacturing industries or geographic areas because of the wide variation in ratio of materials, labor, and other processing costs of value of shipments, both among industries and within the same industry.

Before 1962, cost of materials and value of shipments were not published for some industries which included considerable duplication. Since then, these data have been published for all industries at the U.S. level and beginning in 1964, for all geographic levels.

COST OF PURCHASED SERVICES

Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) establishments were requested to provide information on the cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and other structures, the repair of machinery, communication services, legal services, accounting and bookkeeping services, advertising, software and other data processing services, and refuse removal. Each of these items reflects the costs paid directly by the establishment and excludes salaries paid to employees of the establishment for these services.

Included in the cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and machinery are payments made for all maintenance and repair work on buildings and equipment. Payments made to other establishments of the same company and for repair and maintenance of any leased property also are included. Extensive repairs or reconstruction that was capitalized is considered capital expenditures and is, therefore, excluded from this item. Repair and maintenance costs provided by an owner as part of a rental contract or incurred directly by an establishment in using its own work force also are excluded.

Included in the cost of purchased advertising services are payments for printing, media coverage, and other advertising services and materials.

Included in the cost of purchased software and other data processing services are all purchases by the establishment from other companies. Excluded are services provided by other establishments of the same company (such as by a separate data processing unit).

Included in the cost of purchased refuse removal services are all costs of refuse removal services paid by the establishment, including costs for hazardous waste removal or treatment. Excluded are all costs included in rental payments or as capital expenditures.

Response Coverage Ratio

A response coverage ratio is a measure of the extent to which respondents report for an item. The estimate is made by calculating the ratio value of the weighted total employment data for all the ASM establishments that report the item to the weighted total employment data for all ASM establishments classified in an industry (reporters and non-reporters).

DEPRECIATION CHARGES FOR FIXED ASSETS

This item includes depreciation and amortization charged during the year against assets. Depreciation charged against fixed assets acquired since the beginning of the year and against assets sold or retired during the year are components of this category. Respondents were requested to make certain that they did not report accumulated depreciation.

EMPLOYEES

This item includes all full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments during any part of the pay period which included the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employees" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average for the payroll periods including the 12th of March, May, August, and November.

Production Workers

This item includes workers (up through the line-supervisor level) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, receiving, storing, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping (but not delivering), maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e.g., power plant), recordkeeping, and other services closely associated with these production operations at the establishment covered by the report. Employees above the working-supervisor level are excluded from this item.

All Other Employees

This item covers nonproduction employees of the manufacturing establishment including those engaged in factory supervision above the line-supervisor level. It

includes sales (including driver-salespersons), sales delivery (highway truck drivers and their helpers), advertising, credit, collection, installation and servicing of own products, clerical and routine office functions, executive, purchasing, financing, legal, personnel (including cafeteria, medical, etc.), professional, and technical employees. Also included are employees on the payroll of the manufacturing establishment engaged in the construction of major additions or alterations utilized as a separate work force.

FRINGE BENEFITS

Fringe benefits are divided into legally required expenditures and payments for voluntary programs. The legally required portion consists primarily of Federal old age and survivors' insurance, unemployment compensation, and workers' compensation. Payments for voluntary programs include all programs not specifically required by legislation whether they were employer initiated or the result of collective bargaining. They include the employer portion of such plans as insurance premiums, premiums for supplemental accident and sickness insurance, pension plans, supplemental unemployment compensation, welfare plans, stock purchase plans on which the employer payment is not subject to withholding tax, and deferred profit-sharing plans. They exclude such items as company-operated cafeterias, in-plant medical services, free parking lots, discounts on employee purchases, and uniforms and work clothing for employees.

GROSS BOOK VALUE OF DEPRECIABLE ASSETS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR (BOY) AND END OF YEAR (EOY)

Total value of depreciable assets is collected on all census forms. It shows the value of depreciable assets for the beginning of year and end of year. The data encompass all fixed depreciable assets on the books of establishments. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, machinery, and equipment (production, office, and transportation equipment) for which depreciation reserves are maintained. Excluded are nondepreciable capital assets including inventories and intangible assets, such as timber and mineral rights.

The definition of fixed depreciable assets is consistent with the definition of capital expenditures. For example, expenditures include actual capital outlays during the year rather than the final value of equipment put in place and buildings completed during the year. Accordingly, the value of assets at the end of the year includes the value of construction in progress.

In addition, respondents were requested to make certain that assets at the beginning of the year plus capital expenditures, less retirements, equaled assets at the end of the year.

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND COMPANIES

A separate report was required for each manufacturing establishment (plant) with one employee or more. An establishment is defined as a single physical location where manufacturing is performed. A company, on the other hand, is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

If the company operated at different physical locations, even if the individual locations were producing the same line of goods, a separate report was requested for each location. If the company operated in two or more distinct lines of manufacturing at the same location, a separate report was requested for each activity.

An establishment not in operation for any portion of the year was requested to return the report form with the proper notation in the "Operational Status" section of the form. In addition, the establishment was requested to report data on any employees, capital expenditures, inventories, or shipments from inventories during the year.

PAYROLL

This item includes the gross earnings of all employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments paid in the calendar year. Respondents were told they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax. It includes all forms of compensation, such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' social security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of corporations; it excludes payments to proprietors or partners of unincorporated concerns. Also excluded are payments to members of Armed Forces and pensioners carried on the active payrolls of manufacturing establishments.

The census definition of payrolls is identical to that recommended to all Federal statistical agencies by the Office of Management and Budget. It should be noted that this definition does not include employers' social security contributions or other nonpayroll labor costs, such as employees' pension plans, group insurance premiums, and workers' compensation.

The ASM provides estimates of employers' total supplemental labor costs (those required by Federal and state laws and those incurred voluntarily or as part of collective bargaining agreements).

PRODUCT CODES AND CLASSES OF PRODUCTS

NAICS United States industries are identified by a six-digit code, in contrast to the four-digit SIC code. The longer code accommodates the large number of sectors and allows more flexibility in designing subsectors. Each

product or service is assigned a ten-digit code. The product coding structure represents an extension by the Census Bureau of the six-digit industry classifications of the manufacturing and mining sectors. The classification system operates so that the industrial coverage is progressively narrower with the successive addition of digits. This is illustrated as follows:

NAICS level	NAICS code	Description
Industry	33461	Manufacturing and reproduction of magnetic and optical media
U.S. industry	334612	Reproduction of software
Product class	3346120	Prerecorded compact disc (except software), tape, and record reproducing
BLS link code	3346120X	
Product code	3346120XXX	

As in previous censuses, data were collected for most industries on the quantity and value of individual products shipped. In the 1997 census program, information was collected on the output of almost 10,000 individual product items.

In the new system, there are about 1,500 product classes (seven-digit codes), about 6,000 census products (ten-digit codes), and an additional 3,700 CIR products (ten-digit codes). The ten-digit products are considered the primary products of the industry with the same first six digits.

The list of products for which separate information was collected was prepared after consultation with industry and government representatives. Comparability with previous figures was given considerable weight in the selection of product categories so that comparable 1992 information is presented for most products.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if quantity was not significant or could not be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected.

Shipments include both commercial shipments and transfers of products to other plants of the same company. For industries in which a considerable portion of the total shipments is transferred to other plants of the same company, separate information on interplant transfers also was collected. Moreover, for products that are used to a large degree within the same establishment as materials or components in the fabrication of other products, total production and often consumption of the item within the plant (quantity produced and consumed) was collected. Typically, the information on production also was collected for products for which there are significant differences between total production and shipments in a given year because of wide fluctuations in finished goods inventories. Other measures of output of products with long production cycles were used as appropriate and feasible.

PRIMARY PRODUCT CLASS CODE

This file presents selected statistics for establishments according to their degree of specialization in products primary to their industry. This field contains either the six-digit North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) industry code corresponding to all establishments in the industry, or the seven-digit NAICS product class code for all establishments within the industry that are specialized in a particular product class. Product class specialization is determined by evaluating the ratio of the largest primary product class shipments to total product shipments (primary plus secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishment.

PRODUCTION-WORKER HOURS

This item covers hours worked or paid for at the plant, including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave.

QUANTITY OF ELECTRIC ENERGY CONSUMED FOR HEAT AND POWER

Data on the cost of purchased electric energy were collected on all census forms. However, data on the quantity of purchased electric energy were collected only on the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) form. In addition, information is collected on the quantity of electric energy generated by the establishment and the quantity of electric energy sold or transferred to other plants of the same company.

RENTAL PAYMENTS

Total rental payments are collected on all census forms. However, the breakdown between rental payments for buildings and other structures and rental payments for machinery and equipment is collected only on the ASM forms. This item includes rental payments for the use of all items for which depreciation reserves would be maintained if they were owned by the establishment, e.g., structures and buildings, and production, office, and transportation equipment. Excluded are royalties and other payments for the use of intangibles and depletable assets and land rents where separable.

When an establishment of a multiestablishment company was charged rent by another part of the same company for the use of assets owned by the company, it was instructed to exclude that cost from rental payments. However, the book value (original cost) of these company-owned assets was to be reported as assets of the establishment at the end of the year.

If there were assets at an establishment rented from another company and the rents were paid centrally by the head office of the establishment, the company was instructed to report these rental payments as if they were paid directly by the establishment.

RETIREMENTS OF DEPRECIABLE ASSETS

Included in this item is the gross value of assets sold, retired, scrapped, destroyed, etc., during the calendar year. When a complete operation or establishment changed ownership, the respondent was instructed to report the value of the assets sold at the original cost as recorded in the books of the seller. The respondent also was requested to report retirements of equipment or structures owned by a parent company that the establishment was using as if it were a tenant.

TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES (NEW AND USED)

For establishments in operation and any known plants under construction, manufacturers were asked to report their new and used expenditures for (1) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments and (2) machinery and equipment used for replacement and additions to plant capacity if they were of the type for which depreciation accounts were ordinarily maintained.

Totals for expenditures include the costs of assets leased from nonmanufacturing concerns through capital leases. New facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations are excluded. Also excluded are expenditures for land and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses.

For any equipment or structure transferred for the use of the reporting establishment by the parent company or one of its subsidiaries, the value at which it was transferred to the establishment was to be reported. If an establishment changed ownership during the year, the cost of the fixed assets (building and equipment) was to be reported.

VALUE ADDED

This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments (products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered). The result of this calculation is adjusted by the addition of value added by merchandising operations (i.e., the difference between the sales value and the cost of merchandise sold without further manufacture, processing, or assembly) plus the net change in finished goods and work-in-process between the beginning- and end-of-year inventories.

For those industries where value of production is collected instead of value of shipments, value added is adjusted only for the change in work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of year. For those

industries where value of work done is collected, the value added does not include an adjustment for the change in finished goods or work-in-process inventories.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the figure for value of shipments that results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

VALUE OF SHIPMENTS

This item covers the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts, such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sales of products bought and sold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from material owned by it, whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value, including not only the direct cost of production but also a reasonable proportion of “all other costs” (including company overhead) and profit.

In addition to the value for NAICS defined products, aggregates of the following categories of miscellaneous receipts are reported as part of a total establishment’s value of product shipments:

1. Reported contract work—Receipts for work or services that a plant performed for others on their materials.
2. Value of resales—Sales of products brought and sold without further manufacture, processing, or assembly.
3. Other miscellaneous receipts—Such as repair work, installation, sales of scrap, etc.

Industry primary product value of shipments represents one of the three components of value of shipments. These components are:

1. Primary products value of shipments.
2. Secondary product value of shipments.
3. Total miscellaneous receipts.

Primary product shipments is used in the calculations of industry specialization ratio and industry coverage ratio. The term “Value of primary products shipments made in this industry” is used in this publication and refers to the same data.

Duplication in Cost of Materials and Value of Shipment

The aggregate of the cost of materials and value of shipments figures for industry groups and for all manufacturing industries includes large amounts of duplication since the products of some industries are used as materials by others. This duplication results, in part, from the addition of related industries representing successive stages in the production of a finished manufactured product. Examples are the addition of flour mills to bakeries in the food group and the addition of pulp mills to paper mills in the paper and allied products group of industries. Estimates of the overall extent of this duplication indicate that the value of manufactured products exclusive of such duplication (the value of finished manufactures) tends to approximate two-thirds of the total value of products reported in the annual survey.

Duplication of products within individual industries is significant within a number of industry groups, e.g., machinery and transportation industries. These industries frequently include complete machinery and their parts. In this case, the parts made for original equipment are materials consumed for assembly plants in the same industry.

Even when no significant amount of duplication is involved, value of shipments figures are deficient as measures of the relative economic importance of individual manufacturing industries or geographic areas because of the wide variation in ratio of materials, labor, and other processing costs of value of shipments, both among industries and within the same industry.

Before 1962, cost of materials and value of shipments were not published for some industries which included considerable duplication. Since then, these data have been published for all industries at the U.S. level and beginning in 1964, for all geographic levels.

Specialization and Coverage Ratios

These items are not collected on the report forms but are derived from the data shown in Table 3. An establishment is classified in a particular industry if its shipments of primary products of that industry exceed in value its shipments of the products of any other single industry.

An establishment's shipments include those products assigned to an industry (primary products), those considered primary to other industries (secondary products), and receipts for miscellaneous activities (merchandising, contract work, resales, etc.). Specialization and coverage ratios have been developed to measure the relationship of primary product shipments to the data on shipments for the industry shown in Tables 1a through 5 and data on product shipments shown in Tables 6a and 6b.

Specialization ratio represents the ratio of primary product shipments to total product shipments (primary and secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishments classified in the industry.

Coverage ratio represents the ratio of primary products shipped by the establishments classified in the industry to the total shipments of such products that are shipped by all manufacturing establishments wherever classified.

Appendix B.

NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions

311611 ANIMAL (EXCEPT POULTRY) SLAUGHTERING

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primary engaged in slaughtering animals (except poultry and small game). Establishments that slaughter and prepare meats are included in this industry.

The data published with NAICS code 311611 include the following SIC industries:

- 2011 Meat packing plants
- 2048 Prepared feeds, n.e.c. (pt)

This definition comes from the 1997 NAICS Manual. However, for this industry, the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing did not fully implement the conversion to NAICS. Data for NAICS industry 311611 do not include establishments primarily engaged in custom slaughtering. The NAICS definitions will be fully implemented with the 2002 Economic Census.

Appendix C.

Coverage and Methodology

MAIL/NONMAIL UNIVERSE

The manufacturing universe includes about 400,000 establishments. This number includes those industries in the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) definition of manufacturing, but not those industries leaving the manufacturing sector in the classification change. The amounts of information requested from manufacturing establishments were dependent upon a number of factors. The more important considerations were the size of the company and whether it was included in the annual survey of manufactures (ASM). The methods of obtaining information for the various subsets of the universe to arrive at the aggregate figures shown in the publication are described below:

1. Small single-establishment companies not sent a report form.

Approximately 40 percent of the manufacturing establishments were small single-establishment companies that were excused from filing a census report. Selection of these establishments was based on two factors: annual payroll and our ability to assign the correct six-digit NAICS industry classification to the establishment. For each four-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) industry code, an annual payroll cutoff was determined. These cutoffs were derived so that the establishments with payroll less than the cutoff were expected to account for no more than 3 percent of the value of shipments for the industry. Generally, all single-establishment companies with less than 5 employees were excused, while all establishments with more than 20 employees were mailed forms. Establishments below the cutoff that could not be directly assigned a six-digit NAICS code were mailed a classification report which requested information for assigning NAICS industry codes. Establishments below the cutoff that could be directly assigned a six-digit NAICS code were excused from filing any report. For below cutoff establishments, information on the physical location, payroll, and receipts was obtained from the administrative records of other Federal agencies under special arrangements that safeguarded their confidentiality.

Estimates of data for these small establishments were developed using industry averages in conjunction with the administrative information. The value of shipments and cost of materials were not distributed among specific products and materials for these

establishments but were included in the product and material “not specified by kind” (nsc) categories.

The industry classification codes included in the administrative-record files were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. As a result, an indeterminate number of establishments were erroneously coded to a four-digit SIC industry and then erroneously re-coded to a six-digit NAICS industry. This was especially true whenever there was a relatively fine line of demarcation between industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity.

Sometimes the administrative-record cases had only two- or three-digit SIC group classification codes available in the files. For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, these establishments were sent a separate classification form, which requested information on the products and services of the establishment. This form was used to code many of these establishments to the appropriate six-digit NAICS level. Establishments that did not return the classification form were coded later to those six-digit NAICS industries identified as “All other” industries within the given subsector.

As a result of these situations, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified by industry. However, such possible misclassification has no significant effect on the statistics other than on the number of companies and establishments.

The total establishment count for individual industries should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the count of total number of establishments.

2. Establishments sent a report form.

The establishments covered in the mail canvass were divided into three groups:

- a. ASM sample establishments.

This group accounts for approximately 15 percent of all manufacturing establishments. The ASM panel covers all the units of large manufacturing establishments as well as a sample of the medium and smaller establishments. The probability of selection was proportionate to size. For more information, see the Description of the ASM Survey Sample.

In an economic census year, the ASM report form (MA-1000) replaces the first page of the regular census form for those establishments included in the ASM. In addition to information on employment, payroll, and other items normally requested on the regular census form, establishments in the ASM sample were requested to supply additional information on gross book value of assets and capital expenditures. ASM establishments were also requested to provide information on retirements, depreciation, rental payments, and supplemental labor costs. For establishments not included in the ASM, these additional items were estimated using relationships observed in the ASM establishment data. The census statistics for these variables are a sum of the ASM establishment data and the estimated data for non-ASM establishments. ASM establishments were also requested to provide information for selected purchased services. The census statistics for the purchased service items were derived solely from the ASM establishments. See Appendix A, Explanation of Terms for an explanation of these items. The census part of the report form is 1 of 220 versions containing product, material, and special inquiries. The diversity of manufacturing activities necessitated the use of this many forms to canvass the 480 manufacturing industries. Each form was developed for a group of related industries.

Appearing on each form was a list of products primary to the group of related industries as well as secondary products and miscellaneous services that establishments classified in these industries were likely to perform. Respondents were requested to identify the products, the value of each product, and, in many cases, the quantity of the product shipped during the survey year. Space also was provided for the respondent to describe products not specifically identified on the form.

The report form also contained a materials-consumed inquiry which varied from form to form depending on the industries being canvassed. The respondents were asked to review a list of materials generally used in their production processes. From this list, each establishment was requested to identify those materials consumed during the survey year, the cost of each, and, in certain cases, the quantity consumed. Once again, space was provided for the respondent to describe significant materials not identified on the form.

A wide variety of special inquiries was included to measure activities peculiar to a given industry, such as operations performed and equipment used.

b. Large and medium establishments (non-ASM).

Approximately 30 percent of all manufacturing establishments were included in this group. A variable cutoff, based on administrative-record payroll data and determined on an industry-by-industry basis, was used to select those establishments that were to receive 1 of the 220 economic census – manufacturing regular forms. The first page, requesting establishment data for items such as employment and payroll, was standard but did not contain the detailed statistics included on the ASM form. The product, material, and special inquiry sections supplied were based on the historical industry classification of the establishment.

c. Small single-establishment companies (non-ASM).

This group includes approximately 15 percent of all manufacturing establishments. For those industries where application of the variable cutoff for administrative-record cases resulted in a large number of small establishments being included in the mail canvass, an abbreviated or short form was used. These establishments received 1 of the 31 versions of the short form, which requested summary product and material data and totals but no details on employment, payroll, cost of materials, inventories, and capital expenditures.

Use of the short form has no adverse effect on published totals for the industry statistics because the same data were collected on the short form as on the long form. However, detailed information on products and materials consumed was not collected on the short form; thus, its use would increase the value of the nsk categories.

INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION OF ESTABLISHMENTS

Each of the establishments covered in the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing was classified in 1 of 480 industries (473 manufacturing industries and 7 former manufacturing industries) in accordance with the industry definitions in the 1997 NAICS Manual. This is the first edition of the NAICS Manual and it is a major change from the 1987 SIC Manual that was used previously. Appendix A of the 1997 NAICS Manual notes the comparability between the 1987 SIC and 1997 NAICS classification systems. When applicable, Appendix G of this report shows the product class and product comparability between the two systems for data in this report.

In the NAICS system, an industry is generally defined as a group of establishments that have similar production processes. To the extent practical, the system uses supply-based or production-oriented concepts in defining industries. The resulting group of establishments must be significant in terms of number, value added by manufacture, value of shipments, and number of employees.

The coding system works in such a way that the definitions progressively become narrower with successive additions of numerical digits. In the manufacturing sector for 1997, there are 21 subsectors (three-digit NAICS), 86 industry groups (four-digit NAICS), 184 NAICS industries (five-digit NAICS) that are comparable with Canadian and Mexican classification, and 473 U.S. industries (six-digit NAICS). This represents an expansion of the four-digit SIC-based U.S. industries from 459 in 1987. Product classes and products of the manufacturing industries have been assigned codes based on the industry from which they originate. In the new system, there are about 1,500 product classes (seven-digit codes), about 6,000 census products, and an additional 3,700 CIR products (ten-digit codes). The ten-digit products are considered the primary products of the industry with the same first six digits. These counts do not include the seven former manufacturing industries that are included in the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing.

For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, all establishments were classified in particular industries based on the products they produced. If an establishment made products of more than one industry, it was classified in the industry with the largest product value. For 1997, there were no “resistance rules” or “frozen industries.”

In ASM years, establishments included in the ASM sample with certainty weights are reclassified by industry only if the change in the primary activity from the prior year is significant or if the change has occurred for 2 successive years. This procedure prevents reclassification when there are minor shifts in product mix.

In ASM years, establishments included in the ASM sample with noncertainty weight are not shifted from one industry classification to another. They are retained in the industry where they were classified in the base census year. However, in the following census year, these ASM plants are allowed to shift from one industry to another.

The results of these rules covering the switching of plants from one industry classification to another are that some industries comprise different mixes of establishments in different survey years. Hence, comparisons between prior-year and current-year published totals, particularly at the six-digit NAICS level, should be viewed with caution. This is particularly true for the comparison between the data shown for a census year versus the data shown for the previous ASM year.

As previously noted, the small establishments that may have been misclassified by industry are usually administrative-record cases whose industry codes were assigned on the basis of incomplete descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. Such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than on the number of companies and establishments.

Establishments frequently make products classified both in their industry (primary products) and other industries (secondary products). Industry statistics (employment, payroll, value added by manufacture, value of shipments, etc.) reflect the activities of the establishments which may make both primary and secondary products. Product statistics, however, represent the output of all establishments without regard for the classification of the producing establishment. For this reason, when relating the industry statistics, especially the value of shipments, to the product statistics, the composition of the industry’s output should be considered.

The extent to which industry and product statistics may be matched with each other is measured by the primary product specialization ratio and the coverage ratio. The primary product specialization ratio is the proportion of industry shipments accounted for by the primary products of establishments classified in the industry. The coverage ratio is the proportion of product shipments accounted for by establishments classified in the industry.

ESTABLISHMENT BASIS OF REPORTING

The economic census – manufacturing is conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each location or establishment. The ASM also is conducted on an establishment basis, but separate reports are filed for just those establishments selected in the sample. Companies engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location are requested to submit separate reports if the plant records permit such a separation and if the activities are substantial in size.

In 1997, as in earlier years, a minimum size limit was set for inclusion of establishments in the census. All establishments employing one person or more at any time during the census year are included. The same size limitation has applied since 1947 in censuses and annual surveys of manufactures. In the 1939 and earlier censuses, establishments with less than \$5,000 value of products were excluded. The change in the minimum size limit in 1947 does not appreciably affect the historical comparability of the census figures except for data on number of establishments for a few industries.

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing excludes data for central administrative offices (CAOs). These would include separately operated administrative offices, warehouses, garages, and other auxiliary units that service manufacturing establishments of the same company. These data are published in a separate report series.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASM SURVEY SAMPLE

The annual survey of manufactures (ASM) sample is drawn for the second survey year after a census. The most recent sample was drawn for the 1994 survey year based on the 1992 Census of Manufactures. This sample will be in place through the 1998 ASM.

In 1992, there were approximately 370,000 individual manufacturing establishments. For sample efficiency and cost considerations, the 1992 manufacturing population was partitioned into two components for developing estimates within the ASM; a mail stratum and a nonmail stratum.

Mail stratum. The mail stratum of the survey is comprised of larger single-location manufacturing companies and all manufacturing establishments of multiunit companies (companies that operate at more than one physical location). Approximately 230,000 of the 370,000 establishments in the 1992 census were assigned to the mail stratum. On an annual basis, the mail stratum is supplemented with larger, newly active single-location companies identified from a list provided by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and new manufacturing locations of multiunit companies identified from the Census Bureau's Company Organization Survey (COS).

For the 1994 survey, a new sample of approximately 58,000 individual establishments was selected from the mail stratum assembled from the 1992 census. Supplemental samples representing both 1993 and 1994 births (newly active establishments that were not included in the 1992 census) were also selected. Establishments selected for the sample are mailed an ASM survey questionnaire for each year through 1998.

The 1994-98 ASM sample design is similar to the one used since 1984. Companies in the 1992 Census of Manufactures with manufacturing shipments of at least \$500 million were defined as company certainties. For these large companies, each manufacturing establishment is included in the mail sample. For the 1994-98 sample, there are approximately 650 certainty companies collectively accounting for over 18,000 establishments.

For the remaining portion of the mail component of the survey, the establishment was defined as the sample unit. All establishments with 250 employees or more were defined as employment certainties. In addition, all establishments producing products in SIC 3571 (Electronic Computers) were defined as certainties. Across these three arbitrary certainty classes, there were approximately 25,000 establishments included in the sample with certainty. Collectively, these certainty establishments accounted for approximately 80 percent of the total value of shipments in the 1992 Census of Manufactures.

Smaller establishments in the remaining portion of the mail stratum were sampled with probabilities ranging from .02 to 1.00. The initial probabilities of selection assigned to these establishments were proportionate to a measure-of-size determined for each establishment. The measure-of-size was a function of the establishment's 1992 industry classification, its 1992 product class data, and the historical variability of the year-to-year estimates of the product class estimates. For each product class (1,755) and four-digit industry (459), a desired reliability

constraint was specified. Using a technique developed by Dr. James R. Chromy of the Research Triangle Institute, the initial establishment probabilities were optimized such that the expected sample satisfied all industry and product class reliability constraints while the sample size was minimized. This technique reduces the likelihood of selecting nonrepresentative samples for individual product classes or industries.

This method of assigning probabilities based on product class shipments is motivated by our primary desire to produce reliable estimates of both product class and industry shipments. The high correlation between shipments and employment, value-added, and other general statistics assures that these variables will also be well represented by the sample. The actual sample selection procedure uses an independent chance of selection method (Poisson sampling) which permits us to prevent small establishments from being selected in consecutive samples without introducing a bias into the survey estimates.

Nonmail component. The initial nonmail component of the survey was comprised of approximately 140,000 small, single-establishment companies that were tabulated as administrative records in the 1992 Census of Manufactures. The nonmail stratum is also supplemented annually using the list of newly active single-location companies provided by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and payroll cutoffs. Companies with payroll below the payroll cutoff are added to the nonmail stratum. For this portion of the population, sampling is not used. The data for this group are estimated based on selected information obtained annually from the administrative records of the IRS and Social Security Administration (SSA). This administrative information, which includes payroll, total employment, industry classification, and physical location, is obtained under conditions which safeguard the confidentiality of both tax and census records.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASM ESTIMATING PROCEDURE

Most of the ASM estimates derived for the mail stratum are computed using a difference estimator. At the establishment level, there is a strong correlation between the current-year data values and the corresponding 1992 (base) data values. Therefore, within the mailed stratum, for each item at each level of aggregation, an estimate of the "difference" between the current year and the base year is computed from sample cases and added to the corresponding base-year values. For the 1993-1997 ASM estimates, the 1992 Census of Manufactures values serve as the base year. For the 1998 ASM, the base will be updated to be the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing.

Due to the positive year-to-year correlation, estimates derived using this methodology are generally more reliable than comparable estimates developed from the current sample data alone. Estimates for the capital expenditures variables are not generated using the difference

estimator because the year-to-year correlations are considerably weaker. The standard linear estimator is used for these variables.

For the nonmail stratum, estimates for payroll and employment are directly tabulated from the administrative-record data provided by IRS and SSA. Estimates of data other than payroll and employment are developed from industry averages. Although the nonmail stratum contains approximately 170,000 individual establishments in 1994, it accounts for less than 2 percent of the estimate for total value of shipments at the total manufacturing level.

Corresponding estimates for the mail and nonmail components are combined to produce the estimates included in this publication.

QUALIFICATIONS OF THE ASM DATA

The estimates developed from the sample are apt to differ somewhat from the results of a survey covering all companies in the sample lists but otherwise conducted under essentially the same conditions as the actual sample survey. The estimates of the magnitude of the sampling errors (the difference between the estimates obtained and the results theoretically obtained from a comparable, complete-coverage survey) are provided by the standard errors of estimates.

The particular sample selected for the ASM is one of many similar probability samples that, by chance, might have been selected under the same specifications. Each of the possible samples would yield somewhat different sets of results, and the standard errors are measures of the variation of all the possible sample estimates around the theoretically comparable, complete-coverage values.

Estimates of the standard errors have been computed from the sample data for selected ASM statistics in this report. They are represented in the form of relative standard errors (the standard errors divided by the estimated values to which they refer).

In conjunction with its associated estimate, the relative standard error may be used to define confidence intervals (ranges that would include the comparable, complete-coverage value for specified percentages of all the possible samples).

The complete-coverage value would be included in the range:

From one standard error below to one standard error above the derived estimate for about two-thirds of all possible samples.

From two standard errors below to two standard errors above the derived estimate for about 19 out of 20 of all possible samples.

From three standard errors below to three standard errors above the derived estimate for nearly all samples.

An inference that the comparable, complete-survey result would be within the indicated ranges would be correct in approximately the relative frequencies shown. Those proportions, therefore, may be interpreted as defining the confidence that the estimates from a particular sample would differ from complete-coverage results by as much as one, two, or three standard errors, respectively.

For example, suppose an estimated total is shown at 50,000 with an associated relative standard error of 2 percent, that is, a standard error of 1,000 (2 percent of 50,000). There is approximately 67 percent confidence that the interval 49,000 to 51,000 includes the complete-coverage total, about 95 percent confidence that the interval 48,000 to 52,000 includes the complete-coverage total, and almost certain confidence that the interval 47,000 to 53,000 includes the complete-coverage total.

In addition to the sample errors, the estimates are subject to various response and operational errors: errors of collection, reporting, coding, transcription, imputation for nonresponse, etc. These operational errors also would occur if a complete canvass were to be conducted under the same conditions as the survey. Explicit measures of their effects generally are not available. However, it is believed that most of the important operational errors were detected and corrected during the Census Bureau's review of the data for reasonableness and consistency. The small operational errors usually remain. To some extent, they are compensating in the aggregated totals shown. When important operational errors were detected too late to correct the estimates, the data were suppressed or were specifically qualified in the tables.

As derived, the estimated standard errors included part of the effect of the operational errors. The total errors, which depend upon the joint effect of the sampling and operational errors, are usually of the order of size indicated by the standard error, or moderately higher. However, for particular estimates, the total error may considerably exceed the standard errors shown. Any figures shown in the tables in this publication having an associated standard error exceeding 15 percent may be combined with higher level totals, creating a broader aggregate, which then may be of acceptable reliability.

DATA FROM THE CURRENT INDUSTRIAL REPORTS (CIR)

The CIR program provides product statistics for selected manufacturing industries at the U.S. level annually and, in some cases, monthly and/or quarterly. When detail product data are collected in the CIR, they are not also collected in the census. However, the annual CIR data are included in the census Product Summary report.

The CIR program uses a unified data collection, processing, and publication system. The Census Bureau updates the survey panels for most reports annually and reconciles the estimates to the results of the broader-based annual survey of manufactures and the economic

census – manufacturing. The economic census – manufacturing provides a complete list of all producers of the products covered by the CIR program and serves as the primary source for CIR sampling. Where a small number of producers exist, CIR surveys cover all known producers of a product. However, when the number of producers is large, cutoff and random sampling techniques are used. Surveys are continually reviewed and modified to provide the most up-to-date information on products produced. While the CIR program includes both mandatory and voluntary surveys, the annual data are mandatory.

DUPLICATION IN COST OF MATERIALS AND VALUE OF SHIPMENTS

Data for cost of materials and value of shipments include varying amounts of duplication, especially at higher levels of aggregation. This is because the products of one establishment may be the materials of another. The value added statistics avoid this duplication and are, for most purposes, the best measure for comparing the relative economic importance of industries and geographic areas.

VALUE OF INDUSTRY SHIPMENTS COMPARED WITH VALUE OF PRODUCT SHIPMENTS

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing shows value of shipments data for industries and products. In the industry statistics tables and files, these data represent the total value of shipments of all establishments classified in a particular industry. The data include the shipments of the products classified in the industry (primary to the industry), products classified in other industries (secondary to the industry), and miscellaneous receipts (repair work, sale of scrap, research and development, installation receipts, and resales). Value of product shipments shown in the products statistics tables and files represent the total value of all products shipped that are classified as primary to an industry regardless of the classification of the producing establishment.

Appendix D. Geographic Notes

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix E. Metropolitan Areas

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix F.

Footnotes for Products Statistics and Materials Consumed by Kind

Part 1. Products Statistics (Tables 6a and 6b)

NAICS product code	Footnote
\$ 311611G111	This product code is primary to more than one industry. For a list of product codes that are primary to more than one industry, see "1997 Economic Census, Numerical List of Manufactured and Mineral Products," Appendix D.
\$ 311611G121	This product code is primary to more than one industry. For a list of product codes that are primary to more than one industry, see "1997 Economic Census, Numerical List of Manufactured and Mineral Products," Appendix D.
\$ 311611G131	This product code is primary to more than one industry. For a list of product codes that are primary to more than one industry, see "1997 Economic Census, Numerical List of Manufactured and Mineral Products," Appendix D.
\$ 311611G141	This product code is primary to more than one industry. For a list of product codes that are primary to more than one industry, see "1997 Economic Census, Numerical List of Manufactured and Mineral Products," Appendix D.
\$ 311611G151	This product code is primary to more than one industry. For a list of product codes that are primary to more than one industry, see "1997 Economic Census, Numerical List of Manufactured and Mineral Products," Appendix D.
\$ 311611G161	This product code is primary to more than one industry. For a list of product codes that are primary to more than one industry, see "1997 Economic Census, Numerical List of Manufactured and Mineral Products," Appendix D.
\$ 311611G171	This product code is primary to more than one industry. For a list of product codes that are primary to more than one industry, see "1997 Economic Census, Numerical List of Manufactured and Mineral Products," Appendix D.
\$ 311611J111	This product code is primary to more than one industry. For a list of product codes that are primary to more than one industry, see "1997 Economic Census, Numerical List of Manufactured and Mineral Products," Appendix D.
\$ 311611J121	This product code is primary to more than one industry. For a list of product codes that are primary to more than one industry, see "1997 Economic Census, Numerical List of Manufactured and Mineral Products," Appendix D.
\$ 311611J131	This product code is primary to more than one industry. For a list of product codes that are primary to more than one industry, see "1997 Economic Census, Numerical List of Manufactured and Mineral Products," Appendix D.
\$ 311611J141	This product code is primary to more than one industry. For a list of product codes that are primary to more than one industry, see "1997 Economic Census, Numerical List of Manufactured and Mineral Products," Appendix D.
\$ 311611J151	This product code is primary to more than one industry. For a list of product codes that are primary to more than one industry, see "1997 Economic Census, Numerical List of Manufactured and Mineral Products," Appendix D.
\$ 311611M100	This product code is primary to more than one industry. For a list of product codes that are primary to more than one industry, see "1997 Economic Census, Numerical List of Manufactured and Mineral Products," Appendix D.

Part 2. Materials Consumed by Kind (Table 7)

Not applicable.

Meat Processed From Carcasses

1997

Issued November 1999

EC97M-3116B

1997 Economic Census

Manufacturing

Industry Series



U S C E N S U S B U R E A U

Helping You Make Informed Decisions

U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The staff of the Manufacturing and Construction Division prepared this report. **Judy M. Dodds**, Assistant Chief for Census and Related Programs, was responsible for the overall planning, management, and coordination. **Kenneth Hansen**, Chief, Manufactured Durables Branch, assisted by **Mike Brown**, **Renee Coley**, **Raphael Corrado**, and **Milbren Thomas**, Section Chiefs, **Michael Zampogna**, Former Chief, Manufactured Nondurables Branch, assisted by **Allen Foreman**, **Robert Miller**, **Robert Reinard**, and **Nat Shelton**, Section Chiefs, and **Tom Lee**, **Robert Rosati**, and **Tom Flood**, Special Assistants, performed the planning and implementation. **Stephanie Angel**, **Brian Appert**, **Stanis Batton**, **Carol Beasley**, **Chris Blackburn**, **Larry Blumberg**, **Vera Harris-Bourne**, **Brenda Campbell**, **Suzanne Conard**, **Vance Davis**, **Mary Ellickson**, **Matt Gaines**, **Merry Glascoe**, **Kay Hanks**, **Karen Harshbarger**, **Nancy Higgins**, **James Hinckley**, **Walter Hunter**, **Jim Jamski**, **Evelyn Jordan**, **Robert Lee**, **John Linehan**, **Paul Marck**, **Keith McKenzie**, **Philippe Morris**, **Joanna Nguyen**, **Betty Pannell**, **Joyce Pomeroy**, **Venita Powell**, **Cynthia Ramsey**, **Chris Savage**, **Arona Stovall**, **Sue Sundermann**, **Thanos Theodoropoulos**, **Dora Thomas**, **Ann Truffa**, **Ronanne Vinson**, **Keeley Voor**, **Denneth Wallace**, **Tempie Whittington**, **Lissene Witt**, and **Mike Yamaner** provided primary staff assistance.

Brian Greenberg, Assistant Chief for Research and Methodology Programs, assisted by **Stacey Cole**, Chief, Manufacturing Programs Methodology Branch, and **Robert Struble**, Section Chief, provided the mathematical and statistical techniques as well as the coverage operations. **Jeffrey Dalzell** and **Cathy Ritenour** provided primary staff assistance.

Mendel D. Gayle, Chief, Forms, Publications, and Customer Services Branch, assisted by **Julius Smith Jr.** and **Baruti Taylor**, Section Chiefs, performed overall

coordination of the publication process. **Kim Credito**, **Patrick Duck**, **Chip Murph**, **Wanda Sledd**, and **Veronica White** provided primary staff assistance.

The Economic Planning and Coordination Division, **Lawrence A. Blum**, Assistant Chief for Collection Activities and **Shirin A. Ahmed**, Assistant Chief for Post-Collection Processing, assisted by **Dennis Shoemaker**, Chief, Post-Collection Census Processing Branch, **Brandy Yarbrough**, Section Chief, **Sheila Proudfoot**, **Richard Williamson**, **Andrew W. Hait**, and **Jennifer E. Lins**, was responsible for developing the systems and procedures for data collection, editing, review, correction and dissemination

The staff of the National Processing Center, **Judith N. Petty**, Chief, performed mailout preparation and receipt operations, clerical and analytical review activities, data keying, and geocoding review.

The Geography Division staff developed geographic coding procedures and associated computer programs.

The Economic Statistical Methods and Programming Division, **Charles P. Pautler Jr.**, Chief, developed and coordinated the computer processing systems. **Martin S. Harahush**, Assistant Chief for Quinquennial Programs, assisted by **Barbara Lambert** and **Christina Arledge** were responsible for design and implementation of the computer systems. **Gary T. Sheridan**, Chief, Manufacturing and Construction Branch, **Lori A. Guido** and **Roy A. Smith**, Section Chiefs, supervised the preparation of the computer programs.

Computer Services Division, **Debra Williams**, Chief, performed the computer processing.

The staff of the Administrative and Customer Services Division, **Walter C. Odom**, Chief, performed planning, design, composition, editorial review, and printing planning and procurement for publications, Internet products, and report forms. **Cynthia G. Brooks** provided publication coordination and editing.

Meat Processed From Carcasses

1997

Issued November 1999

EC97M-3116B

1997 Economic Census

Manufacturing

Industry Series



U.S. Department of Commerce

William M. Daley,

Secretary

Robert L. Mallett,

Deputy Secretary

**Economics
and Statistics
Administration**

Robert J. Shapiro,

Under Secretary for
Economic Affairs

U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Kenneth Prewitt,

Director



**Economics
and Statistics
Administration**

Robert J. Shapiro,
Under Secretary
for Economic Affairs



U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Kenneth Prewitt,
Director

William G. Barron,
Deputy Director

Paula J. Schneider,
Principal Associate Director
for Programs

Frederick T. Knickerbocker,
Associate Director
for Economic Programs

Thomas L. Mesenbourg,
Assistant Director
for Economic Programs

William G. Bostic Jr.,
Chief, Manufacturing
and Construction Division

CONTENTS

Introduction to the Economic Census	1
Manufacturing	5

TABLES

1. Industry Statistics on NAICS Basis With Distribution Among 1987 SIC-Based Industries: 1997	7
2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1997	7
3. Detailed Statistics by Industry: 1997	8
4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size: 1997.....	9
5. Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1997	9
6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992.....	10
6b. Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992 .	12
7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1997 and 1992.....	13

APPENDIXES

A. Explanation of Terms	A-1
B. NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions	B-1
C. Coverage and Methodology.....	C-1
D. Geographic Notes	--
E. Metropolitan Areas	--
F. Footnotes for Products Statistics and Materials Consumed by Kind	F-1
G. Comparability of Product Classes and Product Codes: 1997 to 1992.....	G-1

-- Not applicable for this report.

Introduction to the Economic Census

PURPOSES AND USES OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUS

The economic census is the major source of facts about the structure and functioning of the Nation's economy. It provides essential information for government, business, industry, and the general public. Title 13 of the United States Code (Sections 131, 191, and 224) directs the Census Bureau to take the economic census every 5 years, covering years ending in 2 and 7.

The economic census furnishes an important part of the framework for such composite measures as the gross domestic product estimates, input/output measures, production and price indexes, and other statistical series that measure short-term changes in economic conditions. Specific uses of economic census data include the following:

- Policymaking agencies of the Federal Government use the data to monitor economic activity and assess the effectiveness of policies.
- State and local governments use the data to assess business activities and tax bases within their jurisdictions and to develop programs to attract business.
- Trade associations study trends in their own and competing industries, which allows them to keep their members informed of market changes.
- Individual businesses use the data to locate potential markets and to analyze their own production and sales performance relative to industry or area averages.

ALL-NEW INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATIONS

Data from the 1997 Economic Census are published primarily on the basis of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), unlike earlier censuses, which were published according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS is in the process of being adopted in the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Most economic census reports cover one of the following NAICS sectors:

21	Mining
22	Utilities
23	Construction
31-33	Manufacturing
42	Wholesale Trade
44-45	Retail Trade
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing
51	Information

52	Finance and Insurance
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises
56	Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services
61	Educational Services
62	Health Care and Social Assistance
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation
72	Accommodation and Foodservices
81	Other Services (except Public Administration)

(Not listed above are the Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting sector (NAICS 11), partially covered by the census of agriculture conducted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the Public Administration sector (NAICS 92), covered by the census of governments conducted by the Census Bureau.)

The 20 NAICS sectors are subdivided into 96 subsectors (three-digit codes), 313 industry groups (four-digit codes), and, as implemented in the United States, 1170 industries (five- and six-digit codes).

RELATIONSHIP TO SIC

While many of the individual NAICS industries correspond directly to industries as defined under the SIC system, most of the higher level groupings do not. Particular care should be taken in comparing data for retail trade, wholesale trade, and manufacturing, which are sector titles used in both NAICS and SIC, but cover somewhat different groups of industries. The industry definitions discuss the relationships between NAICS and SIC industries. Where changes are significant, it will not be possible to construct time series that include data for points both before and after 1997.

For 1997, data for auxiliary establishments (those functioning primarily to manage, service, or support the activities of their company's operating establishments, such as a central administrative office or warehouse) will not be included in the sector-specific reports. These data will be published separately.

GEOGRAPHIC AREA CODING

Accurate and complete information on the physical location of each establishment is required to tabulate the census data for the states, metropolitan areas (MAs), counties, parishes, and corporate municipalities including cities, towns, villages, and boroughs. Respondents were

required to report their physical location (street address, municipality, county, and state) if it differed from their mailing address. For establishments not surveyed by mail (and those single-establishment companies that did not provide acceptable information on physical location), location information from Internal Revenue Service tax forms is used as a basis for coding.

BASIS OF REPORTING

The economic census is conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each store, factory, shop, or other location. Each establishment is assigned a separate industry classification based on its primary activity and not that of its parent company.

DOLLAR VALUES

All dollar values presented are expressed in current dollars; i.e., 1997 data are expressed in 1997 dollars, and 1992 data, in 1992 dollars. Consequently, when making comparisons with prior years, users of the data should consider the changes in prices that have occurred.

All dollar values are shown in thousands of dollars.

AVAILABILITY OF ADDITIONAL DATA

Reports in Print and Electronic Media

All results of the 1997 Economic Census are available on the Census Bureau Internet site (www.census.gov) and on compact discs (CD-ROM) for sale by the Census Bureau. Unlike previous censuses, only selected highlights are published in printed reports. For more information, including a description of electronic and printed reports being issued, see the Internet site, or write to U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-8300, or call Customer Services at 301-457-4100.

Special Tabulations

Special tabulations of data collected in the 1997 Economic Census may be obtained, depending on availability of time and personnel, in electronic or tabular form. The data will be summaries subject to the same rules prohibiting disclosure of confidential information (including name, address, kind of business, or other data for individual business establishments or companies) that govern the regular publications.

Special tabulations are prepared on a cost basis. A request for a cost estimate, as well as exact specifications on the type and format of the data to be provided, should be directed to the Chief of the division named below, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-8300. To discuss a special tabulation before submitting specifications, call the appropriate division:

Manufacturing and Construction Division 301-457-4673
Service Sector Statistics Division 301-457-2668

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The economic census has been taken as an integrated program at 5-year intervals since 1967 and before that for 1954, 1958, and 1963. Prior to that time, individual components of the economic census were taken separately at varying intervals.

The economic census traces its beginnings to the 1810 Decennial Census, when questions on manufacturing were included with those for population. Coverage of economic activities was expanded for the 1840 Decennial Census and subsequent censuses to include mining and some commercial activities. The 1905 Manufactures Census was the first time a census was taken apart from the regular decennial population census. Censuses covering retail and wholesale trade and construction industries were added in 1930, as were some covering service trades in 1933. Censuses of construction, manufacturing, and the other business service censuses were suspended during World War II.

The 1954 Economic Census was the first census to be fully integrated: providing comparable census data across economic sectors, using consistent time periods, concepts, definitions, classifications, and reporting units. It was the first census to be taken by mail, using lists of firms provided by the administrative records of other Federal agencies. Since 1963, administrative records also have been used to provide basic statistics for very small firms, reducing or eliminating the need to send them census questionnaires.

The range of industries covered in the economic censuses expanded between 1967 and 1992. The census of construction industries began on a regular basis in 1967, and the scope of service industries, introduced in 1933, was broadened in 1967, 1977, and 1987. While a few transportation industries were covered as early as 1963, it was not until 1992 that the census broadened to include all of transportation, communications, and utilities. Also new for 1992 was coverage of financial, insurance, and real estate industries. With these additions, the economic census and the separate census of governments and census of agriculture collectively covered roughly 98 percent of all economic activity.

Printed statistical reports from the 1992 and earlier censuses provide historical figures for the study of long-term time series and are available in some large libraries. All of the census reports printed since 1967 are still available for sale on microfiche from the Census Bureau. CD-ROMs issued from the 1987 and 1992 Economic Censuses contain databases including nearly all data published in print, plus additional statistics, such as ZIP Code statistics, published only on CD-ROM.

SOURCES FOR MORE INFORMATION

More information about the scope, coverage, classification system, data items, and publications for each of the economic censuses and related surveys is published in the *Guide to the 1997 Economic Census and Related Statistics* at www.census.gov/econguide. More information on the methodology, procedures, and history of the censuses will be published in the *History of the 1997 Economic Census* at www.census.gov/econ/www/history.html.

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

The following abbreviations and symbols are used with the 1997 Economic Census data:

A	Standard error of 100 percent or more.
D	Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual companies; data are included in higher level totals.
F	Exceeds 100 percent because data include establishments with payroll exceeding revenue.
N	Not available or not comparable.
Q	Revenue not collected at this level of detail for multiestablishment firms.
S	Withheld because estimates did not meet publication standards.

V	Represents less than 50 vehicles or .05 percent.
X	Not applicable.
Y	Disclosure withheld because of insufficient coverage of merchandise lines.
Z	Less than half the unit shown.
a	0 to 19 employees.
b	20 to 99 employees.
c	100 to 249 employees.
e	250 to 499 employees.
f	500 to 999 employees.
g	1,000 to 2,499 employees.
h	2,500 to 4,999 employees.
i	5,000 to 9,999 employees.
j	10,000 to 24,999 employees.
k	25,000 to 49,999 employees.
l	50,000 to 99,999 employees.
m	100,000 employees or more.
p	10 to 19 percent estimated.
q	20 to 29 percent estimated.
r	Revised.
s	Sampling error exceeds 40 percent.
nec	Not elsewhere classified.
nsk	Not specified by kind.
–	Represents zero (page image/print only).
(CC)	Consolidated city.
(IC)	Independent city.

This page is intentionally blank.

Manufacturing

SCOPE

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing covers all manufacturing establishments with one or more paid employees. Manufacturing is defined as the mechanical, physical, or chemical transformation of materials or substances into new products. The assembly of components into new products is also considered manufacturing, except when it is appropriately classified as construction.

Establishments in the manufacturing sector are often described as plants, factories, or mills and typically use power-driven machines and materials-handling equipment. Also included in the manufacturing sector are some establishments that make products by hand, like custom tailors and the makers of custom draperies. While manufacturers typically do not sell to the public, some establishments like bakeries and candy stores that make products on the premises may be included.

While logging and publishing are no longer in the scope of manufacturing, data for these industries are included in the manufacturing industry reports, but are not included in the manufacturing state, summary, and other reports.

GENERAL

This report, from the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, is one of a series of 480 industry reports and 51 geographic area reports, each of which provides statistics for individual industries or states, respectively. Seven of the industry reports are for industries no longer in the manufacturing sector but are included with manufacturing for the 1997 census year. Also included for this sector are General, Product, and Materials Consumed Summary reports, a special report on Concentration Ratios in Manufacturing, and data files on Location of Manufacturing Plants.

Each industry report presents data for a six-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) industry. A description of the particular NAICS industry may be found in Appendix B. These reports include such statistics as number of establishments, employment, payroll, value added by manufacture, cost of materials consumed, value of shipments, capital expenditures, etc. Explanations of these and other terms may be found in Appendix A. The industry reports also include data for states with 100 employees or more in the industry.

State reports, which include the District of Columbia, present similar statistics at the “all manufacturing” level for each state and its metropolitan areas (MAs) with 250

employees or more, and for counties, consolidated cities, and places with 500 employees or more. The state reports also include six-digit NAICS level data for industries with 100 employees or more in the state.

The General Summary report contains industry and geographic area statistics summarized in one report. It includes higher levels of aggregation than the industry and state reports, as well as revisions to the data made after the release of the industry and state reports.

The Products and Materials Consumed reports summarize the products and materials data published in the industry reports. The Product Summary report also includes data from the Current Industrial Reports (CIR) and a special table with data for products that are primary to more than one industry, which are not in the industry reports.

The Concentration Ratios report publishes data on the percentage of value of shipments accounted for by the 4-, 8-, 20-, and 50-largest companies for each manufacturing industry. Also shown in this report are Hirschmann-Herfindahl Indexes for each industry.

The Location of Manufacturing data files contain statistics on the number of establishments for the three- and six-digit NAICS industry by state, county, place, and ZIP Code by employment-size of the establishment.

GEOGRAPHIC AREAS COVERED

Statistics at the six-digit NAICS industry level are shown for states and the District of Columbia in both the state and industry reports for cells with 100 employees or more.

The state reports also include data at the “all manufacturing” level for a variety of geographies that meet the employment criteria.

Data are available for the metropolitan areas (MAs) with 250 employees or more. The term MA is a general term used to encompass all of the specifically defined metropolitan areas. A consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) is made up of two or more contiguous primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSAs) with a combined population of at least 1 million. A PMSA is a subdivision of a CMSA that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links separate from the ties to other portions of the CMSA. A metropolitan statistical area (MSA) is an integrated economic and social unit with a population of at least 50,000. An MA is made up of one or more counties meeting standards of metropolitan character. In New England, cities and towns, rather than counties, are the

component geographic units. Determination of the MAs was made by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) as of June 30, 1997. The population estimates were from the 1990 Census of Population or a subsequent special census. When applicable, the make-up of an MA is included in Appendix E. Changes to geographical boundaries are noted in Appendix D.

The state reports include data for counties with 500 employees or more. These are the primary divisions of states, except in Louisiana where they are called parishes and in Alaska where they are called boroughs and census areas. Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia have one or more places that are independent of county organizations. These places are treated as counties and places. The counties and places are defined as of January 1, 1997.

The state reports include data for places with 500 employees or more. Places are typically cities, towns, and villages. They may be incorporated municipalities, semi-independent municipalities, special economic urban areas (SEUAs), or other place equivalents.

The state reports also include data for consolidated cities with 500 employees or more. Consolidated cities are made up of separately incorporated municipalities.

COMPARABILITY OF THE 1992 AND 1997 CENSUSES

The adoption of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) has had a major impact on the comparability of data between the 1992 and 1997 censuses. Approximately half of the industries in the manufacturing sector of NAICS do not have comparable industries in the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system that was used in the past. If industries are not comparable between the two censuses, historic data are not shown. When applicable, Appendix G shows the product class and product comparability between the two systems.

While most of the change affecting the manufacturing sector was change within the sector, some industries left manufacturing and others came into manufacturing. Prominent among those leaving manufacturing are logging and portions of publishing. Prominent among the industries coming into the manufacturing sector are bakeries, candy stores where candy is made on the premises, custom tailors, makers of custom draperies, and tire retreading. Data for the industries coming into manufacturing as well as those leaving manufacturing are included in the manufacturing industry report series for 1997. However, the state and summary reports only include data for industries in the NAICS definition of manufacturing.

Another change resulting from the conversion to NAICS is that data for central administrative offices (CAOs) associated with manufacturing are not included along side the manufacturing data. This change affects data in the state reports and the general summary.

DISCLOSURE

In accordance with Federal law governing census reports (Title 13 of the United States Code), no data are published that would disclose the operations of an individual establishment or company. However, the number of establishments classified in a specific industry or geography is not considered a disclosure, and may be released even when other information is withheld.

The disclosure analysis for the industry statistics files is based on the total value of shipments. When the total value of shipments cannot be shown without disclosing information for individual companies, the complete line is suppressed except for capital expenditures. However, the suppressed data are included in higher-level totals. A separate disclosure analysis is performed for capital expenditures that can be suppressed even though value of shipments data are published.

AVAILABILITY OF MORE FREQUENT ECONOMIC DATA

The Census Bureau conducts the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) in each of the 4 years between the economic censuses. The ASM is a probability-based sample of approximately 58,000 establishments and collects many of the same industry statistics (including employment, payroll, value of shipments, etc.) as the economic census. However, there are selected statistics not included in the ASM. Among these are the number of companies and establishments, detailed product and materials data, and substate geographic data.

In addition to the ASM, the Census Bureau conducts a Current Industrial Reports (CIR) program. The CIR publishes detailed product statistics for selected manufacturing industries at the U.S. level annually and, in some cases, monthly and/or quarterly. For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, the annual CIR data are included in the Product Summary report.

The Census Bureau also conducts the monthly Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories, and Orders (M3) program, which publishes detailed statistics for manufacturing industries at the U.S. level.

Table 1. Industry Statistics on NAICS Basis With Distribution Among 1987 SIC-Based Industries: 1997

[NAICS codes appear in bold type. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS or SIC code	Industry	Com-panies ¹	All estab-lish-ments ²	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expendi-tures (\$1,000)
				Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311612	Meat processed from carcasses	1 164	1 297	87 966	2 324 454	69 972	141 537	1 565 896	9 136 468	15 846 455	25 005 485	527 238
201300	Sausages & other prepared meats	N	1 108	84 404	2 218 598	67 165	135 820	1 497 991	8 551 267	14 619 250	23 190 473	506 079
514706	Meat and meat products (pt) ...	N	189	3 562	105 856	2 807	5 717	67 905	585 201	1 227 205	1 815 012	21 159

¹For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.
²Includes establishments with payroll at any time during the year.

Table 2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1997

[States that are disclosures or with less than 100 employees are not shown. For explanation of terms, see appendixes. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Industry and geographic area	All establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expendi-tures (\$1,000)	
	E ¹	Total	With 20 em-ploy-ees or more	Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)					Wages (\$1,000)
311612, MEAT PROCESSED FROM CARCASSES												
United States	1	1 297	622	87 966	2 324 454	69 972	141 537	1 565 896	9 136 468	15 846 455	25 005 485	527 238
Alabama	6	9	5	541	12 406	382	812	7 465	24 267	71 452	95 986	2 176
Arizona	-	8	2	159	3 670	126	202	2 092	7 550	18 004	25 785	611
Arkansas	3	9	6	1 214	27 468	1 035	2 076	22 815	84 223	197 906	280 897	3 819
California	3	123	60	4 779	128 266	3 793	7 127	81 426	466 805	687 633	1 147 254	31 748
Colorado	1	21	8	555	13 521	436	889	9 318	51 064	118 835	172 609	4 151
Connecticut	1	21	9	746	21 836	507	1 073	11 762	65 940	105 868	164 083	2 450
Florida	2	38	11	2 348	54 361	1 871	3 613	35 198	207 877	363 898	564 691	8 840
Georgia	-	32	17	2 972	70 634	2 354	4 722	46 174	254 356	432 556	684 393	9 422
Hawaii*	3	10	2	125	2 298	96	141	1 325	7 862	7 378	15 244	332
Illinois	1	94	51	6 515	197 266	5 110	10 430	128 818	719 682	1 185 821	1 910 905	36 775
Indiana	1	15	10	1 326	33 178	1 063	2 308	21 958	131 020	265 228	396 948	7 339
Iowa	-	40	24	4 764	133 528	4 058	8 013	101 224	874 910	1 546 003	2 437 711	90 624
Kansas	-	20	13	2 574	59 944	2 193	4 403	44 757	233 727	455 199	691 940	9 427
Kentucky	-	15	7	1 260	34 964	815	1 826	24 673	217 759	181 823	396 720	5 235
Louisiana	3	30	8	801	21 453	598	1 078	11 034	53 681	121 715	175 576	3 027
Maryland	1	13	8	778	15 438	590	1 212	10 656	58 523	71 208	130 118	885
Massachusetts	-	26	10	1 192	31 061	779	1 813	15 836	113 164	199 489	314 713	7 033
Minnesota	3	21	11	2 004	49 999	1 529	3 046	28 309	120 816	329 405	448 403	6 385
Missouri	1	23	10	1 820	47 082	1 596	3 607	34 289	360 918	274 345	635 818	10 724
Montana	1	12	2	180	3 940	141	216	2 593	10 198	20 923	31 267	697
Nebraska	1	21	15	3 369	73 250	2 817	5 513	54 538	211 867	557 645	770 789	13 151
New Jersey	3	49	22	1 815	67 485	1 400	2 880	37 427	181 926	255 549	435 723	10 231
New York	2	96	34	2 419	75 322	1 744	3 619	45 237	397 776	810 223	1 209 648	25 232
North Carolina	1	40	22	3 290	69 833	2 599	4 989	47 622	125 325	352 273	481 033	13 664
Ohio	-	46	23	4 638	128 525	3 580	7 411	80 107	454 459	907 694	1 374 726	32 781
Oklahoma	-	16	9	1 759	43 232	1 483	2 928	31 923	112 029	305 548	421 843	17 543
Oregon	3	26	11	1 069	24 447	889	1 741	16 421	68 626	119 217	186 994	5 028
Pennsylvania	2	74	46	5 169	149 440	3 968	7 946	97 528	428 093	1 061 078	1 490 660	25 473
Rhode Island	1	9	2	167	5 178	140	300	3 306	16 296	23 518	41 543	826
Tennessee	-	23	11	1 046	22 341	750	1 458	14 211	76 152	174 081	250 938	3 257
Texas	-	99	49	7 296	183 950	6 036	12 853	124 195	1 094 088	1 475 332	2 570 399	36 365
Virginia	3	25	15	2 655	57 754	2 156	4 364	42 660	213 634	362 884	576 613	9 547
Washington	4	30	12	1 152	29 024	963	1 726	23 099	121 619	176 270	303 564	6 621
Wisconsin	-	53	27	10 000	291 529	8 247	16 793	217 061	1 220 072	1 727 625	2 951 126	58 670

* Hawaii has no incorporated places in the sense of functioning governmental units; however, in agreement with Hawaiian law, the Bureau of the Census reports data for census designated places (CDPs) which have been designated as place equivalents. Those CDPs, only for the state of Hawaii, with 2,500 or more population are recognized.

¹Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of the figures shown: 1-10 to 19 percent; 2-20 to 29 percent; 3-30 to 39 percent; 4-40 to 49 percent; 5-50 to 59 percent; 6-60 to 69 percent; 7-70 to 79 percent; 8-80 to 89 percent; 9-90 percent or more.

Table 3. Detailed Statistics by Industry: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	Value	Item	Value
311612, MEAT PROCESSED FROM CARCASSES		311612, MEAT PROCESSED FROM CARCASSES— Con.	
Companies ¹	number.. 1 164	Value added	\$1,000.. 9 136 468
All establishments	number.. 1 297	Total inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 1 248 142
Establishments with 1 to 19 employees	number.. 675	Finished goods inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 696 700
Establishments with 20 to 99 employees	number.. 386	Work-in-process inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 159 205
Establishments with 100 employees or more	number.. 236	Materials and supplies inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 392 237
All employees	number.. 87 966	Total inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 1 266 989
Total compensation ²	\$1,000.. 2 930 284	Finished goods inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 687 468
Annual payroll	\$1,000.. 2 324 454	Work-in-process inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 145 875
Total fringe benefits	\$1,000.. 605 830	Materials and supplies inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 433 646
Production workers, average for year	number.. 69 972	Gross book value of total assets at beginning of year	\$1,000.. 4 841 288
Production workers on March 12	number.. 69 242	Total capital expenditures (new and used)	\$1,000.. 527 238
Production workers on May 12	number.. 69 495	Capital expenditures for buildings and other structures (new and used)	\$1,000.. 145 145
Production workers on August 12	number.. 70 288	Capital expenditures for machinery and equipment (new and used)	\$1,000.. 382 093
Production workers on November 12	number.. 70 863	Total retirements ²	\$1,000.. 91 836
Production-worker hours	1,000.. 141 537	Gross book value of total assets at end of year	\$1,000.. 5 276 690
Production-worker wages	\$1,000.. 1 565 896	Total depreciation during year ²	\$1,000.. 343 286
Total cost of materials	\$1,000.. 15 846 455	Total rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 124 790
Cost of materials, parts, containers, etc., consumed	\$1,000.. 14 057 872	Buildings and other structures rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 49 890
Cost of resales	\$1,000.. 1 486 636	Machinery and equipment rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 74 900
Cost of fuels	\$1,000.. 75 942	Cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and other structures ³	\$1,000.. 34 144
Cost of purchased electricity	\$1,000.. 169 001	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 83
Cost of contract work	\$1,000.. 57 004	Cost of purchased services for the repair of machinery and equipment ³	\$1,000.. 156 341
Quantity of electricity purchased for heat and power	1,000 kWh.. D	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 83
Quantity of electricity generated less sold for heat and power	1,000 kWh.. D	Cost of purchased communications services ³	\$1,000.. 160 533
Total value of shipments	\$1,000.. 25 005 485	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 83
Primary products value of shipments	\$1,000.. 21 503 930	Cost of purchased legal services ³	\$1,000.. 8 114
Secondary products value of shipments	\$1,000.. 1 781 742	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 83
Total miscellaneous receipts	\$1,000.. 1 719 813	Cost of purchased accounting and bookkeeping services ³	\$1,000.. 11 149
Value of resales	\$1,000.. 1 647 076	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 83
Contract receipts	\$1,000.. 27 386	Cost of purchased advertising services ³	\$1,000.. 89 428
Other miscellaneous receipts	\$1,000.. 45 351	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 83
Primary products specialization ratio	percent.. 92	Cost of purchased software and other data processing services ³	\$1,000.. 5 923
Value of primary products shipments made in all industries	\$1,000.. 22 245 305	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 83
Value of primary products shipments made in this industry	\$1,000.. 21 503 930	Cost of purchased refuse removal (including hazardous waste) services ³	\$1,000.. 87 500
Value of primary products shipments made in other industries	\$1,000.. 741 375	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 83
Coverage ratio	percent.. 96		

¹For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

²These items are collected in the ASM and estimated for the remaining establishments; therefore, the levels of estimation are higher than for other items in the table.

³Based on ASM sample data.

⁴A response coverage ratio is derived for this item by calculating the ratio of the weighted employment (establishment data multiplied by sample weight) for those ASM establishments that reported to the weighted total employment for all ASM establishments classified in this industry.

Note: The amounts shown for purchased services reflect only those services that establishments purchase from other companies.

Table 4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Employment size class	All establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)	
	E ¹	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)					Wages (\$1,000)
311612. MEAT PROCESSED FROM CARCASSES												
All establishments	1	1 297	622	87 966	2 324 454	69 972	141 537	1 565 896	9 136 468	15 846 455	25 005 485	527 238
Establishments with 1 to 4 employees	8	293	—	619	19 399	497	707	13 698	34 765	75 520	110 712	4 447
Establishments with 5 to 9 employees	5	176	—	1 175	23 454	938	1 430	16 488	136 413	138 720	275 307	7 356
Establishments with 10 to 19 employees	6	206	—	2 867	66 149	2 244	3 691	43 137	195 312	348 760	544 359	12 961
Establishments with 20 to 49 employees	2	246	246	7 813	195 443	5 779	10 505	113 339	548 283	1 148 924	1 695 874	35 127
Establishments with 50 to 99 employees	2	140	140	9 753	267 947	7 492	14 710	168 610	957 333	1 675 246	2 636 549	44 171
Establishments with 100 to 249 employees	1	143	143	23 298	630 160	18 317	38 393	408 193	2 754 662	4 941 873	7 697 172	191 650
Establishments with 250 to 499 employees	1	68	68	23 983	619 997	19 510	40 968	429 436	2 264 469	4 347 055	6 618 275	120 934
Establishments with 500 to 999 employees	1	22	22	13 512	347 876	10 739	21 780	241 365	1 531 515	2 347 632	3 889 229	88 332
Establishments with 1,000 to 2,499 employees	—	2	2	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Establishments with 2,500 employees or more	—	1	1	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Administrative records ²	9	447	—	3 183	61 122	2 580	3 765	42 893	168 567	366 617	536 103	14 314

¹Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of the figures shown: 1–10 to 19 percent; 2–20 to 29 percent; 3–30 to 39 percent; 4–40 to 49 percent; 5–50 to 59 percent; 6–60 to 69 percent; 7–70 to 79 percent; 8–80 to 89 percent; 9–90 percent or more.

²Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. Data are also included in respective size classes shown.

Table 5. Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS industry or product class code	Industry or primary product class	All establishments	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)
			Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311612	Meat processed from carcasses	1 297	87 966	2 324 454	69 972	141 537	1 565 896	9 136 468	15 846 455	25 005 485	527 238
3116121	Pork, processed or cured, including frozen, not canned or made into sausage, not made in meat packing plants	143	21 501	537 316	17 908	38 026	381 676	1 838 595	3 778 095	5 635 458	177 282
3116124	Sausage and similar products, except canned, not made in meat packing plants	237	29 204	809 486	22 332	45 964	532 042	3 756 627	4 734 295	8 505 749	173 505
3116127	Canned meats (except dog, cat, and baby food), containing 20 percent or more meat, not made in meat packing plants	15	2 422	72 046	1 913	3 765	49 557	579 791	406 549	984 710	12 963
311612A	Other processed, frozen, or cooked meats, not made in meat packing plants, nec	260	26 060	700 190	20 820	42 199	462 291	2 449 644	5 726 070	8 164 688	117 288

Table 6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992

[Includes quantity and value of products of this industry produced by (1) establishments classified in this industry (primary) and (2) establishments classified in other industries (secondary). Transfers of products of this industry from one establishment of a company to another establishment of the same company (interplant transfers) are also included. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendices]

NAICS product code	Product	1997				1992			
		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments	
				Quantity	Value (\$1,000)			Quantity	Value (\$1,000)
311612	Meat processed from carcasses	N	X	X	22 245 305	N	X	X	N
3116121	Pork, processed or cured, including frozen, (not canned or made into sausage), not made in meat packing plants	N	X	X	5 068 381	N	X	X	N
31161211	Pork, processed or cured, including frozen, not canned or made into sausage, not made in meat packing plants	N	X	X	162 678	N	X	X	N
3116121111	Sweet-pickled or dry-cured pork (not smoked, cooked, canned, or made into sausage), not made in meat packing plants \$	39	X	71.4	151 446	17	X	89.1	140 123
3116121121	Dry salt pork, not canned or made into sausage, not made in meat packing plants \$	10	X	910.3	11 232	18	X	S	17 819
31161212	Smoked pork hams and picnics (not otherwise cooked), except canned, not made into sausage	N	X	X	2 207 952	N	X	X	N
3116121231	Smoked pork hams and picnics (not otherwise cooked), except canned, not made in meat packing plants \$	111	X	91 189.4	2 207 952	105	X	1 052.8	1 425 811
31161213	Smoked pork slab bacon (not otherwise cooked), except canned, not made in meat processing plants	N	X	X	59 432	N	X	X	N
3116121341	Smoked pork slab bacon (not otherwise cooked), except canned, not made in meat packing plants \$	37	X	944.2	59 432	26	X	24.5	20 670
31161214	Smoked pork sliced bacon (not otherwise cooked), except canned, not made in meat packing plants	N	X	X	1 627 513	N	X	X	N
3116121451	Smoked pork sliced bacon (not otherwise cooked), except canned, not made in meat packing plants \$	59	X	925.7	1 627 513	51	X	916.1	947 538
31161215	Other smoked pork (not otherwise cooked), not canned or made into sausage, not made in meat packing plants	N	X	X	122 595	N	X	X	N
3116121561	Other smoked pork (not otherwise cooked), not canned or made into sausage, not made in meat packing plants \$	49	X	78.4	122 595	48	X	P144.7	138 188
31161216	Boiled ham, barbecue pork, and other cooked pork, including frozen, except canned meats and sausage, not made in meat packing plants	N	X	X	525 384	N	X	X	N
3116121671	Boiled ham, barbecue pork, and other cooked pork, except canned meats and sausage, not made in meat packing plants \$	53	X	9238.4	525 384	47	X	415.6	627 160
31161217	Lard, except canned, not made in meat packing plants	N	X	X	43 305	N	X	X	N
3116121781	Lard, except canned, not made in meat packing plants	11	X	P173.5	43 305	N	X	N	N
3116121Y	Pork, processed or cured, including frozen, not canned or made into sausage, nsk	N	X	X	319 522	N	X	X	N
3116121YV	Pork, processed or cured, including frozen, not canned or made into sausage, nsk	N	X	X	319 522	N	X	X	N
3116124	Sausage and similar products, (not canned), not made in meat packing plants	N	X	X	6 527 185	N	X	X	N
31161241	Fresh sausage (pork sausage, breakfast links, etc.), except canned, not made in meat packing plants	N	X	X	1 087 776	N	X	X	N
3116124111	Fresh sausage (pork sausage, breakfast links, etc.), except canned, not made in meat packing plants \$	140	X	9624.5	1 087 776	129	X	557.6	839 795
31161242	Dry or semidry sausage and similar products (salami, cervelat, beef jerky, pepperoni, beef jerky, summer sausage, pork roll, etc.), except canned, not made in meat packing plants	N	X	X	1 188 597	N	X	X	N
3116124221	Dry or semidry (salami, cervelat, beef jerky, pepperoni, beef jerky, summer sausage, pork roll, etc.), not made in meat packing plants \$	73	X	P585.1	1 188 597	92	X	X	944 348
31161243	Frankfurters, including wieners, except canned, not made in meat packing plants	N	X	X	1 546 093	N	X	X	N
3116124331	Frankfurters, including wieners, not made in meat packing plants \$	112	X	774.4	1 546 093	123	X	1 026.4	1 205 626

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992—Con.

[Includes quantity and value of products of this industry produced by (1) establishments classified in this industry (primary) and (2) establishments classified in other industries (secondary). Transfers of products of this industry from one establishment of a company to another establishment of the same company (interplant transfers) are also included. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product code	Product	1997				1992				
		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments		
				Quantity	Value (\$1,000)			Quantity	Value (\$1,000)	
311612	Meat processed from carcasses—Con.									
3116124	Sausage and similar products, (not canned), not made in meat packing plants—Con.									
31161244	Other sausage, smoked or cooked, and jellied goods and similar preparations, not canned, not made in meat packing plants.....	N	X	X	2 701 239	N	X	X	N	
3116124441	Other sausage, smoked or cooked (bologna, liverwurst, Polish sausage, packaged luncheon meats, minced roll, smoked pork sausage, etc.), not made in meat packing plants \$..... mil lb..	175	X	P1	601.3	2 646 881	194	X	1 784.0	2 287 726
3116124451	Jellied goods and similar preparations, (headcheese, meat loaves, scrapple, puddings, chili con carne, imitation sausage, etc.), not made in meat packing plants \$..... mil lb..	39	X		34.0	54 358	39	X	50.2	60 667
3116124Y	Sausage and similar products, not canned, nsk.....	N	X	X	3 480	N	X	X	N	
3116124YWV	Sausage and similar products, not canned, nsk.....	N	X	X	3 480	N	X	X	N	
3116127	Canned meats (except dog, cat, and baby food), containing 20 percent or more meat, not made in meat packing plants.....	N	X	X	989 828	N	X	X	903 701	
31161271	Canned meats (except dog, cat, and baby food), containing 20 percent or more meat, not made in meat packing plants.....	N	X	X	989 828	N	X	X	N	
3116127100	Canned meats (except dog, cat, and baby food), containing 20 percent or more meat, not made in meat packing plants \$..... mil lb..	26	X	S	989 828	32	X	S	903 701	
311612A	Other processed, frozen, or cooked meats, not made in meat packing plants, nec.....	N	X	X	7 737 181	N	X	X	N	
311612A1	Boxed meat (beef, pork, lamb, etc.) not made in slaughtering plants.....	N	X	X	1 463 427	N	X	X	N	
311612A111	Boxed meat (beef, pork, lamb, etc.) not made in slaughtering plants..... mil lb..	80	X		486.9	1 463 427	N	X	X	N
311612A2	Frozen ground meat patties (processed, frozen, or cooked), not made in meat packing plants.....	N	X	X	1 759 429	N	X	X	N	
311612A221	Frozen ground meat patties (processed, frozen, or cooked), not made in meat packing plants..... mil lb..	76	X		1 447.2	1 759 429	60	X	X	1 611 662
311612A3	Frozen portion control meats (processed, frozen, or cooked), not made in meat packing plants.....	N	X	X	1 060 563	N	X	X	N	
311612A331	Frozen portion control meats (processed, frozen, or cooked), not made in meat packing plants..... mil lb..	49	X	S	1 060 563	43	X	P644.5	1 034 947	
311612A4	Other processed, frozen, or cooked meats, not made in meat packing plants.....	N	X	X	3 240 774	N	X	X	N	
311612A441	Pork rind pellets, including pork cracklings (processed, frozen, or cooked), not made in meat packing plants..... mil lb..	7	X	P123.7	120 206	5	X	D	D	
311612A451	Other processed, frozen, or cooked meats, corned beef, frozen primal and fabricated cuts, frozen variety meats, etc., not made in meat packing plants..... mil lb..	186	X	P1	513.7	2 994 064	152	X	1 960.8	2 838 929
311612A461	Collagen sausage casings (processed, frozen, or cooked), not made in meat packing plants..... mil lb..	9	X	S	126 504	6	X	D	D	
311612AY	Other processed, frozen, or cooked meats, nsk.....	N	X	X	212 988	N	X	X	N	
311612AYWV	Other processed, frozen, or cooked meats, nsk.....	N	X	X	212 988	N	X	X	N	
311612W	Meat processed from carcasses, nsk, total.....	N	X	X	1 922 730	N	X	X	N	
311612WY	Meat processed from carcasses, nsk, total.....	N	X	X	1 922 730	N	X	X	N	
311612WYWW	Meat processed from carcasses, nsk, for nonadministrative-record establishments.....	N	X	X	1 419 267	N	X	X	N	
311612WYWY	Meat processed from carcasses, nsk, for administrative-record establishments.....	N	X	X	503 463	N	X	X	N	

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.
 @ Additional data are available for these codes at the aggregate U.S. level in the Current Industrial Report (CIR) series; see Appendix F for the CIR survey number and title.
 \$ This product is primary to more than one industry; see Appendix F for a listing of the related product codes.

Note: For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: P 10 to 19 percent estimated; Q 20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by S.

Table 6b. Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992

[Product classes covered are those that are economically significant and whose production is geographically dispersed, provided dispersion is not approximated by data in Table 2. Also, product classes are not shown if they are miscellaneous or "not specified by kind" classes. Statistics for some states are withheld because they are either less than \$2 million in product class shipments or they disclose data for individual companies in 1997. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanations of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product class code	Product class and geographic area	Value of product shipments (\$1,000)	
		1997	1992
3116121	PORK, PROCESSED OR CURED, INCLUDING FROZEN, (NOT CANNED OR MADE INTO SAUSAGE), NOT MADE IN MEAT PACKING PLANTS		
	United States	5 068 381	N
	Alabama	22 589	N
	California	40 971	N
	Connecticut	11 065	N
	Florida	117 388	N
	Georgia	218 966	N
	Illinois	279 987	N
	Indiana	140 656	N
	Iowa	524 882	N
	Kansas	266 679	N
	Kentucky	73 587	N
	Louisiana	29 882	N
	Michigan	30 425	N
	Mississippi	7 993	N
	Missouri	251 850	N
	Nebraska	313 264	N
	New Jersey	106 182	N
	New York	148 695	N
	North Carolina	236 588	N
	Ohio	749 748	N
	Pennsylvania	140 545	N
	Tennessee	50 209	N
	Texas	289 562	N
	Virginia	155 020	N
	Washington	29 366	N
	Wisconsin	333 929	N
	3116124	SAUSAGE AND SIMILAR PRODUCTS, (NOT CANNED), NOT MADE IN MEAT PACKING PLANTS	
United States		6 527 185	N
Alabama		12 225	N
California		312 582	N
Connecticut		17 577	N
Florida		229 388	N
Georgia		35 595	N
Illinois		608 504	N
Iowa		533 843	N
Kansas		249 965	N
Louisiana		27 045	N
Maryland		19 653	N
Massachusetts		141 045	N
Michigan		206 078	N
Minnesota		61 360	N
Mississippi		14 359	N
Missouri		14 218	N
Nebraska		158 686	N
New Jersey		92 788	N
New York		47 309	N
North Carolina		114 686	N
Ohio		197 628	N
Oklahoma		99 929	N
Oregon		60 137	N
Pennsylvania		354 505	N
Texas		912 291	N
Virginia		222 594	N
Washington		42 008	N
Wisconsin	1 171 537	N	
3116127	CANNED MEATS (EXCEPT DOG, CAT, AND BABY FOOD), CONTAINING 20 PERCENT OR MORE MEAT, NOT MADE IN MEAT PACKING PLANTS		
	United States	989 828	903 701
311612A	OTHER PROCESSED, FROZEN, OR COOKED MEATS, NOT MADE IN MEAT PACKING PLANTS, NEC		
	United States	7 737 181	N
	Arizona	20 637	N
	Arkansas	260 616	N
	California	415 911	N
	Colorado	103 327	N
	Connecticut	93 386	N
	Florida	44 915	N
	Georgia	205 188	N
	Illinois	759 481	N
	Indiana	55 008	N
	Iowa	534 500	N
	Kansas	200 817	N
	Kentucky	34 052	N
	Massachusetts	38 893	N
	Michigan	15 646	N
	Minnesota	187 467	N
	Missouri	135 025	N
	Nebraska	216 774	N
	New Jersey	101 667	N
	New York	677 890	N
	North Carolina	8 917	N

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6b. Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992—Con.

[Product classes covered are those that are economically significant and whose production is geographically dispersed, provided dispersion is not approximated by data in Table 2. Also, product classes are not shown if they are miscellaneous or "not specified by kind" classes. Statistics for some states are withheld because they are either less than \$2 million in product class shipments or they disclose data for individual companies in 1997. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanations of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product class code	Product class and geographic area	Value of product shipments (\$1,000)	
		1997	1992
311612A	OTHER PROCESSED, FROZEN, OR COOKED MEATS, NOT MADE IN MEAT PACKING PLANTS, NEC—Con.		
	Ohio	329 904	N
	Oregon	71 924	N
	Pennsylvania	635 674	N
	Tennessee	60 619	N
	Texas	757 252	N
	Virginia	37 228	N
	Wisconsin	795 286	N

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.

@ Additional data are available for these codes at the aggregate U.S. level in the Current Industrial Report (CIR) series; see Appendix F for the CIR survey number and title.

\$ This product is primary to more than one industry; see Appendix F for a listing of the related product codes.

Table 7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1997 and 1992

[Includes quantity and cost of materials consumed or put into production by establishments classified only in this industry. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS material code	Material consumed	1997		1992	
		Quantity	Delivered cost (\$1,000)	Quantity	Delivered cost (\$1,000)
311612	MEAT PROCESSED FROM CARCASSES				
11211001	Cattle slaughtered (live weight) mil lb..	D	D	N	N
11211005	Calves slaughtered (live weight) mil lb..	3 011.9	—	N	N
11211003	Cattle slaughtered (number of head) 1,000..	5.2	1 356	N	N
11241005	Sheep and lambs slaughtered (number of head) 1,000..	D	D	N	N
11241003	Sheep and lambs slaughtered (live weight) mil lb..	180.5	—	N	N
11221003	Hogs slaughtered (number of head) 1,000..	266.7	29 536	N	N
11221001	Hogs slaughtered (live weight) mil lb..	51 537.8	—	N	N
11211007	Calves slaughtered (number of head) 1,000..	D	D	N	N
31161107	Fresh and frozen beef mil lb..	4 197.3	4 440 190	N	N
31161109	Fresh and frozen veal mil lb..	29.1	54 293	N	N
31161113	Fresh and frozen pork mil lb..	P4 440.7	3 928 522	N	N
31161111	Other fresh and frozen red meats mil lb..	144.0	145 615	N	N
31161101	Meat materials for sausage and canning not separable by species mil lb..	147.4	333 141	N	N
31161117	Processed pork (cured, smoked, etc.) mil lb..	313.0	366 003	N	N
31161103	Other purchased meat materials (cured beef, cured lamb, etc.) mil lb..	96.1	116 932	N	N
00190032	Poultry; live, fresh, frozen, or prepared	X	557 614	X	N
31194201	Spices and curing materials	X	435 983	X	N
31161119	Hides, skins, and pelts	X	D	X	N
31161200	Animal and collagen casings	X	88 962	X	N
32610023	Synthetic casings, including cellulosic and fibrous reinforced	X	201 849	X	N
32221001	Paperboard containers, boxes, and corrugated paperboard	X	309 463	X	N
001900A1	Packaging paper and plastics film, coated and laminated	X	349 702	X	N
00970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies	X	517 438	X	N
00971000	Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies, n.s.k.	X	2 159 884	X	N

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.

Note: For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: P 10 to 19 percent estimated; 20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by S.

Appendix A.

Explanation of Terms

BEGINNING- AND END-OF-YEAR INVENTORIES

Respondents were asked to report their beginning-of-year and end-of-year inventories at cost or market. Effective with the 1982 Economic Census, this change to a uniform instruction for reporting inventories was introduced for all sector reports. Prior to 1982, respondents were permitted to value inventories using any generally accepted accounting method (FIFO, LIFO, market, to name a few). Beginning in 1982, LIFO users were asked to first report inventory values prior to the LIFO adjustment and then to report the LIFO reserve and the LIFO value after adjustment for the reserve.

Inventory Data by Stage of Fabrication

Total inventories and three detailed components (1) finished goods, (2) work-in-process, and (3) materials, supplies, fuels, etc., were collected.

When using inventory data by stage of fabrication for “all industries” and at the three-digit subsector level, it should be noted that an item treated as a finished product by an establishment in one industry may be reported as a raw material by an establishment in a different industry. For example, the finished-product inventories of a steel mill would be reported as raw materials by a stamping plant. Such differences are present in the inventory figures by stage of fabrication shown for all publication levels.

COST OF MATERIALS

This term refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed, whether purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

Included in this item are:

1. Cost of parts, components, containers, etc.—Includes all raw materials, semifinished goods, parts, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year.
2. Cost of products bought and sold in the same condition.

3. Cost of fuels consumed for heat and power—Includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed, whether purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.
4. Cost of purchased electricity—The cost of purchased electric energy represents the amount actually used during the year for heat and power. In addition, information was collected on the quantity of electric energy generated by the establishment and the quantity of electric energy sold or transferred to other plants of the same company.
5. Cost of contract work—This term applies to work done by others on materials furnished by the manufacturing establishment. The actual cost of the material is to be reported on the cost of materials, parts, and containers line of this item. The term “Contract Work” refers to the fee a company pays to another company to perform a service.

Specific Materials Consumed

In addition to the total cost of materials, which every establishment was required to report, information also was collected for most manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. The inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. If less than \$25,000 of a listed material was consumed by an establishment, the cost data could be reported in the “Cost of all other materials...,” Census material code 00970099. Also, the cost of materials for small establishments for which administrative records or short forms were used was imputed into the “Materials not specified by kind,” Census materials code 00971000.

Duplication in Cost of Materials and Value of Shipment

The aggregate of the cost of materials and value of shipments figures for industry groups and for all manufacturing industries includes large amounts of duplication since the products of some industries are used as materials by others. This duplication results, in part, from the addition of related industries representing successive

stages in the production of a finished manufactured product. Examples are the addition of flour mills to bakeries in the food group and the addition of pulp mills to paper mills in the paper and allied products group of industries. Estimates of the overall extent of this duplication indicate that the value of manufactured products exclusive of such duplication (the value of finished manufactures) tends to approximate two-thirds of the total value of products reported in the survey.

Duplication of products within individual industries is significant within a number of industry groups, e.g., machinery and transportation industries. These industries frequently include complete machinery and their parts. In this case, the parts made for original equipment are materials consumed for assembly plants in the same industry.

Even when no significant amount of duplication is involved, value of shipments figures are deficient as measures of the relative economic importance of individual manufacturing industries or geographic areas because of the wide variation in ratio of materials, labor, and other processing costs of value of shipments, both among industries and within the same industry.

Before 1962, cost of materials and value of shipments were not published for some industries which included considerable duplication. Since then, these data have been published for all industries at the U.S. level and beginning in 1964, for all geographic levels.

COST OF PURCHASED SERVICES

Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) establishments were requested to provide information on the cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and other structures, the repair of machinery, communication services, legal services, accounting and bookkeeping services, advertising, software and other data processing services, and refuse removal. Each of these items reflects the costs paid directly by the establishment and excludes salaries paid to employees of the establishment for these services.

Included in the cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and machinery are payments made for all maintenance and repair work on buildings and equipment. Payments made to other establishments of the same company and for repair and maintenance of any leased property also are included. Extensive repairs or reconstruction that was capitalized is considered capital expenditures and is, therefore, excluded from this item. Repair and maintenance costs provided by an owner as part of a rental contract or incurred directly by an establishment in using its own work force also are excluded.

Included in the cost of purchased advertising services are payments for printing, media coverage, and other advertising services and materials.

Included in the cost of purchased software and other data processing services are all purchases by the establishment from other companies. Excluded are services provided by other establishments of the same company (such as by a separate data processing unit).

Included in the cost of purchased refuse removal services are all costs of refuse removal services paid by the establishment, including costs for hazardous waste removal or treatment. Excluded are all costs included in rental payments or as capital expenditures.

Response Coverage Ratio

A response coverage ratio is a measure of the extent to which respondents report for an item. The estimate is made by calculating the ratio value of the weighted total employment data for all the ASM establishments that report the item to the weighted total employment data for all ASM establishments classified in an industry (reporters and non-reporters).

DEPRECIATION CHARGES FOR FIXED ASSETS

This item includes depreciation and amortization charged during the year against assets. Depreciation charged against fixed assets acquired since the beginning of the year and against assets sold or retired during the year are components of this category. Respondents were requested to make certain that they did not report accumulated depreciation.

EMPLOYEES

This item includes all full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments during any part of the pay period which included the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employees" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average for the payroll periods including the 12th of March, May, August, and November.

Production Workers

This item includes workers (up through the line-supervisor level) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, receiving, storing, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping (but not delivering), maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e.g., power plant), recordkeeping, and other services closely associated with these production operations at the establishment covered by the report. Employees above the working-supervisor level are excluded from this item.

All Other Employees

This item covers nonproduction employees of the manufacturing establishment including those engaged in factory supervision above the line-supervisor level. It

includes sales (including driver-salespersons), sales delivery (highway truck drivers and their helpers), advertising, credit, collection, installation and servicing of own products, clerical and routine office functions, executive, purchasing, financing, legal, personnel (including cafeteria, medical, etc.), professional, and technical employees. Also included are employees on the payroll of the manufacturing establishment engaged in the construction of major additions or alterations utilized as a separate work force.

FRINGE BENEFITS

Fringe benefits are divided into legally required expenditures and payments for voluntary programs. The legally required portion consists primarily of Federal old age and survivors' insurance, unemployment compensation, and workers' compensation. Payments for voluntary programs include all programs not specifically required by legislation whether they were employer initiated or the result of collective bargaining. They include the employer portion of such plans as insurance premiums, premiums for supplemental accident and sickness insurance, pension plans, supplemental unemployment compensation, welfare plans, stock purchase plans on which the employer payment is not subject to withholding tax, and deferred profit-sharing plans. They exclude such items as company-operated cafeterias, in-plant medical services, free parking lots, discounts on employee purchases, and uniforms and work clothing for employees.

GROSS BOOK VALUE OF DEPRECIABLE ASSETS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR (BOY) AND END OF YEAR (EOY)

Total value of depreciable assets is collected on all census forms. It shows the value of depreciable assets for the beginning of year and end of year. The data encompass all fixed depreciable assets on the books of establishments. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, machinery, and equipment (production, office, and transportation equipment) for which depreciation reserves are maintained. Excluded are nondepreciable capital assets including inventories and intangible assets, such as timber and mineral rights.

The definition of fixed depreciable assets is consistent with the definition of capital expenditures. For example, expenditures include actual capital outlays during the year rather than the final value of equipment put in place and buildings completed during the year. Accordingly, the value of assets at the end of the year includes the value of construction in progress.

In addition, respondents were requested to make certain that assets at the beginning of the year plus capital expenditures, less retirements, equaled assets at the end of the year.

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND COMPANIES

A separate report was required for each manufacturing establishment (plant) with one employee or more. An establishment is defined as a single physical location where manufacturing is performed. A company, on the other hand, is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

If the company operated at different physical locations, even if the individual locations were producing the same line of goods, a separate report was requested for each location. If the company operated in two or more distinct lines of manufacturing at the same location, a separate report was requested for each activity.

An establishment not in operation for any portion of the year was requested to return the report form with the proper notation in the "Operational Status" section of the form. In addition, the establishment was requested to report data on any employees, capital expenditures, inventories, or shipments from inventories during the year.

PAYROLL

This item includes the gross earnings of all employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments paid in the calendar year. Respondents were told they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax. It includes all forms of compensation, such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' social security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of corporations; it excludes payments to proprietors or partners of unincorporated concerns. Also excluded are payments to members of Armed Forces and pensioners carried on the active payrolls of manufacturing establishments.

The census definition of payrolls is identical to that recommended to all Federal statistical agencies by the Office of Management and Budget. It should be noted that this definition does not include employers' social security contributions or other nonpayroll labor costs, such as employees' pension plans, group insurance premiums, and workers' compensation.

The ASM provides estimates of employers' total supplemental labor costs (those required by Federal and state laws and those incurred voluntarily or as part of collective bargaining agreements).

PRODUCT CODES AND CLASSES OF PRODUCTS

NAICS United States industries are identified by a six-digit code, in contrast to the four-digit SIC code. The longer code accommodates the large number of sectors and allows more flexibility in designing subsectors. Each

product or service is assigned a ten-digit code. The product coding structure represents an extension by the Census Bureau of the six-digit industry classifications of the manufacturing and mining sectors. The classification system operates so that the industrial coverage is progressively narrower with the successive addition of digits. This is illustrated as follows:

NAICS level	NAICS code	Description
Industry	33461	Manufacturing and reproduction of magnetic and optical media
U.S. industry	334612	Reproduction of software
Product class	3346120	Prerecorded compact disc (except software), tape, and record reproducing
BLS link code	3346120X	
Product code	3346120XXX	

As in previous censuses, data were collected for most industries on the quantity and value of individual products shipped. In the 1997 census program, information was collected on the output of almost 10,000 individual product items.

In the new system, there are about 1,500 product classes (seven-digit codes), about 6,000 census products (ten-digit codes), and an additional 3,700 CIR products (ten-digit codes). The ten-digit products are considered the primary products of the industry with the same first six digits.

The list of products for which separate information was collected was prepared after consultation with industry and government representatives. Comparability with previous figures was given considerable weight in the selection of product categories so that comparable 1992 information is presented for most products.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if quantity was not significant or could not be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected.

Shipments include both commercial shipments and transfers of products to other plants of the same company. For industries in which a considerable portion of the total shipments is transferred to other plants of the same company, separate information on interplant transfers also was collected. Moreover, for products that are used to a large degree within the same establishment as materials or components in the fabrication of other products, total production and often consumption of the item within the plant (quantity produced and consumed) was collected. Typically, the information on production also was collected for products for which there are significant differences between total production and shipments in a given year because of wide fluctuations in finished goods inventories. Other measures of output of products with long production cycles were used as appropriate and feasible.

PRIMARY PRODUCT CLASS CODE

This file presents selected statistics for establishments according to their degree of specialization in products primary to their industry. This field contains either the six-digit North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) industry code corresponding to all establishments in the industry, or the seven-digit NAICS product class code for all establishments within the industry that are specialized in a particular product class. Product class specialization is determined by evaluating the ratio of the largest primary product class shipments to total product shipments (primary plus secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishment.

PRODUCTION-WORKER HOURS

This item covers hours worked or paid for at the plant, including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave.

QUANTITY OF ELECTRIC ENERGY CONSUMED FOR HEAT AND POWER

Data on the cost of purchased electric energy were collected on all census forms. However, data on the quantity of purchased electric energy were collected only on the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) form. In addition, information is collected on the quantity of electric energy generated by the establishment and the quantity of electric energy sold or transferred to other plants of the same company.

RENTAL PAYMENTS

Total rental payments are collected on all census forms. However, the breakdown between rental payments for buildings and other structures and rental payments for machinery and equipment is collected only on the ASM forms. This item includes rental payments for the use of all items for which depreciation reserves would be maintained if they were owned by the establishment, e.g., structures and buildings, and production, office, and transportation equipment. Excluded are royalties and other payments for the use of intangibles and depletable assets and land rents where separable.

When an establishment of a multiestablishment company was charged rent by another part of the same company for the use of assets owned by the company, it was instructed to exclude that cost from rental payments. However, the book value (original cost) of these company-owned assets was to be reported as assets of the establishment at the end of the year.

If there were assets at an establishment rented from another company and the rents were paid centrally by the head office of the establishment, the company was instructed to report these rental payments as if they were paid directly by the establishment.

RETIREMENTS OF DEPRECIABLE ASSETS

Included in this item is the gross value of assets sold, retired, scrapped, destroyed, etc., during the calendar year. When a complete operation or establishment changed ownership, the respondent was instructed to report the value of the assets sold at the original cost as recorded in the books of the seller. The respondent also was requested to report retirements of equipment or structures owned by a parent company that the establishment was using as if it were a tenant.

TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES (NEW AND USED)

For establishments in operation and any known plants under construction, manufacturers were asked to report their new and used expenditures for (1) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments and (2) machinery and equipment used for replacement and additions to plant capacity if they were of the type for which depreciation accounts were ordinarily maintained.

Totals for expenditures include the costs of assets leased from nonmanufacturing concerns through capital leases. New facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations are excluded. Also excluded are expenditures for land and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses.

For any equipment or structure transferred for the use of the reporting establishment by the parent company or one of its subsidiaries, the value at which it was transferred to the establishment was to be reported. If an establishment changed ownership during the year, the cost of the fixed assets (building and equipment) was to be reported.

VALUE ADDED

This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments (products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered). The result of this calculation is adjusted by the addition of value added by merchandising operations (i.e., the difference between the sales value and the cost of merchandise sold without further manufacture, processing, or assembly) plus the net change in finished goods and work-in-process between the beginning- and end-of-year inventories.

For those industries where value of production is collected instead of value of shipments, value added is adjusted only for the change in work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of year. For those

industries where value of work done is collected, the value added does not include an adjustment for the change in finished goods or work-in-process inventories.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the figure for value of shipments that results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

VALUE OF SHIPMENTS

This item covers the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts, such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sales of products bought and sold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from material owned by it, whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value, including not only the direct cost of production but also a reasonable proportion of “all other costs” (including company overhead) and profit.

In addition to the value for NAICS defined products, aggregates of the following categories of miscellaneous receipts are reported as part of a total establishment’s value of product shipments:

1. Reported contract work—Receipts for work or services that a plant performed for others on their materials.
2. Value of resales—Sales of products brought and sold without further manufacture, processing, or assembly.
3. Other miscellaneous receipts—Such as repair work, installation, sales of scrap, etc.

Industry primary product value of shipments represents one of the three components of value of shipments. These components are:

1. Primary products value of shipments.
2. Secondary product value of shipments.
3. Total miscellaneous receipts.

Primary product shipments is used in the calculations of industry specialization ratio and industry coverage ratio. The term “Value of primary products shipments made in this industry” is used in this publication and refers to the same data.

Duplication in Cost of Materials and Value of Shipment

The aggregate of the cost of materials and value of shipments figures for industry groups and for all manufacturing industries includes large amounts of duplication since the products of some industries are used as materials by others. This duplication results, in part, from the addition of related industries representing successive stages in the production of a finished manufactured product. Examples are the addition of flour mills to bakeries in the food group and the addition of pulp mills to paper mills in the paper and allied products group of industries. Estimates of the overall extent of this duplication indicate that the value of manufactured products exclusive of such duplication (the value of finished manufactures) tends to approximate two-thirds of the total value of products reported in the annual survey.

Duplication of products within individual industries is significant within a number of industry groups, e.g., machinery and transportation industries. These industries frequently include complete machinery and their parts. In this case, the parts made for original equipment are materials consumed for assembly plants in the same industry.

Even when no significant amount of duplication is involved, value of shipments figures are deficient as measures of the relative economic importance of individual manufacturing industries or geographic areas because of the wide variation in ratio of materials, labor, and other processing costs of value of shipments, both among industries and within the same industry.

Before 1962, cost of materials and value of shipments were not published for some industries which included considerable duplication. Since then, these data have been published for all industries at the U.S. level and beginning in 1964, for all geographic levels.

Specialization and Coverage Ratios

These items are not collected on the report forms but are derived from the data shown in Table 3. An establishment is classified in a particular industry if its shipments of primary products of that industry exceed in value its shipments of the products of any other single industry.

An establishment's shipments include those products assigned to an industry (primary products), those considered primary to other industries (secondary products), and receipts for miscellaneous activities (merchandising, contract work, resales, etc.). Specialization and coverage ratios have been developed to measure the relationship of primary product shipments to the data on shipments for the industry shown in Tables 1a through 5 and data on product shipments shown in Tables 6a and 6b.

Specialization ratio represents the ratio of primary product shipments to total product shipments (primary and secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishments classified in the industry.

Coverage ratio represents the ratio of primary products shipped by the establishments classified in the industry to the total shipments of such products that are shipped by all manufacturing establishments wherever classified.

Appendix B.

NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions

311612 MEAT PROCESSED FROM CARCASSES

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in processing or preserving meat and meat byproducts (except poultry and small game) from purchased meats. This industry includes establishments primarily engaged in assembly cutting and packing of meats (i.e., boxed meats) from purchased meats.

The data published with NAICS code 311612 include the following SIC industries:

2013 Sausages and other prepared meats
5147 Meat and meat products (pt)

Appendix C.

Coverage and Methodology

MAIL/NONMAIL UNIVERSE

The manufacturing universe includes about 400,000 establishments. This number includes those industries in the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) definition of manufacturing, but not those industries leaving the manufacturing sector in the classification change. The amounts of information requested from manufacturing establishments were dependent upon a number of factors. The more important considerations were the size of the company and whether it was included in the annual survey of manufactures (ASM). The methods of obtaining information for the various subsets of the universe to arrive at the aggregate figures shown in the publication are described below:

1. Small single-establishment companies not sent a report form.

Approximately 40 percent of the manufacturing establishments were small single-establishment companies that were excused from filing a census report. Selection of these establishments was based on two factors: annual payroll and our ability to assign the correct six-digit NAICS industry classification to the establishment. For each four-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) industry code, an annual payroll cutoff was determined. These cutoffs were derived so that the establishments with payroll less than the cutoff were expected to account for no more than 3 percent of the value of shipments for the industry. Generally, all single-establishment companies with less than 5 employees were excused, while all establishments with more than 20 employees were mailed forms. Establishments below the cutoff that could not be directly assigned a six-digit NAICS code were mailed a classification report which requested information for assigning NAICS industry codes. Establishments below the cutoff that could be directly assigned a six-digit NAICS code were excused from filing any report. For below cutoff establishments, information on the physical location, payroll, and receipts was obtained from the administrative records of other Federal agencies under special arrangements that safeguarded their confidentiality.

Estimates of data for these small establishments were developed using industry averages in conjunction with the administrative information. The value of shipments and cost of materials were not distributed among specific products and materials for these

establishments but were included in the product and material “not specified by kind” (nsc) categories.

The industry classification codes included in the administrative-record files were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. As a result, an indeterminate number of establishments were erroneously coded to a four-digit SIC industry and then erroneously re-coded to a six-digit NAICS industry. This was especially true whenever there was a relatively fine line of demarcation between industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity.

Sometimes the administrative-record cases had only two- or three-digit SIC group classification codes available in the files. For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, these establishments were sent a separate classification form, which requested information on the products and services of the establishment. This form was used to code many of these establishments to the appropriate six-digit NAICS level. Establishments that did not return the classification form were coded later to those six-digit NAICS industries identified as “All other” industries within the given subsector.

As a result of these situations, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified by industry. However, such possible misclassification has no significant effect on the statistics other than on the number of companies and establishments.

The total establishment count for individual industries should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the count of total number of establishments.

2. Establishments sent a report form.

The establishments covered in the mail canvass were divided into three groups:

- a. ASM sample establishments.

This group accounts for approximately 15 percent of all manufacturing establishments. The ASM panel covers all the units of large manufacturing establishments as well as a sample of the medium and smaller establishments. The probability of selection was proportionate to size. For more information, see the Description of the ASM Survey Sample.

In an economic census year, the ASM report form (MA-1000) replaces the first page of the regular census form for those establishments included in the ASM. In addition to information on employment, payroll, and other items normally requested on the regular census form, establishments in the ASM sample were requested to supply additional information on gross book value of assets and capital expenditures. ASM establishments were also requested to provide information on retirements, depreciation, rental payments, and supplemental labor costs. For establishments not included in the ASM, these additional items were estimated using relationships observed in the ASM establishment data. The census statistics for these variables are a sum of the ASM establishment data and the estimated data for non-ASM establishments. ASM establishments were also requested to provide information for selected purchased services. The census statistics for the purchased service items were derived solely from the ASM establishments. See Appendix A, Explanation of Terms for an explanation of these items. The census part of the report form is 1 of 220 versions containing product, material, and special inquiries. The diversity of manufacturing activities necessitated the use of this many forms to canvass the 480 manufacturing industries. Each form was developed for a group of related industries.

Appearing on each form was a list of products primary to the group of related industries as well as secondary products and miscellaneous services that establishments classified in these industries were likely to perform. Respondents were requested to identify the products, the value of each product, and, in many cases, the quantity of the product shipped during the survey year. Space also was provided for the respondent to describe products not specifically identified on the form.

The report form also contained a materials-consumed inquiry which varied from form to form depending on the industries being canvassed. The respondents were asked to review a list of materials generally used in their production processes. From this list, each establishment was requested to identify those materials consumed during the survey year, the cost of each, and, in certain cases, the quantity consumed. Once again, space was provided for the respondent to describe significant materials not identified on the form.

A wide variety of special inquiries was included to measure activities peculiar to a given industry, such as operations performed and equipment used.

b. Large and medium establishments (non-ASM).

Approximately 30 percent of all manufacturing establishments were included in this group. A variable cutoff, based on administrative-record payroll data and determined on an industry-by-industry basis, was used to select those establishments that were to receive 1 of the 220 economic census – manufacturing regular forms. The first page, requesting establishment data for items such as employment and payroll, was standard but did not contain the detailed statistics included on the ASM form. The product, material, and special inquiry sections supplied were based on the historical industry classification of the establishment.

c. Small single-establishment companies (non-ASM).

This group includes approximately 15 percent of all manufacturing establishments. For those industries where application of the variable cutoff for administrative-record cases resulted in a large number of small establishments being included in the mail canvass, an abbreviated or short form was used. These establishments received 1 of the 31 versions of the short form, which requested summary product and material data and totals but no details on employment, payroll, cost of materials, inventories, and capital expenditures.

Use of the short form has no adverse effect on published totals for the industry statistics because the same data were collected on the short form as on the long form. However, detailed information on products and materials consumed was not collected on the short form; thus, its use would increase the value of the nsk categories.

INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION OF ESTABLISHMENTS

Each of the establishments covered in the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing was classified in 1 of 480 industries (473 manufacturing industries and 7 former manufacturing industries) in accordance with the industry definitions in the 1997 NAICS Manual. This is the first edition of the NAICS Manual and it is a major change from the 1987 SIC Manual that was used previously. Appendix A of the 1997 NAICS Manual notes the comparability between the 1987 SIC and 1997 NAICS classification systems. When applicable, Appendix G of this report shows the product class and product comparability between the two systems for data in this report.

In the NAICS system, an industry is generally defined as a group of establishments that have similar production processes. To the extent practical, the system uses supply-based or production-oriented concepts in defining industries. The resulting group of establishments must be significant in terms of number, value added by manufacture, value of shipments, and number of employees.

The coding system works in such a way that the definitions progressively become narrower with successive additions of numerical digits. In the manufacturing sector for 1997, there are 21 subsectors (three-digit NAICS), 86 industry groups (four-digit NAICS), 184 NAICS industries (five-digit NAICS) that are comparable with Canadian and Mexican classification, and 473 U.S. industries (six-digit NAICS). This represents an expansion of the four-digit SIC-based U.S. industries from 459 in 1987. Product classes and products of the manufacturing industries have been assigned codes based on the industry from which they originate. In the new system, there are about 1,500 product classes (seven-digit codes), about 6,000 census products, and an additional 3,700 CIR products (ten-digit codes). The ten-digit products are considered the primary products of the industry with the same first six digits. These counts do not include the seven former manufacturing industries that are included in the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing.

For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, all establishments were classified in particular industries based on the products they produced. If an establishment made products of more than one industry, it was classified in the industry with the largest product value. For 1997, there were no “resistance rules” or “frozen industries.”

In ASM years, establishments included in the ASM sample with certainty weights are reclassified by industry only if the change in the primary activity from the prior year is significant or if the change has occurred for 2 successive years. This procedure prevents reclassification when there are minor shifts in product mix.

In ASM years, establishments included in the ASM sample with noncertainty weight are not shifted from one industry classification to another. They are retained in the industry where they were classified in the base census year. However, in the following census year, these ASM plants are allowed to shift from one industry to another.

The results of these rules covering the switching of plants from one industry classification to another are that some industries comprise different mixes of establishments in different survey years. Hence, comparisons between prior-year and current-year published totals, particularly at the six-digit NAICS level, should be viewed with caution. This is particularly true for the comparison between the data shown for a census year versus the data shown for the previous ASM year.

As previously noted, the small establishments that may have been misclassified by industry are usually administrative-record cases whose industry codes were assigned on the basis of incomplete descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. Such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than on the number of companies and establishments.

Establishments frequently make products classified both in their industry (primary products) and other industries (secondary products). Industry statistics (employment, payroll, value added by manufacture, value of shipments, etc.) reflect the activities of the establishments which may make both primary and secondary products. Product statistics, however, represent the output of all establishments without regard for the classification of the producing establishment. For this reason, when relating the industry statistics, especially the value of shipments, to the product statistics, the composition of the industry’s output should be considered.

The extent to which industry and product statistics may be matched with each other is measured by the primary product specialization ratio and the coverage ratio. The primary product specialization ratio is the proportion of industry shipments accounted for by the primary products of establishments classified in the industry. The coverage ratio is the proportion of product shipments accounted for by establishments classified in the industry.

ESTABLISHMENT BASIS OF REPORTING

The economic census – manufacturing is conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each location or establishment. The ASM also is conducted on an establishment basis, but separate reports are filed for just those establishments selected in the sample. Companies engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location are requested to submit separate reports if the plant records permit such a separation and if the activities are substantial in size.

In 1997, as in earlier years, a minimum size limit was set for inclusion of establishments in the census. All establishments employing one person or more at any time during the census year are included. The same size limitation has applied since 1947 in censuses and annual surveys of manufactures. In the 1939 and earlier censuses, establishments with less than \$5,000 value of products were excluded. The change in the minimum size limit in 1947 does not appreciably affect the historical comparability of the census figures except for data on number of establishments for a few industries.

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing excludes data for central administrative offices (CAOs). These would include separately operated administrative offices, warehouses, garages, and other auxiliary units that service manufacturing establishments of the same company. These data are published in a separate report series.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASM SURVEY SAMPLE

The annual survey of manufactures (ASM) sample is drawn for the second survey year after a census. The most recent sample was drawn for the 1994 survey year based on the 1992 Census of Manufactures. This sample will be in place through the 1998 ASM.

In 1992, there were approximately 370,000 individual manufacturing establishments. For sample efficiency and cost considerations, the 1992 manufacturing population was partitioned into two components for developing estimates within the ASM; a mail stratum and a nonmail stratum.

Mail stratum. The mail stratum of the survey is comprised of larger single-location manufacturing companies and all manufacturing establishments of multiunit companies (companies that operate at more than one physical location). Approximately 230,000 of the 370,000 establishments in the 1992 census were assigned to the mail stratum. On an annual basis, the mail stratum is supplemented with larger, newly active single-location companies identified from a list provided by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and new manufacturing locations of multiunit companies identified from the Census Bureau's Company Organization Survey (COS).

For the 1994 survey, a new sample of approximately 58,000 individual establishments was selected from the mail stratum assembled from the 1992 census. Supplemental samples representing both 1993 and 1994 births (newly active establishments that were not included in the 1992 census) were also selected. Establishments selected for the sample are mailed an ASM survey questionnaire for each year through 1998.

The 1994-98 ASM sample design is similar to the one used since 1984. Companies in the 1992 Census of Manufactures with manufacturing shipments of at least \$500 million were defined as company certainties. For these large companies, each manufacturing establishment is included in the mail sample. For the 1994-98 sample, there are approximately 650 certainty companies collectively accounting for over 18,000 establishments.

For the remaining portion of the mail component of the survey, the establishment was defined as the sample unit. All establishments with 250 employees or more were defined as employment certainties. In addition, all establishments producing products in SIC 3571 (Electronic Computers) were defined as certainties. Across these three arbitrary certainty classes, there were approximately 25,000 establishments included in the sample with certainty. Collectively, these certainty establishments accounted for approximately 80 percent of the total value of shipments in the 1992 Census of Manufactures.

Smaller establishments in the remaining portion of the mail stratum were sampled with probabilities ranging from .02 to 1.00. The initial probabilities of selection assigned to these establishments were proportionate to a measure-of-size determined for each establishment. The measure-of-size was a function of the establishment's 1992 industry classification, its 1992 product class data, and the historical variability of the year-to-year estimates of the product class estimates. For each product class (1,755) and four-digit industry (459), a desired reliability

constraint was specified. Using a technique developed by Dr. James R. Chromy of the Research Triangle Institute, the initial establishment probabilities were optimized such that the expected sample satisfied all industry and product class reliability constraints while the sample size was minimized. This technique reduces the likelihood of selecting nonrepresentative samples for individual product classes or industries.

This method of assigning probabilities based on product class shipments is motivated by our primary desire to produce reliable estimates of both product class and industry shipments. The high correlation between shipments and employment, value-added, and other general statistics assures that these variables will also be well represented by the sample. The actual sample selection procedure uses an independent chance of selection method (Poisson sampling) which permits us to prevent small establishments from being selected in consecutive samples without introducing a bias into the survey estimates.

Nonmail component. The initial nonmail component of the survey was comprised of approximately 140,000 small, single-establishment companies that were tabulated as administrative records in the 1992 Census of Manufactures. The nonmail stratum is also supplemented annually using the list of newly active single-location companies provided by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and payroll cutoffs. Companies with payroll below the payroll cutoff are added to the nonmail stratum. For this portion of the population, sampling is not used. The data for this group are estimated based on selected information obtained annually from the administrative records of the IRS and Social Security Administration (SSA). This administrative information, which includes payroll, total employment, industry classification, and physical location, is obtained under conditions which safeguard the confidentiality of both tax and census records.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASM ESTIMATING PROCEDURE

Most of the ASM estimates derived for the mail stratum are computed using a difference estimator. At the establishment level, there is a strong correlation between the current-year data values and the corresponding 1992 (base) data values. Therefore, within the mailed stratum, for each item at each level of aggregation, an estimate of the "difference" between the current year and the base year is computed from sample cases and added to the corresponding base-year values. For the 1993-1997 ASM estimates, the 1992 Census of Manufactures values serve as the base year. For the 1998 ASM, the base will be updated to be the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing.

Due to the positive year-to-year correlation, estimates derived using this methodology are generally more reliable than comparable estimates developed from the current sample data alone. Estimates for the capital expenditures variables are not generated using the difference

estimator because the year-to-year correlations are considerably weaker. The standard linear estimator is used for these variables.

For the nonmail stratum, estimates for payroll and employment are directly tabulated from the administrative-record data provided by IRS and SSA. Estimates of data other than payroll and employment are developed from industry averages. Although the nonmail stratum contains approximately 170,000 individual establishments in 1994, it accounts for less than 2 percent of the estimate for total value of shipments at the total manufacturing level.

Corresponding estimates for the mail and nonmail components are combined to produce the estimates included in this publication.

QUALIFICATIONS OF THE ASM DATA

The estimates developed from the sample are apt to differ somewhat from the results of a survey covering all companies in the sample lists but otherwise conducted under essentially the same conditions as the actual sample survey. The estimates of the magnitude of the sampling errors (the difference between the estimates obtained and the results theoretically obtained from a comparable, complete-coverage survey) are provided by the standard errors of estimates.

The particular sample selected for the ASM is one of many similar probability samples that, by chance, might have been selected under the same specifications. Each of the possible samples would yield somewhat different sets of results, and the standard errors are measures of the variation of all the possible sample estimates around the theoretically comparable, complete-coverage values.

Estimates of the standard errors have been computed from the sample data for selected ASM statistics in this report. They are represented in the form of relative standard errors (the standard errors divided by the estimated values to which they refer).

In conjunction with its associated estimate, the relative standard error may be used to define confidence intervals (ranges that would include the comparable, complete-coverage value for specified percentages of all the possible samples).

The complete-coverage value would be included in the range:

From one standard error below to one standard error above the derived estimate for about two-thirds of all possible samples.

From two standard errors below to two standard errors above the derived estimate for about 19 out of 20 of all possible samples.

From three standard errors below to three standard errors above the derived estimate for nearly all samples.

An inference that the comparable, complete-survey result would be within the indicated ranges would be correct in approximately the relative frequencies shown. Those proportions, therefore, may be interpreted as defining the confidence that the estimates from a particular sample would differ from complete-coverage results by as much as one, two, or three standard errors, respectively.

For example, suppose an estimated total is shown at 50,000 with an associated relative standard error of 2 percent, that is, a standard error of 1,000 (2 percent of 50,000). There is approximately 67 percent confidence that the interval 49,000 to 51,000 includes the complete-coverage total, about 95 percent confidence that the interval 48,000 to 52,000 includes the complete-coverage total, and almost certain confidence that the interval 47,000 to 53,000 includes the complete-coverage total.

In addition to the sample errors, the estimates are subject to various response and operational errors: errors of collection, reporting, coding, transcription, imputation for nonresponse, etc. These operational errors also would occur if a complete canvass were to be conducted under the same conditions as the survey. Explicit measures of their effects generally are not available. However, it is believed that most of the important operational errors were detected and corrected during the Census Bureau's review of the data for reasonableness and consistency. The small operational errors usually remain. To some extent, they are compensating in the aggregated totals shown. When important operational errors were detected too late to correct the estimates, the data were suppressed or were specifically qualified in the tables.

As derived, the estimated standard errors included part of the effect of the operational errors. The total errors, which depend upon the joint effect of the sampling and operational errors, are usually of the order of size indicated by the standard error, or moderately higher. However, for particular estimates, the total error may considerably exceed the standard errors shown. Any figures shown in the tables in this publication having an associated standard error exceeding 15 percent may be combined with higher level totals, creating a broader aggregate, which then may be of acceptable reliability.

DATA FROM THE CURRENT INDUSTRIAL REPORTS (CIR)

The CIR program provides product statistics for selected manufacturing industries at the U.S. level annually and, in some cases, monthly and/or quarterly. When detail product data are collected in the CIR, they are not also collected in the census. However, the annual CIR data are included in the census Product Summary report.

The CIR program uses a unified data collection, processing, and publication system. The Census Bureau updates the survey panels for most reports annually and reconciles the estimates to the results of the broader-based annual survey of manufactures and the economic

census – manufacturing. The economic census – manufacturing provides a complete list of all producers of the products covered by the CIR program and serves as the primary source for CIR sampling. Where a small number of producers exist, CIR surveys cover all known producers of a product. However, when the number of producers is large, cutoff and random sampling techniques are used. Surveys are continually reviewed and modified to provide the most up-to-date information on products produced. While the CIR program includes both mandatory and voluntary surveys, the annual data are mandatory.

DUPLICATION IN COST OF MATERIALS AND VALUE OF SHIPMENTS

Data for cost of materials and value of shipments include varying amounts of duplication, especially at higher levels of aggregation. This is because the products of one establishment may be the materials of another. The value added statistics avoid this duplication and are, for most purposes, the best measure for comparing the relative economic importance of industries and geographic areas.

VALUE OF INDUSTRY SHIPMENTS COMPARED WITH VALUE OF PRODUCT SHIPMENTS

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing shows value of shipments data for industries and products. In the industry statistics tables and files, these data represent the total value of shipments of all establishments classified in a particular industry. The data include the shipments of the products classified in the industry (primary to the industry), products classified in other industries (secondary to the industry), and miscellaneous receipts (repair work, sale of scrap, research and development, installation receipts, and resales). Value of product shipments shown in the products statistics tables and files represent the total value of all products shipped that are classified as primary to an industry regardless of the classification of the producing establishment.

Appendix D. Geographic Notes

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix E. Metropolitan Areas

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix F.

Footnotes for Products Statistics and Materials Consumed by Kind

Part 1. Products Statistics (Tables 6a and 6b)

NAICS product code	Footnote
\$ 3116121111	This product code is primary to more than one industry. For a list of product codes that are primary to more than one industry, see "1997 Economic Census, Numerical List of Manufactured and Mineral Products," Appendix D.
\$ 3116121121	This product code is primary to more than one industry. For a list of product codes that are primary to more than one industry, see "1997 Economic Census, Numerical List of Manufactured and Mineral Products," Appendix D.
\$ 3116121231	This product code is primary to more than one industry. For a list of product codes that are primary to more than one industry, see "1997 Economic Census, Numerical List of Manufactured and Mineral Products," Appendix D.
\$ 3116121341	This product code is primary to more than one industry. For a list of product codes that are primary to more than one industry, see "1997 Economic Census, Numerical List of Manufactured and Mineral Products," Appendix D.
\$ 3116121451	This product code is primary to more than one industry. For a list of product codes that are primary to more than one industry, see "1997 Economic Census, Numerical List of Manufactured and Mineral Products," Appendix D.
\$ 3116121561	This product code is primary to more than one industry. For a list of product codes that are primary to more than one industry, see "1997 Economic Census, Numerical List of Manufactured and Mineral Products," Appendix D.
\$ 3116121671	This product code is primary to more than one industry. For a list of product codes that are primary to more than one industry, see "1997 Economic Census, Numerical List of Manufactured and Mineral Products," Appendix D.
\$ 3116124111	This product code is primary to more than one industry. For a list of product codes that are primary to more than one industry, see "1997 Economic Census, Numerical List of Manufactured and Mineral Products," Appendix D.
\$ 3116124221	This product code is primary to more than one industry. For a list of product codes that are primary to more than one industry, see "1997 Economic Census, Numerical List of Manufactured and Mineral Products," Appendix D.
\$ 3116124331	This product code is primary to more than one industry. For a list of product codes that are primary to more than one industry, see "1997 Economic Census, Numerical List of Manufactured and Mineral Products," Appendix D.
\$ 3116124441	This product code is primary to more than one industry. For a list of product codes that are primary to more than one industry, see "1997 Economic Census, Numerical List of Manufactured and Mineral Products," Appendix D.
\$ 3116124451	This product code is primary to more than one industry. For a list of product codes that are primary to more than one industry, see "1997 Economic Census, Numerical List of Manufactured and Mineral Products," Appendix D.
\$ 3116127100	This product code is primary to more than one industry. For a list of product codes that are primary to more than one industry, see "1997 Economic Census, Numerical List of Manufactured and Mineral Products," Appendix D.

Part 2. Materials Consumed by Kind (Table 7)

Not applicable.

Rendering and Meat Byproduct Processing

1997

Issued December 1999

EC97M-3116C

1997 Economic Census

Manufacturing

Industry Series



USCENSUSBUREAU

Helping You Make Informed Decisions

U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The staff of the Manufacturing and Construction Division prepared this report. **Judy M. Dodds**, Assistant Chief for Census and Related Programs, was responsible for the overall planning, management, and coordination. **Kenneth Hansen**, Chief, Manufactured Durables Branch, assisted by **Mike Brown**, **Renee Coley**, **Raphael Corrado**, and **Milbren Thomas**, Section Chiefs, **Michael Zampogna**, Former Chief, Manufactured Nondurables Branch, assisted by **Allen Foreman**, **Robert Miller**, **Robert Reinard**, and **Nat Shelton**, Section Chiefs, and **Tom Lee**, **Robert Rosati**, and **Tom Flood**, Special Assistants, performed the planning and implementation. **Stephanie Angel**, **Brian Appert**, **Stanis Batton**, **Carol Beasley**, **Chris Blackburn**, **Larry Blumberg**, **Vera Harris-Bourne**, **Brenda Campbell**, **Suzanne Conard**, **Vance Davis**, **Mary Ellickson**, **Matt Gaines**, **Merry Glascoe**, **Kay Hanks**, **Karen Harshbarger**, **Nancy Higgins**, **James Hinckley**, **Walter Hunter**, **Jim Jamski**, **Evelyn Jordan**, **Robert Lee**, **John Linehan**, **Paul Marck**, **Keith McKenzie**, **Philippe Morris**, **Joanna Nguyen**, **Betty Pannell**, **Joyce Pomeroy**, **Venita Powell**, **Cynthia Ramsey**, **Chris Savage**, **Arona Stovall**, **Sue Sundermann**, **Thanos Theodoropoulos**, **Dora Thomas**, **Ann Truffa**, **Ronanne Vinson**, **Keeley Voor**, **Denneth Wallace**, **Tempie Whittington**, **Lissene Witt**, and **Mike Yamaner** provided primary staff assistance.

Brian Greenberg, Assistant Chief for Research and Methodology Programs, assisted by **Stacey Cole**, Chief, Manufacturing Programs Methodology Branch, and **Robert Struble**, Section Chief, provided the mathematical and statistical techniques as well as the coverage operations. **Jeffrey Dalzell** and **Cathy Ritenour** provided primary staff assistance.

Mendel D. Gayle, Chief, Forms, Publications, and Customer Services Branch, assisted by **Julius Smith Jr.** and **Baruti Taylor**, Section Chiefs, performed overall

coordination of the publication process. **Kim Credito**, **Patrick Duck**, **Chip Murph**, **Wanda Sledd**, and **Veronica White** provided primary staff assistance.

The Economic Planning and Coordination Division, **Lawrence A. Blum**, Assistant Chief for Collection Activities and **Shirin A. Ahmed**, Assistant Chief for Post-Collection Processing, assisted by **Dennis Shoemaker**, Chief, Post-Collection Census Processing Branch, **Brandy Yarbrough**, Section Chief, **Sheila Proudfoot**, **Richard Williamson**, **Andrew W. Hait**, and **Jennifer E. Lins**, was responsible for developing the systems and procedures for data collection, editing, review, correction and dissemination

The staff of the National Processing Center, **Judith N. Petty**, Chief, performed mailout preparation and receipt operations, clerical and analytical review activities, data keying, and geocoding review.

The Geography Division staff developed geographic coding procedures and associated computer programs.

The Economic Statistical Methods and Programming Division, **Charles P. Pautler Jr.**, Chief, developed and coordinated the computer processing systems. **Martin S. Harahush**, Assistant Chief for Quinquennial Programs, assisted by **Barbara Lambert** and **Christina Arledge** were responsible for design and implementation of the computer systems. **Gary T. Sheridan**, Chief, Manufacturing and Construction Branch, **Lori A. Guido** and **Roy A. Smith**, Section Chiefs, supervised the preparation of the computer programs.

Computer Services Division, **Debra Williams**, Chief, performed the computer processing.

The staff of the Administrative and Customer Services Division, **Walter C. Odom**, Chief, performed planning, design, composition, editorial review, and printing planning and procurement for publications, Internet products, and report forms. **Cynthia G. Brooks** provided publication coordination and editing.

Rendering and Meat Byproduct Processing

1997

Issued December 1999

EC97M-3116C

1997 Economic Census

Manufacturing

Industry Series



U.S. Department of Commerce

William M. Daley,

Secretary

Robert L. Mallett,

Deputy Secretary

**Economics
and Statistics
Administration**

Robert J. Shapiro,

Under Secretary for
Economic Affairs

U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Kenneth Prewitt,

Director



**Economics
and Statistics
Administration**

Robert J. Shapiro,
Under Secretary
for Economic Affairs



U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Kenneth Prewitt,
Director

William G. Barron,
Deputy Director

Paula J. Schneider,
Principal Associate Director
for Programs

Frederick T. Knickerbocker,
Associate Director
for Economic Programs

Thomas L. Mesenbourg,
Assistant Director
for Economic Programs

William G. Bostic Jr.,
Chief, Manufacturing
and Construction Division

CONTENTS

Introduction to the Economic Census	1
Manufacturing	5

TABLES

1. Industry Statistics on NAICS Basis With Distribution Among 1987 SIC-Based Industries: 1997	7
2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1997	7
3. Detailed Statistics by Industry: 1997	8
4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size: 1997.....	9
5. Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1997	9
6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992.....	10
6b. Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992 .	10
7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1997 and 1992.....	11

APPENDIXES

A. Explanation of Terms	A-1
B. NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions	B-1
C. Coverage and Methodology.....	C-1
D. Geographic Notes	--
E. Metropolitan Areas	--
F. Footnotes for Products Statistics and Materials Consumed by Kind	--
G. Comparability of Product Classes and Product Codes: 1997 to 1992.....	G-1

-- Not applicable for this report.

Introduction to the Economic Census

PURPOSES AND USES OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUS

The economic census is the major source of facts about the structure and functioning of the Nation's economy. It provides essential information for government, business, industry, and the general public. Title 13 of the United States Code (Sections 131, 191, and 224) directs the Census Bureau to take the economic census every 5 years, covering years ending in 2 and 7.

The economic census furnishes an important part of the framework for such composite measures as the gross domestic product estimates, input/output measures, production and price indexes, and other statistical series that measure short-term changes in economic conditions. Specific uses of economic census data include the following:

- Policymaking agencies of the Federal Government use the data to monitor economic activity and assess the effectiveness of policies.
- State and local governments use the data to assess business activities and tax bases within their jurisdictions and to develop programs to attract business.
- Trade associations study trends in their own and competing industries, which allows them to keep their members informed of market changes.
- Individual businesses use the data to locate potential markets and to analyze their own production and sales performance relative to industry or area averages.

ALL-NEW INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATIONS

Data from the 1997 Economic Census are published primarily on the basis of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), unlike earlier censuses, which were published according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS is in the process of being adopted in the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Most economic census reports cover one of the following NAICS sectors:

21	Mining
22	Utilities
23	Construction
31-33	Manufacturing
42	Wholesale Trade
44-45	Retail Trade
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing
51	Information

52	Finance and Insurance
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises
56	Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services
61	Educational Services
62	Health Care and Social Assistance
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation
72	Accommodation and Foodservices
81	Other Services (except Public Administration)

(Not listed above are the Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting sector (NAICS 11), partially covered by the census of agriculture conducted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the Public Administration sector (NAICS 92), covered by the census of governments conducted by the Census Bureau.)

The 20 NAICS sectors are subdivided into 96 subsectors (three-digit codes), 313 industry groups (four-digit codes), and, as implemented in the United States, 1170 industries (five- and six-digit codes).

RELATIONSHIP TO SIC

While many of the individual NAICS industries correspond directly to industries as defined under the SIC system, most of the higher level groupings do not. Particular care should be taken in comparing data for retail trade, wholesale trade, and manufacturing, which are sector titles used in both NAICS and SIC, but cover somewhat different groups of industries. The industry definitions discuss the relationships between NAICS and SIC industries. Where changes are significant, it will not be possible to construct time series that include data for points both before and after 1997.

For 1997, data for auxiliary establishments (those functioning primarily to manage, service, or support the activities of their company's operating establishments, such as a central administrative office or warehouse) will not be included in the sector-specific reports. These data will be published separately.

GEOGRAPHIC AREA CODING

Accurate and complete information on the physical location of each establishment is required to tabulate the census data for the states, metropolitan areas (MAs), counties, parishes, and corporate municipalities including cities, towns, villages, and boroughs. Respondents were

required to report their physical location (street address, municipality, county, and state) if it differed from their mailing address. For establishments not surveyed by mail (and those single-establishment companies that did not provide acceptable information on physical location), location information from Internal Revenue Service tax forms is used as a basis for coding.

BASIS OF REPORTING

The economic census is conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each store, factory, shop, or other location. Each establishment is assigned a separate industry classification based on its primary activity and not that of its parent company.

DOLLAR VALUES

All dollar values presented are expressed in current dollars; i.e., 1997 data are expressed in 1997 dollars, and 1992 data, in 1992 dollars. Consequently, when making comparisons with prior years, users of the data should consider the changes in prices that have occurred.

All dollar values are shown in thousands of dollars.

AVAILABILITY OF ADDITIONAL DATA

Reports in Print and Electronic Media

All results of the 1997 Economic Census are available on the Census Bureau Internet site (www.census.gov) and on compact discs (CD-ROM) for sale by the Census Bureau. Unlike previous censuses, only selected highlights are published in printed reports. For more information, including a description of electronic and printed reports being issued, see the Internet site, or write to U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-8300, or call Customer Services at 301-457-4100.

Special Tabulations

Special tabulations of data collected in the 1997 Economic Census may be obtained, depending on availability of time and personnel, in electronic or tabular form. The data will be summaries subject to the same rules prohibiting disclosure of confidential information (including name, address, kind of business, or other data for individual business establishments or companies) that govern the regular publications.

Special tabulations are prepared on a cost basis. A request for a cost estimate, as well as exact specifications on the type and format of the data to be provided, should be directed to the Chief of the division named below, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-8300. To discuss a special tabulation before submitting specifications, call the appropriate division:

Manufacturing and Construction Division	301-457-4673
Service Sector Statistics Division	301-457-2668

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The economic census has been taken as an integrated program at 5-year intervals since 1967 and before that for 1954, 1958, and 1963. Prior to that time, individual components of the economic census were taken separately at varying intervals.

The economic census traces its beginnings to the 1810 Decennial Census, when questions on manufacturing were included with those for population. Coverage of economic activities was expanded for the 1840 Decennial Census and subsequent censuses to include mining and some commercial activities. The 1905 Manufactures Census was the first time a census was taken apart from the regular decennial population census. Censuses covering retail and wholesale trade and construction industries were added in 1930, as were some covering service trades in 1933. Censuses of construction, manufacturing, and the other business service censuses were suspended during World War II.

The 1954 Economic Census was the first census to be fully integrated: providing comparable census data across economic sectors, using consistent time periods, concepts, definitions, classifications, and reporting units. It was the first census to be taken by mail, using lists of firms provided by the administrative records of other Federal agencies. Since 1963, administrative records also have been used to provide basic statistics for very small firms, reducing or eliminating the need to send them census questionnaires.

The range of industries covered in the economic censuses expanded between 1967 and 1992. The census of construction industries began on a regular basis in 1967, and the scope of service industries, introduced in 1933, was broadened in 1967, 1977, and 1987. While a few transportation industries were covered as early as 1963, it was not until 1992 that the census broadened to include all of transportation, communications, and utilities. Also new for 1992 was coverage of financial, insurance, and real estate industries. With these additions, the economic census and the separate census of governments and census of agriculture collectively covered roughly 98 percent of all economic activity.

Printed statistical reports from the 1992 and earlier censuses provide historical figures for the study of long-term time series and are available in some large libraries. All of the census reports printed since 1967 are still available for sale on microfiche from the Census Bureau. CD-ROMs issued from the 1987 and 1992 Economic Censuses contain databases including nearly all data published in print, plus additional statistics, such as ZIP Code statistics, published only on CD-ROM.

SOURCES FOR MORE INFORMATION

More information about the scope, coverage, classification system, data items, and publications for each of the economic censuses and related surveys is published in the *Guide to the 1997 Economic Census and Related Statistics* at www.census.gov/econguide. More information on the methodology, procedures, and history of the censuses will be published in the *History of the 1997 Economic Census* at www.census.gov/econ/www/history.html.

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

The following abbreviations and symbols are used with the 1997 Economic Census data:

A	Standard error of 100 percent or more.
D	Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual companies; data are included in higher level totals.
F	Exceeds 100 percent because data include establishments with payroll exceeding revenue.
N	Not available or not comparable.
Q	Revenue not collected at this level of detail for multiestablishment firms.
S	Withheld because estimates did not meet publication standards.

V	Represents less than 50 vehicles or .05 percent.
X	Not applicable.
Y	Disclosure withheld because of insufficient coverage of merchandise lines.
Z	Less than half the unit shown.
a	0 to 19 employees.
b	20 to 99 employees.
c	100 to 249 employees.
e	250 to 499 employees.
f	500 to 999 employees.
g	1,000 to 2,499 employees.
h	2,500 to 4,999 employees.
i	5,000 to 9,999 employees.
j	10,000 to 24,999 employees.
k	25,000 to 49,999 employees.
l	50,000 to 99,999 employees.
m	100,000 employees or more.
p	10 to 19 percent estimated.
q	20 to 29 percent estimated.
r	Revised.
s	Sampling error exceeds 40 percent.
nec	Not elsewhere classified.
nsk	Not specified by kind.
–	Represents zero (page image/print only).
(CC)	Consolidated city.
(IC)	Independent city.

This page is intentionally blank.

Manufacturing

SCOPE

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing covers all manufacturing establishments with one or more paid employees. Manufacturing is defined as the mechanical, physical, or chemical transformation of materials or substances into new products. The assembly of components into new products is also considered manufacturing, except when it is appropriately classified as construction.

Establishments in the manufacturing sector are often described as plants, factories, or mills and typically use power-driven machines and materials-handling equipment. Also included in the manufacturing sector are some establishments that make products by hand, like custom tailors and the makers of custom draperies. While manufacturers typically do not sell to the public, some establishments like bakeries and candy stores that make products on the premises may be included.

While logging and publishing are no longer in the scope of manufacturing, data for these industries are included in the manufacturing industry reports, but are not included in the manufacturing state, summary, and other reports.

GENERAL

This report, from the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, is one of a series of 480 industry reports and 51 geographic area reports, each of which provides statistics for individual industries or states, respectively. Seven of the industry reports are for industries no longer in the manufacturing sector but are included with manufacturing for the 1997 census year. Also included for this sector are General, Product, and Materials Consumed Summary reports, a special report on Concentration Ratios in Manufacturing, and data files on Location of Manufacturing Plants.

Each industry report presents data for a six-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) industry. A description of the particular NAICS industry may be found in Appendix B. These reports include such statistics as number of establishments, employment, payroll, value added by manufacture, cost of materials consumed, value of shipments, capital expenditures, etc. Explanations of these and other terms may be found in Appendix A. The industry reports also include data for states with 100 employees or more in the industry.

State reports, which include the District of Columbia, present similar statistics at the “all manufacturing” level for each state and its metropolitan areas (MAs) with 250

employees or more, and for counties, consolidated cities, and places with 500 employees or more. The state reports also include six-digit NAICS level data for industries with 100 employees or more in the state.

The General Summary report contains industry and geographic area statistics summarized in one report. It includes higher levels of aggregation than the industry and state reports, as well as revisions to the data made after the release of the industry and state reports.

The Products and Materials Consumed reports summarize the products and materials data published in the industry reports. The Product Summary report also includes data from the Current Industrial Reports (CIR) and a special table with data for products that are primary to more than one industry, which are not in the industry reports.

The Concentration Ratios report publishes data on the percentage of value of shipments accounted for by the 4-, 8-, 20-, and 50-largest companies for each manufacturing industry. Also shown in this report are Hirschmann-Herfindahl Indexes for each industry.

The Location of Manufacturing data files contain statistics on the number of establishments for the three- and six-digit NAICS industry by state, county, place, and ZIP Code by employment-size of the establishment.

GEOGRAPHIC AREAS COVERED

Statistics at the six-digit NAICS industry level are shown for states and the District of Columbia in both the state and industry reports for cells with 100 employees or more.

The state reports also include data at the “all manufacturing” level for a variety of geographies that meet the employment criteria.

Data are available for the metropolitan areas (MAs) with 250 employees or more. The term MA is a general term used to encompass all of the specifically defined metropolitan areas. A consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) is made up of two or more contiguous primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSAs) with a combined population of at least 1 million. A PMSA is a subdivision of a CMSA that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links separate from the ties to other portions of the CMSA. A metropolitan statistical area (MSA) is an integrated economic and social unit with a population of at least 50,000. An MA is made up of one or more counties meeting standards of metropolitan character. In New England, cities and towns, rather than counties, are the

component geographic units. Determination of the MAs was made by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) as of June 30, 1997. The population estimates were from the 1990 Census of Population or a subsequent special census. When applicable, the make-up of an MA is included in Appendix E. Changes to geographical boundaries are noted in Appendix D.

The state reports include data for counties with 500 employees or more. These are the primary divisions of states, except in Louisiana where they are called parishes and in Alaska where they are called boroughs and census areas. Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia have one or more places that are independent of county organizations. These places are treated as counties and places. The counties and places are defined as of January 1, 1997.

The state reports include data for places with 500 employees or more. Places are typically cities, towns, and villages. They may be incorporated municipalities, semi-independent municipalities, special economic urban areas (SEUAs), or other place equivalents.

The state reports also include data for consolidated cities with 500 employees or more. Consolidated cities are made up of separately incorporated municipalities.

COMPARABILITY OF THE 1992 AND 1997 CENSUSES

The adoption of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) has had a major impact on the comparability of data between the 1992 and 1997 censuses. Approximately half of the industries in the manufacturing sector of NAICS do not have comparable industries in the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system that was used in the past. If industries are not comparable between the two censuses, historic data are not shown. When applicable, Appendix G shows the product class and product comparability between the two systems.

While most of the change affecting the manufacturing sector was change within the sector, some industries left manufacturing and others came into manufacturing. Prominent among those leaving manufacturing are logging and portions of publishing. Prominent among the industries coming into the manufacturing sector are bakeries, candy stores where candy is made on the premises, custom tailors, makers of custom draperies, and tire retreading. Data for the industries coming into manufacturing as well as those leaving manufacturing are included in the manufacturing industry report series for 1997. However, the state and summary reports only include data for industries in the NAICS definition of manufacturing.

Another change resulting from the conversion to NAICS is that data for central administrative offices (CAOs) associated with manufacturing are not included along side the manufacturing data. This change affects data in the state reports and the general summary.

DISCLOSURE

In accordance with Federal law governing census reports (Title 13 of the United States Code), no data are published that would disclose the operations of an individual establishment or company. However, the number of establishments classified in a specific industry or geography is not considered a disclosure, and may be released even when other information is withheld.

The disclosure analysis for the industry statistics files is based on the total value of shipments. When the total value of shipments cannot be shown without disclosing information for individual companies, the complete line is suppressed except for capital expenditures. However, the suppressed data are included in higher-level totals. A separate disclosure analysis is performed for capital expenditures that can be suppressed even though value of shipments data are published.

AVAILABILITY OF MORE FREQUENT ECONOMIC DATA

The Census Bureau conducts the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) in each of the 4 years between the economic censuses. The ASM is a probability-based sample of approximately 58,000 establishments and collects many of the same industry statistics (including employment, payroll, value of shipments, etc.) as the economic census. However, there are selected statistics not included in the ASM. Among these are the number of companies and establishments, detailed product and materials data, and substate geographic data.

In addition to the ASM, the Census Bureau conducts a Current Industrial Reports (CIR) program. The CIR publishes detailed product statistics for selected manufacturing industries at the U.S. level annually and, in some cases, monthly and/or quarterly. For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, the annual CIR data are included in the Product Summary report.

The Census Bureau also conducts the monthly Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories, and Orders (M3) program, which publishes detailed statistics for manufacturing industries at the U.S. level.

Table 1. Industry Statistics on NAICS Basis With Distribution Among 1987 SIC-Based Industries: 1997

[NAICS codes appear in bold type. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS or SIC code	Industry	Com-panies ¹	All estab-lish-ments ²	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expendi-tures (\$1,000)
				Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311613	Rendering & meat byproduct processing	137	240	8 804	269 176	5 036	10 580	128 882	1 256 798	1 325 173	2 571 871	114 353
207720	Animal & marine fats & oils (pt)	N	240	8 804	269 176	5 036	10 580	128 882	1 256 798	1 325 173	2 571 871	114 353

¹For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.
²Includes establishments with payroll at any time during the year.

Table 2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1997

[States that are disclosures or with less than 100 employees are not shown. For explanation of terms, see appendixes. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Industry and geographic area	E ¹	All establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expendi-tures (\$1,000)
		Total	With 20 em-ploy-ees or more	Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311613, RENDERING & MEAT BYPRODUCT PROCESSING												
United States	1	240	143	8 804	269 176	5 036	10 580	128 882	1 256 798	1 325 173	2 571 871	114 353
Alabama	4	5	3	187	5 189	108	231	2 655	22 300	25 592	48 301	3 506
California	-	21	14	770	28 121	407	704	10 508	76 848	100 910	178 189	8 160
Florida	-	7	3	139	3 872	62	150	1 550	20 716	10 333	30 216	719
Georgia	2	10	8	432	11 258	266	538	5 570	44 176	65 072	109 259	3 727
Illinois	2	10	6	281	9 453	139	351	4 088	42 320	50 888	93 564	3 303
Indiana	-	9	6	311	9 998	145	325	4 372	30 415	47 379	77 131	2 979
Iowa	-	9	5	345	11 783	189	381	4 452	43 603	48 515	91 044	2 625
Minnesota	-	12	5	358	11 846	219	511	6 595	44 521	56 774	101 073	8 688
Nebraska	-	15	9	474	10 823	320	684	6 580	75 212	87 464	159 515	6 316
Ohio	3	6	4	261	9 153	107	233	3 444	23 163	25 611	51 421	4 537
Pennsylvania	1	9	4	301	11 007	176	398	6 094	53 683	74 305	127 918	3 954
Tennessee	2	6	3	179	5 408	109	238	2 605	23 736	22 758	46 068	2 090
Texas	2	20	12	789	21 859	459	1 074	12 567	102 569	105 214	208 457	7 927
Wisconsin	-	5	4	161	4 467	98	196	1 821	20 812	10 355	31 485	570

* Hawaii has no incorporated places in the sense of functioning governmental units; however, in agreement with Hawaiian law, the Bureau of the Census reports data for census designated places (CDPs) which have been designated as place equivalents. Those CDPs, only for the state of Hawaii, with 2,500 or more population are recognized.

¹Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of the figures shown: 1-10 to 19 percent; 2-20 to 29 percent; 3-30 to 39 percent; 4-40 to 49 percent; 5-50 to 59 percent; 6-60 to 69 percent; 7-70 to 79 percent; 8-80 to 89 percent; 9-90 percent or more.

Table 3. Detailed Statistics by Industry: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	Value	Item	Value
311613, RENDERING & MEAT BYPRODUCT PROCESSING		311613, RENDERING & MEAT BYPRODUCT PROCESSING—Con.	
Companies ¹	number.. 137	Value added	\$1,000.. 1 256 798
All establishments	number.. 240	Total inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 100 729
Establishments with 1 to 19 employees	number.. 97	Finished goods inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 76 255
Establishments with 20 to 99 employees	number.. 132	Work-in-process inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 6 242
Establishments with 100 employees or more	number.. 11	Materials and supplies inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 18 232
All employees	number.. 8 804	Total inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 111 003
Total compensation ²	\$1,000.. 341 303	Finished goods inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 86 960
Annual payroll	\$1,000.. 269 176	Work-in-process inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 5 637
Total fringe benefits	\$1,000.. 72 127	Materials and supplies inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 18 406
Production workers, average for year	number.. 5 036	Gross book value of total assets at beginning of year	\$1,000.. 1 154 038
Production workers on March 12	number.. 5 041	Total capital expenditures (new and used)	\$1,000.. 114 353
Production workers on May 12	number.. 5 030	Capital expenditures for buildings and other structures (new and used)	\$1,000.. 13 328
Production workers on August 12	number.. 5 028	Capital expenditures for machinery and equipment (new and used)	\$1,000.. 101 025
Production workers on November 12	number.. 5 045	Total retirements ²	\$1,000.. 33 336
Production-worker hours	1,000.. 10 580	Gross book value of total assets at end of year	\$1,000.. 1 235 055
Production-worker wages	\$1,000.. 128 882	Total depreciation during year ²	\$1,000.. 95 507
Total cost of materials	\$1,000.. 1 325 173	Total rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 21 170
Cost of materials, parts, containers, etc., consumed	\$1,000.. 1 079 446	Buildings and other structures rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 7 031
Cost of resales	\$1,000.. 94 374	Machinery and equipment rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 14 139
Cost of fuels	\$1,000.. 96 495	Cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and other structures ³	\$1,000.. 6 392
Cost of purchased electricity	\$1,000.. 45 352	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 85
Cost of contract work	\$1,000.. 9 506	Cost of purchased services for the repair of machinery and equipment ³	\$1,000.. 41 310
Quantity of electricity purchased for heat and power	1,000 kWh.. 798 082	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 85
Quantity of electricity generated less sold for heat and power	1,000 kWh.. 180	Cost of purchased communications services ³	\$1,000.. 2 349
Total value of shipments	\$1,000.. 2 571 871	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 85
Primary products value of shipments	\$1,000.. 2 414 389	Cost of purchased legal services ³	\$1,000.. 1 245
Secondary products value of shipments	\$1,000.. 54 640	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 85
Total miscellaneous receipts	\$1,000.. 102 842	Cost of purchased accounting and bookkeeping services ³	\$1,000.. 562
Value of resales	\$1,000.. 100 727	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 85
Contract receipts	\$1,000.. D	Cost of purchased advertising services ³	\$1,000.. 3 561
Other miscellaneous receipts	\$1,000.. D	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 85
Primary products specialization ratio	percent.. 97	Cost of purchased software and other data processing services ³	\$1,000.. 438
Value of primary products shipments made in all industries	\$1,000.. 3 838 961	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 85
Value of primary products shipments made in this industry	\$1,000.. 2 414 389	Cost of purchased refuse removal (including hazardous waste) services ³	\$1,000.. 3 105
Value of primary products shipments made in other industries	\$1,000.. 1 424 572	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 85
Coverage ratio	percent.. 62		

¹For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

²These items are collected in the ASM and estimated for the remaining establishments; therefore, the levels of estimation are higher than for other items in the table.

³Based on ASM sample data.

⁴A response coverage ratio is derived for this item by calculating the ratio of the weighted employment (establishment data multiplied by sample weight) for those ASM establishments that reported to the weighted total employment for all ASM establishments classified in this industry.

Note: The amounts shown for purchased services reflect only those services that establishments purchase from other companies.

Table 4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Employment size class	E ¹	All establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)
		Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311613, RENDERING & MEAT BYPRODUCT PROCESSING												
All establishments	1	240	143	8 804	269 176	5 036	10 580	128 882	1 256 798	1 325 173	2 571 871	114 353
Establishments with 1 to 4 employees	5	27	—	61	1 669	42	75	952	13 463	7 714	21 568	775
Establishments with 5 to 9 employees	1	30	—	205	5 531	134	277	3 300	41 930	78 141	118 172	2 065
Establishments with 10 to 19 employees	1	40	—	573	16 589	401	820	10 050	80 729	164 227	240 606	5 433
Establishments with 20 to 49 employees	1	81	81	2 803	85 895	1 609	3 625	40 930	434 830	448 723	878 877	32 869
Establishments with 50 to 99 employees	1	51	51	3 550	108 113	1 801	3 822	46 867	417 296	391 896	810 650	45 702
Establishments with 100 to 249 employees	—	10	10	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Establishments with 250 to 499 employees	—	1	1	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Establishments with 500 to 999 employees	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Establishments with 1,000 to 2,499 employees	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Establishments with 2,500 employees or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Administrative records ²	9	24	—	115	2 578	72	115	1 551	9 276	12 778	22 033	1 185

¹Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of the figures shown: 1–10 to 19 percent; 2–20 to 29 percent; 3–30 to 39 percent; 4–40 to 49 percent; 5–50 to 59 percent; 6–60 to 69 percent; 7–70 to 79 percent; 8–80 to 89 percent; 9–90 percent or more.

²Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. Data are also included in respective size classes shown.

Table 5. Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS industry or product class code	Industry or primary product class	All establishments	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)
			Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311613	Rendering & meat byproduct processing ...	240	8 804	269 176	5 036	10 580	128 882	1 256 798	1 325 173	2 571 871	114 353
3116131	Rendering and meat byproduct processing	81	3 308	104 948	1 511	3 148	36 780	401 591	345 757	747 602	46 305
3116134	Animal and marine feed and fertilizer byproducts	98	4 505	136 869	2 902	6 129	75 974	756 424	845 348	1 591 724	57 478

Table 6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992

[Includes quantity and value of products of this industry produced by (1) establishments classified in this industry (primary) and (2) establishments classified in other industries (secondary). Transfers of products of this industry from one establishment of a company to another establishment of the same company (interplant transfers) are also included. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product code	Product	1997				1992			
		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments	
				Quantity	Value (\$1,000)			Quantity	Value (\$1,000)
311613	Rendering or meat byproducts	N	X	X	3 838 961	N	X	X	N
3116131	Rendering and meat byproduct processing	N	X	X	1 209 029	N	X	X	975 143
31161311	Lard, except canned, not made in meat packing plants	N	X	X	1 141 709	N	X	X	N
3116131111	Lard, except canned, not made in meat packing plants	73	S	S	823 022	82	S	S	722 538
3116131121	Animal and marine grease, other than wool grease	48	S	S	318 687	46	S	S	217 711
3116131Y	Rendering and meat byproduct processing, nsk	N	X	X	67 320	N	X	X	N
3116131YWW	Rendering and meat byproduct processing, nsk	N	X	X	67 320	N	X	X	34 894
3116134	Animal and marine feed and fertilizer byproducts	N	X	X	2 406 031	N	X	X	N
31161341	Animal and marine feed and fertilizer byproducts	N	X	X	1 096 384	N	X	X	N
3116134111	Animal and marine meat and bonemeal feed and fertilizer byproducts	65	S	S	1 096 384	78	S	S	698 521
31161342	Other feed and fertilizer byproducts	N	X	X	1 059 613	N	X	X	N
3116134221	Animal and marine dry rendered tankage feed and fertilizer byproducts	11	S	S	67 519	16	S	S	64 358
3116134231	Animal and marine feather meal feed and fertilizer byproducts	21	S	S	157 593	23	659.5	653.4	69 372
3116134241	Other feed and fertilizer byproducts, including dried blood, poultry fat and byproducts, meal, and raw products for pet food	54	S	S	782 768	73	S	S	521 263
3116134251	Animal oil mill products, including all other animal oils, except fatty acids	3	X	D	D	8	X	S	45 171
3116134261	Foots, animal oil and acidulated soap stock	6	X	X	D	N	X	X	N
3116134Y	Animal and marine feed and fertilizer byproducts, nsk	N	X	X	250 034	N	X	X	N
3116134YWW	Animal and marine feed and fertilizer byproducts, nsk	N	X	X	250 034	N	X	X	N
311613W	Rendering and meat byproduct processing, nsk, total	N	X	X	223 901	N	X	X	N
311613WY	Rendering and meat byproduct processing, nsk, total	N	X	X	223 901	N	X	X	N
311613WYWW	Rendering and meat byproduct processing, nsk, for nonadministrative-record establishments	N	X	X	204 130	N	X	X	N
311613WYWY	Rendering and meat byproduct processing, nsk, for administrative-record establishments	N	X	X	19 771	N	X	X	N

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.

@ Additional data are available for these codes at the aggregate U.S. level in the Current Industrial Report (CIR) series; see Appendix F for the CIR survey number and title.

\$ This product is primary to more than one industry; see Appendix F for a listing of the related product codes.

Note: For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: P 10 to 19 percent estimated; Q 20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by S.

Table 6b. Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992

[Product classes covered are those that are economically significant and whose production is geographically dispersed, provided dispersion is not approximated by data in Table 2. Also, product classes are not shown if they are miscellaneous or "not specified by kind" classes. Statistics for some states are withheld because they are either less than \$2 million in product class shipments or they disclose data for individual companies in 1997. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanations of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product class code	Product class and geographic area	Value of product shipments (\$1,000)	
		1997	1992
3116131	RENDERING AND MEAT BYPRODUCT PROCESSING		
	United States	1 209 029	975 143
	Arizona	10 017	10 850
	California	77 535	67 999
	Colorado	60 605	37 009
	Georgia	25 941	21 316
	Idaho	14 253	9 392
	Illinois	61 167	34 727
	Indiana	35 195	31 977
	Iowa	78 129	80 705
	Kansas	120 815	77 392
	Louisiana	9 511	N

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6b. Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992—Con.

[Product classes covered are those that are economically significant and whose production is geographically dispersed, provided dispersion is not approximated by data in Table 2. Also, product classes are not shown if they are miscellaneous or "not specified by kind" classes. Statistics for some states are withheld because they are either less than \$2 million in product class shipments or they disclose data for individual companies in 1997. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanations of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product class code	Product class and geographic area	Value of product shipments (\$1,000)	
		1997	1992
3116131	RENDERING AND MEAT BYPRODUCT PROCESSING—Con.		
	Massachusetts	20 700	N
	Minnesota	49 460	41 004
	Mississippi	14 183	N
	Nebraska	108 348	97 119
	North Carolina	57 686	N
	Ohio	28 149	28 485
	Oklahoma	19 338	N
	Oregon	3 174	N
	Pennsylvania	30 295	N
	Tennessee	17 889	N
	Texas	114 073	85 159
	Virginia	13 057	N
	Washington	19 438	25 305
	Wisconsin	50 525	40 348
3116134	ANIMAL AND MARINE FEED AND FERTILIZER BYPRODUCTS		
	United States	2 406 031	N
	Alabama	31 425	N
	Arizona	8 092	N
	Arkansas	272 184	N
	California	120 714	N
	Colorado	71 794	N
	Georgia	67 089	N
	Idaho	11 478	N
	Illinois	66 194	N
	Indiana	47 532	N
	Iowa	173 282	N
	Kansas	164 466	N
	Michigan	31 911	N
	Minnesota	91 318	N
	Missouri	138 391	N
	Nebraska	222 127	N
	North Carolina	95 081	N
	Ohio	14 481	N
	Oklahoma	40 605	N
	Oregon	4 612	N
	Pennsylvania	90 747	N
	South Dakota	15 046	N
	Tennessee	18 187	N
	Texas	214 951	N
	Virginia	82 755	N
	Washington	13 565	N
	Wisconsin	49 325	N

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.
 @ Additional data are available for these codes at the aggregate U.S. level in the Current Industrial Report (CIR) series; see Appendix F for the CIR survey number and title.
 \$ This product is primary to more than one industry; see Appendix F for a listing of the related product codes.

Table 7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1997 and 1992

[Includes quantity and cost of materials consumed or put into production by establishments classified only in this industry. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS material code	Material consumed	1997		1992	
		Quantity	Delivered cost (\$1,000)	Quantity	Delivered cost (\$1,000)
311613	RENDERING & MEAT BYPRODUCT PROCESSING				
31122123	Crude corn oil	mil lb..	D	N	N
31161115	Lard	mil lb..	D	N	N
31122303	Once-refined cottonseed oil	mil lb..	D	N	N
31122203	Once-refined soybean oil	mil lb..	D	N	N
31122201	Crude soybean oil	mil lb..	D	N	N
31122309	Other crude oil	mil lb..	D	N	N
31122005	Other fully-refined oil	mil lb..	D	N	N
31122003	Fully-refined soybean oil	mil lb..	D	N	N
31161105	Tallow and stearin, edible	mil lb..	D	N	N
32220017	Paper and paperboard containers, including shipping sacks and other paper packaging supplies	X	1 397	X	N
32610029	Plastics containers	X	D	N	N
33240000	Metal containers	X	1 287	X	N
00970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies	X	774 567	X	N
00971000	Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies, n.s.k.	X	247 013	X	N

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.

Note: For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: P 10 to 19 percent estimated; a 20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by S.

Appendix A.

Explanation of Terms

BEGINNING- AND END-OF-YEAR INVENTORIES

Respondents were asked to report their beginning-of-year and end-of-year inventories at cost or market. Effective with the 1982 Economic Census, this change to a uniform instruction for reporting inventories was introduced for all sector reports. Prior to 1982, respondents were permitted to value inventories using any generally accepted accounting method (FIFO, LIFO, market, to name a few). Beginning in 1982, LIFO users were asked to first report inventory values prior to the LIFO adjustment and then to report the LIFO reserve and the LIFO value after adjustment for the reserve.

Inventory Data by Stage of Fabrication

Total inventories and three detailed components (1) finished goods, (2) work-in-process, and (3) materials, supplies, fuels, etc., were collected.

When using inventory data by stage of fabrication for “all industries” and at the three-digit subsector level, it should be noted that an item treated as a finished product by an establishment in one industry may be reported as a raw material by an establishment in a different industry. For example, the finished-product inventories of a steel mill would be reported as raw materials by a stamping plant. Such differences are present in the inventory figures by stage of fabrication shown for all publication levels.

COST OF MATERIALS

This term refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed, whether purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

Included in this item are:

1. Cost of parts, components, containers, etc.—Includes all raw materials, semifinished goods, parts, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year.
2. Cost of products bought and sold in the same condition.

3. Cost of fuels consumed for heat and power—Includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed, whether purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.
4. Cost of purchased electricity—The cost of purchased electric energy represents the amount actually used during the year for heat and power. In addition, information was collected on the quantity of electric energy generated by the establishment and the quantity of electric energy sold or transferred to other plants of the same company.
5. Cost of contract work—This term applies to work done by others on materials furnished by the manufacturing establishment. The actual cost of the material is to be reported on the cost of materials, parts, and containers line of this item. The term “Contract Work” refers to the fee a company pays to another company to perform a service.

Specific Materials Consumed

In addition to the total cost of materials, which every establishment was required to report, information also was collected for most manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. The inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. If less than \$25,000 of a listed material was consumed by an establishment, the cost data could be reported in the “Cost of all other materials...,” Census material code 00970099. Also, the cost of materials for small establishments for which administrative records or short forms were used was imputed into the “Materials not specified by kind,” Census materials code 00971000.

Duplication in Cost of Materials and Value of Shipment

The aggregate of the cost of materials and value of shipments figures for industry groups and for all manufacturing industries includes large amounts of duplication since the products of some industries are used as materials by others. This duplication results, in part, from the addition of related industries representing successive

stages in the production of a finished manufactured product. Examples are the addition of flour mills to bakeries in the food group and the addition of pulp mills to paper mills in the paper and allied products group of industries. Estimates of the overall extent of this duplication indicate that the value of manufactured products exclusive of such duplication (the value of finished manufactures) tends to approximate two-thirds of the total value of products reported in the survey.

Duplication of products within individual industries is significant within a number of industry groups, e.g., machinery and transportation industries. These industries frequently include complete machinery and their parts. In this case, the parts made for original equipment are materials consumed for assembly plants in the same industry.

Even when no significant amount of duplication is involved, value of shipments figures are deficient as measures of the relative economic importance of individual manufacturing industries or geographic areas because of the wide variation in ratio of materials, labor, and other processing costs of value of shipments, both among industries and within the same industry.

Before 1962, cost of materials and value of shipments were not published for some industries which included considerable duplication. Since then, these data have been published for all industries at the U.S. level and beginning in 1964, for all geographic levels.

COST OF PURCHASED SERVICES

Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) establishments were requested to provide information on the cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and other structures, the repair of machinery, communication services, legal services, accounting and bookkeeping services, advertising, software and other data processing services, and refuse removal. Each of these items reflects the costs paid directly by the establishment and excludes salaries paid to employees of the establishment for these services.

Included in the cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and machinery are payments made for all maintenance and repair work on buildings and equipment. Payments made to other establishments of the same company and for repair and maintenance of any leased property also are included. Extensive repairs or reconstruction that was capitalized is considered capital expenditures and is, therefore, excluded from this item. Repair and maintenance costs provided by an owner as part of a rental contract or incurred directly by an establishment in using its own work force also are excluded.

Included in the cost of purchased advertising services are payments for printing, media coverage, and other advertising services and materials.

Included in the cost of purchased software and other data processing services are all purchases by the establishment from other companies. Excluded are services provided by other establishments of the same company (such as by a separate data processing unit).

Included in the cost of purchased refuse removal services are all costs of refuse removal services paid by the establishment, including costs for hazardous waste removal or treatment. Excluded are all costs included in rental payments or as capital expenditures.

Response Coverage Ratio

A response coverage ratio is a measure of the extent to which respondents report for an item. The estimate is made by calculating the ratio value of the weighted total employment data for all the ASM establishments that report the item to the weighted total employment data for all ASM establishments classified in an industry (reporters and non-reporters).

DEPRECIATION CHARGES FOR FIXED ASSETS

This item includes depreciation and amortization charged during the year against assets. Depreciation charged against fixed assets acquired since the beginning of the year and against assets sold or retired during the year are components of this category. Respondents were requested to make certain that they did not report accumulated depreciation.

EMPLOYEES

This item includes all full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments during any part of the pay period which included the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employees" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average for the payroll periods including the 12th of March, May, August, and November.

Production Workers

This item includes workers (up through the line-supervisor level) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, receiving, storing, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping (but not delivering), maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e.g., power plant), recordkeeping, and other services closely associated with these production operations at the establishment covered by the report. Employees above the working-supervisor level are excluded from this item.

All Other Employees

This item covers nonproduction employees of the manufacturing establishment including those engaged in factory supervision above the line-supervisor level. It

includes sales (including driver-salespersons), sales delivery (highway truck drivers and their helpers), advertising, credit, collection, installation and servicing of own products, clerical and routine office functions, executive, purchasing, financing, legal, personnel (including cafeteria, medical, etc.), professional, and technical employees. Also included are employees on the payroll of the manufacturing establishment engaged in the construction of major additions or alterations utilized as a separate work force.

FRINGE BENEFITS

Fringe benefits are divided into legally required expenditures and payments for voluntary programs. The legally required portion consists primarily of Federal old age and survivors' insurance, unemployment compensation, and workers' compensation. Payments for voluntary programs include all programs not specifically required by legislation whether they were employer initiated or the result of collective bargaining. They include the employer portion of such plans as insurance premiums, premiums for supplemental accident and sickness insurance, pension plans, supplemental unemployment compensation, welfare plans, stock purchase plans on which the employer payment is not subject to withholding tax, and deferred profit-sharing plans. They exclude such items as company-operated cafeterias, in-plant medical services, free parking lots, discounts on employee purchases, and uniforms and work clothing for employees.

GROSS BOOK VALUE OF DEPRECIABLE ASSETS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR (BOY) AND END OF YEAR (EOY)

Total value of depreciable assets is collected on all census forms. It shows the value of depreciable assets for the beginning of year and end of year. The data encompass all fixed depreciable assets on the books of establishments. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, machinery, and equipment (production, office, and transportation equipment) for which depreciation reserves are maintained. Excluded are nondepreciable capital assets including inventories and intangible assets, such as timber and mineral rights.

The definition of fixed depreciable assets is consistent with the definition of capital expenditures. For example, expenditures include actual capital outlays during the year rather than the final value of equipment put in place and buildings completed during the year. Accordingly, the value of assets at the end of the year includes the value of construction in progress.

In addition, respondents were requested to make certain that assets at the beginning of the year plus capital expenditures, less retirements, equaled assets at the end of the year.

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND COMPANIES

A separate report was required for each manufacturing establishment (plant) with one employee or more. An establishment is defined as a single physical location where manufacturing is performed. A company, on the other hand, is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

If the company operated at different physical locations, even if the individual locations were producing the same line of goods, a separate report was requested for each location. If the company operated in two or more distinct lines of manufacturing at the same location, a separate report was requested for each activity.

An establishment not in operation for any portion of the year was requested to return the report form with the proper notation in the "Operational Status" section of the form. In addition, the establishment was requested to report data on any employees, capital expenditures, inventories, or shipments from inventories during the year.

PAYROLL

This item includes the gross earnings of all employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments paid in the calendar year. Respondents were told they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax. It includes all forms of compensation, such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' social security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of corporations; it excludes payments to proprietors or partners of unincorporated concerns. Also excluded are payments to members of Armed Forces and pensioners carried on the active payrolls of manufacturing establishments.

The census definition of payrolls is identical to that recommended to all Federal statistical agencies by the Office of Management and Budget. It should be noted that this definition does not include employers' social security contributions or other nonpayroll labor costs, such as employees' pension plans, group insurance premiums, and workers' compensation.

The ASM provides estimates of employers' total supplemental labor costs (those required by Federal and state laws and those incurred voluntarily or as part of collective bargaining agreements).

PRODUCT CODES AND CLASSES OF PRODUCTS

NAICS United States industries are identified by a six-digit code, in contrast to the four-digit SIC code. The longer code accommodates the large number of sectors and allows more flexibility in designing subsectors. Each

product or service is assigned a ten-digit code. The product coding structure represents an extension by the Census Bureau of the six-digit industry classifications of the manufacturing and mining sectors. The classification system operates so that the industrial coverage is progressively narrower with the successive addition of digits. This is illustrated as follows:

NAICS level	NAICS code	Description
Industry	33461	Manufacturing and reproduction of magnetic and optical media
U.S. industry	334612	Reproduction of software
Product class	3346120	Prerecorded compact disc (except software), tape, and record reproducing
BLS link code	3346120X	
Product code	3346120XXX	

As in previous censuses, data were collected for most industries on the quantity and value of individual products shipped. In the 1997 census program, information was collected on the output of almost 10,000 individual product items.

In the new system, there are about 1,500 product classes (seven-digit codes), about 6,000 census products (ten-digit codes), and an additional 3,700 CIR products (ten-digit codes). The ten-digit products are considered the primary products of the industry with the same first six digits.

The list of products for which separate information was collected was prepared after consultation with industry and government representatives. Comparability with previous figures was given considerable weight in the selection of product categories so that comparable 1992 information is presented for most products.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if quantity was not significant or could not be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected.

Shipments include both commercial shipments and transfers of products to other plants of the same company. For industries in which a considerable portion of the total shipments is transferred to other plants of the same company, separate information on interplant transfers also was collected. Moreover, for products that are used to a large degree within the same establishment as materials or components in the fabrication of other products, total production and often consumption of the item within the plant (quantity produced and consumed) was collected. Typically, the information on production also was collected for products for which there are significant differences between total production and shipments in a given year because of wide fluctuations in finished goods inventories. Other measures of output of products with long production cycles were used as appropriate and feasible.

PRIMARY PRODUCT CLASS CODE

This file presents selected statistics for establishments according to their degree of specialization in products primary to their industry. This field contains either the six-digit North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) industry code corresponding to all establishments in the industry, or the seven-digit NAICS product class code for all establishments within the industry that are specialized in a particular product class. Product class specialization is determined by evaluating the ratio of the largest primary product class shipments to total product shipments (primary plus secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishment.

PRODUCTION-WORKER HOURS

This item covers hours worked or paid for at the plant, including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave.

QUANTITY OF ELECTRIC ENERGY CONSUMED FOR HEAT AND POWER

Data on the cost of purchased electric energy were collected on all census forms. However, data on the quantity of purchased electric energy were collected only on the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) form. In addition, information is collected on the quantity of electric energy generated by the establishment and the quantity of electric energy sold or transferred to other plants of the same company.

RENTAL PAYMENTS

Total rental payments are collected on all census forms. However, the breakdown between rental payments for buildings and other structures and rental payments for machinery and equipment is collected only on the ASM forms. This item includes rental payments for the use of all items for which depreciation reserves would be maintained if they were owned by the establishment, e.g., structures and buildings, and production, office, and transportation equipment. Excluded are royalties and other payments for the use of intangibles and depletable assets and land rents where separable.

When an establishment of a multiestablishment company was charged rent by another part of the same company for the use of assets owned by the company, it was instructed to exclude that cost from rental payments. However, the book value (original cost) of these company-owned assets was to be reported as assets of the establishment at the end of the year.

If there were assets at an establishment rented from another company and the rents were paid centrally by the head office of the establishment, the company was instructed to report these rental payments as if they were paid directly by the establishment.

RETIREMENTS OF DEPRECIABLE ASSETS

Included in this item is the gross value of assets sold, retired, scrapped, destroyed, etc., during the calendar year. When a complete operation or establishment changed ownership, the respondent was instructed to report the value of the assets sold at the original cost as recorded in the books of the seller. The respondent also was requested to report retirements of equipment or structures owned by a parent company that the establishment was using as if it were a tenant.

TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES (NEW AND USED)

For establishments in operation and any known plants under construction, manufacturers were asked to report their new and used expenditures for (1) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments and (2) machinery and equipment used for replacement and additions to plant capacity if they were of the type for which depreciation accounts were ordinarily maintained.

Totals for expenditures include the costs of assets leased from nonmanufacturing concerns through capital leases. New facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations are excluded. Also excluded are expenditures for land and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses.

For any equipment or structure transferred for the use of the reporting establishment by the parent company or one of its subsidiaries, the value at which it was transferred to the establishment was to be reported. If an establishment changed ownership during the year, the cost of the fixed assets (building and equipment) was to be reported.

VALUE ADDED

This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments (products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered). The result of this calculation is adjusted by the addition of value added by merchandising operations (i.e., the difference between the sales value and the cost of merchandise sold without further manufacture, processing, or assembly) plus the net change in finished goods and work-in-process between the beginning and end-of-year inventories.

For those industries where value of production is collected instead of value of shipments, value added is adjusted only for the change in work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of year. For those

industries where value of work done is collected, the value added does not include an adjustment for the change in finished goods or work-in-process inventories.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the figure for value of shipments that results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

VALUE OF SHIPMENTS

This item covers the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts, such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sales of products bought and sold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from material owned by it, whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value, including not only the direct cost of production but also a reasonable proportion of “all other costs” (including company overhead) and profit.

In addition to the value for NAICS defined products, aggregates of the following categories of miscellaneous receipts are reported as part of a total establishment’s value of product shipments:

1. Reported contract work—Receipts for work or services that a plant performed for others on their materials.
2. Value of resales—Sales of products brought and sold without further manufacture, processing, or assembly.
3. Other miscellaneous receipts—Such as repair work, installation, sales of scrap, etc.

Industry primary product value of shipments represents one of the three components of value of shipments. These components are:

1. Primary products value of shipments.
2. Secondary product value of shipments.
3. Total miscellaneous receipts.

Primary product shipments is used in the calculations of industry specialization ratio and industry coverage ratio. The term “Value of primary products shipments made in this industry” is used in this publication and refers to the same data.

Duplication in Cost of Materials and Value of Shipment

The aggregate of the cost of materials and value of shipments figures for industry groups and for all manufacturing industries includes large amounts of duplication since the products of some industries are used as materials by others. This duplication results, in part, from the addition of related industries representing successive stages in the production of a finished manufactured product. Examples are the addition of flour mills to bakeries in the food group and the addition of pulp mills to paper mills in the paper and allied products group of industries. Estimates of the overall extent of this duplication indicate that the value of manufactured products exclusive of such duplication (the value of finished manufactures) tends to approximate two-thirds of the total value of products reported in the annual survey.

Duplication of products within individual industries is significant within a number of industry groups, e.g., machinery and transportation industries. These industries frequently include complete machinery and their parts. In this case, the parts made for original equipment are materials consumed for assembly plants in the same industry.

Even when no significant amount of duplication is involved, value of shipments figures are deficient as measures of the relative economic importance of individual manufacturing industries or geographic areas because of the wide variation in ratio of materials, labor, and other processing costs of value of shipments, both among industries and within the same industry.

Before 1962, cost of materials and value of shipments were not published for some industries which included considerable duplication. Since then, these data have been published for all industries at the U.S. level and beginning in 1964, for all geographic levels.

Specialization and Coverage Ratios

These items are not collected on the report forms but are derived from the data shown in Table 3. An establishment is classified in a particular industry if its shipments of primary products of that industry exceed in value its shipments of the products of any other single industry.

An establishment's shipments include those products assigned to an industry (primary products), those considered primary to other industries (secondary products), and receipts for miscellaneous activities (merchandising, contract work, resales, etc.). Specialization and coverage ratios have been developed to measure the relationship of primary product shipments to the data on shipments for the industry shown in Tables 1a through 5 and data on product shipments shown in Tables 6a and 6b.

Specialization ratio represents the ratio of primary product shipments to total product shipments (primary and secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishments classified in the industry.

Coverage ratio represents the ratio of primary products shipped by the establishments classified in the industry to the total shipments of such products that are shipped by all manufacturing establishments wherever classified.

Appendix B.

NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions

311613 RENDERING AND MEAT BYPRODUCT PROCESSING

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in rendering animal fat, bones, and meat scraps.

The data published with NAICS code 311613 include the following SIC industry:

2077 Animal and marine fats and oil (pt)

This definition comes from the 1997 NAICS manual. However, for this industry, the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing did not fully implement the conversion to NAICS. Data for NAICS industry 311613 do not include establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing lard from purchased materials. The NAICS definitions will be fully implemented with the 2002 Economic Census.

Appendix C.

Coverage and Methodology

MAIL/NONMAIL UNIVERSE

The manufacturing universe includes about 400,000 establishments. This number includes those industries in the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) definition of manufacturing, but not those industries leaving the manufacturing sector in the classification change. The amounts of information requested from manufacturing establishments were dependent upon a number of factors. The more important considerations were the size of the company and whether it was included in the annual survey of manufactures (ASM). The methods of obtaining information for the various subsets of the universe to arrive at the aggregate figures shown in the publication are described below:

1. Small single-establishment companies not sent a report form.

Approximately 40 percent of the manufacturing establishments were small single-establishment companies that were excused from filing a census report. Selection of these establishments was based on two factors: annual payroll and our ability to assign the correct six-digit NAICS industry classification to the establishment. For each four-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) industry code, an annual payroll cutoff was determined. These cutoffs were derived so that the establishments with payroll less than the cutoff were expected to account for no more than 3 percent of the value of shipments for the industry. Generally, all single-establishment companies with less than 5 employees were excused, while all establishments with more than 20 employees were mailed forms. Establishments below the cutoff that could not be directly assigned a six-digit NAICS code were mailed a classification report which requested information for assigning NAICS industry codes. Establishments below the cutoff that could be directly assigned a six-digit NAICS code were excused from filing any report. For below cutoff establishments, information on the physical location, payroll, and receipts was obtained from the administrative records of other Federal agencies under special arrangements that safeguarded their confidentiality.

Estimates of data for these small establishments were developed using industry averages in conjunction with the administrative information. The value of shipments and cost of materials were not distributed among specific products and materials for these

establishments but were included in the product and material “not specified by kind” (nsk) categories.

The industry classification codes included in the administrative-record files were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. As a result, an indeterminate number of establishments were erroneously coded to a four-digit SIC industry and then erroneously re-coded to a six-digit NAICS industry. This was especially true whenever there was a relatively fine line of demarcation between industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity.

Sometimes the administrative-record cases had only two- or three-digit SIC group classification codes available in the files. For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, these establishments were sent a separate classification form, which requested information on the products and services of the establishment. This form was used to code many of these establishments to the appropriate six-digit NAICS level. Establishments that did not return the classification form were coded later to those six-digit NAICS industries identified as “All other” industries within the given subsector.

As a result of these situations, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified by industry. However, such possible misclassification has no significant effect on the statistics other than on the number of companies and establishments.

The total establishment count for individual industries should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the count of total number of establishments.

2. Establishments sent a report form.

The establishments covered in the mail canvass were divided into three groups:

- a. ASM sample establishments.

This group accounts for approximately 15 percent of all manufacturing establishments. The ASM panel covers all the units of large manufacturing establishments as well as a sample of the medium and smaller establishments. The probability of selection was proportionate to size. For more information, see the Description of the ASM Survey Sample.

In an economic census year, the ASM report form (MA-1000) replaces the first page of the regular census form for those establishments included in the ASM. In addition to information on employment, payroll, and other items normally requested on the regular census form, establishments in the ASM sample were requested to supply additional information on gross book value of assets and capital expenditures. ASM establishments were also requested to provide information on retirements, depreciation, rental payments, and supplemental labor costs. For establishments not included in the ASM, these additional items were estimated using relationships observed in the ASM establishment data. The census statistics for these variables are a sum of the ASM establishment data and the estimated data for non-ASM establishments. ASM establishments were also requested to provide information for selected purchased services. The census statistics for the purchased service items were derived solely from the ASM establishments. See Appendix A, Explanation of Terms for an explanation of these items. The census part of the report form is 1 of 220 versions containing product, material, and special inquiries. The diversity of manufacturing activities necessitated the use of this many forms to canvass the 480 manufacturing industries. Each form was developed for a group of related industries.

Appearing on each form was a list of products primary to the group of related industries as well as secondary products and miscellaneous services that establishments classified in these industries were likely to perform. Respondents were requested to identify the products, the value of each product, and, in many cases, the quantity of the product shipped during the survey year. Space also was provided for the respondent to describe products not specifically identified on the form.

The report form also contained a materials-consumed inquiry which varied from form to form depending on the industries being canvassed. The respondents were asked to review a list of materials generally used in their production processes. From this list, each establishment was requested to identify those materials consumed during the survey year, the cost of each, and, in certain cases, the quantity consumed. Once again, space was provided for the respondent to describe significant materials not identified on the form.

A wide variety of special inquiries was included to measure activities peculiar to a given industry, such as operations performed and equipment used.

b. Large and medium establishments (non-ASM).

Approximately 30 percent of all manufacturing establishments were included in this group. A variable cutoff, based on administrative-record payroll data and determined on an industry-by-industry basis, was used to select those establishments that were to receive 1 of the 220 economic census – manufacturing regular forms. The first page, requesting establishment data for items such as employment and payroll, was standard but did not contain the detailed statistics included on the ASM form. The product, material, and special inquiry sections supplied were based on the historical industry classification of the establishment.

c. Small single-establishment companies (non-ASM).

This group includes approximately 15 percent of all manufacturing establishments. For those industries where application of the variable cutoff for administrative-record cases resulted in a large number of small establishments being included in the mail canvass, an abbreviated or short form was used. These establishments received 1 of the 31 versions of the short form, which requested summary product and material data and totals but no details on employment, payroll, cost of materials, inventories, and capital expenditures.

Use of the short form has no adverse effect on published totals for the industry statistics because the same data were collected on the short form as on the long form. However, detailed information on products and materials consumed was not collected on the short form; thus, its use would increase the value of the nsk categories.

INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION OF ESTABLISHMENTS

Each of the establishments covered in the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing was classified in 1 of 480 industries (473 manufacturing industries and 7 former manufacturing industries) in accordance with the industry definitions in the 1997 NAICS Manual. This is the first edition of the NAICS Manual and it is a major change from the 1987 SIC Manual that was used previously. Appendix A of the 1997 NAICS Manual notes the comparability between the 1987 SIC and 1997 NAICS classification systems. When applicable, Appendix G of this report shows the product class and product comparability between the two systems for data in this report.

In the NAICS system, an industry is generally defined as a group of establishments that have similar production processes. To the extent practical, the system uses supply-based or production-oriented concepts in defining industries. The resulting group of establishments must be significant in terms of number, value added by manufacture, value of shipments, and number of employees.

The coding system works in such a way that the definitions progressively become narrower with successive additions of numerical digits. In the manufacturing sector for 1997, there are 21 subsectors (three-digit NAICS), 86 industry groups (four-digit NAICS), 184 NAICS industries (five-digit NAICS) that are comparable with Canadian and Mexican classification, and 473 U.S. industries (six-digit NAICS). This represents an expansion of the four-digit SIC-based U.S. industries from 459 in 1987. Product classes and products of the manufacturing industries have been assigned codes based on the industry from which they originate. In the new system, there are about 1,500 product classes (seven-digit codes), about 6,000 census products, and an additional 3,700 CIR products (ten-digit codes). The ten-digit products are considered the primary products of the industry with the same first six digits. These counts do not include the seven former manufacturing industries that are included in the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing.

For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, all establishments were classified in particular industries based on the products they produced. If an establishment made products of more than one industry, it was classified in the industry with the largest product value. For 1997, there were no “resistance rules” or “frozen industries.”

In ASM years, establishments included in the ASM sample with certainty weights are reclassified by industry only if the change in the primary activity from the prior year is significant or if the change has occurred for 2 successive years. This procedure prevents reclassification when there are minor shifts in product mix.

In ASM years, establishments included in the ASM sample with noncertainty weight are not shifted from one industry classification to another. They are retained in the industry where they were classified in the base census year. However, in the following census year, these ASM plants are allowed to shift from one industry to another.

The results of these rules covering the switching of plants from one industry classification to another are that some industries comprise different mixes of establishments in different survey years. Hence, comparisons between prior-year and current-year published totals, particularly at the six-digit NAICS level, should be viewed with caution. This is particularly true for the comparison between the data shown for a census year versus the data shown for the previous ASM year.

As previously noted, the small establishments that may have been misclassified by industry are usually administrative-record cases whose industry codes were assigned on the basis of incomplete descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. Such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than on the number of companies and establishments.

Establishments frequently make products classified both in their industry (primary products) and other industries (secondary products). Industry statistics (employment, payroll, value added by manufacture, value of shipments, etc.) reflect the activities of the establishments which may make both primary and secondary products. Product statistics, however, represent the output of all establishments without regard for the classification of the producing establishment. For this reason, when relating the industry statistics, especially the value of shipments, to the product statistics, the composition of the industry’s output should be considered.

The extent to which industry and product statistics may be matched with each other is measured by the primary product specialization ratio and the coverage ratio. The primary product specialization ratio is the proportion of industry shipments accounted for by the primary products of establishments classified in the industry. The coverage ratio is the proportion of product shipments accounted for by establishments classified in the industry.

ESTABLISHMENT BASIS OF REPORTING

The economic census – manufacturing is conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each location or establishment. The ASM also is conducted on an establishment basis, but separate reports are filed for just those establishments selected in the sample. Companies engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location are requested to submit separate reports if the plant records permit such a separation and if the activities are substantial in size.

In 1997, as in earlier years, a minimum size limit was set for inclusion of establishments in the census. All establishments employing one person or more at any time during the census year are included. The same size limitation has applied since 1947 in censuses and annual surveys of manufactures. In the 1939 and earlier censuses, establishments with less than \$5,000 value of products were excluded. The change in the minimum size limit in 1947 does not appreciably affect the historical comparability of the census figures except for data on number of establishments for a few industries.

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing excludes data for central administrative offices (CAOs). These would include separately operated administrative offices, warehouses, garages, and other auxiliary units that service manufacturing establishments of the same company. These data are published in a separate report series.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASM SURVEY SAMPLE

The annual survey of manufactures (ASM) sample is drawn for the second survey year after a census. The most recent sample was drawn for the 1994 survey year based on the 1992 Census of Manufactures. This sample will be in place through the 1998 ASM.

In 1992, there were approximately 370,000 individual manufacturing establishments. For sample efficiency and cost considerations, the 1992 manufacturing population was partitioned into two components for developing estimates within the ASM; a mail stratum and a nonmail stratum.

Mail stratum. The mail stratum of the survey is comprised of larger single-location manufacturing companies and all manufacturing establishments of multiunit companies (companies that operate at more than one physical location). Approximately 230,000 of the 370,000 establishments in the 1992 census were assigned to the mail stratum. On an annual basis, the mail stratum is supplemented with larger, newly active single-location companies identified from a list provided by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and new manufacturing locations of multiunit companies identified from the Census Bureau's Company Organization Survey (COS).

For the 1994 survey, a new sample of approximately 58,000 individual establishments was selected from the mail stratum assembled from the 1992 census. Supplemental samples representing both 1993 and 1994 births (newly active establishments that were not included in the 1992 census) were also selected. Establishments selected for the sample are mailed an ASM survey questionnaire for each year through 1998.

The 1994-98 ASM sample design is similar to the one used since 1984. Companies in the 1992 Census of Manufactures with manufacturing shipments of at least \$500 million were defined as company certainties. For these large companies, each manufacturing establishment is included in the mail sample. For the 1994-98 sample, there are approximately 650 certainty companies collectively accounting for over 18,000 establishments.

For the remaining portion of the mail component of the survey, the establishment was defined as the sample unit. All establishments with 250 employees or more were defined as employment certainties. In addition, all establishments producing products in SIC 3571 (Electronic Computers) were defined as certainties. Across these three arbitrary certainty classes, there were approximately 25,000 establishments included in the sample with certainty. Collectively, these certainty establishments accounted for approximately 80 percent of the total value of shipments in the 1992 Census of Manufactures.

Smaller establishments in the remaining portion of the mail stratum were sampled with probabilities ranging from .02 to 1.00. The initial probabilities of selection assigned to these establishments were proportionate to a measure-of-size determined for each establishment. The measure-of-size was a function of the establishment's 1992 industry classification, its 1992 product class data, and the historical variability of the year-to-year estimates of the product class estimates. For each product class (1,755) and four-digit industry (459), a desired reliability

constraint was specified. Using a technique developed by Dr. James R. Chromy of the Research Triangle Institute, the initial establishment probabilities were optimized such that the expected sample satisfied all industry and product class reliability constraints while the sample size was minimized. This technique reduces the likelihood of selecting nonrepresentative samples for individual product classes or industries.

This method of assigning probabilities based on product class shipments is motivated by our primary desire to produce reliable estimates of both product class and industry shipments. The high correlation between shipments and employment, value-added, and other general statistics assures that these variables will also be well represented by the sample. The actual sample selection procedure uses an independent chance of selection method (Poisson sampling) which permits us to prevent small establishments from being selected in consecutive samples without introducing a bias into the survey estimates.

Nonmail component. The initial nonmail component of the survey was comprised of approximately 140,000 small, single-establishment companies that were tabulated as administrative records in the 1992 Census of Manufactures. The nonmail stratum is also supplemented annually using the list of newly active single-location companies provided by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and payroll cutoffs. Companies with payroll below the payroll cutoff are added to the nonmail stratum. For this portion of the population, sampling is not used. The data for this group are estimated based on selected information obtained annually from the administrative records of the IRS and Social Security Administration (SSA). This administrative information, which includes payroll, total employment, industry classification, and physical location, is obtained under conditions which safeguard the confidentiality of both tax and census records.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASM ESTIMATING PROCEDURE

Most of the ASM estimates derived for the mail stratum are computed using a difference estimator. At the establishment level, there is a strong correlation between the current-year data values and the corresponding 1992 (base) data values. Therefore, within the mailed stratum, for each item at each level of aggregation, an estimate of the "difference" between the current year and the base year is computed from sample cases and added to the corresponding base-year values. For the 1993-1997 ASM estimates, the 1992 Census of Manufactures values serve as the base year. For the 1998 ASM, the base will be updated to be the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing.

Due to the positive year-to-year correlation, estimates derived using this methodology are generally more reliable than comparable estimates developed from the current sample data alone. Estimates for the capital expenditures variables are not generated using the difference

estimator because the year-to-year correlations are considerably weaker. The standard linear estimator is used for these variables.

For the nonmail stratum, estimates for payroll and employment are directly tabulated from the administrative-record data provided by IRS and SSA. Estimates of data other than payroll and employment are developed from industry averages. Although the nonmail stratum contains approximately 170,000 individual establishments in 1994, it accounts for less than 2 percent of the estimate for total value of shipments at the total manufacturing level.

Corresponding estimates for the mail and nonmail components are combined to produce the estimates included in this publication.

QUALIFICATIONS OF THE ASM DATA

The estimates developed from the sample are apt to differ somewhat from the results of a survey covering all companies in the sample lists but otherwise conducted under essentially the same conditions as the actual sample survey. The estimates of the magnitude of the sampling errors (the difference between the estimates obtained and the results theoretically obtained from a comparable, complete-coverage survey) are provided by the standard errors of estimates.

The particular sample selected for the ASM is one of many similar probability samples that, by chance, might have been selected under the same specifications. Each of the possible samples would yield somewhat different sets of results, and the standard errors are measures of the variation of all the possible sample estimates around the theoretically comparable, complete-coverage values.

Estimates of the standard errors have been computed from the sample data for selected ASM statistics in this report. They are represented in the form of relative standard errors (the standard errors divided by the estimated values to which they refer).

In conjunction with its associated estimate, the relative standard error may be used to define confidence intervals (ranges that would include the comparable, complete-coverage value for specified percentages of all the possible samples).

The complete-coverage value would be included in the range:

From one standard error below to one standard error above the derived estimate for about two-thirds of all possible samples.

From two standard errors below to two standard errors above the derived estimate for about 19 out of 20 of all possible samples.

From three standard errors below to three standard errors above the derived estimate for nearly all samples.

An inference that the comparable, complete-survey result would be within the indicated ranges would be correct in approximately the relative frequencies shown. Those proportions, therefore, may be interpreted as defining the confidence that the estimates from a particular sample would differ from complete-coverage results by as much as one, two, or three standard errors, respectively.

For example, suppose an estimated total is shown at 50,000 with an associated relative standard error of 2 percent, that is, a standard error of 1,000 (2 percent of 50,000). There is approximately 67 percent confidence that the interval 49,000 to 51,000 includes the complete-coverage total, about 95 percent confidence that the interval 48,000 to 52,000 includes the complete-coverage total, and almost certain confidence that the interval 47,000 to 53,000 includes the complete-coverage total.

In addition to the sample errors, the estimates are subject to various response and operational errors: errors of collection, reporting, coding, transcription, imputation for nonresponse, etc. These operational errors also would occur if a complete canvass were to be conducted under the same conditions as the survey. Explicit measures of their effects generally are not available. However, it is believed that most of the important operational errors were detected and corrected during the Census Bureau's review of the data for reasonableness and consistency. The small operational errors usually remain. To some extent, they are compensating in the aggregated totals shown. When important operational errors were detected too late to correct the estimates, the data were suppressed or were specifically qualified in the tables.

As derived, the estimated standard errors included part of the effect of the operational errors. The total errors, which depend upon the joint effect of the sampling and operational errors, are usually of the order of size indicated by the standard error, or moderately higher. However, for particular estimates, the total error may considerably exceed the standard errors shown. Any figures shown in the tables in this publication having an associated standard error exceeding 15 percent may be combined with higher level totals, creating a broader aggregate, which then may be of acceptable reliability.

DATA FROM THE CURRENT INDUSTRIAL REPORTS (CIR)

The CIR program provides product statistics for selected manufacturing industries at the U.S. level annually and, in some cases, monthly and/or quarterly. When detail product data are collected in the CIR, they are not also collected in the census. However, the annual CIR data are included in the census Product Summary report.

The CIR program uses a unified data collection, processing, and publication system. The Census Bureau updates the survey panels for most reports annually and reconciles the estimates to the results of the broader-based annual survey of manufactures and the economic

census – manufacturing. The economic census – manufacturing provides a complete list of all producers of the products covered by the CIR program and serves as the primary source for CIR sampling. Where a small number of producers exist, CIR surveys cover all known producers of a product. However, when the number of producers is large, cutoff and random sampling techniques are used. Surveys are continually reviewed and modified to provide the most up-to-date information on products produced. While the CIR program includes both mandatory and voluntary surveys, the annual data are mandatory.

DUPLICATION IN COST OF MATERIALS AND VALUE OF SHIPMENTS

Data for cost of materials and value of shipments include varying amounts of duplication, especially at higher levels of aggregation. This is because the products of one establishment may be the materials of another. The value added statistics avoid this duplication and are, for most purposes, the best measure for comparing the relative economic importance of industries and geographic areas.

VALUE OF INDUSTRY SHIPMENTS COMPARED WITH VALUE OF PRODUCT SHIPMENTS

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing shows value of shipments data for industries and products. In the industry statistics tables and files, these data represent the total value of shipments of all establishments classified in a particular industry. The data include the shipments of the products classified in the industry (primary to the industry), products classified in other industries (secondary to the industry), and miscellaneous receipts (repair work, sale of scrap, research and development, installation receipts, and resales). Value of product shipments shown in the products statistics tables and files represent the total value of all products shipped that are classified as primary to an industry regardless of the classification of the producing establishment.

Appendix D. Geographic Notes

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix E. Metropolitan Areas

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix F. Footnotes for Products Statistics and Materials Consumed by Kind

Not applicable for this report.

Poultry Processing

1997

Issued November 1999

EC97M-3116D

1997 Economic Census

Manufacturing

Industry Series



U S C E N S U S B U R E A U

Helping You Make Informed Decisions

U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The staff of the Manufacturing and Construction Division prepared this report. **Judy M. Dodds**, Assistant Chief for Census and Related Programs, was responsible for the overall planning, management, and coordination. **Kenneth Hansen**, Chief, Manufactured Durables Branch, assisted by **Mike Brown**, **Renee Coley**, **Raphael Corrado**, and **Milbren Thomas**, Section Chiefs, **Michael Zampogna**, Former Chief, Manufactured Nondurables Branch, assisted by **Allen Foreman**, **Robert Miller**, **Robert Reinard**, and **Nat Shelton**, Section Chiefs, and **Tom Lee**, **Robert Rosati**, and **Tom Flood**, Special Assistants, performed the planning and implementation. **Stephanie Angel**, **Brian Appert**, **Stanis Batton**, **Carol Beasley**, **Chris Blackburn**, **Larry Blumberg**, **Vera Harris-Bourne**, **Brenda Campbell**, **Suzanne Conard**, **Vance Davis**, **Mary Ellickson**, **Matt Gaines**, **Merry Glascoe**, **Kay Hanks**, **Karen Harshbarger**, **Nancy Higgins**, **James Hinckley**, **Walter Hunter**, **Jim Jamski**, **Evelyn Jordan**, **Robert Lee**, **John Linehan**, **Paul Marck**, **Keith McKenzie**, **Philippe Morris**, **Joanna Nguyen**, **Betty Pannell**, **Joyce Pomeroy**, **Venita Powell**, **Cynthia Ramsey**, **Chris Savage**, **Arona Stovall**, **Sue Sundermann**, **Thanos Theodoropoulos**, **Dora Thomas**, **Ann Truffa**, **Ronanne Vinson**, **Keeley Voor**, **Denneth Wallace**, **Tempie Whittington**, **Lissene Witt**, and **Mike Yamaner** provided primary staff assistance.

Brian Greenberg, Assistant Chief for Research and Methodology Programs, assisted by **Stacey Cole**, Chief, Manufacturing Programs Methodology Branch, and **Robert Struble**, Section Chief, provided the mathematical and statistical techniques as well as the coverage operations. **Jeffrey Dalzell** and **Cathy Ritenour** provided primary staff assistance.

Mendel D. Gayle, Chief, Forms, Publications, and Customer Services Branch, assisted by **Julius Smith Jr.** and **Baruti Taylor**, Section Chiefs, performed overall

coordination of the publication process. **Kim Credito**, **Patrick Duck**, **Chip Murph**, **Wanda Sledd**, and **Veronica White** provided primary staff assistance.

The Economic Planning and Coordination Division, **Lawrence A. Blum**, Assistant Chief for Collection Activities and **Shirin A. Ahmed**, Assistant Chief for Post-Collection Processing, assisted by **Dennis Shoemaker**, Chief, Post-Collection Census Processing Branch, **Brandy Yarbrough**, Section Chief, **Sheila Proudfoot**, **Richard Williamson**, **Andrew W. Hait**, and **Jennifer E. Lins**, was responsible for developing the systems and procedures for data collection, editing, review, correction and dissemination

The staff of the National Processing Center, **Judith N. Petty**, Chief, performed mailout preparation and receipt operations, clerical and analytical review activities, data keying, and geocoding review.

The Geography Division staff developed geographic coding procedures and associated computer programs.

The Economic Statistical Methods and Programming Division, **Charles P. Pautler Jr.**, Chief, developed and coordinated the computer processing systems. **Martin S. Harahush**, Assistant Chief for Quinquennial Programs, assisted by **Barbara Lambert** and **Christina Arledge** were responsible for design and implementation of the computer systems. **Gary T. Sheridan**, Chief, Manufacturing and Construction Branch, **Lori A. Guido** and **Roy A. Smith**, Section Chiefs, supervised the preparation of the computer programs.

Computer Services Division, **Debra Williams**, Chief, performed the computer processing.

The staff of the Administrative and Customer Services Division, **Walter C. Odom**, Chief, performed planning, design, composition, editorial review, and printing planning and procurement for publications, Internet products, and report forms. **Cynthia G. Brooks** provided publication coordination and editing.

Poultry Processing 1997

Issued November 1999

EC97M-3116D

1997 Economic Census

Manufacturing

Industry Series



U.S. Department of Commerce

William M. Daley,

Secretary

Robert L. Mallett,

Deputy Secretary

Economics

and Statistics

Administration

Robert J. Shapiro,

Under Secretary for

Economic Affairs

U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Kenneth Prewitt,

Director



**Economics
and Statistics
Administration**

Robert J. Shapiro,
Under Secretary
for Economic Affairs



U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Kenneth Prewitt,
Director

William G. Barron,
Deputy Director

Paula J. Schneider,
Principal Associate Director
for Programs

Frederick T. Knickerbocker,
Associate Director
for Economic Programs

Thomas L. Mesenbourg,
Assistant Director
for Economic Programs

William G. Bostic Jr.,
Chief, Manufacturing
and Construction Division

CONTENTS

Introduction to the Economic Census	1
Manufacturing	5

TABLES

1. Industry Statistics on NAICS Basis With Distribution Among 1987 SIC-Based Industries: 1997	7
2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1997	7
3. Detailed Statistics by Industry: 1997	8
4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size: 1997.....	9
5. Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1997	9
6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992.....	10
6b. Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992 .	11
7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1997 and 1992.....	12

APPENDIXES

A. Explanation of Terms	A-1
B. NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions	B-1
C. Coverage and Methodology.....	C-1
D. Geographic Notes	--
E. Metropolitan Areas	--
F. Footnotes for Products Statistics and Materials Consumed by Kind	--
G. Comparability of Product Classes and Product Codes: 1997 to 1992.....	G-1

-- Not applicable for this report.

Introduction to the Economic Census

PURPOSES AND USES OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUS

The economic census is the major source of facts about the structure and functioning of the Nation's economy. It provides essential information for government, business, industry, and the general public. Title 13 of the United States Code (Sections 131, 191, and 224) directs the Census Bureau to take the economic census every 5 years, covering years ending in 2 and 7.

The economic census furnishes an important part of the framework for such composite measures as the gross domestic product estimates, input/output measures, production and price indexes, and other statistical series that measure short-term changes in economic conditions. Specific uses of economic census data include the following:

- Policymaking agencies of the Federal Government use the data to monitor economic activity and assess the effectiveness of policies.
- State and local governments use the data to assess business activities and tax bases within their jurisdictions and to develop programs to attract business.
- Trade associations study trends in their own and competing industries, which allows them to keep their members informed of market changes.
- Individual businesses use the data to locate potential markets and to analyze their own production and sales performance relative to industry or area averages.

ALL-NEW INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATIONS

Data from the 1997 Economic Census are published primarily on the basis of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), unlike earlier censuses, which were published according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS is in the process of being adopted in the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Most economic census reports cover one of the following NAICS sectors:

21	Mining
22	Utilities
23	Construction
31-33	Manufacturing
42	Wholesale Trade
44-45	Retail Trade
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing
51	Information

52	Finance and Insurance
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises
56	Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services
61	Educational Services
62	Health Care and Social Assistance
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation
72	Accommodation and Foodservices
81	Other Services (except Public Administration)

(Not listed above are the Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting sector (NAICS 11), partially covered by the census of agriculture conducted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the Public Administration sector (NAICS 92), covered by the census of governments conducted by the Census Bureau.)

The 20 NAICS sectors are subdivided into 96 subsectors (three-digit codes), 313 industry groups (four-digit codes), and, as implemented in the United States, 1170 industries (five- and six-digit codes).

RELATIONSHIP TO SIC

While many of the individual NAICS industries correspond directly to industries as defined under the SIC system, most of the higher level groupings do not. Particular care should be taken in comparing data for retail trade, wholesale trade, and manufacturing, which are sector titles used in both NAICS and SIC, but cover somewhat different groups of industries. The industry definitions discuss the relationships between NAICS and SIC industries. Where changes are significant, it will not be possible to construct time series that include data for points both before and after 1997.

For 1997, data for auxiliary establishments (those functioning primarily to manage, service, or support the activities of their company's operating establishments, such as a central administrative office or warehouse) will not be included in the sector-specific reports. These data will be published separately.

GEOGRAPHIC AREA CODING

Accurate and complete information on the physical location of each establishment is required to tabulate the census data for the states, metropolitan areas (MAs), counties, parishes, and corporate municipalities including cities, towns, villages, and boroughs. Respondents were

required to report their physical location (street address, municipality, county, and state) if it differed from their mailing address. For establishments not surveyed by mail (and those single-establishment companies that did not provide acceptable information on physical location), location information from Internal Revenue Service tax forms is used as a basis for coding.

BASIS OF REPORTING

The economic census is conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each store, factory, shop, or other location. Each establishment is assigned a separate industry classification based on its primary activity and not that of its parent company.

DOLLAR VALUES

All dollar values presented are expressed in current dollars; i.e., 1997 data are expressed in 1997 dollars, and 1992 data, in 1992 dollars. Consequently, when making comparisons with prior years, users of the data should consider the changes in prices that have occurred.

All dollar values are shown in thousands of dollars.

AVAILABILITY OF ADDITIONAL DATA

Reports in Print and Electronic Media

All results of the 1997 Economic Census are available on the Census Bureau Internet site (www.census.gov) and on compact discs (CD-ROM) for sale by the Census Bureau. Unlike previous censuses, only selected highlights are published in printed reports. For more information, including a description of electronic and printed reports being issued, see the Internet site, or write to U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-8300, or call Customer Services at 301-457-4100.

Special Tabulations

Special tabulations of data collected in the 1997 Economic Census may be obtained, depending on availability of time and personnel, in electronic or tabular form. The data will be summaries subject to the same rules prohibiting disclosure of confidential information (including name, address, kind of business, or other data for individual business establishments or companies) that govern the regular publications.

Special tabulations are prepared on a cost basis. A request for a cost estimate, as well as exact specifications on the type and format of the data to be provided, should be directed to the Chief of the division named below, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-8300. To discuss a special tabulation before submitting specifications, call the appropriate division:

Manufacturing and Construction Division	301-457-4673
Service Sector Statistics Division	301-457-2668

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The economic census has been taken as an integrated program at 5-year intervals since 1967 and before that for 1954, 1958, and 1963. Prior to that time, individual components of the economic census were taken separately at varying intervals.

The economic census traces its beginnings to the 1810 Decennial Census, when questions on manufacturing were included with those for population. Coverage of economic activities was expanded for the 1840 Decennial Census and subsequent censuses to include mining and some commercial activities. The 1905 Manufactures Census was the first time a census was taken apart from the regular decennial population census. Censuses covering retail and wholesale trade and construction industries were added in 1930, as were some covering service trades in 1933. Censuses of construction, manufacturing, and the other business service censuses were suspended during World War II.

The 1954 Economic Census was the first census to be fully integrated: providing comparable census data across economic sectors, using consistent time periods, concepts, definitions, classifications, and reporting units. It was the first census to be taken by mail, using lists of firms provided by the administrative records of other Federal agencies. Since 1963, administrative records also have been used to provide basic statistics for very small firms, reducing or eliminating the need to send them census questionnaires.

The range of industries covered in the economic censuses expanded between 1967 and 1992. The census of construction industries began on a regular basis in 1967, and the scope of service industries, introduced in 1933, was broadened in 1967, 1977, and 1987. While a few transportation industries were covered as early as 1963, it was not until 1992 that the census broadened to include all of transportation, communications, and utilities. Also new for 1992 was coverage of financial, insurance, and real estate industries. With these additions, the economic census and the separate census of governments and census of agriculture collectively covered roughly 98 percent of all economic activity.

Printed statistical reports from the 1992 and earlier censuses provide historical figures for the study of long-term time series and are available in some large libraries. All of the census reports printed since 1967 are still available for sale on microfiche from the Census Bureau. CD-ROMs issued from the 1987 and 1992 Economic Censuses contain databases including nearly all data published in print, plus additional statistics, such as ZIP Code statistics, published only on CD-ROM.

SOURCES FOR MORE INFORMATION

More information about the scope, coverage, classification system, data items, and publications for each of the economic censuses and related surveys is published in the *Guide to the 1997 Economic Census and Related Statistics* at www.census.gov/econguide. More information on the methodology, procedures, and history of the censuses will be published in the *History of the 1997 Economic Census* at www.census.gov/econ/www/history.html.

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

The following abbreviations and symbols are used with the 1997 Economic Census data:

A	Standard error of 100 percent or more.
D	Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual companies; data are included in higher level totals.
F	Exceeds 100 percent because data include establishments with payroll exceeding revenue.
N	Not available or not comparable.
Q	Revenue not collected at this level of detail for multiestablishment firms.
S	Withheld because estimates did not meet publication standards.

V	Represents less than 50 vehicles or .05 percent.
X	Not applicable.
Y	Disclosure withheld because of insufficient coverage of merchandise lines.
Z	Less than half the unit shown.
a	0 to 19 employees.
b	20 to 99 employees.
c	100 to 249 employees.
e	250 to 499 employees.
f	500 to 999 employees.
g	1,000 to 2,499 employees.
h	2,500 to 4,999 employees.
i	5,000 to 9,999 employees.
j	10,000 to 24,999 employees.
k	25,000 to 49,999 employees.
l	50,000 to 99,999 employees.
m	100,000 employees or more.
p	10 to 19 percent estimated.
q	20 to 29 percent estimated.
r	Revised.
s	Sampling error exceeds 40 percent.
nec	Not elsewhere classified.
nsk	Not specified by kind.
–	Represents zero (page image/print only).
(CC)	Consolidated city.
(IC)	Independent city.

This page is intentionally blank.

Manufacturing

SCOPE

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing covers all manufacturing establishments with one or more paid employees. Manufacturing is defined as the mechanical, physical, or chemical transformation of materials or substances into new products. The assembly of components into new products is also considered manufacturing, except when it is appropriately classified as construction.

Establishments in the manufacturing sector are often described as plants, factories, or mills and typically use power-driven machines and materials-handling equipment. Also included in the manufacturing sector are some establishments that make products by hand, like custom tailors and the makers of custom draperies. While manufacturers typically do not sell to the public, some establishments like bakeries and candy stores that make products on the premises may be included.

While logging and publishing are no longer in the scope of manufacturing, data for these industries are included in the manufacturing industry reports, but are not included in the manufacturing state, summary, and other reports.

GENERAL

This report, from the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, is one of a series of 480 industry reports and 51 geographic area reports, each of which provides statistics for individual industries or states, respectively. Seven of the industry reports are for industries no longer in the manufacturing sector but are included with manufacturing for the 1997 census year. Also included for this sector are General, Product, and Materials Consumed Summary reports, a special report on Concentration Ratios in Manufacturing, and data files on Location of Manufacturing Plants.

Each industry report presents data for a six-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) industry. A description of the particular NAICS industry may be found in Appendix B. These reports include such statistics as number of establishments, employment, payroll, value added by manufacture, cost of materials consumed, value of shipments, capital expenditures, etc. Explanations of these and other terms may be found in Appendix A. The industry reports also include data for states with 100 employees or more in the industry.

State reports, which include the District of Columbia, present similar statistics at the “all manufacturing” level for each state and its metropolitan areas (MAs) with 250

employees or more, and for counties, consolidated cities, and places with 500 employees or more. The state reports also include six-digit NAICS level data for industries with 100 employees or more in the state.

The General Summary report contains industry and geographic area statistics summarized in one report. It includes higher levels of aggregation than the industry and state reports, as well as revisions to the data made after the release of the industry and state reports.

The Products and Materials Consumed reports summarize the products and materials data published in the industry reports. The Product Summary report also includes data from the Current Industrial Reports (CIR) and a special table with data for products that are primary to more than one industry, which are not in the industry reports.

The Concentration Ratios report publishes data on the percentage of value of shipments accounted for by the 4-, 8-, 20-, and 50-largest companies for each manufacturing industry. Also shown in this report are Hirschmann-Herfindahl Indexes for each industry.

The Location of Manufacturing data files contain statistics on the number of establishments for the three- and six-digit NAICS industry by state, county, place, and ZIP Code by employment-size of the establishment.

GEOGRAPHIC AREAS COVERED

Statistics at the six-digit NAICS industry level are shown for states and the District of Columbia in both the state and industry reports for cells with 100 employees or more.

The state reports also include data at the “all manufacturing” level for a variety of geographies that meet the employment criteria.

Data are available for the metropolitan areas (MAs) with 250 employees or more. The term MA is a general term used to encompass all of the specifically defined metropolitan areas. A consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) is made up of two or more contiguous primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSAs) with a combined population of at least 1 million. A PMSA is a subdivision of a CMSA that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links separate from the ties to other portions of the CMSA. A metropolitan statistical area (MSA) is an integrated economic and social unit with a population of at least 50,000. An MA is made up of one or more counties meeting standards of metropolitan character. In New England, cities and towns, rather than counties, are the

component geographic units. Determination of the MAs was made by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) as of June 30, 1997. The population estimates were from the 1990 Census of Population or a subsequent special census. When applicable, the make-up of an MA is included in Appendix E. Changes to geographical boundaries are noted in Appendix D.

The state reports include data for counties with 500 employees or more. These are the primary divisions of states, except in Louisiana where they are called parishes and in Alaska where they are called boroughs and census areas. Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia have one or more places that are independent of county organizations. These places are treated as counties and places. The counties and places are defined as of January 1, 1997.

The state reports include data for places with 500 employees or more. Places are typically cities, towns, and villages. They may be incorporated municipalities, semi-independent municipalities, special economic urban areas (SEUAs), or other place equivalents.

The state reports also include data for consolidated cities with 500 employees or more. Consolidated cities are made up of separately incorporated municipalities.

COMPARABILITY OF THE 1992 AND 1997 CENSUSES

The adoption of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) has had a major impact on the comparability of data between the 1992 and 1997 censuses. Approximately half of the industries in the manufacturing sector of NAICS do not have comparable industries in the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system that was used in the past. If industries are not comparable between the two censuses, historic data are not shown. When applicable, Appendix G shows the product class and product comparability between the two systems.

While most of the change affecting the manufacturing sector was change within the sector, some industries left manufacturing and others came into manufacturing. Prominent among those leaving manufacturing are logging and portions of publishing. Prominent among the industries coming into the manufacturing sector are bakeries, candy stores where candy is made on the premises, custom tailors, makers of custom draperies, and tire retreading. Data for the industries coming into manufacturing as well as those leaving manufacturing are included in the manufacturing industry report series for 1997. However, the state and summary reports only include data for industries in the NAICS definition of manufacturing.

Another change resulting from the conversion to NAICS is that data for central administrative offices (CAOs) associated with manufacturing are not included along side the manufacturing data. This change affects data in the state reports and the general summary.

DISCLOSURE

In accordance with Federal law governing census reports (Title 13 of the United States Code), no data are published that would disclose the operations of an individual establishment or company. However, the number of establishments classified in a specific industry or geography is not considered a disclosure, and may be released even when other information is withheld.

The disclosure analysis for the industry statistics files is based on the total value of shipments. When the total value of shipments cannot be shown without disclosing information for individual companies, the complete line is suppressed except for capital expenditures. However, the suppressed data are included in higher-level totals. A separate disclosure analysis is performed for capital expenditures that can be suppressed even though value of shipments data are published.

AVAILABILITY OF MORE FREQUENT ECONOMIC DATA

The Census Bureau conducts the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) in each of the 4 years between the economic censuses. The ASM is a probability-based sample of approximately 58,000 establishments and collects many of the same industry statistics (including employment, payroll, value of shipments, etc.) as the economic census. However, there are selected statistics not included in the ASM. Among these are the number of companies and establishments, detailed product and materials data, and substate geographic data.

In addition to the ASM, the Census Bureau conducts a Current Industrial Reports (CIR) program. The CIR publishes detailed product statistics for selected manufacturing industries at the U.S. level annually and, in some cases, monthly and/or quarterly. For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, the annual CIR data are included in the Product Summary report.

The Census Bureau also conducts the monthly Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories, and Orders (M3) program, which publishes detailed statistics for manufacturing industries at the U.S. level.

Table 1. Industry Statistics on NAICS Basis With Distribution Among 1987 SIC-Based Industries: 1997

[NAICS codes appear in bold type. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS or SIC code	Industry	Com-panies ¹	All estab-lish-ments ²	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufac-ture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of ship-ments (\$1,000)	Total capital ex-pen-di-tures (\$1,000)
				Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311615	Poultry processing	259	474	224 511	4 036 491	199 590	393 529	3 316 409	12 061 966	19 678 249	31 656 144	620 310
201510	Poultry & egg processing (pt) ..	N	474	224 511	4 036 491	199 590	393 529	3 316 409	12 061 966	19 678 249	31 656 144	620 310

¹For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

²Includes establishments with payroll at any time during the year.

Table 2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1997

[States that are disclosures or with less than 100 employees are not shown. For explanation of terms, see appendixes. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Industry and geographic area	E ¹	All establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufac-ture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of ship-ments (\$1,000)	Total capital ex-pen-di-tures (\$1,000)
		Total	With 20 em-ploy-ees or more	Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311615, POULTRY PROCESSING												
United States	-	474	387	224 511	4 036 491	199 590	393 529	3 316 409	12 061 966	19 678 249	31 656 144	620 310
Alabama	1	30	28	19 944	312 734	17 664	30 221	260 427	1 088 427	1 248 176	2 339 714	29 457
Arkansas	-	43	42	33 409	596 304	29 732	61 773	513 182	1 869 210	3 056 958	4 908 385	89 136
California	-	29	19	7 671	142 001	6 915	13 357	119 165	577 123	756 612	1 326 608	23 815
Florida	-	10	8	4 137	51 401	3 252	4 341	38 677	63 926	275 512	345 259	8 863
Georgia	1	42	40	30 435	521 909	27 351	51 645	429 014	1 201 106	2 662 036	3 832 758	92 410
Illinois	9	9	6	1 248	35 197	941	1 684	19 893	90 141	123 722	211 164	6 043
Indiana	1	7	6	2 634	53 612	2 262	4 838	40 969	139 179	211 806	344 303	3 433
Iowa	2	10	7	1 876	38 314	1 745	3 560	33 432	101 244	169 234	269 134	8 378
Louisiana	-	8	4	2 108	38 420	1 744	3 276	31 466	64 368	145 156	207 010	14 387
Maryland	-	9	8	3 323	54 886	2 967	6 294	45 339	237 300	270 514	503 948	4 173
Massachusetts	-	5	5	439	10 222	381	848	8 046	17 970	68 534	86 412	1 452
Michigan	-	6	5	3 272	92 478	2 689	7 007	72 963	388 436	438 203	823 666	16 893
Minnesota	-	20	15	6 305	131 519	5 792	12 073	111 242	354 693	600 418	964 765	21 215
Mississippi	-	25	22	15 952	233 735	14 535	27 873	199 256	664 841	1 009 276	1 672 070	29 972
Missouri	-	24	19	12 215	209 391	10 209	20 976	173 774	994 515	1 003 683	1 988 376	62 330
Nebraska	-	7	4	535	12 393	491	1 035	10 622	23 598	54 001	77 532	2 655
New Jersey	2	11	10	1 255	23 255	1 016	2 037	16 378	62 232	90 674	152 013	3 773
New York	-	14	6	323	6 335	290	556	4 934	22 459	40 364	63 018	586
North Carolina	-	29	26	18 166	344 496	16 925	32 359	283 721	1 110 904	1 730 680	2 852 188	41 486
Ohio	-	10	9	1 671	24 521	1 542	2 686	19 821	61 685	153 929	216 665	4 572
Oklahoma	4	6	4	2 202	36 774	2 084	4 180	31 914	103 828	160 677	268 721	6 555
Pennsylvania	-	19	14	4 362	98 248	3 938	8 823	72 891	262 655	508 007	768 711	8 360
South Carolina	1	9	8	6 526	113 996	6 146	10 894	100 275	387 567	491 622	879 355	15 171
Tennessee	1	14	12	5 263	97 168	4 781	9 107	82 010	213 376	574 530	771 086	15 235
Texas	-	18	15	10 792	214 325	9 311	22 416	179 869	586 366	1 029 836	1 620 031	23 708
Virginia	-	15	13	10 162	188 255	8 834	18 136	152 856	386 006	1 134 648	1 517 754	36 756
West Virginia	-	3	3	2 706	51 667	2 447	5 190	38 728	128 081	246 269	374 474	4 033
Wisconsin	-	5	4	2 581	65 014	2 086	3 986	38 946	182 575	230 846	411 912	18 456

* Hawaii has no incorporated places in the sense of functioning governmental units; however, in agreement with Hawaiian law, the Bureau of the Census reports data for census designated places (CDPs) which have been designated as place equivalents. Those CDPs, only for the state of Hawaii, with 2,500 or more population are recognized.

¹Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of the figures shown: 1-10 to 19 percent; 2-20 to 29 percent; 3-30 to 39 percent; 4-40 to 49 percent; 5-50 to 59 percent; 6-60 to 69 percent; 7-70 to 79 percent; 8-80 to 89 percent; 9-90 percent or more.

Table 3. Detailed Statistics by Industry: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	Value	Item	Value
311615, POULTRY PROCESSING		311615, POULTRY PROCESSING—Con.	
Companies ¹	number.. 259	Value added	\$1,000.. 12 061 966
All establishments	number.. 474	Total inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 1 220 721
Establishments with 1 to 19 employees	number.. 87	Finished goods inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 651 539
Establishments with 20 to 99 employees	number.. 69	Work-in-process inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 243 216
Establishments with 100 employees or more	number.. 318	Materials and supplies inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 325 966
All employees	number.. 224 511	Total inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 1 286 036
Total compensation ²	\$1,000.. 5 033 903	Finished goods inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 754 515
Annual payroll	\$1,000.. 4 036 491	Work-in-process inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 222 744
Total fringe benefits	\$1,000.. 997 412	Materials and supplies inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 308 777
Production workers, average for year	number.. 199 590	Gross book value of total assets at beginning of year	\$1,000.. 6 479 809
Production workers on March 12	number.. 195 568	Total capital expenditures (new and used)	\$1,000.. 620 310
Production workers on May 12	number.. 199 007	Capital expenditures for buildings and other structures (new and used)	\$1,000.. 135 943
Production workers on August 12	number.. 200 639	Capital expenditures for machinery and equipment (new and used)	\$1,000.. 484 367
Production workers on November 12	number.. 203 146	Total retirements ²	\$1,000.. 208 562
Production-worker hours	1,000.. 393 529	Gross book value of total assets at end of year	\$1,000.. 6 891 557
Production-worker wages	\$1,000.. 3 316 409	Total depreciation during year ²	\$1,000.. 483 636
Total cost of materials	\$1,000.. 19 678 249	Total rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 139 863
Cost of materials, parts, containers, etc., consumed	\$1,000.. 18 369 576	Buildings and other structures rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 17 828
Cost of resales	\$1,000.. 899 831	Machinery and equipment rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 122 035
Cost of fuels	\$1,000.. 108 643	Cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and other structures ³	\$1,000.. 52 914
Cost of purchased electricity	\$1,000.. 255 157	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 89
Cost of contract work	\$1,000.. 45 042	Cost of purchased services for the repair of machinery and equipment ³	\$1,000.. 328 437
Quantity of electricity purchased for heat and power	1,000 kWh.. 5 253 749	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 89
Quantity of electricity generated less sold for heat and power	1,000 kWh.. 794	Cost of purchased communications services ³	\$1,000.. 57 318
Total value of shipments	\$1,000.. 31 656 144	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 89
Primary products value of shipments	\$1,000.. 29 959 871	Cost of purchased legal services ³	\$1,000.. 9 111
Secondary products value of shipments	\$1,000.. 731 798	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 89
Total miscellaneous receipts	\$1,000.. 964 475	Cost of purchased accounting and bookkeeping services ³	\$1,000.. 6 104
Value of resales	\$1,000.. 876 974	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 89
Contract receipts	\$1,000.. 19 001	Cost of purchased advertising services ³	\$1,000.. 57 042
Other miscellaneous receipts	\$1,000.. 68 500	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 89
Primary products specialization ratio	percent.. 97	Cost of purchased software and other data processing services ³	\$1,000.. 5 494
Value of primary products shipments made in all industries	\$1,000.. 30 998 048	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 89
Value of primary products shipments made in this industry	\$1,000.. 29 959 871	Cost of purchased refuse removal (including hazardous waste) services ³	\$1,000.. 26 528
Value of primary products shipments made in other industries	\$1,000.. 1 038 177	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 89
Coverage ratio	percent.. 96		

¹For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

²These items are collected in the ASM and estimated for the remaining establishments; therefore, the levels of estimation are higher than for other items in the table.

³Based on ASM sample data.

⁴A response coverage ratio is derived for this item by calculating the ratio of the weighted employment (establishment data multiplied by sample weight) for those ASM establishments that reported to the weighted total employment for all ASM establishments classified in this industry.

Note: The amounts shown for purchased services reflect only those services that establishments purchase from other companies.

Table 4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Employment size class	E ¹	All establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)
		Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311615, POULTRY PROCESSING												
All establishments	-	474	387	224 511	4 036 491	199 590	393 529	3 316 409	12 061 966	19 678 249	31 656 144	620 310
Establishments with 1 to 4 employees	5	54	-	104	5 267	103	170	4 404	12 155	8 020	20 437	745
Establishments with 5 to 9 employees	8	18	-	115	1 913	103	165	1 607	3 771	8 929	12 698	360
Establishments with 10 to 19 employees	2	15	-	188	3 666	164	295	2 813	18 583	27 306	45 863	563
Establishments with 20 to 49 employees	1	35	35	1 121	22 684	932	1 683	16 806	190 384	199 507	381 084	5 665
Establishments with 50 to 99 employees	1	34	34	2 300	43 513	1 934	3 841	32 378	154 253	315 915	469 971	6 311
Establishments with 100 to 249 employees	1	67	67	10 775	223 173	9 404	18 495	170 009	628 752	1 244 003	1 867 050	33 601
Establishments with 250 to 499 employees	-	79	79	29 643	572 018	25 996	53 863	448 822	1 929 385	3 414 219	5 319 198	106 944
Establishments with 500 to 999 employees	-	97	97	70 625	1 264 327	62 634	124 598	1 030 609	4 111 191	6 440 053	10 535 960	164 335
Establishments with 1,000 to 2,499 employees	-	70	70	95 187	1 681 331	85 200	170 329	1 419 426	4 634 264	7 014 136	11 620 985	261 376
Establishments with 2,500 employees or more	-	5	5	14 453	218 599	13 120	20 090	189 535	379 228	1 006 161	1 382 898	40 410
Administrative records ²	9	59	-	344	5 499	317	492	4 591	12 534	25 553	38 116	1 047

¹Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of the figures shown: 1-10 to 19 percent; 2-20 to 29 percent; 3-30 to 39 percent; 4-40 to 49 percent; 5-50 to 59 percent; 6-60 to 69 percent; 7-70 to 79 percent; 8-80 to 89 percent; 9-90 percent or more.

²Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. Data are also included in respective size classes shown.

Table 5. Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS industry or product class code	Industry or primary product class	All establishments	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)
			Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311615	Poultry processing	474	224 511	4 036 491	199 590	393 529	3 316 409	12 061 966	19 678 249	31 656 144	620 310
3116151	Young chickens (usually under 20 weeks of age), whole or parts	212	137 674	2 317 381	122 440	241 535	1 952 858	6 228 796	11 150 027	17 347 771	310 844
3116154	Hens and-or fowl (including frozen), whole or parts	15	3 527	66 870	3 079	6 150	49 239	130 430	179 706	309 177	11 247
3116157	Turkeys (including frozen), whole or parts	39	27 339	507 106	24 814	45 277	412 997	1 756 004	2 501 072	4 252 170	102 888
311615A	Other poultry and small game (including frozen), whole or parts, nec	5	613	14 147	411	733	6 532	23 343	42 312	65 952	2 324
311615D	Processed poultry and small game (except soups) containing 20 percent or more poultry or meat	107	52 203	1 071 988	46 039	94 718	846 869	3 770 630	5 454 265	9 177 321	183 577

Table 6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992

[Includes quantity and value of products of this industry produced by (1) establishments classified in this industry (primary) and (2) establishments classified in other industries (secondary). Transfers of products of this industry from one establishment of a company to another establishment of the same company (interplant transfers) are also included. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product code	Product	1997				1992			
		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments	
				Quantity	Value (\$1,000)			Quantity	Value (\$1,000)
311615	Poultry	N	X	X	30 998 048	N	X	X	N
3116151	Young chickens (usually under 20 weeks of age), whole or parts	N	X	X	16 526 845	N	X	X	12 642 275
31161511	Wet ice pack broilers and fryers (usually under 20 weeks of age), bulk	N	X	X	6 701 809	N	X	X	N
3116151111	Wet ice pack broilers and fryers (usually under 20 weeks of age), bulk mil lb.	63	X	P12 045.0	6 701 809	60	X	P10 932.3	5 333 490
31161512	Dry ice pack broilers and fryers (usually under 20 weeks of age), bulk	N	X	X	1 301 190	N	X	X	N
3116151221	Dry ice pack broilers and fryers (usually under 20 weeks of age), bulk mil lb.	22	X	P1 783.6	1 301 190	28	X	1 606.0	956 494
31161513	Tray pack (consumer packaged) broilers and fryers (usually under 20 weeks of age), chilled	N	X	X	4 029 625	N	X	X	N
3116151331	Tray pack (consumer packaged) broilers and fryers (usually under 20 weeks of age), chilled mil lb.	53	X	S	4 029 625	29	X	4 383.6	3 037 970
31161514	Other broilers and fryers (usually under 20 weeks of age), including frozen	N	X	X	3 449 136	N	X	X	N
3116151441	Other broilers and fryers (usually under 20 weeks of age), including frozen mil lb.	47	X	95 996.0	3 449 136	42	X	4 132.1	2 722 984
31161515	Roasters and capons (usually under 20 weeks of age), including frozen	N	X	X	778 339	N	X	X	N
3116151551	Roasters and capons (usually under 20 weeks of age), including frozen mil lb.	14	X	91 111.2	778 339	11	X	309.6	202 094
3116151Y	Young chickens (usually under 20 weeks of age) whole or parts, nsk	N	X	X	266 746	N	X	X	N
3116151YWV	Young chickens (usually under 20 weeks of age) whole or parts, nsk	N	X	X	266 746	N	X	X	389 243
3116154	Hens and-or fowl (including frozen), whole or parts	N	X	X	317 900	N	X	X	106 630
31161541	Hens and-or fowl (including frozen), whole or parts	N	X	X	316 925	N	X	X	N
3116154111	Egg producing hens and-or fowl (including frozen), whole or parts mil lb.	11	X	S	174 481	12	X	151.9	64 463
3116154121	Breeder hens and-or fowl (including frozen), whole or parts mil lb.	11	X	P244.5	142 444	13	X	109.8	41 805
3116154Y	Hens and-or fowl (including frozen whole or parts), nsk	N	X	X	975	N	X	X	N
3116154YWV	Hens and-or fowl (including frozen whole or parts), nsk	N	X	X	975	N	X	X	362
3116157	Turkeys (including frozen), whole or parts	N	X	X	3 802 062	N	X	X	2 881 071
31161571	Fryer-roaster turkeys (usually under 16 weeks of age), whole, including frozen	N	X	X	176 297	N	X	X	N
3116157111	Fryer-roaster turkeys (usually under 16 weeks of age), whole, including frozen mil lb.	6	X	110.2	176 297	7	X	303.6	180 855
31161572	Young turkeys (mature) (usually 4 to 7 months of age), whole, including frozen	N	X	X	1 705 231	N	X	X	N
3116157221	Young turkeys (mature) (usually 4 to 7 months of age), whole, including frozen mil lb.	28	X	P1 883.0	1 705 231	26	X	1 699.6	1 119 055
31161573	Old turkeys, whole, and turkey parts	N	X	X	1 914 899	N	X	X	N
3116157331	Old turkeys (breeders) (usually over 12 months of age), whole, including frozen mil lb.	7	X	S	28 581	10	X	66.8	34 105
3116157341	Turkey parts, including ground turkey, turkey cutlets, etc. (including frozen) mil lb.	27	X	P2 125.4	1 886 318	30	X	1 855.4	1 354 828
3116157Y	Turkeys (including frozen, whole or parts), nsk	N	X	X	5 635	N	X	X	N
3116157YWV	Turkeys (including frozen, whole or parts), nsk	N	X	X	5 635	N	X	X	192 228
311615A	Other poultry and small game (including frozen), whole or parts, nec	N	X	X	68 672	N	X	X	73 927
311615A1	Other poultry and small game (including frozen), whole or parts	N	X	X	68 391	N	X	X	N
311615A111	Ducks (including frozen), whole or parts mil lb.	5	X	S	45 903	3	X	D	D
311615A121	Other poultry and small game (geese, rabbits, etc.) (including frozen, whole or parts)	6	X	X	22 488	5	X	X	D
311615AY	Other poultry and small game (including frozen), whole or parts, nsk	N	X	X	281	N	X	X	N
311615AYWV	Other poultry and small game (including frozen), whole or parts, nsk	N	X	X	281	N	X	X	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992—Con.

[Includes quantity and value of products of this industry produced by (1) establishments classified in this industry (primary) and (2) establishments classified in other industries (secondary). Transfers of products of this industry from one establishment of a company to another establishment of the same company (interplant transfers) are also included. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product code	Product	1997				1992			
		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments	
				Quantity	Value (\$1,000)			Quantity	Value (\$1,000)
311615	Poultry—Con.								
311615D	Processed poultry and small game (except soups) containing 20 percent or more poultry or meat	N	X	X	9 200 202	N	X	X	6 020 127
311615D1	Processed poultry and small game (except soups) containing 20 percent or more poultry or meat	N	X	X	8 956 344	N	X	X	N
311615D111	Canned poultry 1,000 cases	4	X	X	1 928.3	N	X	N	N
311615D121	Cooked or smoked turkey, including frozen (except frankfurters, hams, and luncheon meats), containing 20 percent or more poultry mil lb.	56	X		848.8	63	X	870.7	1 362 976
311615D131	Cooked or smoked chicken, including frozen (except frankfurters, hams, and luncheon meats), containing 20 percent or more poultry mil lb.	77	X	P2	960.5	58	X	1 578.8	2 493 767
311615D141	Cooked or smoked poultry frankfurters (including wieners), including frozen, containing 20 percent or more poultry mil lb.	37	X	P	670.3	34	X	324.1	236 634
311615D151	Cooked or smoked poultry hams and luncheon meats, including frozen, containing 20 percent or more poultry mil lb.	49	X	q	1 001.8	48	X	657.0	946 823
311615D161	Other cooked or smoked poultry, including frozen, containing 20 percent or more poultry	7	X	X	237 105	7	X	X	111 537
311615D171	Other processed poultry and small game (dehydrated, raw-boned, etc.), including frozen, containing 20 percent or more poultry	24	X	X	763 413	32	X	X	646 954
311615DY	Processed poultry and small game (except soups) containing 20 percent or more poultry or meat, nsk	N	X	X	243 858	N	X	X	N
311615DYWV	Processed poultry and small game (except soups) containing 20 percent or more poultry or meat, nsk	N	X	X	243 858	N	X	X	109 733
311615W	Poultry processing, nsk, total	N	X	X	1 082 367	N	X	X	N
311615WY	Poultry processing, nsk, total	N	X	X	1 082 367	N	X	X	N
311615WYWV	Poultry processing, nsk, for nonadministrative-record establishments	N	X	X	1 045 184	N	X	X	N
311615WYWY	Poultry processing, nsk, for administrative-record establishments	N	X	X	37 183	N	X	X	N

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.

@ Additional data are available for these codes at the aggregate U.S. level in the Current Industrial Report (CIR) series; see Appendix F for the CIR survey number and title.

\$ This product is primary to more than one industry; see Appendix F for a listing of the related product codes.

Note: For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: P 10 to 19 percent estimated; q 20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by S.

Table 6b. Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992

[Product classes covered are those that are economically significant and whose production is geographically dispersed, provided dispersion is not approximated by data in Table 2. Also, product classes are not shown if they are miscellaneous or "not specified by kind" classes. Statistics for some states are withheld because they are either less than \$2 million in product class shipments or they disclose data for individual companies in 1997. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanations of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product class code	Product class and geographic area	Value of product shipments (\$1,000)	
		1997	1992
3116151	YOUNG CHICKENS (USUALLY UNDER 20 WEEKS OF AGE), WHOLE OR PARTS		
	United States	16 526 845	12 642 275
	Alabama	1 767 377	1 714 497
	Arkansas	2 139 289	1 819 359
	California	604 901	N
	Connecticut	17 874	N
	Delaware	769 122	570 591
	Florida	320 419	263 463
	Georgia	2 737 838	1 754 377
	Kentucky	262 446	N
	Maryland	425 918	364 850
	Massachusetts	26 456	N
	Mississippi	1 024 894	890 651
	Missouri	757 723	378 676
	New Jersey	50 855	N
	New York	25 429	N
	North Carolina	1 581 582	1 224 319
	Ohio	82 466	48 685
	Pennsylvania	299 904	246 318
	South Carolina	196 341	N
	Tennessee	333 007	204 155
	Virginia	852 335	754 641

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6b. Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992—Con.

[Product classes covered are those that are economically significant and whose production is geographically dispersed, provided dispersion is not approximated by data in Table 2. Also, product classes are not shown if they are miscellaneous or "not specified by kind" classes. Statistics for some states are withheld because they are either less than \$2 million in product class shipments or they disclose data for individual companies in 1997. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanations of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product class code	Product class and geographic area	Value of product shipments (\$1,000)	
		1997	1992
3116154	HENS AND-OR FOWL (INCLUDING FROZEN), WHOLE OR PARTS		
	United States	317 900	106 630
	Georgia	141 500	N
3116157	TURKEYS (INCLUDING FROZEN), WHOLE OR PARTS		
	United States	3 802 062	2 881 071
	California	365 159	236 951
	Missouri	341 282	221 183
	New Jersey	14 454	N
	North Carolina	624 440	476 980
	Pennsylvania	149 107	111 389
311615A	OTHER POULTRY AND SMALL GAME (INCLUDING FROZEN), WHOLE OR PARTS, NEC		
	United States	68 672	73 927
311615D	PROCESSED POULTRY AND SMALL GAME (EXCEPT SOUPS) CONTAINING 20 PERCENT OR MORE POULTRY OR MEAT		
	United States	9 200 202	6 020 127
	Alabama	256 363	223 595
	Arkansas	1 679 706	1 223 405
	California	274 776	218 448
	Connecticut	2 015	N
	Georgia	496 320	314 144
	Iowa	320 626	N
	Massachusetts	63 146	N
	Minnesota	507 203	370 006
	Mississippi	564 193	N
	Missouri	722 380	388 224
	Nebraska	30 354	42 820
	New Jersey	95 905	125 544
	New York	49 639	7 046
	North Carolina	501 945	495 023
	Ohio	61 688	N
	Pennsylvania	301 758	262 213
	Tennessee	299 969	293 666
	Texas	350 064	168 272
	Virginia	279 301	N
	Washington	19 170	N
	Wisconsin	243 769	135 374

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.
 @ Additional data are available for these codes at the aggregate U.S. level in the Current Industrial Report (CIR) series; see Appendix F for the CIR survey number and title.
 \$ This product is primary to more than one industry; see Appendix F for a listing of the related product codes.

Table 7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1997 and 1992

[Includes quantity and cost of materials consumed or put into production by establishments classified only in this industry. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS material code	Material consumed	1997		1992	
		Quantity	Delivered cost (\$1,000)	Quantity	Delivered cost (\$1,000)
311615	POULTRY PROCESSING				
11232001	Young chickens slaughtered (including commercial broilers)	mil lb..	P27 436.0	8 946 689	N
11232003	Hens (or fowl) and other chickens slaughtered	mil lb..	91 394.8	188 263	N
11233000	Turkeys slaughtered	mil lb..	5 829.3	2 541 364	N
11239000	Other poultry and small game slaughtered (including ducks, geese, rabbits, etc.)		X	17 523	X
31161500	Dressed poultry purchased for processing (cooking, smoking, canning, raw-boning, freezing, dehydrating)	mil lb..	7 114.5	3 345 185	N
11231005	Shell eggs	1,000 cases (30 doz) ..	S	12 614	N
32221001	Paperboard containers, boxes, and corrugated paperboard		X	489 546	X
001900A1	Packaging paper and plastics film, coated and laminated		X	236 212	X
001900A3	Bags; plastics, foil, and coated paper		X	131 639	X
33243101	Metal cans, can lids and ends		X	20 424	X
00970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies		X	1 765 960	X
00971000	Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies, n.s.k.		X	674 157	X

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.

Note: For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: P 10 to 19 percent estimated; 9 20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by S.

Appendix A.

Explanation of Terms

BEGINNING- AND END-OF-YEAR INVENTORIES

Respondents were asked to report their beginning-of-year and end-of-year inventories at cost or market. Effective with the 1982 Economic Census, this change to a uniform instruction for reporting inventories was introduced for all sector reports. Prior to 1982, respondents were permitted to value inventories using any generally accepted accounting method (FIFO, LIFO, market, to name a few). Beginning in 1982, LIFO users were asked to first report inventory values prior to the LIFO adjustment and then to report the LIFO reserve and the LIFO value after adjustment for the reserve.

Inventory Data by Stage of Fabrication

Total inventories and three detailed components (1) finished goods, (2) work-in-process, and (3) materials, supplies, fuels, etc., were collected.

When using inventory data by stage of fabrication for “all industries” and at the three-digit subsector level, it should be noted that an item treated as a finished product by an establishment in one industry may be reported as a raw material by an establishment in a different industry. For example, the finished-product inventories of a steel mill would be reported as raw materials by a stamping plant. Such differences are present in the inventory figures by stage of fabrication shown for all publication levels.

COST OF MATERIALS

This term refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed, whether purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

Included in this item are:

1. Cost of parts, components, containers, etc.—Includes all raw materials, semifinished goods, parts, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year.
2. Cost of products bought and sold in the same condition.

3. Cost of fuels consumed for heat and power—Includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed, whether purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.
4. Cost of purchased electricity—The cost of purchased electric energy represents the amount actually used during the year for heat and power. In addition, information was collected on the quantity of electric energy generated by the establishment and the quantity of electric energy sold or transferred to other plants of the same company.
5. Cost of contract work—This term applies to work done by others on materials furnished by the manufacturing establishment. The actual cost of the material is to be reported on the cost of materials, parts, and containers line of this item. The term “Contract Work” refers to the fee a company pays to another company to perform a service.

Specific Materials Consumed

In addition to the total cost of materials, which every establishment was required to report, information also was collected for most manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. The inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. If less than \$25,000 of a listed material was consumed by an establishment, the cost data could be reported in the “Cost of all other materials...,” Census material code 00970099. Also, the cost of materials for small establishments for which administrative records or short forms were used was imputed into the “Materials not specified by kind,” Census materials code 00971000.

Duplication in Cost of Materials and Value of Shipment

The aggregate of the cost of materials and value of shipments figures for industry groups and for all manufacturing industries includes large amounts of duplication since the products of some industries are used as materials by others. This duplication results, in part, from the addition of related industries representing successive

stages in the production of a finished manufactured product. Examples are the addition of flour mills to bakeries in the food group and the addition of pulp mills to paper mills in the paper and allied products group of industries. Estimates of the overall extent of this duplication indicate that the value of manufactured products exclusive of such duplication (the value of finished manufactures) tends to approximate two-thirds of the total value of products reported in the survey.

Duplication of products within individual industries is significant within a number of industry groups, e.g., machinery and transportation industries. These industries frequently include complete machinery and their parts. In this case, the parts made for original equipment are materials consumed for assembly plants in the same industry.

Even when no significant amount of duplication is involved, value of shipments figures are deficient as measures of the relative economic importance of individual manufacturing industries or geographic areas because of the wide variation in ratio of materials, labor, and other processing costs of value of shipments, both among industries and within the same industry.

Before 1962, cost of materials and value of shipments were not published for some industries which included considerable duplication. Since then, these data have been published for all industries at the U.S. level and beginning in 1964, for all geographic levels.

COST OF PURCHASED SERVICES

Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) establishments were requested to provide information on the cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and other structures, the repair of machinery, communication services, legal services, accounting and bookkeeping services, advertising, software and other data processing services, and refuse removal. Each of these items reflects the costs paid directly by the establishment and excludes salaries paid to employees of the establishment for these services.

Included in the cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and machinery are payments made for all maintenance and repair work on buildings and equipment. Payments made to other establishments of the same company and for repair and maintenance of any leased property also are included. Extensive repairs or reconstruction that was capitalized is considered capital expenditures and is, therefore, excluded from this item. Repair and maintenance costs provided by an owner as part of a rental contract or incurred directly by an establishment in using its own work force also are excluded.

Included in the cost of purchased advertising services are payments for printing, media coverage, and other advertising services and materials.

Included in the cost of purchased software and other data processing services are all purchases by the establishment from other companies. Excluded are services provided by other establishments of the same company (such as by a separate data processing unit).

Included in the cost of purchased refuse removal services are all costs of refuse removal services paid by the establishment, including costs for hazardous waste removal or treatment. Excluded are all costs included in rental payments or as capital expenditures.

Response Coverage Ratio

A response coverage ratio is a measure of the extent to which respondents report for an item. The estimate is made by calculating the ratio value of the weighted total employment data for all the ASM establishments that report the item to the weighted total employment data for all ASM establishments classified in an industry (reporters and non-reporters).

DEPRECIATION CHARGES FOR FIXED ASSETS

This item includes depreciation and amortization charged during the year against assets. Depreciation charged against fixed assets acquired since the beginning of the year and against assets sold or retired during the year are components of this category. Respondents were requested to make certain that they did not report accumulated depreciation.

EMPLOYEES

This item includes all full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments during any part of the pay period which included the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employees" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average for the payroll periods including the 12th of March, May, August, and November.

Production Workers

This item includes workers (up through the line-supervisor level) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, receiving, storing, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping (but not delivering), maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e.g., power plant), recordkeeping, and other services closely associated with these production operations at the establishment covered by the report. Employees above the working-supervisor level are excluded from this item.

All Other Employees

This item covers nonproduction employees of the manufacturing establishment including those engaged in factory supervision above the line-supervisor level. It

includes sales (including driver-salespersons), sales delivery (highway truck drivers and their helpers), advertising, credit, collection, installation and servicing of own products, clerical and routine office functions, executive, purchasing, financing, legal, personnel (including cafeteria, medical, etc.), professional, and technical employees. Also included are employees on the payroll of the manufacturing establishment engaged in the construction of major additions or alterations utilized as a separate work force.

FRINGE BENEFITS

Fringe benefits are divided into legally required expenditures and payments for voluntary programs. The legally required portion consists primarily of Federal old age and survivors' insurance, unemployment compensation, and workers' compensation. Payments for voluntary programs include all programs not specifically required by legislation whether they were employer initiated or the result of collective bargaining. They include the employer portion of such plans as insurance premiums, premiums for supplemental accident and sickness insurance, pension plans, supplemental unemployment compensation, welfare plans, stock purchase plans on which the employer payment is not subject to withholding tax, and deferred profit-sharing plans. They exclude such items as company-operated cafeterias, in-plant medical services, free parking lots, discounts on employee purchases, and uniforms and work clothing for employees.

GROSS BOOK VALUE OF DEPRECIABLE ASSETS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR (BOY) AND END OF YEAR (EOY)

Total value of depreciable assets is collected on all census forms. It shows the value of depreciable assets for the beginning of year and end of year. The data encompass all fixed depreciable assets on the books of establishments. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, machinery, and equipment (production, office, and transportation equipment) for which depreciation reserves are maintained. Excluded are nondepreciable capital assets including inventories and intangible assets, such as timber and mineral rights.

The definition of fixed depreciable assets is consistent with the definition of capital expenditures. For example, expenditures include actual capital outlays during the year rather than the final value of equipment put in place and buildings completed during the year. Accordingly, the value of assets at the end of the year includes the value of construction in progress.

In addition, respondents were requested to make certain that assets at the beginning of the year plus capital expenditures, less retirements, equaled assets at the end of the year.

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND COMPANIES

A separate report was required for each manufacturing establishment (plant) with one employee or more. An establishment is defined as a single physical location where manufacturing is performed. A company, on the other hand, is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

If the company operated at different physical locations, even if the individual locations were producing the same line of goods, a separate report was requested for each location. If the company operated in two or more distinct lines of manufacturing at the same location, a separate report was requested for each activity.

An establishment not in operation for any portion of the year was requested to return the report form with the proper notation in the "Operational Status" section of the form. In addition, the establishment was requested to report data on any employees, capital expenditures, inventories, or shipments from inventories during the year.

PAYROLL

This item includes the gross earnings of all employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments paid in the calendar year. Respondents were told they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax. It includes all forms of compensation, such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' social security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of corporations; it excludes payments to proprietors or partners of unincorporated concerns. Also excluded are payments to members of Armed Forces and pensioners carried on the active payrolls of manufacturing establishments.

The census definition of payrolls is identical to that recommended to all Federal statistical agencies by the Office of Management and Budget. It should be noted that this definition does not include employers' social security contributions or other nonpayroll labor costs, such as employees' pension plans, group insurance premiums, and workers' compensation.

The ASM provides estimates of employers' total supplemental labor costs (those required by Federal and state laws and those incurred voluntarily or as part of collective bargaining agreements).

PRODUCT CODES AND CLASSES OF PRODUCTS

NAICS United States industries are identified by a six-digit code, in contrast to the four-digit SIC code. The longer code accommodates the large number of sectors and allows more flexibility in designing subsectors. Each

product or service is assigned a ten-digit code. The product coding structure represents an extension by the Census Bureau of the six-digit industry classifications of the manufacturing and mining sectors. The classification system operates so that the industrial coverage is progressively narrower with the successive addition of digits. This is illustrated as follows:

NAICS level	NAICS code	Description
Industry	33461	Manufacturing and reproduction of magnetic and optical media
U.S. industry	334612	Reproduction of software
Product class	3346120	Prerecorded compact disc (except software), tape, and record reproducing
BLS link code	3346120X	
Product code	3346120XXX	

As in previous censuses, data were collected for most industries on the quantity and value of individual products shipped. In the 1997 census program, information was collected on the output of almost 10,000 individual product items.

In the new system, there are about 1,500 product classes (seven-digit codes), about 6,000 census products (ten-digit codes), and an additional 3,700 CIR products (ten-digit codes). The ten-digit products are considered the primary products of the industry with the same first six digits.

The list of products for which separate information was collected was prepared after consultation with industry and government representatives. Comparability with previous figures was given considerable weight in the selection of product categories so that comparable 1992 information is presented for most products.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if quantity was not significant or could not be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected.

Shipments include both commercial shipments and transfers of products to other plants of the same company. For industries in which a considerable portion of the total shipments is transferred to other plants of the same company, separate information on interplant transfers also was collected. Moreover, for products that are used to a large degree within the same establishment as materials or components in the fabrication of other products, total production and often consumption of the item within the plant (quantity produced and consumed) was collected. Typically, the information on production also was collected for products for which there are significant differences between total production and shipments in a given year because of wide fluctuations in finished goods inventories. Other measures of output of products with long production cycles were used as appropriate and feasible.

PRIMARY PRODUCT CLASS CODE

This file presents selected statistics for establishments according to their degree of specialization in products primary to their industry. This field contains either the six-digit North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) industry code corresponding to all establishments in the industry, or the seven-digit NAICS product class code for all establishments within the industry that are specialized in a particular product class. Product class specialization is determined by evaluating the ratio of the largest primary product class shipments to total product shipments (primary plus secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishment.

PRODUCTION-WORKER HOURS

This item covers hours worked or paid for at the plant, including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave.

QUANTITY OF ELECTRIC ENERGY CONSUMED FOR HEAT AND POWER

Data on the cost of purchased electric energy were collected on all census forms. However, data on the quantity of purchased electric energy were collected only on the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) form. In addition, information is collected on the quantity of electric energy generated by the establishment and the quantity of electric energy sold or transferred to other plants of the same company.

RENTAL PAYMENTS

Total rental payments are collected on all census forms. However, the breakdown between rental payments for buildings and other structures and rental payments for machinery and equipment is collected only on the ASM forms. This item includes rental payments for the use of all items for which depreciation reserves would be maintained if they were owned by the establishment, e.g., structures and buildings, and production, office, and transportation equipment. Excluded are royalties and other payments for the use of intangibles and depletable assets and land rents where separable.

When an establishment of a multiestablishment company was charged rent by another part of the same company for the use of assets owned by the company, it was instructed to exclude that cost from rental payments. However, the book value (original cost) of these company-owned assets was to be reported as assets of the establishment at the end of the year.

If there were assets at an establishment rented from another company and the rents were paid centrally by the head office of the establishment, the company was instructed to report these rental payments as if they were paid directly by the establishment.

RETIREMENTS OF DEPRECIABLE ASSETS

Included in this item is the gross value of assets sold, retired, scrapped, destroyed, etc., during the calendar year. When a complete operation or establishment changed ownership, the respondent was instructed to report the value of the assets sold at the original cost as recorded in the books of the seller. The respondent also was requested to report retirements of equipment or structures owned by a parent company that the establishment was using as if it were a tenant.

TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES (NEW AND USED)

For establishments in operation and any known plants under construction, manufacturers were asked to report their new and used expenditures for (1) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments and (2) machinery and equipment used for replacement and additions to plant capacity if they were of the type for which depreciation accounts were ordinarily maintained.

Totals for expenditures include the costs of assets leased from nonmanufacturing concerns through capital leases. New facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations are excluded. Also excluded are expenditures for land and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses.

For any equipment or structure transferred for the use of the reporting establishment by the parent company or one of its subsidiaries, the value at which it was transferred to the establishment was to be reported. If an establishment changed ownership during the year, the cost of the fixed assets (building and equipment) was to be reported.

VALUE ADDED

This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments (products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered). The result of this calculation is adjusted by the addition of value added by merchandising operations (i.e., the difference between the sales value and the cost of merchandise sold without further manufacture, processing, or assembly) plus the net change in finished goods and work-in-process between the beginning- and end-of-year inventories.

For those industries where value of production is collected instead of value of shipments, value added is adjusted only for the change in work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of year. For those

industries where value of work done is collected, the value added does not include an adjustment for the change in finished goods or work-in-process inventories.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the figure for value of shipments that results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

VALUE OF SHIPMENTS

This item covers the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts, such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sales of products bought and sold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from material owned by it, whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value, including not only the direct cost of production but also a reasonable proportion of “all other costs” (including company overhead) and profit.

In addition to the value for NAICS defined products, aggregates of the following categories of miscellaneous receipts are reported as part of a total establishment’s value of product shipments:

1. Reported contract work—Receipts for work or services that a plant performed for others on their materials.
2. Value of resales—Sales of products brought and sold without further manufacture, processing, or assembly.
3. Other miscellaneous receipts—Such as repair work, installation, sales of scrap, etc.

Industry primary product value of shipments represents one of the three components of value of shipments. These components are:

1. Primary products value of shipments.
2. Secondary product value of shipments.
3. Total miscellaneous receipts.

Primary product shipments is used in the calculations of industry specialization ratio and industry coverage ratio. The term “Value of primary products shipments made in this industry” is used in this publication and refers to the same data.

Duplication in Cost of Materials and Value of Shipment

The aggregate of the cost of materials and value of shipments figures for industry groups and for all manufacturing industries includes large amounts of duplication since the products of some industries are used as materials by others. This duplication results, in part, from the addition of related industries representing successive stages in the production of a finished manufactured product. Examples are the addition of flour mills to bakeries in the food group and the addition of pulp mills to paper mills in the paper and allied products group of industries. Estimates of the overall extent of this duplication indicate that the value of manufactured products exclusive of such duplication (the value of finished manufactures) tends to approximate two-thirds of the total value of products reported in the annual survey.

Duplication of products within individual industries is significant within a number of industry groups, e.g., machinery and transportation industries. These industries frequently include complete machinery and their parts. In this case, the parts made for original equipment are materials consumed for assembly plants in the same industry.

Even when no significant amount of duplication is involved, value of shipments figures are deficient as measures of the relative economic importance of individual manufacturing industries or geographic areas because of the wide variation in ratio of materials, labor, and other processing costs of value of shipments, both among industries and within the same industry.

Before 1962, cost of materials and value of shipments were not published for some industries which included considerable duplication. Since then, these data have been published for all industries at the U.S. level and beginning in 1964, for all geographic levels.

Specialization and Coverage Ratios

These items are not collected on the report forms but are derived from the data shown in Table 3. An establishment is classified in a particular industry if its shipments of primary products of that industry exceed in value its shipments of the products of any other single industry.

An establishment's shipments include those products assigned to an industry (primary products), those considered primary to other industries (secondary products), and receipts for miscellaneous activities (merchandising, contract work, resales, etc.). Specialization and coverage ratios have been developed to measure the relationship of primary product shipments to the data on shipments for the industry shown in Tables 1a through 5 and data on product shipments shown in Tables 6a and 6b.

Specialization ratio represents the ratio of primary product shipments to total product shipments (primary and secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishments classified in the industry.

Coverage ratio represents the ratio of primary products shipped by the establishments classified in the industry to the total shipments of such products that are shipped by all manufacturing establishments wherever classified.

Appendix B.

NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions

311615 POULTRY PROCESSING

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in (1) slaughtering poultry and small game and/or (2) preparing processed poultry and small game meat and meat byproducts.

The data published with NAICS code 311615 include the following SIC industry:

2015 Poultry and egg processing (pt)

Appendix C.

Coverage and Methodology

MAIL/NONMAIL UNIVERSE

The manufacturing universe includes about 400,000 establishments. This number includes those industries in the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) definition of manufacturing, but not those industries leaving the manufacturing sector in the classification change. The amounts of information requested from manufacturing establishments were dependent upon a number of factors. The more important considerations were the size of the company and whether it was included in the annual survey of manufactures (ASM). The methods of obtaining information for the various subsets of the universe to arrive at the aggregate figures shown in the publication are described below:

1. Small single-establishment companies not sent a report form.

Approximately 40 percent of the manufacturing establishments were small single-establishment companies that were excused from filing a census report. Selection of these establishments was based on two factors: annual payroll and our ability to assign the correct six-digit NAICS industry classification to the establishment. For each four-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) industry code, an annual payroll cutoff was determined. These cutoffs were derived so that the establishments with payroll less than the cutoff were expected to account for no more than 3 percent of the value of shipments for the industry. Generally, all single-establishment companies with less than 5 employees were excused, while all establishments with more than 20 employees were mailed forms. Establishments below the cutoff that could not be directly assigned a six-digit NAICS code were mailed a classification report which requested information for assigning NAICS industry codes. Establishments below the cutoff that could be directly assigned a six-digit NAICS code were excused from filing any report. For below cutoff establishments, information on the physical location, payroll, and receipts was obtained from the administrative records of other Federal agencies under special arrangements that safeguarded their confidentiality.

Estimates of data for these small establishments were developed using industry averages in conjunction with the administrative information. The value of shipments and cost of materials were not distributed among specific products and materials for these

establishments but were included in the product and material “not specified by kind” (nsc) categories.

The industry classification codes included in the administrative-record files were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. As a result, an indeterminate number of establishments were erroneously coded to a four-digit SIC industry and then erroneously re-coded to a six-digit NAICS industry. This was especially true whenever there was a relatively fine line of demarcation between industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity.

Sometimes the administrative-record cases had only two- or three-digit SIC group classification codes available in the files. For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, these establishments were sent a separate classification form, which requested information on the products and services of the establishment. This form was used to code many of these establishments to the appropriate six-digit NAICS level. Establishments that did not return the classification form were coded later to those six-digit NAICS industries identified as “All other” industries within the given subsector.

As a result of these situations, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified by industry. However, such possible misclassification has no significant effect on the statistics other than on the number of companies and establishments.

The total establishment count for individual industries should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the count of total number of establishments.

2. Establishments sent a report form.

The establishments covered in the mail canvass were divided into three groups:

- a. ASM sample establishments.

This group accounts for approximately 15 percent of all manufacturing establishments. The ASM panel covers all the units of large manufacturing establishments as well as a sample of the medium and smaller establishments. The probability of selection was proportionate to size. For more information, see the Description of the ASM Survey Sample.

In an economic census year, the ASM report form (MA-1000) replaces the first page of the regular census form for those establishments included in the ASM. In addition to information on employment, payroll, and other items normally requested on the regular census form, establishments in the ASM sample were requested to supply additional information on gross book value of assets and capital expenditures. ASM establishments were also requested to provide information on retirements, depreciation, rental payments, and supplemental labor costs. For establishments not included in the ASM, these additional items were estimated using relationships observed in the ASM establishment data. The census statistics for these variables are a sum of the ASM establishment data and the estimated data for non-ASM establishments. ASM establishments were also requested to provide information for selected purchased services. The census statistics for the purchased service items were derived solely from the ASM establishments. See Appendix A, Explanation of Terms for an explanation of these items. The census part of the report form is 1 of 220 versions containing product, material, and special inquiries. The diversity of manufacturing activities necessitated the use of this many forms to canvass the 480 manufacturing industries. Each form was developed for a group of related industries.

Appearing on each form was a list of products primary to the group of related industries as well as secondary products and miscellaneous services that establishments classified in these industries were likely to perform. Respondents were requested to identify the products, the value of each product, and, in many cases, the quantity of the product shipped during the survey year. Space also was provided for the respondent to describe products not specifically identified on the form.

The report form also contained a materials-consumed inquiry which varied from form to form depending on the industries being canvassed. The respondents were asked to review a list of materials generally used in their production processes. From this list, each establishment was requested to identify those materials consumed during the survey year, the cost of each, and, in certain cases, the quantity consumed. Once again, space was provided for the respondent to describe significant materials not identified on the form.

A wide variety of special inquiries was included to measure activities peculiar to a given industry, such as operations performed and equipment used.

b. Large and medium establishments (non-ASM).

Approximately 30 percent of all manufacturing establishments were included in this group. A variable cutoff, based on administrative-record payroll data and determined on an industry-by-industry basis, was used to select those establishments that were to receive 1 of the 220 economic census – manufacturing regular forms. The first page, requesting establishment data for items such as employment and payroll, was standard but did not contain the detailed statistics included on the ASM form. The product, material, and special inquiry sections supplied were based on the historical industry classification of the establishment.

c. Small single-establishment companies (non-ASM).

This group includes approximately 15 percent of all manufacturing establishments. For those industries where application of the variable cutoff for administrative-record cases resulted in a large number of small establishments being included in the mail canvass, an abbreviated or short form was used. These establishments received 1 of the 31 versions of the short form, which requested summary product and material data and totals but no details on employment, payroll, cost of materials, inventories, and capital expenditures.

Use of the short form has no adverse effect on published totals for the industry statistics because the same data were collected on the short form as on the long form. However, detailed information on products and materials consumed was not collected on the short form; thus, its use would increase the value of the nsk categories.

INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION OF ESTABLISHMENTS

Each of the establishments covered in the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing was classified in 1 of 480 industries (473 manufacturing industries and 7 former manufacturing industries) in accordance with the industry definitions in the 1997 NAICS Manual. This is the first edition of the NAICS Manual and it is a major change from the 1987 SIC Manual that was used previously. Appendix A of the 1997 NAICS Manual notes the comparability between the 1987 SIC and 1997 NAICS classification systems. When applicable, Appendix G of this report shows the product class and product comparability between the two systems for data in this report.

In the NAICS system, an industry is generally defined as a group of establishments that have similar production processes. To the extent practical, the system uses supply-based or production-oriented concepts in defining industries. The resulting group of establishments must be significant in terms of number, value added by manufacture, value of shipments, and number of employees.

The coding system works in such a way that the definitions progressively become narrower with successive additions of numerical digits. In the manufacturing sector for 1997, there are 21 subsectors (three-digit NAICS), 86 industry groups (four-digit NAICS), 184 NAICS industries (five-digit NAICS) that are comparable with Canadian and Mexican classification, and 473 U.S. industries (six-digit NAICS). This represents an expansion of the four-digit SIC-based U.S. industries from 459 in 1987. Product classes and products of the manufacturing industries have been assigned codes based on the industry from which they originate. In the new system, there are about 1,500 product classes (seven-digit codes), about 6,000 census products, and an additional 3,700 CIR products (ten-digit codes). The ten-digit products are considered the primary products of the industry with the same first six digits. These counts do not include the seven former manufacturing industries that are included in the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing.

For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, all establishments were classified in particular industries based on the products they produced. If an establishment made products of more than one industry, it was classified in the industry with the largest product value. For 1997, there were no “resistance rules” or “frozen industries.”

In ASM years, establishments included in the ASM sample with certainty weights are reclassified by industry only if the change in the primary activity from the prior year is significant or if the change has occurred for 2 successive years. This procedure prevents reclassification when there are minor shifts in product mix.

In ASM years, establishments included in the ASM sample with noncertainty weight are not shifted from one industry classification to another. They are retained in the industry where they were classified in the base census year. However, in the following census year, these ASM plants are allowed to shift from one industry to another.

The results of these rules covering the switching of plants from one industry classification to another are that some industries comprise different mixes of establishments in different survey years. Hence, comparisons between prior-year and current-year published totals, particularly at the six-digit NAICS level, should be viewed with caution. This is particularly true for the comparison between the data shown for a census year versus the data shown for the previous ASM year.

As previously noted, the small establishments that may have been misclassified by industry are usually administrative-record cases whose industry codes were assigned on the basis of incomplete descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. Such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than on the number of companies and establishments.

Establishments frequently make products classified both in their industry (primary products) and other industries (secondary products). Industry statistics (employment, payroll, value added by manufacture, value of shipments, etc.) reflect the activities of the establishments which may make both primary and secondary products. Product statistics, however, represent the output of all establishments without regard for the classification of the producing establishment. For this reason, when relating the industry statistics, especially the value of shipments, to the product statistics, the composition of the industry’s output should be considered.

The extent to which industry and product statistics may be matched with each other is measured by the primary product specialization ratio and the coverage ratio. The primary product specialization ratio is the proportion of industry shipments accounted for by the primary products of establishments classified in the industry. The coverage ratio is the proportion of product shipments accounted for by establishments classified in the industry.

ESTABLISHMENT BASIS OF REPORTING

The economic census – manufacturing is conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each location or establishment. The ASM also is conducted on an establishment basis, but separate reports are filed for just those establishments selected in the sample. Companies engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location are requested to submit separate reports if the plant records permit such a separation and if the activities are substantial in size.

In 1997, as in earlier years, a minimum size limit was set for inclusion of establishments in the census. All establishments employing one person or more at any time during the census year are included. The same size limitation has applied since 1947 in censuses and annual surveys of manufactures. In the 1939 and earlier censuses, establishments with less than \$5,000 value of products were excluded. The change in the minimum size limit in 1947 does not appreciably affect the historical comparability of the census figures except for data on number of establishments for a few industries.

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing excludes data for central administrative offices (CAOs). These would include separately operated administrative offices, warehouses, garages, and other auxiliary units that service manufacturing establishments of the same company. These data are published in a separate report series.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASM SURVEY SAMPLE

The annual survey of manufactures (ASM) sample is drawn for the second survey year after a census. The most recent sample was drawn for the 1994 survey year based on the 1992 Census of Manufactures. This sample will be in place through the 1998 ASM.

In 1992, there were approximately 370,000 individual manufacturing establishments. For sample efficiency and cost considerations, the 1992 manufacturing population was partitioned into two components for developing estimates within the ASM; a mail stratum and a nonmail stratum.

Mail stratum. The mail stratum of the survey is comprised of larger single-location manufacturing companies and all manufacturing establishments of multiunit companies (companies that operate at more than one physical location). Approximately 230,000 of the 370,000 establishments in the 1992 census were assigned to the mail stratum. On an annual basis, the mail stratum is supplemented with larger, newly active single-location companies identified from a list provided by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and new manufacturing locations of multiunit companies identified from the Census Bureau's Company Organization Survey (COS).

For the 1994 survey, a new sample of approximately 58,000 individual establishments was selected from the mail stratum assembled from the 1992 census. Supplemental samples representing both 1993 and 1994 births (newly active establishments that were not included in the 1992 census) were also selected. Establishments selected for the sample are mailed an ASM survey questionnaire for each year through 1998.

The 1994-98 ASM sample design is similar to the one used since 1984. Companies in the 1992 Census of Manufactures with manufacturing shipments of at least \$500 million were defined as company certainties. For these large companies, each manufacturing establishment is included in the mail sample. For the 1994-98 sample, there are approximately 650 certainty companies collectively accounting for over 18,000 establishments.

For the remaining portion of the mail component of the survey, the establishment was defined as the sample unit. All establishments with 250 employees or more were defined as employment certainties. In addition, all establishments producing products in SIC 3571 (Electronic Computers) were defined as certainties. Across these three arbitrary certainty classes, there were approximately 25,000 establishments included in the sample with certainty. Collectively, these certainty establishments accounted for approximately 80 percent of the total value of shipments in the 1992 Census of Manufactures.

Smaller establishments in the remaining portion of the mail stratum were sampled with probabilities ranging from .02 to 1.00. The initial probabilities of selection assigned to these establishments were proportionate to a measure-of-size determined for each establishment. The measure-of-size was a function of the establishment's 1992 industry classification, its 1992 product class data, and the historical variability of the year-to-year estimates of the product class estimates. For each product class (1,755) and four-digit industry (459), a desired reliability

constraint was specified. Using a technique developed by Dr. James R. Chromy of the Research Triangle Institute, the initial establishment probabilities were optimized such that the expected sample satisfied all industry and product class reliability constraints while the sample size was minimized. This technique reduces the likelihood of selecting nonrepresentative samples for individual product classes or industries.

This method of assigning probabilities based on product class shipments is motivated by our primary desire to produce reliable estimates of both product class and industry shipments. The high correlation between shipments and employment, value-added, and other general statistics assures that these variables will also be well represented by the sample. The actual sample selection procedure uses an independent chance of selection method (Poisson sampling) which permits us to prevent small establishments from being selected in consecutive samples without introducing a bias into the survey estimates.

Nonmail component. The initial nonmail component of the survey was comprised of approximately 140,000 small, single-establishment companies that were tabulated as administrative records in the 1992 Census of Manufactures. The nonmail stratum is also supplemented annually using the list of newly active single-location companies provided by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and payroll cutoffs. Companies with payroll below the payroll cutoff are added to the nonmail stratum. For this portion of the population, sampling is not used. The data for this group are estimated based on selected information obtained annually from the administrative records of the IRS and Social Security Administration (SSA). This administrative information, which includes payroll, total employment, industry classification, and physical location, is obtained under conditions which safeguard the confidentiality of both tax and census records.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASM ESTIMATING PROCEDURE

Most of the ASM estimates derived for the mail stratum are computed using a difference estimator. At the establishment level, there is a strong correlation between the current-year data values and the corresponding 1992 (base) data values. Therefore, within the mailed stratum, for each item at each level of aggregation, an estimate of the "difference" between the current year and the base year is computed from sample cases and added to the corresponding base-year values. For the 1993-1997 ASM estimates, the 1992 Census of Manufactures values serve as the base year. For the 1998 ASM, the base will be updated to be the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing.

Due to the positive year-to-year correlation, estimates derived using this methodology are generally more reliable than comparable estimates developed from the current sample data alone. Estimates for the capital expenditures variables are not generated using the difference

estimator because the year-to-year correlations are considerably weaker. The standard linear estimator is used for these variables.

For the nonmail stratum, estimates for payroll and employment are directly tabulated from the administrative-record data provided by IRS and SSA. Estimates of data other than payroll and employment are developed from industry averages. Although the nonmail stratum contains approximately 170,000 individual establishments in 1994, it accounts for less than 2 percent of the estimate for total value of shipments at the total manufacturing level.

Corresponding estimates for the mail and nonmail components are combined to produce the estimates included in this publication.

QUALIFICATIONS OF THE ASM DATA

The estimates developed from the sample are apt to differ somewhat from the results of a survey covering all companies in the sample lists but otherwise conducted under essentially the same conditions as the actual sample survey. The estimates of the magnitude of the sampling errors (the difference between the estimates obtained and the results theoretically obtained from a comparable, complete-coverage survey) are provided by the standard errors of estimates.

The particular sample selected for the ASM is one of many similar probability samples that, by chance, might have been selected under the same specifications. Each of the possible samples would yield somewhat different sets of results, and the standard errors are measures of the variation of all the possible sample estimates around the theoretically comparable, complete-coverage values.

Estimates of the standard errors have been computed from the sample data for selected ASM statistics in this report. They are represented in the form of relative standard errors (the standard errors divided by the estimated values to which they refer).

In conjunction with its associated estimate, the relative standard error may be used to define confidence intervals (ranges that would include the comparable, complete-coverage value for specified percentages of all the possible samples).

The complete-coverage value would be included in the range:

From one standard error below to one standard error above the derived estimate for about two-thirds of all possible samples.

From two standard errors below to two standard errors above the derived estimate for about 19 out of 20 of all possible samples.

From three standard errors below to three standard errors above the derived estimate for nearly all samples.

An inference that the comparable, complete-survey result would be within the indicated ranges would be correct in approximately the relative frequencies shown. Those proportions, therefore, may be interpreted as defining the confidence that the estimates from a particular sample would differ from complete-coverage results by as much as one, two, or three standard errors, respectively.

For example, suppose an estimated total is shown at 50,000 with an associated relative standard error of 2 percent, that is, a standard error of 1,000 (2 percent of 50,000). There is approximately 67 percent confidence that the interval 49,000 to 51,000 includes the complete-coverage total, about 95 percent confidence that the interval 48,000 to 52,000 includes the complete-coverage total, and almost certain confidence that the interval 47,000 to 53,000 includes the complete-coverage total.

In addition to the sample errors, the estimates are subject to various response and operational errors: errors of collection, reporting, coding, transcription, imputation for nonresponse, etc. These operational errors also would occur if a complete canvass were to be conducted under the same conditions as the survey. Explicit measures of their effects generally are not available. However, it is believed that most of the important operational errors were detected and corrected during the Census Bureau's review of the data for reasonableness and consistency. The small operational errors usually remain. To some extent, they are compensating in the aggregated totals shown. When important operational errors were detected too late to correct the estimates, the data were suppressed or were specifically qualified in the tables.

As derived, the estimated standard errors included part of the effect of the operational errors. The total errors, which depend upon the joint effect of the sampling and operational errors, are usually of the order of size indicated by the standard error, or moderately higher. However, for particular estimates, the total error may considerably exceed the standard errors shown. Any figures shown in the tables in this publication having an associated standard error exceeding 15 percent may be combined with higher level totals, creating a broader aggregate, which then may be of acceptable reliability.

DATA FROM THE CURRENT INDUSTRIAL REPORTS (CIR)

The CIR program provides product statistics for selected manufacturing industries at the U.S. level annually and, in some cases, monthly and/or quarterly. When detail product data are collected in the CIR, they are not also collected in the census. However, the annual CIR data are included in the census Product Summary report.

The CIR program uses a unified data collection, processing, and publication system. The Census Bureau updates the survey panels for most reports annually and reconciles the estimates to the results of the broader-based annual survey of manufactures and the economic

census – manufacturing. The economic census – manufacturing provides a complete list of all producers of the products covered by the CIR program and serves as the primary source for CIR sampling. Where a small number of producers exist, CIR surveys cover all known producers of a product. However, when the number of producers is large, cutoff and random sampling techniques are used. Surveys are continually reviewed and modified to provide the most up-to-date information on products produced. While the CIR program includes both mandatory and voluntary surveys, the annual data are mandatory.

DUPLICATION IN COST OF MATERIALS AND VALUE OF SHIPMENTS

Data for cost of materials and value of shipments include varying amounts of duplication, especially at higher levels of aggregation. This is because the products of one establishment may be the materials of another. The value added statistics avoid this duplication and are, for most purposes, the best measure for comparing the relative economic importance of industries and geographic areas.

VALUE OF INDUSTRY SHIPMENTS COMPARED WITH VALUE OF PRODUCT SHIPMENTS

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing shows value of shipments data for industries and products. In the industry statistics tables and files, these data represent the total value of shipments of all establishments classified in a particular industry. The data include the shipments of the products classified in the industry (primary to the industry), products classified in other industries (secondary to the industry), and miscellaneous receipts (repair work, sale of scrap, research and development, installation receipts, and resales). Value of product shipments shown in the products statistics tables and files represent the total value of all products shipped that are classified as primary to an industry regardless of the classification of the producing establishment.

Appendix D. Geographic Notes

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix E. Metropolitan Areas

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix F. Footnotes for Products Statistics and Materials Consumed by Kind

Not applicable for this report.

Seafood Canning

1997

Issued November 1999

EC97M-3117A

1997 Economic Census

Manufacturing

Industry Series



USCENSUSBUREAU

Helping You Make Informed Decisions

U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The staff of the Manufacturing and Construction Division prepared this report. **Judy M. Dodds**, Assistant Chief for Census and Related Programs, was responsible for the overall planning, management, and coordination. **Kenneth Hansen**, Chief, Manufactured Durables Branch, assisted by **Mike Brown**, **Renee Coley**, **Raphael Corrado**, and **Milbren Thomas**, Section Chiefs, **Michael Zampogna**, Former Chief, Manufactured Nondurables Branch, assisted by **Allen Foreman**, **Robert Miller**, **Robert Reinard**, and **Nat Shelton**, Section Chiefs, and **Tom Lee**, **Robert Rosati**, and **Tom Flood**, Special Assistants, performed the planning and implementation. **Stephanie Angel**, **Brian Appert**, **Stanis Batton**, **Carol Beasley**, **Chris Blackburn**, **Larry Blumberg**, **Vera Harris-Bourne**, **Brenda Campbell**, **Suzanne Conard**, **Vance Davis**, **Mary Ellickson**, **Matt Gaines**, **Merry Glascoe**, **Kay Hanks**, **Karen Harshbarger**, **Nancy Higgins**, **James Hinckley**, **Walter Hunter**, **Jim Jamski**, **Evelyn Jordan**, **Robert Lee**, **John Linehan**, **Paul Marck**, **Keith McKenzie**, **Philippe Morris**, **Joanna Nguyen**, **Betty Pannell**, **Joyce Pomeroy**, **Venita Powell**, **Cynthia Ramsey**, **Chris Savage**, **Arona Stovall**, **Sue Sundermann**, **Thanos Theodoropoulos**, **Dora Thomas**, **Ann Truffa**, **Ronanne Vinson**, **Keeley Voor**, **Denneth Wallace**, **Tempie Whittington**, **Lissene Witt**, and **Mike Yamaner** provided primary staff assistance.

Brian Greenberg, Assistant Chief for Research and Methodology Programs, assisted by **Stacey Cole**, Chief, Manufacturing Programs Methodology Branch, and **Robert Struble**, Section Chief, provided the mathematical and statistical techniques as well as the coverage operations. **Jeffrey Dalzell** and **Cathy Ritenour** provided primary staff assistance.

Mendel D. Gayle, Chief, Forms, Publications, and Customer Services Branch, assisted by **Julius Smith Jr.** and **Baruti Taylor**, Section Chiefs, performed overall

coordination of the publication process. **Kim Credito**, **Patrick Duck**, **Chip Murph**, **Wanda Sledd**, and **Veronica White** provided primary staff assistance.

The Economic Planning and Coordination Division, **Lawrence A. Blum**, Assistant Chief for Collection Activities and **Shirin A. Ahmed**, Assistant Chief for Post-Collection Processing, assisted by **Dennis Shoemaker**, Chief, Post-Collection Census Processing Branch, **Brandy Yarbrough**, Section Chief, **Sheila Proudfoot**, **Richard Williamson**, **Andrew W. Hait**, and **Jennifer E. Lins**, was responsible for developing the systems and procedures for data collection, editing, review, correction and dissemination

The staff of the National Processing Center, **Judith N. Petty**, Chief, performed mailout preparation and receipt operations, clerical and analytical review activities, data keying, and geocoding review.

The Geography Division staff developed geographic coding procedures and associated computer programs.

The Economic Statistical Methods and Programming Division, **Charles P. Pautler Jr.**, Chief, developed and coordinated the computer processing systems. **Martin S. Harahush**, Assistant Chief for Quinquennial Programs, assisted by **Barbara Lambert** and **Christina Arledge** were responsible for design and implementation of the computer systems. **Gary T. Sheridan**, Chief, Manufacturing and Construction Branch, **Lori A. Guido** and **Roy A. Smith**, Section Chiefs, supervised the preparation of the computer programs.

Computer Services Division, **Debra Williams**, Chief, performed the computer processing.

The staff of the Administrative and Customer Services Division, **Walter C. Odom**, Chief, performed planning, design, composition, editorial review, and printing planning and procurement for publications, Internet products, and report forms. **Cynthia G. Brooks** provided publication coordination and editing.

Seafood Canning 1997

Issued November 1999

EC97M-3117A

1997 Economic Census

Manufacturing

Industry Series



U.S. Department of Commerce

William M. Daley,

Secretary

Robert L. Mallett,

Deputy Secretary

Economics

and Statistics

Administration

Robert J. Shapiro,

Under Secretary for

Economic Affairs

U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Kenneth Prewitt,

Director



**Economics
and Statistics
Administration**

Robert J. Shapiro,
Under Secretary
for Economic Affairs



U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Kenneth Prewitt,
Director

William G. Barron,
Deputy Director

Paula J. Schneider,
Principal Associate Director
for Programs

Frederick T. Knickerbocker,
Associate Director
for Economic Programs

Thomas L. Mesenbourg,
Assistant Director
for Economic Programs

William G. Bostic Jr.,
Chief, Manufacturing
and Construction Division

CONTENTS

Introduction to the Economic Census	1
Manufacturing	5

TABLES

1. Industry Statistics on NAICS Basis With Distribution Among 1987 SIC-Based Industries: 1997	7
2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1997	7
3. Detailed Statistics by Industry: 1997	8
4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size: 1997.....	9
5. Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1997	9
6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992.....	10
6b. Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992 .	--
7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1997 and 1992.....	11

APPENDIXES

A. Explanation of Terms	A-1
B. NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions	B-1
C. Coverage and Methodology.....	C-1
D. Geographic Notes	--
E. Metropolitan Areas	--
F. Footnotes for Products Statistics and Materials Consumed by Kind	--
G. Comparability of Product Classes and Product Codes: 1997 to 1992.....	G-1

-- Not applicable for this report.

Introduction to the Economic Census

PURPOSES AND USES OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUS

The economic census is the major source of facts about the structure and functioning of the Nation's economy. It provides essential information for government, business, industry, and the general public. Title 13 of the United States Code (Sections 131, 191, and 224) directs the Census Bureau to take the economic census every 5 years, covering years ending in 2 and 7.

The economic census furnishes an important part of the framework for such composite measures as the gross domestic product estimates, input/output measures, production and price indexes, and other statistical series that measure short-term changes in economic conditions. Specific uses of economic census data include the following:

- Policymaking agencies of the Federal Government use the data to monitor economic activity and assess the effectiveness of policies.
- State and local governments use the data to assess business activities and tax bases within their jurisdictions and to develop programs to attract business.
- Trade associations study trends in their own and competing industries, which allows them to keep their members informed of market changes.
- Individual businesses use the data to locate potential markets and to analyze their own production and sales performance relative to industry or area averages.

ALL-NEW INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATIONS

Data from the 1997 Economic Census are published primarily on the basis of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), unlike earlier censuses, which were published according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS is in the process of being adopted in the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Most economic census reports cover one of the following NAICS sectors:

21	Mining
22	Utilities
23	Construction
31-33	Manufacturing
42	Wholesale Trade
44-45	Retail Trade
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing
51	Information

52	Finance and Insurance
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises
56	Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services
61	Educational Services
62	Health Care and Social Assistance
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation
72	Accommodation and Foodservices
81	Other Services (except Public Administration)

(Not listed above are the Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting sector (NAICS 11), partially covered by the census of agriculture conducted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the Public Administration sector (NAICS 92), covered by the census of governments conducted by the Census Bureau.)

The 20 NAICS sectors are subdivided into 96 subsectors (three-digit codes), 313 industry groups (four-digit codes), and, as implemented in the United States, 1170 industries (five- and six-digit codes).

RELATIONSHIP TO SIC

While many of the individual NAICS industries correspond directly to industries as defined under the SIC system, most of the higher level groupings do not. Particular care should be taken in comparing data for retail trade, wholesale trade, and manufacturing, which are sector titles used in both NAICS and SIC, but cover somewhat different groups of industries. The industry definitions discuss the relationships between NAICS and SIC industries. Where changes are significant, it will not be possible to construct time series that include data for points both before and after 1997.

For 1997, data for auxiliary establishments (those functioning primarily to manage, service, or support the activities of their company's operating establishments, such as a central administrative office or warehouse) will not be included in the sector-specific reports. These data will be published separately.

GEOGRAPHIC AREA CODING

Accurate and complete information on the physical location of each establishment is required to tabulate the census data for the states, metropolitan areas (MAs), counties, parishes, and corporate municipalities including cities, towns, villages, and boroughs. Respondents were

required to report their physical location (street address, municipality, county, and state) if it differed from their mailing address. For establishments not surveyed by mail (and those single-establishment companies that did not provide acceptable information on physical location), location information from Internal Revenue Service tax forms is used as a basis for coding.

BASIS OF REPORTING

The economic census is conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each store, factory, shop, or other location. Each establishment is assigned a separate industry classification based on its primary activity and not that of its parent company.

DOLLAR VALUES

All dollar values presented are expressed in current dollars; i.e., 1997 data are expressed in 1997 dollars, and 1992 data, in 1992 dollars. Consequently, when making comparisons with prior years, users of the data should consider the changes in prices that have occurred.

All dollar values are shown in thousands of dollars.

AVAILABILITY OF ADDITIONAL DATA

Reports in Print and Electronic Media

All results of the 1997 Economic Census are available on the Census Bureau Internet site (www.census.gov) and on compact discs (CD-ROM) for sale by the Census Bureau. Unlike previous censuses, only selected highlights are published in printed reports. For more information, including a description of electronic and printed reports being issued, see the Internet site, or write to U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-8300, or call Customer Services at 301-457-4100.

Special Tabulations

Special tabulations of data collected in the 1997 Economic Census may be obtained, depending on availability of time and personnel, in electronic or tabular form. The data will be summaries subject to the same rules prohibiting disclosure of confidential information (including name, address, kind of business, or other data for individual business establishments or companies) that govern the regular publications.

Special tabulations are prepared on a cost basis. A request for a cost estimate, as well as exact specifications on the type and format of the data to be provided, should be directed to the Chief of the division named below, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-8300. To discuss a special tabulation before submitting specifications, call the appropriate division:

Manufacturing and Construction Division 301-457-4673
Service Sector Statistics Division 301-457-2668

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The economic census has been taken as an integrated program at 5-year intervals since 1967 and before that for 1954, 1958, and 1963. Prior to that time, individual components of the economic census were taken separately at varying intervals.

The economic census traces its beginnings to the 1810 Decennial Census, when questions on manufacturing were included with those for population. Coverage of economic activities was expanded for the 1840 Decennial Census and subsequent censuses to include mining and some commercial activities. The 1905 Manufactures Census was the first time a census was taken apart from the regular decennial population census. Censuses covering retail and wholesale trade and construction industries were added in 1930, as were some covering service trades in 1933. Censuses of construction, manufacturing, and the other business service censuses were suspended during World War II.

The 1954 Economic Census was the first census to be fully integrated: providing comparable census data across economic sectors, using consistent time periods, concepts, definitions, classifications, and reporting units. It was the first census to be taken by mail, using lists of firms provided by the administrative records of other Federal agencies. Since 1963, administrative records also have been used to provide basic statistics for very small firms, reducing or eliminating the need to send them census questionnaires.

The range of industries covered in the economic censuses expanded between 1967 and 1992. The census of construction industries began on a regular basis in 1967, and the scope of service industries, introduced in 1933, was broadened in 1967, 1977, and 1987. While a few transportation industries were covered as early as 1963, it was not until 1992 that the census broadened to include all of transportation, communications, and utilities. Also new for 1992 was coverage of financial, insurance, and real estate industries. With these additions, the economic census and the separate census of governments and census of agriculture collectively covered roughly 98 percent of all economic activity.

Printed statistical reports from the 1992 and earlier censuses provide historical figures for the study of long-term time series and are available in some large libraries. All of the census reports printed since 1967 are still available for sale on microfiche from the Census Bureau. CD-ROMs issued from the 1987 and 1992 Economic Censuses contain databases including nearly all data published in print, plus additional statistics, such as ZIP Code statistics, published only on CD-ROM.

SOURCES FOR MORE INFORMATION

More information about the scope, coverage, classification system, data items, and publications for each of the economic censuses and related surveys is published in the *Guide to the 1997 Economic Census and Related Statistics* at www.census.gov/econguide. More information on the methodology, procedures, and history of the censuses will be published in the *History of the 1997 Economic Census* at www.census.gov/econ/www/history.html.

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

The following abbreviations and symbols are used with the 1997 Economic Census data:

A	Standard error of 100 percent or more.
D	Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual companies; data are included in higher level totals.
F	Exceeds 100 percent because data include establishments with payroll exceeding revenue.
N	Not available or not comparable.
Q	Revenue not collected at this level of detail for multiestablishment firms.
S	Withheld because estimates did not meet publication standards.

V	Represents less than 50 vehicles or .05 percent.
X	Not applicable.
Y	Disclosure withheld because of insufficient coverage of merchandise lines.
Z	Less than half the unit shown.
a	0 to 19 employees.
b	20 to 99 employees.
c	100 to 249 employees.
e	250 to 499 employees.
f	500 to 999 employees.
g	1,000 to 2,499 employees.
h	2,500 to 4,999 employees.
i	5,000 to 9,999 employees.
j	10,000 to 24,999 employees.
k	25,000 to 49,999 employees.
l	50,000 to 99,999 employees.
m	100,000 employees or more.
p	10 to 19 percent estimated.
q	20 to 29 percent estimated.
r	Revised.
s	Sampling error exceeds 40 percent.
nec	Not elsewhere classified.
nsk	Not specified by kind.
–	Represents zero (page image/print only).
(CC)	Consolidated city.
(IC)	Independent city.

This page is intentionally blank.

Manufacturing

SCOPE

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing covers all manufacturing establishments with one or more paid employees. Manufacturing is defined as the mechanical, physical, or chemical transformation of materials or substances into new products. The assembly of components into new products is also considered manufacturing, except when it is appropriately classified as construction.

Establishments in the manufacturing sector are often described as plants, factories, or mills and typically use power-driven machines and materials-handling equipment. Also included in the manufacturing sector are some establishments that make products by hand, like custom tailors and the makers of custom draperies. While manufacturers typically do not sell to the public, some establishments like bakeries and candy stores that make products on the premises may be included.

While logging and publishing are no longer in the scope of manufacturing, data for these industries are included in the manufacturing industry reports, but are not included in the manufacturing state, summary, and other reports.

GENERAL

This report, from the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, is one of a series of 480 industry reports and 51 geographic area reports, each of which provides statistics for individual industries or states, respectively. Seven of the industry reports are for industries no longer in the manufacturing sector but are included with manufacturing for the 1997 census year. Also included for this sector are General, Product, and Materials Consumed Summary reports, a special report on Concentration Ratios in Manufacturing, and data files on Location of Manufacturing Plants.

Each industry report presents data for a six-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) industry. A description of the particular NAICS industry may be found in Appendix B. These reports include such statistics as number of establishments, employment, payroll, value added by manufacture, cost of materials consumed, value of shipments, capital expenditures, etc. Explanations of these and other terms may be found in Appendix A. The industry reports also include data for states with 100 employees or more in the industry.

State reports, which include the District of Columbia, present similar statistics at the “all manufacturing” level for each state and its metropolitan areas (MAs) with 250

employees or more, and for counties, consolidated cities, and places with 500 employees or more. The state reports also include six-digit NAICS level data for industries with 100 employees or more in the state.

The General Summary report contains industry and geographic area statistics summarized in one report. It includes higher levels of aggregation than the industry and state reports, as well as revisions to the data made after the release of the industry and state reports.

The Products and Materials Consumed reports summarize the products and materials data published in the industry reports. The Product Summary report also includes data from the Current Industrial Reports (CIR) and a special table with data for products that are primary to more than one industry, which are not in the industry reports.

The Concentration Ratios report publishes data on the percentage of value of shipments accounted for by the 4-, 8-, 20-, and 50-largest companies for each manufacturing industry. Also shown in this report are Hirschmann-Herfindahl Indexes for each industry.

The Location of Manufacturing data files contain statistics on the number of establishments for the three- and six-digit NAICS industry by state, county, place, and ZIP Code by employment-size of the establishment.

GEOGRAPHIC AREAS COVERED

Statistics at the six-digit NAICS industry level are shown for states and the District of Columbia in both the state and industry reports for cells with 100 employees or more.

The state reports also include data at the “all manufacturing” level for a variety of geographies that meet the employment criteria.

Data are available for the metropolitan areas (MAs) with 250 employees or more. The term MA is a general term used to encompass all of the specifically defined metropolitan areas. A consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) is made up of two or more contiguous primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSAs) with a combined population of at least 1 million. A PMSA is a subdivision of a CMSA that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links separate from the ties to other portions of the CMSA. A metropolitan statistical area (MSA) is an integrated economic and social unit with a population of at least 50,000. An MA is made up of one or more counties meeting standards of metropolitan character. In New England, cities and towns, rather than counties, are the

component geographic units. Determination of the MAs was made by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) as of June 30, 1997. The population estimates were from the 1990 Census of Population or a subsequent special census. When applicable, the make-up of an MA is included in Appendix E. Changes to geographical boundaries are noted in Appendix D.

The state reports include data for counties with 500 employees or more. These are the primary divisions of states, except in Louisiana where they are called parishes and in Alaska where they are called boroughs and census areas. Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia have one or more places that are independent of county organizations. These places are treated as counties and places. The counties and places are defined as of January 1, 1997.

The state reports include data for places with 500 employees or more. Places are typically cities, towns, and villages. They may be incorporated municipalities, semi-independent municipalities, special economic urban areas (SEUAs), or other place equivalents.

The state reports also include data for consolidated cities with 500 employees or more. Consolidated cities are made up of separately incorporated municipalities.

COMPARABILITY OF THE 1992 AND 1997 CENSUSES

The adoption of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) has had a major impact on the comparability of data between the 1992 and 1997 censuses. Approximately half of the industries in the manufacturing sector of NAICS do not have comparable industries in the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system that was used in the past. If industries are not comparable between the two censuses, historic data are not shown. When applicable, Appendix G shows the product class and product comparability between the two systems.

While most of the change affecting the manufacturing sector was change within the sector, some industries left manufacturing and others came into manufacturing. Prominent among those leaving manufacturing are logging and portions of publishing. Prominent among the industries coming into the manufacturing sector are bakeries, candy stores where candy is made on the premises, custom tailors, makers of custom draperies, and tire retreading. Data for the industries coming into manufacturing as well as those leaving manufacturing are included in the manufacturing industry report series for 1997. However, the state and summary reports only include data for industries in the NAICS definition of manufacturing.

Another change resulting from the conversion to NAICS is that data for central administrative offices (CAOs) associated with manufacturing are not included along side the manufacturing data. This change affects data in the state reports and the general summary.

DISCLOSURE

In accordance with Federal law governing census reports (Title 13 of the United States Code), no data are published that would disclose the operations of an individual establishment or company. However, the number of establishments classified in a specific industry or geography is not considered a disclosure, and may be released even when other information is withheld.

The disclosure analysis for the industry statistics files is based on the total value of shipments. When the total value of shipments cannot be shown without disclosing information for individual companies, the complete line is suppressed except for capital expenditures. However, the suppressed data are included in higher-level totals. A separate disclosure analysis is performed for capital expenditures that can be suppressed even though value of shipments data are published.

AVAILABILITY OF MORE FREQUENT ECONOMIC DATA

The Census Bureau conducts the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) in each of the 4 years between the economic censuses. The ASM is a probability-based sample of approximately 58,000 establishments and collects many of the same industry statistics (including employment, payroll, value of shipments, etc.) as the economic census. However, there are selected statistics not included in the ASM. Among these are the number of companies and establishments, detailed product and materials data, and substate geographic data.

In addition to the ASM, the Census Bureau conducts a Current Industrial Reports (CIR) program. The CIR publishes detailed product statistics for selected manufacturing industries at the U.S. level annually and, in some cases, monthly and/or quarterly. For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, the annual CIR data are included in the Product Summary report.

The Census Bureau also conducts the monthly Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories, and Orders (M3) program, which publishes detailed statistics for manufacturing industries at the U.S. level.

Table 1. Industry Statistics on NAICS Basis With Distribution Among 1987 SIC-Based Industries: 1997

[NAICS codes appear in bold type. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS or SIC code	Industry	Com-panies ¹	All estab-lish-ments ²	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of ship-ments (\$1,000)	Total capital ex-pen-di-tures (\$1,000)
				Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311711	Seafood canning	151	165	5 370	121 835	4 340	7 643	73 864	330 511	532 878	861 816	21 599
207730	Animal & marine fats & oils (pt)	N	3	31	935	23	48	665	3 456	4 769	8 223	382
209100	Canned & cured seafood	N	162	5 339	120 900	4 317	7 595	73 199	327 055	528 109	853 593	21 217

¹For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

²Includes establishments with payroll at any time during the year.

Table 2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1997

[States that are disclosures or with less than 100 employees are not shown. For explanation of terms, see appendixes. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Industry and geographic area	E ¹	All establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of ship-ments (\$1,000)	Total capital ex-pen-di-tures (\$1,000)
		Total	With 20 em-ploy-ees or more	Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311711, SEAFOOD CANNING												
United States	1	165	58	5 370	121 835	4 340	7 643	73 864	330 511	532 878	861 816	21 599
Alaska	-	30	16	1 253	31 582	1 094	2 079	20 870	109 639	141 276	250 699	7 095
California	-	15	5	1 059	22 183	889	1 517	15 592	50 684	114 348	164 629	5 092
Florida	1	4	1	139	4 426	107	212	1 553	8 335	13 827	22 061	417
New Jersey	1	6	5	301	6 870	241	426	5 005	27 653	45 425	73 039	1 407
New York	1	6	2	245	12 091	179	413	4 909	19 846	36 877	56 533	1 127
Washington	3	27	10	593	11 933	446	676	6 982	31 394	40 290	71 593	1 676

* Hawaii has no incorporated places in the sense of functioning governmental units; however, in agreement with Hawaiian law, the Bureau of the Census reports data for census designated places (CDPs) which have been designated as place equivalents. Those CDPs, only for the state of Hawaii, with 2,500 or more population are recognized.

¹Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of the figures shown: 1-10 to 19 percent; 2-20 to 29 percent; 3-30 to 39 percent; 4-40 to 49 percent; 5-50 to 59 percent; 6-60 to 69 percent; 7-70 to 79 percent; 8-80 to 89 percent; 9-90 percent or more.

Table 3. Detailed Statistics by Industry: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	Value	Item	Value
311711, SEAFOOD CANNING		311711, SEAFOOD CANNING—Con.	
Companies ¹	number.. 151	Value added	\$1,000.. 330 511
All establishments	number.. 165	Total inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 151 495
Establishments with 1 to 19 employees	number.. 107	Finished goods inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 112 066
Establishments with 20 to 99 employees	number.. 44	Work-in-process inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 1 639
Establishments with 100 employees or more	number.. 14	Materials and supplies inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 37 790
All employees	number.. 5 370	Total inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 157 667
Total compensation ²	\$1,000.. 149 235	Finished goods inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 111 785
Annual payroll	\$1,000.. 121 835	Work-in-process inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 3 210
Total fringe benefits	\$1,000.. 27 400	Materials and supplies inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 42 672
Production workers, average for year	number.. 4 340	Gross book value of total assets at beginning of year	\$1,000.. 283 055
Production workers on March 12	number.. 3 756	Total capital expenditures (new and used)	\$1,000.. 21 599
Production workers on May 12	number.. 4 192	Capital expenditures for buildings and other structures (new and used)	\$1,000.. 4 380
Production workers on August 12	number.. 5 589	Capital expenditures for machinery and equipment (new and used)	\$1,000.. 17 219
Production workers on November 12	number.. 3 823	Total retirements ²	\$1,000.. 10 716
Production-worker hours	1,000.. 7 643	Gross book value of total assets at end of year	\$1,000.. 293 938
Production-worker wages	\$1,000.. 73 864	Total depreciation during year ²	\$1,000.. 19 369
Total cost of materials	\$1,000.. 532 878	Total rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 10 506
Cost of materials, parts, containers, etc., consumed	\$1,000.. 487 100	Buildings and other structures rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 5 438
Cost of resales	\$1,000.. 23 656	Machinery and equipment rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 5 068
Cost of fuels	\$1,000.. 7 770	Cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and other structures ³	\$1,000.. 1 761
Cost of purchased electricity	\$1,000.. 7 135	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 66
Cost of contract work	\$1,000.. 7 217	Cost of purchased services for the repair of machinery and equipment ³	\$1,000.. 7 642
Quantity of electricity purchased for heat and power	1,000 kWh.. 86 302	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 66
Quantity of electricity generated less sold for heat and power	1,000 kWh.. D	Cost of purchased communications services ³	\$1,000.. 905
Total value of shipments	\$1,000.. 861 816	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 66
Primary products value of shipments	\$1,000.. 758 369	Cost of purchased legal services ³	\$1,000.. 758
Secondary products value of shipments	\$1,000.. 63 759	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 66
Total miscellaneous receipts	\$1,000.. 39 688	Cost of purchased accounting and bookkeeping services ³	\$1,000.. 577
Value of resales	\$1,000.. 31 268	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 66
Contract receipts	\$1,000.. D	Cost of purchased advertising services ³	\$1,000.. 1 641
Other miscellaneous receipts	\$1,000.. D	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 66
Primary products specialization ratio	percent.. 92	Cost of purchased software and other data processing services ³	\$1,000.. 203
Value of primary products shipments made in all industries	\$1,000.. 1 056 242	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 66
Value of primary products shipments made in this industry	\$1,000.. 758 369	Cost of purchased refuse removal (including hazardous waste) services ³	\$1,000.. 570
Value of primary products shipments made in other industries	\$1,000.. 297 873	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 66
Coverage ratio	percent.. 71		

¹For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

²These items are collected in the ASM and estimated for the remaining establishments; therefore, the levels of estimation are higher than for other items in the table.

³Based on ASM sample data.

⁴A response coverage ratio is derived for this item by calculating the ratio of the weighted employment (establishment data multiplied by sample weight) for those ASM establishments that reported to the weighted total employment for all ASM establishments classified in this industry.

Note: The amounts shown for purchased services reflect only those services that establishments purchase from other companies.

Table 4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Employment size class	All establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)	
	E ¹	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)					Wages (\$1,000)
311711, SEAFOOD CANNING												
All establishments	1	165	58	5 370	121 835	4 340	7 643	73 864	330 511	532 878	861 816	21 599
Establishments with 1 to 4 employees	8	73	—	139	3 297	116	218	2 075	8 915	20 308	29 137	832
Establishments with 5 to 9 employees	8	24	—	166	3 070	117	199	1 953	7 365	16 310	23 595	714
Establishments with 10 to 19 employees	6	10	—	123	2 738	83	151	1 491	5 927	13 227	19 086	544
Establishments with 20 to 49 employees	1	26	26	899	25 831	654	1 409	14 697	75 216	117 180	192 099	4 825
Establishments with 50 to 99 employees	—	18	18	1 334	28 715	1 127	1 977	21 033	89 695	145 201	234 569	3 628
Establishments with 100 to 249 employees	—	11	11	1 609	37 245	1 278	2 237	19 004	86 323	120 760	206 651	6 241
Establishments with 250 to 499 employees	—	2	2	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Establishments with 500 to 999 employees	—	1	1	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Establishments with 1,000 to 2,499 employees	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Establishments with 2,500 employees or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Administrative records ²	9	81	—	285	5 659	222	392	3 791	15 237	34 597	49 660	1 555

¹Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of the figures shown: 1–10 to 19 percent; 2–20 to 29 percent; 3–30 to 39 percent; 4–40 to 49 percent; 5–50 to 59 percent; 6–60 to 69 percent; 7–70 to 79 percent; 8–80 to 89 percent; 9–90 percent or more.

²Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. Data are also included in respective size classes shown.

Table 5. Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS industry or product class code	Industry or primary product class	All establishments	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)
			Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311711	Seafood canning	165	5 370	121 835	4 340	7 643	73 864	330 511	532 878	861 816	21 599

Table 6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992

[Includes quantity and value of products of this industry produced by (1) establishments classified in this industry (primary) and (2) establishments classified in other industries (secondary). Transfers of products of this industry from one establishment of a company to another establishment of the same company (interplant transfers) are also included. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product code	Product	1997				1992			
		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments	
				Quantity	Value (\$1,000)			Quantity	Value (\$1,000)
311711	Seafood canning products	N	X	X	1 056 242	N	X	X	N
3117110	Canned and cured fish and other seafoods, including soup (except frozen seafoods and soup)	N	X	X	1 056 242	N	X	X	N
31171101	Canned tuna (except soups, stews, and chowders)	N	X	X	D	N	X	X	N
3117110111	Canned tuna (except soups, stews, and chowders)	3	X	D	D	4	X	73.5	163 875
31171102	Canned salmon (except soups, stews, and chowders)	N	X	X	249 243	N	X	X	N
3117110221	Canned salmon (except soups, stews, and chowders)	20	X	191.4	249 243	15	X	163.2	352 337
31171103	Other canned fish and other seafood (except soups, stews, and chowders)	N	X	X	160 199	N	X	X	N
3117110331	Canned sardines (except soups, stews, and chowders)	5	X	25.6	35 245	6	X	D	D
3117110341	Canned clams (except soups, stews, and chowders)	10	X	58.7	79 978	9	X	P73.6	87 618
3117110351	Canned shrimp (except soups, stews, and chowders)	8	X	P21.3	44 976	4	X	13.1	30 722
31171104	Other fish and marine animal oil products, canned	N	X	X	D	N	X	X	N
3117110461	Fish and marine animal oil, canned	1	X	D	D	N	X	N	N
3117110471	Fish scrap and meal, canned	6	X	63.5	16 605	N	X	N	N
3117110481	Other fish and marine animal oil products, canned	-	X	-	-	N	N	N	N
31171105	Other canned fish and other seafood (including gefilte fish, fish roe, fishcakes, surimi-based products, etc., except soups, stews, and chowders)	N	X	X	98 869	N	X	X	N
3117110591	Other canned fish and other seafood (including gefilte fish, fish roe, fishcakes, surimi-based products, etc., except soups, stews, and chowders)	14	X	X	98 869	24	X	X	70 605
31171106	Canned seafood soups, stews, and chowders (clam chowder, oyster stew, turtle soup, etc.)	N	X	X	138 151	N	X	X	N
31171106A1	Canned seafood soups, stews, and chowders (clam chowder, oyster stew, turtle soup, etc.)	13	X	140.8	138 151	13	X	301.9	148 855
31171107	Smoked, salted, pickled, and cured fish and seafood	N	X	X	187 815	N	X	X	N
31171107B1	Smoked salmon	22	X	16.5	117 593	21	X	13.2	81 108
31171107C1	Other smoked fish (herring, whitefish, chub, cisco, etc.)	14	X	X	34 555	18	X	X	60 775
31171107D1	Salted and pickled fish (including sun-dried)	9	X	14.3	20 179	8	X	16.2	31 288
31171107E1	Other cured seafood, except fish	6	X	X	15 488	6	X	X	D
3117110Y	Seafood canning, nsk, total	N	X	X	82 565	N	X	X	N
3117110YWW	Seafood canning, nsk, for nonadministrative-record establishments	N	X	X	35 553	N	X	X	N
3117110YWY	Seafood canning, nsk, for administrative-record establishments	N	X	X	47 012	N	X	X	N

Additional information is available for this item: see Appendix F.

@ Additional data are available for these codes at the aggregate U.S. level in the Current Industrial Report (CIR) series; see Appendix F for the CIR survey number and title.

\$ This product is primary to more than one industry; see Appendix F for a listing of the related product codes.

Note: For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: P 10 to 19 percent estimated; Q 20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by S.

Table 6b. Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992

[Not applicable for this report]

Table 7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1997 and 1992

[Includes quantity and cost of materials consumed or put into production by establishments classified only in this industry. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS material code	Material consumed	1997		1992	
		Quantity	Delivered cost (\$1,000)	Quantity	Delivered cost (\$1,000)
311711	SEAFOOD CANNING				
11411101	Alaska pollack 1,000 s tons..	-	-	N	N
11411103	Tuna 1,000 s tons..	D	D	D	D
11411105	Salmon 1,000 s tons..	75.5	108 431	P119.1	155 976
11411107	Sardines 1,000 s tons..	D	D	P31.4	5 178
11411109	Ground fish (cod, cusk, haddock, hake, Atlantic Ocean perch, Atlantic pollock, and whiting) 1,000 s tons..	S	3 291	8.4	4 925
11411111	Flounder	X	-	X	D
11411113	Other fin fish	X	34 822	X	43 480
11411201	Shrimp	X	30 124	X	D
11411203	Crabs	X	535	X	56
11411205	Oysters	X	D	X	D
11411207	Clams	X	43 411	X	45 387
11411209	Other shellfish	X	D	X	D
31171201	Surimi 1,000 s tons..	D	D	N	N
31171203	Frozen fish blocks 1,000 s tons..	D	D	3.4	23 331
31100019	Fats and oils, all types (purchased as such) mil lb..	S	6 834	S	7 521
32221001	Paperboard containers, boxes, and corrugated paperboard	X	10 171	X	9 498
001900A1	Packaging paper and plastics film, coated and laminated.....	X	4 863	X	3 000
33243101	Metal cans, can lids and ends	X	56 324	X	54 440
00970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies	X	29 986	X	N
00971000	Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies, n.s.k.	X	60 721	X	N

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.

Note: For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: P 10 to 19 percent estimated; Q 20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by S.

Appendix A.

Explanation of Terms

BEGINNING- AND END-OF-YEAR INVENTORIES

Respondents were asked to report their beginning-of-year and end-of-year inventories at cost or market. Effective with the 1982 Economic Census, this change to a uniform instruction for reporting inventories was introduced for all sector reports. Prior to 1982, respondents were permitted to value inventories using any generally accepted accounting method (FIFO, LIFO, market, to name a few). Beginning in 1982, LIFO users were asked to first report inventory values prior to the LIFO adjustment and then to report the LIFO reserve and the LIFO value after adjustment for the reserve.

Inventory Data by Stage of Fabrication

Total inventories and three detailed components (1) finished goods, (2) work-in-process, and (3) materials, supplies, fuels, etc., were collected.

When using inventory data by stage of fabrication for “all industries” and at the three-digit subsector level, it should be noted that an item treated as a finished product by an establishment in one industry may be reported as a raw material by an establishment in a different industry. For example, the finished-product inventories of a steel mill would be reported as raw materials by a stamping plant. Such differences are present in the inventory figures by stage of fabrication shown for all publication levels.

COST OF MATERIALS

This term refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed, whether purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

Included in this item are:

1. Cost of parts, components, containers, etc.—Includes all raw materials, semifinished goods, parts, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year.
2. Cost of products bought and sold in the same condition.

3. Cost of fuels consumed for heat and power—Includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed, whether purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.
4. Cost of purchased electricity—The cost of purchased electric energy represents the amount actually used during the year for heat and power. In addition, information was collected on the quantity of electric energy generated by the establishment and the quantity of electric energy sold or transferred to other plants of the same company.
5. Cost of contract work—This term applies to work done by others on materials furnished by the manufacturing establishment. The actual cost of the material is to be reported on the cost of materials, parts, and containers line of this item. The term “Contract Work” refers to the fee a company pays to another company to perform a service.

Specific Materials Consumed

In addition to the total cost of materials, which every establishment was required to report, information also was collected for most manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. The inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. If less than \$25,000 of a listed material was consumed by an establishment, the cost data could be reported in the “Cost of all other materials...,” Census material code 00970099. Also, the cost of materials for small establishments for which administrative records or short forms were used was imputed into the “Materials not specified by kind,” Census materials code 00971000.

Duplication in Cost of Materials and Value of Shipment

The aggregate of the cost of materials and value of shipments figures for industry groups and for all manufacturing industries includes large amounts of duplication since the products of some industries are used as materials by others. This duplication results, in part, from the addition of related industries representing successive

stages in the production of a finished manufactured product. Examples are the addition of flour mills to bakeries in the food group and the addition of pulp mills to paper mills in the paper and allied products group of industries. Estimates of the overall extent of this duplication indicate that the value of manufactured products exclusive of such duplication (the value of finished manufactures) tends to approximate two-thirds of the total value of products reported in the survey.

Duplication of products within individual industries is significant within a number of industry groups, e.g., machinery and transportation industries. These industries frequently include complete machinery and their parts. In this case, the parts made for original equipment are materials consumed for assembly plants in the same industry.

Even when no significant amount of duplication is involved, value of shipments figures are deficient as measures of the relative economic importance of individual manufacturing industries or geographic areas because of the wide variation in ratio of materials, labor, and other processing costs of value of shipments, both among industries and within the same industry.

Before 1962, cost of materials and value of shipments were not published for some industries which included considerable duplication. Since then, these data have been published for all industries at the U.S. level and beginning in 1964, for all geographic levels.

COST OF PURCHASED SERVICES

Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) establishments were requested to provide information on the cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and other structures, the repair of machinery, communication services, legal services, accounting and bookkeeping services, advertising, software and other data processing services, and refuse removal. Each of these items reflects the costs paid directly by the establishment and excludes salaries paid to employees of the establishment for these services.

Included in the cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and machinery are payments made for all maintenance and repair work on buildings and equipment. Payments made to other establishments of the same company and for repair and maintenance of any leased property also are included. Extensive repairs or reconstruction that was capitalized is considered capital expenditures and is, therefore, excluded from this item. Repair and maintenance costs provided by an owner as part of a rental contract or incurred directly by an establishment in using its own work force also are excluded.

Included in the cost of purchased advertising services are payments for printing, media coverage, and other advertising services and materials.

Included in the cost of purchased software and other data processing services are all purchases by the establishment from other companies. Excluded are services provided by other establishments of the same company (such as by a separate data processing unit).

Included in the cost of purchased refuse removal services are all costs of refuse removal services paid by the establishment, including costs for hazardous waste removal or treatment. Excluded are all costs included in rental payments or as capital expenditures.

Response Coverage Ratio

A response coverage ratio is a measure of the extent to which respondents report for an item. The estimate is made by calculating the ratio value of the weighted total employment data for all the ASM establishments that report the item to the weighted total employment data for all ASM establishments classified in an industry (reporters and non-reporters).

DEPRECIATION CHARGES FOR FIXED ASSETS

This item includes depreciation and amortization charged during the year against assets. Depreciation charged against fixed assets acquired since the beginning of the year and against assets sold or retired during the year are components of this category. Respondents were requested to make certain that they did not report accumulated depreciation.

EMPLOYEES

This item includes all full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments during any part of the pay period which included the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employees" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average for the payroll periods including the 12th of March, May, August, and November.

Production Workers

This item includes workers (up through the line-supervisor level) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, receiving, storing, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping (but not delivering), maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e.g., power plant), recordkeeping, and other services closely associated with these production operations at the establishment covered by the report. Employees above the working-supervisor level are excluded from this item.

All Other Employees

This item covers nonproduction employees of the manufacturing establishment including those engaged in factory supervision above the line-supervisor level. It

includes sales (including driver-salespersons), sales delivery (highway truck drivers and their helpers), advertising, credit, collection, installation and servicing of own products, clerical and routine office functions, executive, purchasing, financing, legal, personnel (including cafeteria, medical, etc.), professional, and technical employees. Also included are employees on the payroll of the manufacturing establishment engaged in the construction of major additions or alterations utilized as a separate work force.

FRINGE BENEFITS

Fringe benefits are divided into legally required expenditures and payments for voluntary programs. The legally required portion consists primarily of Federal old age and survivors' insurance, unemployment compensation, and workers' compensation. Payments for voluntary programs include all programs not specifically required by legislation whether they were employer initiated or the result of collective bargaining. They include the employer portion of such plans as insurance premiums, premiums for supplemental accident and sickness insurance, pension plans, supplemental unemployment compensation, welfare plans, stock purchase plans on which the employer payment is not subject to withholding tax, and deferred profit-sharing plans. They exclude such items as company-operated cafeterias, in-plant medical services, free parking lots, discounts on employee purchases, and uniforms and work clothing for employees.

GROSS BOOK VALUE OF DEPRECIABLE ASSETS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR (BOY) AND END OF YEAR (EOY)

Total value of depreciable assets is collected on all census forms. It shows the value of depreciable assets for the beginning of year and end of year. The data encompass all fixed depreciable assets on the books of establishments. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, machinery, and equipment (production, office, and transportation equipment) for which depreciation reserves are maintained. Excluded are nondepreciable capital assets including inventories and intangible assets, such as timber and mineral rights.

The definition of fixed depreciable assets is consistent with the definition of capital expenditures. For example, expenditures include actual capital outlays during the year rather than the final value of equipment put in place and buildings completed during the year. Accordingly, the value of assets at the end of the year includes the value of construction in progress.

In addition, respondents were requested to make certain that assets at the beginning of the year plus capital expenditures, less retirements, equaled assets at the end of the year.

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND COMPANIES

A separate report was required for each manufacturing establishment (plant) with one employee or more. An establishment is defined as a single physical location where manufacturing is performed. A company, on the other hand, is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

If the company operated at different physical locations, even if the individual locations were producing the same line of goods, a separate report was requested for each location. If the company operated in two or more distinct lines of manufacturing at the same location, a separate report was requested for each activity.

An establishment not in operation for any portion of the year was requested to return the report form with the proper notation in the "Operational Status" section of the form. In addition, the establishment was requested to report data on any employees, capital expenditures, inventories, or shipments from inventories during the year.

PAYROLL

This item includes the gross earnings of all employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments paid in the calendar year. Respondents were told they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax. It includes all forms of compensation, such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' social security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of corporations; it excludes payments to proprietors or partners of unincorporated concerns. Also excluded are payments to members of Armed Forces and pensioners carried on the active payrolls of manufacturing establishments.

The census definition of payrolls is identical to that recommended to all Federal statistical agencies by the Office of Management and Budget. It should be noted that this definition does not include employers' social security contributions or other nonpayroll labor costs, such as employees' pension plans, group insurance premiums, and workers' compensation.

The ASM provides estimates of employers' total supplemental labor costs (those required by Federal and state laws and those incurred voluntarily or as part of collective bargaining agreements).

PRODUCT CODES AND CLASSES OF PRODUCTS

NAICS United States industries are identified by a six-digit code, in contrast to the four-digit SIC code. The longer code accommodates the large number of sectors and allows more flexibility in designing subsectors. Each

product or service is assigned a ten-digit code. The product coding structure represents an extension by the Census Bureau of the six-digit industry classifications of the manufacturing and mining sectors. The classification system operates so that the industrial coverage is progressively narrower with the successive addition of digits. This is illustrated as follows:

NAICS level	NAICS code	Description
Industry	33461	Manufacturing and reproduction of magnetic and optical media
U.S. industry	334612	Reproduction of software
Product class	3346120	Prerecorded compact disc (except software), tape, and record reproducing
BLS link code	3346120X	
Product code	3346120XXX	

As in previous censuses, data were collected for most industries on the quantity and value of individual products shipped. In the 1997 census program, information was collected on the output of almost 10,000 individual product items.

In the new system, there are about 1,500 product classes (seven-digit codes), about 6,000 census products (ten-digit codes), and an additional 3,700 CIR products (ten-digit codes). The ten-digit products are considered the primary products of the industry with the same first six digits.

The list of products for which separate information was collected was prepared after consultation with industry and government representatives. Comparability with previous figures was given considerable weight in the selection of product categories so that comparable 1992 information is presented for most products.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if quantity was not significant or could not be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected.

Shipments include both commercial shipments and transfers of products to other plants of the same company. For industries in which a considerable portion of the total shipments is transferred to other plants of the same company, separate information on interplant transfers also was collected. Moreover, for products that are used to a large degree within the same establishment as materials or components in the fabrication of other products, total production and often consumption of the item within the plant (quantity produced and consumed) was collected. Typically, the information on production also was collected for products for which there are significant differences between total production and shipments in a given year because of wide fluctuations in finished goods inventories. Other measures of output of products with long production cycles were used as appropriate and feasible.

PRIMARY PRODUCT CLASS CODE

This file presents selected statistics for establishments according to their degree of specialization in products primary to their industry. This field contains either the six-digit North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) industry code corresponding to all establishments in the industry, or the seven-digit NAICS product class code for all establishments within the industry that are specialized in a particular product class. Product class specialization is determined by evaluating the ratio of the largest primary product class shipments to total product shipments (primary plus secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishment.

PRODUCTION-WORKER HOURS

This item covers hours worked or paid for at the plant, including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave.

QUANTITY OF ELECTRIC ENERGY CONSUMED FOR HEAT AND POWER

Data on the cost of purchased electric energy were collected on all census forms. However, data on the quantity of purchased electric energy were collected only on the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) form. In addition, information is collected on the quantity of electric energy generated by the establishment and the quantity of electric energy sold or transferred to other plants of the same company.

RENTAL PAYMENTS

Total rental payments are collected on all census forms. However, the breakdown between rental payments for buildings and other structures and rental payments for machinery and equipment is collected only on the ASM forms. This item includes rental payments for the use of all items for which depreciation reserves would be maintained if they were owned by the establishment, e.g., structures and buildings, and production, office, and transportation equipment. Excluded are royalties and other payments for the use of intangibles and depletable assets and land rents where separable.

When an establishment of a multiestablishment company was charged rent by another part of the same company for the use of assets owned by the company, it was instructed to exclude that cost from rental payments. However, the book value (original cost) of these company-owned assets was to be reported as assets of the establishment at the end of the year.

If there were assets at an establishment rented from another company and the rents were paid centrally by the head office of the establishment, the company was instructed to report these rental payments as if they were paid directly by the establishment.

RETIREMENTS OF DEPRECIABLE ASSETS

Included in this item is the gross value of assets sold, retired, scrapped, destroyed, etc., during the calendar year. When a complete operation or establishment changed ownership, the respondent was instructed to report the value of the assets sold at the original cost as recorded in the books of the seller. The respondent also was requested to report retirements of equipment or structures owned by a parent company that the establishment was using as if it were a tenant.

TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES (NEW AND USED)

For establishments in operation and any known plants under construction, manufacturers were asked to report their new and used expenditures for (1) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments and (2) machinery and equipment used for replacement and additions to plant capacity if they were of the type for which depreciation accounts were ordinarily maintained.

Totals for expenditures include the costs of assets leased from nonmanufacturing concerns through capital leases. New facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations are excluded. Also excluded are expenditures for land and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses.

For any equipment or structure transferred for the use of the reporting establishment by the parent company or one of its subsidiaries, the value at which it was transferred to the establishment was to be reported. If an establishment changed ownership during the year, the cost of the fixed assets (building and equipment) was to be reported.

VALUE ADDED

This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments (products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered). The result of this calculation is adjusted by the addition of value added by merchandising operations (i.e., the difference between the sales value and the cost of merchandise sold without further manufacture, processing, or assembly) plus the net change in finished goods and work-in-process between the beginning- and end-of-year inventories.

For those industries where value of production is collected instead of value of shipments, value added is adjusted only for the change in work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of year. For those

industries where value of work done is collected, the value added does not include an adjustment for the change in finished goods or work-in-process inventories.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the figure for value of shipments that results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

VALUE OF SHIPMENTS

This item covers the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts, such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sales of products bought and sold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from material owned by it, whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value, including not only the direct cost of production but also a reasonable proportion of “all other costs” (including company overhead) and profit.

In addition to the value for NAICS defined products, aggregates of the following categories of miscellaneous receipts are reported as part of a total establishment’s value of product shipments:

1. Reported contract work—Receipts for work or services that a plant performed for others on their materials.
2. Value of resales—Sales of products brought and sold without further manufacture, processing, or assembly.
3. Other miscellaneous receipts—Such as repair work, installation, sales of scrap, etc.

Industry primary product value of shipments represents one of the three components of value of shipments. These components are:

1. Primary products value of shipments.
2. Secondary product value of shipments.
3. Total miscellaneous receipts.

Primary product shipments is used in the calculations of industry specialization ratio and industry coverage ratio. The term “Value of primary products shipments made in this industry” is used in this publication and refers to the same data.

Duplication in Cost of Materials and Value of Shipment

The aggregate of the cost of materials and value of shipments figures for industry groups and for all manufacturing industries includes large amounts of duplication since the products of some industries are used as materials by others. This duplication results, in part, from the addition of related industries representing successive stages in the production of a finished manufactured product. Examples are the addition of flour mills to bakeries in the food group and the addition of pulp mills to paper mills in the paper and allied products group of industries. Estimates of the overall extent of this duplication indicate that the value of manufactured products exclusive of such duplication (the value of finished manufactures) tends to approximate two-thirds of the total value of products reported in the annual survey.

Duplication of products within individual industries is significant within a number of industry groups, e.g., machinery and transportation industries. These industries frequently include complete machinery and their parts. In this case, the parts made for original equipment are materials consumed for assembly plants in the same industry.

Even when no significant amount of duplication is involved, value of shipments figures are deficient as measures of the relative economic importance of individual manufacturing industries or geographic areas because of the wide variation in ratio of materials, labor, and other processing costs of value of shipments, both among industries and within the same industry.

Before 1962, cost of materials and value of shipments were not published for some industries which included considerable duplication. Since then, these data have been published for all industries at the U.S. level and beginning in 1964, for all geographic levels.

Specialization and Coverage Ratios

These items are not collected on the report forms but are derived from the data shown in Table 3. An establishment is classified in a particular industry if its shipments of primary products of that industry exceed in value its shipments of the products of any other single industry.

An establishment's shipments include those products assigned to an industry (primary products), those considered primary to other industries (secondary products), and receipts for miscellaneous activities (merchandising, contract work, resales, etc.). Specialization and coverage ratios have been developed to measure the relationship of primary product shipments to the data on shipments for the industry shown in Tables 1a through 5 and data on product shipments shown in Tables 6a and 6b.

Specialization ratio represents the ratio of primary product shipments to total product shipments (primary and secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishments classified in the industry.

Coverage ratio represents the ratio of primary products shipped by the establishments classified in the industry to the total shipments of such products that are shipped by all manufacturing establishments wherever classified.

Appendix B.

NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions

311711 SEAFOOD CANNING

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in (1) canning seafood (including soup) and marine fats and oils and/or (2) smoking, salting, and drying seafoods. Establishments known as “floating factory ships” that are engaged in the gathering and processing of seafood into canned seafood products are included in this industry.

The data published with NAICS code 311711 include the following SIC industries:

- 2077 Animal and marine fats and oil (pt)
- 2091 Canned and cured seafood

Appendix C.

Coverage and Methodology

MAIL/NONMAIL UNIVERSE

The manufacturing universe includes about 400,000 establishments. This number includes those industries in the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) definition of manufacturing, but not those industries leaving the manufacturing sector in the classification change. The amounts of information requested from manufacturing establishments were dependent upon a number of factors. The more important considerations were the size of the company and whether it was included in the annual survey of manufactures (ASM). The methods of obtaining information for the various subsets of the universe to arrive at the aggregate figures shown in the publication are described below:

1. Small single-establishment companies not sent a report form.

Approximately 40 percent of the manufacturing establishments were small single-establishment companies that were excused from filing a census report. Selection of these establishments was based on two factors: annual payroll and our ability to assign the correct six-digit NAICS industry classification to the establishment. For each four-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) industry code, an annual payroll cutoff was determined. These cutoffs were derived so that the establishments with payroll less than the cutoff were expected to account for no more than 3 percent of the value of shipments for the industry. Generally, all single-establishment companies with less than 5 employees were excused, while all establishments with more than 20 employees were mailed forms. Establishments below the cutoff that could not be directly assigned a six-digit NAICS code were mailed a classification report which requested information for assigning NAICS industry codes. Establishments below the cutoff that could be directly assigned a six-digit NAICS code were excused from filing any report. For below cutoff establishments, information on the physical location, payroll, and receipts was obtained from the administrative records of other Federal agencies under special arrangements that safeguarded their confidentiality.

Estimates of data for these small establishments were developed using industry averages in conjunction with the administrative information. The value of shipments and cost of materials were not distributed among specific products and materials for these

establishments but were included in the product and material “not specified by kind” (nsc) categories.

The industry classification codes included in the administrative-record files were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. As a result, an indeterminate number of establishments were erroneously coded to a four-digit SIC industry and then erroneously re-coded to a six-digit NAICS industry. This was especially true whenever there was a relatively fine line of demarcation between industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity.

Sometimes the administrative-record cases had only two- or three-digit SIC group classification codes available in the files. For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, these establishments were sent a separate classification form, which requested information on the products and services of the establishment. This form was used to code many of these establishments to the appropriate six-digit NAICS level. Establishments that did not return the classification form were coded later to those six-digit NAICS industries identified as “All other” industries within the given subsector.

As a result of these situations, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified by industry. However, such possible misclassification has no significant effect on the statistics other than on the number of companies and establishments.

The total establishment count for individual industries should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the count of total number of establishments.

2. Establishments sent a report form.

The establishments covered in the mail canvass were divided into three groups:

- a. ASM sample establishments.

This group accounts for approximately 15 percent of all manufacturing establishments. The ASM panel covers all the units of large manufacturing establishments as well as a sample of the medium and smaller establishments. The probability of selection was proportionate to size. For more information, see the Description of the ASM Survey Sample.

In an economic census year, the ASM report form (MA-1000) replaces the first page of the regular census form for those establishments included in the ASM. In addition to information on employment, payroll, and other items normally requested on the regular census form, establishments in the ASM sample were requested to supply additional information on gross book value of assets and capital expenditures. ASM establishments were also requested to provide information on retirements, depreciation, rental payments, and supplemental labor costs. For establishments not included in the ASM, these additional items were estimated using relationships observed in the ASM establishment data. The census statistics for these variables are a sum of the ASM establishment data and the estimated data for non-ASM establishments. ASM establishments were also requested to provide information for selected purchased services. The census statistics for the purchased service items were derived solely from the ASM establishments. See Appendix A, Explanation of Terms for an explanation of these items. The census part of the report form is 1 of 220 versions containing product, material, and special inquiries. The diversity of manufacturing activities necessitated the use of this many forms to canvass the 480 manufacturing industries. Each form was developed for a group of related industries.

Appearing on each form was a list of products primary to the group of related industries as well as secondary products and miscellaneous services that establishments classified in these industries were likely to perform. Respondents were requested to identify the products, the value of each product, and, in many cases, the quantity of the product shipped during the survey year. Space also was provided for the respondent to describe products not specifically identified on the form.

The report form also contained a materials-consumed inquiry which varied from form to form depending on the industries being canvassed. The respondents were asked to review a list of materials generally used in their production processes. From this list, each establishment was requested to identify those materials consumed during the survey year, the cost of each, and, in certain cases, the quantity consumed. Once again, space was provided for the respondent to describe significant materials not identified on the form.

A wide variety of special inquiries was included to measure activities peculiar to a given industry, such as operations performed and equipment used.

b. Large and medium establishments (non-ASM).

Approximately 30 percent of all manufacturing establishments were included in this group. A variable cutoff, based on administrative-record payroll data and determined on an industry-by-industry basis, was used to select those establishments that were to receive 1 of the 220 economic census – manufacturing regular forms. The first page, requesting establishment data for items such as employment and payroll, was standard but did not contain the detailed statistics included on the ASM form. The product, material, and special inquiry sections supplied were based on the historical industry classification of the establishment.

c. Small single-establishment companies (non-ASM).

This group includes approximately 15 percent of all manufacturing establishments. For those industries where application of the variable cutoff for administrative-record cases resulted in a large number of small establishments being included in the mail canvass, an abbreviated or short form was used. These establishments received 1 of the 31 versions of the short form, which requested summary product and material data and totals but no details on employment, payroll, cost of materials, inventories, and capital expenditures.

Use of the short form has no adverse effect on published totals for the industry statistics because the same data were collected on the short form as on the long form. However, detailed information on products and materials consumed was not collected on the short form; thus, its use would increase the value of the nsk categories.

INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION OF ESTABLISHMENTS

Each of the establishments covered in the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing was classified in 1 of 480 industries (473 manufacturing industries and 7 former manufacturing industries) in accordance with the industry definitions in the 1997 NAICS Manual. This is the first edition of the NAICS Manual and it is a major change from the 1987 SIC Manual that was used previously. Appendix A of the 1997 NAICS Manual notes the comparability between the 1987 SIC and 1997 NAICS classification systems. When applicable, Appendix G of this report shows the product class and product comparability between the two systems for data in this report.

In the NAICS system, an industry is generally defined as a group of establishments that have similar production processes. To the extent practical, the system uses supply-based or production-oriented concepts in defining industries. The resulting group of establishments must be significant in terms of number, value added by manufacture, value of shipments, and number of employees.

The coding system works in such a way that the definitions progressively become narrower with successive additions of numerical digits. In the manufacturing sector for 1997, there are 21 subsectors (three-digit NAICS), 86 industry groups (four-digit NAICS), 184 NAICS industries (five-digit NAICS) that are comparable with Canadian and Mexican classification, and 473 U.S. industries (six-digit NAICS). This represents an expansion of the four-digit SIC-based U.S. industries from 459 in 1987. Product classes and products of the manufacturing industries have been assigned codes based on the industry from which they originate. In the new system, there are about 1,500 product classes (seven-digit codes), about 6,000 census products, and an additional 3,700 CIR products (ten-digit codes). The ten-digit products are considered the primary products of the industry with the same first six digits. These counts do not include the seven former manufacturing industries that are included in the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing.

For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, all establishments were classified in particular industries based on the products they produced. If an establishment made products of more than one industry, it was classified in the industry with the largest product value. For 1997, there were no “resistance rules” or “frozen industries.”

In ASM years, establishments included in the ASM sample with certainty weights are reclassified by industry only if the change in the primary activity from the prior year is significant or if the change has occurred for 2 successive years. This procedure prevents reclassification when there are minor shifts in product mix.

In ASM years, establishments included in the ASM sample with noncertainty weight are not shifted from one industry classification to another. They are retained in the industry where they were classified in the base census year. However, in the following census year, these ASM plants are allowed to shift from one industry to another.

The results of these rules covering the switching of plants from one industry classification to another are that some industries comprise different mixes of establishments in different survey years. Hence, comparisons between prior-year and current-year published totals, particularly at the six-digit NAICS level, should be viewed with caution. This is particularly true for the comparison between the data shown for a census year versus the data shown for the previous ASM year.

As previously noted, the small establishments that may have been misclassified by industry are usually administrative-record cases whose industry codes were assigned on the basis of incomplete descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. Such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than on the number of companies and establishments.

Establishments frequently make products classified both in their industry (primary products) and other industries (secondary products). Industry statistics (employment, payroll, value added by manufacture, value of shipments, etc.) reflect the activities of the establishments which may make both primary and secondary products. Product statistics, however, represent the output of all establishments without regard for the classification of the producing establishment. For this reason, when relating the industry statistics, especially the value of shipments, to the product statistics, the composition of the industry’s output should be considered.

The extent to which industry and product statistics may be matched with each other is measured by the primary product specialization ratio and the coverage ratio. The primary product specialization ratio is the proportion of industry shipments accounted for by the primary products of establishments classified in the industry. The coverage ratio is the proportion of product shipments accounted for by establishments classified in the industry.

ESTABLISHMENT BASIS OF REPORTING

The economic census – manufacturing is conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each location or establishment. The ASM also is conducted on an establishment basis, but separate reports are filed for just those establishments selected in the sample. Companies engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location are requested to submit separate reports if the plant records permit such a separation and if the activities are substantial in size.

In 1997, as in earlier years, a minimum size limit was set for inclusion of establishments in the census. All establishments employing one person or more at any time during the census year are included. The same size limitation has applied since 1947 in censuses and annual surveys of manufactures. In the 1939 and earlier censuses, establishments with less than \$5,000 value of products were excluded. The change in the minimum size limit in 1947 does not appreciably affect the historical comparability of the census figures except for data on number of establishments for a few industries.

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing excludes data for central administrative offices (CAOs). These would include separately operated administrative offices, warehouses, garages, and other auxiliary units that service manufacturing establishments of the same company. These data are published in a separate report series.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASM SURVEY SAMPLE

The annual survey of manufactures (ASM) sample is drawn for the second survey year after a census. The most recent sample was drawn for the 1994 survey year based on the 1992 Census of Manufactures. This sample will be in place through the 1998 ASM.

In 1992, there were approximately 370,000 individual manufacturing establishments. For sample efficiency and cost considerations, the 1992 manufacturing population was partitioned into two components for developing estimates within the ASM; a mail stratum and a nonmail stratum.

Mail stratum. The mail stratum of the survey is comprised of larger single-location manufacturing companies and all manufacturing establishments of multiunit companies (companies that operate at more than one physical location). Approximately 230,000 of the 370,000 establishments in the 1992 census were assigned to the mail stratum. On an annual basis, the mail stratum is supplemented with larger, newly active single-location companies identified from a list provided by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and new manufacturing locations of multiunit companies identified from the Census Bureau's Company Organization Survey (COS).

For the 1994 survey, a new sample of approximately 58,000 individual establishments was selected from the mail stratum assembled from the 1992 census. Supplemental samples representing both 1993 and 1994 births (newly active establishments that were not included in the 1992 census) were also selected. Establishments selected for the sample are mailed an ASM survey questionnaire for each year through 1998.

The 1994-98 ASM sample design is similar to the one used since 1984. Companies in the 1992 Census of Manufactures with manufacturing shipments of at least \$500 million were defined as company certainties. For these large companies, each manufacturing establishment is included in the mail sample. For the 1994-98 sample, there are approximately 650 certainty companies collectively accounting for over 18,000 establishments.

For the remaining portion of the mail component of the survey, the establishment was defined as the sample unit. All establishments with 250 employees or more were defined as employment certainties. In addition, all establishments producing products in SIC 3571 (Electronic Computers) were defined as certainties. Across these three arbitrary certainty classes, there were approximately 25,000 establishments included in the sample with certainty. Collectively, these certainty establishments accounted for approximately 80 percent of the total value of shipments in the 1992 Census of Manufactures.

Smaller establishments in the remaining portion of the mail stratum were sampled with probabilities ranging from .02 to 1.00. The initial probabilities of selection assigned to these establishments were proportionate to a measure-of-size determined for each establishment. The measure-of-size was a function of the establishment's 1992 industry classification, its 1992 product class data, and the historical variability of the year-to-year estimates of the product class estimates. For each product class (1,755) and four-digit industry (459), a desired reliability

constraint was specified. Using a technique developed by Dr. James R. Chromy of the Research Triangle Institute, the initial establishment probabilities were optimized such that the expected sample satisfied all industry and product class reliability constraints while the sample size was minimized. This technique reduces the likelihood of selecting nonrepresentative samples for individual product classes or industries.

This method of assigning probabilities based on product class shipments is motivated by our primary desire to produce reliable estimates of both product class and industry shipments. The high correlation between shipments and employment, value-added, and other general statistics assures that these variables will also be well represented by the sample. The actual sample selection procedure uses an independent chance of selection method (Poisson sampling) which permits us to prevent small establishments from being selected in consecutive samples without introducing a bias into the survey estimates.

Nonmail component. The initial nonmail component of the survey was comprised of approximately 140,000 small, single-establishment companies that were tabulated as administrative records in the 1992 Census of Manufactures. The nonmail stratum is also supplemented annually using the list of newly active single-location companies provided by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and payroll cutoffs. Companies with payroll below the payroll cutoff are added to the nonmail stratum. For this portion of the population, sampling is not used. The data for this group are estimated based on selected information obtained annually from the administrative records of the IRS and Social Security Administration (SSA). This administrative information, which includes payroll, total employment, industry classification, and physical location, is obtained under conditions which safeguard the confidentiality of both tax and census records.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASM ESTIMATING PROCEDURE

Most of the ASM estimates derived for the mail stratum are computed using a difference estimator. At the establishment level, there is a strong correlation between the current-year data values and the corresponding 1992 (base) data values. Therefore, within the mailed stratum, for each item at each level of aggregation, an estimate of the "difference" between the current year and the base year is computed from sample cases and added to the corresponding base-year values. For the 1993-1997 ASM estimates, the 1992 Census of Manufactures values serve as the base year. For the 1998 ASM, the base will be updated to be the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing.

Due to the positive year-to-year correlation, estimates derived using this methodology are generally more reliable than comparable estimates developed from the current sample data alone. Estimates for the capital expenditures variables are not generated using the difference

estimator because the year-to-year correlations are considerably weaker. The standard linear estimator is used for these variables.

For the nonmail stratum, estimates for payroll and employment are directly tabulated from the administrative-record data provided by IRS and SSA. Estimates of data other than payroll and employment are developed from industry averages. Although the nonmail stratum contains approximately 170,000 individual establishments in 1994, it accounts for less than 2 percent of the estimate for total value of shipments at the total manufacturing level.

Corresponding estimates for the mail and nonmail components are combined to produce the estimates included in this publication.

QUALIFICATIONS OF THE ASM DATA

The estimates developed from the sample are apt to differ somewhat from the results of a survey covering all companies in the sample lists but otherwise conducted under essentially the same conditions as the actual sample survey. The estimates of the magnitude of the sampling errors (the difference between the estimates obtained and the results theoretically obtained from a comparable, complete-coverage survey) are provided by the standard errors of estimates.

The particular sample selected for the ASM is one of many similar probability samples that, by chance, might have been selected under the same specifications. Each of the possible samples would yield somewhat different sets of results, and the standard errors are measures of the variation of all the possible sample estimates around the theoretically comparable, complete-coverage values.

Estimates of the standard errors have been computed from the sample data for selected ASM statistics in this report. They are represented in the form of relative standard errors (the standard errors divided by the estimated values to which they refer).

In conjunction with its associated estimate, the relative standard error may be used to define confidence intervals (ranges that would include the comparable, complete-coverage value for specified percentages of all the possible samples).

The complete-coverage value would be included in the range:

From one standard error below to one standard error above the derived estimate for about two-thirds of all possible samples.

From two standard errors below to two standard errors above the derived estimate for about 19 out of 20 of all possible samples.

From three standard errors below to three standard errors above the derived estimate for nearly all samples.

An inference that the comparable, complete-survey result would be within the indicated ranges would be correct in approximately the relative frequencies shown. Those proportions, therefore, may be interpreted as defining the confidence that the estimates from a particular sample would differ from complete-coverage results by as much as one, two, or three standard errors, respectively.

For example, suppose an estimated total is shown at 50,000 with an associated relative standard error of 2 percent, that is, a standard error of 1,000 (2 percent of 50,000). There is approximately 67 percent confidence that the interval 49,000 to 51,000 includes the complete-coverage total, about 95 percent confidence that the interval 48,000 to 52,000 includes the complete-coverage total, and almost certain confidence that the interval 47,000 to 53,000 includes the complete-coverage total.

In addition to the sample errors, the estimates are subject to various response and operational errors: errors of collection, reporting, coding, transcription, imputation for nonresponse, etc. These operational errors also would occur if a complete canvass were to be conducted under the same conditions as the survey. Explicit measures of their effects generally are not available. However, it is believed that most of the important operational errors were detected and corrected during the Census Bureau's review of the data for reasonableness and consistency. The small operational errors usually remain. To some extent, they are compensating in the aggregated totals shown. When important operational errors were detected too late to correct the estimates, the data were suppressed or were specifically qualified in the tables.

As derived, the estimated standard errors included part of the effect of the operational errors. The total errors, which depend upon the joint effect of the sampling and operational errors, are usually of the order of size indicated by the standard error, or moderately higher. However, for particular estimates, the total error may considerably exceed the standard errors shown. Any figures shown in the tables in this publication having an associated standard error exceeding 15 percent may be combined with higher level totals, creating a broader aggregate, which then may be of acceptable reliability.

DATA FROM THE CURRENT INDUSTRIAL REPORTS (CIR)

The CIR program provides product statistics for selected manufacturing industries at the U.S. level annually and, in some cases, monthly and/or quarterly. When detail product data are collected in the CIR, they are not also collected in the census. However, the annual CIR data are included in the census Product Summary report.

The CIR program uses a unified data collection, processing, and publication system. The Census Bureau updates the survey panels for most reports annually and reconciles the estimates to the results of the broader-based annual survey of manufactures and the economic

census – manufacturing. The economic census – manufacturing provides a complete list of all producers of the products covered by the CIR program and serves as the primary source for CIR sampling. Where a small number of producers exist, CIR surveys cover all known producers of a product. However, when the number of producers is large, cutoff and random sampling techniques are used. Surveys are continually reviewed and modified to provide the most up-to-date information on products produced. While the CIR program includes both mandatory and voluntary surveys, the annual data are mandatory.

DUPLICATION IN COST OF MATERIALS AND VALUE OF SHIPMENTS

Data for cost of materials and value of shipments include varying amounts of duplication, especially at higher levels of aggregation. This is because the products of one establishment may be the materials of another. The value added statistics avoid this duplication and are, for most purposes, the best measure for comparing the relative economic importance of industries and geographic areas.

VALUE OF INDUSTRY SHIPMENTS COMPARED WITH VALUE OF PRODUCT SHIPMENTS

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing shows value of shipments data for industries and products. In the industry statistics tables and files, these data represent the total value of shipments of all establishments classified in a particular industry. The data include the shipments of the products classified in the industry (primary to the industry), products classified in other industries (secondary to the industry), and miscellaneous receipts (repair work, sale of scrap, research and development, installation receipts, and resales). Value of product shipments shown in the products statistics tables and files represent the total value of all products shipped that are classified as primary to an industry regardless of the classification of the producing establishment.

Appendix D. Geographic Notes

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix E. Metropolitan Areas

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix F. Footnotes for Products Statistics and Materials Consumed by Kind

Not applicable for this report.

Fresh and Frozen Seafood Processing

1997

Issued December 1999

EC97M-3117B

1997 Economic Census

Manufacturing

Industry Series



U S C E N S U S B U R E A U

Helping You Make Informed Decisions

U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The staff of the Manufacturing and Construction Division prepared this report. **Judy M. Dodds**, Assistant Chief for Census and Related Programs, was responsible for the overall planning, management, and coordination. **Kenneth Hansen**, Chief, Manufactured Durables Branch, assisted by **Mike Brown**, **Renee Coley**, **Raphael Corrado**, and **Milbren Thomas**, Section Chiefs, **Michael Zampogna**, Former Chief, Manufactured Nondurables Branch, assisted by **Allen Foreman**, **Robert Miller**, **Robert Reinard**, and **Nat Shelton**, Section Chiefs, and **Tom Lee**, **Robert Rosati**, and **Tom Flood**, Special Assistants, performed the planning and implementation. **Stephanie Angel**, **Brian Appert**, **Stanis Batton**, **Carol Beasley**, **Chris Blackburn**, **Larry Blumberg**, **Vera Harris-Bourne**, **Brenda Campbell**, **Suzanne Conard**, **Vance Davis**, **Mary Ellickson**, **Matt Gaines**, **Merry Glascoe**, **Kay Hanks**, **Karen Harshbarger**, **Nancy Higgins**, **James Hinckley**, **Walter Hunter**, **Jim Jamski**, **Evelyn Jordan**, **Robert Lee**, **John Linehan**, **Paul Marck**, **Keith McKenzie**, **Philippe Morris**, **Joanna Nguyen**, **Betty Pannell**, **Joyce Pomeroy**, **Venita Powell**, **Cynthia Ramsey**, **Chris Savage**, **Arona Stovall**, **Sue Sundermann**, **Thanos Theodoropoulos**, **Dora Thomas**, **Ann Truffa**, **Ronanne Vinson**, **Keeley Voor**, **Denneth Wallace**, **Tempie Whittington**, **Lissene Witt**, and **Mike Yamaner** provided primary staff assistance.

Brian Greenberg, Assistant Chief for Research and Methodology Programs, assisted by **Stacey Cole**, Chief, Manufacturing Programs Methodology Branch, and **Robert Struble**, Section Chief, provided the mathematical and statistical techniques as well as the coverage operations. **Jeffrey Dalzell** and **Cathy Ritenour** provided primary staff assistance.

Mendel D. Gayle, Chief, Forms, Publications, and Customer Services Branch, assisted by **Julius Smith Jr.** and **Baruti Taylor**, Section Chiefs, performed overall

coordination of the publication process. **Kim Credito**, **Patrick Duck**, **Chip Murph**, **Wanda Sledd**, and **Veronica White** provided primary staff assistance.

The Economic Planning and Coordination Division, **Lawrence A. Blum**, Assistant Chief for Collection Activities and **Shirin A. Ahmed**, Assistant Chief for Post-Collection Processing, assisted by **Dennis Shoemaker**, Chief, Post-Collection Census Processing Branch, **Brandy Yarbrough**, Section Chief, **Sheila Proudfoot**, **Richard Williamson**, **Andrew W. Hait**, and **Jennifer E. Lins**, was responsible for developing the systems and procedures for data collection, editing, review, correction and dissemination

The staff of the National Processing Center, **Judith N. Petty**, Chief, performed mailout preparation and receipt operations, clerical and analytical review activities, data keying, and geocoding review.

The Geography Division staff developed geographic coding procedures and associated computer programs.

The Economic Statistical Methods and Programming Division, **Charles P. Pautler Jr.**, Chief, developed and coordinated the computer processing systems. **Martin S. Harahush**, Assistant Chief for Quinquennial Programs, assisted by **Barbara Lambert** and **Christina Arledge** were responsible for design and implementation of the computer systems. **Gary T. Sheridan**, Chief, Manufacturing and Construction Branch, **Lori A. Guido** and **Roy A. Smith**, Section Chiefs, supervised the preparation of the computer programs.

Computer Services Division, **Debra Williams**, Chief, performed the computer processing.

The staff of the Administrative and Customer Services Division, **Walter C. Odom**, Chief, performed planning, design, composition, editorial review, and printing planning and procurement for publications, Internet products, and report forms. **Cynthia G. Brooks** provided publication coordination and editing.

Fresh and Frozen Seafood Processing

1997

Issued December 1999

EC97M-3117B

1997 Economic Census

Manufacturing

Industry Series



U.S. Department of Commerce

William M. Daley,

Secretary

Robert L. Mallett,

Deputy Secretary

Economics

and Statistics

Administration

Robert J. Shapiro,

Under Secretary for

Economic Affairs

U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Kenneth Prewitt,

Director



**Economics
and Statistics
Administration**

Robert J. Shapiro,
Under Secretary
for Economic Affairs



U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Kenneth Prewitt,
Director

William G. Barron,
Deputy Director

Paula J. Schneider,
Principal Associate Director
for Programs

Frederick T. Knickerbocker,
Associate Director
for Economic Programs

Thomas L. Mesenbourg,
Assistant Director
for Economic Programs

William G. Bostic Jr.,
Chief, Manufacturing
and Construction Division

CONTENTS

Introduction to the Economic Census	1
Manufacturing	5

TABLES

1. Industry Statistics on NAICS Basis With Distribution Among 1987 SIC-Based Industries: 1997	7
2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1997	7
3. Detailed Statistics by Industry: 1997	8
4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size: 1997.....	9
5. Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1997	9
6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992.....	10
6b. Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992 .	12
7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1997 and 1992.....	13

APPENDIXES

A. Explanation of Terms	A-1
B. NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions	B-1
C. Coverage and Methodology.....	C-1
D. Geographic Notes	--
E. Metropolitan Areas	--
F. Footnotes for Products Statistics and Materials Consumed by Kind	--
G. Comparability of Product Classes and Product Codes: 1997 to 1992.....	G-1

-- Not applicable for this report.

Introduction to the Economic Census

PURPOSES AND USES OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUS

The economic census is the major source of facts about the structure and functioning of the Nation's economy. It provides essential information for government, business, industry, and the general public. Title 13 of the United States Code (Sections 131, 191, and 224) directs the Census Bureau to take the economic census every 5 years, covering years ending in 2 and 7.

The economic census furnishes an important part of the framework for such composite measures as the gross domestic product estimates, input/output measures, production and price indexes, and other statistical series that measure short-term changes in economic conditions. Specific uses of economic census data include the following:

- Policymaking agencies of the Federal Government use the data to monitor economic activity and assess the effectiveness of policies.
- State and local governments use the data to assess business activities and tax bases within their jurisdictions and to develop programs to attract business.
- Trade associations study trends in their own and competing industries, which allows them to keep their members informed of market changes.
- Individual businesses use the data to locate potential markets and to analyze their own production and sales performance relative to industry or area averages.

ALL-NEW INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATIONS

Data from the 1997 Economic Census are published primarily on the basis of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), unlike earlier censuses, which were published according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS is in the process of being adopted in the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Most economic census reports cover one of the following NAICS sectors:

21	Mining
22	Utilities
23	Construction
31-33	Manufacturing
42	Wholesale Trade
44-45	Retail Trade
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing
51	Information

52	Finance and Insurance
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises
56	Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services
61	Educational Services
62	Health Care and Social Assistance
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation
72	Accommodation and Foodservices
81	Other Services (except Public Administration)

(Not listed above are the Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting sector (NAICS 11), partially covered by the census of agriculture conducted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the Public Administration sector (NAICS 92), covered by the census of governments conducted by the Census Bureau.)

The 20 NAICS sectors are subdivided into 96 subsectors (three-digit codes), 313 industry groups (four-digit codes), and, as implemented in the United States, 1170 industries (five- and six-digit codes).

RELATIONSHIP TO SIC

While many of the individual NAICS industries correspond directly to industries as defined under the SIC system, most of the higher level groupings do not. Particular care should be taken in comparing data for retail trade, wholesale trade, and manufacturing, which are sector titles used in both NAICS and SIC, but cover somewhat different groups of industries. The industry definitions discuss the relationships between NAICS and SIC industries. Where changes are significant, it will not be possible to construct time series that include data for points both before and after 1997.

For 1997, data for auxiliary establishments (those functioning primarily to manage, service, or support the activities of their company's operating establishments, such as a central administrative office or warehouse) will not be included in the sector-specific reports. These data will be published separately.

GEOGRAPHIC AREA CODING

Accurate and complete information on the physical location of each establishment is required to tabulate the census data for the states, metropolitan areas (MAs), counties, parishes, and corporate municipalities including cities, towns, villages, and boroughs. Respondents were

required to report their physical location (street address, municipality, county, and state) if it differed from their mailing address. For establishments not surveyed by mail (and those single-establishment companies that did not provide acceptable information on physical location), location information from Internal Revenue Service tax forms is used as a basis for coding.

BASIS OF REPORTING

The economic census is conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each store, factory, shop, or other location. Each establishment is assigned a separate industry classification based on its primary activity and not that of its parent company.

DOLLAR VALUES

All dollar values presented are expressed in current dollars; i.e., 1997 data are expressed in 1997 dollars, and 1992 data, in 1992 dollars. Consequently, when making comparisons with prior years, users of the data should consider the changes in prices that have occurred.

All dollar values are shown in thousands of dollars.

AVAILABILITY OF ADDITIONAL DATA

Reports in Print and Electronic Media

All results of the 1997 Economic Census are available on the Census Bureau Internet site (www.census.gov) and on compact discs (CD-ROM) for sale by the Census Bureau. Unlike previous censuses, only selected highlights are published in printed reports. For more information, including a description of electronic and printed reports being issued, see the Internet site, or write to U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-8300, or call Customer Services at 301-457-4100.

Special Tabulations

Special tabulations of data collected in the 1997 Economic Census may be obtained, depending on availability of time and personnel, in electronic or tabular form. The data will be summaries subject to the same rules prohibiting disclosure of confidential information (including name, address, kind of business, or other data for individual business establishments or companies) that govern the regular publications.

Special tabulations are prepared on a cost basis. A request for a cost estimate, as well as exact specifications on the type and format of the data to be provided, should be directed to the Chief of the division named below, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-8300. To discuss a special tabulation before submitting specifications, call the appropriate division:

Manufacturing and Construction Division	301-457-4673
Service Sector Statistics Division	301-457-2668

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The economic census has been taken as an integrated program at 5-year intervals since 1967 and before that for 1954, 1958, and 1963. Prior to that time, individual components of the economic census were taken separately at varying intervals.

The economic census traces its beginnings to the 1810 Decennial Census, when questions on manufacturing were included with those for population. Coverage of economic activities was expanded for the 1840 Decennial Census and subsequent censuses to include mining and some commercial activities. The 1905 Manufactures Census was the first time a census was taken apart from the regular decennial population census. Censuses covering retail and wholesale trade and construction industries were added in 1930, as were some covering service trades in 1933. Censuses of construction, manufacturing, and the other business service censuses were suspended during World War II.

The 1954 Economic Census was the first census to be fully integrated: providing comparable census data across economic sectors, using consistent time periods, concepts, definitions, classifications, and reporting units. It was the first census to be taken by mail, using lists of firms provided by the administrative records of other Federal agencies. Since 1963, administrative records also have been used to provide basic statistics for very small firms, reducing or eliminating the need to send them census questionnaires.

The range of industries covered in the economic censuses expanded between 1967 and 1992. The census of construction industries began on a regular basis in 1967, and the scope of service industries, introduced in 1933, was broadened in 1967, 1977, and 1987. While a few transportation industries were covered as early as 1963, it was not until 1992 that the census broadened to include all of transportation, communications, and utilities. Also new for 1992 was coverage of financial, insurance, and real estate industries. With these additions, the economic census and the separate census of governments and census of agriculture collectively covered roughly 98 percent of all economic activity.

Printed statistical reports from the 1992 and earlier censuses provide historical figures for the study of long-term time series and are available in some large libraries. All of the census reports printed since 1967 are still available for sale on microfiche from the Census Bureau. CD-ROMs issued from the 1987 and 1992 Economic Censuses contain databases including nearly all data published in print, plus additional statistics, such as ZIP Code statistics, published only on CD-ROM.

SOURCES FOR MORE INFORMATION

More information about the scope, coverage, classification system, data items, and publications for each of the economic censuses and related surveys is published in the *Guide to the 1997 Economic Census and Related Statistics* at www.census.gov/econguide. More information on the methodology, procedures, and history of the censuses will be published in the *History of the 1997 Economic Census* at www.census.gov/econ/www/history.html.

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

The following abbreviations and symbols are used with the 1997 Economic Census data:

A	Standard error of 100 percent or more.
D	Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual companies; data are included in higher level totals.
F	Exceeds 100 percent because data include establishments with payroll exceeding revenue.
N	Not available or not comparable.
Q	Revenue not collected at this level of detail for multiestablishment firms.
S	Withheld because estimates did not meet publication standards.

V	Represents less than 50 vehicles or .05 percent.
X	Not applicable.
Y	Disclosure withheld because of insufficient coverage of merchandise lines.
Z	Less than half the unit shown.
a	0 to 19 employees.
b	20 to 99 employees.
c	100 to 249 employees.
e	250 to 499 employees.
f	500 to 999 employees.
g	1,000 to 2,499 employees.
h	2,500 to 4,999 employees.
i	5,000 to 9,999 employees.
j	10,000 to 24,999 employees.
k	25,000 to 49,999 employees.
l	50,000 to 99,999 employees.
m	100,000 employees or more.
p	10 to 19 percent estimated.
q	20 to 29 percent estimated.
r	Revised.
s	Sampling error exceeds 40 percent.
nec	Not elsewhere classified.
nsk	Not specified by kind.
–	Represents zero (page image/print only).
(CC)	Consolidated city.
(IC)	Independent city.

This page is intentionally blank.

Manufacturing

SCOPE

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing covers all manufacturing establishments with one or more paid employees. Manufacturing is defined as the mechanical, physical, or chemical transformation of materials or substances into new products. The assembly of components into new products is also considered manufacturing, except when it is appropriately classified as construction.

Establishments in the manufacturing sector are often described as plants, factories, or mills and typically use power-driven machines and materials-handling equipment. Also included in the manufacturing sector are some establishments that make products by hand, like custom tailors and the makers of custom draperies. While manufacturers typically do not sell to the public, some establishments like bakeries and candy stores that make products on the premises may be included.

While logging and publishing are no longer in the scope of manufacturing, data for these industries are included in the manufacturing industry reports, but are not included in the manufacturing state, summary, and other reports.

GENERAL

This report, from the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, is one of a series of 480 industry reports and 51 geographic area reports, each of which provides statistics for individual industries or states, respectively. Seven of the industry reports are for industries no longer in the manufacturing sector but are included with manufacturing for the 1997 census year. Also included for this sector are General, Product, and Materials Consumed Summary reports, a special report on Concentration Ratios in Manufacturing, and data files on Location of Manufacturing Plants.

Each industry report presents data for a six-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) industry. A description of the particular NAICS industry may be found in Appendix B. These reports include such statistics as number of establishments, employment, payroll, value added by manufacture, cost of materials consumed, value of shipments, capital expenditures, etc. Explanations of these and other terms may be found in Appendix A. The industry reports also include data for states with 100 employees or more in the industry.

State reports, which include the District of Columbia, present similar statistics at the “all manufacturing” level for each state and its metropolitan areas (MAs) with 250

employees or more, and for counties, consolidated cities, and places with 500 employees or more. The state reports also include six-digit NAICS level data for industries with 100 employees or more in the state.

The General Summary report contains industry and geographic area statistics summarized in one report. It includes higher levels of aggregation than the industry and state reports, as well as revisions to the data made after the release of the industry and state reports.

The Products and Materials Consumed reports summarize the products and materials data published in the industry reports. The Product Summary report also includes data from the Current Industrial Reports (CIR) and a special table with data for products that are primary to more than one industry, which are not in the industry reports.

The Concentration Ratios report publishes data on the percentage of value of shipments accounted for by the 4-, 8-, 20-, and 50-largest companies for each manufacturing industry. Also shown in this report are Hirschmann-Herfindahl Indexes for each industry.

The Location of Manufacturing data files contain statistics on the number of establishments for the three- and six-digit NAICS industry by state, county, place, and ZIP Code by employment-size of the establishment.

GEOGRAPHIC AREAS COVERED

Statistics at the six-digit NAICS industry level are shown for states and the District of Columbia in both the state and industry reports for cells with 100 employees or more.

The state reports also include data at the “all manufacturing” level for a variety of geographies that meet the employment criteria.

Data are available for the metropolitan areas (MAs) with 250 employees or more. The term MA is a general term used to encompass all of the specifically defined metropolitan areas. A consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) is made up of two or more contiguous primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSAs) with a combined population of at least 1 million. A PMSA is a subdivision of a CMSA that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links separate from the ties to other portions of the CMSA. A metropolitan statistical area (MSA) is an integrated economic and social unit with a population of at least 50,000. An MA is made up of one or more counties meeting standards of metropolitan character. In New England, cities and towns, rather than counties, are the

component geographic units. Determination of the MAs was made by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) as of June 30, 1997. The population estimates were from the 1990 Census of Population or a subsequent special census. When applicable, the make-up of an MA is included in Appendix E. Changes to geographical boundaries are noted in Appendix D.

The state reports include data for counties with 500 employees or more. These are the primary divisions of states, except in Louisiana where they are called parishes and in Alaska where they are called boroughs and census areas. Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia have one or more places that are independent of county organizations. These places are treated as counties and places. The counties and places are defined as of January 1, 1997.

The state reports include data for places with 500 employees or more. Places are typically cities, towns, and villages. They may be incorporated municipalities, semi-independent municipalities, special economic urban areas (SEUAs), or other place equivalents.

The state reports also include data for consolidated cities with 500 employees or more. Consolidated cities are made up of separately incorporated municipalities.

COMPARABILITY OF THE 1992 AND 1997 CENSUSES

The adoption of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) has had a major impact on the comparability of data between the 1992 and 1997 censuses. Approximately half of the industries in the manufacturing sector of NAICS do not have comparable industries in the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system that was used in the past. If industries are not comparable between the two censuses, historic data are not shown. When applicable, Appendix G shows the product class and product comparability between the two systems.

While most of the change affecting the manufacturing sector was change within the sector, some industries left manufacturing and others came into manufacturing. Prominent among those leaving manufacturing are logging and portions of publishing. Prominent among the industries coming into the manufacturing sector are bakeries, candy stores where candy is made on the premises, custom tailors, makers of custom draperies, and tire retreading. Data for the industries coming into manufacturing as well as those leaving manufacturing are included in the manufacturing industry report series for 1997. However, the state and summary reports only include data for industries in the NAICS definition of manufacturing.

Another change resulting from the conversion to NAICS is that data for central administrative offices (CAOs) associated with manufacturing are not included along side the manufacturing data. This change affects data in the state reports and the general summary.

DISCLOSURE

In accordance with Federal law governing census reports (Title 13 of the United States Code), no data are published that would disclose the operations of an individual establishment or company. However, the number of establishments classified in a specific industry or geography is not considered a disclosure, and may be released even when other information is withheld.

The disclosure analysis for the industry statistics files is based on the total value of shipments. When the total value of shipments cannot be shown without disclosing information for individual companies, the complete line is suppressed except for capital expenditures. However, the suppressed data are included in higher-level totals. A separate disclosure analysis is performed for capital expenditures that can be suppressed even though value of shipments data are published.

AVAILABILITY OF MORE FREQUENT ECONOMIC DATA

The Census Bureau conducts the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) in each of the 4 years between the economic censuses. The ASM is a probability-based sample of approximately 58,000 establishments and collects many of the same industry statistics (including employment, payroll, value of shipments, etc.) as the economic census. However, there are selected statistics not included in the ASM. Among these are the number of companies and establishments, detailed product and materials data, and substate geographic data.

In addition to the ASM, the Census Bureau conducts a Current Industrial Reports (CIR) program. The CIR publishes detailed product statistics for selected manufacturing industries at the U.S. level annually and, in some cases, monthly and/or quarterly. For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, the annual CIR data are included in the Product Summary report.

The Census Bureau also conducts the monthly Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories, and Orders (M3) program, which publishes detailed statistics for manufacturing industries at the U.S. level.

Table 1. Industry Statistics on NAICS Basis With Distribution Among 1987 SIC-Based Industries: 1997

[NAICS codes appear in bold type. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS or SIC code	Industry	Com-panies ¹	All estab-lish-ments ²	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expendi-tures (\$1,000)
				Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311712	Fresh & frozen seafood processing	589	678	36 005	780 770	29 744	56 559	546 208	2 216 190	3 903 963	6 116 668	155 825
207740	Animal & marine fats & oils (pt)	N	9	738	25 092	610	1 269	18 602	88 310	56 661	144 993	9 823
209200	Fresh or frozen seafood	N	669	35 267	755 678	29 134	55 290	527 606	2 127 880	3 847 302	5 971 675	146 002

¹For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.
²Includes establishments with payroll at any time during the year.

Table 2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1997

[States that are disclosures or with less than 100 employees are not shown. For explanation of terms, see appendixes. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Industry and geographic area	All establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expendi-tures (\$1,000)	
	E ¹	Total	With 20 em-ploy-ees or more	Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)					Wages (\$1,000)
311712, FRESH & FROZEN SEAFOOD PROCESSING												
United States	1	678	329	36 005	780 770	29 744	56 559	546 208	2 216 190	3 903 963	6 116 668	155 825
Alaska	—	91	49	5 919	139 550	5 218	11 983	110 597	409 203	618 816	1 028 151	38 216
Arkansas	—	6	3	595	8 243	550	968	7 041	18 099	48 334	66 433	265
California	2	61	27	2 541	47 051	2 173	3 398	32 854	125 901	301 623	426 366	7 063
Florida	1	39	16	2 229	48 404	1 847	3 896	28 676	151 502	289 015	440 347	11 970
Georgia	—	8	5	1 266	27 611	963	1 634	13 346	33 298	164 563	197 969	3 230
Louisiana	2	54	22	1 542	34 022	1 266	2 302	25 817	99 904	173 271	273 179	6 507
Massachusetts	1	37	14	2 102	58 885	1 348	2 477	31 447	217 480	418 111	634 893	10 121
New Jersey	—	8	3	317	6 738	272	531	4 420	14 008	33 319	47 142	448
North Carolina	3	28	17	924	14 572	698	1 166	8 325	28 040	46 908	74 973	4 077
Oregon	4	21	9	1 020	20 620	904	1 628	15 661	37 638	79 034	116 958	3 211
Texas	—	19	9	1 139	18 809	989	1 305	11 148	74 865	112 686	187 469	2 984
Virginia	1	44	16	1 206	20 340	892	1 353	12 475	66 962	90 538	157 505	3 861
Washington	1	93	68	6 706	174 293	5 760	11 529	139 155	454 300	645 994	1 099 299	24 424

* Hawaii has no incorporated places in the sense of functioning governmental units; however, in agreement with Hawaiian law, the Bureau of the Census reports data for census designated places (CDPs) which have been designated as place equivalents. Those CDPs, only for the state of Hawaii, with 2,500 or more population are recognized.

¹Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of the figures shown: 1–10 to 19 percent; 2–20 to 29 percent; 3–30 to 39 percent; 4–40 to 49 percent; 5–50 to 59 percent; 6–60 to 69 percent; 7–70 to 79 percent; 8–80 to 89 percent; 9–90 percent or more.

Table 3. Detailed Statistics by Industry: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	Value	Item	Value
311712, FRESH & FROZEN SEAFOOD PROCESSING		311712, FRESH & FROZEN SEAFOOD PROCESSING—Con.	
Companies ¹	number.. 589	Value added	\$1,000.. 2 216 190
All establishments	number.. 678	Total inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 878 716
Establishments with 1 to 19 employees	number.. 349	Finished goods inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 642 291
Establishments with 20 to 99 employees	number.. 228	Work-in-process inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 13 515
Establishments with 100 employees or more	number.. 101	Materials and supplies inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 222 910
All employees	number.. 36 005	Total inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 935 817
Total compensation ²	\$1,000.. 925 844	Finished goods inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 639 755
Annual payroll	\$1,000.. 780 770	Work-in-process inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 17 000
Total fringe benefits	\$1,000.. 145 074	Materials and supplies inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 279 062
Production workers, average for year	number.. 29 744	Gross book value of total assets at beginning of year	\$1,000.. 2 181 929
Production workers on March 12	number.. 30 978	Total capital expenditures (new and used)	\$1,000.. 155 825
Production workers on May 12	number.. 29 446	Capital expenditures for buildings and other structures (new and used)	\$1,000.. 25 397
Production workers on August 12	number.. 31 792	Capital expenditures for machinery and equipment (new and used)	\$1,000.. 130 428
Production workers on November 12	number.. 26 760	Total retirements ²	\$1,000.. 60 152
Production-worker hours	1,000.. 56 559	Gross book value of total assets at end of year	\$1,000.. 2 277 602
Production-worker wages	\$1,000.. 546 208	Total depreciation during year ²	\$1,000.. 142 658
Total cost of materials	\$1,000.. 3 903 963	Total rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 61 331
Cost of materials, parts, containers, etc., consumed	\$1,000.. 3 409 769	Buildings and other structures rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 23 776
Cost of resales	\$1,000.. 353 837	Machinery and equipment rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 37 555
Cost of fuels	\$1,000.. 49 956	Cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and other structures ³	\$1,000.. 23 624
Cost of purchased electricity	\$1,000.. 52 006	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 80
Cost of contract work	\$1,000.. 38 395	Cost of purchased services for the repair of machinery and equipment ³	\$1,000.. 90 472
Quantity of electricity purchased for heat and power	1,000 kWh.. 848 867	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 80
Quantity of electricity generated less sold for heat and power	1,000 kWh.. 106 065	Cost of purchased communications services ³	\$1,000.. 10 146
Total value of shipments	\$1,000.. 6 116 668	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 80
Primary products value of shipments	\$1,000.. 5 362 944	Cost of purchased legal services ³	\$1,000.. 6 643
Secondary products value of shipments	\$1,000.. 271 004	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 80
Total miscellaneous receipts	\$1,000.. 482 720	Cost of purchased accounting and bookkeeping services ³	\$1,000.. 3 402
Value of resales	\$1,000.. 411 925	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 80
Contract receipts	\$1,000.. 62 001	Cost of purchased advertising services ³	\$1,000.. 6 080
Other miscellaneous receipts	\$1,000.. 8 794	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 80
Primary products specialization ratio	percent.. 95	Cost of purchased software and other data processing services ³	\$1,000.. 1 405
Value of primary products shipments made in all industries	\$1,000.. 5 560 531	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 80
Value of primary products shipments made in this industry	\$1,000.. 5 362 944	Cost of purchased refuse removal (including hazardous waste) services ³	\$1,000.. 6 182
Value of primary products shipments made in other industries	\$1,000.. 197 587	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 80
Coverage ratio	percent.. 96		

¹For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

²These items are collected in the ASM and estimated for the remaining establishments; therefore, the levels of estimation are higher than for other items in the table.

³Based on ASM sample data.

⁴A response coverage ratio is derived for this item by calculating the ratio of the weighted employment (establishment data multiplied by sample weight) for those ASM establishments that reported to the weighted total employment for all ASM establishments classified in this industry.

Note: The amounts shown for purchased services reflect only those services that establishments purchase from other companies.

Table 4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Employment size class	E ¹	All establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)
		Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311712, FRESH & FROZEN SEAFOOD PROCESSING												
All establishments	1	678	329	36 005	780 770	29 744	56 559	546 208	2 216 190	3 903 963	6 116 668	155 825
Establishments with 1 to 4 employees	7	168	—	330	7 777	271	498	5 643	23 487	49 004	72 493	1 169
Establishments with 5 to 9 employees	8	88	—	579	13 246	471	798	8 518	39 858	85 320	125 899	2 091
Establishments with 10 to 19 employees	5	93	—	1 272	28 224	1 017	2 245	19 031	90 673	167 501	258 008	5 129
Establishments with 20 to 49 employees	3	130	130	4 245	81 118	3 564	6 072	57 620	206 670	456 420	662 533	13 422
Establishments with 50 to 99 employees	1	98	98	7 037	154 699	5 692	10 830	105 051	452 371	724 878	1 177 140	29 192
Establishments with 100 to 249 employees	—	73	73	10 801	238 482	9 135	16 659	172 991	625 790	994 135	1 617 222	36 507
Establishments with 250 to 499 employees	—	20	20	6 775	158 211	5 543	11 820	108 854	464 598	766 855	1 231 978	51 561
Establishments with 500 to 999 employees	—	8	8	4 966	99 013	4 051	7 637	68 500	312 743	659 850	971 395	16 754
Establishments with 1,000 to 2,499 employees	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Establishments with 2,500 employees or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Administrative records ²	9	253	—	1 673	26 351	1 376	1 871	18 030	74 147	171 420	245 567	4 645

¹Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of the figures shown: 1–10 to 19 percent; 2–20 to 29 percent; 3–30 to 39 percent; 4–40 to 49 percent; 5–50 to 59 percent; 6–60 to 69 percent; 7–70 to 79 percent; 8–80 to 89 percent; 9–90 percent or more.

²Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. Data are also included in respective size classes shown.

Table 5. Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS industry or product class code	Industry or primary product class	All establishments	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)
			Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311712	Fresh & frozen seafood processing	678	36 005	780 770	29 744	56 559	546 208	2 216 190	3 903 963	6 116 668	155 825
3117121	Prepared fresh fish and other fresh seafood	135	8 859	155 614	7 389	13 034	113 880	398 453	696 502	1 094 807	24 450
3117122	Prepared frozen fish	86	10 154	247 610	8 150	16 582	172 253	718 682	1 274 169	1 992 098	46 302
3117123	Prepared frozen shellfish	76	8 624	175 787	7 249	13 849	117 508	504 623	1 159 499	1 662 554	32 895
3117124	Other prepared frozen seafoods, nec	30	4 002	120 468	3 320	7 441	84 847	384 893	351 015	736 059	40 317

Table 6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992

[Includes quantity and value of products of this industry produced by (1) establishments classified in this industry (primary) and (2) establishments classified in other industries (secondary). Transfers of products of this industry from one establishment of a company to another establishment of the same company (interplant transfers) are also included. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product code	Product	1997				1992			
		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments	
				Quantity	Value (\$1,000)			Quantity	Value (\$1,000)
311712	Fresh and frozen seafood	N	X	X	5 560 531	N	X	X	N
3117121	Prepared fresh fish and other fresh seafood	N	X	X	969 899	N	X	X	983 634
31171211	Prepared fresh fish and other fresh seafood	N	X	X	882 918	N	X	X	N
3117121111	Prepared fresh fish, ground fish (cod, cusk, haddock, etc.), fillets and steaks	17	X	P28.3	47 855	N	X	N	N
3117121121	Prepared fresh fish, ground fish (cod, cusk, haddock, etc.), other	11	X	P11.6	22 275	N	X	N	N
3117121131	Prepared fresh fish, flounder, halibut, and sole, fillets and steaks	12	X	P8.6	23 171	N	X	N	N
3117121141	Prepared fresh fish, flounder, halibut, and sole, other	14	X	7.3	20 563	N	X	N	N
3117121151	Prepared fresh fish, Alaska pollock, fillets and steaks	2	X	0.4	614	N	X	N	N
3117121161	Prepared fresh fish, Alaska pollock, other	-	X	-	-	N	X	N	N
3117121171	Prepared fresh fish, catfish, fillets and steaks	11	X	78.8	142 804	N	X	N	N
3117121181	Prepared fresh fish, catfish, other	5	X	13.3	22 112	N	X	N	N
3117121191	Prepared fresh fish, other fish, fillets and steaks	14	X	20.2	70 996	N	X	N	N
31171211A1	Prepared fresh fish, other fish, other	21	X	S	55 571	N	X	N	N
31171211B1	Prepared fresh blue crab meat	28	X	X	49 907	39	X	X	52 670
31171211C1	Prepared fresh rock crab meat	-	X	X	D	2	X	X	D
31171211D1	Prepared fresh snow crab meat	1	X	X	D	2	X	X	D
31171211E1	Other prepared fresh crab meat	8	X	X	13 475	9	X	X	13 951
31171211F1	Prepared fresh shrimp	18	X	S	36 470	18	X	P21.9	87 134
31171211G1	Prepared fresh oysters	30	X	X	96 258	28	X	X	74 917
31171211H1	Prepared fresh clams	9	X	P30.8	54 602	11	X	15.2	23 345
31171211J1	Other prepared fresh shellfish (except surimi and surimi-based products)	15	X	12.2	48 235	16	X	20.4	49 791
31171211K1	Prepared fresh surimi, except surimi-based products	4	X	D	D	3	X	19.9	28 858
31171211L1	Prepared fresh surimi-based products	3	X	D	D	4	X	D	D
31171211M1	Other prepared fresh seafood (roe, squid, etc.)	33	X	X	92 301	31	X	X	139 377
3117121Y	Prepared fresh fish and other fresh seafood, nsk	N	X	X	86 981	N	X	X	N
3117121YVV	Prepared fresh fish and other fresh seafood, nsk	N	X	X	86 981	N	X	X	25 810
3117122	Prepared frozen fish	N	X	X	1 818 367	N	X	X	2 732 415
31171221	Prepared frozen groundfish (cod, cusk, haddock, hake, perch, pollock, and whiting), fillets and steaks, breaded or battered	N	X	X	54 786	N	X	X	N
3117122111	Prepared frozen groundfish (cod, cusk, haddock, hake, perch, pollock, and whiting), fillets and steaks, breaded or battered	8	X	31.9	54 786	13	X	281.1	439 960
31171222	Prepared frozen groundfish (cod, cusk, haddock, hake, perch, pollock, and whiting), plain fillets and steaks	N	X	X	90 790	N	X	X	N
3117122221	Prepared frozen groundfish (cod, cusk, haddock, hake, perch, pollock, and whiting), plain fillets and steaks	19	X	47.1	90 790	26	X	71.5	146 735
31171223	Prepared frozen groundfish (cod, cusk, haddock, hake, perch, pollock, and whiting), sticks and portions, breaded or battered	N	X	X	266 134	N	X	X	N
3117122331	Prepared frozen groundfish (cod, cusk, haddock, hake, perch, pollock, and whiting), sticks and portions, breaded or battered	8	X	171.0	266 134	15	X	395.5	579 295
31171224	Prepared frozen groundfish (cod, cusk, haddock, hake, perch, pollock, and whiting), plain sticks and portions	N	X	X	D	N	X	X	N
3117122441	Prepared frozen groundfish (cod, cusk, haddock, hake, perch, pollock, and whiting), plain sticks and portions	3	X	D	D	6	X	14.0	23 930
31171225	Prepared frozen groundfish (cod, cusk, haddock, hake, perch, pollock, and whiting), other forms	N	X	X	143 359	N	X	X	N
3117122551	Prepared frozen groundfish (cod, cusk, haddock, hake, perch, pollock, and whiting), other forms	25	X	70.4	143 359	29	X	61.5	89 094
31171226	Prepared frozen flounder, halibut, and sole, fillets and steaks, and other forms	N	X	X	144 908	N	X	X	N
3117122661	Prepared frozen flounder, halibut, and sole, fillets and steaks	17	X	P12.6	31 932	19	X	18.2	50 727
3117122671	Prepared frozen flounder, halibut, and sole, other forms	29	X	43.3	112 976	30	X	50.9	104 427

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992—Con.

[Includes quantity and value of products of this industry produced by (1) establishments classified in this industry (primary) and (2) establishments classified in other industries (secondary). Transfers of products of this industry from one establishment of a company to another establishment of the same company (interplant transfers) are also included. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product code	Product	1997				1992			
		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments	
				Quantity	Value (\$1,000)			Quantity	Value (\$1,000)
311712	Fresh and frozen seafood—Con.								
3117122	Prepared frozen fish—Con.								
31171227	Prepared frozen fish, Alaska pollock, fillets and steaks, breaded or battered	N	X	X	275 337	N	X	X	N
3117122771	Prepared frozen fish, Alaska pollock, fillets and steaks, breaded or battered mil lb.	8	X	212.4	275 337	N	X	N	N
31171228	Prepared frozen fish, Alaska pollock, fillets and steaks, plain, and other forms	N	X	X	180 669	N	X	X	N
3117122881	Prepared frozen fish, Alaska pollock, fillets and steaks, plain mil lb.	12	X	28.4	45 276	N	X	N	N
3117122891	Prepared frozen fish, Alaska pollock, other forms mil lb.	13	X	72.0	135 393	N	X	N	N
31171229	Prepared frozen fish, catfish, fillets and steaks, breaded or battered	N	X	X	D	N	X	X	N
3117122991	Prepared frozen fish, catfish, fillets and steaks, breaded or battered mil lb.	5	X	D	D	N	X	N	N
3117122A	Prepared frozen fish, catfish, fillets and steaks, plain or seasoned, and other forms	N	X	X	130 761	N	X	X	N
3117122AA1	Prepared frozen fish, catfish, fillets and steaks, plain or seasoned mil lb.	6	X	54.4	122 698	N	X	N	N
3117122AB1	Prepared frozen fish, catfish, other forms mil lb.	3	X	4.8	8 063	N	X	N	N
3117122B	All other prepared frozen fish, fillets and steaks, breaded or battered	N	X	X	18 749	N	X	X	N
3117122BC1	All other prepared frozen fish, fillets and steaks, breaded or battered mil lb.	7	X	9.5	18 749	N	X	N	N
3117122C	All other prepared frozen fish, fillets and steaks, plain, and other forms	N	X	X	346 313	N	X	X	N
3117122CD1	All other prepared frozen fish, fillets and steaks, plain mil lb.	16	X	62.5	110 180	N	X	N	N
3117122CE1	All other prepared frozen fish, other forms mil lb.	43	X	161.9	236 133	N	X	N	N
3117122Y	Prepared frozen fish, nsk	N	X	X	75 974	N	X	X	N
3117122YWV	Prepared frozen fish, nsk	N	X	X	75 974	N	X	X	31 884
3117123	Prepared frozen shellfish	N	X	X	1 474 655	N	X	X	1 549 788
31171231	Prepared frozen shrimp	N	X	X	861 808	N	X	X	N
3117123111	Prepared frozen headless shrimp, raw mil lb.	24	X	34.0	148 493	24	X	37.5	142 305
3117123121	Prepared frozen peeled shrimp, raw mil lb.	26	X	40.2	158 988	22	X	37.9	144 968
3117123131	Prepared frozen peeled shrimp, cooked mil lb.	17	X	42.8	211 671	24	X	32.3	146 316
3117123141	Prepared frozen shrimp, breaded mil lb.	14	X	107.4	342 656	24	X	112.7	414 609
31171232	All other prepared frozen shellfish	N	X	X	523 686	N	X	X	N
3117123251	Other 100 percent prepared frozen shrimp products	9	X	X	28 065	7	X	X	18 294
3117123261	Prepared frozen lobster tails	5	X	X	17 461	3	X	X	N
3117123271	Prepared frozen blue crab meat	12	X	X	16 935	13	X	X	22 076
3117123281	Prepared frozen rock crab meat	1	X	X	D	N	X	X	—
3117123291	Prepared frozen snow crab meat	4	X	X	34 384	6	X	X	61 264
31171232A1	Prepared frozen dungeness crab meat	8	X	X	22 018	10	X	X	13 893
31171232B1	Prepared frozen king crab meat, cooked mil lb.	4	X	D	D	6	X	3.6	17 995
31171232C1	Prepared frozen king crab sections mil lb.	10	X	37.2	129 467	12	X	18.0	76 959
31171232D1	Other prepared frozen crabs and parts of crabs mil lb.	14	X	36.1	102 718	17	X	91.5	244 200
31171232E1	Other prepared frozen shellfish (including oysters, clams, and parts of lobsters except tails)	23	X	X	163 530	23	X	X	N
3117123Y	Prepared frozen shellfish, nsk	N	X	X	89 161	N	X	X	N
3117123YWV	Prepared frozen shellfish, nsk	N	X	X	89 161	N	X	X	30 084
3117124	Other prepared frozen seafoods, nec	N	X	X	681 626	N	X	X	N
31171241	Other prepared frozen seafoods	N	X	X	522 854	N	X	X	N
3117124111	Prepared frozen surimi, except surimi-based products mil lb.	13	X	220.4	236 592	11	X	161.3	177 240
3117124121	Prepared frozen surimi-based products mil lb.	11	X	103.0	137 093	7	X	71.7	121 158
3117124131	Other prepared frozen seafoods (soups, stews, chowders, pies, fishcakes, crabcakes, shrimpcakes, etc.), except surimi mil lb.	32	X	75.3	149 169	30	X	109.2	236 430
31171242	Other fish and marine animal oil products, fresh or frozen	N	X	X	156 938	N	X	X	N
3117124211	Fish and marine animal oil, fresh or frozen mil lb.	2	X	D	D	N	X	N	N
3117124221	Fish scrap and meal, fresh or frozen mil lb.	13	X	255.8	112 907	N	X	N	N
3117124231	Other fish and marine animal oil products, fresh or frozen mil lb.	2	X	D	D	N	X	N	N
31171243	Foats, marine oil (fish, etc.)	N	X	X	—	N	X	X	N
3117124311	Foats, marine oil (fish, etc.)	—	X	X	—	N	X	X	N
3117124Y	Other prepared frozen seafoods, nsk	N	X	X	1 834	N	X	X	N
3117124YWV	Other prepared frozen seafoods, nsk	N	X	X	1 834	N	X	X	N

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992—Con.

[Includes quantity and value of products of this industry produced by (1) establishments classified in this industry (primary) and (2) establishments classified in other industries (secondary). Transfers of products of this industry from one establishment of a company to another establishment of the same company (interplant transfers) are also included. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product code	Product	1997				1992			
		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments	
				Quantity	Value (\$1,000)			Quantity	Value (\$1,000)
311712	Fresh and frozen seafood—Con.								
311712W	Fresh and frozen seafood processing, nsk, total	N	X	X	615 984	N	X	X	N
311712WY	Fresh and frozen seafood processing, nsk, total	N	X	X	615 984	N	X	X	N
311712WYWW	Fresh and frozen seafood processing, nsk, for nonadministrative-record establishments	N	X	X	380 333	N	X	X	N
311712WYWY	Fresh and frozen seafood processing, nsk, for administrative-record establishments	N	X	X	235 651	N	X	X	N

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.

@ Additional data are available for these codes at the aggregate U.S. level in the Current Industrial Report (CIR) series; see Appendix F for the CIR survey number and title.

\$ This product is primary to more than one industry; see Appendix F for a listing of the related product codes.

Note: For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: P 10 to 19 percent estimated; Q 20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by S.

Table 6b. Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992

[Product classes covered are those that are economically significant and whose production is geographically dispersed, provided dispersion is not approximated by data in Table 2. Also, product classes are not shown if they are miscellaneous or "not specified by kind" classes. Statistics for some states are withheld because they are either less than \$2 million in product class shipments or they disclose data for individual companies in 1997. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanations of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product class code	Product class and geographic area	Value of product shipments (\$1,000)	
		1997	1992
3117121	PREPARED FRESH FISH AND OTHER FRESH SEAFOOD		
	United States	969 899	983 634
	Alabama	14 453	29 041
	Alaska	109 330	112 826
	Arkansas	29 642	N
	California	60 736	108 950
	Florida	48 842	37 287
	Louisiana	25 384	34 633
	Maine	22 378	N
	Maryland	9 489	16 728
	Massachusetts	71 974	87 734
	Mississippi	168 247	133 765
	North Carolina	31 450	28 837
	Oregon	31 621	59 257
	Texas	15 573	17 473
	Virginia	34 490	37 101
	Washington	162 709	82 886
3117122	PREPARED FROZEN FISH		
	United States	1 818 367	2 732 415
	Alaska	437 017	564 165
	California	85 697	53 436
	Florida	8 258	5 266
	Massachusetts	426 531	605 353
	Mississippi	116 675	164 256
	Oregon	9 460	7 002
	Washington	291 935	698 508
3117123	PREPARED FROZEN SHELLFISH		
	United States	1 474 655	1 549 788
	Alabama	40 595	73 048
	Alaska	140 518	208 225
	California	197 948	142 880
	Florida	314 293	359 945
	Louisiana	99 910	72 981
	Maine	3 130	N
	Maryland	31 177	N
	Massachusetts	52 503	N
	Mississippi	49 385	37 463
	North Carolina	12 777	N
	Oregon	36 388	39 844
	Texas	120 680	73 484
	Washington	173 244	242 028

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6b. Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992—Con.

[Product classes covered are those that are economically significant and whose production is geographically dispersed, provided dispersion is not approximated by data in Table 2. Also, product classes are not shown if they are miscellaneous or "not specified by kind" classes. Statistics for some states are withheld because they are either less than \$2 million in product class shipments or they disclose data for individual companies in 1997. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanations of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product class code	Product class and geographic area	Value of product shipments (\$1,000)	
		1997	1992
3117124	OTHER PREPARED FROZEN SEAFOODS, NEC		
	United States	681 626	N
	Alabama	3 313	N
	Alaska	158 700	N
	California	18 340	N
	Mississippi	19 879	N
	Washington	186 468	N

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.

@ Additional data are available for these codes at the aggregate U.S. level in the Current Industrial Report (CIR) series; see Appendix F for the CIR survey number and title.

\$ This product is primary to more than one industry; see Appendix F for a listing of the related product codes.

Table 7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1997 and 1992

[Includes quantity and cost of materials consumed or put into production by establishments classified only in this industry. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS material code	Material consumed	1997		1992	
		Quantity	Delivered cost (\$1,000)	Quantity	Delivered cost (\$1,000)
311712	FRESH & FROZEN SEAFOOD PROCESSING				
11411101	Alaska pollock	176.8	257 849	79.0	71 695
11411103	Tuna	9.0	33 395	P3.5	13 314
11411105	Salmon	P139.1	267 148	241.2	623 905
11411107	Sardines	D	D	D	D
11411109	Ground fish (cod, cusk, haddock, hake, Atlantic Ocean perch, Atlantic pollock, and whiting)	P221.1	238 524	223.5	280 551
11411111	Flounder	X	22 883	X	28 191
11411113	Other fin fish	X	342 427	X	377 413
11411201	Shrimp	X	586 306	X	568 950
11411203	Crabs	X	214 704	X	280 064
11411205	Oysters	X	27 849	X	34 711
11411207	Clams	X	46 618	X	32 097
11411209	Other shellfish	X	58 749	X	131 529
31171201	Surimi	Q34.9	80 114	35.1	105 820
31171203	Frozen fish blocks	P81.4	163 544	241.6	570 763
31100019	Fats and oils, all types (purchased as such)	D	D	D	D
32221001	Paperboard containers, boxes, and corrugated paperboard	X	101 765	X	91 327
001900A1	Packaging paper and plastics film, coated and laminated	X	36 834	X	30 988
33243101	Metal cans, can lids and ends	X	12 654	X	26 626
00970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies	X	321 679	X	N
00971000	Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies, n.s.k.	X	574 918	X	N

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.

Note: For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: P 10 to 19 percent estimated; Q 20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by S.

Appendix A.

Explanation of Terms

BEGINNING- AND END-OF-YEAR INVENTORIES

Respondents were asked to report their beginning-of-year and end-of-year inventories at cost or market. Effective with the 1982 Economic Census, this change to a uniform instruction for reporting inventories was introduced for all sector reports. Prior to 1982, respondents were permitted to value inventories using any generally accepted accounting method (FIFO, LIFO, market, to name a few). Beginning in 1982, LIFO users were asked to first report inventory values prior to the LIFO adjustment and then to report the LIFO reserve and the LIFO value after adjustment for the reserve.

Inventory Data by Stage of Fabrication

Total inventories and three detailed components (1) finished goods, (2) work-in-process, and (3) materials, supplies, fuels, etc., were collected.

When using inventory data by stage of fabrication for “all industries” and at the three-digit subsector level, it should be noted that an item treated as a finished product by an establishment in one industry may be reported as a raw material by an establishment in a different industry. For example, the finished-product inventories of a steel mill would be reported as raw materials by a stamping plant. Such differences are present in the inventory figures by stage of fabrication shown for all publication levels.

COST OF MATERIALS

This term refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed, whether purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

Included in this item are:

1. Cost of parts, components, containers, etc.—Includes all raw materials, semifinished goods, parts, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year.
2. Cost of products bought and sold in the same condition.

3. Cost of fuels consumed for heat and power—Includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed, whether purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.
4. Cost of purchased electricity—The cost of purchased electric energy represents the amount actually used during the year for heat and power. In addition, information was collected on the quantity of electric energy generated by the establishment and the quantity of electric energy sold or transferred to other plants of the same company.
5. Cost of contract work—This term applies to work done by others on materials furnished by the manufacturing establishment. The actual cost of the material is to be reported on the cost of materials, parts, and containers line of this item. The term “Contract Work” refers to the fee a company pays to another company to perform a service.

Specific Materials Consumed

In addition to the total cost of materials, which every establishment was required to report, information also was collected for most manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. The inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. If less than \$25,000 of a listed material was consumed by an establishment, the cost data could be reported in the “Cost of all other materials...,” Census material code 00970099. Also, the cost of materials for small establishments for which administrative records or short forms were used was imputed into the “Materials not specified by kind,” Census materials code 00971000.

Duplication in Cost of Materials and Value of Shipment

The aggregate of the cost of materials and value of shipments figures for industry groups and for all manufacturing industries includes large amounts of duplication since the products of some industries are used as materials by others. This duplication results, in part, from the addition of related industries representing successive

stages in the production of a finished manufactured product. Examples are the addition of flour mills to bakeries in the food group and the addition of pulp mills to paper mills in the paper and allied products group of industries. Estimates of the overall extent of this duplication indicate that the value of manufactured products exclusive of such duplication (the value of finished manufactures) tends to approximate two-thirds of the total value of products reported in the survey.

Duplication of products within individual industries is significant within a number of industry groups, e.g., machinery and transportation industries. These industries frequently include complete machinery and their parts. In this case, the parts made for original equipment are materials consumed for assembly plants in the same industry.

Even when no significant amount of duplication is involved, value of shipments figures are deficient as measures of the relative economic importance of individual manufacturing industries or geographic areas because of the wide variation in ratio of materials, labor, and other processing costs of value of shipments, both among industries and within the same industry.

Before 1962, cost of materials and value of shipments were not published for some industries which included considerable duplication. Since then, these data have been published for all industries at the U.S. level and beginning in 1964, for all geographic levels.

COST OF PURCHASED SERVICES

Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) establishments were requested to provide information on the cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and other structures, the repair of machinery, communication services, legal services, accounting and bookkeeping services, advertising, software and other data processing services, and refuse removal. Each of these items reflects the costs paid directly by the establishment and excludes salaries paid to employees of the establishment for these services.

Included in the cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and machinery are payments made for all maintenance and repair work on buildings and equipment. Payments made to other establishments of the same company and for repair and maintenance of any leased property also are included. Extensive repairs or reconstruction that was capitalized is considered capital expenditures and is, therefore, excluded from this item. Repair and maintenance costs provided by an owner as part of a rental contract or incurred directly by an establishment in using its own work force also are excluded.

Included in the cost of purchased advertising services are payments for printing, media coverage, and other advertising services and materials.

Included in the cost of purchased software and other data processing services are all purchases by the establishment from other companies. Excluded are services provided by other establishments of the same company (such as by a separate data processing unit).

Included in the cost of purchased refuse removal services are all costs of refuse removal services paid by the establishment, including costs for hazardous waste removal or treatment. Excluded are all costs included in rental payments or as capital expenditures.

Response Coverage Ratio

A response coverage ratio is a measure of the extent to which respondents report for an item. The estimate is made by calculating the ratio value of the weighted total employment data for all the ASM establishments that report the item to the weighted total employment data for all ASM establishments classified in an industry (reporters and non-reporters).

DEPRECIATION CHARGES FOR FIXED ASSETS

This item includes depreciation and amortization charged during the year against assets. Depreciation charged against fixed assets acquired since the beginning of the year and against assets sold or retired during the year are components of this category. Respondents were requested to make certain that they did not report accumulated depreciation.

EMPLOYEES

This item includes all full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments during any part of the pay period which included the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employees" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average for the payroll periods including the 12th of March, May, August, and November.

Production Workers

This item includes workers (up through the line-supervisor level) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, receiving, storing, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping (but not delivering), maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e.g., power plant), recordkeeping, and other services closely associated with these production operations at the establishment covered by the report. Employees above the working-supervisor level are excluded from this item.

All Other Employees

This item covers nonproduction employees of the manufacturing establishment including those engaged in factory supervision above the line-supervisor level. It

includes sales (including driver-salespersons), sales delivery (highway truck drivers and their helpers), advertising, credit, collection, installation and servicing of own products, clerical and routine office functions, executive, purchasing, financing, legal, personnel (including cafeteria, medical, etc.), professional, and technical employees. Also included are employees on the payroll of the manufacturing establishment engaged in the construction of major additions or alterations utilized as a separate work force.

FRINGE BENEFITS

Fringe benefits are divided into legally required expenditures and payments for voluntary programs. The legally required portion consists primarily of Federal old age and survivors' insurance, unemployment compensation, and workers' compensation. Payments for voluntary programs include all programs not specifically required by legislation whether they were employer initiated or the result of collective bargaining. They include the employer portion of such plans as insurance premiums, premiums for supplemental accident and sickness insurance, pension plans, supplemental unemployment compensation, welfare plans, stock purchase plans on which the employer payment is not subject to withholding tax, and deferred profit-sharing plans. They exclude such items as company-operated cafeterias, in-plant medical services, free parking lots, discounts on employee purchases, and uniforms and work clothing for employees.

GROSS BOOK VALUE OF DEPRECIABLE ASSETS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR (BOY) AND END OF YEAR (EOY)

Total value of depreciable assets is collected on all census forms. It shows the value of depreciable assets for the beginning of year and end of year. The data encompass all fixed depreciable assets on the books of establishments. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, machinery, and equipment (production, office, and transportation equipment) for which depreciation reserves are maintained. Excluded are nondepreciable capital assets including inventories and intangible assets, such as timber and mineral rights.

The definition of fixed depreciable assets is consistent with the definition of capital expenditures. For example, expenditures include actual capital outlays during the year rather than the final value of equipment put in place and buildings completed during the year. Accordingly, the value of assets at the end of the year includes the value of construction in progress.

In addition, respondents were requested to make certain that assets at the beginning of the year plus capital expenditures, less retirements, equaled assets at the end of the year.

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND COMPANIES

A separate report was required for each manufacturing establishment (plant) with one employee or more. An establishment is defined as a single physical location where manufacturing is performed. A company, on the other hand, is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

If the company operated at different physical locations, even if the individual locations were producing the same line of goods, a separate report was requested for each location. If the company operated in two or more distinct lines of manufacturing at the same location, a separate report was requested for each activity.

An establishment not in operation for any portion of the year was requested to return the report form with the proper notation in the "Operational Status" section of the form. In addition, the establishment was requested to report data on any employees, capital expenditures, inventories, or shipments from inventories during the year.

PAYROLL

This item includes the gross earnings of all employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments paid in the calendar year. Respondents were told they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax. It includes all forms of compensation, such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' social security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of corporations; it excludes payments to proprietors or partners of unincorporated concerns. Also excluded are payments to members of Armed Forces and pensioners carried on the active payrolls of manufacturing establishments.

The census definition of payrolls is identical to that recommended to all Federal statistical agencies by the Office of Management and Budget. It should be noted that this definition does not include employers' social security contributions or other nonpayroll labor costs, such as employees' pension plans, group insurance premiums, and workers' compensation.

The ASM provides estimates of employers' total supplemental labor costs (those required by Federal and state laws and those incurred voluntarily or as part of collective bargaining agreements).

PRODUCT CODES AND CLASSES OF PRODUCTS

NAICS United States industries are identified by a six-digit code, in contrast to the four-digit SIC code. The longer code accommodates the large number of sectors and allows more flexibility in designing subsectors. Each

product or service is assigned a ten-digit code. The product coding structure represents an extension by the Census Bureau of the six-digit industry classifications of the manufacturing and mining sectors. The classification system operates so that the industrial coverage is progressively narrower with the successive addition of digits. This is illustrated as follows:

NAICS level	NAICS code	Description
Industry	33461	Manufacturing and reproduction of magnetic and optical media
U.S. industry	334612	Reproduction of software
Product class	3346120	Prerecorded compact disc (except software), tape, and record reproducing
BLS link code	3346120X	
Product code	3346120XXX	

As in previous censuses, data were collected for most industries on the quantity and value of individual products shipped. In the 1997 census program, information was collected on the output of almost 10,000 individual product items.

In the new system, there are about 1,500 product classes (seven-digit codes), about 6,000 census products (ten-digit codes), and an additional 3,700 CIR products (ten-digit codes). The ten-digit products are considered the primary products of the industry with the same first six digits.

The list of products for which separate information was collected was prepared after consultation with industry and government representatives. Comparability with previous figures was given considerable weight in the selection of product categories so that comparable 1992 information is presented for most products.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if quantity was not significant or could not be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected.

Shipments include both commercial shipments and transfers of products to other plants of the same company. For industries in which a considerable portion of the total shipments is transferred to other plants of the same company, separate information on interplant transfers also was collected. Moreover, for products that are used to a large degree within the same establishment as materials or components in the fabrication of other products, total production and often consumption of the item within the plant (quantity produced and consumed) was collected. Typically, the information on production also was collected for products for which there are significant differences between total production and shipments in a given year because of wide fluctuations in finished goods inventories. Other measures of output of products with long production cycles were used as appropriate and feasible.

PRIMARY PRODUCT CLASS CODE

This file presents selected statistics for establishments according to their degree of specialization in products primary to their industry. This field contains either the six-digit North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) industry code corresponding to all establishments in the industry, or the seven-digit NAICS product class code for all establishments within the industry that are specialized in a particular product class. Product class specialization is determined by evaluating the ratio of the largest primary product class shipments to total product shipments (primary plus secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishment.

PRODUCTION-WORKER HOURS

This item covers hours worked or paid for at the plant, including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave.

QUANTITY OF ELECTRIC ENERGY CONSUMED FOR HEAT AND POWER

Data on the cost of purchased electric energy were collected on all census forms. However, data on the quantity of purchased electric energy were collected only on the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) form. In addition, information is collected on the quantity of electric energy generated by the establishment and the quantity of electric energy sold or transferred to other plants of the same company.

RENTAL PAYMENTS

Total rental payments are collected on all census forms. However, the breakdown between rental payments for buildings and other structures and rental payments for machinery and equipment is collected only on the ASM forms. This item includes rental payments for the use of all items for which depreciation reserves would be maintained if they were owned by the establishment, e.g., structures and buildings, and production, office, and transportation equipment. Excluded are royalties and other payments for the use of intangibles and depletable assets and land rents where separable.

When an establishment of a multiestablishment company was charged rent by another part of the same company for the use of assets owned by the company, it was instructed to exclude that cost from rental payments. However, the book value (original cost) of these company-owned assets was to be reported as assets of the establishment at the end of the year.

If there were assets at an establishment rented from another company and the rents were paid centrally by the head office of the establishment, the company was instructed to report these rental payments as if they were paid directly by the establishment.

RETIREMENTS OF DEPRECIABLE ASSETS

Included in this item is the gross value of assets sold, retired, scrapped, destroyed, etc., during the calendar year. When a complete operation or establishment changed ownership, the respondent was instructed to report the value of the assets sold at the original cost as recorded in the books of the seller. The respondent also was requested to report retirements of equipment or structures owned by a parent company that the establishment was using as if it were a tenant.

TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES (NEW AND USED)

For establishments in operation and any known plants under construction, manufacturers were asked to report their new and used expenditures for (1) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments and (2) machinery and equipment used for replacement and additions to plant capacity if they were of the type for which depreciation accounts were ordinarily maintained.

Totals for expenditures include the costs of assets leased from nonmanufacturing concerns through capital leases. New facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations are excluded. Also excluded are expenditures for land and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses.

For any equipment or structure transferred for the use of the reporting establishment by the parent company or one of its subsidiaries, the value at which it was transferred to the establishment was to be reported. If an establishment changed ownership during the year, the cost of the fixed assets (building and equipment) was to be reported.

VALUE ADDED

This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments (products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered). The result of this calculation is adjusted by the addition of value added by merchandising operations (i.e., the difference between the sales value and the cost of merchandise sold without further manufacture, processing, or assembly) plus the net change in finished goods and work-in-process between the beginning and end-of-year inventories.

For those industries where value of production is collected instead of value of shipments, value added is adjusted only for the change in work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of year. For those

industries where value of work done is collected, the value added does not include an adjustment for the change in finished goods or work-in-process inventories.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the figure for value of shipments that results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

VALUE OF SHIPMENTS

This item covers the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts, such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sales of products bought and sold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from material owned by it, whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value, including not only the direct cost of production but also a reasonable proportion of “all other costs” (including company overhead) and profit.

In addition to the value for NAICS defined products, aggregates of the following categories of miscellaneous receipts are reported as part of a total establishment’s value of product shipments:

1. Reported contract work—Receipts for work or services that a plant performed for others on their materials.
2. Value of resales—Sales of products brought and sold without further manufacture, processing, or assembly.
3. Other miscellaneous receipts—Such as repair work, installation, sales of scrap, etc.

Industry primary product value of shipments represents one of the three components of value of shipments. These components are:

1. Primary products value of shipments.
2. Secondary product value of shipments.
3. Total miscellaneous receipts.

Primary product shipments is used in the calculations of industry specialization ratio and industry coverage ratio. The term “Value of primary products shipments made in this industry” is used in this publication and refers to the same data.

Duplication in Cost of Materials and Value of Shipment

The aggregate of the cost of materials and value of shipments figures for industry groups and for all manufacturing industries includes large amounts of duplication since the products of some industries are used as materials by others. This duplication results, in part, from the addition of related industries representing successive stages in the production of a finished manufactured product. Examples are the addition of flour mills to bakeries in the food group and the addition of pulp mills to paper mills in the paper and allied products group of industries. Estimates of the overall extent of this duplication indicate that the value of manufactured products exclusive of such duplication (the value of finished manufactures) tends to approximate two-thirds of the total value of products reported in the annual survey.

Duplication of products within individual industries is significant within a number of industry groups, e.g., machinery and transportation industries. These industries frequently include complete machinery and their parts. In this case, the parts made for original equipment are materials consumed for assembly plants in the same industry.

Even when no significant amount of duplication is involved, value of shipments figures are deficient as measures of the relative economic importance of individual manufacturing industries or geographic areas because of the wide variation in ratio of materials, labor, and other processing costs of value of shipments, both among industries and within the same industry.

Before 1962, cost of materials and value of shipments were not published for some industries which included considerable duplication. Since then, these data have been published for all industries at the U.S. level and beginning in 1964, for all geographic levels.

Specialization and Coverage Ratios

These items are not collected on the report forms but are derived from the data shown in Table 3. An establishment is classified in a particular industry if its shipments of primary products of that industry exceed in value its shipments of the products of any other single industry.

An establishment's shipments include those products assigned to an industry (primary products), those considered primary to other industries (secondary products), and receipts for miscellaneous activities (merchandising, contract work, resales, etc.). Specialization and coverage ratios have been developed to measure the relationship of primary product shipments to the data on shipments for the industry shown in Tables 1a through 5 and data on product shipments shown in Tables 6a and 6b.

Specialization ratio represents the ratio of primary product shipments to total product shipments (primary and secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishments classified in the industry.

Coverage ratio represents the ratio of primary products shipped by the establishments classified in the industry to the total shipments of such products that are shipped by all manufacturing establishments wherever classified.

Appendix B.

NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions

311712 FRESH AND FROZEN SEAFOOD PROCESSING

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in one or more of the following: (1) eviscerating fresh fish by removing heads, fins, scales, bones, and entrails; (2) shucking and packing fresh shellfish; (3) manufacturing frozen seafood; and (4) processing fresh and frozen marine fats and oils.

The data published with NAICS code 311712 include the following SIC industries:

- 2077 Animal and marine fats and oil (pt)
- 2092 Prepared fresh or frozen fish and seafood

Appendix C.

Coverage and Methodology

MAIL/NONMAIL UNIVERSE

The manufacturing universe includes about 400,000 establishments. This number includes those industries in the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) definition of manufacturing, but not those industries leaving the manufacturing sector in the classification change. The amounts of information requested from manufacturing establishments were dependent upon a number of factors. The more important considerations were the size of the company and whether it was included in the annual survey of manufactures (ASM). The methods of obtaining information for the various subsets of the universe to arrive at the aggregate figures shown in the publication are described below:

1. Small single-establishment companies not sent a report form.

Approximately 40 percent of the manufacturing establishments were small single-establishment companies that were excused from filing a census report. Selection of these establishments was based on two factors: annual payroll and our ability to assign the correct six-digit NAICS industry classification to the establishment. For each four-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) industry code, an annual payroll cutoff was determined. These cutoffs were derived so that the establishments with payroll less than the cutoff were expected to account for no more than 3 percent of the value of shipments for the industry. Generally, all single-establishment companies with less than 5 employees were excused, while all establishments with more than 20 employees were mailed forms. Establishments below the cutoff that could not be directly assigned a six-digit NAICS code were mailed a classification report which requested information for assigning NAICS industry codes. Establishments below the cutoff that could be directly assigned a six-digit NAICS code were excused from filing any report. For below cutoff establishments, information on the physical location, payroll, and receipts was obtained from the administrative records of other Federal agencies under special arrangements that safeguarded their confidentiality.

Estimates of data for these small establishments were developed using industry averages in conjunction with the administrative information. The value of shipments and cost of materials were not distributed among specific products and materials for these

establishments but were included in the product and material “not specified by kind” (nsc) categories.

The industry classification codes included in the administrative-record files were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. As a result, an indeterminate number of establishments were erroneously coded to a four-digit SIC industry and then erroneously re-coded to a six-digit NAICS industry. This was especially true whenever there was a relatively fine line of demarcation between industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity.

Sometimes the administrative-record cases had only two- or three-digit SIC group classification codes available in the files. For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, these establishments were sent a separate classification form, which requested information on the products and services of the establishment. This form was used to code many of these establishments to the appropriate six-digit NAICS level. Establishments that did not return the classification form were coded later to those six-digit NAICS industries identified as “All other” industries within the given subsector.

As a result of these situations, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified by industry. However, such possible misclassification has no significant effect on the statistics other than on the number of companies and establishments.

The total establishment count for individual industries should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the count of total number of establishments.

2. Establishments sent a report form.

The establishments covered in the mail canvass were divided into three groups:

- a. ASM sample establishments.

This group accounts for approximately 15 percent of all manufacturing establishments. The ASM panel covers all the units of large manufacturing establishments as well as a sample of the medium and smaller establishments. The probability of selection was proportionate to size. For more information, see the Description of the ASM Survey Sample.

In an economic census year, the ASM report form (MA-1000) replaces the first page of the regular census form for those establishments included in the ASM. In addition to information on employment, payroll, and other items normally requested on the regular census form, establishments in the ASM sample were requested to supply additional information on gross book value of assets and capital expenditures. ASM establishments were also requested to provide information on retirements, depreciation, rental payments, and supplemental labor costs. For establishments not included in the ASM, these additional items were estimated using relationships observed in the ASM establishment data. The census statistics for these variables are a sum of the ASM establishment data and the estimated data for non-ASM establishments. ASM establishments were also requested to provide information for selected purchased services. The census statistics for the purchased service items were derived solely from the ASM establishments. See Appendix A, Explanation of Terms for an explanation of these items. The census part of the report form is 1 of 220 versions containing product, material, and special inquiries. The diversity of manufacturing activities necessitated the use of this many forms to canvass the 480 manufacturing industries. Each form was developed for a group of related industries.

Appearing on each form was a list of products primary to the group of related industries as well as secondary products and miscellaneous services that establishments classified in these industries were likely to perform. Respondents were requested to identify the products, the value of each product, and, in many cases, the quantity of the product shipped during the survey year. Space also was provided for the respondent to describe products not specifically identified on the form.

The report form also contained a materials-consumed inquiry which varied from form to form depending on the industries being canvassed. The respondents were asked to review a list of materials generally used in their production processes. From this list, each establishment was requested to identify those materials consumed during the survey year, the cost of each, and, in certain cases, the quantity consumed. Once again, space was provided for the respondent to describe significant materials not identified on the form.

A wide variety of special inquiries was included to measure activities peculiar to a given industry, such as operations performed and equipment used.

b. Large and medium establishments (non-ASM).

Approximately 30 percent of all manufacturing establishments were included in this group. A variable cutoff, based on administrative-record payroll data and determined on an industry-by-industry basis, was used to select those establishments that were to receive 1 of the 220 economic census – manufacturing regular forms. The first page, requesting establishment data for items such as employment and payroll, was standard but did not contain the detailed statistics included on the ASM form. The product, material, and special inquiry sections supplied were based on the historical industry classification of the establishment.

c. Small single-establishment companies (non-ASM).

This group includes approximately 15 percent of all manufacturing establishments. For those industries where application of the variable cutoff for administrative-record cases resulted in a large number of small establishments being included in the mail canvass, an abbreviated or short form was used. These establishments received 1 of the 31 versions of the short form, which requested summary product and material data and totals but no details on employment, payroll, cost of materials, inventories, and capital expenditures.

Use of the short form has no adverse effect on published totals for the industry statistics because the same data were collected on the short form as on the long form. However, detailed information on products and materials consumed was not collected on the short form; thus, its use would increase the value of the nsk categories.

INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION OF ESTABLISHMENTS

Each of the establishments covered in the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing was classified in 1 of 480 industries (473 manufacturing industries and 7 former manufacturing industries) in accordance with the industry definitions in the 1997 NAICS Manual. This is the first edition of the NAICS Manual and it is a major change from the 1987 SIC Manual that was used previously. Appendix A of the 1997 NAICS Manual notes the comparability between the 1987 SIC and 1997 NAICS classification systems. When applicable, Appendix G of this report shows the product class and product comparability between the two systems for data in this report.

In the NAICS system, an industry is generally defined as a group of establishments that have similar production processes. To the extent practical, the system uses supply-based or production-oriented concepts in defining industries. The resulting group of establishments must be significant in terms of number, value added by manufacture, value of shipments, and number of employees.

The coding system works in such a way that the definitions progressively become narrower with successive additions of numerical digits. In the manufacturing sector for 1997, there are 21 subsectors (three-digit NAICS), 86 industry groups (four-digit NAICS), 184 NAICS industries (five-digit NAICS) that are comparable with Canadian and Mexican classification, and 473 U.S. industries (six-digit NAICS). This represents an expansion of the four-digit SIC-based U.S. industries from 459 in 1987. Product classes and products of the manufacturing industries have been assigned codes based on the industry from which they originate. In the new system, there are about 1,500 product classes (seven-digit codes), about 6,000 census products, and an additional 3,700 CIR products (ten-digit codes). The ten-digit products are considered the primary products of the industry with the same first six digits. These counts do not include the seven former manufacturing industries that are included in the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing.

For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, all establishments were classified in particular industries based on the products they produced. If an establishment made products of more than one industry, it was classified in the industry with the largest product value. For 1997, there were no “resistance rules” or “frozen industries.”

In ASM years, establishments included in the ASM sample with certainty weights are reclassified by industry only if the change in the primary activity from the prior year is significant or if the change has occurred for 2 successive years. This procedure prevents reclassification when there are minor shifts in product mix.

In ASM years, establishments included in the ASM sample with noncertainty weight are not shifted from one industry classification to another. They are retained in the industry where they were classified in the base census year. However, in the following census year, these ASM plants are allowed to shift from one industry to another.

The results of these rules covering the switching of plants from one industry classification to another are that some industries comprise different mixes of establishments in different survey years. Hence, comparisons between prior-year and current-year published totals, particularly at the six-digit NAICS level, should be viewed with caution. This is particularly true for the comparison between the data shown for a census year versus the data shown for the previous ASM year.

As previously noted, the small establishments that may have been misclassified by industry are usually administrative-record cases whose industry codes were assigned on the basis of incomplete descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. Such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than on the number of companies and establishments.

Establishments frequently make products classified both in their industry (primary products) and other industries (secondary products). Industry statistics (employment, payroll, value added by manufacture, value of shipments, etc.) reflect the activities of the establishments which may make both primary and secondary products. Product statistics, however, represent the output of all establishments without regard for the classification of the producing establishment. For this reason, when relating the industry statistics, especially the value of shipments, to the product statistics, the composition of the industry’s output should be considered.

The extent to which industry and product statistics may be matched with each other is measured by the primary product specialization ratio and the coverage ratio. The primary product specialization ratio is the proportion of industry shipments accounted for by the primary products of establishments classified in the industry. The coverage ratio is the proportion of product shipments accounted for by establishments classified in the industry.

ESTABLISHMENT BASIS OF REPORTING

The economic census – manufacturing is conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each location or establishment. The ASM also is conducted on an establishment basis, but separate reports are filed for just those establishments selected in the sample. Companies engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location are requested to submit separate reports if the plant records permit such a separation and if the activities are substantial in size.

In 1997, as in earlier years, a minimum size limit was set for inclusion of establishments in the census. All establishments employing one person or more at any time during the census year are included. The same size limitation has applied since 1947 in censuses and annual surveys of manufactures. In the 1939 and earlier censuses, establishments with less than \$5,000 value of products were excluded. The change in the minimum size limit in 1947 does not appreciably affect the historical comparability of the census figures except for data on number of establishments for a few industries.

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing excludes data for central administrative offices (CAOs). These would include separately operated administrative offices, warehouses, garages, and other auxiliary units that service manufacturing establishments of the same company. These data are published in a separate report series.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASM SURVEY SAMPLE

The annual survey of manufactures (ASM) sample is drawn for the second survey year after a census. The most recent sample was drawn for the 1994 survey year based on the 1992 Census of Manufactures. This sample will be in place through the 1998 ASM.

In 1992, there were approximately 370,000 individual manufacturing establishments. For sample efficiency and cost considerations, the 1992 manufacturing population was partitioned into two components for developing estimates within the ASM; a mail stratum and a nonmail stratum.

Mail stratum. The mail stratum of the survey is comprised of larger single-location manufacturing companies and all manufacturing establishments of multiunit companies (companies that operate at more than one physical location). Approximately 230,000 of the 370,000 establishments in the 1992 census were assigned to the mail stratum. On an annual basis, the mail stratum is supplemented with larger, newly active single-location companies identified from a list provided by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and new manufacturing locations of multiunit companies identified from the Census Bureau's Company Organization Survey (COS).

For the 1994 survey, a new sample of approximately 58,000 individual establishments was selected from the mail stratum assembled from the 1992 census. Supplemental samples representing both 1993 and 1994 births (newly active establishments that were not included in the 1992 census) were also selected. Establishments selected for the sample are mailed an ASM survey questionnaire for each year through 1998.

The 1994-98 ASM sample design is similar to the one used since 1984. Companies in the 1992 Census of Manufactures with manufacturing shipments of at least \$500 million were defined as company certainties. For these large companies, each manufacturing establishment is included in the mail sample. For the 1994-98 sample, there are approximately 650 certainty companies collectively accounting for over 18,000 establishments.

For the remaining portion of the mail component of the survey, the establishment was defined as the sample unit. All establishments with 250 employees or more were defined as employment certainties. In addition, all establishments producing products in SIC 3571 (Electronic Computers) were defined as certainties. Across these three arbitrary certainty classes, there were approximately 25,000 establishments included in the sample with certainty. Collectively, these certainty establishments accounted for approximately 80 percent of the total value of shipments in the 1992 Census of Manufactures.

Smaller establishments in the remaining portion of the mail stratum were sampled with probabilities ranging from .02 to 1.00. The initial probabilities of selection assigned to these establishments were proportionate to a measure-of-size determined for each establishment. The measure-of-size was a function of the establishment's 1992 industry classification, its 1992 product class data, and the historical variability of the year-to-year estimates of the product class estimates. For each product class (1,755) and four-digit industry (459), a desired reliability

constraint was specified. Using a technique developed by Dr. James R. Chromy of the Research Triangle Institute, the initial establishment probabilities were optimized such that the expected sample satisfied all industry and product class reliability constraints while the sample size was minimized. This technique reduces the likelihood of selecting nonrepresentative samples for individual product classes or industries.

This method of assigning probabilities based on product class shipments is motivated by our primary desire to produce reliable estimates of both product class and industry shipments. The high correlation between shipments and employment, value-added, and other general statistics assures that these variables will also be well represented by the sample. The actual sample selection procedure uses an independent chance of selection method (Poisson sampling) which permits us to prevent small establishments from being selected in consecutive samples without introducing a bias into the survey estimates.

Nonmail component. The initial nonmail component of the survey was comprised of approximately 140,000 small, single-establishment companies that were tabulated as administrative records in the 1992 Census of Manufactures. The nonmail stratum is also supplemented annually using the list of newly active single-location companies provided by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and payroll cutoffs. Companies with payroll below the payroll cutoff are added to the nonmail stratum. For this portion of the population, sampling is not used. The data for this group are estimated based on selected information obtained annually from the administrative records of the IRS and Social Security Administration (SSA). This administrative information, which includes payroll, total employment, industry classification, and physical location, is obtained under conditions which safeguard the confidentiality of both tax and census records.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASM ESTIMATING PROCEDURE

Most of the ASM estimates derived for the mail stratum are computed using a difference estimator. At the establishment level, there is a strong correlation between the current-year data values and the corresponding 1992 (base) data values. Therefore, within the mailed stratum, for each item at each level of aggregation, an estimate of the "difference" between the current year and the base year is computed from sample cases and added to the corresponding base-year values. For the 1993-1997 ASM estimates, the 1992 Census of Manufactures values serve as the base year. For the 1998 ASM, the base will be updated to be the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing.

Due to the positive year-to-year correlation, estimates derived using this methodology are generally more reliable than comparable estimates developed from the current sample data alone. Estimates for the capital expenditures variables are not generated using the difference

estimator because the year-to-year correlations are considerably weaker. The standard linear estimator is used for these variables.

For the nonmail stratum, estimates for payroll and employment are directly tabulated from the administrative-record data provided by IRS and SSA. Estimates of data other than payroll and employment are developed from industry averages. Although the nonmail stratum contains approximately 170,000 individual establishments in 1994, it accounts for less than 2 percent of the estimate for total value of shipments at the total manufacturing level.

Corresponding estimates for the mail and nonmail components are combined to produce the estimates included in this publication.

QUALIFICATIONS OF THE ASM DATA

The estimates developed from the sample are apt to differ somewhat from the results of a survey covering all companies in the sample lists but otherwise conducted under essentially the same conditions as the actual sample survey. The estimates of the magnitude of the sampling errors (the difference between the estimates obtained and the results theoretically obtained from a comparable, complete-coverage survey) are provided by the standard errors of estimates.

The particular sample selected for the ASM is one of many similar probability samples that, by chance, might have been selected under the same specifications. Each of the possible samples would yield somewhat different sets of results, and the standard errors are measures of the variation of all the possible sample estimates around the theoretically comparable, complete-coverage values.

Estimates of the standard errors have been computed from the sample data for selected ASM statistics in this report. They are represented in the form of relative standard errors (the standard errors divided by the estimated values to which they refer).

In conjunction with its associated estimate, the relative standard error may be used to define confidence intervals (ranges that would include the comparable, complete-coverage value for specified percentages of all the possible samples).

The complete-coverage value would be included in the range:

From one standard error below to one standard error above the derived estimate for about two-thirds of all possible samples.

From two standard errors below to two standard errors above the derived estimate for about 19 out of 20 of all possible samples.

From three standard errors below to three standard errors above the derived estimate for nearly all samples.

An inference that the comparable, complete-survey result would be within the indicated ranges would be correct in approximately the relative frequencies shown. Those proportions, therefore, may be interpreted as defining the confidence that the estimates from a particular sample would differ from complete-coverage results by as much as one, two, or three standard errors, respectively.

For example, suppose an estimated total is shown at 50,000 with an associated relative standard error of 2 percent, that is, a standard error of 1,000 (2 percent of 50,000). There is approximately 67 percent confidence that the interval 49,000 to 51,000 includes the complete-coverage total, about 95 percent confidence that the interval 48,000 to 52,000 includes the complete-coverage total, and almost certain confidence that the interval 47,000 to 53,000 includes the complete-coverage total.

In addition to the sample errors, the estimates are subject to various response and operational errors: errors of collection, reporting, coding, transcription, imputation for nonresponse, etc. These operational errors also would occur if a complete canvass were to be conducted under the same conditions as the survey. Explicit measures of their effects generally are not available. However, it is believed that most of the important operational errors were detected and corrected during the Census Bureau's review of the data for reasonableness and consistency. The small operational errors usually remain. To some extent, they are compensating in the aggregated totals shown. When important operational errors were detected too late to correct the estimates, the data were suppressed or were specifically qualified in the tables.

As derived, the estimated standard errors included part of the effect of the operational errors. The total errors, which depend upon the joint effect of the sampling and operational errors, are usually of the order of size indicated by the standard error, or moderately higher. However, for particular estimates, the total error may considerably exceed the standard errors shown. Any figures shown in the tables in this publication having an associated standard error exceeding 15 percent may be combined with higher level totals, creating a broader aggregate, which then may be of acceptable reliability.

DATA FROM THE CURRENT INDUSTRIAL REPORTS (CIR)

The CIR program provides product statistics for selected manufacturing industries at the U.S. level annually and, in some cases, monthly and/or quarterly. When detail product data are collected in the CIR, they are not also collected in the census. However, the annual CIR data are included in the census Product Summary report.

The CIR program uses a unified data collection, processing, and publication system. The Census Bureau updates the survey panels for most reports annually and reconciles the estimates to the results of the broader-based annual survey of manufactures and the economic

census – manufacturing. The economic census – manufacturing provides a complete list of all producers of the products covered by the CIR program and serves as the primary source for CIR sampling. Where a small number of producers exist, CIR surveys cover all known producers of a product. However, when the number of producers is large, cutoff and random sampling techniques are used. Surveys are continually reviewed and modified to provide the most up-to-date information on products produced. While the CIR program includes both mandatory and voluntary surveys, the annual data are mandatory.

DUPLICATION IN COST OF MATERIALS AND VALUE OF SHIPMENTS

Data for cost of materials and value of shipments include varying amounts of duplication, especially at higher levels of aggregation. This is because the products of one establishment may be the materials of another. The value added statistics avoid this duplication and are, for most purposes, the best measure for comparing the relative economic importance of industries and geographic areas.

VALUE OF INDUSTRY SHIPMENTS COMPARED WITH VALUE OF PRODUCT SHIPMENTS

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing shows value of shipments data for industries and products. In the industry statistics tables and files, these data represent the total value of shipments of all establishments classified in a particular industry. The data include the shipments of the products classified in the industry (primary to the industry), products classified in other industries (secondary to the industry), and miscellaneous receipts (repair work, sale of scrap, research and development, installation receipts, and resales). Value of product shipments shown in the products statistics tables and files represent the total value of all products shipped that are classified as primary to an industry regardless of the classification of the producing establishment.

Appendix D. Geographic Notes

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix E. Metropolitan Areas

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix F. Footnotes for Products Statistics and Materials Consumed by Kind

Not applicable for this report.

Retail Bakeries

1997

Issued December 1999

EC97M-3118A

1997 Economic Census

Manufacturing

Industry Series



U S C E N S U S B U R E A U

Helping You Make Informed Decisions

U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The staff of the Manufacturing and Construction Division prepared this report. **Judy M. Dodds**, Assistant Chief for Census and Related Programs, was responsible for the overall planning, management, and coordination. **Kenneth Hansen**, Chief, Manufactured Durables Branch, assisted by **Mike Brown**, **Renee Coley**, **Raphael Corrado**, and **Milbren Thomas**, Section Chiefs, **Michael Zampogna**, Former Chief, Manufactured Nondurables Branch, assisted by **Allen Foreman**, **Robert Miller**, **Robert Reinard**, and **Nat Shelton**, Section Chiefs, and **Tom Lee**, **Robert Rosati**, and **Tom Flood**, Special Assistants, performed the planning and implementation. **Stephanie Angel**, **Brian Appert**, **Stanis Batton**, **Carol Beasley**, **Chris Blackburn**, **Larry Blumberg**, **Vera Harris-Bourne**, **Brenda Campbell**, **Suzanne Conard**, **Vance Davis**, **Mary Ellickson**, **Matt Gaines**, **Merry Glascoe**, **Kay Hanks**, **Karen Harshbarger**, **Nancy Higgins**, **James Hinckley**, **Walter Hunter**, **Jim Jamski**, **Evelyn Jordan**, **Robert Lee**, **John Linehan**, **Paul Marck**, **Keith McKenzie**, **Philippe Morris**, **Joanna Nguyen**, **Betty Pannell**, **Joyce Pomeroy**, **Venita Powell**, **Cynthia Ramsey**, **Chris Savage**, **Arona Stovall**, **Sue Sundermann**, **Thanos Theodoropoulos**, **Dora Thomas**, **Ann Truffa**, **Ronanne Vinson**, **Keeley Voor**, **Denneth Wallace**, **Tempie Whittington**, **Lissene Witt**, and **Mike Yamaner** provided primary staff assistance.

Brian Greenberg, Assistant Chief for Research and Methodology Programs, assisted by **Stacey Cole**, Chief, Manufacturing Programs Methodology Branch, and **Robert Struble**, Section Chief, provided the mathematical and statistical techniques as well as the coverage operations. **Jeffrey Dalzell** and **Cathy Ritenour** provided primary staff assistance.

Mendel D. Gayle, Chief, Forms, Publications, and Customer Services Branch, assisted by **Julius Smith Jr.** and **Baruti Taylor**, Section Chiefs, performed overall

coordination of the publication process. **Kim Credito**, **Patrick Duck**, **Chip Murph**, **Wanda Sledd**, and **Veronica White** provided primary staff assistance.

The Economic Planning and Coordination Division, **Lawrence A. Blum**, Assistant Chief for Collection Activities and **Shirin A. Ahmed**, Assistant Chief for Post-Collection Processing, assisted by **Dennis Shoemaker**, Chief, Post-Collection Census Processing Branch, **Brandy Yarbrough**, Section Chief, **Sheila Proudfoot**, **Richard Williamson**, **Andrew W. Hait**, and **Jennifer E. Lins**, was responsible for developing the systems and procedures for data collection, editing, review, correction and dissemination

The staff of the National Processing Center, **Judith N. Petty**, Chief, performed mailout preparation and receipt operations, clerical and analytical review activities, data keying, and geocoding review.

The Geography Division staff developed geographic coding procedures and associated computer programs.

The Economic Statistical Methods and Programming Division, **Charles P. Pautler Jr.**, Chief, developed and coordinated the computer processing systems. **Martin S. Harahush**, Assistant Chief for Quinquennial Programs, assisted by **Barbara Lambert** and **Christina Arledge** were responsible for design and implementation of the computer systems. **Gary T. Sheridan**, Chief, Manufacturing and Construction Branch, **Lori A. Guido** and **Roy A. Smith**, Section Chiefs, supervised the preparation of the computer programs.

Computer Services Division, **Debra Williams**, Chief, performed the computer processing.

The staff of the Administrative and Customer Services Division, **Walter C. Odom**, Chief, performed planning, design, composition, editorial review, and printing planning and procurement for publications, Internet products, and report forms. **Cynthia G. Brooks** provided publication coordination and editing.

Retail Bakeries

1997

Issued December 1999

EC97M-3118A

1997 Economic Census

Manufacturing

Industry Series



U.S. Department of Commerce

William M. Daley,

Secretary

Robert L. Mallett,

Deputy Secretary

Economics

and Statistics

Administration

Robert J. Shapiro,

Under Secretary for

Economic Affairs

U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Kenneth Prewitt,

Director



**Economics
and Statistics
Administration**

Robert J. Shapiro,
Under Secretary
for Economic Affairs



U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Kenneth Prewitt,
Director

William G. Barron,
Deputy Director

Paula J. Schneider,
Principal Associate Director
for Programs

Frederick T. Knickerbocker,
Associate Director
for Economic Programs

Thomas L. Mesenbourg,
Assistant Director
for Economic Programs

William G. Bostic Jr.,
Chief, Manufacturing
and Construction Division

CONTENTS

Introduction to the Economic Census	1
Manufacturing	5

TABLES

1. Industry Statistics on NAICS Basis With Distribution Among 1987 SIC-Based Industries: 1997	7
2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1997	7
3. Detailed Statistics by Industry: 1997	8
4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size: 1997.....	9
5. Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1997	9
6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992.....	10
6b. Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992 .	--
7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1997 and 1992.....	--

APPENDIXES

A. Explanation of Terms	A-1
B. NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions	B-1
C. Coverage and Methodology.....	C-1
D. Geographic Notes	--
E. Metropolitan Areas	--
F. Footnotes for Products Statistics and Materials Consumed by Kind	--
G. Comparability of Product Classes and Product Codes: 1997 to 1992.....	G-1

-- Not applicable for this report.

Introduction to the Economic Census

PURPOSES AND USES OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUS

The economic census is the major source of facts about the structure and functioning of the Nation's economy. It provides essential information for government, business, industry, and the general public. Title 13 of the United States Code (Sections 131, 191, and 224) directs the Census Bureau to take the economic census every 5 years, covering years ending in 2 and 7.

The economic census furnishes an important part of the framework for such composite measures as the gross domestic product estimates, input/output measures, production and price indexes, and other statistical series that measure short-term changes in economic conditions. Specific uses of economic census data include the following:

- Policymaking agencies of the Federal Government use the data to monitor economic activity and assess the effectiveness of policies.
- State and local governments use the data to assess business activities and tax bases within their jurisdictions and to develop programs to attract business.
- Trade associations study trends in their own and competing industries, which allows them to keep their members informed of market changes.
- Individual businesses use the data to locate potential markets and to analyze their own production and sales performance relative to industry or area averages.

ALL-NEW INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATIONS

Data from the 1997 Economic Census are published primarily on the basis of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), unlike earlier censuses, which were published according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS is in the process of being adopted in the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Most economic census reports cover one of the following NAICS sectors:

21	Mining
22	Utilities
23	Construction
31-33	Manufacturing
42	Wholesale Trade
44-45	Retail Trade
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing
51	Information

52	Finance and Insurance
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises
56	Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services
61	Educational Services
62	Health Care and Social Assistance
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation
72	Accommodation and Foodservices
81	Other Services (except Public Administration)

(Not listed above are the Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting sector (NAICS 11), partially covered by the census of agriculture conducted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the Public Administration sector (NAICS 92), covered by the census of governments conducted by the Census Bureau.)

The 20 NAICS sectors are subdivided into 96 subsectors (three-digit codes), 313 industry groups (four-digit codes), and, as implemented in the United States, 1170 industries (five- and six-digit codes).

RELATIONSHIP TO SIC

While many of the individual NAICS industries correspond directly to industries as defined under the SIC system, most of the higher level groupings do not. Particular care should be taken in comparing data for retail trade, wholesale trade, and manufacturing, which are sector titles used in both NAICS and SIC, but cover somewhat different groups of industries. The industry definitions discuss the relationships between NAICS and SIC industries. Where changes are significant, it will not be possible to construct time series that include data for points both before and after 1997.

For 1997, data for auxiliary establishments (those functioning primarily to manage, service, or support the activities of their company's operating establishments, such as a central administrative office or warehouse) will not be included in the sector-specific reports. These data will be published separately.

GEOGRAPHIC AREA CODING

Accurate and complete information on the physical location of each establishment is required to tabulate the census data for the states, metropolitan areas (MAs), counties, parishes, and corporate municipalities including cities, towns, villages, and boroughs. Respondents were

required to report their physical location (street address, municipality, county, and state) if it differed from their mailing address. For establishments not surveyed by mail (and those single-establishment companies that did not provide acceptable information on physical location), location information from Internal Revenue Service tax forms is used as a basis for coding.

BASIS OF REPORTING

The economic census is conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each store, factory, shop, or other location. Each establishment is assigned a separate industry classification based on its primary activity and not that of its parent company.

DOLLAR VALUES

All dollar values presented are expressed in current dollars; i.e., 1997 data are expressed in 1997 dollars, and 1992 data, in 1992 dollars. Consequently, when making comparisons with prior years, users of the data should consider the changes in prices that have occurred.

All dollar values are shown in thousands of dollars.

AVAILABILITY OF ADDITIONAL DATA

Reports in Print and Electronic Media

All results of the 1997 Economic Census are available on the Census Bureau Internet site (www.census.gov) and on compact discs (CD-ROM) for sale by the Census Bureau. Unlike previous censuses, only selected highlights are published in printed reports. For more information, including a description of electronic and printed reports being issued, see the Internet site, or write to U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-8300, or call Customer Services at 301-457-4100.

Special Tabulations

Special tabulations of data collected in the 1997 Economic Census may be obtained, depending on availability of time and personnel, in electronic or tabular form. The data will be summaries subject to the same rules prohibiting disclosure of confidential information (including name, address, kind of business, or other data for individual business establishments or companies) that govern the regular publications.

Special tabulations are prepared on a cost basis. A request for a cost estimate, as well as exact specifications on the type and format of the data to be provided, should be directed to the Chief of the division named below, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-8300. To discuss a special tabulation before submitting specifications, call the appropriate division:

Manufacturing and Construction Division	301-457-4673
Service Sector Statistics Division	301-457-2668

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The economic census has been taken as an integrated program at 5-year intervals since 1967 and before that for 1954, 1958, and 1963. Prior to that time, individual components of the economic census were taken separately at varying intervals.

The economic census traces its beginnings to the 1810 Decennial Census, when questions on manufacturing were included with those for population. Coverage of economic activities was expanded for the 1840 Decennial Census and subsequent censuses to include mining and some commercial activities. The 1905 Manufactures Census was the first time a census was taken apart from the regular decennial population census. Censuses covering retail and wholesale trade and construction industries were added in 1930, as were some covering service trades in 1933. Censuses of construction, manufacturing, and the other business service censuses were suspended during World War II.

The 1954 Economic Census was the first census to be fully integrated: providing comparable census data across economic sectors, using consistent time periods, concepts, definitions, classifications, and reporting units. It was the first census to be taken by mail, using lists of firms provided by the administrative records of other Federal agencies. Since 1963, administrative records also have been used to provide basic statistics for very small firms, reducing or eliminating the need to send them census questionnaires.

The range of industries covered in the economic censuses expanded between 1967 and 1992. The census of construction industries began on a regular basis in 1967, and the scope of service industries, introduced in 1933, was broadened in 1967, 1977, and 1987. While a few transportation industries were covered as early as 1963, it was not until 1992 that the census broadened to include all of transportation, communications, and utilities. Also new for 1992 was coverage of financial, insurance, and real estate industries. With these additions, the economic census and the separate census of governments and census of agriculture collectively covered roughly 98 percent of all economic activity.

Printed statistical reports from the 1992 and earlier censuses provide historical figures for the study of long-term time series and are available in some large libraries. All of the census reports printed since 1967 are still available for sale on microfiche from the Census Bureau. CD-ROMs issued from the 1987 and 1992 Economic Censuses contain databases including nearly all data published in print, plus additional statistics, such as ZIP Code statistics, published only on CD-ROM.

SOURCES FOR MORE INFORMATION

More information about the scope, coverage, classification system, data items, and publications for each of the economic censuses and related surveys is published in the *Guide to the 1997 Economic Census and Related Statistics* at www.census.gov/econguide. More information on the methodology, procedures, and history of the censuses will be published in the *History of the 1997 Economic Census* at www.census.gov/econ/www/history.html.

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

The following abbreviations and symbols are used with the 1997 Economic Census data:

A	Standard error of 100 percent or more.
D	Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual companies; data are included in higher level totals.
F	Exceeds 100 percent because data include establishments with payroll exceeding revenue.
N	Not available or not comparable.
Q	Revenue not collected at this level of detail for multiestablishment firms.
S	Withheld because estimates did not meet publication standards.

V	Represents less than 50 vehicles or .05 percent.
X	Not applicable.
Y	Disclosure withheld because of insufficient coverage of merchandise lines.
Z	Less than half the unit shown.
a	0 to 19 employees.
b	20 to 99 employees.
c	100 to 249 employees.
e	250 to 499 employees.
f	500 to 999 employees.
g	1,000 to 2,499 employees.
h	2,500 to 4,999 employees.
i	5,000 to 9,999 employees.
j	10,000 to 24,999 employees.
k	25,000 to 49,999 employees.
l	50,000 to 99,999 employees.
m	100,000 employees or more.
p	10 to 19 percent estimated.
q	20 to 29 percent estimated.
r	Revised.
s	Sampling error exceeds 40 percent.
nec	Not elsewhere classified.
nsk	Not specified by kind.
–	Represents zero (page image/print only).
(CC)	Consolidated city.
(IC)	Independent city.

This page is intentionally blank.

Manufacturing

SCOPE

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing covers all manufacturing establishments with one or more paid employees. Manufacturing is defined as the mechanical, physical, or chemical transformation of materials or substances into new products. The assembly of components into new products is also considered manufacturing, except when it is appropriately classified as construction.

Establishments in the manufacturing sector are often described as plants, factories, or mills and typically use power-driven machines and materials-handling equipment. Also included in the manufacturing sector are some establishments that make products by hand, like custom tailors and the makers of custom draperies. While manufacturers typically do not sell to the public, some establishments like bakeries and candy stores that make products on the premises may be included.

While logging and publishing are no longer in the scope of manufacturing, data for these industries are included in the manufacturing industry reports, but are not included in the manufacturing state, summary, and other reports.

GENERAL

This report, from the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, is one of a series of 480 industry reports and 51 geographic area reports, each of which provides statistics for individual industries or states, respectively. Seven of the industry reports are for industries no longer in the manufacturing sector but are included with manufacturing for the 1997 census year. Also included for this sector are General, Product, and Materials Consumed Summary reports, a special report on Concentration Ratios in Manufacturing, and data files on Location of Manufacturing Plants.

Each industry report presents data for a six-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) industry. A description of the particular NAICS industry may be found in Appendix B. These reports include such statistics as number of establishments, employment, payroll, value added by manufacture, cost of materials consumed, value of shipments, capital expenditures, etc. Explanations of these and other terms may be found in Appendix A. The industry reports also include data for states with 100 employees or more in the industry.

State reports, which include the District of Columbia, present similar statistics at the “all manufacturing” level for each state and its metropolitan areas (MAs) with 250

employees or more, and for counties, consolidated cities, and places with 500 employees or more. The state reports also include six-digit NAICS level data for industries with 100 employees or more in the state.

The General Summary report contains industry and geographic area statistics summarized in one report. It includes higher levels of aggregation than the industry and state reports, as well as revisions to the data made after the release of the industry and state reports.

The Products and Materials Consumed reports summarize the products and materials data published in the industry reports. The Product Summary report also includes data from the Current Industrial Reports (CIR) and a special table with data for products that are primary to more than one industry, which are not in the industry reports.

The Concentration Ratios report publishes data on the percentage of value of shipments accounted for by the 4-, 8-, 20-, and 50-largest companies for each manufacturing industry. Also shown in this report are Hirschmann-Herfindahl Indexes for each industry.

The Location of Manufacturing data files contain statistics on the number of establishments for the three- and six-digit NAICS industry by state, county, place, and ZIP Code by employment-size of the establishment.

GEOGRAPHIC AREAS COVERED

Statistics at the six-digit NAICS industry level are shown for states and the District of Columbia in both the state and industry reports for cells with 100 employees or more.

The state reports also include data at the “all manufacturing” level for a variety of geographies that meet the employment criteria.

Data are available for the metropolitan areas (MAs) with 250 employees or more. The term MA is a general term used to encompass all of the specifically defined metropolitan areas. A consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) is made up of two or more contiguous primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSAs) with a combined population of at least 1 million. A PMSA is a subdivision of a CMSA that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links separate from the ties to other portions of the CMSA. A metropolitan statistical area (MSA) is an integrated economic and social unit with a population of at least 50,000. An MA is made up of one or more counties meeting standards of metropolitan character. In New England, cities and towns, rather than counties, are the

component geographic units. Determination of the MAs was made by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) as of June 30, 1997. The population estimates were from the 1990 Census of Population or a subsequent special census. When applicable, the make-up of an MA is included in Appendix E. Changes to geographical boundaries are noted in Appendix D.

The state reports include data for counties with 500 employees or more. These are the primary divisions of states, except in Louisiana where they are called parishes and in Alaska where they are called boroughs and census areas. Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia have one or more places that are independent of county organizations. These places are treated as counties and places. The counties and places are defined as of January 1, 1997.

The state reports include data for places with 500 employees or more. Places are typically cities, towns, and villages. They may be incorporated municipalities, semi-independent municipalities, special economic urban areas (SEUAs), or other place equivalents.

The state reports also include data for consolidated cities with 500 employees or more. Consolidated cities are made up of separately incorporated municipalities.

COMPARABILITY OF THE 1992 AND 1997 CENSUSES

The adoption of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) has had a major impact on the comparability of data between the 1992 and 1997 censuses. Approximately half of the industries in the manufacturing sector of NAICS do not have comparable industries in the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system that was used in the past. If industries are not comparable between the two censuses, historic data are not shown. When applicable, Appendix G shows the product class and product comparability between the two systems.

While most of the change affecting the manufacturing sector was change within the sector, some industries left manufacturing and others came into manufacturing. Prominent among those leaving manufacturing are logging and portions of publishing. Prominent among the industries coming into the manufacturing sector are bakeries, candy stores where candy is made on the premises, custom tailors, makers of custom draperies, and tire retreading. Data for the industries coming into manufacturing as well as those leaving manufacturing are included in the manufacturing industry report series for 1997. However, the state and summary reports only include data for industries in the NAICS definition of manufacturing.

Another change resulting from the conversion to NAICS is that data for central administrative offices (CAOs) associated with manufacturing are not included along side the manufacturing data. This change affects data in the state reports and the general summary.

DISCLOSURE

In accordance with Federal law governing census reports (Title 13 of the United States Code), no data are published that would disclose the operations of an individual establishment or company. However, the number of establishments classified in a specific industry or geography is not considered a disclosure, and may be released even when other information is withheld.

The disclosure analysis for the industry statistics files is based on the total value of shipments. When the total value of shipments cannot be shown without disclosing information for individual companies, the complete line is suppressed except for capital expenditures. However, the suppressed data are included in higher-level totals. A separate disclosure analysis is performed for capital expenditures that can be suppressed even though value of shipments data are published.

AVAILABILITY OF MORE FREQUENT ECONOMIC DATA

The Census Bureau conducts the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) in each of the 4 years between the economic censuses. The ASM is a probability-based sample of approximately 58,000 establishments and collects many of the same industry statistics (including employment, payroll, value of shipments, etc.) as the economic census. However, there are selected statistics not included in the ASM. Among these are the number of companies and establishments, detailed product and materials data, and substate geographic data.

In addition to the ASM, the Census Bureau conducts a Current Industrial Reports (CIR) program. The CIR publishes detailed product statistics for selected manufacturing industries at the U.S. level annually and, in some cases, monthly and/or quarterly. For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, the annual CIR data are included in the Product Summary report.

The Census Bureau also conducts the monthly Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories, and Orders (M3) program, which publishes detailed statistics for manufacturing industries at the U.S. level.

Table 1. Industry Statistics on NAICS Basis With Distribution Among 1987 SIC-Based Industries: 1997

[NAICS codes appear in bold type. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS or SIC code	Industry	Com-panies ¹	All estab-lish-ments ²	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufac-ture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of ship-ments (\$1,000)	Total capital ex-pen-di-tures (\$1,000)
				Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311811	Retail bakeries	6 907	7 121	43 657	569 005	26 881	34 265	299 269	1 228 915	717 619	1 947 986	75 864
546111	Retail bakeries (pt)	N	7 121	43 657	569 005	26 881	34 265	299 269	1 228 915	717 619	1 947 986	75 864

¹For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

²Includes establishments with payroll at any time during the year.

Table 2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1997

[States that are disclosures or with less than 100 employees are not shown. For explanation of terms, see appendixes. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Industry and geographic area	E ¹	All establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufac-ture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of ship-ments (\$1,000)	Total capital ex-pen-di-tures (\$1,000)
		Total	With 20 em-ploy-ees or more	Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311811, RETAIL BAKERIES												
United States	4	7 121	386	43 657	569 005	26 881	34 265	299 269	1 228 915	717 619	1 947 986	75 864
Arizona	6	54	3	357	4 157	229	248	2 104	9 794	6 722	16 533	501
Arkansas	6	34	1	143	1 797	105	111	913	3 514	2 095	5 618	216
California	5	1 109	59	6 331	83 841	4 123	5 178	44 067	189 529	111 719	301 615	10 222
Connecticut	4	134	13	959	13 752	541	751	7 101	29 213	18 507	47 742	1 591
Florida	5	298	13	1 550	19 636	957	1 131	9 807	46 481	27 334	73 903	2 426
Georgia	6	82	2	357	4 065	212	241	2 004	10 403	6 273	16 673	578
Hawaii *	4	49	5	441	5 789	235	322	2 908	12 431	7 911	20 428	1 190
Illinois	4	351	32	3 087	42 010	1 813	2 501	22 174	88 846	47 314	134 690	10 095
Indiana	3	89	11	795	9 526	527	663	5 453	19 187	11 737	30 994	786
Louisiana	2	73	4	489	5 212	305	368	2 906	10 718	6 103	16 882	504
Massachusetts	4	278	19	2 002	24 254	1 168	1 363	12 112	52 078	28 416	80 660	2 417
Minnesota	2	150	10	1 099	13 673	546	705	6 708	31 734	18 447	50 522	1 083
Mississippi	6	29	-	107	1 188	74	79	638	2 677	1 682	4 363	133
Nebraska	5	29	-	132	1 383	92	97	919	2 957	1 800	4 778	154
New Hampshire	4	36	-	178	2 004	112	121	992	4 879	2 594	7 496	225
New Jersey	3	466	29	3 060	45 806	1 834	2 591	24 467	95 228	56 186	152 101	4 523
New Mexico	4	27	2	152	1 623	89	103	855	3 645	1 513	5 158	205
New York	5	978	28	4 927	70 339	3 060	4 110	35 686	161 364	98 088	260 096	7 736
Ohio	3	292	13	1 794	22 992	1 094	1 403	12 739	47 136	24 769	72 124	2 217
Pennsylvania	4	378	31	2 759	34 082	1 555	1 981	17 255	73 596	42 372	116 212	3 713
Texas	5	422	12	1 974	24 569	1 334	1 563	12 692	50 408	30 718	81 255	2 876
Utah	5	42	4	347	4 087	232	287	2 238	8 655	4 918	13 408	383
Wisconsin	3	178	14	1 414	17 209	827	1 141	10 461	32 035	19 697	51 618	2 150

* Hawaii has no incorporated places in the sense of functioning governmental units; however, in agreement with Hawaiian law, the Bureau of the Census reports data for census designated places (CDPs) which have been designated as place equivalents. Those CDPs, only for the state of Hawaii, with 2,500 or more population are recognized.

¹Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of the figures shown: 1-10 to 19 percent; 2-20 to 29 percent; 3-30 to 39 percent; 4-40 to 49 percent; 5-50 to 59 percent; 6-60 to 69 percent; 7-70 to 79 percent; 8-80 to 89 percent; 9-90 percent or more.

Table 3. Detailed Statistics by Industry: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	Value	Item	Value
311811, RETAIL BAKERIES		311811, RETAIL BAKERIES—Con.	
Companies ¹	number.. 6 907	Value added	\$1,000.. 1 228 915
All establishments	number.. 7 121	Total inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 82 103
Establishments with 1 to 19 employees	number.. 6 735	Finished goods inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 12 851
Establishments with 20 to 99 employees	number.. 383	Work-in-process inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 10 420
Establishments with 100 employees or more	number.. 3	Materials and supplies inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 58 832
All employees	number.. 43 657	Total inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 94 685
Total compensation ²	\$1,000.. 735 787	Finished goods inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 16 132
Annual payroll	\$1,000.. 569 005	Work-in-process inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 5 687
Total fringe benefits	\$1,000.. 166 782	Materials and supplies inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 72 866
Production workers, average for year	number.. 26 881	Gross book value of total assets at beginning of year	\$1,000.. 1 021 446
Production workers on March 12	number.. 26 823	Total capital expenditures (new and used)	\$1,000.. 75 864
Production workers on May 12	number.. 26 875	Capital expenditures for buildings and other structures (new and used)	\$1,000.. 15 374
Production workers on August 12	number.. 26 851	Capital expenditures for machinery and equipment (new and used)	\$1,000.. 60 490
Production workers on November 12	number.. 26 975	Total retirements ²	\$1,000.. 33 473
Production-worker hours	1,000.. 34 265	Gross book value of total assets at end of year	\$1,000.. 1 063 837
Production-worker wages	\$1,000.. 299 269	Total depreciation during year ²	\$1,000.. 69 304
Total cost of materials	\$1,000.. 717 619	Total rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 52 657
Cost of materials, parts, containers, etc., consumed	\$1,000.. 534 550	Buildings and other structures rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 30 077
Cost of resales	\$1,000.. 150 909	Machinery and equipment rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 22 580
Cost of fuels	\$1,000.. 12 641	Cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and other structures ³	\$1,000.. S
Cost of purchased electricity	\$1,000.. 15 529	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. S
Cost of contract work	\$1,000.. 3 990	Cost of purchased services for the repair of machinery and equipment ³	\$1,000.. S
Quantity of electricity purchased for heat and power	1,000 kWh.. 272 948	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. S
Quantity of electricity generated less sold for heat and power	1,000 kWh.. -	Cost of purchased communications services ³	\$1,000.. S
Total value of shipments	\$1,000.. 1 947 986	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. S
Primary products value of shipments	\$1,000.. 1 911 742	Cost of purchased legal services ³	\$1,000.. S
Secondary products value of shipments	\$1,000.. 3 791	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. S
Total miscellaneous receipts	\$1,000.. 32 453	Cost of purchased accounting and bookkeeping services ³	\$1,000.. S
Value of resales	\$1,000.. 31 643	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. S
Contract receipts	\$1,000.. 100	Cost of purchased advertising services ³	\$1,000.. S
Other miscellaneous receipts	\$1,000.. 710	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. S
Primary products specialization ratio	percent.. 99	Cost of purchased software and other data processing services ³	\$1,000.. S
Value of primary products shipments made in all industries	\$1,000.. 1 915 551	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. S
Value of primary products shipments made in this industry	\$1,000.. 1 911 742	Cost of purchased refuse removal (including hazardous waste) services ³	\$1,000.. S
Value of primary products shipments made in other industries	\$1,000.. 3 809	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. S
Coverage ratio	percent.. 99		

¹For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

²These items are collected in the ASM and estimated for the remaining establishments; therefore, the levels of estimation are higher than for other items in the table.

³Based on ASM sample data.

⁴A response coverage ratio is derived for this item by calculating the ratio of the weighted employment (establishment data multiplied by sample weight) for those ASM establishments that reported to the weighted total employment for all ASM establishments classified in this industry.

Note: The amounts shown for purchased services reflect only those services that establishments purchase from other companies.

Table 4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Employment size class	E ¹	All establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)
		Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311811, RETAIL BAKERIES												
All establishments	4	7 121	386	43 657	569 005	26 881	34 265	299 269	1 228 915	717 619	1 947 986	75 864
Establishments with 1 to 4 employees	6	4 253	—	8 170	111 915	6 060	6 990	56 157	292 783	176 742	469 894	15 830
Establishments with 5 to 9 employees	4	1 466	—	9 766	124 374	6 088	7 310	62 879	282 320	173 967	457 298	14 939
Establishments with 10 to 19 employees	3	1 016	—	13 597	165 555	7 888	10 191	89 361	333 994	193 405	527 543	21 661
Establishments with 20 to 49 employees	3	350	350	9 515	126 912	5 340	7 435	69 041	240 420	126 472	366 734	19 240
Establishments with 50 to 99 employees	5	33	33	2 196	34 705	1 322	2 112	19 079	67 992	41 381	109 459	3 688
Establishments with 100 to 249 employees	—	3	3	413	5 544	183	227	2 752	11 406	5 652	17 058	506
Establishments with 250 to 499 employees	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Establishments with 500 to 999 employees	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Establishments with 1,000 to 2,499 employees	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Establishments with 2,500 employees or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Administrative records ²	9	2 967	—	9 362	108 708	6 657	6 902	54 071	265 903	167 646	433 549	14 988

¹Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of the figures shown: 1–10 to 19 percent; 2–20 to 29 percent; 3–30 to 39 percent; 4–40 to 49 percent; 5–50 to 59 percent; 6–60 to 69 percent; 7–70 to 79 percent; 8–80 to 89 percent; 9–90 percent or more.

²Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. Data are also included in respective size classes shown.

Table 5. Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS industry or product class code	Industry or primary product class	All establishments	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)
			Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311811	Retail bakeries	7 121	43 657	569 005	26 881	34 265	299 269	1 228 915	717 619	1 947 986	75 864

Table 6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992

[Includes quantity and value of products of this industry produced by (1) establishments classified in this industry (primary) and (2) establishments classified in other industries (secondary). Transfers of products of this industry from one establishment of a company to another establishment of the same company (interplant transfers) are also included. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product code	Product	1997				1992			
		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments	
				Quantity	Value (\$1,000)			Quantity	Value (\$1,000)
311811	Retail bakery products	N	X	X	1 915 551	N	X	X	N
3118110	Retail bakery products	N	X	X	1 915 551	N	X	X	N
31181101	Retail bakery products	N	X	X	919 208	N	X	X	N
3118110111	Breads and rolls (excluding bagels)	673	X	X	289 592	N	X	X	N
3118110121	Bagels	51	X	X	18 684	N	X	X	N
3118110131	Cakes	648	X	X	231 846	N	X	X	N
3118110141	Cookies	244	X	X	113 252	N	X	X	N
3118110151	Doughnuts	163	X	X	51 726	N	X	X	N
3118110161	Pies	102	X	X	46 024	N	X	X	N
31181101V1	Other sweet goods (sweet rolls, coffeeecake, pastries, danishes, muffins, etc.)	434	X	X	168 084	N	X	X	N
3118110Y	Retail bakeries, nsk, total	N	X	X	996 343	N	X	X	N
3118110YWW	Retail bakeries, nsk, for nonadministrative-record establishments	N	X	X	563 183	N	X	X	N
3118110YWY	Retail bakeries, nsk, for administrative-record establishments	N	X	X	433 160	N	X	X	N

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.

@ Additional data are available for these codes at the aggregate U.S. level in the Current Industrial Report (CIR) series; see Appendix F for the CIR survey number and title.

\$ This product is primary to more than one industry; see Appendix F for a listing of the related product codes.

Note: For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: P 10 to 19 percent estimated; Q 20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by S.

Table 6b. Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992

[Not applicable for this report]

Table 7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1997 and 1992

[Not applicable for this report]

Appendix A.

Explanation of Terms

BEGINNING- AND END-OF-YEAR INVENTORIES

Respondents were asked to report their beginning-of-year and end-of-year inventories at cost or market. Effective with the 1982 Economic Census, this change to a uniform instruction for reporting inventories was introduced for all sector reports. Prior to 1982, respondents were permitted to value inventories using any generally accepted accounting method (FIFO, LIFO, market, to name a few). Beginning in 1982, LIFO users were asked to first report inventory values prior to the LIFO adjustment and then to report the LIFO reserve and the LIFO value after adjustment for the reserve.

Inventory Data by Stage of Fabrication

Total inventories and three detailed components (1) finished goods, (2) work-in-process, and (3) materials, supplies, fuels, etc., were collected.

When using inventory data by stage of fabrication for “all industries” and at the three-digit subsector level, it should be noted that an item treated as a finished product by an establishment in one industry may be reported as a raw material by an establishment in a different industry. For example, the finished-product inventories of a steel mill would be reported as raw materials by a stamping plant. Such differences are present in the inventory figures by stage of fabrication shown for all publication levels.

COST OF MATERIALS

This term refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed, whether purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

Included in this item are:

1. Cost of parts, components, containers, etc.—Includes all raw materials, semifinished goods, parts, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year.
2. Cost of products bought and sold in the same condition.

3. Cost of fuels consumed for heat and power—Includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed, whether purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.
4. Cost of purchased electricity—The cost of purchased electric energy represents the amount actually used during the year for heat and power. In addition, information was collected on the quantity of electric energy generated by the establishment and the quantity of electric energy sold or transferred to other plants of the same company.
5. Cost of contract work—This term applies to work done by others on materials furnished by the manufacturing establishment. The actual cost of the material is to be reported on the cost of materials, parts, and containers line of this item. The term “Contract Work” refers to the fee a company pays to another company to perform a service.

Specific Materials Consumed

In addition to the total cost of materials, which every establishment was required to report, information also was collected for most manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. The inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. If less than \$25,000 of a listed material was consumed by an establishment, the cost data could be reported in the “Cost of all other materials...,” Census material code 00970099. Also, the cost of materials for small establishments for which administrative records or short forms were used was imputed into the “Materials not specified by kind,” Census materials code 00971000.

Duplication in Cost of Materials and Value of Shipment

The aggregate of the cost of materials and value of shipments figures for industry groups and for all manufacturing industries includes large amounts of duplication since the products of some industries are used as materials by others. This duplication results, in part, from the addition of related industries representing successive

stages in the production of a finished manufactured product. Examples are the addition of flour mills to bakeries in the food group and the addition of pulp mills to paper mills in the paper and allied products group of industries. Estimates of the overall extent of this duplication indicate that the value of manufactured products exclusive of such duplication (the value of finished manufactures) tends to approximate two-thirds of the total value of products reported in the survey.

Duplication of products within individual industries is significant within a number of industry groups, e.g., machinery and transportation industries. These industries frequently include complete machinery and their parts. In this case, the parts made for original equipment are materials consumed for assembly plants in the same industry.

Even when no significant amount of duplication is involved, value of shipments figures are deficient as measures of the relative economic importance of individual manufacturing industries or geographic areas because of the wide variation in ratio of materials, labor, and other processing costs of value of shipments, both among industries and within the same industry.

Before 1962, cost of materials and value of shipments were not published for some industries which included considerable duplication. Since then, these data have been published for all industries at the U.S. level and beginning in 1964, for all geographic levels.

COST OF PURCHASED SERVICES

Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) establishments were requested to provide information on the cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and other structures, the repair of machinery, communication services, legal services, accounting and bookkeeping services, advertising, software and other data processing services, and refuse removal. Each of these items reflects the costs paid directly by the establishment and excludes salaries paid to employees of the establishment for these services.

Included in the cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and machinery are payments made for all maintenance and repair work on buildings and equipment. Payments made to other establishments of the same company and for repair and maintenance of any leased property also are included. Extensive repairs or reconstruction that was capitalized is considered capital expenditures and is, therefore, excluded from this item. Repair and maintenance costs provided by an owner as part of a rental contract or incurred directly by an establishment in using its own work force also are excluded.

Included in the cost of purchased advertising services are payments for printing, media coverage, and other advertising services and materials.

Included in the cost of purchased software and other data processing services are all purchases by the establishment from other companies. Excluded are services provided by other establishments of the same company (such as by a separate data processing unit).

Included in the cost of purchased refuse removal services are all costs of refuse removal services paid by the establishment, including costs for hazardous waste removal or treatment. Excluded are all costs included in rental payments or as capital expenditures.

Response Coverage Ratio

A response coverage ratio is a measure of the extent to which respondents report for an item. The estimate is made by calculating the ratio value of the weighted total employment data for all the ASM establishments that report the item to the weighted total employment data for all ASM establishments classified in an industry (reporters and non-reporters).

DEPRECIATION CHARGES FOR FIXED ASSETS

This item includes depreciation and amortization charged during the year against assets. Depreciation charged against fixed assets acquired since the beginning of the year and against assets sold or retired during the year are components of this category. Respondents were requested to make certain that they did not report accumulated depreciation.

EMPLOYEES

This item includes all full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments during any part of the pay period which included the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employees" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average for the payroll periods including the 12th of March, May, August, and November.

Production Workers

This item includes workers (up through the line-supervisor level) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, receiving, storing, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping (but not delivering), maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e.g., power plant), recordkeeping, and other services closely associated with these production operations at the establishment covered by the report. Employees above the working-supervisor level are excluded from this item.

All Other Employees

This item covers nonproduction employees of the manufacturing establishment including those engaged in factory supervision above the line-supervisor level. It

includes sales (including driver-salespersons), sales delivery (highway truck drivers and their helpers), advertising, credit, collection, installation and servicing of own products, clerical and routine office functions, executive, purchasing, financing, legal, personnel (including cafeteria, medical, etc.), professional, and technical employees. Also included are employees on the payroll of the manufacturing establishment engaged in the construction of major additions or alterations utilized as a separate work force.

FRINGE BENEFITS

Fringe benefits are divided into legally required expenditures and payments for voluntary programs. The legally required portion consists primarily of Federal old age and survivors' insurance, unemployment compensation, and workers' compensation. Payments for voluntary programs include all programs not specifically required by legislation whether they were employer initiated or the result of collective bargaining. They include the employer portion of such plans as insurance premiums, premiums for supplemental accident and sickness insurance, pension plans, supplemental unemployment compensation, welfare plans, stock purchase plans on which the employer payment is not subject to withholding tax, and deferred profit-sharing plans. They exclude such items as company-operated cafeterias, in-plant medical services, free parking lots, discounts on employee purchases, and uniforms and work clothing for employees.

GROSS BOOK VALUE OF DEPRECIABLE ASSETS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR (BOY) AND END OF YEAR (EOY)

Total value of depreciable assets is collected on all census forms. It shows the value of depreciable assets for the beginning of year and end of year. The data encompass all fixed depreciable assets on the books of establishments. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, machinery, and equipment (production, office, and transportation equipment) for which depreciation reserves are maintained. Excluded are nondepreciable capital assets including inventories and intangible assets, such as timber and mineral rights.

The definition of fixed depreciable assets is consistent with the definition of capital expenditures. For example, expenditures include actual capital outlays during the year rather than the final value of equipment put in place and buildings completed during the year. Accordingly, the value of assets at the end of the year includes the value of construction in progress.

In addition, respondents were requested to make certain that assets at the beginning of the year plus capital expenditures, less retirements, equaled assets at the end of the year.

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND COMPANIES

A separate report was required for each manufacturing establishment (plant) with one employee or more. An establishment is defined as a single physical location where manufacturing is performed. A company, on the other hand, is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

If the company operated at different physical locations, even if the individual locations were producing the same line of goods, a separate report was requested for each location. If the company operated in two or more distinct lines of manufacturing at the same location, a separate report was requested for each activity.

An establishment not in operation for any portion of the year was requested to return the report form with the proper notation in the "Operational Status" section of the form. In addition, the establishment was requested to report data on any employees, capital expenditures, inventories, or shipments from inventories during the year.

PAYROLL

This item includes the gross earnings of all employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments paid in the calendar year. Respondents were told they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax. It includes all forms of compensation, such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' social security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of corporations; it excludes payments to proprietors or partners of unincorporated concerns. Also excluded are payments to members of Armed Forces and pensioners carried on the active payrolls of manufacturing establishments.

The census definition of payrolls is identical to that recommended to all Federal statistical agencies by the Office of Management and Budget. It should be noted that this definition does not include employers' social security contributions or other nonpayroll labor costs, such as employees' pension plans, group insurance premiums, and workers' compensation.

The ASM provides estimates of employers' total supplemental labor costs (those required by Federal and state laws and those incurred voluntarily or as part of collective bargaining agreements).

PRODUCT CODES AND CLASSES OF PRODUCTS

NAICS United States industries are identified by a six-digit code, in contrast to the four-digit SIC code. The longer code accommodates the large number of sectors and allows more flexibility in designing subsectors. Each

product or service is assigned a ten-digit code. The product coding structure represents an extension by the Census Bureau of the six-digit industry classifications of the manufacturing and mining sectors. The classification system operates so that the industrial coverage is progressively narrower with the successive addition of digits. This is illustrated as follows:

NAICS level	NAICS code	Description
Industry	33461	Manufacturing and reproduction of magnetic and optical media
U.S. industry	334612	Reproduction of software
Product class	3346120	Prerecorded compact disc (except software), tape, and record reproducing
BLS link code	3346120X	
Product code	3346120XXX	

As in previous censuses, data were collected for most industries on the quantity and value of individual products shipped. In the 1997 census program, information was collected on the output of almost 10,000 individual product items.

In the new system, there are about 1,500 product classes (seven-digit codes), about 6,000 census products (ten-digit codes), and an additional 3,700 CIR products (ten-digit codes). The ten-digit products are considered the primary products of the industry with the same first six digits.

The list of products for which separate information was collected was prepared after consultation with industry and government representatives. Comparability with previous figures was given considerable weight in the selection of product categories so that comparable 1992 information is presented for most products.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if quantity was not significant or could not be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected.

Shipments include both commercial shipments and transfers of products to other plants of the same company. For industries in which a considerable portion of the total shipments is transferred to other plants of the same company, separate information on interplant transfers also was collected. Moreover, for products that are used to a large degree within the same establishment as materials or components in the fabrication of other products, total production and often consumption of the item within the plant (quantity produced and consumed) was collected. Typically, the information on production also was collected for products for which there are significant differences between total production and shipments in a given year because of wide fluctuations in finished goods inventories. Other measures of output of products with long production cycles were used as appropriate and feasible.

PRIMARY PRODUCT CLASS CODE

This file presents selected statistics for establishments according to their degree of specialization in products primary to their industry. This field contains either the six-digit North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) industry code corresponding to all establishments in the industry, or the seven-digit NAICS product class code for all establishments within the industry that are specialized in a particular product class. Product class specialization is determined by evaluating the ratio of the largest primary product class shipments to total product shipments (primary plus secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishment.

PRODUCTION-WORKER HOURS

This item covers hours worked or paid for at the plant, including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave.

QUANTITY OF ELECTRIC ENERGY CONSUMED FOR HEAT AND POWER

Data on the cost of purchased electric energy were collected on all census forms. However, data on the quantity of purchased electric energy were collected only on the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) form. In addition, information is collected on the quantity of electric energy generated by the establishment and the quantity of electric energy sold or transferred to other plants of the same company.

RENTAL PAYMENTS

Total rental payments are collected on all census forms. However, the breakdown between rental payments for buildings and other structures and rental payments for machinery and equipment is collected only on the ASM forms. This item includes rental payments for the use of all items for which depreciation reserves would be maintained if they were owned by the establishment, e.g., structures and buildings, and production, office, and transportation equipment. Excluded are royalties and other payments for the use of intangibles and depletable assets and land rents where separable.

When an establishment of a multiestablishment company was charged rent by another part of the same company for the use of assets owned by the company, it was instructed to exclude that cost from rental payments. However, the book value (original cost) of these company-owned assets was to be reported as assets of the establishment at the end of the year.

If there were assets at an establishment rented from another company and the rents were paid centrally by the head office of the establishment, the company was instructed to report these rental payments as if they were paid directly by the establishment.

RETIREMENTS OF DEPRECIABLE ASSETS

Included in this item is the gross value of assets sold, retired, scrapped, destroyed, etc., during the calendar year. When a complete operation or establishment changed ownership, the respondent was instructed to report the value of the assets sold at the original cost as recorded in the books of the seller. The respondent also was requested to report retirements of equipment or structures owned by a parent company that the establishment was using as if it were a tenant.

TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES (NEW AND USED)

For establishments in operation and any known plants under construction, manufacturers were asked to report their new and used expenditures for (1) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments and (2) machinery and equipment used for replacement and additions to plant capacity if they were of the type for which depreciation accounts were ordinarily maintained.

Totals for expenditures include the costs of assets leased from nonmanufacturing concerns through capital leases. New facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations are excluded. Also excluded are expenditures for land and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses.

For any equipment or structure transferred for the use of the reporting establishment by the parent company or one of its subsidiaries, the value at which it was transferred to the establishment was to be reported. If an establishment changed ownership during the year, the cost of the fixed assets (building and equipment) was to be reported.

VALUE ADDED

This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments (products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered). The result of this calculation is adjusted by the addition of value added by merchandising operations (i.e., the difference between the sales value and the cost of merchandise sold without further manufacture, processing, or assembly) plus the net change in finished goods and work-in-process between the beginning and end-of-year inventories.

For those industries where value of production is collected instead of value of shipments, value added is adjusted only for the change in work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of year. For those

industries where value of work done is collected, the value added does not include an adjustment for the change in finished goods or work-in-process inventories.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the figure for value of shipments that results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

VALUE OF SHIPMENTS

This item covers the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts, such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sales of products bought and sold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from material owned by it, whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value, including not only the direct cost of production but also a reasonable proportion of “all other costs” (including company overhead) and profit.

In addition to the value for NAICS defined products, aggregates of the following categories of miscellaneous receipts are reported as part of a total establishment’s value of product shipments:

1. Reported contract work—Receipts for work or services that a plant performed for others on their materials.
2. Value of resales—Sales of products brought and sold without further manufacture, processing, or assembly.
3. Other miscellaneous receipts—Such as repair work, installation, sales of scrap, etc.

Industry primary product value of shipments represents one of the three components of value of shipments. These components are:

1. Primary products value of shipments.
2. Secondary product value of shipments.
3. Total miscellaneous receipts.

Primary product shipments is used in the calculations of industry specialization ratio and industry coverage ratio. The term “Value of primary products shipments made in this industry” is used in this publication and refers to the same data.

Duplication in Cost of Materials and Value of Shipment

The aggregate of the cost of materials and value of shipments figures for industry groups and for all manufacturing industries includes large amounts of duplication since the products of some industries are used as materials by others. This duplication results, in part, from the addition of related industries representing successive stages in the production of a finished manufactured product. Examples are the addition of flour mills to bakeries in the food group and the addition of pulp mills to paper mills in the paper and allied products group of industries. Estimates of the overall extent of this duplication indicate that the value of manufactured products exclusive of such duplication (the value of finished manufactures) tends to approximate two-thirds of the total value of products reported in the annual survey.

Duplication of products within individual industries is significant within a number of industry groups, e.g., machinery and transportation industries. These industries frequently include complete machinery and their parts. In this case, the parts made for original equipment are materials consumed for assembly plants in the same industry.

Even when no significant amount of duplication is involved, value of shipments figures are deficient as measures of the relative economic importance of individual manufacturing industries or geographic areas because of the wide variation in ratio of materials, labor, and other processing costs of value of shipments, both among industries and within the same industry.

Before 1962, cost of materials and value of shipments were not published for some industries which included considerable duplication. Since then, these data have been published for all industries at the U.S. level and beginning in 1964, for all geographic levels.

Specialization and Coverage Ratios

These items are not collected on the report forms but are derived from the data shown in Table 3. An establishment is classified in a particular industry if its shipments of primary products of that industry exceed in value its shipments of the products of any other single industry.

An establishment's shipments include those products assigned to an industry (primary products), those considered primary to other industries (secondary products), and receipts for miscellaneous activities (merchandising, contract work, resales, etc.). Specialization and coverage ratios have been developed to measure the relationship of primary product shipments to the data on shipments for the industry shown in Tables 1a through 5 and data on product shipments shown in Tables 6a and 6b.

Specialization ratio represents the ratio of primary product shipments to total product shipments (primary and secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishments classified in the industry.

Coverage ratio represents the ratio of primary products shipped by the establishments classified in the industry to the total shipments of such products that are shipped by all manufacturing establishments wherever classified.

Appendix B.

NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions

311811 RETAIL BAKERIES

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in retailing bread and other bakery products not for immediate consumption made on the premises from flour, not from prepared dough.

The data published with NAICS code 311811 include the following SIC industry:

5461 Retail bakeries (pt)

Appendix C.

Coverage and Methodology

MAIL/NONMAIL UNIVERSE

The manufacturing universe includes about 400,000 establishments. This number includes those industries in the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) definition of manufacturing, but not those industries leaving the manufacturing sector in the classification change. The amounts of information requested from manufacturing establishments were dependent upon a number of factors. The more important considerations were the size of the company and whether it was included in the annual survey of manufactures (ASM). The methods of obtaining information for the various subsets of the universe to arrive at the aggregate figures shown in the publication are described below:

1. Small single-establishment companies not sent a report form.

Approximately 40 percent of the manufacturing establishments were small single-establishment companies that were excused from filing a census report. Selection of these establishments was based on two factors: annual payroll and our ability to assign the correct six-digit NAICS industry classification to the establishment. For each four-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) industry code, an annual payroll cutoff was determined. These cutoffs were derived so that the establishments with payroll less than the cutoff were expected to account for no more than 3 percent of the value of shipments for the industry. Generally, all single-establishment companies with less than 5 employees were excused, while all establishments with more than 20 employees were mailed forms. Establishments below the cutoff that could not be directly assigned a six-digit NAICS code were mailed a classification report which requested information for assigning NAICS industry codes. Establishments below the cutoff that could be directly assigned a six-digit NAICS code were excused from filing any report. For below cutoff establishments, information on the physical location, payroll, and receipts was obtained from the administrative records of other Federal agencies under special arrangements that safeguarded their confidentiality.

Estimates of data for these small establishments were developed using industry averages in conjunction with the administrative information. The value of shipments and cost of materials were not distributed among specific products and materials for these

establishments but were included in the product and material “not specified by kind” (nsc) categories.

The industry classification codes included in the administrative-record files were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. As a result, an indeterminate number of establishments were erroneously coded to a four-digit SIC industry and then erroneously re-coded to a six-digit NAICS industry. This was especially true whenever there was a relatively fine line of demarcation between industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity.

Sometimes the administrative-record cases had only two- or three-digit SIC group classification codes available in the files. For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, these establishments were sent a separate classification form, which requested information on the products and services of the establishment. This form was used to code many of these establishments to the appropriate six-digit NAICS level. Establishments that did not return the classification form were coded later to those six-digit NAICS industries identified as “All other” industries within the given subsector.

As a result of these situations, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified by industry. However, such possible misclassification has no significant effect on the statistics other than on the number of companies and establishments.

The total establishment count for individual industries should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the count of total number of establishments.

2. Establishments sent a report form.

The establishments covered in the mail canvass were divided into three groups:

- a. ASM sample establishments.

This group accounts for approximately 15 percent of all manufacturing establishments. The ASM panel covers all the units of large manufacturing establishments as well as a sample of the medium and smaller establishments. The probability of selection was proportionate to size. For more information, see the Description of the ASM Survey Sample.

In an economic census year, the ASM report form (MA-1000) replaces the first page of the regular census form for those establishments included in the ASM. In addition to information on employment, payroll, and other items normally requested on the regular census form, establishments in the ASM sample were requested to supply additional information on gross book value of assets and capital expenditures. ASM establishments were also requested to provide information on retirements, depreciation, rental payments, and supplemental labor costs. For establishments not included in the ASM, these additional items were estimated using relationships observed in the ASM establishment data. The census statistics for these variables are a sum of the ASM establishment data and the estimated data for non-ASM establishments. ASM establishments were also requested to provide information for selected purchased services. The census statistics for the purchased service items were derived solely from the ASM establishments. See Appendix A, Explanation of Terms for an explanation of these items. The census part of the report form is 1 of 220 versions containing product, material, and special inquiries. The diversity of manufacturing activities necessitated the use of this many forms to canvass the 480 manufacturing industries. Each form was developed for a group of related industries.

Appearing on each form was a list of products primary to the group of related industries as well as secondary products and miscellaneous services that establishments classified in these industries were likely to perform. Respondents were requested to identify the products, the value of each product, and, in many cases, the quantity of the product shipped during the survey year. Space also was provided for the respondent to describe products not specifically identified on the form.

The report form also contained a materials-consumed inquiry which varied from form to form depending on the industries being canvassed. The respondents were asked to review a list of materials generally used in their production processes. From this list, each establishment was requested to identify those materials consumed during the survey year, the cost of each, and, in certain cases, the quantity consumed. Once again, space was provided for the respondent to describe significant materials not identified on the form.

A wide variety of special inquiries was included to measure activities peculiar to a given industry, such as operations performed and equipment used.

b. Large and medium establishments (non-ASM).

Approximately 30 percent of all manufacturing establishments were included in this group. A variable cutoff, based on administrative-record payroll data and determined on an industry-by-industry basis, was used to select those establishments that were to receive 1 of the 220 economic census – manufacturing regular forms. The first page, requesting establishment data for items such as employment and payroll, was standard but did not contain the detailed statistics included on the ASM form. The product, material, and special inquiry sections supplied were based on the historical industry classification of the establishment.

c. Small single-establishment companies (non-ASM).

This group includes approximately 15 percent of all manufacturing establishments. For those industries where application of the variable cutoff for administrative-record cases resulted in a large number of small establishments being included in the mail canvass, an abbreviated or short form was used. These establishments received 1 of the 31 versions of the short form, which requested summary product and material data and totals but no details on employment, payroll, cost of materials, inventories, and capital expenditures.

Use of the short form has no adverse effect on published totals for the industry statistics because the same data were collected on the short form as on the long form. However, detailed information on products and materials consumed was not collected on the short form; thus, its use would increase the value of the nsk categories.

INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION OF ESTABLISHMENTS

Each of the establishments covered in the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing was classified in 1 of 480 industries (473 manufacturing industries and 7 former manufacturing industries) in accordance with the industry definitions in the 1997 NAICS Manual. This is the first edition of the NAICS Manual and it is a major change from the 1987 SIC Manual that was used previously. Appendix A of the 1997 NAICS Manual notes the comparability between the 1987 SIC and 1997 NAICS classification systems. When applicable, Appendix G of this report shows the product class and product comparability between the two systems for data in this report.

In the NAICS system, an industry is generally defined as a group of establishments that have similar production processes. To the extent practical, the system uses supply-based or production-oriented concepts in defining industries. The resulting group of establishments must be significant in terms of number, value added by manufacture, value of shipments, and number of employees.

The coding system works in such a way that the definitions progressively become narrower with successive additions of numerical digits. In the manufacturing sector for 1997, there are 21 subsectors (three-digit NAICS), 86 industry groups (four-digit NAICS), 184 NAICS industries (five-digit NAICS) that are comparable with Canadian and Mexican classification, and 473 U.S. industries (six-digit NAICS). This represents an expansion of the four-digit SIC-based U.S. industries from 459 in 1987. Product classes and products of the manufacturing industries have been assigned codes based on the industry from which they originate. In the new system, there are about 1,500 product classes (seven-digit codes), about 6,000 census products, and an additional 3,700 CIR products (ten-digit codes). The ten-digit products are considered the primary products of the industry with the same first six digits. These counts do not include the seven former manufacturing industries that are included in the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing.

For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, all establishments were classified in particular industries based on the products they produced. If an establishment made products of more than one industry, it was classified in the industry with the largest product value. For 1997, there were no “resistance rules” or “frozen industries.”

In ASM years, establishments included in the ASM sample with certainty weights are reclassified by industry only if the change in the primary activity from the prior year is significant or if the change has occurred for 2 successive years. This procedure prevents reclassification when there are minor shifts in product mix.

In ASM years, establishments included in the ASM sample with noncertainty weight are not shifted from one industry classification to another. They are retained in the industry where they were classified in the base census year. However, in the following census year, these ASM plants are allowed to shift from one industry to another.

The results of these rules covering the switching of plants from one industry classification to another are that some industries comprise different mixes of establishments in different survey years. Hence, comparisons between prior-year and current-year published totals, particularly at the six-digit NAICS level, should be viewed with caution. This is particularly true for the comparison between the data shown for a census year versus the data shown for the previous ASM year.

As previously noted, the small establishments that may have been misclassified by industry are usually administrative-record cases whose industry codes were assigned on the basis of incomplete descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. Such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than on the number of companies and establishments.

Establishments frequently make products classified both in their industry (primary products) and other industries (secondary products). Industry statistics (employment, payroll, value added by manufacture, value of shipments, etc.) reflect the activities of the establishments which may make both primary and secondary products. Product statistics, however, represent the output of all establishments without regard for the classification of the producing establishment. For this reason, when relating the industry statistics, especially the value of shipments, to the product statistics, the composition of the industry’s output should be considered.

The extent to which industry and product statistics may be matched with each other is measured by the primary product specialization ratio and the coverage ratio. The primary product specialization ratio is the proportion of industry shipments accounted for by the primary products of establishments classified in the industry. The coverage ratio is the proportion of product shipments accounted for by establishments classified in the industry.

ESTABLISHMENT BASIS OF REPORTING

The economic census – manufacturing is conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each location or establishment. The ASM also is conducted on an establishment basis, but separate reports are filed for just those establishments selected in the sample. Companies engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location are requested to submit separate reports if the plant records permit such a separation and if the activities are substantial in size.

In 1997, as in earlier years, a minimum size limit was set for inclusion of establishments in the census. All establishments employing one person or more at any time during the census year are included. The same size limitation has applied since 1947 in censuses and annual surveys of manufactures. In the 1939 and earlier censuses, establishments with less than \$5,000 value of products were excluded. The change in the minimum size limit in 1947 does not appreciably affect the historical comparability of the census figures except for data on number of establishments for a few industries.

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing excludes data for central administrative offices (CAOs). These would include separately operated administrative offices, warehouses, garages, and other auxiliary units that service manufacturing establishments of the same company. These data are published in a separate report series.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASM SURVEY SAMPLE

The annual survey of manufactures (ASM) sample is drawn for the second survey year after a census. The most recent sample was drawn for the 1994 survey year based on the 1992 Census of Manufactures. This sample will be in place through the 1998 ASM.

In 1992, there were approximately 370,000 individual manufacturing establishments. For sample efficiency and cost considerations, the 1992 manufacturing population was partitioned into two components for developing estimates within the ASM; a mail stratum and a nonmail stratum.

Mail stratum. The mail stratum of the survey is comprised of larger single-location manufacturing companies and all manufacturing establishments of multiunit companies (companies that operate at more than one physical location). Approximately 230,000 of the 370,000 establishments in the 1992 census were assigned to the mail stratum. On an annual basis, the mail stratum is supplemented with larger, newly active single-location companies identified from a list provided by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and new manufacturing locations of multiunit companies identified from the Census Bureau's Company Organization Survey (COS).

For the 1994 survey, a new sample of approximately 58,000 individual establishments was selected from the mail stratum assembled from the 1992 census. Supplemental samples representing both 1993 and 1994 births (newly active establishments that were not included in the 1992 census) were also selected. Establishments selected for the sample are mailed an ASM survey questionnaire for each year through 1998.

The 1994-98 ASM sample design is similar to the one used since 1984. Companies in the 1992 Census of Manufactures with manufacturing shipments of at least \$500 million were defined as company certainties. For these large companies, each manufacturing establishment is included in the mail sample. For the 1994-98 sample, there are approximately 650 certainty companies collectively accounting for over 18,000 establishments.

For the remaining portion of the mail component of the survey, the establishment was defined as the sample unit. All establishments with 250 employees or more were defined as employment certainties. In addition, all establishments producing products in SIC 3571 (Electronic Computers) were defined as certainties. Across these three arbitrary certainty classes, there were approximately 25,000 establishments included in the sample with certainty. Collectively, these certainty establishments accounted for approximately 80 percent of the total value of shipments in the 1992 Census of Manufactures.

Smaller establishments in the remaining portion of the mail stratum were sampled with probabilities ranging from .02 to 1.00. The initial probabilities of selection assigned to these establishments were proportionate to a measure-of-size determined for each establishment. The measure-of-size was a function of the establishment's 1992 industry classification, its 1992 product class data, and the historical variability of the year-to-year estimates of the product class estimates. For each product class (1,755) and four-digit industry (459), a desired reliability

constraint was specified. Using a technique developed by Dr. James R. Chromy of the Research Triangle Institute, the initial establishment probabilities were optimized such that the expected sample satisfied all industry and product class reliability constraints while the sample size was minimized. This technique reduces the likelihood of selecting nonrepresentative samples for individual product classes or industries.

This method of assigning probabilities based on product class shipments is motivated by our primary desire to produce reliable estimates of both product class and industry shipments. The high correlation between shipments and employment, value-added, and other general statistics assures that these variables will also be well represented by the sample. The actual sample selection procedure uses an independent chance of selection method (Poisson sampling) which permits us to prevent small establishments from being selected in consecutive samples without introducing a bias into the survey estimates.

Nonmail component. The initial nonmail component of the survey was comprised of approximately 140,000 small, single-establishment companies that were tabulated as administrative records in the 1992 Census of Manufactures. The nonmail stratum is also supplemented annually using the list of newly active single-location companies provided by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and payroll cutoffs. Companies with payroll below the payroll cutoff are added to the nonmail stratum. For this portion of the population, sampling is not used. The data for this group are estimated based on selected information obtained annually from the administrative records of the IRS and Social Security Administration (SSA). This administrative information, which includes payroll, total employment, industry classification, and physical location, is obtained under conditions which safeguard the confidentiality of both tax and census records.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASM ESTIMATING PROCEDURE

Most of the ASM estimates derived for the mail stratum are computed using a difference estimator. At the establishment level, there is a strong correlation between the current-year data values and the corresponding 1992 (base) data values. Therefore, within the mailed stratum, for each item at each level of aggregation, an estimate of the "difference" between the current year and the base year is computed from sample cases and added to the corresponding base-year values. For the 1993-1997 ASM estimates, the 1992 Census of Manufactures values serve as the base year. For the 1998 ASM, the base will be updated to be the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing.

Due to the positive year-to-year correlation, estimates derived using this methodology are generally more reliable than comparable estimates developed from the current sample data alone. Estimates for the capital expenditures variables are not generated using the difference

estimator because the year-to-year correlations are considerably weaker. The standard linear estimator is used for these variables.

For the nonmail stratum, estimates for payroll and employment are directly tabulated from the administrative-record data provided by IRS and SSA. Estimates of data other than payroll and employment are developed from industry averages. Although the nonmail stratum contains approximately 170,000 individual establishments in 1994, it accounts for less than 2 percent of the estimate for total value of shipments at the total manufacturing level.

Corresponding estimates for the mail and nonmail components are combined to produce the estimates included in this publication.

QUALIFICATIONS OF THE ASM DATA

The estimates developed from the sample are apt to differ somewhat from the results of a survey covering all companies in the sample lists but otherwise conducted under essentially the same conditions as the actual sample survey. The estimates of the magnitude of the sampling errors (the difference between the estimates obtained and the results theoretically obtained from a comparable, complete-coverage survey) are provided by the standard errors of estimates.

The particular sample selected for the ASM is one of many similar probability samples that, by chance, might have been selected under the same specifications. Each of the possible samples would yield somewhat different sets of results, and the standard errors are measures of the variation of all the possible sample estimates around the theoretically comparable, complete-coverage values.

Estimates of the standard errors have been computed from the sample data for selected ASM statistics in this report. They are represented in the form of relative standard errors (the standard errors divided by the estimated values to which they refer).

In conjunction with its associated estimate, the relative standard error may be used to define confidence intervals (ranges that would include the comparable, complete-coverage value for specified percentages of all the possible samples).

The complete-coverage value would be included in the range:

From one standard error below to one standard error above the derived estimate for about two-thirds of all possible samples.

From two standard errors below to two standard errors above the derived estimate for about 19 out of 20 of all possible samples.

From three standard errors below to three standard errors above the derived estimate for nearly all samples.

An inference that the comparable, complete-survey result would be within the indicated ranges would be correct in approximately the relative frequencies shown. Those proportions, therefore, may be interpreted as defining the confidence that the estimates from a particular sample would differ from complete-coverage results by as much as one, two, or three standard errors, respectively.

For example, suppose an estimated total is shown at 50,000 with an associated relative standard error of 2 percent, that is, a standard error of 1,000 (2 percent of 50,000). There is approximately 67 percent confidence that the interval 49,000 to 51,000 includes the complete-coverage total, about 95 percent confidence that the interval 48,000 to 52,000 includes the complete-coverage total, and almost certain confidence that the interval 47,000 to 53,000 includes the complete-coverage total.

In addition to the sample errors, the estimates are subject to various response and operational errors: errors of collection, reporting, coding, transcription, imputation for nonresponse, etc. These operational errors also would occur if a complete canvass were to be conducted under the same conditions as the survey. Explicit measures of their effects generally are not available. However, it is believed that most of the important operational errors were detected and corrected during the Census Bureau's review of the data for reasonableness and consistency. The small operational errors usually remain. To some extent, they are compensating in the aggregated totals shown. When important operational errors were detected too late to correct the estimates, the data were suppressed or were specifically qualified in the tables.

As derived, the estimated standard errors included part of the effect of the operational errors. The total errors, which depend upon the joint effect of the sampling and operational errors, are usually of the order of size indicated by the standard error, or moderately higher. However, for particular estimates, the total error may considerably exceed the standard errors shown. Any figures shown in the tables in this publication having an associated standard error exceeding 15 percent may be combined with higher level totals, creating a broader aggregate, which then may be of acceptable reliability.

DATA FROM THE CURRENT INDUSTRIAL REPORTS (CIR)

The CIR program provides product statistics for selected manufacturing industries at the U.S. level annually and, in some cases, monthly and/or quarterly. When detail product data are collected in the CIR, they are not also collected in the census. However, the annual CIR data are included in the census Product Summary report.

The CIR program uses a unified data collection, processing, and publication system. The Census Bureau updates the survey panels for most reports annually and reconciles the estimates to the results of the broader-based annual survey of manufactures and the economic

census – manufacturing. The economic census – manufacturing provides a complete list of all producers of the products covered by the CIR program and serves as the primary source for CIR sampling. Where a small number of producers exist, CIR surveys cover all known producers of a product. However, when the number of producers is large, cutoff and random sampling techniques are used. Surveys are continually reviewed and modified to provide the most up-to-date information on products produced. While the CIR program includes both mandatory and voluntary surveys, the annual data are mandatory.

DUPLICATION IN COST OF MATERIALS AND VALUE OF SHIPMENTS

Data for cost of materials and value of shipments include varying amounts of duplication, especially at higher levels of aggregation. This is because the products of one establishment may be the materials of another. The value added statistics avoid this duplication and are, for most purposes, the best measure for comparing the relative economic importance of industries and geographic areas.

VALUE OF INDUSTRY SHIPMENTS COMPARED WITH VALUE OF PRODUCT SHIPMENTS

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing shows value of shipments data for industries and products. In the industry statistics tables and files, these data represent the total value of shipments of all establishments classified in a particular industry. The data include the shipments of the products classified in the industry (primary to the industry), products classified in other industries (secondary to the industry), and miscellaneous receipts (repair work, sale of scrap, research and development, installation receipts, and resales). Value of product shipments shown in the products statistics tables and files represent the total value of all products shipped that are classified as primary to an industry regardless of the classification of the producing establishment.

Appendix D. Geographic Notes

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix E. Metropolitan Areas

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix F. Footnotes for Products Statistics and Materials Consumed by Kind

Not applicable for this report.

Commercial Bakeries

1997

Issued November 1999

EC97M-3118B

1997 Economic Census

Manufacturing

Industry Series



U S C E N S U S B U R E A U

Helping You Make Informed Decisions

U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The staff of the Manufacturing and Construction Division prepared this report. **Judy M. Dodds**, Assistant Chief for Census and Related Programs, was responsible for the overall planning, management, and coordination. **Kenneth Hansen**, Chief, Manufactured Durables Branch, assisted by **Mike Brown**, **Renee Coley**, **Raphael Corrado**, and **Milbren Thomas**, Section Chiefs, **Michael Zampogna**, Former Chief, Manufactured Nondurables Branch, assisted by **Allen Foreman**, **Robert Miller**, **Robert Reinard**, and **Nat Shelton**, Section Chiefs, and **Tom Lee**, **Robert Rosati**, and **Tom Flood**, Special Assistants, performed the planning and implementation. **Stephanie Angel**, **Brian Appert**, **Stanis Batton**, **Carol Beasley**, **Chris Blackburn**, **Larry Blumberg**, **Vera Harris-Bourne**, **Brenda Campbell**, **Suzanne Conard**, **Vance Davis**, **Mary Ellickson**, **Matt Gaines**, **Merry Glascoe**, **Kay Hanks**, **Karen Harshbarger**, **Nancy Higgins**, **James Hinckley**, **Walter Hunter**, **Jim Jamski**, **Evelyn Jordan**, **Robert Lee**, **John Linehan**, **Paul Marck**, **Keith McKenzie**, **Philippe Morris**, **Joanna Nguyen**, **Betty Pannell**, **Joyce Pomeroy**, **Venita Powell**, **Cynthia Ramsey**, **Chris Savage**, **Arona Stovall**, **Sue Sundermann**, **Thanos Theodoropoulos**, **Dora Thomas**, **Ann Truffa**, **Ronanne Vinson**, **Keeley Voor**, **Denneth Wallace**, **Tempie Whittington**, **Lissene Witt**, and **Mike Yamaner** provided primary staff assistance.

Brian Greenberg, Assistant Chief for Research and Methodology Programs, assisted by **Stacey Cole**, Chief, Manufacturing Programs Methodology Branch, and **Robert Struble**, Section Chief, provided the mathematical and statistical techniques as well as the coverage operations. **Jeffrey Dalzell** and **Cathy Ritenour** provided primary staff assistance.

Mendel D. Gayle, Chief, Forms, Publications, and Customer Services Branch, assisted by **Julius Smith Jr.** and **Baruti Taylor**, Section Chiefs, performed overall

coordination of the publication process. **Kim Credito**, **Patrick Duck**, **Chip Murph**, **Wanda Sledd**, and **Veronica White** provided primary staff assistance.

The Economic Planning and Coordination Division, **Lawrence A. Blum**, Assistant Chief for Collection Activities and **Shirin A. Ahmed**, Assistant Chief for Post-Collection Processing, assisted by **Dennis Shoemaker**, Chief, Post-Collection Census Processing Branch, **Brandy Yarbrough**, Section Chief, **Sheila Proudfoot**, **Richard Williamson**, **Andrew W. Hait**, and **Jennifer E. Lins**, was responsible for developing the systems and procedures for data collection, editing, review, correction and dissemination

The staff of the National Processing Center, **Judith N. Petty**, Chief, performed mailout preparation and receipt operations, clerical and analytical review activities, data keying, and geocoding review.

The Geography Division staff developed geographic coding procedures and associated computer programs.

The Economic Statistical Methods and Programming Division, **Charles P. Pautler Jr.**, Chief, developed and coordinated the computer processing systems. **Martin S. Harahush**, Assistant Chief for Quinquennial Programs, assisted by **Barbara Lambert** and **Christina Arledge** were responsible for design and implementation of the computer systems. **Gary T. Sheridan**, Chief, Manufacturing and Construction Branch, **Lori A. Guido** and **Roy A. Smith**, Section Chiefs, supervised the preparation of the computer programs.

Computer Services Division, **Debra Williams**, Chief, performed the computer processing.

The staff of the Administrative and Customer Services Division, **Walter C. Odom**, Chief, performed planning, design, composition, editorial review, and printing planning and procurement for publications, Internet products, and report forms. **Cynthia G. Brooks** provided publication coordination and editing.

Commercial Bakeries

1997

Issued November 1999

EC97M-3118B

1997 Economic Census

Manufacturing

Industry Series



U.S. Department of Commerce

William M. Daley,

Secretary

Robert L. Mallett,

Deputy Secretary

Economics

and Statistics

Administration

Robert J. Shapiro,

Under Secretary for

Economic Affairs

U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Kenneth Prewitt,

Director



**Economics
and Statistics
Administration**

Robert J. Shapiro,
Under Secretary
for Economic Affairs



U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Kenneth Prewitt,
Director

William G. Barron,
Deputy Director

Paula J. Schneider,
Principal Associate Director
for Programs

Frederick T. Knickerbocker,
Associate Director
for Economic Programs

Thomas L. Mesenbourg,
Assistant Director
for Economic Programs

William G. Bostic Jr.,
Chief, Manufacturing
and Construction Division

CONTENTS

Introduction to the Economic Census	1
Manufacturing	5

TABLES

1. Industry Statistics on NAICS Basis With Distribution Among 1987 SIC-Based Industries: 1997	7
2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1997	7
3. Detailed Statistics by Industry: 1997	8
4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size: 1997.....	9
5. Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1997	9
6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992.....	10
6b. Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992 .	11
7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1997 and 1992.....	13

APPENDIXES

A. Explanation of Terms	A-1
B. NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions	B-1
C. Coverage and Methodology.....	C-1
D. Geographic Notes	--
E. Metropolitan Areas	--
F. Footnotes for Products Statistics and Materials Consumed by Kind	--
G. Comparability of Product Classes and Product Codes: 1997 to 1992.....	G-1

-- Not applicable for this report.

Introduction to the Economic Census

PURPOSES AND USES OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUS

The economic census is the major source of facts about the structure and functioning of the Nation's economy. It provides essential information for government, business, industry, and the general public. Title 13 of the United States Code (Sections 131, 191, and 224) directs the Census Bureau to take the economic census every 5 years, covering years ending in 2 and 7.

The economic census furnishes an important part of the framework for such composite measures as the gross domestic product estimates, input/output measures, production and price indexes, and other statistical series that measure short-term changes in economic conditions. Specific uses of economic census data include the following:

- Policymaking agencies of the Federal Government use the data to monitor economic activity and assess the effectiveness of policies.
- State and local governments use the data to assess business activities and tax bases within their jurisdictions and to develop programs to attract business.
- Trade associations study trends in their own and competing industries, which allows them to keep their members informed of market changes.
- Individual businesses use the data to locate potential markets and to analyze their own production and sales performance relative to industry or area averages.

ALL-NEW INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATIONS

Data from the 1997 Economic Census are published primarily on the basis of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), unlike earlier censuses, which were published according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS is in the process of being adopted in the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Most economic census reports cover one of the following NAICS sectors:

21	Mining
22	Utilities
23	Construction
31-33	Manufacturing
42	Wholesale Trade
44-45	Retail Trade
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing
51	Information

52	Finance and Insurance
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises
56	Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services
61	Educational Services
62	Health Care and Social Assistance
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation
72	Accommodation and Foodservices
81	Other Services (except Public Administration)

(Not listed above are the Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting sector (NAICS 11), partially covered by the census of agriculture conducted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the Public Administration sector (NAICS 92), covered by the census of governments conducted by the Census Bureau.)

The 20 NAICS sectors are subdivided into 96 subsectors (three-digit codes), 313 industry groups (four-digit codes), and, as implemented in the United States, 1170 industries (five- and six-digit codes).

RELATIONSHIP TO SIC

While many of the individual NAICS industries correspond directly to industries as defined under the SIC system, most of the higher level groupings do not. Particular care should be taken in comparing data for retail trade, wholesale trade, and manufacturing, which are sector titles used in both NAICS and SIC, but cover somewhat different groups of industries. The industry definitions discuss the relationships between NAICS and SIC industries. Where changes are significant, it will not be possible to construct time series that include data for points both before and after 1997.

For 1997, data for auxiliary establishments (those functioning primarily to manage, service, or support the activities of their company's operating establishments, such as a central administrative office or warehouse) will not be included in the sector-specific reports. These data will be published separately.

GEOGRAPHIC AREA CODING

Accurate and complete information on the physical location of each establishment is required to tabulate the census data for the states, metropolitan areas (MAs), counties, parishes, and corporate municipalities including cities, towns, villages, and boroughs. Respondents were

required to report their physical location (street address, municipality, county, and state) if it differed from their mailing address. For establishments not surveyed by mail (and those single-establishment companies that did not provide acceptable information on physical location), location information from Internal Revenue Service tax forms is used as a basis for coding.

BASIS OF REPORTING

The economic census is conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each store, factory, shop, or other location. Each establishment is assigned a separate industry classification based on its primary activity and not that of its parent company.

DOLLAR VALUES

All dollar values presented are expressed in current dollars; i.e., 1997 data are expressed in 1997 dollars, and 1992 data, in 1992 dollars. Consequently, when making comparisons with prior years, users of the data should consider the changes in prices that have occurred.

All dollar values are shown in thousands of dollars.

AVAILABILITY OF ADDITIONAL DATA

Reports in Print and Electronic Media

All results of the 1997 Economic Census are available on the Census Bureau Internet site (www.census.gov) and on compact discs (CD-ROM) for sale by the Census Bureau. Unlike previous censuses, only selected highlights are published in printed reports. For more information, including a description of electronic and printed reports being issued, see the Internet site, or write to U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-8300, or call Customer Services at 301-457-4100.

Special Tabulations

Special tabulations of data collected in the 1997 Economic Census may be obtained, depending on availability of time and personnel, in electronic or tabular form. The data will be summaries subject to the same rules prohibiting disclosure of confidential information (including name, address, kind of business, or other data for individual business establishments or companies) that govern the regular publications.

Special tabulations are prepared on a cost basis. A request for a cost estimate, as well as exact specifications on the type and format of the data to be provided, should be directed to the Chief of the division named below, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-8300. To discuss a special tabulation before submitting specifications, call the appropriate division:

Manufacturing and Construction Division 301-457-4673
Service Sector Statistics Division 301-457-2668

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The economic census has been taken as an integrated program at 5-year intervals since 1967 and before that for 1954, 1958, and 1963. Prior to that time, individual components of the economic census were taken separately at varying intervals.

The economic census traces its beginnings to the 1810 Decennial Census, when questions on manufacturing were included with those for population. Coverage of economic activities was expanded for the 1840 Decennial Census and subsequent censuses to include mining and some commercial activities. The 1905 Manufactures Census was the first time a census was taken apart from the regular decennial population census. Censuses covering retail and wholesale trade and construction industries were added in 1930, as were some covering service trades in 1933. Censuses of construction, manufacturing, and the other business service censuses were suspended during World War II.

The 1954 Economic Census was the first census to be fully integrated: providing comparable census data across economic sectors, using consistent time periods, concepts, definitions, classifications, and reporting units. It was the first census to be taken by mail, using lists of firms provided by the administrative records of other Federal agencies. Since 1963, administrative records also have been used to provide basic statistics for very small firms, reducing or eliminating the need to send them census questionnaires.

The range of industries covered in the economic censuses expanded between 1967 and 1992. The census of construction industries began on a regular basis in 1967, and the scope of service industries, introduced in 1933, was broadened in 1967, 1977, and 1987. While a few transportation industries were covered as early as 1963, it was not until 1992 that the census broadened to include all of transportation, communications, and utilities. Also new for 1992 was coverage of financial, insurance, and real estate industries. With these additions, the economic census and the separate census of governments and census of agriculture collectively covered roughly 98 percent of all economic activity.

Printed statistical reports from the 1992 and earlier censuses provide historical figures for the study of long-term time series and are available in some large libraries. All of the census reports printed since 1967 are still available for sale on microfiche from the Census Bureau. CD-ROMs issued from the 1987 and 1992 Economic Censuses contain databases including nearly all data published in print, plus additional statistics, such as ZIP Code statistics, published only on CD-ROM.

SOURCES FOR MORE INFORMATION

More information about the scope, coverage, classification system, data items, and publications for each of the economic censuses and related surveys is published in the *Guide to the 1997 Economic Census and Related Statistics* at www.census.gov/econguide. More information on the methodology, procedures, and history of the censuses will be published in the *History of the 1997 Economic Census* at www.census.gov/econ/www/history.html.

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

The following abbreviations and symbols are used with the 1997 Economic Census data:

A	Standard error of 100 percent or more.
D	Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual companies; data are included in higher level totals.
F	Exceeds 100 percent because data include establishments with payroll exceeding revenue.
N	Not available or not comparable.
Q	Revenue not collected at this level of detail for multiestablishment firms.
S	Withheld because estimates did not meet publication standards.

V	Represents less than 50 vehicles or .05 percent.
X	Not applicable.
Y	Disclosure withheld because of insufficient coverage of merchandise lines.
Z	Less than half the unit shown.
a	0 to 19 employees.
b	20 to 99 employees.
c	100 to 249 employees.
e	250 to 499 employees.
f	500 to 999 employees.
g	1,000 to 2,499 employees.
h	2,500 to 4,999 employees.
i	5,000 to 9,999 employees.
j	10,000 to 24,999 employees.
k	25,000 to 49,999 employees.
l	50,000 to 99,999 employees.
m	100,000 employees or more.
p	10 to 19 percent estimated.
q	20 to 29 percent estimated.
r	Revised.
s	Sampling error exceeds 40 percent.
nec	Not elsewhere classified.
nsk	Not specified by kind.
–	Represents zero (page image/print only).
(CC)	Consolidated city.
(IC)	Independent city.

This page is intentionally blank.

Manufacturing

SCOPE

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing covers all manufacturing establishments with one or more paid employees. Manufacturing is defined as the mechanical, physical, or chemical transformation of materials or substances into new products. The assembly of components into new products is also considered manufacturing, except when it is appropriately classified as construction.

Establishments in the manufacturing sector are often described as plants, factories, or mills and typically use power-driven machines and materials-handling equipment. Also included in the manufacturing sector are some establishments that make products by hand, like custom tailors and the makers of custom draperies. While manufacturers typically do not sell to the public, some establishments like bakeries and candy stores that make products on the premises may be included.

While logging and publishing are no longer in the scope of manufacturing, data for these industries are included in the manufacturing industry reports, but are not included in the manufacturing state, summary, and other reports.

GENERAL

This report, from the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, is one of a series of 480 industry reports and 51 geographic area reports, each of which provides statistics for individual industries or states, respectively. Seven of the industry reports are for industries no longer in the manufacturing sector but are included with manufacturing for the 1997 census year. Also included for this sector are General, Product, and Materials Consumed Summary reports, a special report on Concentration Ratios in Manufacturing, and data files on Location of Manufacturing Plants.

Each industry report presents data for a six-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) industry. A description of the particular NAICS industry may be found in Appendix B. These reports include such statistics as number of establishments, employment, payroll, value added by manufacture, cost of materials consumed, value of shipments, capital expenditures, etc. Explanations of these and other terms may be found in Appendix A. The industry reports also include data for states with 100 employees or more in the industry.

State reports, which include the District of Columbia, present similar statistics at the “all manufacturing” level for each state and its metropolitan areas (MAs) with 250

employees or more, and for counties, consolidated cities, and places with 500 employees or more. The state reports also include six-digit NAICS level data for industries with 100 employees or more in the state.

The General Summary report contains industry and geographic area statistics summarized in one report. It includes higher levels of aggregation than the industry and state reports, as well as revisions to the data made after the release of the industry and state reports.

The Products and Materials Consumed reports summarize the products and materials data published in the industry reports. The Product Summary report also includes data from the Current Industrial Reports (CIR) and a special table with data for products that are primary to more than one industry, which are not in the industry reports.

The Concentration Ratios report publishes data on the percentage of value of shipments accounted for by the 4-, 8-, 20-, and 50-largest companies for each manufacturing industry. Also shown in this report are Hirschmann-Herfindahl Indexes for each industry.

The Location of Manufacturing data files contain statistics on the number of establishments for the three- and six-digit NAICS industry by state, county, place, and ZIP Code by employment-size of the establishment.

GEOGRAPHIC AREAS COVERED

Statistics at the six-digit NAICS industry level are shown for states and the District of Columbia in both the state and industry reports for cells with 100 employees or more.

The state reports also include data at the “all manufacturing” level for a variety of geographies that meet the employment criteria.

Data are available for the metropolitan areas (MAs) with 250 employees or more. The term MA is a general term used to encompass all of the specifically defined metropolitan areas. A consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) is made up of two or more contiguous primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSAs) with a combined population of at least 1 million. A PMSA is a subdivision of a CMSA that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links separate from the ties to other portions of the CMSA. A metropolitan statistical area (MSA) is an integrated economic and social unit with a population of at least 50,000. An MA is made up of one or more counties meeting standards of metropolitan character. In New England, cities and towns, rather than counties, are the

component geographic units. Determination of the MAs was made by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) as of June 30, 1997. The population estimates were from the 1990 Census of Population or a subsequent special census. When applicable, the make-up of an MA is included in Appendix E. Changes to geographical boundaries are noted in Appendix D.

The state reports include data for counties with 500 employees or more. These are the primary divisions of states, except in Louisiana where they are called parishes and in Alaska where they are called boroughs and census areas. Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia have one or more places that are independent of county organizations. These places are treated as counties and places. The counties and places are defined as of January 1, 1997.

The state reports include data for places with 500 employees or more. Places are typically cities, towns, and villages. They may be incorporated municipalities, semi-independent municipalities, special economic urban areas (SEUAs), or other place equivalents.

The state reports also include data for consolidated cities with 500 employees or more. Consolidated cities are made up of separately incorporated municipalities.

COMPARABILITY OF THE 1992 AND 1997 CENSUSES

The adoption of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) has had a major impact on the comparability of data between the 1992 and 1997 censuses. Approximately half of the industries in the manufacturing sector of NAICS do not have comparable industries in the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system that was used in the past. If industries are not comparable between the two censuses, historic data are not shown. When applicable, Appendix G shows the product class and product comparability between the two systems.

While most of the change affecting the manufacturing sector was change within the sector, some industries left manufacturing and others came into manufacturing. Prominent among those leaving manufacturing are logging and portions of publishing. Prominent among the industries coming into the manufacturing sector are bakeries, candy stores where candy is made on the premises, custom tailors, makers of custom draperies, and tire retreading. Data for the industries coming into manufacturing as well as those leaving manufacturing are included in the manufacturing industry report series for 1997. However, the state and summary reports only include data for industries in the NAICS definition of manufacturing.

Another change resulting from the conversion to NAICS is that data for central administrative offices (CAOs) associated with manufacturing are not included along side the manufacturing data. This change affects data in the state reports and the general summary.

DISCLOSURE

In accordance with Federal law governing census reports (Title 13 of the United States Code), no data are published that would disclose the operations of an individual establishment or company. However, the number of establishments classified in a specific industry or geography is not considered a disclosure, and may be released even when other information is withheld.

The disclosure analysis for the industry statistics files is based on the total value of shipments. When the total value of shipments cannot be shown without disclosing information for individual companies, the complete line is suppressed except for capital expenditures. However, the suppressed data are included in higher-level totals. A separate disclosure analysis is performed for capital expenditures that can be suppressed even though value of shipments data are published.

AVAILABILITY OF MORE FREQUENT ECONOMIC DATA

The Census Bureau conducts the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) in each of the 4 years between the economic censuses. The ASM is a probability-based sample of approximately 58,000 establishments and collects many of the same industry statistics (including employment, payroll, value of shipments, etc.) as the economic census. However, there are selected statistics not included in the ASM. Among these are the number of companies and establishments, detailed product and materials data, and substate geographic data.

In addition to the ASM, the Census Bureau conducts a Current Industrial Reports (CIR) program. The CIR publishes detailed product statistics for selected manufacturing industries at the U.S. level annually and, in some cases, monthly and/or quarterly. For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, the annual CIR data are included in the Product Summary report.

The Census Bureau also conducts the monthly Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories, and Orders (M3) program, which publishes detailed statistics for manufacturing industries at the U.S. level.

Table 1. Industry Statistics on NAICS Basis With Distribution Among 1987 SIC-Based Industries: 1997

[NAICS codes appear in bold type. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS or SIC code	Industry	Com-panies ¹	All estab-lish-ments ²	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufac-ture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of ship-ments (\$1,000)	Total capital ex-pen-di-tures (\$1,000)
				Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311812	Commercial bakeries	2 403	2 766	164 189	4 666 944	87 708	170 197	2 185 728	14 009 220	7 445 413	21 459 322	725 028
205100	Bread, cake, & related products	N	2 753	163 937	4 659 124	87 517	169 915	2 181 648	13 985 567	7 425 214	21 415 741	724 502
205210	Cookies & crackers (pt)	N	13	252	7 820	191	282	4 080	23 653	20 199	43 581	526

¹For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

²Includes establishments with payroll at any time during the year.

Table 2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1997

[States that are disclosures or with less than 100 employees are not shown. For explanation of terms, see appendixes. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Industry and geographic area	E ¹	All establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufac-ture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of ship-ments (\$1,000)	Total capital ex-pen-di-tures (\$1,000)
		Total	With 20 em-ploy-ees or more	Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311812, COMMERCIAL BAKERIES												
United States	1	2 766	1 073	164 189	4 666 944	87 708	170 197	2 185 728	14 009 220	7 445 413	21 459 322	725 028
Alabama	-	27	19	3 023	88 067	1 747	3 833	41 964	214 494	215 347	429 852	9 733
Arizona	1	39	19	1 966	50 578	1 226	2 301	26 730	159 001	74 333	233 323	5 256
Arkansas	-	14	7	1 203	28 683	739	1 522	15 977	75 526	50 612	126 272	5 308
California	2	385	169	20 375	613 745	11 277	21 609	282 631	1 644 642	823 275	2 467 079	83 066
Colorado	1	50	14	2 067	62 081	1 227	2 390	34 864	127 769	72 312	200 019	5 453
Connecticut	1	45	14	2 064	70 569	1 458	2 959	43 414	277 347	116 057	394 562	10 075
Florida	1	161	39	5 951	183 571	2 970	6 063	81 489	613 260	309 500	925 406	27 320
Georgia	-	48	24	4 486	124 437	1 944	3 900	50 145	393 811	223 144	616 835	27 546
Hawaii *	4	22	7	836	22 739	492	993	12 576	55 961	27 463	83 319	1 384
Illinois	2	117	51	11 187	327 098	6 201	11 458	169 905	1 116 196	537 751	1 656 664	40 090
Indiana	-	40	23	4 798	151 683	2 293	4 482	58 691	442 834	242 629	687 304	21 140
Iowa	-	19	11	2 057	52 036	935	1 811	24 141	131 493	92 481	224 014	7 242
Kansas	-	18	9	2 827	79 958	1 022	2 058	29 879	266 083	99 002	365 138	13 836
Kentucky	-	19	10	2 135	52 544	1 136	2 334	23 410	117 479	112 179	230 189	8 004
Louisiana	-	26	15	2 172	66 200	914	1 643	19 088	121 644	73 919	195 494	4 409
Maryland	3	54	23	2 914	72 776	1 955	4 475	46 671	322 769	141 508	464 748	8 671
Massachusetts	1	121	44	4 371	109 652	2 757	5 120	65 695	453 649	199 441	652 957	25 413
Michigan	2	81	32	3 995	113 244	2 214	4 271	55 361	383 210	151 786	534 840	13 501
Minnesota	1	42	18	2 586	57 798	1 243	2 390	29 787	163 644	106 627	270 199	8 913
Mississippi	-	8	4	770	18 902	435	865	9 951	39 211	24 892	65 165	1 247
Missouri	-	38	16	3 223	90 628	1 475	3 008	40 893	293 291	97 577	390 936	9 337
Nevada	5	14	6	389	9 871	254	438	4 883	23 223	12 013	35 233	2 656
New Hampshire	9	8	2	112	1 244	43	75	476	2 614	2 129	4 743	171
New Jersey	2	136	40	3 314	92 366	2 053	3 936	49 896	279 899	149 737	430 054	10 660
New Mexico	2	14	3	337	8 315	211	464	4 867	35 274	26 432	61 663	1 027
New York	2	374	89	11 148	347 128	6 581	13 057	161 704	968 934	477 470	1 447 753	51 754
North Carolina	1	45	23	4 493	119 088	2 194	5 100	46 981	381 100	190 979	571 807	35 270
Ohio	-	76	31	6 515	207 168	3 602	6 588	93 098	653 906	313 281	967 120	19 619
Oklahoma	-	9	6	1 318	40 024	504	822	13 761	96 426	46 899	142 882	5 273
Oregon	-	49	22	2 669	77 820	1 555	2 735	41 967	211 489	150 771	362 313	13 467
Pennsylvania	2	144	61	8 653	246 662	4 796	8 650	123 719	917 819	379 492	1 292 294	35 172
Rhode Island	2	25	11	737	17 514	465	901	9 843	48 584	31 089	79 816	1 427
South Carolina	-	15	9	2 023	54 668	1 176	2 160	29 309	175 495	112 815	288 555	5 334
Tennessee	-	39	26	10 052	280 217	5 410	10 341	122 726	725 082	591 368	1 316 582	73 409
Texas	-	119	47	9 172	257 590	4 302	8 632	102 080	714 434	474 496	1 189 058	37 020
Utah	-	33	12	1 583	38 590	853	1 595	18 821	126 858	42 837	169 788	4 278
Vermont	1	22	5	331	6 565	184	359	3 684	24 661	12 983	37 644	458
Virginia	-	50	21	2 602	63 812	1 260	2 390	25 921	168 270	96 022	264 031	25 776
Washington	2	79	31	4 518	131 855	2 081	4 409	61 288	275 659	202 116	477 359	15 136
West Virginia	2	16	6	1 147	42 528	545	1 088	14 247	108 868	65 177	174 056	2 203
Wisconsin	-	60	29	3 050	66 597	1 932	3 534	41 255	246 731	113 672	360 686	6 948

* Hawaii has no incorporated places in the sense of functioning governmental units; however, in agreement with Hawaiian law, the Bureau of the Census reports data for census designated places (CDPs) which have been designated as place equivalents. Those CDPs, only for the state of Hawaii, with 2,500 or more population are recognized.

¹Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of the figures shown: 1-10 to 19 percent; 2-20 to 29 percent; 3-30 to 39 percent; 4-40 to 49 percent; 5-50 to 59 percent; 6-60 to 69 percent; 7-70 to 79 percent; 8-80 to 89 percent; 9-90 percent or more.

Table 3. Detailed Statistics by Industry: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	Value	Item	Value
311812, COMMERCIAL BAKERIES		311812, COMMERCIAL BAKERIES—Con.	
Companies ¹	number.. 2 403	Value added	\$1,000.. 14 009 220
All establishments	number.. 2 766	Total inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 431 898
Establishments with 1 to 19 employees	number.. 1 693	Finished goods inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 102 055
Establishments with 20 to 99 employees	number.. 693	Work-in-process inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 7 076
Establishments with 100 employees or more	number.. 380	Materials and supplies inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 322 767
All employees	number.. 164 189	Total inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 430 071
Total compensation ²	\$1,000.. 5 948 550	Finished goods inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 95 834
Annual payroll	\$1,000.. 4 666 944	Work-in-process inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 8 588
Total fringe benefits	\$1,000.. 1 281 606	Materials and supplies inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 325 649
Production workers, average for year	number.. 87 708	Gross book value of total assets at beginning of year	\$1,000.. 6 500 667
Production workers on March 12	number.. 86 893	Total capital expenditures (new and used)	\$1,000.. 725 028
Production workers on May 12	number.. 87 116	Capital expenditures for buildings and other structures (new and used)	\$1,000.. 166 332
Production workers on August 12	number.. 88 389	Capital expenditures for machinery and equipment (new and used)	\$1,000.. 558 696
Production workers on November 12	number.. 88 434	Total retirements ²	\$1,000.. 197 345
Production-worker hours	1,000.. 170 197	Gross book value of total assets at end of year	\$1,000.. 7 028 350
Production-worker wages	\$1,000.. 2 185 728	Total depreciation during year ²	\$1,000.. 479 189
Total cost of materials	\$1,000.. 7 445 413	Total rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 224 669
Cost of materials, parts, containers, etc., consumed	\$1,000.. 5 538 458	Buildings and other structures rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 130 302
Cost of resales	\$1,000.. 1 567 760	Machinery and equipment rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 94 367
Cost of fuels	\$1,000.. 148 986	Cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and other structures ³	\$1,000.. 49 168
Cost of purchased electricity	\$1,000.. 167 576	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 77
Cost of contract work	\$1,000.. 22 633	Cost of purchased services for the repair of machinery and equipment ³	\$1,000.. 132 897
Quantity of electricity purchased for heat and power	1,000 kWh.. 2 736 948	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 77
Quantity of electricity generated less sold for heat and power	1,000 kWh.. 16 975	Cost of purchased communications services ³	\$1,000.. 29 715
Total value of shipments	\$1,000.. 21 459 322	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 77
Primary products value of shipments	\$1,000.. 17 983 792	Cost of purchased legal services ³	\$1,000.. 13 204
Secondary products value of shipments	\$1,000.. 800 274	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 77
Total miscellaneous receipts	\$1,000.. 2 675 256	Cost of purchased accounting and bookkeeping services ³	\$1,000.. 7 052
Value of resales	\$1,000.. 2 362 159	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 77
Contract receipts	\$1,000.. D	Cost of purchased advertising services ³	\$1,000.. 123 912
Other miscellaneous receipts	\$1,000.. D	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 77
Primary products specialization ratio	percent.. 95	Cost of purchased software and other data processing services ³	\$1,000.. 10 960
Value of primary products shipments made in all industries	\$1,000.. 18 464 864	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 77
Value of primary products shipments made in this industry	\$1,000.. 17 983 792	Cost of purchased refuse removal (including hazardous waste) services ³	\$1,000.. 10 876
Value of primary products shipments made in other industries	\$1,000.. 481 072	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 77
Coverage ratio	percent.. 97		

¹For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

²These items are collected in the ASM and estimated for the remaining establishments; therefore, the levels of estimation are higher than for other items in the table.

³Based on ASM sample data.

⁴A response coverage ratio is derived for this item by calculating the ratio of the weighted employment (establishment data multiplied by sample weight) for those ASM establishments that reported to the weighted total employment for all ASM establishments classified in this industry.

Note: The amounts shown for purchased services reflect only those services that establishments purchase from other companies.

Table 4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Employment size class	E ¹	All establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)
		Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311812, COMMERCIAL BAKERIES												
All establishments	1	2 766	1 073	164 189	4 666 944	87 708	170 197	2 185 728	14 009 220	7 445 413	21 459 322	725 028
Establishments with 1 to 4 employees	9	854	—	1 752	28 488	1 168	1 739	14 714	76 899	48 458	125 374	3 983
Establishments with 5 to 9 employees	9	419	—	2 856	42 631	1 625	2 606	21 844	112 371	72 287	184 582	5 908
Establishments with 10 to 19 employees	7	420	—	5 814	90 948	3 321	5 208	47 359	238 478	151 706	390 084	11 590
Establishments with 20 to 49 employees	3	468	468	14 434	279 523	9 061	16 339	158 274	703 441	450 452	1 155 148	37 781
Establishments with 50 to 99 employees	2	225	225	15 784	375 411	10 620	20 347	223 172	1 172 301	671 510	1 843 863	81 101
Establishments with 100 to 249 employees	1	206	206	33 041	970 056	21 198	42 328	529 333	3 095 027	1 900 597	4 998 353	155 890
Establishments with 250 to 499 employees	—	116	116	41 712	1 286 753	20 155	41 771	579 537	3 892 471	1 963 428	5 860 043	206 767
Establishments with 500 to 999 employees	1	50	50	34 043	1 115 973	14 218	28 259	437 587	3 343 595	1 454 494	4 797 288	115 182
Establishments with 1,000 to 2,499 employees	—	7	7	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Establishments with 2,500 employees or more	—	1	1	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Administrative records ²	9	1 448	—	10 457	143 865	5 945	9 197	71 360	393 369	246 870	640 279	19 930

¹Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of the figures shown: 1–10 to 19 percent; 2–20 to 29 percent; 3–30 to 39 percent; 4–40 to 49 percent; 5–50 to 59 percent; 6–60 to 69 percent; 7–70 to 79 percent; 8–80 to 89 percent; 9–90 percent or more.

²Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. Data are also included in respective size classes shown.

Table 5. Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS industry or product class code	Industry or primary product class	All establishments	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)
			Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311812	Commercial bakeries	2 766	164 189	4 666 944	87 708	170 197	2 185 728	14 009 220	7 445 413	21 459 322	725 028
3118121	Bread (white, wheat, and rye, etc.), including frozen	436	82 020	2 526 900	38 577	77 162	1 056 146	7 501 378	3 560 878	11 065 774	358 675
3118124	Rolls (bread-type), muffins, bagels, and croissants	270	28 943	836 787	18 156	36 532	460 016	2 755 564	1 547 056	4 304 035	159 171
3118127	Soft cakes, except frozen	65	16 607	501 547	9 635	18 691	249 120	1 569 677	942 199	2 509 959	106 725
311812A	Pies (fruit, cream, and custard), except frozen	23	1 083	25 137	846	1 390	15 420	71 964	67 781	139 609	3 763
311812D	Other sweet goods, except frozen, nec	156	18 482	496 043	10 699	20 683	262 413	1 408 856	893 030	2 303 641	58 084

Table 6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992

[Includes quantity and value of products of this industry produced by (1) establishments classified in this industry (primary) and (2) establishments classified in other industries (secondary). Transfers of products of this industry from one establishment of a company to another establishment of the same company (interplant transfers) are also included. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product code	Product	1997				1992			
		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments	
				Quantity	Value (\$1,000)			Quantity	Value (\$1,000)
311812	Commercial bakery products	N	X	X	18 464 864	N	X	X	N
3118121	Bread (white, wheat, and rye, etc.), including frozen	N	X	X	7 190 313	N	X	X	N
31181211	White pan bread	N	X	X	3 586 903	N	X	X	N
3118121111	White pan bread, except frozen	151	X	X	5 609.4	129	X	95 790.7	2 886 581
3118121121	Frozen white pan bread	17	X	X	273.4	7	X	21.1	6 472
31181212	White hearth bread (including french, italian, etc.)	N	X	X	1 275 686	N	X	X	N
3118121231	White hearth bread, except frozen (including french, italian, etc.)	201	X	X	184.4	165	X	421.3	801 675
3118121241	Frozen white hearth bread (including french, italian, etc.)	50	X	X	403.1	40	X	348.2	171 289
31181213	Whole wheat, cracked wheat, multigrain, and other dark wheat breads	N	X	X	1 312 829	N	X	X	N
3118121351	Whole wheat, cracked wheat, multigrain, and other dark wheat breads, except frozen	141	X	X	581.7	126	X	2 207.6	1 264 096
3118121361	Frozen whole wheat, cracked wheat, multigrain, and other dark wheat breads	19	X	X	63.9	14	X	82.9	48 069
31181214	Other variety breads (rye, unleavened, raisin, potato, self-rising, salt-free, canned, etc.)	N	X	X	880 586	N	X	X	N
3118121471	Rye bread (including pumpernickel), except frozen	99	X	X	385.1	88	X	361.4	264 114
3118121481	Frozen rye bread (including pumpernickel)	15	X	D	D	8	X	13.6	6 770
3118121491	Unleavened bread, except frozen	1	X	D	D	N	X	N	N
31181214A1	Frozen unleavened bread	-	X	-	-	N	X	N	N
31181214G1	Other variety breads (raisin, potato, self-rising, salt-free, canned, etc.), except frozen	136	X	X	497.9	103	X	609.4	419 828
31181214J1	Other frozen variety breads (raisin, potato, self-rising, salt-free, canned, etc.)	38	X	X	124.0	17	X	42.5	27 185
3118121Y	Bread: white, wheat, rye, etc. (including frozen), nsk, total	N	X	X	134 309	N	X	X	N
3118121YWV	Bread: white, wheat, rye, etc. (including frozen), nsk	N	X	X	134 309	N	X	X	N
3118124	Rolls (bread-type), muffins, bagels, and croissants	N	X	X	5 276 466	N	X	X	4 036 971
31181241	Hamburger and wiener rolls	N	X	X	2 406 048	N	X	X	N
3118124111	Hamburger and wiener rolls, except frozen	142	X	X	441.6	120	X	147.6	1 910 905
3118124121	Frozen hamburger and wiener rolls	24	X	X	195.7	14	X	202.7	79 229
31181242	All other rolls (bread-type), including muffins, bagels, and croissants	N	X	X	2 816 684	N	X	X	N
3118124231	Brown-and-serve rolls, except frozen	75	X	X	319.9	49	X	317.8	205 978
3118124241	Frozen brown-and-serve rolls	14	X	X	15.8	4	X	7.1	4 799
3118124251	English muffins, except frozen	37	X	X	378.8	31	X	365.9	360 486
3118124261	Frozen english muffins	5	X	X	31.9	5	X	15.6	9 700
3118124271	Hearth rolls, except frozen	104	X	X	280.8	83	X	257.3	195 818
3118124281	Frozen hearth rolls	23	X	X	62.0	12	X	S	20 523
3118124291	Bagels, except frozen	97	X	X	290.6	47	X	109.2	87 790
31181242A1	Frozen bagels	38	X	X	818.0	22	X	347.4	267 039
31181242B1	Croissants, except frozen	40	X	X	20.8	28	X	9.2	17 406
31181242C1	Frozen croissants	29	X	X	86.1	25	X	121.4	141 958
31181242D1	Other bread-type rolls (kaiser except hearth-type, parkerhouse, etc.), except frozen	110	X	X	388.8	98	X	467.3	326 032
31181242E1	Other frozen bread-type rolls (kaiser except hearth-type, parkerhouse, etc.)	23	X	X	191.6	13	X	103.5	55 782
31181242F1	Bread stuffing, croutons, and bread crumbs (plain and seasoned)	36	X	X	589.5	29	X	565.2	326 771
3118124Y	Rolls (bread-type), muffins, bagels, and croissants, nsk, total	N	X	X	53 734	N	X	X	N
3118124YWV	Rolls (bread-type), muffins, bagels, and croissants, nsk	N	X	X	53 734	N	X	X	26 103
3118127	Soft cakes, except frozen	N	X	X	2 272 565	N	X	X	1 888 228
31181271	Soft cakes, except frozen	N	X	X	2 262 693	N	X	X	N
3118127111	Snack cakes, except frozen	52	X	X	522.2	52	X	267.8	1 436 949
3118127121	Fruit cakes, holiday-type, except frozen	26	X	X	60.0	24	X	S	70 143
3118127131	All other soft cakes, except frozen (including pound, layer, sheet, cheese, etc.)	131	X	X	223.9	103	X	221.2	367 302
3118127Y	Soft cakes, except frozen, nsk, total	N	X	X	9 872	N	X	X	N
3118127YWV	Soft cakes, except frozen, nsk	N	X	X	9 872	N	X	X	13 834

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992—Con.

[Includes quantity and value of products of this industry produced by (1) establishments classified in this industry (primary) and (2) establishments classified in other industries (secondary). Transfers of products of this industry from one establishment of a company to another establishment of the same company (interplant transfers) are also included. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product code	Product	1997				1992			
		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments	
				Quantity	Value (\$1,000)			Quantity	Value (\$1,000)
311812	Commercial bakery products— Con.								
311812A	Pies (fruit, cream, and custard), except frozen	N	X	X	544 407	N	X	X	415 243
311812A1	Pies (fruit, cream, and custard), except frozen	N	X	X	531 971	N	X	X	N
311812A111	Snack pies (fruit, cream, and custard), except frozen	24	X	¶232.1	313 234	27	X	¶178.2	248 259
311812A121	All other pies (fruit, cream, and custard types, etc.), except frozen	67	X	¶116.4	218 737	57	X	¶94.5	165 056
311812AY	Pies (fruit, cream, and custard), except frozen, nsk, total	N	X	X	12 436	N	X	X	N
311812AYWV	Pies (fruit, cream, and custard), except frozen, nsk	N	X	X	12 436	N	X	X	1 928
311812D	Other sweet goods, except frozen, nec	N	X	X	2 046 923	N	X	X	N
311812D1	Other sweet goods, except frozen	N	X	X	2 020 919	N	X	X	N
311812D111	Yeast-raised doughnuts, except frozen	86	X	¶228.8	308 632	74	X	¶195.7	159 055
311812D131	Cake-type doughnuts, except frozen	85	X	¶415.5	578 508	81	X	¶363.5	498 359
311812D151	Pastries, except frozen (including cream puffs, eclairs, lady fingers, french pastry, puff pastry)	87	X	¶148.9	265 987	71	X	¶76.3	144 891
311812D181	All other sweet goods containing yeast, except frozen (including sweet rolls and coffee cake)	81	X	¶454.5	563 879	N	X	N	N
311812D191	All other sweet goods not containing yeast, except frozen (including danishes and muffins)	84	X	¶226.1	303 913	N	X	N	N
311812DY	Other sweet goods, except frozen, nsk, total	N	X	X	26 004	N	X	X	N
311812DYWV	Other sweet goods, except frozen, nsk	N	X	X	26 004	N	X	X	12 527
311812W	Commercial bakeries, nsk, total	N	X	X	1 134 190	N	X	X	N
311812WY	Commercial bakeries, nsk, total	N	X	X	1 134 190	N	X	X	N
311812WYWV	Commercial bakeries, nsk, for nonadministrative-record establishments	N	X	X	486 155	N	X	X	N
311812WYWY	Commercial bakeries, nsk, for administrative-record establishments	N	X	X	648 035	N	X	X	N

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.

@ Additional data are available for these codes at the aggregate U.S. level in the Current Industrial Report (CIR) series; see Appendix F for the CIR survey number and title.

\$ This product is primary to more than one industry; see Appendix F for a listing of the related product codes.

Note: For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: ¶ 10 to 19 percent estimated; ¶ 20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by S.

Table 6b. Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992

[Product classes covered are those that are economically significant and whose production is geographically dispersed, provided dispersion is not approximated by data in Table 2. Also, product classes are not shown if they are miscellaneous or "not specified by kind" classes. Statistics for some states are withheld because they are either less than \$2 million in product class shipments or they disclose data for individual companies in 1997. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanations of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product class code	Product class and geographic area	Value of product shipments (\$1,000)	
		1997	1992
3118121	BREAD (WHITE, WHEAT, AND RYE, ETC.), INCLUDING FROZEN		
	United States	7 190 313	N
	Alabama	159 341	N
	Arizona	114 410	N
	Arkansas	30 803	N
	California	1 005 785	N
	Colorado	81 437	N
	Connecticut	213 107	N
	Florida	326 560	N
	Georgia	123 832	N
	Hawaii	36 833	N
	Illinois	443 600	N
	Indiana	176 093	N
	Iowa	114 862	N
	Kansas	23 219	N
	Kentucky	72 731	N
	Louisiana	92 200	N
	Maryland	170 161	N
	Massachusetts	221 709	N
	Michigan	201 377	N
	Minnesota	121 822	N
	Missouri	192 458	N

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6b. Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992—Con.

[Product classes covered are those that are economically significant and whose production is geographically dispersed, provided dispersion is not approximated by data in Table 2. Also, product classes are not shown if they are miscellaneous or "not specified by kind" classes. Statistics for some states are withheld because they are either less than \$2 million in product class shipments or they disclose data for individual companies in 1997. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanations of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product class code	Product class and geographic area	Value of product shipments (\$1,000)	
		1997	1992
3118121	BREAD (WHITE, WHEAT, AND RYE, ETC.), INCLUDING FROZEN—Con.		
	Nevada	11 061	N
	New Jersey.....	68 957	N
	New York	361 476	N
	North Carolina	243 395	N
	Ohio.....	361 366	N
	Oklahoma	73 778	N
	Oregon	113 503	N
	Pennsylvania	471 308	N
	Rhode Island	17 539	N
	South Carolina	90 439	N
	Tennessee	164 756	N
	Texas.....	427 202	N
	Utah.....	100 523	N
	Vermont	19 823	N
	Virginia	102 750	N
	Washington	124 595	N
	West Virginia	95 459	N
	Wisconsin	141 156	N
3118124	ROLLS (BREAD-TYPE), MUFFINS, BAGELS, AND CROISSANTS		
	United States	5 276 466	4 036 971
	Alabama	133 726	118 210
	Arizona	70 047	54 398
	California.....	582 654	491 223
	Colorado	45 894	41 624
	Connecticut	139 328	105 326
	Florida	285 151	158 418
	Georgia	93 961	61 742
	Hawaii	22 289	16 557
	Illinois	472 431	377 199
	Indiana	177 540	88 790
	Iowa	86 705	61 087
	Kansas	32 451	32 745
	Kentucky	46 628	34 643
	Maryland	173 861	175 358
	Massachusetts.....	160 702	81 460
	Michigan	111 891	88 853
	Minnesota	58 969	79 445
	Mississippi	28 338	N
	Missouri	82 740	55 657
	New Jersey.....	139 957	199 959
	New York	400 800	238 446
	North Carolina	105 901	89 541
	North Dakota	12 496	N
	Ohio	286 390	204 536
	Oklahoma	36 127	29 566
	Oregon	82 163	77 939
	Pennsylvania	255 289	212 518
	Rhode Island	37 605	42 718
	South Carolina	68 274	51 743
	Tennessee	127 358	81 795
	Texas.....	257 332	177 459
	Utah.....	36 822	N
	Virginia	60 662	38 636
	Washington	86 615	62 528
	West Virginia	45 077	41 727
	Wisconsin	97 787	73 903
3118127	SOFT CAKES, EXCEPT FROZEN		
	United States	2 272 565	1 888 228
	Arizona	2 429	N
	California.....	162 243	160 447
	Colorado	11 139	N
	Georgia	144 387	117 216
	Hawaii	2 159	N
	Illinois	320 147	114 007
	Indiana	6 973	76 400
	Kentucky	27 917	N
	Maryland	11 994	N
	Minnesota	12 419	N
	New Jersey.....	81 237	124 332
	New York	122 839	155 910
	North Carolina	46 030	38 309
	Oregon	8 238	3 439
	Pennsylvania	198 963	N
	Texas.....	54 777	98 996
	Virginia	9 067	N
	Washington	51 486	N
	Wisconsin	13 402	7 395
311812A	PIES (FRUIT, CREAM, AND CUSTARD), EXCEPT FROZEN		
	United States	544 407	415 243
	California.....	61 427	32 837
	Illinois	39 693	29 490
	Minnesota	6 871	N
	New Jersey.....	12 989	17 324
	Pennsylvania	77 322	82 215

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6b. Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992—Con.

[Product classes covered are those that are economically significant and whose production is geographically dispersed, provided dispersion is not approximated by data in Table 2. Also, product classes are not shown if they are miscellaneous or "not specified by kind" classes. Statistics for some states are withheld because they are either less than \$2 million in product class shipments or they disclose data for individual companies in 1997. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanations of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product class code	Product class and geographic area	Value of product shipments (\$1,000)	
		1997	1992
311812A	PIES (FRUIT, CREAM, AND CUSTARD), EXCEPT FROZEN—Con.		
	Tennessee	4 826	3 980
	Washington	22 345	12 643
	Wisconsin	3 423	N
311812D	OTHER SWEET GOODS, EXCEPT FROZEN, NEC		
	United States	2 046 923	N
	Alabama	26 223	N
	California	202 320	N
	Florida	35 861	N
	Georgia	122 363	N
	Hawaii	5 327	N
	Illinois	110 552	N
	Iowa	5 826	N
	Kentucky	78 112	N
	Maryland	41 654	N
	Massachusetts	22 360	N
	Michigan	72 294	N
	Minnesota	14 572	N
	Missouri	9 896	N
	New Jersey	30 745	N
	North Carolina	58 549	N
	Ohio	38 287	N
	Oregon	10 528	N
	Pennsylvania	225 583	N
	Tennessee	54 303	N
	Texas	89 330	N
	Virginia	25 772	N
	Washington	61 246	N
	Wisconsin	49 606	N

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.

@ Additional data are available for these codes at the aggregate U.S. level in the Current Industrial Report (CIR) series; see Appendix F for the CIR survey number and title.

\$ This product is primary to more than one industry; see Appendix F for a listing of the related product codes.

Table 7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1997 and 1992

[Includes quantity and cost of materials consumed or put into production by establishments classified only in this industry. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS material code	Material consumed	1997		1992	
		Quantity	Delivered cost (\$1,000)	Quantity	Delivered cost (\$1,000)
311812	COMMERCIAL BAKERIES				
3112111	White bread-type wheat flour (except prepared mixes)	mil lb..	P9 704.1	1 278 036	N
3112109	Cake-type wheat flour (except prepared mixes)	mil lb..	548.1	77 386	N
3112103	Cookie and cracker-type wheat flour (except prepared mixes)	mil lb..	P182.2	26 232	N
3112212	Wheat gluten	mil lb..	334.6	103 204	N
3112105	Other wheat flour, including whole wheat, and clear flour (except prepared mixes)	mil lb..	P776.4	118 932	N
3110005	Prepared doughnut mixes, cake and yeast types	mil lb..	P235.7	81 866	N
3110007	Prepared bread mixes, including franchise mixes	mil lb..	P93.5	40 337	N
3110009	Prepared cake mixes	mil lb..	P65.3	24 615	N
3110011	Other prepared mixes, including sweetgoods	mil lb..	P92.9	37 444	N
3113100	Sugar, cane and beet (in terms of sugar solids)	1,000 s tons..	608.5	239 434	N
3112211	Glucose syrup (corn syrup), conventional or regular (in terms of solids)	mil lb..	318.7	49 634	N
3112210	High fructose corn syrup (HFCS)(in terms of solids)	mil lb..	767.4	106 576	N
3110003	Other natural sweeteners, including dextrose, honey, molasses, blends of corn sweeteners and sugar (in terms of solids)	mil lb..	250.8	70 636	N
3251005	Artificial sweeteners (in terms of solids)	mil lb..	P3.8	2 015	N
3112001	100 percent vegetable shortening	mil lb..	685.9	199 997	N
3110023	Animal and blends of animal and vegetable shortening	mil lb..	69.6	22 527	N
3116115	Lard	mil lb..	P6.8	2 567	N
3110025	Other fats and oils (cooking oils, butter, margarine, puff paste, etc.)	mil lb..	269.7	108 827	N
3119903	Compressed yeast	mil lb..	333.3	100 245	N
3119905	Active dry yeast	mil lb..	Q114.0	43 221	N
3114107	Frozen fruits	mil lb..	72.7	54 149	N
3114230	Dried fruits and nuts, including raisins	mil cwt..	0.5	104 406	N
3113400	Glace, candied and crystallized fruits, fruit peel, nuts, and other vegetable substances	mil lb..	11.8	10 191	N
3114210	Jams, jellies and preserves, including fruit butter and maraschino cherries	mil lb..	39.2	25 859	N
3119901	Liquid, dried, and frozen eggs (in terms of dry weight equivalent)	mil lb..	89.5	78 366	N
3115130	Cheese, process	mil lb..	34.6	26 152	N
3115140	Milk and milk replacers, including dry milk, dry whey, blends, soy whey, and others	mil lb..	83.9	53 078	N
3113200	Chocolate (compounds, cocoa, chocolate liquor, coatings, chocolate flavoring, etc.)	mil lb..	100.5	51 044	N
3329901	Aluminum foil packaging products, converted or rolls and sheets		X	27 715	X
001900A	Packaging paper and plastics film, coated and laminated		X	168 061	X

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1997 and 1992—Con.

[Includes quantity and cost of materials consumed or put into production by establishments classified only in this industry. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS material code	Material consumed	1997		1992	
		Quantity	Delivered cost (\$1,000)	Quantity	Delivered cost (\$1,000)
311812	COMMERCIAL BAKERIES—Con.				
001900A3	Bags; plastics, foil, and coated paper	X	275 263	X	N
32222401	Bags; uncoated paper and multiwall	X	32 343	X	N
32221001	Paperboard containers, boxes, and corrugated paperboard	X	259 718	X	N
00970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies	X	877 187	X	N
00971000	Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies, n.s.k.	X	761 195	X	N

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.

Note: For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: ^p 10 to 19 percent estimated; ^q 20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by S.

Appendix A.

Explanation of Terms

BEGINNING- AND END-OF-YEAR INVENTORIES

Respondents were asked to report their beginning-of-year and end-of-year inventories at cost or market. Effective with the 1982 Economic Census, this change to a uniform instruction for reporting inventories was introduced for all sector reports. Prior to 1982, respondents were permitted to value inventories using any generally accepted accounting method (FIFO, LIFO, market, to name a few). Beginning in 1982, LIFO users were asked to first report inventory values prior to the LIFO adjustment and then to report the LIFO reserve and the LIFO value after adjustment for the reserve.

Inventory Data by Stage of Fabrication

Total inventories and three detailed components (1) finished goods, (2) work-in-process, and (3) materials, supplies, fuels, etc., were collected.

When using inventory data by stage of fabrication for “all industries” and at the three-digit subsector level, it should be noted that an item treated as a finished product by an establishment in one industry may be reported as a raw material by an establishment in a different industry. For example, the finished-product inventories of a steel mill would be reported as raw materials by a stamping plant. Such differences are present in the inventory figures by stage of fabrication shown for all publication levels.

COST OF MATERIALS

This term refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed, whether purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

Included in this item are:

1. Cost of parts, components, containers, etc.—Includes all raw materials, semifinished goods, parts, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year.
2. Cost of products bought and sold in the same condition.

3. Cost of fuels consumed for heat and power—Includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed, whether purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.
4. Cost of purchased electricity—The cost of purchased electric energy represents the amount actually used during the year for heat and power. In addition, information was collected on the quantity of electric energy generated by the establishment and the quantity of electric energy sold or transferred to other plants of the same company.
5. Cost of contract work—This term applies to work done by others on materials furnished by the manufacturing establishment. The actual cost of the material is to be reported on the cost of materials, parts, and containers line of this item. The term “Contract Work” refers to the fee a company pays to another company to perform a service.

Specific Materials Consumed

In addition to the total cost of materials, which every establishment was required to report, information also was collected for most manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. The inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. If less than \$25,000 of a listed material was consumed by an establishment, the cost data could be reported in the “Cost of all other materials...,” Census material code 00970099. Also, the cost of materials for small establishments for which administrative records or short forms were used was imputed into the “Materials not specified by kind,” Census materials code 00971000.

Duplication in Cost of Materials and Value of Shipment

The aggregate of the cost of materials and value of shipments figures for industry groups and for all manufacturing industries includes large amounts of duplication since the products of some industries are used as materials by others. This duplication results, in part, from the addition of related industries representing successive

stages in the production of a finished manufactured product. Examples are the addition of flour mills to bakeries in the food group and the addition of pulp mills to paper mills in the paper and allied products group of industries. Estimates of the overall extent of this duplication indicate that the value of manufactured products exclusive of such duplication (the value of finished manufactures) tends to approximate two-thirds of the total value of products reported in the survey.

Duplication of products within individual industries is significant within a number of industry groups, e.g., machinery and transportation industries. These industries frequently include complete machinery and their parts. In this case, the parts made for original equipment are materials consumed for assembly plants in the same industry.

Even when no significant amount of duplication is involved, value of shipments figures are deficient as measures of the relative economic importance of individual manufacturing industries or geographic areas because of the wide variation in ratio of materials, labor, and other processing costs of value of shipments, both among industries and within the same industry.

Before 1962, cost of materials and value of shipments were not published for some industries which included considerable duplication. Since then, these data have been published for all industries at the U.S. level and beginning in 1964, for all geographic levels.

COST OF PURCHASED SERVICES

Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) establishments were requested to provide information on the cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and other structures, the repair of machinery, communication services, legal services, accounting and bookkeeping services, advertising, software and other data processing services, and refuse removal. Each of these items reflects the costs paid directly by the establishment and excludes salaries paid to employees of the establishment for these services.

Included in the cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and machinery are payments made for all maintenance and repair work on buildings and equipment. Payments made to other establishments of the same company and for repair and maintenance of any leased property also are included. Extensive repairs or reconstruction that was capitalized is considered capital expenditures and is, therefore, excluded from this item. Repair and maintenance costs provided by an owner as part of a rental contract or incurred directly by an establishment in using its own work force also are excluded.

Included in the cost of purchased advertising services are payments for printing, media coverage, and other advertising services and materials.

Included in the cost of purchased software and other data processing services are all purchases by the establishment from other companies. Excluded are services provided by other establishments of the same company (such as by a separate data processing unit).

Included in the cost of purchased refuse removal services are all costs of refuse removal services paid by the establishment, including costs for hazardous waste removal or treatment. Excluded are all costs included in rental payments or as capital expenditures.

Response Coverage Ratio

A response coverage ratio is a measure of the extent to which respondents report for an item. The estimate is made by calculating the ratio value of the weighted total employment data for all the ASM establishments that report the item to the weighted total employment data for all ASM establishments classified in an industry (reporters and non-reporters).

DEPRECIATION CHARGES FOR FIXED ASSETS

This item includes depreciation and amortization charged during the year against assets. Depreciation charged against fixed assets acquired since the beginning of the year and against assets sold or retired during the year are components of this category. Respondents were requested to make certain that they did not report accumulated depreciation.

EMPLOYEES

This item includes all full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments during any part of the pay period which included the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employees" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average for the payroll periods including the 12th of March, May, August, and November.

Production Workers

This item includes workers (up through the line-supervisor level) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, receiving, storing, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping (but not delivering), maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e.g., power plant), recordkeeping, and other services closely associated with these production operations at the establishment covered by the report. Employees above the working-supervisor level are excluded from this item.

All Other Employees

This item covers nonproduction employees of the manufacturing establishment including those engaged in factory supervision above the line-supervisor level. It

includes sales (including driver-salespersons), sales delivery (highway truck drivers and their helpers), advertising, credit, collection, installation and servicing of own products, clerical and routine office functions, executive, purchasing, financing, legal, personnel (including cafeteria, medical, etc.), professional, and technical employees. Also included are employees on the payroll of the manufacturing establishment engaged in the construction of major additions or alterations utilized as a separate work force.

FRINGE BENEFITS

Fringe benefits are divided into legally required expenditures and payments for voluntary programs. The legally required portion consists primarily of Federal old age and survivors' insurance, unemployment compensation, and workers' compensation. Payments for voluntary programs include all programs not specifically required by legislation whether they were employer initiated or the result of collective bargaining. They include the employer portion of such plans as insurance premiums, premiums for supplemental accident and sickness insurance, pension plans, supplemental unemployment compensation, welfare plans, stock purchase plans on which the employer payment is not subject to withholding tax, and deferred profit-sharing plans. They exclude such items as company-operated cafeterias, in-plant medical services, free parking lots, discounts on employee purchases, and uniforms and work clothing for employees.

GROSS BOOK VALUE OF DEPRECIABLE ASSETS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR (BOY) AND END OF YEAR (EOY)

Total value of depreciable assets is collected on all census forms. It shows the value of depreciable assets for the beginning of year and end of year. The data encompass all fixed depreciable assets on the books of establishments. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, machinery, and equipment (production, office, and transportation equipment) for which depreciation reserves are maintained. Excluded are nondepreciable capital assets including inventories and intangible assets, such as timber and mineral rights.

The definition of fixed depreciable assets is consistent with the definition of capital expenditures. For example, expenditures include actual capital outlays during the year rather than the final value of equipment put in place and buildings completed during the year. Accordingly, the value of assets at the end of the year includes the value of construction in progress.

In addition, respondents were requested to make certain that assets at the beginning of the year plus capital expenditures, less retirements, equaled assets at the end of the year.

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND COMPANIES

A separate report was required for each manufacturing establishment (plant) with one employee or more. An establishment is defined as a single physical location where manufacturing is performed. A company, on the other hand, is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

If the company operated at different physical locations, even if the individual locations were producing the same line of goods, a separate report was requested for each location. If the company operated in two or more distinct lines of manufacturing at the same location, a separate report was requested for each activity.

An establishment not in operation for any portion of the year was requested to return the report form with the proper notation in the "Operational Status" section of the form. In addition, the establishment was requested to report data on any employees, capital expenditures, inventories, or shipments from inventories during the year.

PAYROLL

This item includes the gross earnings of all employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments paid in the calendar year. Respondents were told they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax. It includes all forms of compensation, such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' social security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of corporations; it excludes payments to proprietors or partners of unincorporated concerns. Also excluded are payments to members of Armed Forces and pensioners carried on the active payrolls of manufacturing establishments.

The census definition of payrolls is identical to that recommended to all Federal statistical agencies by the Office of Management and Budget. It should be noted that this definition does not include employers' social security contributions or other nonpayroll labor costs, such as employees' pension plans, group insurance premiums, and workers' compensation.

The ASM provides estimates of employers' total supplemental labor costs (those required by Federal and state laws and those incurred voluntarily or as part of collective bargaining agreements).

PRODUCT CODES AND CLASSES OF PRODUCTS

NAICS United States industries are identified by a six-digit code, in contrast to the four-digit SIC code. The longer code accommodates the large number of sectors and allows more flexibility in designing subsectors. Each

product or service is assigned a ten-digit code. The product coding structure represents an extension by the Census Bureau of the six-digit industry classifications of the manufacturing and mining sectors. The classification system operates so that the industrial coverage is progressively narrower with the successive addition of digits. This is illustrated as follows:

NAICS level	NAICS code	Description
Industry	33461	Manufacturing and reproduction of magnetic and optical media
U.S. industry	334612	Reproduction of software
Product class	3346120	Prerecorded compact disc (except software), tape, and record reproducing
BLS link code	3346120X	
Product code	3346120XXX	

As in previous censuses, data were collected for most industries on the quantity and value of individual products shipped. In the 1997 census program, information was collected on the output of almost 10,000 individual product items.

In the new system, there are about 1,500 product classes (seven-digit codes), about 6,000 census products (ten-digit codes), and an additional 3,700 CIR products (ten-digit codes). The ten-digit products are considered the primary products of the industry with the same first six digits.

The list of products for which separate information was collected was prepared after consultation with industry and government representatives. Comparability with previous figures was given considerable weight in the selection of product categories so that comparable 1992 information is presented for most products.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if quantity was not significant or could not be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected.

Shipments include both commercial shipments and transfers of products to other plants of the same company. For industries in which a considerable portion of the total shipments is transferred to other plants of the same company, separate information on interplant transfers also was collected. Moreover, for products that are used to a large degree within the same establishment as materials or components in the fabrication of other products, total production and often consumption of the item within the plant (quantity produced and consumed) was collected. Typically, the information on production also was collected for products for which there are significant differences between total production and shipments in a given year because of wide fluctuations in finished goods inventories. Other measures of output of products with long production cycles were used as appropriate and feasible.

PRIMARY PRODUCT CLASS CODE

This file presents selected statistics for establishments according to their degree of specialization in products primary to their industry. This field contains either the six-digit North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) industry code corresponding to all establishments in the industry, or the seven-digit NAICS product class code for all establishments within the industry that are specialized in a particular product class. Product class specialization is determined by evaluating the ratio of the largest primary product class shipments to total product shipments (primary plus secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishment.

PRODUCTION-WORKER HOURS

This item covers hours worked or paid for at the plant, including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave.

QUANTITY OF ELECTRIC ENERGY CONSUMED FOR HEAT AND POWER

Data on the cost of purchased electric energy were collected on all census forms. However, data on the quantity of purchased electric energy were collected only on the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) form. In addition, information is collected on the quantity of electric energy generated by the establishment and the quantity of electric energy sold or transferred to other plants of the same company.

RENTAL PAYMENTS

Total rental payments are collected on all census forms. However, the breakdown between rental payments for buildings and other structures and rental payments for machinery and equipment is collected only on the ASM forms. This item includes rental payments for the use of all items for which depreciation reserves would be maintained if they were owned by the establishment, e.g., structures and buildings, and production, office, and transportation equipment. Excluded are royalties and other payments for the use of intangibles and depletable assets and land rents where separable.

When an establishment of a multiestablishment company was charged rent by another part of the same company for the use of assets owned by the company, it was instructed to exclude that cost from rental payments. However, the book value (original cost) of these company-owned assets was to be reported as assets of the establishment at the end of the year.

If there were assets at an establishment rented from another company and the rents were paid centrally by the head office of the establishment, the company was instructed to report these rental payments as if they were paid directly by the establishment.

RETIREMENTS OF DEPRECIABLE ASSETS

Included in this item is the gross value of assets sold, retired, scrapped, destroyed, etc., during the calendar year. When a complete operation or establishment changed ownership, the respondent was instructed to report the value of the assets sold at the original cost as recorded in the books of the seller. The respondent also was requested to report retirements of equipment or structures owned by a parent company that the establishment was using as if it were a tenant.

TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES (NEW AND USED)

For establishments in operation and any known plants under construction, manufacturers were asked to report their new and used expenditures for (1) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments and (2) machinery and equipment used for replacement and additions to plant capacity if they were of the type for which depreciation accounts were ordinarily maintained.

Totals for expenditures include the costs of assets leased from nonmanufacturing concerns through capital leases. New facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations are excluded. Also excluded are expenditures for land and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses.

For any equipment or structure transferred for the use of the reporting establishment by the parent company or one of its subsidiaries, the value at which it was transferred to the establishment was to be reported. If an establishment changed ownership during the year, the cost of the fixed assets (building and equipment) was to be reported.

VALUE ADDED

This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments (products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered). The result of this calculation is adjusted by the addition of value added by merchandising operations (i.e., the difference between the sales value and the cost of merchandise sold without further manufacture, processing, or assembly) plus the net change in finished goods and work-in-process between the beginning- and end-of-year inventories.

For those industries where value of production is collected instead of value of shipments, value added is adjusted only for the change in work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of year. For those

industries where value of work done is collected, the value added does not include an adjustment for the change in finished goods or work-in-process inventories.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the figure for value of shipments that results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

VALUE OF SHIPMENTS

This item covers the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts, such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sales of products bought and sold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from material owned by it, whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value, including not only the direct cost of production but also a reasonable proportion of “all other costs” (including company overhead) and profit.

In addition to the value for NAICS defined products, aggregates of the following categories of miscellaneous receipts are reported as part of a total establishment’s value of product shipments:

1. Reported contract work—Receipts for work or services that a plant performed for others on their materials.
2. Value of resales—Sales of products brought and sold without further manufacture, processing, or assembly.
3. Other miscellaneous receipts—Such as repair work, installation, sales of scrap, etc.

Industry primary product value of shipments represents one of the three components of value of shipments. These components are:

1. Primary products value of shipments.
2. Secondary product value of shipments.
3. Total miscellaneous receipts.

Primary product shipments is used in the calculations of industry specialization ratio and industry coverage ratio. The term “Value of primary products shipments made in this industry” is used in this publication and refers to the same data.

Duplication in Cost of Materials and Value of Shipment

The aggregate of the cost of materials and value of shipments figures for industry groups and for all manufacturing industries includes large amounts of duplication since the products of some industries are used as materials by others. This duplication results, in part, from the addition of related industries representing successive stages in the production of a finished manufactured product. Examples are the addition of flour mills to bakeries in the food group and the addition of pulp mills to paper mills in the paper and allied products group of industries. Estimates of the overall extent of this duplication indicate that the value of manufactured products exclusive of such duplication (the value of finished manufactures) tends to approximate two-thirds of the total value of products reported in the annual survey.

Duplication of products within individual industries is significant within a number of industry groups, e.g., machinery and transportation industries. These industries frequently include complete machinery and their parts. In this case, the parts made for original equipment are materials consumed for assembly plants in the same industry.

Even when no significant amount of duplication is involved, value of shipments figures are deficient as measures of the relative economic importance of individual manufacturing industries or geographic areas because of the wide variation in ratio of materials, labor, and other processing costs of value of shipments, both among industries and within the same industry.

Before 1962, cost of materials and value of shipments were not published for some industries which included considerable duplication. Since then, these data have been published for all industries at the U.S. level and beginning in 1964, for all geographic levels.

Specialization and Coverage Ratios

These items are not collected on the report forms but are derived from the data shown in Table 3. An establishment is classified in a particular industry if its shipments of primary products of that industry exceed in value its shipments of the products of any other single industry.

An establishment's shipments include those products assigned to an industry (primary products), those considered primary to other industries (secondary products), and receipts for miscellaneous activities (merchandising, contract work, resales, etc.). Specialization and coverage ratios have been developed to measure the relationship of primary product shipments to the data on shipments for the industry shown in Tables 1a through 5 and data on product shipments shown in Tables 6a and 6b.

Specialization ratio represents the ratio of primary product shipments to total product shipments (primary and secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishments classified in the industry.

Coverage ratio represents the ratio of primary products shipped by the establishments classified in the industry to the total shipments of such products that are shipped by all manufacturing establishments wherever classified.

Appendix B.

NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions

311812 COMMERCIAL BAKERIES

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing fresh and frozen bread and bread-type rolls and other fresh bakery (except cookies and crackers) products.

The data published with NAICS code 311812 include the following SIC industries:

- 2051 Bread, cake, and related products
- 2052 Cookies and crackers (pt)

Appendix C.

Coverage and Methodology

MAIL/NONMAIL UNIVERSE

The manufacturing universe includes about 400,000 establishments. This number includes those industries in the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) definition of manufacturing, but not those industries leaving the manufacturing sector in the classification change. The amounts of information requested from manufacturing establishments were dependent upon a number of factors. The more important considerations were the size of the company and whether it was included in the annual survey of manufactures (ASM). The methods of obtaining information for the various subsets of the universe to arrive at the aggregate figures shown in the publication are described below:

1. Small single-establishment companies not sent a report form.

Approximately 40 percent of the manufacturing establishments were small single-establishment companies that were excused from filing a census report. Selection of these establishments was based on two factors: annual payroll and our ability to assign the correct six-digit NAICS industry classification to the establishment. For each four-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) industry code, an annual payroll cutoff was determined. These cutoffs were derived so that the establishments with payroll less than the cutoff were expected to account for no more than 3 percent of the value of shipments for the industry. Generally, all single-establishment companies with less than 5 employees were excused, while all establishments with more than 20 employees were mailed forms. Establishments below the cutoff that could not be directly assigned a six-digit NAICS code were mailed a classification report which requested information for assigning NAICS industry codes. Establishments below the cutoff that could be directly assigned a six-digit NAICS code were excused from filing any report. For below cutoff establishments, information on the physical location, payroll, and receipts was obtained from the administrative records of other Federal agencies under special arrangements that safeguarded their confidentiality.

Estimates of data for these small establishments were developed using industry averages in conjunction with the administrative information. The value of shipments and cost of materials were not distributed among specific products and materials for these

establishments but were included in the product and material “not specified by kind” (nsc) categories.

The industry classification codes included in the administrative-record files were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. As a result, an indeterminate number of establishments were erroneously coded to a four-digit SIC industry and then erroneously re-coded to a six-digit NAICS industry. This was especially true whenever there was a relatively fine line of demarcation between industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity.

Sometimes the administrative-record cases had only two- or three-digit SIC group classification codes available in the files. For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, these establishments were sent a separate classification form, which requested information on the products and services of the establishment. This form was used to code many of these establishments to the appropriate six-digit NAICS level. Establishments that did not return the classification form were coded later to those six-digit NAICS industries identified as “All other” industries within the given subsector.

As a result of these situations, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified by industry. However, such possible misclassification has no significant effect on the statistics other than on the number of companies and establishments.

The total establishment count for individual industries should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the count of total number of establishments.

2. Establishments sent a report form.

The establishments covered in the mail canvass were divided into three groups:

- a. ASM sample establishments.

This group accounts for approximately 15 percent of all manufacturing establishments. The ASM panel covers all the units of large manufacturing establishments as well as a sample of the medium and smaller establishments. The probability of selection was proportionate to size. For more information, see the Description of the ASM Survey Sample.

In an economic census year, the ASM report form (MA-1000) replaces the first page of the regular census form for those establishments included in the ASM. In addition to information on employment, payroll, and other items normally requested on the regular census form, establishments in the ASM sample were requested to supply additional information on gross book value of assets and capital expenditures. ASM establishments were also requested to provide information on retirements, depreciation, rental payments, and supplemental labor costs. For establishments not included in the ASM, these additional items were estimated using relationships observed in the ASM establishment data. The census statistics for these variables are a sum of the ASM establishment data and the estimated data for non-ASM establishments. ASM establishments were also requested to provide information for selected purchased services. The census statistics for the purchased service items were derived solely from the ASM establishments. See Appendix A, Explanation of Terms for an explanation of these items. The census part of the report form is 1 of 220 versions containing product, material, and special inquiries. The diversity of manufacturing activities necessitated the use of this many forms to canvass the 480 manufacturing industries. Each form was developed for a group of related industries.

Appearing on each form was a list of products primary to the group of related industries as well as secondary products and miscellaneous services that establishments classified in these industries were likely to perform. Respondents were requested to identify the products, the value of each product, and, in many cases, the quantity of the product shipped during the survey year. Space also was provided for the respondent to describe products not specifically identified on the form.

The report form also contained a materials-consumed inquiry which varied from form to form depending on the industries being canvassed. The respondents were asked to review a list of materials generally used in their production processes. From this list, each establishment was requested to identify those materials consumed during the survey year, the cost of each, and, in certain cases, the quantity consumed. Once again, space was provided for the respondent to describe significant materials not identified on the form.

A wide variety of special inquiries was included to measure activities peculiar to a given industry, such as operations performed and equipment used.

b. Large and medium establishments (non-ASM).

Approximately 30 percent of all manufacturing establishments were included in this group. A variable cutoff, based on administrative-record payroll data and determined on an industry-by-industry basis, was used to select those establishments that were to receive 1 of the 220 economic census – manufacturing regular forms. The first page, requesting establishment data for items such as employment and payroll, was standard but did not contain the detailed statistics included on the ASM form. The product, material, and special inquiry sections supplied were based on the historical industry classification of the establishment.

c. Small single-establishment companies (non-ASM).

This group includes approximately 15 percent of all manufacturing establishments. For those industries where application of the variable cutoff for administrative-record cases resulted in a large number of small establishments being included in the mail canvass, an abbreviated or short form was used. These establishments received 1 of the 31 versions of the short form, which requested summary product and material data and totals but no details on employment, payroll, cost of materials, inventories, and capital expenditures.

Use of the short form has no adverse effect on published totals for the industry statistics because the same data were collected on the short form as on the long form. However, detailed information on products and materials consumed was not collected on the short form; thus, its use would increase the value of the nsk categories.

INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION OF ESTABLISHMENTS

Each of the establishments covered in the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing was classified in 1 of 480 industries (473 manufacturing industries and 7 former manufacturing industries) in accordance with the industry definitions in the 1997 NAICS Manual. This is the first edition of the NAICS Manual and it is a major change from the 1987 SIC Manual that was used previously. Appendix A of the 1997 NAICS Manual notes the comparability between the 1987 SIC and 1997 NAICS classification systems. When applicable, Appendix G of this report shows the product class and product comparability between the two systems for data in this report.

In the NAICS system, an industry is generally defined as a group of establishments that have similar production processes. To the extent practical, the system uses supply-based or production-oriented concepts in defining industries. The resulting group of establishments must be significant in terms of number, value added by manufacture, value of shipments, and number of employees.

The coding system works in such a way that the definitions progressively become narrower with successive additions of numerical digits. In the manufacturing sector for 1997, there are 21 subsectors (three-digit NAICS), 86 industry groups (four-digit NAICS), 184 NAICS industries (five-digit NAICS) that are comparable with Canadian and Mexican classification, and 473 U.S. industries (six-digit NAICS). This represents an expansion of the four-digit SIC-based U.S. industries from 459 in 1987. Product classes and products of the manufacturing industries have been assigned codes based on the industry from which they originate. In the new system, there are about 1,500 product classes (seven-digit codes), about 6,000 census products, and an additional 3,700 CIR products (ten-digit codes). The ten-digit products are considered the primary products of the industry with the same first six digits. These counts do not include the seven former manufacturing industries that are included in the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing.

For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, all establishments were classified in particular industries based on the products they produced. If an establishment made products of more than one industry, it was classified in the industry with the largest product value. For 1997, there were no “resistance rules” or “frozen industries.”

In ASM years, establishments included in the ASM sample with certainty weights are reclassified by industry only if the change in the primary activity from the prior year is significant or if the change has occurred for 2 successive years. This procedure prevents reclassification when there are minor shifts in product mix.

In ASM years, establishments included in the ASM sample with noncertainty weight are not shifted from one industry classification to another. They are retained in the industry where they were classified in the base census year. However, in the following census year, these ASM plants are allowed to shift from one industry to another.

The results of these rules covering the switching of plants from one industry classification to another are that some industries comprise different mixes of establishments in different survey years. Hence, comparisons between prior-year and current-year published totals, particularly at the six-digit NAICS level, should be viewed with caution. This is particularly true for the comparison between the data shown for a census year versus the data shown for the previous ASM year.

As previously noted, the small establishments that may have been misclassified by industry are usually administrative-record cases whose industry codes were assigned on the basis of incomplete descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. Such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than on the number of companies and establishments.

Establishments frequently make products classified both in their industry (primary products) and other industries (secondary products). Industry statistics (employment, payroll, value added by manufacture, value of shipments, etc.) reflect the activities of the establishments which may make both primary and secondary products. Product statistics, however, represent the output of all establishments without regard for the classification of the producing establishment. For this reason, when relating the industry statistics, especially the value of shipments, to the product statistics, the composition of the industry’s output should be considered.

The extent to which industry and product statistics may be matched with each other is measured by the primary product specialization ratio and the coverage ratio. The primary product specialization ratio is the proportion of industry shipments accounted for by the primary products of establishments classified in the industry. The coverage ratio is the proportion of product shipments accounted for by establishments classified in the industry.

ESTABLISHMENT BASIS OF REPORTING

The economic census – manufacturing is conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each location or establishment. The ASM also is conducted on an establishment basis, but separate reports are filed for just those establishments selected in the sample. Companies engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location are requested to submit separate reports if the plant records permit such a separation and if the activities are substantial in size.

In 1997, as in earlier years, a minimum size limit was set for inclusion of establishments in the census. All establishments employing one person or more at any time during the census year are included. The same size limitation has applied since 1947 in censuses and annual surveys of manufactures. In the 1939 and earlier censuses, establishments with less than \$5,000 value of products were excluded. The change in the minimum size limit in 1947 does not appreciably affect the historical comparability of the census figures except for data on number of establishments for a few industries.

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing excludes data for central administrative offices (CAOs). These would include separately operated administrative offices, warehouses, garages, and other auxiliary units that service manufacturing establishments of the same company. These data are published in a separate report series.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASM SURVEY SAMPLE

The annual survey of manufactures (ASM) sample is drawn for the second survey year after a census. The most recent sample was drawn for the 1994 survey year based on the 1992 Census of Manufactures. This sample will be in place through the 1998 ASM.

In 1992, there were approximately 370,000 individual manufacturing establishments. For sample efficiency and cost considerations, the 1992 manufacturing population was partitioned into two components for developing estimates within the ASM; a mail stratum and a nonmail stratum.

Mail stratum. The mail stratum of the survey is comprised of larger single-location manufacturing companies and all manufacturing establishments of multiunit companies (companies that operate at more than one physical location). Approximately 230,000 of the 370,000 establishments in the 1992 census were assigned to the mail stratum. On an annual basis, the mail stratum is supplemented with larger, newly active single-location companies identified from a list provided by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and new manufacturing locations of multiunit companies identified from the Census Bureau's Company Organization Survey (COS).

For the 1994 survey, a new sample of approximately 58,000 individual establishments was selected from the mail stratum assembled from the 1992 census. Supplemental samples representing both 1993 and 1994 births (newly active establishments that were not included in the 1992 census) were also selected. Establishments selected for the sample are mailed an ASM survey questionnaire for each year through 1998.

The 1994-98 ASM sample design is similar to the one used since 1984. Companies in the 1992 Census of Manufactures with manufacturing shipments of at least \$500 million were defined as company certainties. For these large companies, each manufacturing establishment is included in the mail sample. For the 1994-98 sample, there are approximately 650 certainty companies collectively accounting for over 18,000 establishments.

For the remaining portion of the mail component of the survey, the establishment was defined as the sample unit. All establishments with 250 employees or more were defined as employment certainties. In addition, all establishments producing products in SIC 3571 (Electronic Computers) were defined as certainties. Across these three arbitrary certainty classes, there were approximately 25,000 establishments included in the sample with certainty. Collectively, these certainty establishments accounted for approximately 80 percent of the total value of shipments in the 1992 Census of Manufactures.

Smaller establishments in the remaining portion of the mail stratum were sampled with probabilities ranging from .02 to 1.00. The initial probabilities of selection assigned to these establishments were proportionate to a measure-of-size determined for each establishment. The measure-of-size was a function of the establishment's 1992 industry classification, its 1992 product class data, and the historical variability of the year-to-year estimates of the product class estimates. For each product class (1,755) and four-digit industry (459), a desired reliability

constraint was specified. Using a technique developed by Dr. James R. Chromy of the Research Triangle Institute, the initial establishment probabilities were optimized such that the expected sample satisfied all industry and product class reliability constraints while the sample size was minimized. This technique reduces the likelihood of selecting nonrepresentative samples for individual product classes or industries.

This method of assigning probabilities based on product class shipments is motivated by our primary desire to produce reliable estimates of both product class and industry shipments. The high correlation between shipments and employment, value-added, and other general statistics assures that these variables will also be well represented by the sample. The actual sample selection procedure uses an independent chance of selection method (Poisson sampling) which permits us to prevent small establishments from being selected in consecutive samples without introducing a bias into the survey estimates.

Nonmail component. The initial nonmail component of the survey was comprised of approximately 140,000 small, single-establishment companies that were tabulated as administrative records in the 1992 Census of Manufactures. The nonmail stratum is also supplemented annually using the list of newly active single-location companies provided by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and payroll cutoffs. Companies with payroll below the payroll cutoff are added to the nonmail stratum. For this portion of the population, sampling is not used. The data for this group are estimated based on selected information obtained annually from the administrative records of the IRS and Social Security Administration (SSA). This administrative information, which includes payroll, total employment, industry classification, and physical location, is obtained under conditions which safeguard the confidentiality of both tax and census records.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASM ESTIMATING PROCEDURE

Most of the ASM estimates derived for the mail stratum are computed using a difference estimator. At the establishment level, there is a strong correlation between the current-year data values and the corresponding 1992 (base) data values. Therefore, within the mailed stratum, for each item at each level of aggregation, an estimate of the "difference" between the current year and the base year is computed from sample cases and added to the corresponding base-year values. For the 1993-1997 ASM estimates, the 1992 Census of Manufactures values serve as the base year. For the 1998 ASM, the base will be updated to be the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing.

Due to the positive year-to-year correlation, estimates derived using this methodology are generally more reliable than comparable estimates developed from the current sample data alone. Estimates for the capital expenditures variables are not generated using the difference

estimator because the year-to-year correlations are considerably weaker. The standard linear estimator is used for these variables.

For the nonmail stratum, estimates for payroll and employment are directly tabulated from the administrative-record data provided by IRS and SSA. Estimates of data other than payroll and employment are developed from industry averages. Although the nonmail stratum contains approximately 170,000 individual establishments in 1994, it accounts for less than 2 percent of the estimate for total value of shipments at the total manufacturing level.

Corresponding estimates for the mail and nonmail components are combined to produce the estimates included in this publication.

QUALIFICATIONS OF THE ASM DATA

The estimates developed from the sample are apt to differ somewhat from the results of a survey covering all companies in the sample lists but otherwise conducted under essentially the same conditions as the actual sample survey. The estimates of the magnitude of the sampling errors (the difference between the estimates obtained and the results theoretically obtained from a comparable, complete-coverage survey) are provided by the standard errors of estimates.

The particular sample selected for the ASM is one of many similar probability samples that, by chance, might have been selected under the same specifications. Each of the possible samples would yield somewhat different sets of results, and the standard errors are measures of the variation of all the possible sample estimates around the theoretically comparable, complete-coverage values.

Estimates of the standard errors have been computed from the sample data for selected ASM statistics in this report. They are represented in the form of relative standard errors (the standard errors divided by the estimated values to which they refer).

In conjunction with its associated estimate, the relative standard error may be used to define confidence intervals (ranges that would include the comparable, complete-coverage value for specified percentages of all the possible samples).

The complete-coverage value would be included in the range:

From one standard error below to one standard error above the derived estimate for about two-thirds of all possible samples.

From two standard errors below to two standard errors above the derived estimate for about 19 out of 20 of all possible samples.

From three standard errors below to three standard errors above the derived estimate for nearly all samples.

An inference that the comparable, complete-survey result would be within the indicated ranges would be correct in approximately the relative frequencies shown. Those proportions, therefore, may be interpreted as defining the confidence that the estimates from a particular sample would differ from complete-coverage results by as much as one, two, or three standard errors, respectively.

For example, suppose an estimated total is shown at 50,000 with an associated relative standard error of 2 percent, that is, a standard error of 1,000 (2 percent of 50,000). There is approximately 67 percent confidence that the interval 49,000 to 51,000 includes the complete-coverage total, about 95 percent confidence that the interval 48,000 to 52,000 includes the complete-coverage total, and almost certain confidence that the interval 47,000 to 53,000 includes the complete-coverage total.

In addition to the sample errors, the estimates are subject to various response and operational errors: errors of collection, reporting, coding, transcription, imputation for nonresponse, etc. These operational errors also would occur if a complete canvass were to be conducted under the same conditions as the survey. Explicit measures of their effects generally are not available. However, it is believed that most of the important operational errors were detected and corrected during the Census Bureau's review of the data for reasonableness and consistency. The small operational errors usually remain. To some extent, they are compensating in the aggregated totals shown. When important operational errors were detected too late to correct the estimates, the data were suppressed or were specifically qualified in the tables.

As derived, the estimated standard errors included part of the effect of the operational errors. The total errors, which depend upon the joint effect of the sampling and operational errors, are usually of the order of size indicated by the standard error, or moderately higher. However, for particular estimates, the total error may considerably exceed the standard errors shown. Any figures shown in the tables in this publication having an associated standard error exceeding 15 percent may be combined with higher level totals, creating a broader aggregate, which then may be of acceptable reliability.

DATA FROM THE CURRENT INDUSTRIAL REPORTS (CIR)

The CIR program provides product statistics for selected manufacturing industries at the U.S. level annually and, in some cases, monthly and/or quarterly. When detail product data are collected in the CIR, they are not also collected in the census. However, the annual CIR data are included in the census Product Summary report.

The CIR program uses a unified data collection, processing, and publication system. The Census Bureau updates the survey panels for most reports annually and reconciles the estimates to the results of the broader-based annual survey of manufactures and the economic

census – manufacturing. The economic census – manufacturing provides a complete list of all producers of the products covered by the CIR program and serves as the primary source for CIR sampling. Where a small number of producers exist, CIR surveys cover all known producers of a product. However, when the number of producers is large, cutoff and random sampling techniques are used. Surveys are continually reviewed and modified to provide the most up-to-date information on products produced. While the CIR program includes both mandatory and voluntary surveys, the annual data are mandatory.

DUPLICATION IN COST OF MATERIALS AND VALUE OF SHIPMENTS

Data for cost of materials and value of shipments include varying amounts of duplication, especially at higher levels of aggregation. This is because the products of one establishment may be the materials of another. The value added statistics avoid this duplication and are, for most purposes, the best measure for comparing the relative economic importance of industries and geographic areas.

VALUE OF INDUSTRY SHIPMENTS COMPARED WITH VALUE OF PRODUCT SHIPMENTS

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing shows value of shipments data for industries and products. In the industry statistics tables and files, these data represent the total value of shipments of all establishments classified in a particular industry. The data include the shipments of the products classified in the industry (primary to the industry), products classified in other industries (secondary to the industry), and miscellaneous receipts (repair work, sale of scrap, research and development, installation receipts, and resales). Value of product shipments shown in the products statistics tables and files represent the total value of all products shipped that are classified as primary to an industry regardless of the classification of the producing establishment.

Appendix D. Geographic Notes

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix E. Metropolitan Areas

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix F. Footnotes for Products Statistics and Materials Consumed by Kind

Not applicable for this report.

Frozen Cake, Pie, and Other Pastry Manufacturing

1997

Issued November 1999

EC97M-3118C

1997 Economic Census

Manufacturing

Industry Series



U S C E N S U S B U R E A U

Helping You Make Informed Decisions

U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The staff of the Manufacturing and Construction Division prepared this report. **Judy M. Dodds**, Assistant Chief for Census and Related Programs, was responsible for the overall planning, management, and coordination. **Kenneth Hansen**, Chief, Manufactured Durables Branch, assisted by **Mike Brown**, **Renee Coley**, **Raphael Corrado**, and **Milbren Thomas**, Section Chiefs, **Michael Zampogna**, Former Chief, Manufactured Nondurables Branch, assisted by **Allen Foreman**, **Robert Miller**, **Robert Reinard**, and **Nat Shelton**, Section Chiefs, and **Tom Lee**, **Robert Rosati**, and **Tom Flood**, Special Assistants, performed the planning and implementation. **Stephanie Angel**, **Brian Appert**, **Stanis Batton**, **Carol Beasley**, **Chris Blackburn**, **Larry Blumberg**, **Vera Harris-Bourne**, **Brenda Campbell**, **Suzanne Conard**, **Vance Davis**, **Mary Ellickson**, **Matt Gaines**, **Merry Glascoe**, **Kay Hanks**, **Karen Harshbarger**, **Nancy Higgins**, **James Hinckley**, **Walter Hunter**, **Jim Jamski**, **Evelyn Jordan**, **Robert Lee**, **John Linehan**, **Paul Marck**, **Keith McKenzie**, **Philippe Morris**, **Joanna Nguyen**, **Betty Pannell**, **Joyce Pomeroy**, **Venita Powell**, **Cynthia Ramsey**, **Chris Savage**, **Arona Stovall**, **Sue Sundermann**, **Thanos Theodoropoulos**, **Dora Thomas**, **Ann Truffa**, **Ronanne Vinson**, **Keeley Voor**, **Denneth Wallace**, **Tempie Whittington**, **Lissene Witt**, and **Mike Yamaner** provided primary staff assistance.

Brian Greenberg, Assistant Chief for Research and Methodology Programs, assisted by **Stacey Cole**, Chief, Manufacturing Programs Methodology Branch, and **Robert Struble**, Section Chief, provided the mathematical and statistical techniques as well as the coverage operations. **Jeffrey Dalzell** and **Cathy Ritenour** provided primary staff assistance.

Mendel D. Gayle, Chief, Forms, Publications, and Customer Services Branch, assisted by **Julius Smith Jr.** and **Baruti Taylor**, Section Chiefs, performed overall

coordination of the publication process. **Kim Credito**, **Patrick Duck**, **Chip Murph**, **Wanda Sledd**, and **Veronica White** provided primary staff assistance.

The Economic Planning and Coordination Division, **Lawrence A. Blum**, Assistant Chief for Collection Activities and **Shirin A. Ahmed**, Assistant Chief for Post-Collection Processing, assisted by **Dennis Shoemaker**, Chief, Post-Collection Census Processing Branch, **Brandy Yarbrough**, Section Chief, **Sheila Proudfoot**, **Richard Williamson**, **Andrew W. Hait**, and **Jennifer E. Lins**, was responsible for developing the systems and procedures for data collection, editing, review, correction and dissemination

The staff of the National Processing Center, **Judith N. Petty**, Chief, performed mailout preparation and receipt operations, clerical and analytical review activities, data keying, and geocoding review.

The Geography Division staff developed geographic coding procedures and associated computer programs.

The Economic Statistical Methods and Programming Division, **Charles P. Pautler Jr.**, Chief, developed and coordinated the computer processing systems. **Martin S. Harahush**, Assistant Chief for Quinquennial Programs, assisted by **Barbara Lambert** and **Christina Arledge** were responsible for design and implementation of the computer systems. **Gary T. Sheridan**, Chief, Manufacturing and Construction Branch, **Lori A. Guido** and **Roy A. Smith**, Section Chiefs, supervised the preparation of the computer programs.

Computer Services Division, **Debra Williams**, Chief, performed the computer processing.

The staff of the Administrative and Customer Services Division, **Walter C. Odom**, Chief, performed planning, design, composition, editorial review, and printing planning and procurement for publications, Internet products, and report forms. **Cynthia G. Brooks** provided publication coordination and editing.

Frozen Cake, Pie, and Other Pastry Manufacturing

1997

Issued November 1999

EC97M-3118C

1997 Economic Census

Manufacturing

Industry Series



U.S. Department of Commerce

William M. Daley,

Secretary

Robert L. Mallett,

Deputy Secretary

**Economics
and Statistics
Administration**

Robert J. Shapiro,

Under Secretary for
Economic Affairs

U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Kenneth Prewitt,

Director



**Economics
and Statistics
Administration**

Robert J. Shapiro,
Under Secretary
for Economic Affairs



U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Kenneth Prewitt,
Director

William G. Barron,
Deputy Director

Paula J. Schneider,
Principal Associate Director
for Programs

Frederick T. Knickerbocker,
Associate Director
for Economic Programs

Thomas L. Mesenbourg,
Assistant Director
for Economic Programs

William G. Bostic Jr.,
Chief, Manufacturing
and Construction Division

CONTENTS

Introduction to the Economic Census	1
Manufacturing	5

TABLES

1. Industry Statistics on NAICS Basis With Distribution Among 1987 SIC-Based Industries: 1997	7
2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1997	7
3. Detailed Statistics by Industry: 1997	8
4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size: 1997.....	9
5. Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1997	9
6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992.....	10
6b. Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992 .	--
7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1997 and 1992.....	10

APPENDIXES

A. Explanation of Terms	A-1
B. NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions	B-1
C. Coverage and Methodology.....	C-1
D. Geographic Notes	--
E. Metropolitan Areas	--
F. Footnotes for Products Statistics and Materials Consumed by Kind	--
G. Comparability of Product Classes and Product Codes: 1997 to 1992.....	G-1

-- Not applicable for this report.

Introduction to the Economic Census

PURPOSES AND USES OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUS

The economic census is the major source of facts about the structure and functioning of the Nation's economy. It provides essential information for government, business, industry, and the general public. Title 13 of the United States Code (Sections 131, 191, and 224) directs the Census Bureau to take the economic census every 5 years, covering years ending in 2 and 7.

The economic census furnishes an important part of the framework for such composite measures as the gross domestic product estimates, input/output measures, production and price indexes, and other statistical series that measure short-term changes in economic conditions. Specific uses of economic census data include the following:

- Policymaking agencies of the Federal Government use the data to monitor economic activity and assess the effectiveness of policies.
- State and local governments use the data to assess business activities and tax bases within their jurisdictions and to develop programs to attract business.
- Trade associations study trends in their own and competing industries, which allows them to keep their members informed of market changes.
- Individual businesses use the data to locate potential markets and to analyze their own production and sales performance relative to industry or area averages.

ALL-NEW INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATIONS

Data from the 1997 Economic Census are published primarily on the basis of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), unlike earlier censuses, which were published according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS is in the process of being adopted in the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Most economic census reports cover one of the following NAICS sectors:

21	Mining
22	Utilities
23	Construction
31-33	Manufacturing
42	Wholesale Trade
44-45	Retail Trade
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing
51	Information

52	Finance and Insurance
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises
56	Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services
61	Educational Services
62	Health Care and Social Assistance
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation
72	Accommodation and Foodservices
81	Other Services (except Public Administration)

(Not listed above are the Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting sector (NAICS 11), partially covered by the census of agriculture conducted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the Public Administration sector (NAICS 92), covered by the census of governments conducted by the Census Bureau.)

The 20 NAICS sectors are subdivided into 96 subsectors (three-digit codes), 313 industry groups (four-digit codes), and, as implemented in the United States, 1170 industries (five- and six-digit codes).

RELATIONSHIP TO SIC

While many of the individual NAICS industries correspond directly to industries as defined under the SIC system, most of the higher level groupings do not. Particular care should be taken in comparing data for retail trade, wholesale trade, and manufacturing, which are sector titles used in both NAICS and SIC, but cover somewhat different groups of industries. The industry definitions discuss the relationships between NAICS and SIC industries. Where changes are significant, it will not be possible to construct time series that include data for points both before and after 1997.

For 1997, data for auxiliary establishments (those functioning primarily to manage, service, or support the activities of their company's operating establishments, such as a central administrative office or warehouse) will not be included in the sector-specific reports. These data will be published separately.

GEOGRAPHIC AREA CODING

Accurate and complete information on the physical location of each establishment is required to tabulate the census data for the states, metropolitan areas (MAs), counties, parishes, and corporate municipalities including cities, towns, villages, and boroughs. Respondents were

required to report their physical location (street address, municipality, county, and state) if it differed from their mailing address. For establishments not surveyed by mail (and those single-establishment companies that did not provide acceptable information on physical location), location information from Internal Revenue Service tax forms is used as a basis for coding.

BASIS OF REPORTING

The economic census is conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each store, factory, shop, or other location. Each establishment is assigned a separate industry classification based on its primary activity and not that of its parent company.

DOLLAR VALUES

All dollar values presented are expressed in current dollars; i.e., 1997 data are expressed in 1997 dollars, and 1992 data, in 1992 dollars. Consequently, when making comparisons with prior years, users of the data should consider the changes in prices that have occurred.

All dollar values are shown in thousands of dollars.

AVAILABILITY OF ADDITIONAL DATA

Reports in Print and Electronic Media

All results of the 1997 Economic Census are available on the Census Bureau Internet site (www.census.gov) and on compact discs (CD-ROM) for sale by the Census Bureau. Unlike previous censuses, only selected highlights are published in printed reports. For more information, including a description of electronic and printed reports being issued, see the Internet site, or write to U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-8300, or call Customer Services at 301-457-4100.

Special Tabulations

Special tabulations of data collected in the 1997 Economic Census may be obtained, depending on availability of time and personnel, in electronic or tabular form. The data will be summaries subject to the same rules prohibiting disclosure of confidential information (including name, address, kind of business, or other data for individual business establishments or companies) that govern the regular publications.

Special tabulations are prepared on a cost basis. A request for a cost estimate, as well as exact specifications on the type and format of the data to be provided, should be directed to the Chief of the division named below, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-8300. To discuss a special tabulation before submitting specifications, call the appropriate division:

Manufacturing and Construction Division	301-457-4673
Service Sector Statistics Division	301-457-2668

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The economic census has been taken as an integrated program at 5-year intervals since 1967 and before that for 1954, 1958, and 1963. Prior to that time, individual components of the economic census were taken separately at varying intervals.

The economic census traces its beginnings to the 1810 Decennial Census, when questions on manufacturing were included with those for population. Coverage of economic activities was expanded for the 1840 Decennial Census and subsequent censuses to include mining and some commercial activities. The 1905 Manufactures Census was the first time a census was taken apart from the regular decennial population census. Censuses covering retail and wholesale trade and construction industries were added in 1930, as were some covering service trades in 1933. Censuses of construction, manufacturing, and the other business service censuses were suspended during World War II.

The 1954 Economic Census was the first census to be fully integrated: providing comparable census data across economic sectors, using consistent time periods, concepts, definitions, classifications, and reporting units. It was the first census to be taken by mail, using lists of firms provided by the administrative records of other Federal agencies. Since 1963, administrative records also have been used to provide basic statistics for very small firms, reducing or eliminating the need to send them census questionnaires.

The range of industries covered in the economic censuses expanded between 1967 and 1992. The census of construction industries began on a regular basis in 1967, and the scope of service industries, introduced in 1933, was broadened in 1967, 1977, and 1987. While a few transportation industries were covered as early as 1963, it was not until 1992 that the census broadened to include all of transportation, communications, and utilities. Also new for 1992 was coverage of financial, insurance, and real estate industries. With these additions, the economic census and the separate census of governments and census of agriculture collectively covered roughly 98 percent of all economic activity.

Printed statistical reports from the 1992 and earlier censuses provide historical figures for the study of long-term time series and are available in some large libraries. All of the census reports printed since 1967 are still available for sale on microfiche from the Census Bureau. CD-ROMs issued from the 1987 and 1992 Economic Censuses contain databases including nearly all data published in print, plus additional statistics, such as ZIP Code statistics, published only on CD-ROM.

SOURCES FOR MORE INFORMATION

More information about the scope, coverage, classification system, data items, and publications for each of the economic censuses and related surveys is published in the *Guide to the 1997 Economic Census and Related Statistics* at www.census.gov/econguide. More information on the methodology, procedures, and history of the censuses will be published in the *History of the 1997 Economic Census* at www.census.gov/econ/www/history.html.

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

The following abbreviations and symbols are used with the 1997 Economic Census data:

A	Standard error of 100 percent or more.
D	Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual companies; data are included in higher level totals.
F	Exceeds 100 percent because data include establishments with payroll exceeding revenue.
N	Not available or not comparable.
Q	Revenue not collected at this level of detail for multiestablishment firms.
S	Withheld because estimates did not meet publication standards.

V	Represents less than 50 vehicles or .05 percent.
X	Not applicable.
Y	Disclosure withheld because of insufficient coverage of merchandise lines.
Z	Less than half the unit shown.
a	0 to 19 employees.
b	20 to 99 employees.
c	100 to 249 employees.
e	250 to 499 employees.
f	500 to 999 employees.
g	1,000 to 2,499 employees.
h	2,500 to 4,999 employees.
i	5,000 to 9,999 employees.
j	10,000 to 24,999 employees.
k	25,000 to 49,999 employees.
l	50,000 to 99,999 employees.
m	100,000 employees or more.
p	10 to 19 percent estimated.
q	20 to 29 percent estimated.
r	Revised.
s	Sampling error exceeds 40 percent.
nec	Not elsewhere classified.
nsk	Not specified by kind.
–	Represents zero (page image/print only).
(CC)	Consolidated city.
(IC)	Independent city.

This page is intentionally blank.

Manufacturing

SCOPE

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing covers all manufacturing establishments with one or more paid employees. Manufacturing is defined as the mechanical, physical, or chemical transformation of materials or substances into new products. The assembly of components into new products is also considered manufacturing, except when it is appropriately classified as construction.

Establishments in the manufacturing sector are often described as plants, factories, or mills and typically use power-driven machines and materials-handling equipment. Also included in the manufacturing sector are some establishments that make products by hand, like custom tailors and the makers of custom draperies. While manufacturers typically do not sell to the public, some establishments like bakeries and candy stores that make products on the premises may be included.

While logging and publishing are no longer in the scope of manufacturing, data for these industries are included in the manufacturing industry reports, but are not included in the manufacturing state, summary, and other reports.

GENERAL

This report, from the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, is one of a series of 480 industry reports and 51 geographic area reports, each of which provides statistics for individual industries or states, respectively. Seven of the industry reports are for industries no longer in the manufacturing sector but are included with manufacturing for the 1997 census year. Also included for this sector are General, Product, and Materials Consumed Summary reports, a special report on Concentration Ratios in Manufacturing, and data files on Location of Manufacturing Plants.

Each industry report presents data for a six-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) industry. A description of the particular NAICS industry may be found in Appendix B. These reports include such statistics as number of establishments, employment, payroll, value added by manufacture, cost of materials consumed, value of shipments, capital expenditures, etc. Explanations of these and other terms may be found in Appendix A. The industry reports also include data for states with 100 employees or more in the industry.

State reports, which include the District of Columbia, present similar statistics at the “all manufacturing” level for each state and its metropolitan areas (MAs) with 250

employees or more, and for counties, consolidated cities, and places with 500 employees or more. The state reports also include six-digit NAICS level data for industries with 100 employees or more in the state.

The General Summary report contains industry and geographic area statistics summarized in one report. It includes higher levels of aggregation than the industry and state reports, as well as revisions to the data made after the release of the industry and state reports.

The Products and Materials Consumed reports summarize the products and materials data published in the industry reports. The Product Summary report also includes data from the Current Industrial Reports (CIR) and a special table with data for products that are primary to more than one industry, which are not in the industry reports.

The Concentration Ratios report publishes data on the percentage of value of shipments accounted for by the 4-, 8-, 20-, and 50-largest companies for each manufacturing industry. Also shown in this report are Hirschmann-Herfindahl Indexes for each industry.

The Location of Manufacturing data files contain statistics on the number of establishments for the three- and six-digit NAICS industry by state, county, place, and ZIP Code by employment-size of the establishment.

GEOGRAPHIC AREAS COVERED

Statistics at the six-digit NAICS industry level are shown for states and the District of Columbia in both the state and industry reports for cells with 100 employees or more.

The state reports also include data at the “all manufacturing” level for a variety of geographies that meet the employment criteria.

Data are available for the metropolitan areas (MAs) with 250 employees or more. The term MA is a general term used to encompass all of the specifically defined metropolitan areas. A consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) is made up of two or more contiguous primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSAs) with a combined population of at least 1 million. A PMSA is a subdivision of a CMSA that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links separate from the ties to other portions of the CMSA. A metropolitan statistical area (MSA) is an integrated economic and social unit with a population of at least 50,000. An MA is made up of one or more counties meeting standards of metropolitan character. In New England, cities and towns, rather than counties, are the

component geographic units. Determination of the MAs was made by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) as of June 30, 1997. The population estimates were from the 1990 Census of Population or a subsequent special census. When applicable, the make-up of an MA is included in Appendix E. Changes to geographical boundaries are noted in Appendix D.

The state reports include data for counties with 500 employees or more. These are the primary divisions of states, except in Louisiana where they are called parishes and in Alaska where they are called boroughs and census areas. Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia have one or more places that are independent of county organizations. These places are treated as counties and places. The counties and places are defined as of January 1, 1997.

The state reports include data for places with 500 employees or more. Places are typically cities, towns, and villages. They may be incorporated municipalities, semi-independent municipalities, special economic urban areas (SEUAs), or other place equivalents.

The state reports also include data for consolidated cities with 500 employees or more. Consolidated cities are made up of separately incorporated municipalities.

COMPARABILITY OF THE 1992 AND 1997 CENSUSES

The adoption of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) has had a major impact on the comparability of data between the 1992 and 1997 censuses. Approximately half of the industries in the manufacturing sector of NAICS do not have comparable industries in the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system that was used in the past. If industries are not comparable between the two censuses, historic data are not shown. When applicable, Appendix G shows the product class and product comparability between the two systems.

While most of the change affecting the manufacturing sector was change within the sector, some industries left manufacturing and others came into manufacturing. Prominent among those leaving manufacturing are logging and portions of publishing. Prominent among the industries coming into the manufacturing sector are bakeries, candy stores where candy is made on the premises, custom tailors, makers of custom draperies, and tire retreading. Data for the industries coming into manufacturing as well as those leaving manufacturing are included in the manufacturing industry report series for 1997. However, the state and summary reports only include data for industries in the NAICS definition of manufacturing.

Another change resulting from the conversion to NAICS is that data for central administrative offices (CAOs) associated with manufacturing are not included along side the manufacturing data. This change affects data in the state reports and the general summary.

DISCLOSURE

In accordance with Federal law governing census reports (Title 13 of the United States Code), no data are published that would disclose the operations of an individual establishment or company. However, the number of establishments classified in a specific industry or geography is not considered a disclosure, and may be released even when other information is withheld.

The disclosure analysis for the industry statistics files is based on the total value of shipments. When the total value of shipments cannot be shown without disclosing information for individual companies, the complete line is suppressed except for capital expenditures. However, the suppressed data are included in higher-level totals. A separate disclosure analysis is performed for capital expenditures that can be suppressed even though value of shipments data are published.

AVAILABILITY OF MORE FREQUENT ECONOMIC DATA

The Census Bureau conducts the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) in each of the 4 years between the economic censuses. The ASM is a probability-based sample of approximately 58,000 establishments and collects many of the same industry statistics (including employment, payroll, value of shipments, etc.) as the economic census. However, there are selected statistics not included in the ASM. Among these are the number of companies and establishments, detailed product and materials data, and substate geographic data.

In addition to the ASM, the Census Bureau conducts a Current Industrial Reports (CIR) program. The CIR publishes detailed product statistics for selected manufacturing industries at the U.S. level annually and, in some cases, monthly and/or quarterly. For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, the annual CIR data are included in the Product Summary report.

The Census Bureau also conducts the monthly Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories, and Orders (M3) program, which publishes detailed statistics for manufacturing industries at the U.S. level.

Table 1. Industry Statistics on NAICS Basis With Distribution Among 1987 SIC-Based Industries: 1997

[NAICS codes appear in bold type. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS or SIC code	Industry	Com-panies ¹	All estab-lish-ments ²	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expendi-tures (\$1,000)
				Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311813	Frozen cakes, pies, & other pastries mfg	224	238	15 106	393 500	12 341	24 605	278 173	1 383 274	1 160 562	2 544 508	88 762
205300	Frozen bakery products, except bread	N	238	15 106	393 500	12 341	24 605	278 173	1 383 274	1 160 562	2 544 508	88 762

¹For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.
²Includes establishments with payroll at any time during the year.

Table 2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1997

[States that are disclosures or with less than 100 employees are not shown. For explanation of terms, see appendixes. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Industry and geographic area	E ¹	All establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expendi-tures (\$1,000)
		Total	With 20 em-ploy-ees or more	Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311813, FROZEN CAKES, PIES, & OTHER PASTRIES MFG												
United States	1	238	122	15 106	393 500	12 341	24 605	278 173	1 383 274	1 160 562	2 544 508	88 762
California	-	33	21	2 022	45 320	1 674	3 312	30 054	124 446	142 129	264 376	10 525
Connecticut	2	5	2	124	2 889	98	166	1 645	7 744	4 956	12 914	287
Florida	1	12	4	266	6 051	218	453	4 373	11 361	11 624	22 903	604
Georgia	4	7	6	757	23 711	585	1 342	16 011	84 491	85 918	172 189	22 400
Illinois	1	8	3	347	9 171	286	547	5 987	19 923	17 004	36 879	1 248
Indiana	-	7	6	524	11 584	369	639	7 984	34 059	39 480	72 930	1 670
Massachusetts	1	14	5	368	8 814	260	517	5 478	21 865	17 085	39 159	1 195
Minnesota	2	7	4	502	11 109	427	831	8 598	31 939	43 460	79 259	2 553
New York	2	16	7	398	9 303	295	533	5 734	28 412	22 904	51 010	1 441
North Carolina	1	6	3	961	23 561	815	1 869	18 533	91 132	72 504	163 551	1 398
Pennsylvania	-	19	14	2 695	83 949	2 317	4 526	64 427	351 485	206 607	557 654	15 319
Texas	-	12	5	731	16 872	563	1 268	11 592	43 085	46 895	89 335	2 476
Utah	5	4	3	457	8 880	406	801	6 504	26 382	30 710	57 404	1 471

* Hawaii has no incorporated places in the sense of functioning governmental units; however, in agreement with Hawaiian law, the Bureau of the Census reports data for census designated places (CDPs) which have been designated as place equivalents. Those CDPs, only for the state of Hawaii, with 2,500 or more population are recognized.

¹Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of the figures shown: 1-10 to 19 percent; 2-20 to 29 percent; 3-30 to 39 percent; 4-40 to 49 percent; 5-50 to 59 percent; 6-60 to 69 percent; 7-70 to 79 percent; 8-80 to 89 percent; 9-90 percent or more.

Table 3. Detailed Statistics by Industry: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	Value	Item	Value
311813, FROZEN CAKES, PIES, & OTHER PASTRIES MFG		311813, FROZEN CAKES, PIES, & OTHER PASTRIES MFG—Con.	
Companies ¹	number.. 224	Value added	\$1,000.. 1 383 274
All establishments	number.. 238	Total inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 167 026
Establishments with 1 to 19 employees	number.. 116	Finished goods inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 69 427
Establishments with 20 to 99 employees	number.. 73	Work-in-process inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 2 091
Establishments with 100 employees or more	number.. 49	Materials and supplies inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 95 508
All employees	number.. 15 106	Total inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 175 312
Total compensation ²	\$1,000.. 503 816	Finished goods inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 68 685
Annual payroll	\$1,000.. 393 500	Work-in-process inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 2 161
Total fringe benefits	\$1,000.. 110 316	Materials and supplies inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 104 466
Production workers, average for year	number.. 12 341	Gross book value of total assets at beginning of year	\$1,000.. 679 595
Production workers on March 12	number.. 11 814	Total capital expenditures (new and used)	\$1,000.. 88 762
Production workers on May 12	number.. 12 287	Capital expenditures for buildings and other structures (new and used)	\$1,000.. 22 132
Production workers on August 12	number.. 12 429	Capital expenditures for machinery and equipment (new and used)	\$1,000.. 66 630
Production workers on November 12	number.. 12 834	Total retirements ²	\$1,000.. 16 137
Production-worker hours	1,000.. 24 605	Gross book value of total assets at end of year	\$1,000.. 752 220
Production-worker wages	\$1,000.. 278 173	Total depreciation during year ²	\$1,000.. 44 796
Total cost of materials	\$1,000.. 1 160 562	Total rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 23 240
Cost of materials, parts, containers, etc., consumed	\$1,000.. 1 062 552	Buildings and other structures rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 11 607
Cost of resales	\$1,000.. 48 915	Machinery and equipment rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 11 633
Cost of fuels	\$1,000.. 9 646	Cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and other structures ³	\$1,000.. 4 582
Cost of purchased electricity	\$1,000.. 30 708	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 69
Cost of contract work	\$1,000.. 8 741	Cost of purchased services for the repair of machinery and equipment ³	\$1,000.. 18 616
Quantity of electricity purchased for heat and power	1,000 kWh.. 489 987	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 69
Quantity of electricity generated less sold for heat and power	1,000 kWh.. D	Cost of purchased communications services ³	\$1,000.. 2 638
Total value of shipments	\$1,000.. 2 544 508	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 69
Primary products value of shipments	\$1,000.. 2 273 696	Cost of purchased legal services ³	\$1,000.. 1 462
Secondary products value of shipments	\$1,000.. 203 923	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 69
Total miscellaneous receipts	\$1,000.. 66 889	Cost of purchased accounting and bookkeeping services ³	\$1,000.. 1 371
Value of resales	\$1,000.. 65 879	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 69
Contract receipts	\$1,000.. D	Cost of purchased advertising services ³	\$1,000.. 9 053
Other miscellaneous receipts	\$1,000.. D	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 69
Primary products specialization ratio	percent.. 91	Cost of purchased software and other data processing services ³	\$1,000.. 467
Value of primary products shipments made in all industries	\$1,000.. 2 628 217	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 69
Value of primary products shipments made in this industry	\$1,000.. 2 273 696	Cost of purchased refuse removal (including hazardous waste) services ³	\$1,000.. 2 069
Value of primary products shipments made in other industries	\$1,000.. 354 521	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 69
Coverage ratio	percent.. 86		

¹For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

²These items are collected in the ASM and estimated for the remaining establishments; therefore, the levels of estimation are higher than for other items in the table.

³Based on ASM sample data.

⁴A response coverage ratio is derived for this item by calculating the ratio of the weighted employment (establishment data multiplied by sample weight) for those ASM establishments that reported to the weighted total employment for all ASM establishments classified in this industry.

Note: The amounts shown for purchased services reflect only those services that establishments purchase from other companies.

Table 4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Employment size class	E ¹	All establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)
		Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311813, FROZEN CAKES, PIES, & OTHER PASTRIES MFG												
All establishments	1	238	122	15 106	393 500	12 341	24 605	278 173	1 383 274	1 160 562	2 544 508	88 762
Establishments with 1 to 4 employees	8	68	—	139	3 313	110	199	2 613	9 397	9 221	18 615	659
Establishments with 5 to 9 employees	9	22	—	148	3 484	106	201	2 338	9 742	9 654	19 394	717
Establishments with 10 to 19 employees	7	26	—	338	7 648	268	451	5 054	17 812	16 255	34 098	1 182
Establishments with 20 to 49 employees	2	41	41	1 251	25 885	970	1 793	17 634	67 851	66 416	134 310	3 559
Establishments with 50 to 99 employees	1	32	32	2 273	52 286	1 818	3 506	35 664	142 892	141 776	280 244	10 836
Establishments with 100 to 249 employees	1	36	36	5 487	129 003	4 473	8 873	88 654	416 615	370 141	790 287	39 230
Establishments with 250 to 499 employees	—	10	10	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Establishments with 500 to 999 employees	—	3	3	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Establishments with 1,000 to 2,499 employees	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Establishments with 2,500 employees or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Administrative records ²	9	82	—	451	9 580	362	595	7 119	27 228	28 188	55 374	2 117

¹Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of the figures shown: 1–10 to 19 percent; 2–20 to 29 percent; 3–30 to 39 percent; 4–40 to 49 percent; 5–50 to 59 percent; 6–60 to 69 percent; 7–70 to 79 percent; 8–80 to 89 percent; 9–90 percent or more.

²Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. Data are also included in respective size classes shown.

Table 5. Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS industry or product class code	Industry or primary product class	All establishments	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)
			Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311813	Frozen cakes, pies, & other pastries mfg	238	15 106	393 500	12 341	24 605	278 173	1 383 274	1 160 562	2 544 508	88 762

Table 6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992

[Includes quantity and value of products of this industry produced by (1) establishments classified in this industry (primary) and (2) establishments classified in other industries (secondary). Transfers of products of this industry from one establishment of a company to another establishment of the same company (interplant transfers) are also included. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product code	Product	1997				1992			
		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments	
				Quantity	Value (\$1,000)			Quantity	Value (\$1,000)
311813	Frozen bakery products	N	X	X	2 628 217	N	X	X	1 863 953
3118130	Frozen bakery products	N	X	X	2 628 217	N	X	X	1 863 953
31181301	Frozen soft cakes (including pound, layer, sheet, cheese, etc.)	N	X	X	648 833	N	X	X	N
3118130111	Frozen soft cakes (including pound, layer, sheet, cheese, etc.)	79	X	430.7	648 833	70	X	S	435 431
31181302	Frozen pies	N	X	X	858 065	N	X	X	N
3118130221	Frozen pies	46	X	828.1	858 065	34	X	642.8	697 380
31181303	All other frozen bakery products	N	X	X	1 002 949	N	X	X	N
3118130331	Frozen yeast-raised doughnuts	19	X	130.0	76 921	13	X	88.6	57 109
3118130341	Frozen cake-type doughnuts	19	X	58.9	57 748	16	X	78.4	66 113
3118130351	Frozen pastries (including cream puffs, eclairs, lady fingers, french pastry, puff pastry, etc.)	38	X	151.0	191 133	27	X	163.0	178 258
3118130361	All other frozen sweet goods containing yeast (including sweet rolls and coffeecake)	31	X	90.5	98 690	N	X	X	N
3118130371	All other frozen sweet goods not containing yeast (including danishes and muffins)	33	X	180.7	186 262	N	X	X	N
3118130391	Frozen cookie and cracker products	14	X	64.4	26 194	N	X	X	N
31181303V1	All other frozen bakery products	48	X	X	366 001	N	X	X	N
3118130Y	Frozen bakery product manufacturing, nsk, total	N	X	X	118 370	N	X	X	N
3118130YWW	Frozen bakery product manufacturing, nsk, for nonadministrative-record establishments	N	X	X	83 360	N	X	X	34 584
3118130YWY	Frozen bakery product manufacturing, nsk, for administrative-record establishments	N	X	X	35 010	N	X	X	19 783

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.

@ Additional data are available for these codes at the aggregate U.S. level in the Current Industrial Report (CIR) series; see Appendix F for the CIR survey number and title.

\$ This product is primary to more than one industry; see Appendix F for a listing of the related product codes.

Note: For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: P 10 to 19 percent estimated; q 20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by S.

Table 6b. Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992

[Not applicable for this report]

Table 7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1997 and 1992

[Includes quantity and cost of materials consumed or put into production by establishments classified only in this industry. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS material code	Material consumed	1997		1992	
		Quantity	Delivered cost (\$1,000)	Quantity	Delivered cost (\$1,000)
311813	FROZEN CAKES, PIES, & OTHER PASTRIES MFG				
31121111	White bread-type wheat flour (except prepared mixes)	240.0	31 217	187.9	20 837
31121109	Cake-type wheat flour (except prepared mixes)	114.2	17 693	79.3	8 790
31121103	Cookie and cracker-type wheat flour (except prepared mixes)	21.4	4 096	8.5	1 088
31122121	Wheat gluten	8.1	1 508	1.1	616
31121105	Other wheat flour, including whole wheat, and clear flour (except prepared mixes)	117.2	14 031	96.1	10 193
31100005	Prepared doughnut mixes, cake and yeast types	54.3	23 092	37.8	11 740
31100007	Prepared bread mixes, including franchise mixes	0.1	84	D	D
31100009	Prepared cake mixes	27.5	12 589	11.8	5 062
31100011	Other prepared mixes, including sweetgoods	28.4	12 281	S	4 234
31131001	Sugar, cane and beet (in terms of sugar solids)	S	55 769	77.7	46 848
31122111	Glucose syrup (corn syrup), conventional or regular (in terms of solids)	23.2	3 689	39.8	5 326
31122103	High fructose corn syrup (HFCS)(in terms of solids)	44.6	7 082	30.1	4 124
31100003	Other natural sweeteners, including dextrose, honey, molasses, blends of corn sweeteners and sugar (in terms of solids)	44.3	9 406	12.0	3 419
32510057	Artificial sweeteners (in terms of solids)	0.2	710	D	D
31120011	100 percent vegetable shortening	144.5	45 200	102.5	35 130
31100023	Animal and blends of animal and vegetable shortening	6.4	2 382	5.2	1 563
31161115	Lard	5.4	1 804	12.0	2 670
31100025	Other fats and oils (cooking oils, butter, margarine, puff paste, etc.)	57.9	28 406	48.5	18 149
31199903	Compressed yeast	6.9	3 763	9.7	5 206
31199905	Active dry yeast	1.0	1 806	2.8	1 185

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1997 and 1992—Con.

[Includes quantity and cost of materials consumed or put into production by establishments classified only in this industry. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS material code	Material consumed	1997		1992	
		Quantity	Delivered cost (\$1,000)	Quantity	Delivered cost (\$1,000)
311813	FROZEN CAKES, PIES, & OTHER PASTRIES MFG—Con.				
31141107	Frozen fruits mil lb..	187.5	101 742	P132.4	75 692
31142305	Dried fruits and nuts, including raisins 1,000 cwt..	S	28 085	P119.3	20 344
31134001	Glaze, candied and crystallized fruits, fruit peel, nuts, and other vegetable substances mil lb..	D	D	D	D
31142101	Jams, jellies and preserves, including fruit butter and maraschino cherries mil lb..	S	4 430	7.1	4 356
31199901	Liquid, dried, and frozen eggs (in terms of dry weight equivalent) mil lb..	S	41 516	P39.9	21 973
31151305	Cheese, process. mil lb..	31.8	34 780	P19.4	17 308
31151405	Milk and milk replacers, including dry milk, dry whey, blends, soy whey, and others mil lb..	S	29 521	34.4	18 703
31132001	Chocolate (compounds, cocoa, chocolate liquor, coatings, chocolate flavoring, etc.) mil lb..	106.5	20 060	10.8	10 338
33299901	Aluminum foil packaging products, converted or rolls and sheets	X	40 618	X	34 766
001900A1	Packaging paper and plastics film, coated and laminated.	X	33 196	X	17 134
001900A3	Bags; plastics, foil, and coated paper	X	10 079	X	4 219
32222401	Bags; uncoated paper and multiwall	X	D	X	318
32221001	Paperboard containers, boxes, and corrugated paperboard	X	118 118	X	72 766
00970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies	X	215 662	X	D
00971000	Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies, n.s.k.	X	92 985	X	D

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.

Note: For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: P 10 to 19 percent estimated; Q 20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by S.

Appendix A.

Explanation of Terms

BEGINNING- AND END-OF-YEAR INVENTORIES

Respondents were asked to report their beginning-of-year and end-of-year inventories at cost or market. Effective with the 1982 Economic Census, this change to a uniform instruction for reporting inventories was introduced for all sector reports. Prior to 1982, respondents were permitted to value inventories using any generally accepted accounting method (FIFO, LIFO, market, to name a few). Beginning in 1982, LIFO users were asked to first report inventory values prior to the LIFO adjustment and then to report the LIFO reserve and the LIFO value after adjustment for the reserve.

Inventory Data by Stage of Fabrication

Total inventories and three detailed components (1) finished goods, (2) work-in-process, and (3) materials, supplies, fuels, etc., were collected.

When using inventory data by stage of fabrication for “all industries” and at the three-digit subsector level, it should be noted that an item treated as a finished product by an establishment in one industry may be reported as a raw material by an establishment in a different industry. For example, the finished-product inventories of a steel mill would be reported as raw materials by a stamping plant. Such differences are present in the inventory figures by stage of fabrication shown for all publication levels.

COST OF MATERIALS

This term refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed, whether purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

Included in this item are:

1. Cost of parts, components, containers, etc.—Includes all raw materials, semifinished goods, parts, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year.
2. Cost of products bought and sold in the same condition.

3. Cost of fuels consumed for heat and power—Includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed, whether purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.
4. Cost of purchased electricity—The cost of purchased electric energy represents the amount actually used during the year for heat and power. In addition, information was collected on the quantity of electric energy generated by the establishment and the quantity of electric energy sold or transferred to other plants of the same company.
5. Cost of contract work—This term applies to work done by others on materials furnished by the manufacturing establishment. The actual cost of the material is to be reported on the cost of materials, parts, and containers line of this item. The term “Contract Work” refers to the fee a company pays to another company to perform a service.

Specific Materials Consumed

In addition to the total cost of materials, which every establishment was required to report, information also was collected for most manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. The inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. If less than \$25,000 of a listed material was consumed by an establishment, the cost data could be reported in the “Cost of all other materials...,” Census material code 00970099. Also, the cost of materials for small establishments for which administrative records or short forms were used was imputed into the “Materials not specified by kind,” Census materials code 00971000.

Duplication in Cost of Materials and Value of Shipment

The aggregate of the cost of materials and value of shipments figures for industry groups and for all manufacturing industries includes large amounts of duplication since the products of some industries are used as materials by others. This duplication results, in part, from the addition of related industries representing successive

stages in the production of a finished manufactured product. Examples are the addition of flour mills to bakeries in the food group and the addition of pulp mills to paper mills in the paper and allied products group of industries. Estimates of the overall extent of this duplication indicate that the value of manufactured products exclusive of such duplication (the value of finished manufactures) tends to approximate two-thirds of the total value of products reported in the survey.

Duplication of products within individual industries is significant within a number of industry groups, e.g., machinery and transportation industries. These industries frequently include complete machinery and their parts. In this case, the parts made for original equipment are materials consumed for assembly plants in the same industry.

Even when no significant amount of duplication is involved, value of shipments figures are deficient as measures of the relative economic importance of individual manufacturing industries or geographic areas because of the wide variation in ratio of materials, labor, and other processing costs of value of shipments, both among industries and within the same industry.

Before 1962, cost of materials and value of shipments were not published for some industries which included considerable duplication. Since then, these data have been published for all industries at the U.S. level and beginning in 1964, for all geographic levels.

COST OF PURCHASED SERVICES

Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) establishments were requested to provide information on the cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and other structures, the repair of machinery, communication services, legal services, accounting and bookkeeping services, advertising, software and other data processing services, and refuse removal. Each of these items reflects the costs paid directly by the establishment and excludes salaries paid to employees of the establishment for these services.

Included in the cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and machinery are payments made for all maintenance and repair work on buildings and equipment. Payments made to other establishments of the same company and for repair and maintenance of any leased property also are included. Extensive repairs or reconstruction that was capitalized is considered capital expenditures and is, therefore, excluded from this item. Repair and maintenance costs provided by an owner as part of a rental contract or incurred directly by an establishment in using its own work force also are excluded.

Included in the cost of purchased advertising services are payments for printing, media coverage, and other advertising services and materials.

Included in the cost of purchased software and other data processing services are all purchases by the establishment from other companies. Excluded are services provided by other establishments of the same company (such as by a separate data processing unit).

Included in the cost of purchased refuse removal services are all costs of refuse removal services paid by the establishment, including costs for hazardous waste removal or treatment. Excluded are all costs included in rental payments or as capital expenditures.

Response Coverage Ratio

A response coverage ratio is a measure of the extent to which respondents report for an item. The estimate is made by calculating the ratio value of the weighted total employment data for all the ASM establishments that report the item to the weighted total employment data for all ASM establishments classified in an industry (reporters and non-reporters).

DEPRECIATION CHARGES FOR FIXED ASSETS

This item includes depreciation and amortization charged during the year against assets. Depreciation charged against fixed assets acquired since the beginning of the year and against assets sold or retired during the year are components of this category. Respondents were requested to make certain that they did not report accumulated depreciation.

EMPLOYEES

This item includes all full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments during any part of the pay period which included the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employees" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average for the payroll periods including the 12th of March, May, August, and November.

Production Workers

This item includes workers (up through the line-supervisor level) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, receiving, storing, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping (but not delivering), maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e.g., power plant), recordkeeping, and other services closely associated with these production operations at the establishment covered by the report. Employees above the working-supervisor level are excluded from this item.

All Other Employees

This item covers nonproduction employees of the manufacturing establishment including those engaged in factory supervision above the line-supervisor level. It

includes sales (including driver-salespersons), sales delivery (highway truck drivers and their helpers), advertising, credit, collection, installation and servicing of own products, clerical and routine office functions, executive, purchasing, financing, legal, personnel (including cafeteria, medical, etc.), professional, and technical employees. Also included are employees on the payroll of the manufacturing establishment engaged in the construction of major additions or alterations utilized as a separate work force.

FRINGE BENEFITS

Fringe benefits are divided into legally required expenditures and payments for voluntary programs. The legally required portion consists primarily of Federal old age and survivors' insurance, unemployment compensation, and workers' compensation. Payments for voluntary programs include all programs not specifically required by legislation whether they were employer initiated or the result of collective bargaining. They include the employer portion of such plans as insurance premiums, premiums for supplemental accident and sickness insurance, pension plans, supplemental unemployment compensation, welfare plans, stock purchase plans on which the employer payment is not subject to withholding tax, and deferred profit-sharing plans. They exclude such items as company-operated cafeterias, in-plant medical services, free parking lots, discounts on employee purchases, and uniforms and work clothing for employees.

GROSS BOOK VALUE OF DEPRECIABLE ASSETS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR (BOY) AND END OF YEAR (EOY)

Total value of depreciable assets is collected on all census forms. It shows the value of depreciable assets for the beginning of year and end of year. The data encompass all fixed depreciable assets on the books of establishments. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, machinery, and equipment (production, office, and transportation equipment) for which depreciation reserves are maintained. Excluded are nondepreciable capital assets including inventories and intangible assets, such as timber and mineral rights.

The definition of fixed depreciable assets is consistent with the definition of capital expenditures. For example, expenditures include actual capital outlays during the year rather than the final value of equipment put in place and buildings completed during the year. Accordingly, the value of assets at the end of the year includes the value of construction in progress.

In addition, respondents were requested to make certain that assets at the beginning of the year plus capital expenditures, less retirements, equaled assets at the end of the year.

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND COMPANIES

A separate report was required for each manufacturing establishment (plant) with one employee or more. An establishment is defined as a single physical location where manufacturing is performed. A company, on the other hand, is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

If the company operated at different physical locations, even if the individual locations were producing the same line of goods, a separate report was requested for each location. If the company operated in two or more distinct lines of manufacturing at the same location, a separate report was requested for each activity.

An establishment not in operation for any portion of the year was requested to return the report form with the proper notation in the "Operational Status" section of the form. In addition, the establishment was requested to report data on any employees, capital expenditures, inventories, or shipments from inventories during the year.

PAYROLL

This item includes the gross earnings of all employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments paid in the calendar year. Respondents were told they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax. It includes all forms of compensation, such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' social security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of corporations; it excludes payments to proprietors or partners of unincorporated concerns. Also excluded are payments to members of Armed Forces and pensioners carried on the active payrolls of manufacturing establishments.

The census definition of payrolls is identical to that recommended to all Federal statistical agencies by the Office of Management and Budget. It should be noted that this definition does not include employers' social security contributions or other nonpayroll labor costs, such as employees' pension plans, group insurance premiums, and workers' compensation.

The ASM provides estimates of employers' total supplemental labor costs (those required by Federal and state laws and those incurred voluntarily or as part of collective bargaining agreements).

PRODUCT CODES AND CLASSES OF PRODUCTS

NAICS United States industries are identified by a six-digit code, in contrast to the four-digit SIC code. The longer code accommodates the large number of sectors and allows more flexibility in designing subsectors. Each

product or service is assigned a ten-digit code. The product coding structure represents an extension by the Census Bureau of the six-digit industry classifications of the manufacturing and mining sectors. The classification system operates so that the industrial coverage is progressively narrower with the successive addition of digits. This is illustrated as follows:

NAICS level	NAICS code	Description
Industry	33461	Manufacturing and reproduction of magnetic and optical media
U.S. industry	334612	Reproduction of software
Product class	3346120	Prerecorded compact disc (except software), tape, and record reproducing
BLS link code	3346120X	
Product code	3346120XXX	

As in previous censuses, data were collected for most industries on the quantity and value of individual products shipped. In the 1997 census program, information was collected on the output of almost 10,000 individual product items.

In the new system, there are about 1,500 product classes (seven-digit codes), about 6,000 census products (ten-digit codes), and an additional 3,700 CIR products (ten-digit codes). The ten-digit products are considered the primary products of the industry with the same first six digits.

The list of products for which separate information was collected was prepared after consultation with industry and government representatives. Comparability with previous figures was given considerable weight in the selection of product categories so that comparable 1992 information is presented for most products.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if quantity was not significant or could not be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected.

Shipments include both commercial shipments and transfers of products to other plants of the same company. For industries in which a considerable portion of the total shipments is transferred to other plants of the same company, separate information on interplant transfers also was collected. Moreover, for products that are used to a large degree within the same establishment as materials or components in the fabrication of other products, total production and often consumption of the item within the plant (quantity produced and consumed) was collected. Typically, the information on production also was collected for products for which there are significant differences between total production and shipments in a given year because of wide fluctuations in finished goods inventories. Other measures of output of products with long production cycles were used as appropriate and feasible.

PRIMARY PRODUCT CLASS CODE

This file presents selected statistics for establishments according to their degree of specialization in products primary to their industry. This field contains either the six-digit North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) industry code corresponding to all establishments in the industry, or the seven-digit NAICS product class code for all establishments within the industry that are specialized in a particular product class. Product class specialization is determined by evaluating the ratio of the largest primary product class shipments to total product shipments (primary plus secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishment.

PRODUCTION-WORKER HOURS

This item covers hours worked or paid for at the plant, including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave.

QUANTITY OF ELECTRIC ENERGY CONSUMED FOR HEAT AND POWER

Data on the cost of purchased electric energy were collected on all census forms. However, data on the quantity of purchased electric energy were collected only on the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) form. In addition, information is collected on the quantity of electric energy generated by the establishment and the quantity of electric energy sold or transferred to other plants of the same company.

RENTAL PAYMENTS

Total rental payments are collected on all census forms. However, the breakdown between rental payments for buildings and other structures and rental payments for machinery and equipment is collected only on the ASM forms. This item includes rental payments for the use of all items for which depreciation reserves would be maintained if they were owned by the establishment, e.g., structures and buildings, and production, office, and transportation equipment. Excluded are royalties and other payments for the use of intangibles and depletable assets and land rents where separable.

When an establishment of a multiestablishment company was charged rent by another part of the same company for the use of assets owned by the company, it was instructed to exclude that cost from rental payments. However, the book value (original cost) of these company-owned assets was to be reported as assets of the establishment at the end of the year.

If there were assets at an establishment rented from another company and the rents were paid centrally by the head office of the establishment, the company was instructed to report these rental payments as if they were paid directly by the establishment.

RETIREMENTS OF DEPRECIABLE ASSETS

Included in this item is the gross value of assets sold, retired, scrapped, destroyed, etc., during the calendar year. When a complete operation or establishment changed ownership, the respondent was instructed to report the value of the assets sold at the original cost as recorded in the books of the seller. The respondent also was requested to report retirements of equipment or structures owned by a parent company that the establishment was using as if it were a tenant.

TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES (NEW AND USED)

For establishments in operation and any known plants under construction, manufacturers were asked to report their new and used expenditures for (1) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments and (2) machinery and equipment used for replacement and additions to plant capacity if they were of the type for which depreciation accounts were ordinarily maintained.

Totals for expenditures include the costs of assets leased from nonmanufacturing concerns through capital leases. New facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations are excluded. Also excluded are expenditures for land and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses.

For any equipment or structure transferred for the use of the reporting establishment by the parent company or one of its subsidiaries, the value at which it was transferred to the establishment was to be reported. If an establishment changed ownership during the year, the cost of the fixed assets (building and equipment) was to be reported.

VALUE ADDED

This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments (products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered). The result of this calculation is adjusted by the addition of value added by merchandising operations (i.e., the difference between the sales value and the cost of merchandise sold without further manufacture, processing, or assembly) plus the net change in finished goods and work-in-process between the beginning- and end-of-year inventories.

For those industries where value of production is collected instead of value of shipments, value added is adjusted only for the change in work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of year. For those

industries where value of work done is collected, the value added does not include an adjustment for the change in finished goods or work-in-process inventories.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the figure for value of shipments that results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

VALUE OF SHIPMENTS

This item covers the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts, such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sales of products bought and sold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from material owned by it, whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value, including not only the direct cost of production but also a reasonable proportion of “all other costs” (including company overhead) and profit.

In addition to the value for NAICS defined products, aggregates of the following categories of miscellaneous receipts are reported as part of a total establishment’s value of product shipments:

1. Reported contract work—Receipts for work or services that a plant performed for others on their materials.
2. Value of resales—Sales of products brought and sold without further manufacture, processing, or assembly.
3. Other miscellaneous receipts—Such as repair work, installation, sales of scrap, etc.

Industry primary product value of shipments represents one of the three components of value of shipments. These components are:

1. Primary products value of shipments.
2. Secondary product value of shipments.
3. Total miscellaneous receipts.

Primary product shipments is used in the calculations of industry specialization ratio and industry coverage ratio. The term “Value of primary products shipments made in this industry” is used in this publication and refers to the same data.

Duplication in Cost of Materials and Value of Shipment

The aggregate of the cost of materials and value of shipments figures for industry groups and for all manufacturing industries includes large amounts of duplication since the products of some industries are used as materials by others. This duplication results, in part, from the addition of related industries representing successive stages in the production of a finished manufactured product. Examples are the addition of flour mills to bakeries in the food group and the addition of pulp mills to paper mills in the paper and allied products group of industries. Estimates of the overall extent of this duplication indicate that the value of manufactured products exclusive of such duplication (the value of finished manufactures) tends to approximate two-thirds of the total value of products reported in the annual survey.

Duplication of products within individual industries is significant within a number of industry groups, e.g., machinery and transportation industries. These industries frequently include complete machinery and their parts. In this case, the parts made for original equipment are materials consumed for assembly plants in the same industry.

Even when no significant amount of duplication is involved, value of shipments figures are deficient as measures of the relative economic importance of individual manufacturing industries or geographic areas because of the wide variation in ratio of materials, labor, and other processing costs of value of shipments, both among industries and within the same industry.

Before 1962, cost of materials and value of shipments were not published for some industries which included considerable duplication. Since then, these data have been published for all industries at the U.S. level and beginning in 1964, for all geographic levels.

Specialization and Coverage Ratios

These items are not collected on the report forms but are derived from the data shown in Table 3. An establishment is classified in a particular industry if its shipments of primary products of that industry exceed in value its shipments of the products of any other single industry.

An establishment's shipments include those products assigned to an industry (primary products), those considered primary to other industries (secondary products), and receipts for miscellaneous activities (merchandising, contract work, resales, etc.). Specialization and coverage ratios have been developed to measure the relationship of primary product shipments to the data on shipments for the industry shown in Tables 1a through 5 and data on product shipments shown in Tables 6a and 6b.

Specialization ratio represents the ratio of primary product shipments to total product shipments (primary and secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishments classified in the industry.

Coverage ratio represents the ratio of primary products shipped by the establishments classified in the industry to the total shipments of such products that are shipped by all manufacturing establishments wherever classified.

Appendix B.

NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions

311813 FROZEN CAKES, PIES, AND OTHER PASTRIES MANUFACTURING

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing frozen bakery products (except bread), such as cakes, pies, and doughnuts.

The data published with NAICS code 311813 include the following SIC industry:

2053 Frozen bakery products, except bread

Appendix C.

Coverage and Methodology

MAIL/NONMAIL UNIVERSE

The manufacturing universe includes about 400,000 establishments. This number includes those industries in the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) definition of manufacturing, but not those industries leaving the manufacturing sector in the classification change. The amounts of information requested from manufacturing establishments were dependent upon a number of factors. The more important considerations were the size of the company and whether it was included in the annual survey of manufactures (ASM). The methods of obtaining information for the various subsets of the universe to arrive at the aggregate figures shown in the publication are described below:

1. Small single-establishment companies not sent a report form.

Approximately 40 percent of the manufacturing establishments were small single-establishment companies that were excused from filing a census report. Selection of these establishments was based on two factors: annual payroll and our ability to assign the correct six-digit NAICS industry classification to the establishment. For each four-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) industry code, an annual payroll cutoff was determined. These cutoffs were derived so that the establishments with payroll less than the cutoff were expected to account for no more than 3 percent of the value of shipments for the industry. Generally, all single-establishment companies with less than 5 employees were excused, while all establishments with more than 20 employees were mailed forms. Establishments below the cutoff that could not be directly assigned a six-digit NAICS code were mailed a classification report which requested information for assigning NAICS industry codes. Establishments below the cutoff that could be directly assigned a six-digit NAICS code were excused from filing any report. For below cutoff establishments, information on the physical location, payroll, and receipts was obtained from the administrative records of other Federal agencies under special arrangements that safeguarded their confidentiality.

Estimates of data for these small establishments were developed using industry averages in conjunction with the administrative information. The value of shipments and cost of materials were not distributed among specific products and materials for these

establishments but were included in the product and material “not specified by kind” (nsc) categories.

The industry classification codes included in the administrative-record files were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. As a result, an indeterminate number of establishments were erroneously coded to a four-digit SIC industry and then erroneously re-coded to a six-digit NAICS industry. This was especially true whenever there was a relatively fine line of demarcation between industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity.

Sometimes the administrative-record cases had only two- or three-digit SIC group classification codes available in the files. For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, these establishments were sent a separate classification form, which requested information on the products and services of the establishment. This form was used to code many of these establishments to the appropriate six-digit NAICS level. Establishments that did not return the classification form were coded later to those six-digit NAICS industries identified as “All other” industries within the given subsector.

As a result of these situations, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified by industry. However, such possible misclassification has no significant effect on the statistics other than on the number of companies and establishments.

The total establishment count for individual industries should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the count of total number of establishments.

2. Establishments sent a report form.

The establishments covered in the mail canvass were divided into three groups:

- a. ASM sample establishments.

This group accounts for approximately 15 percent of all manufacturing establishments. The ASM panel covers all the units of large manufacturing establishments as well as a sample of the medium and smaller establishments. The probability of selection was proportionate to size. For more information, see the Description of the ASM Survey Sample.

In an economic census year, the ASM report form (MA-1000) replaces the first page of the regular census form for those establishments included in the ASM. In addition to information on employment, payroll, and other items normally requested on the regular census form, establishments in the ASM sample were requested to supply additional information on gross book value of assets and capital expenditures. ASM establishments were also requested to provide information on retirements, depreciation, rental payments, and supplemental labor costs. For establishments not included in the ASM, these additional items were estimated using relationships observed in the ASM establishment data. The census statistics for these variables are a sum of the ASM establishment data and the estimated data for non-ASM establishments. ASM establishments were also requested to provide information for selected purchased services. The census statistics for the purchased service items were derived solely from the ASM establishments. See Appendix A, Explanation of Terms for an explanation of these items. The census part of the report form is 1 of 220 versions containing product, material, and special inquiries. The diversity of manufacturing activities necessitated the use of this many forms to canvass the 480 manufacturing industries. Each form was developed for a group of related industries.

Appearing on each form was a list of products primary to the group of related industries as well as secondary products and miscellaneous services that establishments classified in these industries were likely to perform. Respondents were requested to identify the products, the value of each product, and, in many cases, the quantity of the product shipped during the survey year. Space also was provided for the respondent to describe products not specifically identified on the form.

The report form also contained a materials-consumed inquiry which varied from form to form depending on the industries being canvassed. The respondents were asked to review a list of materials generally used in their production processes. From this list, each establishment was requested to identify those materials consumed during the survey year, the cost of each, and, in certain cases, the quantity consumed. Once again, space was provided for the respondent to describe significant materials not identified on the form.

A wide variety of special inquiries was included to measure activities peculiar to a given industry, such as operations performed and equipment used.

b. Large and medium establishments (non-ASM).

Approximately 30 percent of all manufacturing establishments were included in this group. A variable cutoff, based on administrative-record payroll data and determined on an industry-by-industry basis, was used to select those establishments that were to receive 1 of the 220 economic census – manufacturing regular forms. The first page, requesting establishment data for items such as employment and payroll, was standard but did not contain the detailed statistics included on the ASM form. The product, material, and special inquiry sections supplied were based on the historical industry classification of the establishment.

c. Small single-establishment companies (non-ASM).

This group includes approximately 15 percent of all manufacturing establishments. For those industries where application of the variable cutoff for administrative-record cases resulted in a large number of small establishments being included in the mail canvass, an abbreviated or short form was used. These establishments received 1 of the 31 versions of the short form, which requested summary product and material data and totals but no details on employment, payroll, cost of materials, inventories, and capital expenditures.

Use of the short form has no adverse effect on published totals for the industry statistics because the same data were collected on the short form as on the long form. However, detailed information on products and materials consumed was not collected on the short form; thus, its use would increase the value of the *nsk* categories.

INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION OF ESTABLISHMENTS

Each of the establishments covered in the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing was classified in 1 of 480 industries (473 manufacturing industries and 7 former manufacturing industries) in accordance with the industry definitions in the 1997 NAICS Manual. This is the first edition of the NAICS Manual and it is a major change from the 1987 SIC Manual that was used previously. Appendix A of the 1997 NAICS Manual notes the comparability between the 1987 SIC and 1997 NAICS classification systems. When applicable, Appendix G of this report shows the product class and product comparability between the two systems for data in this report.

In the NAICS system, an industry is generally defined as a group of establishments that have similar production processes. To the extent practical, the system uses supply-based or production-oriented concepts in defining industries. The resulting group of establishments must be significant in terms of number, value added by manufacture, value of shipments, and number of employees.

The coding system works in such a way that the definitions progressively become narrower with successive additions of numerical digits. In the manufacturing sector for 1997, there are 21 subsectors (three-digit NAICS), 86 industry groups (four-digit NAICS), 184 NAICS industries (five-digit NAICS) that are comparable with Canadian and Mexican classification, and 473 U.S. industries (six-digit NAICS). This represents an expansion of the four-digit SIC-based U.S. industries from 459 in 1987. Product classes and products of the manufacturing industries have been assigned codes based on the industry from which they originate. In the new system, there are about 1,500 product classes (seven-digit codes), about 6,000 census products, and an additional 3,700 CIR products (ten-digit codes). The ten-digit products are considered the primary products of the industry with the same first six digits. These counts do not include the seven former manufacturing industries that are included in the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing.

For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, all establishments were classified in particular industries based on the products they produced. If an establishment made products of more than one industry, it was classified in the industry with the largest product value. For 1997, there were no “resistance rules” or “frozen industries.”

In ASM years, establishments included in the ASM sample with certainty weights are reclassified by industry only if the change in the primary activity from the prior year is significant or if the change has occurred for 2 successive years. This procedure prevents reclassification when there are minor shifts in product mix.

In ASM years, establishments included in the ASM sample with noncertainty weight are not shifted from one industry classification to another. They are retained in the industry where they were classified in the base census year. However, in the following census year, these ASM plants are allowed to shift from one industry to another.

The results of these rules covering the switching of plants from one industry classification to another are that some industries comprise different mixes of establishments in different survey years. Hence, comparisons between prior-year and current-year published totals, particularly at the six-digit NAICS level, should be viewed with caution. This is particularly true for the comparison between the data shown for a census year versus the data shown for the previous ASM year.

As previously noted, the small establishments that may have been misclassified by industry are usually administrative-record cases whose industry codes were assigned on the basis of incomplete descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. Such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than on the number of companies and establishments.

Establishments frequently make products classified both in their industry (primary products) and other industries (secondary products). Industry statistics (employment, payroll, value added by manufacture, value of shipments, etc.) reflect the activities of the establishments which may make both primary and secondary products. Product statistics, however, represent the output of all establishments without regard for the classification of the producing establishment. For this reason, when relating the industry statistics, especially the value of shipments, to the product statistics, the composition of the industry’s output should be considered.

The extent to which industry and product statistics may be matched with each other is measured by the primary product specialization ratio and the coverage ratio. The primary product specialization ratio is the proportion of industry shipments accounted for by the primary products of establishments classified in the industry. The coverage ratio is the proportion of product shipments accounted for by establishments classified in the industry.

ESTABLISHMENT BASIS OF REPORTING

The economic census – manufacturing is conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each location or establishment. The ASM also is conducted on an establishment basis, but separate reports are filed for just those establishments selected in the sample. Companies engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location are requested to submit separate reports if the plant records permit such a separation and if the activities are substantial in size.

In 1997, as in earlier years, a minimum size limit was set for inclusion of establishments in the census. All establishments employing one person or more at any time during the census year are included. The same size limitation has applied since 1947 in censuses and annual surveys of manufactures. In the 1939 and earlier censuses, establishments with less than \$5,000 value of products were excluded. The change in the minimum size limit in 1947 does not appreciably affect the historical comparability of the census figures except for data on number of establishments for a few industries.

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing excludes data for central administrative offices (CAOs). These would include separately operated administrative offices, warehouses, garages, and other auxiliary units that service manufacturing establishments of the same company. These data are published in a separate report series.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASM SURVEY SAMPLE

The annual survey of manufactures (ASM) sample is drawn for the second survey year after a census. The most recent sample was drawn for the 1994 survey year based on the 1992 Census of Manufactures. This sample will be in place through the 1998 ASM.

In 1992, there were approximately 370,000 individual manufacturing establishments. For sample efficiency and cost considerations, the 1992 manufacturing population was partitioned into two components for developing estimates within the ASM; a mail stratum and a nonmail stratum.

Mail stratum. The mail stratum of the survey is comprised of larger single-location manufacturing companies and all manufacturing establishments of multiunit companies (companies that operate at more than one physical location). Approximately 230,000 of the 370,000 establishments in the 1992 census were assigned to the mail stratum. On an annual basis, the mail stratum is supplemented with larger, newly active single-location companies identified from a list provided by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and new manufacturing locations of multiunit companies identified from the Census Bureau's Company Organization Survey (COS).

For the 1994 survey, a new sample of approximately 58,000 individual establishments was selected from the mail stratum assembled from the 1992 census. Supplemental samples representing both 1993 and 1994 births (newly active establishments that were not included in the 1992 census) were also selected. Establishments selected for the sample are mailed an ASM survey questionnaire for each year through 1998.

The 1994-98 ASM sample design is similar to the one used since 1984. Companies in the 1992 Census of Manufactures with manufacturing shipments of at least \$500 million were defined as company certainties. For these large companies, each manufacturing establishment is included in the mail sample. For the 1994-98 sample, there are approximately 650 certainty companies collectively accounting for over 18,000 establishments.

For the remaining portion of the mail component of the survey, the establishment was defined as the sample unit. All establishments with 250 employees or more were defined as employment certainties. In addition, all establishments producing products in SIC 3571 (Electronic Computers) were defined as certainties. Across these three arbitrary certainty classes, there were approximately 25,000 establishments included in the sample with certainty. Collectively, these certainty establishments accounted for approximately 80 percent of the total value of shipments in the 1992 Census of Manufactures.

Smaller establishments in the remaining portion of the mail stratum were sampled with probabilities ranging from .02 to 1.00. The initial probabilities of selection assigned to these establishments were proportionate to a measure-of-size determined for each establishment. The measure-of-size was a function of the establishment's 1992 industry classification, its 1992 product class data, and the historical variability of the year-to-year estimates of the product class estimates. For each product class (1,755) and four-digit industry (459), a desired reliability

constraint was specified. Using a technique developed by Dr. James R. Chromy of the Research Triangle Institute, the initial establishment probabilities were optimized such that the expected sample satisfied all industry and product class reliability constraints while the sample size was minimized. This technique reduces the likelihood of selecting nonrepresentative samples for individual product classes or industries.

This method of assigning probabilities based on product class shipments is motivated by our primary desire to produce reliable estimates of both product class and industry shipments. The high correlation between shipments and employment, value-added, and other general statistics assures that these variables will also be well represented by the sample. The actual sample selection procedure uses an independent chance of selection method (Poisson sampling) which permits us to prevent small establishments from being selected in consecutive samples without introducing a bias into the survey estimates.

Nonmail component. The initial nonmail component of the survey was comprised of approximately 140,000 small, single-establishment companies that were tabulated as administrative records in the 1992 Census of Manufactures. The nonmail stratum is also supplemented annually using the list of newly active single-location companies provided by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and payroll cutoffs. Companies with payroll below the payroll cutoff are added to the nonmail stratum. For this portion of the population, sampling is not used. The data for this group are estimated based on selected information obtained annually from the administrative records of the IRS and Social Security Administration (SSA). This administrative information, which includes payroll, total employment, industry classification, and physical location, is obtained under conditions which safeguard the confidentiality of both tax and census records.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASM ESTIMATING PROCEDURE

Most of the ASM estimates derived for the mail stratum are computed using a difference estimator. At the establishment level, there is a strong correlation between the current-year data values and the corresponding 1992 (base) data values. Therefore, within the mailed stratum, for each item at each level of aggregation, an estimate of the "difference" between the current year and the base year is computed from sample cases and added to the corresponding base-year values. For the 1993-1997 ASM estimates, the 1992 Census of Manufactures values serve as the base year. For the 1998 ASM, the base will be updated to be the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing.

Due to the positive year-to-year correlation, estimates derived using this methodology are generally more reliable than comparable estimates developed from the current sample data alone. Estimates for the capital expenditures variables are not generated using the difference

estimator because the year-to-year correlations are considerably weaker. The standard linear estimator is used for these variables.

For the nonmail stratum, estimates for payroll and employment are directly tabulated from the administrative-record data provided by IRS and SSA. Estimates of data other than payroll and employment are developed from industry averages. Although the nonmail stratum contains approximately 170,000 individual establishments in 1994, it accounts for less than 2 percent of the estimate for total value of shipments at the total manufacturing level.

Corresponding estimates for the mail and nonmail components are combined to produce the estimates included in this publication.

QUALIFICATIONS OF THE ASM DATA

The estimates developed from the sample are apt to differ somewhat from the results of a survey covering all companies in the sample lists but otherwise conducted under essentially the same conditions as the actual sample survey. The estimates of the magnitude of the sampling errors (the difference between the estimates obtained and the results theoretically obtained from a comparable, complete-coverage survey) are provided by the standard errors of estimates.

The particular sample selected for the ASM is one of many similar probability samples that, by chance, might have been selected under the same specifications. Each of the possible samples would yield somewhat different sets of results, and the standard errors are measures of the variation of all the possible sample estimates around the theoretically comparable, complete-coverage values.

Estimates of the standard errors have been computed from the sample data for selected ASM statistics in this report. They are represented in the form of relative standard errors (the standard errors divided by the estimated values to which they refer).

In conjunction with its associated estimate, the relative standard error may be used to define confidence intervals (ranges that would include the comparable, complete-coverage value for specified percentages of all the possible samples).

The complete-coverage value would be included in the range:

From one standard error below to one standard error above the derived estimate for about two-thirds of all possible samples.

From two standard errors below to two standard errors above the derived estimate for about 19 out of 20 of all possible samples.

From three standard errors below to three standard errors above the derived estimate for nearly all samples.

An inference that the comparable, complete-survey result would be within the indicated ranges would be correct in approximately the relative frequencies shown. Those proportions, therefore, may be interpreted as defining the confidence that the estimates from a particular sample would differ from complete-coverage results by as much as one, two, or three standard errors, respectively.

For example, suppose an estimated total is shown at 50,000 with an associated relative standard error of 2 percent, that is, a standard error of 1,000 (2 percent of 50,000). There is approximately 67 percent confidence that the interval 49,000 to 51,000 includes the complete-coverage total, about 95 percent confidence that the interval 48,000 to 52,000 includes the complete-coverage total, and almost certain confidence that the interval 47,000 to 53,000 includes the complete-coverage total.

In addition to the sample errors, the estimates are subject to various response and operational errors: errors of collection, reporting, coding, transcription, imputation for nonresponse, etc. These operational errors also would occur if a complete canvass were to be conducted under the same conditions as the survey. Explicit measures of their effects generally are not available. However, it is believed that most of the important operational errors were detected and corrected during the Census Bureau's review of the data for reasonableness and consistency. The small operational errors usually remain. To some extent, they are compensating in the aggregated totals shown. When important operational errors were detected too late to correct the estimates, the data were suppressed or were specifically qualified in the tables.

As derived, the estimated standard errors included part of the effect of the operational errors. The total errors, which depend upon the joint effect of the sampling and operational errors, are usually of the order of size indicated by the standard error, or moderately higher. However, for particular estimates, the total error may considerably exceed the standard errors shown. Any figures shown in the tables in this publication having an associated standard error exceeding 15 percent may be combined with higher level totals, creating a broader aggregate, which then may be of acceptable reliability.

DATA FROM THE CURRENT INDUSTRIAL REPORTS (CIR)

The CIR program provides product statistics for selected manufacturing industries at the U.S. level annually and, in some cases, monthly and/or quarterly. When detail product data are collected in the CIR, they are not also collected in the census. However, the annual CIR data are included in the census Product Summary report.

The CIR program uses a unified data collection, processing, and publication system. The Census Bureau updates the survey panels for most reports annually and reconciles the estimates to the results of the broader-based annual survey of manufactures and the economic

census – manufacturing. The economic census – manufacturing provides a complete list of all producers of the products covered by the CIR program and serves as the primary source for CIR sampling. Where a small number of producers exist, CIR surveys cover all known producers of a product. However, when the number of producers is large, cutoff and random sampling techniques are used. Surveys are continually reviewed and modified to provide the most up-to-date information on products produced. While the CIR program includes both mandatory and voluntary surveys, the annual data are mandatory.

DUPLICATION IN COST OF MATERIALS AND VALUE OF SHIPMENTS

Data for cost of materials and value of shipments include varying amounts of duplication, especially at higher levels of aggregation. This is because the products of one establishment may be the materials of another. The value added statistics avoid this duplication and are, for most purposes, the best measure for comparing the relative economic importance of industries and geographic areas.

VALUE OF INDUSTRY SHIPMENTS COMPARED WITH VALUE OF PRODUCT SHIPMENTS

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing shows value of shipments data for industries and products. In the industry statistics tables and files, these data represent the total value of shipments of all establishments classified in a particular industry. The data include the shipments of the products classified in the industry (primary to the industry), products classified in other industries (secondary to the industry), and miscellaneous receipts (repair work, sale of scrap, research and development, installation receipts, and resales). Value of product shipments shown in the products statistics tables and files represent the total value of all products shipped that are classified as primary to an industry regardless of the classification of the producing establishment.

Appendix D. Geographic Notes

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix E. Metropolitan Areas

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix F. Footnotes for Products Statistics and Materials Consumed by Kind

Not applicable for this report.

Cookie and Cracker Manufacturing

1997

Issued November 1999

EC97M-3118D

1997 Economic Census

Manufacturing

Industry Series



U S C E N S U S B U R E A U

Helping You Make Informed Decisions

U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The staff of the Manufacturing and Construction Division prepared this report. **Judy M. Dodds**, Assistant Chief for Census and Related Programs, was responsible for the overall planning, management, and coordination. **Kenneth Hansen**, Chief, Manufactured Durables Branch, assisted by **Mike Brown**, **Renee Coley**, **Raphael Corrado**, and **Milbren Thomas**, Section Chiefs, **Michael Zampogna**, Former Chief, Manufactured Nondurables Branch, assisted by **Allen Foreman**, **Robert Miller**, **Robert Reinard**, and **Nat Shelton**, Section Chiefs, and **Tom Lee**, **Robert Rosati**, and **Tom Flood**, Special Assistants, performed the planning and implementation. **Stephanie Angel**, **Brian Appert**, **Stanis Batton**, **Carol Beasley**, **Chris Blackburn**, **Larry Blumberg**, **Vera Harris-Bourne**, **Brenda Campbell**, **Suzanne Conard**, **Vance Davis**, **Mary Ellickson**, **Matt Gaines**, **Merry Glascoe**, **Kay Hanks**, **Karen Harshbarger**, **Nancy Higgins**, **James Hinckley**, **Walter Hunter**, **Jim Jamski**, **Evelyn Jordan**, **Robert Lee**, **John Linehan**, **Paul Marck**, **Keith McKenzie**, **Philippe Morris**, **Joanna Nguyen**, **Betty Pannell**, **Joyce Pomeroy**, **Venita Powell**, **Cynthia Ramsey**, **Chris Savage**, **Arona Stovall**, **Sue Sundermann**, **Thanos Theodoropoulos**, **Dora Thomas**, **Ann Truffa**, **Ronanne Vinson**, **Keeley Voor**, **Denneth Wallace**, **Tempie Whittington**, **Lissene Witt**, and **Mike Yamaner** provided primary staff assistance.

Brian Greenberg, Assistant Chief for Research and Methodology Programs, assisted by **Stacey Cole**, Chief, Manufacturing Programs Methodology Branch, and **Robert Struble**, Section Chief, provided the mathematical and statistical techniques as well as the coverage operations. **Jeffrey Dalzell** and **Cathy Ritenour** provided primary staff assistance.

Mendel D. Gayle, Chief, Forms, Publications, and Customer Services Branch, assisted by **Julius Smith Jr.** and **Baruti Taylor**, Section Chiefs, performed overall

coordination of the publication process. **Kim Credito**, **Patrick Duck**, **Chip Murph**, **Wanda Sledd**, and **Veronica White** provided primary staff assistance.

The Economic Planning and Coordination Division, **Lawrence A. Blum**, Assistant Chief for Collection Activities and **Shirin A. Ahmed**, Assistant Chief for Post-Collection Processing, assisted by **Dennis Shoemaker**, Chief, Post-Collection Census Processing Branch, **Brandy Yarbrough**, Section Chief, **Sheila Proudfoot**, **Richard Williamson**, **Andrew W. Hait**, and **Jennifer E. Lins**, was responsible for developing the systems and procedures for data collection, editing, review, correction and dissemination

The staff of the National Processing Center, **Judith N. Petty**, Chief, performed mailout preparation and receipt operations, clerical and analytical review activities, data keying, and geocoding review.

The Geography Division staff developed geographic coding procedures and associated computer programs.

The Economic Statistical Methods and Programming Division, **Charles P. Pautler Jr.**, Chief, developed and coordinated the computer processing systems. **Martin S. Harahush**, Assistant Chief for Quinquennial Programs, assisted by **Barbara Lambert** and **Christina Arledge** were responsible for design and implementation of the computer systems. **Gary T. Sheridan**, Chief, Manufacturing and Construction Branch, **Lori A. Guido** and **Roy A. Smith**, Section Chiefs, supervised the preparation of the computer programs.

Computer Services Division, **Debra Williams**, Chief, performed the computer processing.

The staff of the Administrative and Customer Services Division, **Walter C. Odom**, Chief, performed planning, design, composition, editorial review, and printing planning and procurement for publications, Internet products, and report forms. **Cynthia G. Brooks** provided publication coordination and editing.

Cookie and Cracker Manufacturing

1997

Issued November 1999

EC97M-3118D

1997 Economic Census

Manufacturing

Industry Series



U.S. Department of Commerce

William M. Daley,

Secretary

Robert L. Mallett,

Deputy Secretary

Economics

and Statistics

Administration

Robert J. Shapiro,

Under Secretary for

Economic Affairs

U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Kenneth Prewitt,

Director



**Economics
and Statistics
Administration**

Robert J. Shapiro,
Under Secretary
for Economic Affairs



U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Kenneth Prewitt,
Director

William G. Barron,
Deputy Director

Paula J. Schneider,
Principal Associate Director
for Programs

Frederick T. Knickerbocker,
Associate Director
for Economic Programs

Thomas L. Mesenbourg,
Assistant Director
for Economic Programs

William G. Bostic Jr.,
Chief, Manufacturing
and Construction Division

CONTENTS

Introduction to the Economic Census	1
Manufacturing	5

TABLES

1. Industry Statistics on NAICS Basis With Distribution Among 1987 SIC-Based Industries: 1997	7
2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1997	7
3. Detailed Statistics by Industry: 1997	8
4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size: 1997.....	9
5. Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1997	9
6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992.....	10
6b. Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992 .	11
7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1997 and 1992.....	11

APPENDIXES

A. Explanation of Terms	A-1
B. NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions	B-1
C. Coverage and Methodology.....	C-1
D. Geographic Notes	--
E. Metropolitan Areas	--
F. Footnotes for Products Statistics and Materials Consumed by Kind	--
G. Comparability of Product Classes and Product Codes: 1997 to 1992.....	G-1

-- Not applicable for this report.

Introduction to the Economic Census

PURPOSES AND USES OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUS

The economic census is the major source of facts about the structure and functioning of the Nation's economy. It provides essential information for government, business, industry, and the general public. Title 13 of the United States Code (Sections 131, 191, and 224) directs the Census Bureau to take the economic census every 5 years, covering years ending in 2 and 7.

The economic census furnishes an important part of the framework for such composite measures as the gross domestic product estimates, input/output measures, production and price indexes, and other statistical series that measure short-term changes in economic conditions. Specific uses of economic census data include the following:

- Policymaking agencies of the Federal Government use the data to monitor economic activity and assess the effectiveness of policies.
- State and local governments use the data to assess business activities and tax bases within their jurisdictions and to develop programs to attract business.
- Trade associations study trends in their own and competing industries, which allows them to keep their members informed of market changes.
- Individual businesses use the data to locate potential markets and to analyze their own production and sales performance relative to industry or area averages.

ALL-NEW INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATIONS

Data from the 1997 Economic Census are published primarily on the basis of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), unlike earlier censuses, which were published according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS is in the process of being adopted in the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Most economic census reports cover one of the following NAICS sectors:

21	Mining
22	Utilities
23	Construction
31-33	Manufacturing
42	Wholesale Trade
44-45	Retail Trade
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing
51	Information

52	Finance and Insurance
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises
56	Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services
61	Educational Services
62	Health Care and Social Assistance
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation
72	Accommodation and Foodservices
81	Other Services (except Public Administration)

(Not listed above are the Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting sector (NAICS 11), partially covered by the census of agriculture conducted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the Public Administration sector (NAICS 92), covered by the census of governments conducted by the Census Bureau.)

The 20 NAICS sectors are subdivided into 96 subsectors (three-digit codes), 313 industry groups (four-digit codes), and, as implemented in the United States, 1170 industries (five- and six-digit codes).

RELATIONSHIP TO SIC

While many of the individual NAICS industries correspond directly to industries as defined under the SIC system, most of the higher level groupings do not. Particular care should be taken in comparing data for retail trade, wholesale trade, and manufacturing, which are sector titles used in both NAICS and SIC, but cover somewhat different groups of industries. The industry definitions discuss the relationships between NAICS and SIC industries. Where changes are significant, it will not be possible to construct time series that include data for points both before and after 1997.

For 1997, data for auxiliary establishments (those functioning primarily to manage, service, or support the activities of their company's operating establishments, such as a central administrative office or warehouse) will not be included in the sector-specific reports. These data will be published separately.

GEOGRAPHIC AREA CODING

Accurate and complete information on the physical location of each establishment is required to tabulate the census data for the states, metropolitan areas (MAs), counties, parishes, and corporate municipalities including cities, towns, villages, and boroughs. Respondents were

required to report their physical location (street address, municipality, county, and state) if it differed from their mailing address. For establishments not surveyed by mail (and those single-establishment companies that did not provide acceptable information on physical location), location information from Internal Revenue Service tax forms is used as a basis for coding.

BASIS OF REPORTING

The economic census is conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each store, factory, shop, or other location. Each establishment is assigned a separate industry classification based on its primary activity and not that of its parent company.

DOLLAR VALUES

All dollar values presented are expressed in current dollars; i.e., 1997 data are expressed in 1997 dollars, and 1992 data, in 1992 dollars. Consequently, when making comparisons with prior years, users of the data should consider the changes in prices that have occurred.

All dollar values are shown in thousands of dollars.

AVAILABILITY OF ADDITIONAL DATA

Reports in Print and Electronic Media

All results of the 1997 Economic Census are available on the Census Bureau Internet site (www.census.gov) and on compact discs (CD-ROM) for sale by the Census Bureau. Unlike previous censuses, only selected highlights are published in printed reports. For more information, including a description of electronic and printed reports being issued, see the Internet site, or write to U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-8300, or call Customer Services at 301-457-4100.

Special Tabulations

Special tabulations of data collected in the 1997 Economic Census may be obtained, depending on availability of time and personnel, in electronic or tabular form. The data will be summaries subject to the same rules prohibiting disclosure of confidential information (including name, address, kind of business, or other data for individual business establishments or companies) that govern the regular publications.

Special tabulations are prepared on a cost basis. A request for a cost estimate, as well as exact specifications on the type and format of the data to be provided, should be directed to the Chief of the division named below, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-8300. To discuss a special tabulation before submitting specifications, call the appropriate division:

Manufacturing and Construction Division 301-457-4673
Service Sector Statistics Division 301-457-2668

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The economic census has been taken as an integrated program at 5-year intervals since 1967 and before that for 1954, 1958, and 1963. Prior to that time, individual components of the economic census were taken separately at varying intervals.

The economic census traces its beginnings to the 1810 Decennial Census, when questions on manufacturing were included with those for population. Coverage of economic activities was expanded for the 1840 Decennial Census and subsequent censuses to include mining and some commercial activities. The 1905 Manufactures Census was the first time a census was taken apart from the regular decennial population census. Censuses covering retail and wholesale trade and construction industries were added in 1930, as were some covering service trades in 1933. Censuses of construction, manufacturing, and the other business service censuses were suspended during World War II.

The 1954 Economic Census was the first census to be fully integrated: providing comparable census data across economic sectors, using consistent time periods, concepts, definitions, classifications, and reporting units. It was the first census to be taken by mail, using lists of firms provided by the administrative records of other Federal agencies. Since 1963, administrative records also have been used to provide basic statistics for very small firms, reducing or eliminating the need to send them census questionnaires.

The range of industries covered in the economic censuses expanded between 1967 and 1992. The census of construction industries began on a regular basis in 1967, and the scope of service industries, introduced in 1933, was broadened in 1967, 1977, and 1987. While a few transportation industries were covered as early as 1963, it was not until 1992 that the census broadened to include all of transportation, communications, and utilities. Also new for 1992 was coverage of financial, insurance, and real estate industries. With these additions, the economic census and the separate census of governments and census of agriculture collectively covered roughly 98 percent of all economic activity.

Printed statistical reports from the 1992 and earlier censuses provide historical figures for the study of long-term time series and are available in some large libraries. All of the census reports printed since 1967 are still available for sale on microfiche from the Census Bureau. CD-ROMs issued from the 1987 and 1992 Economic Censuses contain databases including nearly all data published in print, plus additional statistics, such as ZIP Code statistics, published only on CD-ROM.

SOURCES FOR MORE INFORMATION

More information about the scope, coverage, classification system, data items, and publications for each of the economic censuses and related surveys is published in the *Guide to the 1997 Economic Census and Related Statistics* at www.census.gov/econguide. More information on the methodology, procedures, and history of the censuses will be published in the *History of the 1997 Economic Census* at www.census.gov/econ/www/history.html.

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

The following abbreviations and symbols are used with the 1997 Economic Census data:

A	Standard error of 100 percent or more.
D	Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual companies; data are included in higher level totals.
F	Exceeds 100 percent because data include establishments with payroll exceeding revenue.
N	Not available or not comparable.
Q	Revenue not collected at this level of detail for multiestablishment firms.
S	Withheld because estimates did not meet publication standards.

V	Represents less than 50 vehicles or .05 percent.
X	Not applicable.
Y	Disclosure withheld because of insufficient coverage of merchandise lines.
Z	Less than half the unit shown.
a	0 to 19 employees.
b	20 to 99 employees.
c	100 to 249 employees.
e	250 to 499 employees.
f	500 to 999 employees.
g	1,000 to 2,499 employees.
h	2,500 to 4,999 employees.
i	5,000 to 9,999 employees.
j	10,000 to 24,999 employees.
k	25,000 to 49,999 employees.
l	50,000 to 99,999 employees.
m	100,000 employees or more.
p	10 to 19 percent estimated.
q	20 to 29 percent estimated.
r	Revised.
s	Sampling error exceeds 40 percent.
nec	Not elsewhere classified.
nsk	Not specified by kind.
–	Represents zero (page image/print only).
(CC)	Consolidated city.
(IC)	Independent city.

This page is intentionally blank.

Manufacturing

SCOPE

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing covers all manufacturing establishments with one or more paid employees. Manufacturing is defined as the mechanical, physical, or chemical transformation of materials or substances into new products. The assembly of components into new products is also considered manufacturing, except when it is appropriately classified as construction.

Establishments in the manufacturing sector are often described as plants, factories, or mills and typically use power-driven machines and materials-handling equipment. Also included in the manufacturing sector are some establishments that make products by hand, like custom tailors and the makers of custom draperies. While manufacturers typically do not sell to the public, some establishments like bakeries and candy stores that make products on the premises may be included.

While logging and publishing are no longer in the scope of manufacturing, data for these industries are included in the manufacturing industry reports, but are not included in the manufacturing state, summary, and other reports.

GENERAL

This report, from the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, is one of a series of 480 industry reports and 51 geographic area reports, each of which provides statistics for individual industries or states, respectively. Seven of the industry reports are for industries no longer in the manufacturing sector but are included with manufacturing for the 1997 census year. Also included for this sector are General, Product, and Materials Consumed Summary reports, a special report on Concentration Ratios in Manufacturing, and data files on Location of Manufacturing Plants.

Each industry report presents data for a six-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) industry. A description of the particular NAICS industry may be found in Appendix B. These reports include such statistics as number of establishments, employment, payroll, value added by manufacture, cost of materials consumed, value of shipments, capital expenditures, etc. Explanations of these and other terms may be found in Appendix A. The industry reports also include data for states with 100 employees or more in the industry.

State reports, which include the District of Columbia, present similar statistics at the “all manufacturing” level for each state and its metropolitan areas (MAs) with 250

employees or more, and for counties, consolidated cities, and places with 500 employees or more. The state reports also include six-digit NAICS level data for industries with 100 employees or more in the state.

The General Summary report contains industry and geographic area statistics summarized in one report. It includes higher levels of aggregation than the industry and state reports, as well as revisions to the data made after the release of the industry and state reports.

The Products and Materials Consumed reports summarize the products and materials data published in the industry reports. The Product Summary report also includes data from the Current Industrial Reports (CIR) and a special table with data for products that are primary to more than one industry, which are not in the industry reports.

The Concentration Ratios report publishes data on the percentage of value of shipments accounted for by the 4-, 8-, 20-, and 50-largest companies for each manufacturing industry. Also shown in this report are Hirschmann-Herfindahl Indexes for each industry.

The Location of Manufacturing data files contain statistics on the number of establishments for the three- and six-digit NAICS industry by state, county, place, and ZIP Code by employment-size of the establishment.

GEOGRAPHIC AREAS COVERED

Statistics at the six-digit NAICS industry level are shown for states and the District of Columbia in both the state and industry reports for cells with 100 employees or more.

The state reports also include data at the “all manufacturing” level for a variety of geographies that meet the employment criteria.

Data are available for the metropolitan areas (MAs) with 250 employees or more. The term MA is a general term used to encompass all of the specifically defined metropolitan areas. A consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) is made up of two or more contiguous primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSAs) with a combined population of at least 1 million. A PMSA is a subdivision of a CMSA that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links separate from the ties to other portions of the CMSA. A metropolitan statistical area (MSA) is an integrated economic and social unit with a population of at least 50,000. An MA is made up of one or more counties meeting standards of metropolitan character. In New England, cities and towns, rather than counties, are the

component geographic units. Determination of the MAs was made by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) as of June 30, 1997. The population estimates were from the 1990 Census of Population or a subsequent special census. When applicable, the make-up of an MA is included in Appendix E. Changes to geographical boundaries are noted in Appendix D.

The state reports include data for counties with 500 employees or more. These are the primary divisions of states, except in Louisiana where they are called parishes and in Alaska where they are called boroughs and census areas. Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia have one or more places that are independent of county organizations. These places are treated as counties and places. The counties and places are defined as of January 1, 1997.

The state reports include data for places with 500 employees or more. Places are typically cities, towns, and villages. They may be incorporated municipalities, semi-independent municipalities, special economic urban areas (SEUAs), or other place equivalents.

The state reports also include data for consolidated cities with 500 employees or more. Consolidated cities are made up of separately incorporated municipalities.

COMPARABILITY OF THE 1992 AND 1997 CENSUSES

The adoption of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) has had a major impact on the comparability of data between the 1992 and 1997 censuses. Approximately half of the industries in the manufacturing sector of NAICS do not have comparable industries in the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system that was used in the past. If industries are not comparable between the two censuses, historic data are not shown. When applicable, Appendix G shows the product class and product comparability between the two systems.

While most of the change affecting the manufacturing sector was change within the sector, some industries left manufacturing and others came into manufacturing. Prominent among those leaving manufacturing are logging and portions of publishing. Prominent among the industries coming into the manufacturing sector are bakeries, candy stores where candy is made on the premises, custom tailors, makers of custom draperies, and tire retreading. Data for the industries coming into manufacturing as well as those leaving manufacturing are included in the manufacturing industry report series for 1997. However, the state and summary reports only include data for industries in the NAICS definition of manufacturing.

Another change resulting from the conversion to NAICS is that data for central administrative offices (CAOs) associated with manufacturing are not included along side the manufacturing data. This change affects data in the state reports and the general summary.

DISCLOSURE

In accordance with Federal law governing census reports (Title 13 of the United States Code), no data are published that would disclose the operations of an individual establishment or company. However, the number of establishments classified in a specific industry or geography is not considered a disclosure, and may be released even when other information is withheld.

The disclosure analysis for the industry statistics files is based on the total value of shipments. When the total value of shipments cannot be shown without disclosing information for individual companies, the complete line is suppressed except for capital expenditures. However, the suppressed data are included in higher-level totals. A separate disclosure analysis is performed for capital expenditures that can be suppressed even though value of shipments data are published.

AVAILABILITY OF MORE FREQUENT ECONOMIC DATA

The Census Bureau conducts the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) in each of the 4 years between the economic censuses. The ASM is a probability-based sample of approximately 58,000 establishments and collects many of the same industry statistics (including employment, payroll, value of shipments, etc.) as the economic census. However, there are selected statistics not included in the ASM. Among these are the number of companies and establishments, detailed product and materials data, and substate geographic data.

In addition to the ASM, the Census Bureau conducts a Current Industrial Reports (CIR) program. The CIR publishes detailed product statistics for selected manufacturing industries at the U.S. level annually and, in some cases, monthly and/or quarterly. For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, the annual CIR data are included in the Product Summary report.

The Census Bureau also conducts the monthly Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories, and Orders (M3) program, which publishes detailed statistics for manufacturing industries at the U.S. level.

Table 1. Industry Statistics on NAICS Basis With Distribution Among 1987 SIC-Based Industries: 1997

[NAICS codes appear in bold type. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS or SIC code	Industry	Com-panies ¹	All estab-lish-ments ²	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expendi-tures (\$1,000)
				Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311821	Cookie & cracker mfg	324	380	43 016	1 349 397	33 118	65 519	925 973	6 394 610	3 540 348	9 940 627	301 805
205220	Cookies & crackers (pt)	N	380	43 016	1 349 397	33 118	65 519	925 973	6 394 610	3 540 348	9 940 627	301 805

¹For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

²Includes establishments with payroll at any time during the year.

Table 2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1997

[States that are disclosures or with less than 100 employees are not shown. For explanation of terms, see appendixes. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Industry and geographic area	E ¹	All establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expendi-tures (\$1,000)
		Total	With 20 em-ploy-ees or more	Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311821, COOKIE & CRACKER MFG												
United States	-	380	184	43 016	1 349 397	33 118	65 519	925 973	6 394 610	3 540 348	9 940 627	301 805
California	-	67	25	2 888	90 780	1 890	3 208	42 179	364 963	189 880	554 335	21 497
Florida	2	14	3	430	7 845	343	587	5 740	18 257	28 770	46 823	3 361
Georgia	-	16	9	3 136	106 186	2 543	5 189	74 859	462 987	289 099	753 672	27 564
Hawaii *	8	12	2	161	2 890	101	135	1 500	6 960	6 318	13 431	519
Illinois	-	28	19	5 032	181 852	4 293	9 326	139 651	1 089 499	659 817	1 735 186	59 265
Kentucky	-	6	5	1 777	39 265	1 537	3 072	29 172	177 933	125 237	303 022	8 900
New Jersey	-	22	13	3 473	110 979	2 845	5 777	84 692	442 755	247 203	694 797	20 576
New York	1	31	17	2 107	61 954	1 605	3 046	37 994	281 654	111 027	390 723	13 379
Ohio	-	11	10	2 874	91 445	2 518	4 494	74 680	878 031	303 604	1 179 737	12 406
Oregon	-	10	3	690	28 113	592	1 150	22 781	82 592	62 498	144 854	4 582
Pennsylvania	-	28	16	3 708	128 013	3 024	6 413	99 098	610 003	347 188	981 507	27 434
Texas	-	20	7	765	24 093	609	1 180	17 703	45 835	50 959	96 265	12 928
Utah	-	5	3	648	18 192	536	1 020	13 671	95 576	74 502	169 917	5 420

* Hawaii has no incorporated places in the sense of functioning governmental units; however, in agreement with Hawaiian law, the Bureau of the Census reports data for census designated places (CDPs) which have been designated as place equivalents. Those CDPs, only for the state of Hawaii, with 2,500 or more population are recognized.

¹Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of the figures shown: 1-10 to 19 percent; 2-20 to 29 percent; 3-30 to 39 percent; 4-40 to 49 percent; 5-50 to 59 percent; 6-60 to 69 percent; 7-70 to 79 percent; 8-80 to 89 percent; 9-90 percent or more.

Table 3. Detailed Statistics by Industry: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	Value	Item	Value
311821, COOKIE & CRACKER MFG		311821, COOKIE & CRACKER MFG—Con.	
Companies ¹	number.. 324	Value added	\$1,000.. 6 394 610
All establishments	number.. 380	Total inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 517 493
Establishments with 1 to 19 employees	number.. 196	Finished goods inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 296 983
Establishments with 20 to 99 employees	number.. 91	Work-in-process inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 4 066
Establishments with 100 employees or more	number.. 93	Materials and supplies inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 216 444
All employees	number.. 43 016	Total inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 509 209
Total compensation ²	\$1,000.. 1 776 916	Finished goods inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 290 218
Annual payroll	\$1,000.. 1 349 397	Work-in-process inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 5 162
Total fringe benefits	\$1,000.. 427 519	Materials and supplies inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 213 829
Production workers, average for year	number.. 33 118	Gross book value of total assets at beginning of year	\$1,000.. 3 688 476
Production workers on March 12	number.. 32 870	Total capital expenditures (new and used)	\$1,000.. 301 805
Production workers on May 12	number.. 32 379	Capital expenditures for buildings and other structures (new and used)	\$1,000.. 28 782
Production workers on August 12	number.. 34 165	Capital expenditures for machinery and equipment (new and used)	\$1,000.. 273 023
Production workers on November 12	number.. 33 058	Total retirements ²	\$1,000.. 71 625
Production-worker hours	1,000.. 65 519	Gross book value of total assets at end of year	\$1,000.. 3 918 656
Production-worker wages	\$1,000.. 925 973	Total depreciation during year ²	\$1,000.. 240 135
Total cost of materials	\$1,000.. 3 540 348	Total rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 37 622
Cost of materials, parts, containers, etc., consumed	\$1,000.. 2 703 016	Buildings and other structures rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 19 776
Cost of resales	\$1,000.. 734 245	Machinery and equipment rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 17 846
Cost of fuels	\$1,000.. 39 577	Cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and other structures ³	\$1,000.. 13 116
Cost of purchased electricity	\$1,000.. 53 897	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 92
Cost of contract work	\$1,000.. 9 613	Cost of purchased services for the repair of machinery and equipment ³	\$1,000.. 67 426
Quantity of electricity purchased for heat and power	1,000 kWh.. 954 768	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 92
Quantity of electricity generated less sold for heat and power	1,000 kWh.. 3 687	Cost of purchased communications services ³	\$1,000.. 8 490
Total value of shipments	\$1,000.. 9 940 627	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 92
Primary products value of shipments	\$1,000.. 7 829 590	Cost of purchased legal services ³	\$1,000.. 3 746
Secondary products value of shipments	\$1,000.. 846 980	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 92
Total miscellaneous receipts	\$1,000.. 1 264 057	Cost of purchased accounting and bookkeeping services ³	\$1,000.. 7 401
Value of resales	\$1,000.. 1 257 190	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 92
Contract receipts	\$1,000.. D	Cost of purchased advertising services ³	\$1,000.. 41 578
Other miscellaneous receipts	\$1,000.. D	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 92
Primary products specialization ratio	percent.. 90	Cost of purchased software and other data processing services ³	\$1,000.. 4 205
Value of primary products shipments made in all industries	\$1,000.. 8 376 594	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 92
Value of primary products shipments made in this industry	\$1,000.. 7 829 590	Cost of purchased refuse removal (including hazardous waste) services ³	\$1,000.. 5 214
Value of primary products shipments made in other industries	\$1,000.. 547 004	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 92
Coverage ratio	percent.. 93		

¹For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

²These items are collected in the ASM and estimated for the remaining establishments; therefore, the levels of estimation are higher than for other items in the table.

³Based on ASM sample data.

⁴A response coverage ratio is derived for this item by calculating the ratio of the weighted employment (establishment data multiplied by sample weight) for those ASM establishments that reported to the weighted total employment for all ASM establishments classified in this industry.

Note: The amounts shown for purchased services reflect only those services that establishments purchase from other companies.

Table 4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Employment size class	E ¹	All establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)
		Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311821, COOKIE & CRACKER MFG												
All establishments	-	380	184	43 016	1 349 397	33 118	65 519	925 973	6 394 610	3 540 348	9 940 627	301 805
Establishments with 1 to 4 employees	9	99	-	177	2 764	157	184	2 474	7 729	6 501	14 352	877
Establishments with 5 to 9 employees	9	45	-	320	4 657	249	290	3 359	12 568	10 088	22 807	1 300
Establishments with 10 to 19 employees	7	52	-	748	11 942	575	675	8 164	30 339	25 912	56 490	3 145
Establishments with 20 to 49 employees	3	61	61	1 838	41 721	1 440	2 423	26 159	109 645	84 593	191 748	7 696
Establishments with 50 to 99 employees	2	30	30	2 195	57 090	1 711	3 352	37 954	163 541	126 082	291 540	13 103
Establishments with 100 to 249 employees	1	43	43	6 657	172 733	5 285	9 486	113 013	682 238	420 720	1 101 733	50 616
Establishments with 250 to 499 employees	-	26	26	9 496	308 288	7 492	16 099	223 887	1 342 403	911 046	2 282 143	57 284
Establishments with 500 to 999 employees	-	21	21	14 317	494 578	12 130	24 278	373 043	2 829 204	1 329 618	4 153 364	96 188
Establishments with 1,000 to 2,499 employees	-	2	2	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Establishments with 2,500 employees or more	-	1	1	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Administrative records ²	9	146	-	929	14 147	777	858	10 932	40 024	34 281	74 831	4 537

¹Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of the figures shown: 1-10 to 19 percent; 2-20 to 29 percent; 3-30 to 39 percent; 4-40 to 49 percent; 5-50 to 59 percent; 6-60 to 69 percent; 7-70 to 79 percent; 8-80 to 89 percent; 9-90 percent or more.

²Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. Data are also included in respective size classes shown.

Table 5. Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS industry or product class code	Industry or primary product class	All establishments	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)
			Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311821	Cookie & cracker mfg.	380	43 016	1 349 397	33 118	65 519	925 973	6 394 610	3 540 348	9 940 627	301 805
3118211	Crackers, soft pretzels, biscuits, and related products	64	17 331	560 752	12 180	24 849	356 268	2 552 853	1 319 554	3 866 543	135 919
3118214	Cookies, wafers, and ice cream cones and cups (except frozen)	143	23 831	748 818	19 404	38 329	540 705	3 733 566	2 115 498	5 861 797	152 774

Table 6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992

[Includes quantity and value of products of this industry produced by (1) establishments classified in this industry (primary) and (2) establishments classified in other industries (secondary). Transfers of products of this industry from one establishment of a company to another establishment of the same company (interplant transfers) are also included. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product code	Product	1997				1992			
		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments	
				Quantity	Value (\$1,000)			Quantity	Value (\$1,000)
311821	Cookies and crackers	N	X	X	8 376 594	N	X	X	N
3118211	Crackers, soft pretzels, biscuits, and related products	N	X	X	3 591 183	N	X	X	N
31182111	Saltine crackers	N	X	X	542 895	N	X	X	N
3118211111	Saltine crackers mil lb..	12	X	521.0	542 895	14	X	556.0	581 293
31182112	Cracker sandwiches made from crackers produced in this plant	N	X	X	443 214	N	X	X	N
3118211221	Cracker sandwiches made from crackers produced in this plant mil lb..	6	X	284.4	443 214	8	X	256.2	405 712
31182113	All other crackers, soft pretzels, biscuits, and related products	N	X	X	2 481 037	N	X	X	N
3118211331	Graham crackers mil lb..	14	X	257.0	308 189	12	X	180.3	183 883
3118211341	Cracker meal and crumbs mil lb..	14	X	S	110 260	10	X	S	29 936
3118211351	Soft pretzels mil lb..	9	X	D	D	N	X	N	N
3118211391	Other crackers and related products (sponge, sprayed, low-sugar biscuits, melba toast, unsalted soda crackers, taco shells, etc.) mil lb..	46	X	126.1	2 000 505	N	X	N	N
3118211Y	Crackers, soft pretzels, biscuits, and related products, nsk	N	X	X	124 037	N	X	X	N
3118211YV	Crackers, soft pretzels, biscuits, and related products, nsk	N	X	X	124 037	N	X	X	N
3118214	Cookies, wafers, and ice cream cones and cups (except frozen)	N	X	X	4 620 930	N	X	X	4 168 864
31182141	Sandwich cookies (except frozen), made from cookies made in this plant	N	X	X	773 250	N	X	X	N
3118214111	Sandwich cookies (except frozen), made from cookies made in this plant mil lb..	32	X	691.4	773 250	24	X	733.5	820 829
31182142	Chocolate chip cookies (except frozen)	N	X	X	822 463	N	X	X	N
3118214221	Chocolate chip cookies (except frozen) mil lb..	96	X	494.8	822 463	61	X	406.0	644 909
31182143	All other cookies, wafers, and ice cream cones and cups (except frozen)	N	X	X	2 978 753	N	X	X	N
3118214331	Marshmallow cookies (except frozen) mil lb..	12	X	45.6	60 556	7	X	21.4	38 673
3118214341	Creame-filled cookies (except frozen) mil lb..	25	X	184.1	277 399	12	X	130.5	123 299
3118214351	Oatmeal cookies (except frozen) mil lb..	73	X	161.1	226 802	43	X	145.9	200 176
3118214361	Other cookies and wafers (except frozen), excluding wafers for making ice cream sandwiches mil lb..	144	X	314.5	1 878 133	129	X	565.1	1 886 300
3118214371	Toaster pastries (except frozen) mil lb..	8	X	356.8	301 909	5	X	264.6	238 168
3118214381	Wafers for making ice cream sandwiches (except frozen) mil lb..	5	X	D	D	4	X	D	D
3118214391	Ice cream cones and cups (except frozen) millions..	10	X	3 907.0	134 434	10	X	4 042.5	138 722
3118214Y	Cookies, wafers, and ice cream cones and cups (except frozen), nsk	N	X	X	46 464	N	X	X	N
3118214YV	Cookies, wafers, and ice cream cones and cups (except frozen), nsk	N	X	X	46 464	N	X	X	D
311821W	Cookie and cracker manufacturing, nsk, total	N	X	X	164 481	N	X	X	N
311821WY	Cookie and cracker manufacturing, nsk, total	N	X	X	164 481	N	X	X	N
311821WYV	Cookie and cracker manufacturing, nsk, for nonadministrative-record establishments	N	X	X	114 823	N	X	X	N
311821WYVY	Cookie and cracker manufacturing, nsk, for administrative-record establishments	N	X	X	49 658	N	X	X	N

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.

@ Additional data are available for these codes at the aggregate U.S. level in the Current Industrial Report (CIR) series; see Appendix F for the CIR survey number and title.

\$ This product is primary to more than one industry; see Appendix F for a listing of the related product codes.

Note: For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: P 10 to 19 percent estimated; Q 20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by S.

Table 6b. Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992

[Product classes covered are those that are economically significant and whose production is geographically dispersed, provided dispersion is not approximated by data in Table 2. Also, product classes are not shown if they are miscellaneous or "not specified by kind" classes. Statistics for some states are withheld because they are either less than \$2 million in product class shipments or they disclose data for individual companies in 1997. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanations of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product class code	Product class and geographic area	Value of product shipments (\$1,000)	
		1997	1992
3118211	CRACKERS, SOFT PRETZELS, BISCUITS, AND RELATED PRODUCTS		
	United States	3 591 183	N
	California	158 550	N
	Georgia	418 703	N
	Illinois	285 666	N
	New Jersey	252 725	N
	New York	230 101	N
	Ohio	569 186	N
	Pennsylvania	269 229	N
3118214	COOKIES, WAFERS, AND ICE CREAM CONES AND CUPS (EXCEPT FROZEN)		
	United States	4 620 930	4 168 864
	California	315 194	241 523
	Florida	53 699	55 117
	Georgia	280 948	388 934
	Hawaii	5 090	N
	Illinois	802 720	662 868
	Indiana	41 074	46 991
	Kentucky	229 224	207 913
	Maryland	3 192	11 781
	Massachusetts	5 816	13 840
	Minnesota	4 355	N
	Missouri	38 843	17 716
	New Jersey	380 028	415 289
	New York	174 554	135 641
	North Carolina	79 839	60 366
	Ohio	394 479	441 550
	Oklahoma	69 037	N
	Oregon	77 865	66 960
	Pennsylvania	417 326	292 846
	Tennessee	192 423	152 153
	Texas	46 139	48 933
	Utah	36 989	N
	Washington	47 615	21 062

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.
 @ Additional data are available for these codes at the aggregate U.S. level in the Current Industrial Report (CIR) series; see Appendix F for the CIR survey number and title.
 \$ This product is primary to more than one industry; see Appendix F for a listing of the related product codes.

Table 7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1997 and 1992

[Includes quantity and cost of materials consumed or put into production by establishments classified only in this industry. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS material code	Material consumed	1997		1992	
		Quantity	Delivered cost (\$1,000)	Quantity	Delivered cost (\$1,000)
311821	COOKIE & CRACKER MFG				
31121111	White bread-type wheat flour (except prepared mixes)	mil lb..	368.9	43 055	N
31121109	Cake-type wheat flour (except prepared mixes)	mil lb..	134.6	16 214	N
31121103	Cookie and cracker-type wheat flour (except prepared mixes)	mil lb..	3 056.5	338 407	N
31122121	Wheat gluten	mil lb..	1.8	1 438	N
31121105	Other wheat flour, including whole wheat, and clear flour (except prepared mixes)	mil lb..	255.1	31 812	N
31100005	Prepared doughnut mixes, cake and yeast types	mil lb..	D	D	N
31100007	Prepared bread mixes, including franchise mixes	mil lb..	S	3 006	N
31100009	Prepared cake mixes	mil lb..	D	D	N
31100011	Other prepared mixes, including sweetgoods	mil lb..	S	15 487	N
31131001	Sugar, cane and beet (in terms of sugar solids)	1,000 s tons..	542.6	244 377	N
31122111	Glucose syrup (corn syrup), conventional or regular (in terms of solids)	mil lb..	¶117.3	14 072	N
31122103	High fructose corn syrup (HFCS)(in terms of solids)	mil lb..	S	19 002	N
31100003	Other natural sweeteners, including dextrose, honey, molasses, blends of corn sweeteners and sugar (in terms of solids)	mil lb..	¶157.4	43 510	N
32510057	Artificial sweeteners (in terms of solids)	mil lb..	S	5 611	N
31120011	100 percent vegetable shortening	mil lb..	544.2	174 869	N
31100023	Animal and blends of animal and vegetable shortening	mil lb..	S	13 783	N
31161115	Lard	mil lb..	¶3.2	968	N
31100025	Other fats and oils (cooking oils, butter, margarine, puff paste, etc.)	mil lb..	¶209.5	80 686	N
31199903	Compressed yeast	mil lb..	9.5	5 009	N
31199905	Active dry yeast	mil lb..	¶1.9	2 848	N
31141107	Frozen fruits	mil lb..	D	D	N
31142305	Dried fruits and nuts, including raisins	mil cwt..	¶0.5	75 594	N
31134001	Glaze, candied and crystallized fruits, fruit peel, nuts, and other vegetable substances	mil lb..	3.7	3 731	N
31142101	Jams, jellies and preserves, including fruit butter and maraschino cherries	mil lb..	S	69 489	N
31199901	Liquid, dried, and frozen eggs (in terms of dry weight equivalent)	mil lb..	¶13.7	17 812	N
31151305	Cheese, process	mil lb..	45.1	81 403	N
31151405	Milk and milk replacers, including dry milk, dry whey, blends, soy whey, and others	mil lb..	¶19.7	12 372	N
31132001	Chocolate (compounds, cocoa, chocolate liquor, coatings, chocolate flavoring, etc.)	mil lb..	178.4	141 228	N
33299901	Aluminum foil packaging products, converted or rolls and sheets		X	13 283	X
001900A1	Packaging paper and plastics film, coated and laminated		X	250 601	X

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1997 and 1992—Con.

[Includes quantity and cost of materials consumed or put into production by establishments classified only in this industry. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS material code	Material consumed	1997		1992	
		Quantity	Delivered cost (\$1,000)	Quantity	Delivered cost (\$1,000)
311821	COOKIE & CRACKER MFG—Con.				
001900A3	Bags; plastics, foil, and coated paper	X	47 609	X	N
32222401	Bags; uncoated paper and multiwall	X	3 676	X	N
32221001	Paperboard containers, boxes, and corrugated paperboard	X	360 938	X	N
00970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies	X	387 827	X	N
00971000	Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies, n.s.k.	X	180 714	X	N

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.

Note: For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: P 10 to 19 percent estimated; Q 20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by S.

Appendix A.

Explanation of Terms

BEGINNING- AND END-OF-YEAR INVENTORIES

Respondents were asked to report their beginning-of-year and end-of-year inventories at cost or market. Effective with the 1982 Economic Census, this change to a uniform instruction for reporting inventories was introduced for all sector reports. Prior to 1982, respondents were permitted to value inventories using any generally accepted accounting method (FIFO, LIFO, market, to name a few). Beginning in 1982, LIFO users were asked to first report inventory values prior to the LIFO adjustment and then to report the LIFO reserve and the LIFO value after adjustment for the reserve.

Inventory Data by Stage of Fabrication

Total inventories and three detailed components (1) finished goods, (2) work-in-process, and (3) materials, supplies, fuels, etc., were collected.

When using inventory data by stage of fabrication for “all industries” and at the three-digit subsector level, it should be noted that an item treated as a finished product by an establishment in one industry may be reported as a raw material by an establishment in a different industry. For example, the finished-product inventories of a steel mill would be reported as raw materials by a stamping plant. Such differences are present in the inventory figures by stage of fabrication shown for all publication levels.

COST OF MATERIALS

This term refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed, whether purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

Included in this item are:

1. Cost of parts, components, containers, etc.—Includes all raw materials, semifinished goods, parts, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year.
2. Cost of products bought and sold in the same condition.

3. Cost of fuels consumed for heat and power—Includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed, whether purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.
4. Cost of purchased electricity—The cost of purchased electric energy represents the amount actually used during the year for heat and power. In addition, information was collected on the quantity of electric energy generated by the establishment and the quantity of electric energy sold or transferred to other plants of the same company.
5. Cost of contract work—This term applies to work done by others on materials furnished by the manufacturing establishment. The actual cost of the material is to be reported on the cost of materials, parts, and containers line of this item. The term “Contract Work” refers to the fee a company pays to another company to perform a service.

Specific Materials Consumed

In addition to the total cost of materials, which every establishment was required to report, information also was collected for most manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. The inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. If less than \$25,000 of a listed material was consumed by an establishment, the cost data could be reported in the “Cost of all other materials...,” Census material code 00970099. Also, the cost of materials for small establishments for which administrative records or short forms were used was imputed into the “Materials not specified by kind,” Census materials code 00971000.

Duplication in Cost of Materials and Value of Shipment

The aggregate of the cost of materials and value of shipments figures for industry groups and for all manufacturing industries includes large amounts of duplication since the products of some industries are used as materials by others. This duplication results, in part, from the addition of related industries representing successive

stages in the production of a finished manufactured product. Examples are the addition of flour mills to bakeries in the food group and the addition of pulp mills to paper mills in the paper and allied products group of industries. Estimates of the overall extent of this duplication indicate that the value of manufactured products exclusive of such duplication (the value of finished manufactures) tends to approximate two-thirds of the total value of products reported in the survey.

Duplication of products within individual industries is significant within a number of industry groups, e.g., machinery and transportation industries. These industries frequently include complete machinery and their parts. In this case, the parts made for original equipment are materials consumed for assembly plants in the same industry.

Even when no significant amount of duplication is involved, value of shipments figures are deficient as measures of the relative economic importance of individual manufacturing industries or geographic areas because of the wide variation in ratio of materials, labor, and other processing costs of value of shipments, both among industries and within the same industry.

Before 1962, cost of materials and value of shipments were not published for some industries which included considerable duplication. Since then, these data have been published for all industries at the U.S. level and beginning in 1964, for all geographic levels.

COST OF PURCHASED SERVICES

Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) establishments were requested to provide information on the cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and other structures, the repair of machinery, communication services, legal services, accounting and bookkeeping services, advertising, software and other data processing services, and refuse removal. Each of these items reflects the costs paid directly by the establishment and excludes salaries paid to employees of the establishment for these services.

Included in the cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and machinery are payments made for all maintenance and repair work on buildings and equipment. Payments made to other establishments of the same company and for repair and maintenance of any leased property also are included. Extensive repairs or reconstruction that was capitalized is considered capital expenditures and is, therefore, excluded from this item. Repair and maintenance costs provided by an owner as part of a rental contract or incurred directly by an establishment in using its own work force also are excluded.

Included in the cost of purchased advertising services are payments for printing, media coverage, and other advertising services and materials.

Included in the cost of purchased software and other data processing services are all purchases by the establishment from other companies. Excluded are services provided by other establishments of the same company (such as by a separate data processing unit).

Included in the cost of purchased refuse removal services are all costs of refuse removal services paid by the establishment, including costs for hazardous waste removal or treatment. Excluded are all costs included in rental payments or as capital expenditures.

Response Coverage Ratio

A response coverage ratio is a measure of the extent to which respondents report for an item. The estimate is made by calculating the ratio value of the weighted total employment data for all the ASM establishments that report the item to the weighted total employment data for all ASM establishments classified in an industry (reporters and non-reporters).

DEPRECIATION CHARGES FOR FIXED ASSETS

This item includes depreciation and amortization charged during the year against assets. Depreciation charged against fixed assets acquired since the beginning of the year and against assets sold or retired during the year are components of this category. Respondents were requested to make certain that they did not report accumulated depreciation.

EMPLOYEES

This item includes all full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments during any part of the pay period which included the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employees" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average for the payroll periods including the 12th of March, May, August, and November.

Production Workers

This item includes workers (up through the line-supervisor level) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, receiving, storing, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping (but not delivering), maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e.g., power plant), recordkeeping, and other services closely associated with these production operations at the establishment covered by the report. Employees above the working-supervisor level are excluded from this item.

All Other Employees

This item covers nonproduction employees of the manufacturing establishment including those engaged in factory supervision above the line-supervisor level. It

includes sales (including driver-salespersons), sales delivery (highway truck drivers and their helpers), advertising, credit, collection, installation and servicing of own products, clerical and routine office functions, executive, purchasing, financing, legal, personnel (including cafeteria, medical, etc.), professional, and technical employees. Also included are employees on the payroll of the manufacturing establishment engaged in the construction of major additions or alterations utilized as a separate work force.

FRINGE BENEFITS

Fringe benefits are divided into legally required expenditures and payments for voluntary programs. The legally required portion consists primarily of Federal old age and survivors' insurance, unemployment compensation, and workers' compensation. Payments for voluntary programs include all programs not specifically required by legislation whether they were employer initiated or the result of collective bargaining. They include the employer portion of such plans as insurance premiums, premiums for supplemental accident and sickness insurance, pension plans, supplemental unemployment compensation, welfare plans, stock purchase plans on which the employer payment is not subject to withholding tax, and deferred profit-sharing plans. They exclude such items as company-operated cafeterias, in-plant medical services, free parking lots, discounts on employee purchases, and uniforms and work clothing for employees.

GROSS BOOK VALUE OF DEPRECIABLE ASSETS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR (BOY) AND END OF YEAR (EOY)

Total value of depreciable assets is collected on all census forms. It shows the value of depreciable assets for the beginning of year and end of year. The data encompass all fixed depreciable assets on the books of establishments. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, machinery, and equipment (production, office, and transportation equipment) for which depreciation reserves are maintained. Excluded are nondepreciable capital assets including inventories and intangible assets, such as timber and mineral rights.

The definition of fixed depreciable assets is consistent with the definition of capital expenditures. For example, expenditures include actual capital outlays during the year rather than the final value of equipment put in place and buildings completed during the year. Accordingly, the value of assets at the end of the year includes the value of construction in progress.

In addition, respondents were requested to make certain that assets at the beginning of the year plus capital expenditures, less retirements, equaled assets at the end of the year.

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND COMPANIES

A separate report was required for each manufacturing establishment (plant) with one employee or more. An establishment is defined as a single physical location where manufacturing is performed. A company, on the other hand, is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

If the company operated at different physical locations, even if the individual locations were producing the same line of goods, a separate report was requested for each location. If the company operated in two or more distinct lines of manufacturing at the same location, a separate report was requested for each activity.

An establishment not in operation for any portion of the year was requested to return the report form with the proper notation in the "Operational Status" section of the form. In addition, the establishment was requested to report data on any employees, capital expenditures, inventories, or shipments from inventories during the year.

PAYROLL

This item includes the gross earnings of all employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments paid in the calendar year. Respondents were told they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax. It includes all forms of compensation, such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' social security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of corporations; it excludes payments to proprietors or partners of unincorporated concerns. Also excluded are payments to members of Armed Forces and pensioners carried on the active payrolls of manufacturing establishments.

The census definition of payrolls is identical to that recommended to all Federal statistical agencies by the Office of Management and Budget. It should be noted that this definition does not include employers' social security contributions or other nonpayroll labor costs, such as employees' pension plans, group insurance premiums, and workers' compensation.

The ASM provides estimates of employers' total supplemental labor costs (those required by Federal and state laws and those incurred voluntarily or as part of collective bargaining agreements).

PRODUCT CODES AND CLASSES OF PRODUCTS

NAICS United States industries are identified by a six-digit code, in contrast to the four-digit SIC code. The longer code accommodates the large number of sectors and allows more flexibility in designing subsectors. Each

product or service is assigned a ten-digit code. The product coding structure represents an extension by the Census Bureau of the six-digit industry classifications of the manufacturing and mining sectors. The classification system operates so that the industrial coverage is progressively narrower with the successive addition of digits. This is illustrated as follows:

NAICS level	NAICS code	Description
Industry	33461	Manufacturing and reproduction of magnetic and optical media
U.S. industry	334612	Reproduction of software
Product class	3346120	Prerecorded compact disc (except software), tape, and record reproducing
BLS link code	3346120X	
Product code	3346120XXX	

As in previous censuses, data were collected for most industries on the quantity and value of individual products shipped. In the 1997 census program, information was collected on the output of almost 10,000 individual product items.

In the new system, there are about 1,500 product classes (seven-digit codes), about 6,000 census products (ten-digit codes), and an additional 3,700 CIR products (ten-digit codes). The ten-digit products are considered the primary products of the industry with the same first six digits.

The list of products for which separate information was collected was prepared after consultation with industry and government representatives. Comparability with previous figures was given considerable weight in the selection of product categories so that comparable 1992 information is presented for most products.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if quantity was not significant or could not be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected.

Shipments include both commercial shipments and transfers of products to other plants of the same company. For industries in which a considerable portion of the total shipments is transferred to other plants of the same company, separate information on interplant transfers also was collected. Moreover, for products that are used to a large degree within the same establishment as materials or components in the fabrication of other products, total production and often consumption of the item within the plant (quantity produced and consumed) was collected. Typically, the information on production also was collected for products for which there are significant differences between total production and shipments in a given year because of wide fluctuations in finished goods inventories. Other measures of output of products with long production cycles were used as appropriate and feasible.

PRIMARY PRODUCT CLASS CODE

This file presents selected statistics for establishments according to their degree of specialization in products primary to their industry. This field contains either the six-digit North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) industry code corresponding to all establishments in the industry, or the seven-digit NAICS product class code for all establishments within the industry that are specialized in a particular product class. Product class specialization is determined by evaluating the ratio of the largest primary product class shipments to total product shipments (primary plus secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishment.

PRODUCTION-WORKER HOURS

This item covers hours worked or paid for at the plant, including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave.

QUANTITY OF ELECTRIC ENERGY CONSUMED FOR HEAT AND POWER

Data on the cost of purchased electric energy were collected on all census forms. However, data on the quantity of purchased electric energy were collected only on the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) form. In addition, information is collected on the quantity of electric energy generated by the establishment and the quantity of electric energy sold or transferred to other plants of the same company.

RENTAL PAYMENTS

Total rental payments are collected on all census forms. However, the breakdown between rental payments for buildings and other structures and rental payments for machinery and equipment is collected only on the ASM forms. This item includes rental payments for the use of all items for which depreciation reserves would be maintained if they were owned by the establishment, e.g., structures and buildings, and production, office, and transportation equipment. Excluded are royalties and other payments for the use of intangibles and depletable assets and land rents where separable.

When an establishment of a multiestablishment company was charged rent by another part of the same company for the use of assets owned by the company, it was instructed to exclude that cost from rental payments. However, the book value (original cost) of these company-owned assets was to be reported as assets of the establishment at the end of the year.

If there were assets at an establishment rented from another company and the rents were paid centrally by the head office of the establishment, the company was instructed to report these rental payments as if they were paid directly by the establishment.

RETIREMENTS OF DEPRECIABLE ASSETS

Included in this item is the gross value of assets sold, retired, scrapped, destroyed, etc., during the calendar year. When a complete operation or establishment changed ownership, the respondent was instructed to report the value of the assets sold at the original cost as recorded in the books of the seller. The respondent also was requested to report retirements of equipment or structures owned by a parent company that the establishment was using as if it were a tenant.

TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES (NEW AND USED)

For establishments in operation and any known plants under construction, manufacturers were asked to report their new and used expenditures for (1) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments and (2) machinery and equipment used for replacement and additions to plant capacity if they were of the type for which depreciation accounts were ordinarily maintained.

Totals for expenditures include the costs of assets leased from nonmanufacturing concerns through capital leases. New facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations are excluded. Also excluded are expenditures for land and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses.

For any equipment or structure transferred for the use of the reporting establishment by the parent company or one of its subsidiaries, the value at which it was transferred to the establishment was to be reported. If an establishment changed ownership during the year, the cost of the fixed assets (building and equipment) was to be reported.

VALUE ADDED

This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments (products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered). The result of this calculation is adjusted by the addition of value added by merchandising operations (i.e., the difference between the sales value and the cost of merchandise sold without further manufacture, processing, or assembly) plus the net change in finished goods and work-in-process between the beginning and end-of-year inventories.

For those industries where value of production is collected instead of value of shipments, value added is adjusted only for the change in work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of year. For those

industries where value of work done is collected, the value added does not include an adjustment for the change in finished goods or work-in-process inventories.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the figure for value of shipments that results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

VALUE OF SHIPMENTS

This item covers the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts, such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sales of products bought and sold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from material owned by it, whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value, including not only the direct cost of production but also a reasonable proportion of “all other costs” (including company overhead) and profit.

In addition to the value for NAICS defined products, aggregates of the following categories of miscellaneous receipts are reported as part of a total establishment’s value of product shipments:

1. Reported contract work—Receipts for work or services that a plant performed for others on their materials.
2. Value of resales—Sales of products brought and sold without further manufacture, processing, or assembly.
3. Other miscellaneous receipts—Such as repair work, installation, sales of scrap, etc.

Industry primary product value of shipments represents one of the three components of value of shipments. These components are:

1. Primary products value of shipments.
2. Secondary product value of shipments.
3. Total miscellaneous receipts.

Primary product shipments is used in the calculations of industry specialization ratio and industry coverage ratio. The term “Value of primary products shipments made in this industry” is used in this publication and refers to the same data.

Duplication in Cost of Materials and Value of Shipment

The aggregate of the cost of materials and value of shipments figures for industry groups and for all manufacturing industries includes large amounts of duplication since the products of some industries are used as materials by others. This duplication results, in part, from the addition of related industries representing successive stages in the production of a finished manufactured product. Examples are the addition of flour mills to bakeries in the food group and the addition of pulp mills to paper mills in the paper and allied products group of industries. Estimates of the overall extent of this duplication indicate that the value of manufactured products exclusive of such duplication (the value of finished manufactures) tends to approximate two-thirds of the total value of products reported in the annual survey.

Duplication of products within individual industries is significant within a number of industry groups, e.g., machinery and transportation industries. These industries frequently include complete machinery and their parts. In this case, the parts made for original equipment are materials consumed for assembly plants in the same industry.

Even when no significant amount of duplication is involved, value of shipments figures are deficient as measures of the relative economic importance of individual manufacturing industries or geographic areas because of the wide variation in ratio of materials, labor, and other processing costs of value of shipments, both among industries and within the same industry.

Before 1962, cost of materials and value of shipments were not published for some industries which included considerable duplication. Since then, these data have been published for all industries at the U.S. level and beginning in 1964, for all geographic levels.

Specialization and Coverage Ratios

These items are not collected on the report forms but are derived from the data shown in Table 3. An establishment is classified in a particular industry if its shipments of primary products of that industry exceed in value its shipments of the products of any other single industry.

An establishment's shipments include those products assigned to an industry (primary products), those considered primary to other industries (secondary products), and receipts for miscellaneous activities (merchandising, contract work, resales, etc.). Specialization and coverage ratios have been developed to measure the relationship of primary product shipments to the data on shipments for the industry shown in Tables 1a through 5 and data on product shipments shown in Tables 6a and 6b.

Specialization ratio represents the ratio of primary product shipments to total product shipments (primary and secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishments classified in the industry.

Coverage ratio represents the ratio of primary products shipped by the establishments classified in the industry to the total shipments of such products that are shipped by all manufacturing establishments wherever classified.

Appendix B.

NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions

311821 COOKIE AND CRACKER MANUFACTURING

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing cookies, crackers, and other products, such as ice cream cones.

The data published with NAICS code 311821 include the following SIC industry:

2052 Cookies and crackers (pt)

Appendix C.

Coverage and Methodology

MAIL/NONMAIL UNIVERSE

The manufacturing universe includes about 400,000 establishments. This number includes those industries in the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) definition of manufacturing, but not those industries leaving the manufacturing sector in the classification change. The amounts of information requested from manufacturing establishments were dependent upon a number of factors. The more important considerations were the size of the company and whether it was included in the annual survey of manufactures (ASM). The methods of obtaining information for the various subsets of the universe to arrive at the aggregate figures shown in the publication are described below:

1. Small single-establishment companies not sent a report form.

Approximately 40 percent of the manufacturing establishments were small single-establishment companies that were excused from filing a census report. Selection of these establishments was based on two factors: annual payroll and our ability to assign the correct six-digit NAICS industry classification to the establishment. For each four-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) industry code, an annual payroll cutoff was determined. These cutoffs were derived so that the establishments with payroll less than the cutoff were expected to account for no more than 3 percent of the value of shipments for the industry. Generally, all single-establishment companies with less than 5 employees were excused, while all establishments with more than 20 employees were mailed forms. Establishments below the cutoff that could not be directly assigned a six-digit NAICS code were mailed a classification report which requested information for assigning NAICS industry codes. Establishments below the cutoff that could be directly assigned a six-digit NAICS code were excused from filing any report. For below cutoff establishments, information on the physical location, payroll, and receipts was obtained from the administrative records of other Federal agencies under special arrangements that safeguarded their confidentiality.

Estimates of data for these small establishments were developed using industry averages in conjunction with the administrative information. The value of shipments and cost of materials were not distributed among specific products and materials for these

establishments but were included in the product and material “not specified by kind” (nsc) categories.

The industry classification codes included in the administrative-record files were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. As a result, an indeterminate number of establishments were erroneously coded to a four-digit SIC industry and then erroneously re-coded to a six-digit NAICS industry. This was especially true whenever there was a relatively fine line of demarcation between industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity.

Sometimes the administrative-record cases had only two- or three-digit SIC group classification codes available in the files. For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, these establishments were sent a separate classification form, which requested information on the products and services of the establishment. This form was used to code many of these establishments to the appropriate six-digit NAICS level. Establishments that did not return the classification form were coded later to those six-digit NAICS industries identified as “All other” industries within the given subsector.

As a result of these situations, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified by industry. However, such possible misclassification has no significant effect on the statistics other than on the number of companies and establishments.

The total establishment count for individual industries should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the count of total number of establishments.

2. Establishments sent a report form.

The establishments covered in the mail canvass were divided into three groups:

- a. ASM sample establishments.

This group accounts for approximately 15 percent of all manufacturing establishments. The ASM panel covers all the units of large manufacturing establishments as well as a sample of the medium and smaller establishments. The probability of selection was proportionate to size. For more information, see the Description of the ASM Survey Sample.

In an economic census year, the ASM report form (MA-1000) replaces the first page of the regular census form for those establishments included in the ASM. In addition to information on employment, payroll, and other items normally requested on the regular census form, establishments in the ASM sample were requested to supply additional information on gross book value of assets and capital expenditures. ASM establishments were also requested to provide information on retirements, depreciation, rental payments, and supplemental labor costs. For establishments not included in the ASM, these additional items were estimated using relationships observed in the ASM establishment data. The census statistics for these variables are a sum of the ASM establishment data and the estimated data for non-ASM establishments. ASM establishments were also requested to provide information for selected purchased services. The census statistics for the purchased service items were derived solely from the ASM establishments. See Appendix A, Explanation of Terms for an explanation of these items. The census part of the report form is 1 of 220 versions containing product, material, and special inquiries. The diversity of manufacturing activities necessitated the use of this many forms to canvass the 480 manufacturing industries. Each form was developed for a group of related industries.

Appearing on each form was a list of products primary to the group of related industries as well as secondary products and miscellaneous services that establishments classified in these industries were likely to perform. Respondents were requested to identify the products, the value of each product, and, in many cases, the quantity of the product shipped during the survey year. Space also was provided for the respondent to describe products not specifically identified on the form.

The report form also contained a materials-consumed inquiry which varied from form to form depending on the industries being canvassed. The respondents were asked to review a list of materials generally used in their production processes. From this list, each establishment was requested to identify those materials consumed during the survey year, the cost of each, and, in certain cases, the quantity consumed. Once again, space was provided for the respondent to describe significant materials not identified on the form.

A wide variety of special inquiries was included to measure activities peculiar to a given industry, such as operations performed and equipment used.

b. Large and medium establishments (non-ASM).

Approximately 30 percent of all manufacturing establishments were included in this group. A variable cutoff, based on administrative-record payroll data and determined on an industry-by-industry basis, was used to select those establishments that were to receive 1 of the 220 economic census – manufacturing regular forms. The first page, requesting establishment data for items such as employment and payroll, was standard but did not contain the detailed statistics included on the ASM form. The product, material, and special inquiry sections supplied were based on the historical industry classification of the establishment.

c. Small single-establishment companies (non-ASM).

This group includes approximately 15 percent of all manufacturing establishments. For those industries where application of the variable cutoff for administrative-record cases resulted in a large number of small establishments being included in the mail canvass, an abbreviated or short form was used. These establishments received 1 of the 31 versions of the short form, which requested summary product and material data and totals but no details on employment, payroll, cost of materials, inventories, and capital expenditures.

Use of the short form has no adverse effect on published totals for the industry statistics because the same data were collected on the short form as on the long form. However, detailed information on products and materials consumed was not collected on the short form; thus, its use would increase the value of the nsk categories.

INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION OF ESTABLISHMENTS

Each of the establishments covered in the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing was classified in 1 of 480 industries (473 manufacturing industries and 7 former manufacturing industries) in accordance with the industry definitions in the 1997 NAICS Manual. This is the first edition of the NAICS Manual and it is a major change from the 1987 SIC Manual that was used previously. Appendix A of the 1997 NAICS Manual notes the comparability between the 1987 SIC and 1997 NAICS classification systems. When applicable, Appendix G of this report shows the product class and product comparability between the two systems for data in this report.

In the NAICS system, an industry is generally defined as a group of establishments that have similar production processes. To the extent practical, the system uses supply-based or production-oriented concepts in defining industries. The resulting group of establishments must be significant in terms of number, value added by manufacture, value of shipments, and number of employees.

The coding system works in such a way that the definitions progressively become narrower with successive additions of numerical digits. In the manufacturing sector for 1997, there are 21 subsectors (three-digit NAICS), 86 industry groups (four-digit NAICS), 184 NAICS industries (five-digit NAICS) that are comparable with Canadian and Mexican classification, and 473 U.S. industries (six-digit NAICS). This represents an expansion of the four-digit SIC-based U.S. industries from 459 in 1987. Product classes and products of the manufacturing industries have been assigned codes based on the industry from which they originate. In the new system, there are about 1,500 product classes (seven-digit codes), about 6,000 census products, and an additional 3,700 CIR products (ten-digit codes). The ten-digit products are considered the primary products of the industry with the same first six digits. These counts do not include the seven former manufacturing industries that are included in the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing.

For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, all establishments were classified in particular industries based on the products they produced. If an establishment made products of more than one industry, it was classified in the industry with the largest product value. For 1997, there were no “resistance rules” or “frozen industries.”

In ASM years, establishments included in the ASM sample with certainty weights are reclassified by industry only if the change in the primary activity from the prior year is significant or if the change has occurred for 2 successive years. This procedure prevents reclassification when there are minor shifts in product mix.

In ASM years, establishments included in the ASM sample with noncertainty weight are not shifted from one industry classification to another. They are retained in the industry where they were classified in the base census year. However, in the following census year, these ASM plants are allowed to shift from one industry to another.

The results of these rules covering the switching of plants from one industry classification to another are that some industries comprise different mixes of establishments in different survey years. Hence, comparisons between prior-year and current-year published totals, particularly at the six-digit NAICS level, should be viewed with caution. This is particularly true for the comparison between the data shown for a census year versus the data shown for the previous ASM year.

As previously noted, the small establishments that may have been misclassified by industry are usually administrative-record cases whose industry codes were assigned on the basis of incomplete descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. Such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than on the number of companies and establishments.

Establishments frequently make products classified both in their industry (primary products) and other industries (secondary products). Industry statistics (employment, payroll, value added by manufacture, value of shipments, etc.) reflect the activities of the establishments which may make both primary and secondary products. Product statistics, however, represent the output of all establishments without regard for the classification of the producing establishment. For this reason, when relating the industry statistics, especially the value of shipments, to the product statistics, the composition of the industry’s output should be considered.

The extent to which industry and product statistics may be matched with each other is measured by the primary product specialization ratio and the coverage ratio. The primary product specialization ratio is the proportion of industry shipments accounted for by the primary products of establishments classified in the industry. The coverage ratio is the proportion of product shipments accounted for by establishments classified in the industry.

ESTABLISHMENT BASIS OF REPORTING

The economic census – manufacturing is conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each location or establishment. The ASM also is conducted on an establishment basis, but separate reports are filed for just those establishments selected in the sample. Companies engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location are requested to submit separate reports if the plant records permit such a separation and if the activities are substantial in size.

In 1997, as in earlier years, a minimum size limit was set for inclusion of establishments in the census. All establishments employing one person or more at any time during the census year are included. The same size limitation has applied since 1947 in censuses and annual surveys of manufactures. In the 1939 and earlier censuses, establishments with less than \$5,000 value of products were excluded. The change in the minimum size limit in 1947 does not appreciably affect the historical comparability of the census figures except for data on number of establishments for a few industries.

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing excludes data for central administrative offices (CAOs). These would include separately operated administrative offices, warehouses, garages, and other auxiliary units that service manufacturing establishments of the same company. These data are published in a separate report series.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASM SURVEY SAMPLE

The annual survey of manufactures (ASM) sample is drawn for the second survey year after a census. The most recent sample was drawn for the 1994 survey year based on the 1992 Census of Manufactures. This sample will be in place through the 1998 ASM.

In 1992, there were approximately 370,000 individual manufacturing establishments. For sample efficiency and cost considerations, the 1992 manufacturing population was partitioned into two components for developing estimates within the ASM; a mail stratum and a nonmail stratum.

Mail stratum. The mail stratum of the survey is comprised of larger single-location manufacturing companies and all manufacturing establishments of multiunit companies (companies that operate at more than one physical location). Approximately 230,000 of the 370,000 establishments in the 1992 census were assigned to the mail stratum. On an annual basis, the mail stratum is supplemented with larger, newly active single-location companies identified from a list provided by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and new manufacturing locations of multiunit companies identified from the Census Bureau's Company Organization Survey (COS).

For the 1994 survey, a new sample of approximately 58,000 individual establishments was selected from the mail stratum assembled from the 1992 census. Supplemental samples representing both 1993 and 1994 births (newly active establishments that were not included in the 1992 census) were also selected. Establishments selected for the sample are mailed an ASM survey questionnaire for each year through 1998.

The 1994-98 ASM sample design is similar to the one used since 1984. Companies in the 1992 Census of Manufactures with manufacturing shipments of at least \$500 million were defined as company certainties. For these large companies, each manufacturing establishment is included in the mail sample. For the 1994-98 sample, there are approximately 650 certainty companies collectively accounting for over 18,000 establishments.

For the remaining portion of the mail component of the survey, the establishment was defined as the sample unit. All establishments with 250 employees or more were defined as employment certainties. In addition, all establishments producing products in SIC 3571 (Electronic Computers) were defined as certainties. Across these three arbitrary certainty classes, there were approximately 25,000 establishments included in the sample with certainty. Collectively, these certainty establishments accounted for approximately 80 percent of the total value of shipments in the 1992 Census of Manufactures.

Smaller establishments in the remaining portion of the mail stratum were sampled with probabilities ranging from .02 to 1.00. The initial probabilities of selection assigned to these establishments were proportionate to a measure-of-size determined for each establishment. The measure-of-size was a function of the establishment's 1992 industry classification, its 1992 product class data, and the historical variability of the year-to-year estimates of the product class estimates. For each product class (1,755) and four-digit industry (459), a desired reliability

constraint was specified. Using a technique developed by Dr. James R. Chromy of the Research Triangle Institute, the initial establishment probabilities were optimized such that the expected sample satisfied all industry and product class reliability constraints while the sample size was minimized. This technique reduces the likelihood of selecting nonrepresentative samples for individual product classes or industries.

This method of assigning probabilities based on product class shipments is motivated by our primary desire to produce reliable estimates of both product class and industry shipments. The high correlation between shipments and employment, value-added, and other general statistics assures that these variables will also be well represented by the sample. The actual sample selection procedure uses an independent chance of selection method (Poisson sampling) which permits us to prevent small establishments from being selected in consecutive samples without introducing a bias into the survey estimates.

Nonmail component. The initial nonmail component of the survey was comprised of approximately 140,000 small, single-establishment companies that were tabulated as administrative records in the 1992 Census of Manufactures. The nonmail stratum is also supplemented annually using the list of newly active single-location companies provided by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and payroll cutoffs. Companies with payroll below the payroll cutoff are added to the nonmail stratum. For this portion of the population, sampling is not used. The data for this group are estimated based on selected information obtained annually from the administrative records of the IRS and Social Security Administration (SSA). This administrative information, which includes payroll, total employment, industry classification, and physical location, is obtained under conditions which safeguard the confidentiality of both tax and census records.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASM ESTIMATING PROCEDURE

Most of the ASM estimates derived for the mail stratum are computed using a difference estimator. At the establishment level, there is a strong correlation between the current-year data values and the corresponding 1992 (base) data values. Therefore, within the mailed stratum, for each item at each level of aggregation, an estimate of the "difference" between the current year and the base year is computed from sample cases and added to the corresponding base-year values. For the 1993-1997 ASM estimates, the 1992 Census of Manufactures values serve as the base year. For the 1998 ASM, the base will be updated to be the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing.

Due to the positive year-to-year correlation, estimates derived using this methodology are generally more reliable than comparable estimates developed from the current sample data alone. Estimates for the capital expenditures variables are not generated using the difference

estimator because the year-to-year correlations are considerably weaker. The standard linear estimator is used for these variables.

For the nonmail stratum, estimates for payroll and employment are directly tabulated from the administrative-record data provided by IRS and SSA. Estimates of data other than payroll and employment are developed from industry averages. Although the nonmail stratum contains approximately 170,000 individual establishments in 1994, it accounts for less than 2 percent of the estimate for total value of shipments at the total manufacturing level.

Corresponding estimates for the mail and nonmail components are combined to produce the estimates included in this publication.

QUALIFICATIONS OF THE ASM DATA

The estimates developed from the sample are apt to differ somewhat from the results of a survey covering all companies in the sample lists but otherwise conducted under essentially the same conditions as the actual sample survey. The estimates of the magnitude of the sampling errors (the difference between the estimates obtained and the results theoretically obtained from a comparable, complete-coverage survey) are provided by the standard errors of estimates.

The particular sample selected for the ASM is one of many similar probability samples that, by chance, might have been selected under the same specifications. Each of the possible samples would yield somewhat different sets of results, and the standard errors are measures of the variation of all the possible sample estimates around the theoretically comparable, complete-coverage values.

Estimates of the standard errors have been computed from the sample data for selected ASM statistics in this report. They are represented in the form of relative standard errors (the standard errors divided by the estimated values to which they refer).

In conjunction with its associated estimate, the relative standard error may be used to define confidence intervals (ranges that would include the comparable, complete-coverage value for specified percentages of all the possible samples).

The complete-coverage value would be included in the range:

From one standard error below to one standard error above the derived estimate for about two-thirds of all possible samples.

From two standard errors below to two standard errors above the derived estimate for about 19 out of 20 of all possible samples.

From three standard errors below to three standard errors above the derived estimate for nearly all samples.

An inference that the comparable, complete-survey result would be within the indicated ranges would be correct in approximately the relative frequencies shown. Those proportions, therefore, may be interpreted as defining the confidence that the estimates from a particular sample would differ from complete-coverage results by as much as one, two, or three standard errors, respectively.

For example, suppose an estimated total is shown at 50,000 with an associated relative standard error of 2 percent, that is, a standard error of 1,000 (2 percent of 50,000). There is approximately 67 percent confidence that the interval 49,000 to 51,000 includes the complete-coverage total, about 95 percent confidence that the interval 48,000 to 52,000 includes the complete-coverage total, and almost certain confidence that the interval 47,000 to 53,000 includes the complete-coverage total.

In addition to the sample errors, the estimates are subject to various response and operational errors: errors of collection, reporting, coding, transcription, imputation for nonresponse, etc. These operational errors also would occur if a complete canvass were to be conducted under the same conditions as the survey. Explicit measures of their effects generally are not available. However, it is believed that most of the important operational errors were detected and corrected during the Census Bureau's review of the data for reasonableness and consistency. The small operational errors usually remain. To some extent, they are compensating in the aggregated totals shown. When important operational errors were detected too late to correct the estimates, the data were suppressed or were specifically qualified in the tables.

As derived, the estimated standard errors included part of the effect of the operational errors. The total errors, which depend upon the joint effect of the sampling and operational errors, are usually of the order of size indicated by the standard error, or moderately higher. However, for particular estimates, the total error may considerably exceed the standard errors shown. Any figures shown in the tables in this publication having an associated standard error exceeding 15 percent may be combined with higher level totals, creating a broader aggregate, which then may be of acceptable reliability.

DATA FROM THE CURRENT INDUSTRIAL REPORTS (CIR)

The CIR program provides product statistics for selected manufacturing industries at the U.S. level annually and, in some cases, monthly and/or quarterly. When detail product data are collected in the CIR, they are not also collected in the census. However, the annual CIR data are included in the census Product Summary report.

The CIR program uses a unified data collection, processing, and publication system. The Census Bureau updates the survey panels for most reports annually and reconciles the estimates to the results of the broader-based annual survey of manufactures and the economic

census – manufacturing. The economic census – manufacturing provides a complete list of all producers of the products covered by the CIR program and serves as the primary source for CIR sampling. Where a small number of producers exist, CIR surveys cover all known producers of a product. However, when the number of producers is large, cutoff and random sampling techniques are used. Surveys are continually reviewed and modified to provide the most up-to-date information on products produced. While the CIR program includes both mandatory and voluntary surveys, the annual data are mandatory.

DUPLICATION IN COST OF MATERIALS AND VALUE OF SHIPMENTS

Data for cost of materials and value of shipments include varying amounts of duplication, especially at higher levels of aggregation. This is because the products of one establishment may be the materials of another. The value added statistics avoid this duplication and are, for most purposes, the best measure for comparing the relative economic importance of industries and geographic areas.

VALUE OF INDUSTRY SHIPMENTS COMPARED WITH VALUE OF PRODUCT SHIPMENTS

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing shows value of shipments data for industries and products. In the industry statistics tables and files, these data represent the total value of shipments of all establishments classified in a particular industry. The data include the shipments of the products classified in the industry (primary to the industry), products classified in other industries (secondary to the industry), and miscellaneous receipts (repair work, sale of scrap, research and development, installation receipts, and resales). Value of product shipments shown in the products statistics tables and files represent the total value of all products shipped that are classified as primary to an industry regardless of the classification of the producing establishment.

Appendix D. Geographic Notes

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix E. Metropolitan Areas

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix F. Footnotes for Products Statistics and Materials Consumed by Kind

Not applicable for this report.

Flour Mixes and Dough Manufacturing From Purchased Flour

1997

Issued November 1999

EC97M-3118E

1997 Economic Census

Manufacturing

Industry Series



U S C E N S U S B U R E A U

Helping You Make Informed Decisions

U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The staff of the Manufacturing and Construction Division prepared this report. **Judy M. Dodds**, Assistant Chief for Census and Related Programs, was responsible for the overall planning, management, and coordination. **Kenneth Hansen**, Chief, Manufactured Durables Branch, assisted by **Mike Brown**, **Renee Coley**, **Raphael Corrado**, and **Milbren Thomas**, Section Chiefs, **Michael Zampogna**, Former Chief, Manufactured Nondurables Branch, assisted by **Allen Foreman**, **Robert Miller**, **Robert Reinard**, and **Nat Shelton**, Section Chiefs, and **Tom Lee**, **Robert Rosati**, and **Tom Flood**, Special Assistants, performed the planning and implementation. **Stephanie Angel**, **Brian Appert**, **Stanis Batton**, **Carol Beasley**, **Chris Blackburn**, **Larry Blumberg**, **Vera Harris-Bourne**, **Brenda Campbell**, **Suzanne Conard**, **Vance Davis**, **Mary Ellickson**, **Matt Gaines**, **Merry Glascoe**, **Kay Hanks**, **Karen Harshbarger**, **Nancy Higgins**, **James Hinckley**, **Walter Hunter**, **Jim Jamski**, **Evelyn Jordan**, **Robert Lee**, **John Linehan**, **Paul Marck**, **Keith McKenzie**, **Philippe Morris**, **Joanna Nguyen**, **Betty Pannell**, **Joyce Pomeroy**, **Venita Powell**, **Cynthia Ramsey**, **Chris Savage**, **Arona Stovall**, **Sue Sundermann**, **Thanos Theodoropoulos**, **Dora Thomas**, **Ann Truffa**, **Ronanne Vinson**, **Keeley Voor**, **Denneth Wallace**, **Tempie Whittington**, **Lissene Witt**, and **Mike Yamaner** provided primary staff assistance.

Brian Greenberg, Assistant Chief for Research and Methodology Programs, assisted by **Stacey Cole**, Chief, Manufacturing Programs Methodology Branch, and **Robert Struble**, Section Chief, provided the mathematical and statistical techniques as well as the coverage operations. **Jeffrey Dalzell** and **Cathy Ritenour** provided primary staff assistance.

Mendel D. Gayle, Chief, Forms, Publications, and Customer Services Branch, assisted by **Julius Smith Jr.** and **Baruti Taylor**, Section Chiefs, performed overall

coordination of the publication process. **Kim Credito**, **Patrick Duck**, **Chip Murph**, **Wanda Sledd**, and **Veronica White** provided primary staff assistance.

The Economic Planning and Coordination Division, **Lawrence A. Blum**, Assistant Chief for Collection Activities and **Shirin A. Ahmed**, Assistant Chief for Post-Collection Processing, assisted by **Dennis Shoemaker**, Chief, Post-Collection Census Processing Branch, **Brandy Yarbrough**, Section Chief, **Sheila Proudfoot**, **Richard Williamson**, **Andrew W. Hait**, and **Jennifer E. Lins**, was responsible for developing the systems and procedures for data collection, editing, review, correction and dissemination

The staff of the National Processing Center, **Judith N. Petty**, Chief, performed mailout preparation and receipt operations, clerical and analytical review activities, data keying, and geocoding review.

The Geography Division staff developed geographic coding procedures and associated computer programs.

The Economic Statistical Methods and Programming Division, **Charles P. Pautler Jr.**, Chief, developed and coordinated the computer processing systems. **Martin S. Harahush**, Assistant Chief for Quinquennial Programs, assisted by **Barbara Lambert** and **Christina Arledge** were responsible for design and implementation of the computer systems. **Gary T. Sheridan**, Chief, Manufacturing and Construction Branch, **Lori A. Guido** and **Roy A. Smith**, Section Chiefs, supervised the preparation of the computer programs.

Computer Services Division, **Debra Williams**, Chief, performed the computer processing.

The staff of the Administrative and Customer Services Division, **Walter C. Odom**, Chief, performed planning, design, composition, editorial review, and printing planning and procurement for publications, Internet products, and report forms. **Cynthia G. Brooks** provided publication coordination and editing.

Flour Mixes and Dough Manufacturing From Purchased Flour

1997

Issued November 1999

EC97M-3118E

1997 Economic Census

Manufacturing

Industry Series



U.S. Department of Commerce

William M. Daley,

Secretary

Robert L. Mallett,

Deputy Secretary

Economics

and Statistics

Administration

Robert J. Shapiro,

Under Secretary for

Economic Affairs

U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Kenneth Prewitt,

Director



**Economics
and Statistics
Administration**

Robert J. Shapiro,
Under Secretary
for Economic Affairs



U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Kenneth Prewitt,
Director

William G. Barron,
Deputy Director

Paula J. Schneider,
Principal Associate Director
for Programs

Frederick T. Knickerbocker,
Associate Director
for Economic Programs

Thomas L. Mesenbourg,
Assistant Director
for Economic Programs

William G. Bostic Jr.,
Chief, Manufacturing
and Construction Division

CONTENTS

Introduction to the Economic Census	1
Manufacturing	5

TABLES

1. Industry Statistics on NAICS Basis With Distribution Among 1987 SIC-Based Industries: 1997	7
2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1997	7
3. Detailed Statistics by Industry: 1997	8
4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size: 1997.....	9
5. Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1997	9
6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992.....	10
6b. Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992 .	--
7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1997 and 1992.....	11

APPENDIXES

A. Explanation of Terms	A-1
B. NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions	B-1
C. Coverage and Methodology.....	C-1
D. Geographic Notes	--
E. Metropolitan Areas	--
F. Footnotes for Products Statistics and Materials Consumed by Kind	F-1
G. Comparability of Product Classes and Product Codes: 1997 to 1992.....	G-1

-- Not applicable for this report.

Introduction to the Economic Census

PURPOSES AND USES OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUS

The economic census is the major source of facts about the structure and functioning of the Nation's economy. It provides essential information for government, business, industry, and the general public. Title 13 of the United States Code (Sections 131, 191, and 224) directs the Census Bureau to take the economic census every 5 years, covering years ending in 2 and 7.

The economic census furnishes an important part of the framework for such composite measures as the gross domestic product estimates, input/output measures, production and price indexes, and other statistical series that measure short-term changes in economic conditions. Specific uses of economic census data include the following:

- Policymaking agencies of the Federal Government use the data to monitor economic activity and assess the effectiveness of policies.
- State and local governments use the data to assess business activities and tax bases within their jurisdictions and to develop programs to attract business.
- Trade associations study trends in their own and competing industries, which allows them to keep their members informed of market changes.
- Individual businesses use the data to locate potential markets and to analyze their own production and sales performance relative to industry or area averages.

ALL-NEW INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATIONS

Data from the 1997 Economic Census are published primarily on the basis of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), unlike earlier censuses, which were published according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS is in the process of being adopted in the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Most economic census reports cover one of the following NAICS sectors:

21	Mining
22	Utilities
23	Construction
31-33	Manufacturing
42	Wholesale Trade
44-45	Retail Trade
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing
51	Information

52	Finance and Insurance
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises
56	Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services
61	Educational Services
62	Health Care and Social Assistance
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation
72	Accommodation and Foodservices
81	Other Services (except Public Administration)

(Not listed above are the Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting sector (NAICS 11), partially covered by the census of agriculture conducted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the Public Administration sector (NAICS 92), covered by the census of governments conducted by the Census Bureau.)

The 20 NAICS sectors are subdivided into 96 subsectors (three-digit codes), 313 industry groups (four-digit codes), and, as implemented in the United States, 1170 industries (five- and six-digit codes).

RELATIONSHIP TO SIC

While many of the individual NAICS industries correspond directly to industries as defined under the SIC system, most of the higher level groupings do not. Particular care should be taken in comparing data for retail trade, wholesale trade, and manufacturing, which are sector titles used in both NAICS and SIC, but cover somewhat different groups of industries. The industry definitions discuss the relationships between NAICS and SIC industries. Where changes are significant, it will not be possible to construct time series that include data for points both before and after 1997.

For 1997, data for auxiliary establishments (those functioning primarily to manage, service, or support the activities of their company's operating establishments, such as a central administrative office or warehouse) will not be included in the sector-specific reports. These data will be published separately.

GEOGRAPHIC AREA CODING

Accurate and complete information on the physical location of each establishment is required to tabulate the census data for the states, metropolitan areas (MAs), counties, parishes, and corporate municipalities including cities, towns, villages, and boroughs. Respondents were

required to report their physical location (street address, municipality, county, and state) if it differed from their mailing address. For establishments not surveyed by mail (and those single-establishment companies that did not provide acceptable information on physical location), location information from Internal Revenue Service tax forms is used as a basis for coding.

BASIS OF REPORTING

The economic census is conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each store, factory, shop, or other location. Each establishment is assigned a separate industry classification based on its primary activity and not that of its parent company.

DOLLAR VALUES

All dollar values presented are expressed in current dollars; i.e., 1997 data are expressed in 1997 dollars, and 1992 data, in 1992 dollars. Consequently, when making comparisons with prior years, users of the data should consider the changes in prices that have occurred.

All dollar values are shown in thousands of dollars.

AVAILABILITY OF ADDITIONAL DATA

Reports in Print and Electronic Media

All results of the 1997 Economic Census are available on the Census Bureau Internet site (www.census.gov) and on compact discs (CD-ROM) for sale by the Census Bureau. Unlike previous censuses, only selected highlights are published in printed reports. For more information, including a description of electronic and printed reports being issued, see the Internet site, or write to U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-8300, or call Customer Services at 301-457-4100.

Special Tabulations

Special tabulations of data collected in the 1997 Economic Census may be obtained, depending on availability of time and personnel, in electronic or tabular form. The data will be summaries subject to the same rules prohibiting disclosure of confidential information (including name, address, kind of business, or other data for individual business establishments or companies) that govern the regular publications.

Special tabulations are prepared on a cost basis. A request for a cost estimate, as well as exact specifications on the type and format of the data to be provided, should be directed to the Chief of the division named below, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-8300. To discuss a special tabulation before submitting specifications, call the appropriate division:

Manufacturing and Construction Division	301-457-4673
Service Sector Statistics Division	301-457-2668

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The economic census has been taken as an integrated program at 5-year intervals since 1967 and before that for 1954, 1958, and 1963. Prior to that time, individual components of the economic census were taken separately at varying intervals.

The economic census traces its beginnings to the 1810 Decennial Census, when questions on manufacturing were included with those for population. Coverage of economic activities was expanded for the 1840 Decennial Census and subsequent censuses to include mining and some commercial activities. The 1905 Manufactures Census was the first time a census was taken apart from the regular decennial population census. Censuses covering retail and wholesale trade and construction industries were added in 1930, as were some covering service trades in 1933. Censuses of construction, manufacturing, and the other business service censuses were suspended during World War II.

The 1954 Economic Census was the first census to be fully integrated: providing comparable census data across economic sectors, using consistent time periods, concepts, definitions, classifications, and reporting units. It was the first census to be taken by mail, using lists of firms provided by the administrative records of other Federal agencies. Since 1963, administrative records also have been used to provide basic statistics for very small firms, reducing or eliminating the need to send them census questionnaires.

The range of industries covered in the economic censuses expanded between 1967 and 1992. The census of construction industries began on a regular basis in 1967, and the scope of service industries, introduced in 1933, was broadened in 1967, 1977, and 1987. While a few transportation industries were covered as early as 1963, it was not until 1992 that the census broadened to include all of transportation, communications, and utilities. Also new for 1992 was coverage of financial, insurance, and real estate industries. With these additions, the economic census and the separate census of governments and census of agriculture collectively covered roughly 98 percent of all economic activity.

Printed statistical reports from the 1992 and earlier censuses provide historical figures for the study of long-term time series and are available in some large libraries. All of the census reports printed since 1967 are still available for sale on microfiche from the Census Bureau. CD-ROMs issued from the 1987 and 1992 Economic Censuses contain databases including nearly all data published in print, plus additional statistics, such as ZIP Code statistics, published only on CD-ROM.

SOURCES FOR MORE INFORMATION

More information about the scope, coverage, classification system, data items, and publications for each of the economic censuses and related surveys is published in the *Guide to the 1997 Economic Census and Related Statistics* at www.census.gov/econguide. More information on the methodology, procedures, and history of the censuses will be published in the *History of the 1997 Economic Census* at www.census.gov/econ/www/history.html.

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

The following abbreviations and symbols are used with the 1997 Economic Census data:

A	Standard error of 100 percent or more.
D	Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual companies; data are included in higher level totals.
F	Exceeds 100 percent because data include establishments with payroll exceeding revenue.
N	Not available or not comparable.
Q	Revenue not collected at this level of detail for multiestablishment firms.
S	Withheld because estimates did not meet publication standards.

V	Represents less than 50 vehicles or .05 percent.
X	Not applicable.
Y	Disclosure withheld because of insufficient coverage of merchandise lines.
Z	Less than half the unit shown.
a	0 to 19 employees.
b	20 to 99 employees.
c	100 to 249 employees.
e	250 to 499 employees.
f	500 to 999 employees.
g	1,000 to 2,499 employees.
h	2,500 to 4,999 employees.
i	5,000 to 9,999 employees.
j	10,000 to 24,999 employees.
k	25,000 to 49,999 employees.
l	50,000 to 99,999 employees.
m	100,000 employees or more.
p	10 to 19 percent estimated.
q	20 to 29 percent estimated.
r	Revised.
s	Sampling error exceeds 40 percent.
nec	Not elsewhere classified.
nsk	Not specified by kind.
–	Represents zero (page image/print only).
(CC)	Consolidated city.
(IC)	Independent city.

This page is intentionally blank.

Manufacturing

SCOPE

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing covers all manufacturing establishments with one or more paid employees. Manufacturing is defined as the mechanical, physical, or chemical transformation of materials or substances into new products. The assembly of components into new products is also considered manufacturing, except when it is appropriately classified as construction.

Establishments in the manufacturing sector are often described as plants, factories, or mills and typically use power-driven machines and materials-handling equipment. Also included in the manufacturing sector are some establishments that make products by hand, like custom tailors and the makers of custom draperies. While manufacturers typically do not sell to the public, some establishments like bakeries and candy stores that make products on the premises may be included.

While logging and publishing are no longer in the scope of manufacturing, data for these industries are included in the manufacturing industry reports, but are not included in the manufacturing state, summary, and other reports.

GENERAL

This report, from the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, is one of a series of 480 industry reports and 51 geographic area reports, each of which provides statistics for individual industries or states, respectively. Seven of the industry reports are for industries no longer in the manufacturing sector but are included with manufacturing for the 1997 census year. Also included for this sector are General, Product, and Materials Consumed Summary reports, a special report on Concentration Ratios in Manufacturing, and data files on Location of Manufacturing Plants.

Each industry report presents data for a six-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) industry. A description of the particular NAICS industry may be found in Appendix B. These reports include such statistics as number of establishments, employment, payroll, value added by manufacture, cost of materials consumed, value of shipments, capital expenditures, etc. Explanations of these and other terms may be found in Appendix A. The industry reports also include data for states with 100 employees or more in the industry.

State reports, which include the District of Columbia, present similar statistics at the “all manufacturing” level for each state and its metropolitan areas (MAs) with 250

employees or more, and for counties, consolidated cities, and places with 500 employees or more. The state reports also include six-digit NAICS level data for industries with 100 employees or more in the state.

The General Summary report contains industry and geographic area statistics summarized in one report. It includes higher levels of aggregation than the industry and state reports, as well as revisions to the data made after the release of the industry and state reports.

The Products and Materials Consumed reports summarize the products and materials data published in the industry reports. The Product Summary report also includes data from the Current Industrial Reports (CIR) and a special table with data for products that are primary to more than one industry, which are not in the industry reports.

The Concentration Ratios report publishes data on the percentage of value of shipments accounted for by the 4-, 8-, 20-, and 50-largest companies for each manufacturing industry. Also shown in this report are Hirschmann-Herfindahl Indexes for each industry.

The Location of Manufacturing data files contain statistics on the number of establishments for the three- and six-digit NAICS industry by state, county, place, and ZIP Code by employment-size of the establishment.

GEOGRAPHIC AREAS COVERED

Statistics at the six-digit NAICS industry level are shown for states and the District of Columbia in both the state and industry reports for cells with 100 employees or more.

The state reports also include data at the “all manufacturing” level for a variety of geographies that meet the employment criteria.

Data are available for the metropolitan areas (MAs) with 250 employees or more. The term MA is a general term used to encompass all of the specifically defined metropolitan areas. A consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) is made up of two or more contiguous primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSAs) with a combined population of at least 1 million. A PMSA is a subdivision of a CMSA that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links separate from the ties to other portions of the CMSA. A metropolitan statistical area (MSA) is an integrated economic and social unit with a population of at least 50,000. An MA is made up of one or more counties meeting standards of metropolitan character. In New England, cities and towns, rather than counties, are the

component geographic units. Determination of the MAs was made by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) as of June 30, 1997. The population estimates were from the 1990 Census of Population or a subsequent special census. When applicable, the make-up of an MA is included in Appendix E. Changes to geographical boundaries are noted in Appendix D.

The state reports include data for counties with 500 employees or more. These are the primary divisions of states, except in Louisiana where they are called parishes and in Alaska where they are called boroughs and census areas. Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia have one or more places that are independent of county organizations. These places are treated as counties and places. The counties and places are defined as of January 1, 1997.

The state reports include data for places with 500 employees or more. Places are typically cities, towns, and villages. They may be incorporated municipalities, semi-independent municipalities, special economic urban areas (SEUAs), or other place equivalents.

The state reports also include data for consolidated cities with 500 employees or more. Consolidated cities are made up of separately incorporated municipalities.

COMPARABILITY OF THE 1992 AND 1997 CENSUSES

The adoption of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) has had a major impact on the comparability of data between the 1992 and 1997 censuses. Approximately half of the industries in the manufacturing sector of NAICS do not have comparable industries in the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system that was used in the past. If industries are not comparable between the two censuses, historic data are not shown. When applicable, Appendix G shows the product class and product comparability between the two systems.

While most of the change affecting the manufacturing sector was change within the sector, some industries left manufacturing and others came into manufacturing. Prominent among those leaving manufacturing are logging and portions of publishing. Prominent among the industries coming into the manufacturing sector are bakeries, candy stores where candy is made on the premises, custom tailors, makers of custom draperies, and tire retreading. Data for the industries coming into manufacturing as well as those leaving manufacturing are included in the manufacturing industry report series for 1997. However, the state and summary reports only include data for industries in the NAICS definition of manufacturing.

Another change resulting from the conversion to NAICS is that data for central administrative offices (CAOs) associated with manufacturing are not included along side the manufacturing data. This change affects data in the state reports and the general summary.

DISCLOSURE

In accordance with Federal law governing census reports (Title 13 of the United States Code), no data are published that would disclose the operations of an individual establishment or company. However, the number of establishments classified in a specific industry or geography is not considered a disclosure, and may be released even when other information is withheld.

The disclosure analysis for the industry statistics files is based on the total value of shipments. When the total value of shipments cannot be shown without disclosing information for individual companies, the complete line is suppressed except for capital expenditures. However, the suppressed data are included in higher-level totals. A separate disclosure analysis is performed for capital expenditures that can be suppressed even though value of shipments data are published.

AVAILABILITY OF MORE FREQUENT ECONOMIC DATA

The Census Bureau conducts the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) in each of the 4 years between the economic censuses. The ASM is a probability-based sample of approximately 58,000 establishments and collects many of the same industry statistics (including employment, payroll, value of shipments, etc.) as the economic census. However, there are selected statistics not included in the ASM. Among these are the number of companies and establishments, detailed product and materials data, and substate geographic data.

In addition to the ASM, the Census Bureau conducts a Current Industrial Reports (CIR) program. The CIR publishes detailed product statistics for selected manufacturing industries at the U.S. level annually and, in some cases, monthly and/or quarterly. For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, the annual CIR data are included in the Product Summary report.

The Census Bureau also conducts the monthly Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories, and Orders (M3) program, which publishes detailed statistics for manufacturing industries at the U.S. level.

Table 1. Industry Statistics on NAICS Basis With Distribution Among 1987 SIC-Based Industries: 1997

[NAICS codes appear in bold type. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS or SIC code	Industry	Com-panies ¹	All estab-lish-ments ²	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expendi-tures (\$1,000)
				Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311822	Flour mixes & dough mfg from purchased flour	206	249	15 413	480 706	11 771	25 470	314 977	2 391 700	2 423 241	4 798 721	155 567
204500	Blended & prepared flour	N	249	15 413	480 706	11 771	25 470	314 977	2 391 700	2 423 241	4 798 721	155 567

¹For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

²Includes establishments with payroll at any time during the year.

Table 2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1997

[States that are disclosures or with less than 100 employees are not shown. For explanation of terms, see appendixes. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Industry and geographic area	E ¹	All establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expendi-tures (\$1,000)
		Total	With 20 em-ploy-ees or more	Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311822, FLOUR MIXES & DOUGH MFG FROM PURCHASED FLOUR												
United States	1	249	119	15 413	480 706	11 771	25 470	314 977	2 391 700	2 423 241	4 798 721	155 567
California	2	26	12	863	24 136	697	1 284	16 202	92 036	132 139	221 456	6 387
Georgia	1	7	6	1 100	28 806	857	1 472	20 298	140 964	126 657	268 428	9 128
Illinois	1	15	7	1 539	50 895	1 306	3 108	36 268	289 555	282 244	572 084	8 648
Massachusetts	-	4	2	247	8 773	140	292	3 694	12 056	19 799	31 522	513
Michigan	6	12	6	620	21 563	327	708	8 539	46 124	73 203	119 210	2 811
Missouri	2	6	5	986	26 736	743	1 695	17 008	73 872	110 084	184 999	18 573
New Jersey	1	11	7	596	23 961	354	753	9 606	80 077	89 100	170 609	4 114
New York	4	15	6	438	13 592	263	543	7 226	54 376	89 393	143 657	3 755
Pennsylvania	-	9	6	437	11 670	326	636	7 601	70 816	31 786	100 335	2 249
South Carolina	4	3	3	293	6 355	216	461	4 787	20 058	35 782	56 020	1 238
Texas	-	14	6	870	25 760	667	1 542	17 048	245 313	171 733	415 717	14 217
Virginia	-	3	3	390	11 206	329	574	8 725	45 795	25 524	71 430	4 211
Washington	-	7	4	475	19 166	314	631	8 870	125 743	121 680	242 172	9 363
Wisconsin	-	6	4	677	23 953	573	1 342	18 457	31 081	63 927	94 954	5 163

* Hawaii has no incorporated places in the sense of functioning governmental units; however, in agreement with Hawaiian law, the Bureau of the Census reports data for census designated places (CDPs) which have been designated as place equivalents. Those CDPs, only for the state of Hawaii, with 2,500 or more population are recognized.

¹Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of the figures shown: 1-10 to 19 percent; 2-20 to 29 percent; 3-30 to 39 percent; 4-40 to 49 percent; 5-50 to 59 percent; 6-60 to 69 percent; 7-70 to 79 percent; 8-80 to 89 percent; 9-90 percent or more.

Table 3. Detailed Statistics by Industry: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	Value	Item	Value
311822, FLOUR MIXES & DOUGH MFG FROM PURCHASED FLOUR		311822, FLOUR MIXES & DOUGH MFG FROM PURCHASED FLOUR—Con.	
Companies ¹	number.. 206	Value added	\$1,000.. 2 391 700
All establishments	number.. 249	Total inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 268 331
Establishments with 1 to 19 employees	number.. 130	Finished goods inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 128 953
Establishments with 20 to 99 employees	number.. 64	Work-in-process inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 4 133
Establishments with 100 employees or more	number.. 55	Materials and supplies inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 135 245
All employees	number.. 15 413	Total inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 288 228
Total compensation ²	\$1,000.. 614 607	Finished goods inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 143 802
Annual payroll	\$1,000.. 480 706	Work-in-process inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 5 504
Total fringe benefits	\$1,000.. 133 901	Materials and supplies inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 138 922
Production workers, average for year	number.. 11 771	Gross book value of total assets at beginning of year	\$1,000.. 1 218 857
Production workers on March 12	number.. 11 871	Total capital expenditures (new and used)	\$1,000.. 155 567
Production workers on May 12	number.. 11 715	Capital expenditures for buildings and other structures (new and used)	\$1,000.. 43 705
Production workers on August 12	number.. 11 712	Capital expenditures for machinery and equipment (new and used)	\$1,000.. 111 862
Production workers on November 12	number.. 11 786	Total retirements ²	\$1,000.. 16 447
Production-worker hours	1,000.. 25 470	Gross book value of total assets at end of year	\$1,000.. 1 357 977
Production-worker wages	\$1,000.. 314 977	Total depreciation during year ²	\$1,000.. 85 111
Total cost of materials	\$1,000.. 2 423 241	Total rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 23 189
Cost of materials, parts, containers, etc., consumed	\$1,000.. 2 181 011	Buildings and other structures rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 14 204
Cost of resales	\$1,000.. 171 249	Machinery and equipment rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 8 985
Cost of fuels	\$1,000.. 8 889	Cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and other structures ³	\$1,000.. 4 271
Cost of purchased electricity	\$1,000.. 35 958	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 77
Cost of contract work	\$1,000.. 26 134	Cost of purchased services for the repair of machinery and equipment ³	\$1,000.. 21 872
Quantity of electricity purchased for heat and power	1,000 kWh.. 655 193	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 77
Quantity of electricity generated less sold for heat and power	1,000 kWh.. —	Cost of purchased communications services ³	\$1,000.. 3 062
Total value of shipments	\$1,000.. 4 798 721	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 77
Primary products value of shipments	\$1,000.. 4 244 487	Cost of purchased legal services ³	\$1,000.. 759
Secondary products value of shipments	\$1,000.. 338 646	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 77
Total miscellaneous receipts	\$1,000.. 215 588	Cost of purchased accounting and bookkeeping services ³	\$1,000.. 2 500
Value of resales	\$1,000.. 205 828	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 77
Contract receipts	\$1,000.. D	Cost of purchased advertising services ³	\$1,000.. 6 443
Other miscellaneous receipts	\$1,000.. D	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 77
Primary products specialization ratio	percent.. 92	Cost of purchased software and other data processing services ³	\$1,000.. 2 001
Value of primary products shipments made in all industries	\$1,000.. 5 079 296	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 77
Value of primary products shipments made in this industry	\$1,000.. 4 244 487	Cost of purchased refuse removal (including hazardous waste) services ³	\$1,000.. 2 803
Value of primary products shipments made in other industries	\$1,000.. 834 809	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 77
Coverage ratio	percent.. 83		

¹For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

²These items are collected in the ASM and estimated for the remaining establishments; therefore, the levels of estimation are higher than for other items in the table.

³Based on ASM sample data.

⁴A response coverage ratio is derived for this item by calculating the ratio of the weighted employment (establishment data multiplied by sample weight) for those ASM establishments that reported to the weighted total employment for all ASM establishments classified in this industry.

Note: The amounts shown for purchased services reflect only those services that establishments purchase from other companies.

Table 4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Employment size class	E ¹	All establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)
		Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311822. FLOUR MIXES & DOUGH MFG FROM PURCHASED FLOUR												
All establishments	1	249	119	15 413	480 706	11 771	25 470	314 977	2 391 700	2 423 241	4 798 721	155 567
Establishments with 1 to 4 employees	7	71	—	130	3 806	105	203	2 449	19 288	15 718	35 200	900
Establishments with 5 to 9 employees	7	32	—	220	7 157	163	338	4 828	30 180	36 873	66 950	1 700
Establishments with 10 to 19 employees	7	27	—	386	10 509	248	532	6 611	37 523	42 618	80 452	2 596
Establishments with 20 to 49 employees	—	32	32	991	30 295	722	1 566	16 189	118 263	140 235	258 177	8 437
Establishments with 50 to 99 employees	1	32	32	2 129	65 130	1 541	3 263	39 623	302 881	385 088	688 048	17 741
Establishments with 100 to 249 employees	2	44	44	6 814	220 078	4 902	10 449	131 733	1 176 112	1 057 542	2 225 355	65 818
Establishments with 250 to 499 employees	2	8	8	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Establishments with 500 to 999 employees	—	3	3	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Establishments with 1,000 to 2,499 employees	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Establishments with 2,500 employees or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Administrative records ²	9	90	—	405	11 173	307	595	7 616	45 520	50 669	96 219	2 765

¹Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of the figures shown: 1–10 to 19 percent; 2–20 to 29 percent; 3–30 to 39 percent; 4–40 to 49 percent; 5–50 to 59 percent; 6–60 to 69 percent; 7–70 to 79 percent; 8–80 to 89 percent; 9–90 percent or more.

²Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. Data are also included in respective size classes shown.

Table 5. Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS industry or product class code	Industry or primary product class	All establishments	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)
			Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311822	Flour mixes & dough mfg from purchased flour	249	15 413	480 706	11 771	25 470	314 977	2 391 700	2 423 241	4 798 721	155 567

Table 6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992

[Includes quantity and value of products of this industry produced by (1) establishments classified in this industry (primary) and (2) establishments classified in other industries (secondary). Transfers of products of this industry from one establishment of a company to another establishment of the same company (interplant transfers) are also included. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product code	Product	1997				1992			
		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments	
				Quantity	Value (\$1,000)			Quantity	Value (\$1,000)
311822	Flour mixes and dough made from purchased flour	N	X	X	5 079 296	N	X	X	3 898 352
3118220	Flour mixes and refrigerated and frozen doughs and batters not made in flour mills	N	X	X	5 079 296	N	X	X	3 898 352
31182201	Cake mixes, including gingerbread, not made in flour mills	N	X	X	808 694	N	X	X	N
3118220121	Cake mixes, including gingerbread, not made in flour mills \$	26	X	97 316.3	808 694	20	X	7 655.0	629 670
31182202	Flour mixes (not including cake mixes) and refrigerated and frozen dough and batters not made in flour mills	N	X	X	4 110 274	N	X	X	N
3118220211	Pancake and waffle mixes not made in flour mills \$	19	X	S	162 024	18	X	3 049.2	166 022
3118220231	Biscuit mixes not made in flour mills \$..	14	X	S	72 019	13	X	4 093.9	137 187
3118220241	Other prepared flour mixes (including cookie mixes, piecrust mixes, doughnut mixes, and other sweet yeast goods mixes) not made in flour mills \$	43	X	S	833 794	N	X	N	N
3118220251	Bread and bread-type roll mixes not made in flour mills \$	22	X	S	262 730	18	X	P3 522.9	128 730
3118220261	Refrigerated doughs and batters (cookie, biscuit, bread and bread-type roll, pasta, pizza, coffeeecake, pancake, etc.) not made in flour mills \$	25	X	P1 350.8	996 826	N	X	N	N
3118220271	Frozen doughs and batters (cookie, biscuit, bread and bread-type roll, pasta, pizza, coffeeecake, pancake, etc.) not made in flour mills \$	91	X	P2 301.2	1 782 881	N	X	N	N
3118220Y	Prepared flour mixes and doughs, nsk, total	N	X	X	160 328	N	X	X	N
3118220YWW	Prepared flour mixes and doughs, nsk, for nonadministrative-record establishments	N	X	X	73 719	N	X	X	82 248
3118220YWY	Prepared flour mixes and doughs, nsk, for administrative-record establishments	N	X	X	86 609	N	X	X	18 198

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.
 @ Additional data are available for these codes at the aggregate U.S. level in the Current Industrial Report (CIR) series; see Appendix F for the CIR survey number and title.
 \$ This product is primary to more than one industry; see Appendix F for a listing of the related product codes.

Note: For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: P 10 to 19 percent estimated; 20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by S.

Table 6b. Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992

[Not applicable for this report]

Table 7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1997 and 1992

[Includes quantity and cost of materials consumed or put into production by establishments classified only in this industry. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS material code	Material consumed	1997		1992	
		Quantity	Delivered cost (\$1,000)	Quantity	Delivered cost (\$1,000)
311822	FLOUR MIXES & DOUGH MFG FROM PURCHASED FLOUR				
11114003	Wheatmil bushels..	S	58 434	D	D
11119913	Oatsmil bushels..	S	57	S	459
11115003	Cornmil bushels..	D	D	N	N
11119911	Barleymil bushels..	D	D	N	N
11116000	Rice, roughmil lb..	D	D	N	N
11110003	Other grainsmil bushels..	D	D	D	D
31121119	Corn gritsmil lb..	D	D	D	D
31121121	Corn meal and flakesmil lb..	S	10 149	13.8	1 267
31121101	Wheat flourmil lb..	18 678.5	407 713	20 397.8	465 050
31121133	Flour, other than wheatmil lb..	P2 262.4	276 575	2 400.5	245 393
31121131	Prepared four mixesmil lb..	S	8 748	1 400.6	11 847
31131005	White sugar, cane and beet, in terms of sugar solids1,000 s tons..	428.1	222 745	263.0	130 177
31131009	Brown sugar, cane and beet, in terms of sugar solids1,000 s tons..	S	3 432	6.0	2 632
31100015	Fats and oilsmil lb..	352.9	126 854	315.6	103 901
31142307	Raisins1,000 cwt..	S	3 519	S	4 316
31142313	Dried fruits except raisins1,000 cwt..	S	6 953	D	D
31191103	Nut meats, dried or dehydrated1,000 cwt..	S	4 857	D	D
11100031	Nuts and nut meats, raw1,000 cwt..	27.2	8 214	14.3	2 457
001900A1	Packaging paper and plastics film, coated and laminated.....	X	101 625	X	43 978
001900A3	Bags; plastics, foil, and coated paper.....	X	16 808	X	5 875
32222401	Bags; uncoated paper and multiwall.....	X	14 608	X	12 515
32221001	Paperboard containers, boxes, and corrugated paperboard.....	X	207 397	X	179 399
00970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies.....	X	432 380	X	D
00971000	Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies, n.s.k.....	X	266 160	X	D

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.

Note: For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: P 10 to 19 percent estimated; Q 20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by S.

Appendix A.

Explanation of Terms

BEGINNING- AND END-OF-YEAR INVENTORIES

Respondents were asked to report their beginning-of-year and end-of-year inventories at cost or market. Effective with the 1982 Economic Census, this change to a uniform instruction for reporting inventories was introduced for all sector reports. Prior to 1982, respondents were permitted to value inventories using any generally accepted accounting method (FIFO, LIFO, market, to name a few). Beginning in 1982, LIFO users were asked to first report inventory values prior to the LIFO adjustment and then to report the LIFO reserve and the LIFO value after adjustment for the reserve.

Inventory Data by Stage of Fabrication

Total inventories and three detailed components (1) finished goods, (2) work-in-process, and (3) materials, supplies, fuels, etc., were collected.

When using inventory data by stage of fabrication for “all industries” and at the three-digit subsector level, it should be noted that an item treated as a finished product by an establishment in one industry may be reported as a raw material by an establishment in a different industry. For example, the finished-product inventories of a steel mill would be reported as raw materials by a stamping plant. Such differences are present in the inventory figures by stage of fabrication shown for all publication levels.

COST OF MATERIALS

This term refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed, whether purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

Included in this item are:

1. Cost of parts, components, containers, etc.—Includes all raw materials, semifinished goods, parts, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year.
2. Cost of products bought and sold in the same condition.

3. Cost of fuels consumed for heat and power—Includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed, whether purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.
4. Cost of purchased electricity—The cost of purchased electric energy represents the amount actually used during the year for heat and power. In addition, information was collected on the quantity of electric energy generated by the establishment and the quantity of electric energy sold or transferred to other plants of the same company.
5. Cost of contract work—This term applies to work done by others on materials furnished by the manufacturing establishment. The actual cost of the material is to be reported on the cost of materials, parts, and containers line of this item. The term “Contract Work” refers to the fee a company pays to another company to perform a service.

Specific Materials Consumed

In addition to the total cost of materials, which every establishment was required to report, information also was collected for most manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. The inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. If less than \$25,000 of a listed material was consumed by an establishment, the cost data could be reported in the “Cost of all other materials...,” Census material code 00970099. Also, the cost of materials for small establishments for which administrative records or short forms were used was imputed into the “Materials not specified by kind,” Census materials code 00971000.

Duplication in Cost of Materials and Value of Shipment

The aggregate of the cost of materials and value of shipments figures for industry groups and for all manufacturing industries includes large amounts of duplication since the products of some industries are used as materials by others. This duplication results, in part, from the addition of related industries representing successive

stages in the production of a finished manufactured product. Examples are the addition of flour mills to bakeries in the food group and the addition of pulp mills to paper mills in the paper and allied products group of industries. Estimates of the overall extent of this duplication indicate that the value of manufactured products exclusive of such duplication (the value of finished manufactures) tends to approximate two-thirds of the total value of products reported in the survey.

Duplication of products within individual industries is significant within a number of industry groups, e.g., machinery and transportation industries. These industries frequently include complete machinery and their parts. In this case, the parts made for original equipment are materials consumed for assembly plants in the same industry.

Even when no significant amount of duplication is involved, value of shipments figures are deficient as measures of the relative economic importance of individual manufacturing industries or geographic areas because of the wide variation in ratio of materials, labor, and other processing costs of value of shipments, both among industries and within the same industry.

Before 1962, cost of materials and value of shipments were not published for some industries which included considerable duplication. Since then, these data have been published for all industries at the U.S. level and beginning in 1964, for all geographic levels.

COST OF PURCHASED SERVICES

Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) establishments were requested to provide information on the cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and other structures, the repair of machinery, communication services, legal services, accounting and bookkeeping services, advertising, software and other data processing services, and refuse removal. Each of these items reflects the costs paid directly by the establishment and excludes salaries paid to employees of the establishment for these services.

Included in the cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and machinery are payments made for all maintenance and repair work on buildings and equipment. Payments made to other establishments of the same company and for repair and maintenance of any leased property also are included. Extensive repairs or reconstruction that was capitalized is considered capital expenditures and is, therefore, excluded from this item. Repair and maintenance costs provided by an owner as part of a rental contract or incurred directly by an establishment in using its own work force also are excluded.

Included in the cost of purchased advertising services are payments for printing, media coverage, and other advertising services and materials.

Included in the cost of purchased software and other data processing services are all purchases by the establishment from other companies. Excluded are services provided by other establishments of the same company (such as by a separate data processing unit).

Included in the cost of purchased refuse removal services are all costs of refuse removal services paid by the establishment, including costs for hazardous waste removal or treatment. Excluded are all costs included in rental payments or as capital expenditures.

Response Coverage Ratio

A response coverage ratio is a measure of the extent to which respondents report for an item. The estimate is made by calculating the ratio value of the weighted total employment data for all the ASM establishments that report the item to the weighted total employment data for all ASM establishments classified in an industry (reporters and non-reporters).

DEPRECIATION CHARGES FOR FIXED ASSETS

This item includes depreciation and amortization charged during the year against assets. Depreciation charged against fixed assets acquired since the beginning of the year and against assets sold or retired during the year are components of this category. Respondents were requested to make certain that they did not report accumulated depreciation.

EMPLOYEES

This item includes all full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments during any part of the pay period which included the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employees" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average for the payroll periods including the 12th of March, May, August, and November.

Production Workers

This item includes workers (up through the line-supervisor level) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, receiving, storing, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping (but not delivering), maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e.g., power plant), recordkeeping, and other services closely associated with these production operations at the establishment covered by the report. Employees above the working-supervisor level are excluded from this item.

All Other Employees

This item covers nonproduction employees of the manufacturing establishment including those engaged in factory supervision above the line-supervisor level. It

includes sales (including driver-salespersons), sales delivery (highway truck drivers and their helpers), advertising, credit, collection, installation and servicing of own products, clerical and routine office functions, executive, purchasing, financing, legal, personnel (including cafeteria, medical, etc.), professional, and technical employees. Also included are employees on the payroll of the manufacturing establishment engaged in the construction of major additions or alterations utilized as a separate work force.

FRINGE BENEFITS

Fringe benefits are divided into legally required expenditures and payments for voluntary programs. The legally required portion consists primarily of Federal old age and survivors' insurance, unemployment compensation, and workers' compensation. Payments for voluntary programs include all programs not specifically required by legislation whether they were employer initiated or the result of collective bargaining. They include the employer portion of such plans as insurance premiums, premiums for supplemental accident and sickness insurance, pension plans, supplemental unemployment compensation, welfare plans, stock purchase plans on which the employer payment is not subject to withholding tax, and deferred profit-sharing plans. They exclude such items as company-operated cafeterias, in-plant medical services, free parking lots, discounts on employee purchases, and uniforms and work clothing for employees.

GROSS BOOK VALUE OF DEPRECIABLE ASSETS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR (BOY) AND END OF YEAR (EOY)

Total value of depreciable assets is collected on all census forms. It shows the value of depreciable assets for the beginning of year and end of year. The data encompass all fixed depreciable assets on the books of establishments. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, machinery, and equipment (production, office, and transportation equipment) for which depreciation reserves are maintained. Excluded are nondepreciable capital assets including inventories and intangible assets, such as timber and mineral rights.

The definition of fixed depreciable assets is consistent with the definition of capital expenditures. For example, expenditures include actual capital outlays during the year rather than the final value of equipment put in place and buildings completed during the year. Accordingly, the value of assets at the end of the year includes the value of construction in progress.

In addition, respondents were requested to make certain that assets at the beginning of the year plus capital expenditures, less retirements, equaled assets at the end of the year.

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND COMPANIES

A separate report was required for each manufacturing establishment (plant) with one employee or more. An establishment is defined as a single physical location where manufacturing is performed. A company, on the other hand, is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

If the company operated at different physical locations, even if the individual locations were producing the same line of goods, a separate report was requested for each location. If the company operated in two or more distinct lines of manufacturing at the same location, a separate report was requested for each activity.

An establishment not in operation for any portion of the year was requested to return the report form with the proper notation in the "Operational Status" section of the form. In addition, the establishment was requested to report data on any employees, capital expenditures, inventories, or shipments from inventories during the year.

PAYROLL

This item includes the gross earnings of all employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments paid in the calendar year. Respondents were told they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax. It includes all forms of compensation, such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' social security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of corporations; it excludes payments to proprietors or partners of unincorporated concerns. Also excluded are payments to members of Armed Forces and pensioners carried on the active payrolls of manufacturing establishments.

The census definition of payrolls is identical to that recommended to all Federal statistical agencies by the Office of Management and Budget. It should be noted that this definition does not include employers' social security contributions or other nonpayroll labor costs, such as employees' pension plans, group insurance premiums, and workers' compensation.

The ASM provides estimates of employers' total supplemental labor costs (those required by Federal and state laws and those incurred voluntarily or as part of collective bargaining agreements).

PRODUCT CODES AND CLASSES OF PRODUCTS

NAICS United States industries are identified by a six-digit code, in contrast to the four-digit SIC code. The longer code accommodates the large number of sectors and allows more flexibility in designing subsectors. Each

product or service is assigned a ten-digit code. The product coding structure represents an extension by the Census Bureau of the six-digit industry classifications of the manufacturing and mining sectors. The classification system operates so that the industrial coverage is progressively narrower with the successive addition of digits. This is illustrated as follows:

NAICS level	NAICS code	Description
Industry	33461	Manufacturing and reproduction of magnetic and optical media
U.S. industry	334612	Reproduction of software
Product class	3346120	Prerecorded compact disc (except software), tape, and record reproducing
BLS link code	3346120X	
Product code	3346120XXX	

As in previous censuses, data were collected for most industries on the quantity and value of individual products shipped. In the 1997 census program, information was collected on the output of almost 10,000 individual product items.

In the new system, there are about 1,500 product classes (seven-digit codes), about 6,000 census products (ten-digit codes), and an additional 3,700 CIR products (ten-digit codes). The ten-digit products are considered the primary products of the industry with the same first six digits.

The list of products for which separate information was collected was prepared after consultation with industry and government representatives. Comparability with previous figures was given considerable weight in the selection of product categories so that comparable 1992 information is presented for most products.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if quantity was not significant or could not be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected.

Shipments include both commercial shipments and transfers of products to other plants of the same company. For industries in which a considerable portion of the total shipments is transferred to other plants of the same company, separate information on interplant transfers also was collected. Moreover, for products that are used to a large degree within the same establishment as materials or components in the fabrication of other products, total production and often consumption of the item within the plant (quantity produced and consumed) was collected. Typically, the information on production also was collected for products for which there are significant differences between total production and shipments in a given year because of wide fluctuations in finished goods inventories. Other measures of output of products with long production cycles were used as appropriate and feasible.

PRIMARY PRODUCT CLASS CODE

This file presents selected statistics for establishments according to their degree of specialization in products primary to their industry. This field contains either the six-digit North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) industry code corresponding to all establishments in the industry, or the seven-digit NAICS product class code for all establishments within the industry that are specialized in a particular product class. Product class specialization is determined by evaluating the ratio of the largest primary product class shipments to total product shipments (primary plus secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishment.

PRODUCTION-WORKER HOURS

This item covers hours worked or paid for at the plant, including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave.

QUANTITY OF ELECTRIC ENERGY CONSUMED FOR HEAT AND POWER

Data on the cost of purchased electric energy were collected on all census forms. However, data on the quantity of purchased electric energy were collected only on the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) form. In addition, information is collected on the quantity of electric energy generated by the establishment and the quantity of electric energy sold or transferred to other plants of the same company.

RENTAL PAYMENTS

Total rental payments are collected on all census forms. However, the breakdown between rental payments for buildings and other structures and rental payments for machinery and equipment is collected only on the ASM forms. This item includes rental payments for the use of all items for which depreciation reserves would be maintained if they were owned by the establishment, e.g., structures and buildings, and production, office, and transportation equipment. Excluded are royalties and other payments for the use of intangibles and depletable assets and land rents where separable.

When an establishment of a multiestablishment company was charged rent by another part of the same company for the use of assets owned by the company, it was instructed to exclude that cost from rental payments. However, the book value (original cost) of these company-owned assets was to be reported as assets of the establishment at the end of the year.

If there were assets at an establishment rented from another company and the rents were paid centrally by the head office of the establishment, the company was instructed to report these rental payments as if they were paid directly by the establishment.

RETIREMENTS OF DEPRECIABLE ASSETS

Included in this item is the gross value of assets sold, retired, scrapped, destroyed, etc., during the calendar year. When a complete operation or establishment changed ownership, the respondent was instructed to report the value of the assets sold at the original cost as recorded in the books of the seller. The respondent also was requested to report retirements of equipment or structures owned by a parent company that the establishment was using as if it were a tenant.

TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES (NEW AND USED)

For establishments in operation and any known plants under construction, manufacturers were asked to report their new and used expenditures for (1) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments and (2) machinery and equipment used for replacement and additions to plant capacity if they were of the type for which depreciation accounts were ordinarily maintained.

Totals for expenditures include the costs of assets leased from nonmanufacturing concerns through capital leases. New facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations are excluded. Also excluded are expenditures for land and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses.

For any equipment or structure transferred for the use of the reporting establishment by the parent company or one of its subsidiaries, the value at which it was transferred to the establishment was to be reported. If an establishment changed ownership during the year, the cost of the fixed assets (building and equipment) was to be reported.

VALUE ADDED

This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments (products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered). The result of this calculation is adjusted by the addition of value added by merchandising operations (i.e., the difference between the sales value and the cost of merchandise sold without further manufacture, processing, or assembly) plus the net change in finished goods and work-in-process between the beginning and end-of-year inventories.

For those industries where value of production is collected instead of value of shipments, value added is adjusted only for the change in work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of year. For those

industries where value of work done is collected, the value added does not include an adjustment for the change in finished goods or work-in-process inventories.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the figure for value of shipments that results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

VALUE OF SHIPMENTS

This item covers the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts, such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sales of products bought and sold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from material owned by it, whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value, including not only the direct cost of production but also a reasonable proportion of “all other costs” (including company overhead) and profit.

In addition to the value for NAICS defined products, aggregates of the following categories of miscellaneous receipts are reported as part of a total establishment’s value of product shipments:

1. Reported contract work—Receipts for work or services that a plant performed for others on their materials.
2. Value of resales—Sales of products brought and sold without further manufacture, processing, or assembly.
3. Other miscellaneous receipts—Such as repair work, installation, sales of scrap, etc.

Industry primary product value of shipments represents one of the three components of value of shipments. These components are:

1. Primary products value of shipments.
2. Secondary product value of shipments.
3. Total miscellaneous receipts.

Primary product shipments is used in the calculations of industry specialization ratio and industry coverage ratio. The term “Value of primary products shipments made in this industry” is used in this publication and refers to the same data.

Duplication in Cost of Materials and Value of Shipment

The aggregate of the cost of materials and value of shipments figures for industry groups and for all manufacturing industries includes large amounts of duplication since the products of some industries are used as materials by others. This duplication results, in part, from the addition of related industries representing successive stages in the production of a finished manufactured product. Examples are the addition of flour mills to bakeries in the food group and the addition of pulp mills to paper mills in the paper and allied products group of industries. Estimates of the overall extent of this duplication indicate that the value of manufactured products exclusive of such duplication (the value of finished manufactures) tends to approximate two-thirds of the total value of products reported in the annual survey.

Duplication of products within individual industries is significant within a number of industry groups, e.g., machinery and transportation industries. These industries frequently include complete machinery and their parts. In this case, the parts made for original equipment are materials consumed for assembly plants in the same industry.

Even when no significant amount of duplication is involved, value of shipments figures are deficient as measures of the relative economic importance of individual manufacturing industries or geographic areas because of the wide variation in ratio of materials, labor, and other processing costs of value of shipments, both among industries and within the same industry.

Before 1962, cost of materials and value of shipments were not published for some industries which included considerable duplication. Since then, these data have been published for all industries at the U.S. level and beginning in 1964, for all geographic levels.

Specialization and Coverage Ratios

These items are not collected on the report forms but are derived from the data shown in Table 3. An establishment is classified in a particular industry if its shipments of primary products of that industry exceed in value its shipments of the products of any other single industry.

An establishment's shipments include those products assigned to an industry (primary products), those considered primary to other industries (secondary products), and receipts for miscellaneous activities (merchandising, contract work, resales, etc.). Specialization and coverage ratios have been developed to measure the relationship of primary product shipments to the data on shipments for the industry shown in Tables 1a through 5 and data on product shipments shown in Tables 6a and 6b.

Specialization ratio represents the ratio of primary product shipments to total product shipments (primary and secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishments classified in the industry.

Coverage ratio represents the ratio of primary products shipped by the establishments classified in the industry to the total shipments of such products that are shipped by all manufacturing establishments wherever classified.

Appendix B.

NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions

311822 FLOUR MIXES AND DOUGH MANUFACTURING FROM PURCHASED FLOUR

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing prepared flour mixes or dough mixes from flour ground elsewhere.

The data published with NAICS code 311822 include the following SIC industries:

2045 Blended and prepared flour

Appendix C.

Coverage and Methodology

MAIL/NONMAIL UNIVERSE

The manufacturing universe includes about 400,000 establishments. This number includes those industries in the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) definition of manufacturing, but not those industries leaving the manufacturing sector in the classification change. The amounts of information requested from manufacturing establishments were dependent upon a number of factors. The more important considerations were the size of the company and whether it was included in the annual survey of manufactures (ASM). The methods of obtaining information for the various subsets of the universe to arrive at the aggregate figures shown in the publication are described below:

1. Small single-establishment companies not sent a report form.

Approximately 40 percent of the manufacturing establishments were small single-establishment companies that were excused from filing a census report. Selection of these establishments was based on two factors: annual payroll and our ability to assign the correct six-digit NAICS industry classification to the establishment. For each four-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) industry code, an annual payroll cutoff was determined. These cutoffs were derived so that the establishments with payroll less than the cutoff were expected to account for no more than 3 percent of the value of shipments for the industry. Generally, all single-establishment companies with less than 5 employees were excused, while all establishments with more than 20 employees were mailed forms. Establishments below the cutoff that could not be directly assigned a six-digit NAICS code were mailed a classification report which requested information for assigning NAICS industry codes. Establishments below the cutoff that could be directly assigned a six-digit NAICS code were excused from filing any report. For below cutoff establishments, information on the physical location, payroll, and receipts was obtained from the administrative records of other Federal agencies under special arrangements that safeguarded their confidentiality.

Estimates of data for these small establishments were developed using industry averages in conjunction with the administrative information. The value of shipments and cost of materials were not distributed among specific products and materials for these

establishments but were included in the product and material “not specified by kind” (nsc) categories.

The industry classification codes included in the administrative-record files were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. As a result, an indeterminate number of establishments were erroneously coded to a four-digit SIC industry and then erroneously re-coded to a six-digit NAICS industry. This was especially true whenever there was a relatively fine line of demarcation between industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity.

Sometimes the administrative-record cases had only two- or three-digit SIC group classification codes available in the files. For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, these establishments were sent a separate classification form, which requested information on the products and services of the establishment. This form was used to code many of these establishments to the appropriate six-digit NAICS level. Establishments that did not return the classification form were coded later to those six-digit NAICS industries identified as “All other” industries within the given subsector.

As a result of these situations, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified by industry. However, such possible misclassification has no significant effect on the statistics other than on the number of companies and establishments.

The total establishment count for individual industries should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the count of total number of establishments.

2. Establishments sent a report form.

The establishments covered in the mail canvass were divided into three groups:

- a. ASM sample establishments.

This group accounts for approximately 15 percent of all manufacturing establishments. The ASM panel covers all the units of large manufacturing establishments as well as a sample of the medium and smaller establishments. The probability of selection was proportionate to size. For more information, see the Description of the ASM Survey Sample.

In an economic census year, the ASM report form (MA-1000) replaces the first page of the regular census form for those establishments included in the ASM. In addition to information on employment, payroll, and other items normally requested on the regular census form, establishments in the ASM sample were requested to supply additional information on gross book value of assets and capital expenditures. ASM establishments were also requested to provide information on retirements, depreciation, rental payments, and supplemental labor costs. For establishments not included in the ASM, these additional items were estimated using relationships observed in the ASM establishment data. The census statistics for these variables are a sum of the ASM establishment data and the estimated data for non-ASM establishments. ASM establishments were also requested to provide information for selected purchased services. The census statistics for the purchased service items were derived solely from the ASM establishments. See Appendix A, Explanation of Terms for an explanation of these items. The census part of the report form is 1 of 220 versions containing product, material, and special inquiries. The diversity of manufacturing activities necessitated the use of this many forms to canvass the 480 manufacturing industries. Each form was developed for a group of related industries.

Appearing on each form was a list of products primary to the group of related industries as well as secondary products and miscellaneous services that establishments classified in these industries were likely to perform. Respondents were requested to identify the products, the value of each product, and, in many cases, the quantity of the product shipped during the survey year. Space also was provided for the respondent to describe products not specifically identified on the form.

The report form also contained a materials-consumed inquiry which varied from form to form depending on the industries being canvassed. The respondents were asked to review a list of materials generally used in their production processes. From this list, each establishment was requested to identify those materials consumed during the survey year, the cost of each, and, in certain cases, the quantity consumed. Once again, space was provided for the respondent to describe significant materials not identified on the form.

A wide variety of special inquiries was included to measure activities peculiar to a given industry, such as operations performed and equipment used.

b. Large and medium establishments (non-ASM).

Approximately 30 percent of all manufacturing establishments were included in this group. A variable cutoff, based on administrative-record payroll data and determined on an industry-by-industry basis, was used to select those establishments that were to receive 1 of the 220 economic census – manufacturing regular forms. The first page, requesting establishment data for items such as employment and payroll, was standard but did not contain the detailed statistics included on the ASM form. The product, material, and special inquiry sections supplied were based on the historical industry classification of the establishment.

c. Small single-establishment companies (non-ASM).

This group includes approximately 15 percent of all manufacturing establishments. For those industries where application of the variable cutoff for administrative-record cases resulted in a large number of small establishments being included in the mail canvass, an abbreviated or short form was used. These establishments received 1 of the 31 versions of the short form, which requested summary product and material data and totals but no details on employment, payroll, cost of materials, inventories, and capital expenditures.

Use of the short form has no adverse effect on published totals for the industry statistics because the same data were collected on the short form as on the long form. However, detailed information on products and materials consumed was not collected on the short form; thus, its use would increase the value of the nsk categories.

INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION OF ESTABLISHMENTS

Each of the establishments covered in the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing was classified in 1 of 480 industries (473 manufacturing industries and 7 former manufacturing industries) in accordance with the industry definitions in the 1997 NAICS Manual. This is the first edition of the NAICS Manual and it is a major change from the 1987 SIC Manual that was used previously. Appendix A of the 1997 NAICS Manual notes the comparability between the 1987 SIC and 1997 NAICS classification systems. When applicable, Appendix G of this report shows the product class and product comparability between the two systems for data in this report.

In the NAICS system, an industry is generally defined as a group of establishments that have similar production processes. To the extent practical, the system uses supply-based or production-oriented concepts in defining industries. The resulting group of establishments must be significant in terms of number, value added by manufacture, value of shipments, and number of employees.

The coding system works in such a way that the definitions progressively become narrower with successive additions of numerical digits. In the manufacturing sector for 1997, there are 21 subsectors (three-digit NAICS), 86 industry groups (four-digit NAICS), 184 NAICS industries (five-digit NAICS) that are comparable with Canadian and Mexican classification, and 473 U.S. industries (six-digit NAICS). This represents an expansion of the four-digit SIC-based U.S. industries from 459 in 1987. Product classes and products of the manufacturing industries have been assigned codes based on the industry from which they originate. In the new system, there are about 1,500 product classes (seven-digit codes), about 6,000 census products, and an additional 3,700 CIR products (ten-digit codes). The ten-digit products are considered the primary products of the industry with the same first six digits. These counts do not include the seven former manufacturing industries that are included in the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing.

For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, all establishments were classified in particular industries based on the products they produced. If an establishment made products of more than one industry, it was classified in the industry with the largest product value. For 1997, there were no “resistance rules” or “frozen industries.”

In ASM years, establishments included in the ASM sample with certainty weights are reclassified by industry only if the change in the primary activity from the prior year is significant or if the change has occurred for 2 successive years. This procedure prevents reclassification when there are minor shifts in product mix.

In ASM years, establishments included in the ASM sample with noncertainty weight are not shifted from one industry classification to another. They are retained in the industry where they were classified in the base census year. However, in the following census year, these ASM plants are allowed to shift from one industry to another.

The results of these rules covering the switching of plants from one industry classification to another are that some industries comprise different mixes of establishments in different survey years. Hence, comparisons between prior-year and current-year published totals, particularly at the six-digit NAICS level, should be viewed with caution. This is particularly true for the comparison between the data shown for a census year versus the data shown for the previous ASM year.

As previously noted, the small establishments that may have been misclassified by industry are usually administrative-record cases whose industry codes were assigned on the basis of incomplete descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. Such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than on the number of companies and establishments.

Establishments frequently make products classified both in their industry (primary products) and other industries (secondary products). Industry statistics (employment, payroll, value added by manufacture, value of shipments, etc.) reflect the activities of the establishments which may make both primary and secondary products. Product statistics, however, represent the output of all establishments without regard for the classification of the producing establishment. For this reason, when relating the industry statistics, especially the value of shipments, to the product statistics, the composition of the industry’s output should be considered.

The extent to which industry and product statistics may be matched with each other is measured by the primary product specialization ratio and the coverage ratio. The primary product specialization ratio is the proportion of industry shipments accounted for by the primary products of establishments classified in the industry. The coverage ratio is the proportion of product shipments accounted for by establishments classified in the industry.

ESTABLISHMENT BASIS OF REPORTING

The economic census – manufacturing is conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each location or establishment. The ASM also is conducted on an establishment basis, but separate reports are filed for just those establishments selected in the sample. Companies engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location are requested to submit separate reports if the plant records permit such a separation and if the activities are substantial in size.

In 1997, as in earlier years, a minimum size limit was set for inclusion of establishments in the census. All establishments employing one person or more at any time during the census year are included. The same size limitation has applied since 1947 in censuses and annual surveys of manufactures. In the 1939 and earlier censuses, establishments with less than \$5,000 value of products were excluded. The change in the minimum size limit in 1947 does not appreciably affect the historical comparability of the census figures except for data on number of establishments for a few industries.

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing excludes data for central administrative offices (CAOs). These would include separately operated administrative offices, warehouses, garages, and other auxiliary units that service manufacturing establishments of the same company. These data are published in a separate report series.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASM SURVEY SAMPLE

The annual survey of manufactures (ASM) sample is drawn for the second survey year after a census. The most recent sample was drawn for the 1994 survey year based on the 1992 Census of Manufactures. This sample will be in place through the 1998 ASM.

In 1992, there were approximately 370,000 individual manufacturing establishments. For sample efficiency and cost considerations, the 1992 manufacturing population was partitioned into two components for developing estimates within the ASM; a mail stratum and a nonmail stratum.

Mail stratum. The mail stratum of the survey is comprised of larger single-location manufacturing companies and all manufacturing establishments of multiunit companies (companies that operate at more than one physical location). Approximately 230,000 of the 370,000 establishments in the 1992 census were assigned to the mail stratum. On an annual basis, the mail stratum is supplemented with larger, newly active single-location companies identified from a list provided by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and new manufacturing locations of multiunit companies identified from the Census Bureau's Company Organization Survey (COS).

For the 1994 survey, a new sample of approximately 58,000 individual establishments was selected from the mail stratum assembled from the 1992 census. Supplemental samples representing both 1993 and 1994 births (newly active establishments that were not included in the 1992 census) were also selected. Establishments selected for the sample are mailed an ASM survey questionnaire for each year through 1998.

The 1994-98 ASM sample design is similar to the one used since 1984. Companies in the 1992 Census of Manufactures with manufacturing shipments of at least \$500 million were defined as company certainties. For these large companies, each manufacturing establishment is included in the mail sample. For the 1994-98 sample, there are approximately 650 certainty companies collectively accounting for over 18,000 establishments.

For the remaining portion of the mail component of the survey, the establishment was defined as the sample unit. All establishments with 250 employees or more were defined as employment certainties. In addition, all establishments producing products in SIC 3571 (Electronic Computers) were defined as certainties. Across these three arbitrary certainty classes, there were approximately 25,000 establishments included in the sample with certainty. Collectively, these certainty establishments accounted for approximately 80 percent of the total value of shipments in the 1992 Census of Manufactures.

Smaller establishments in the remaining portion of the mail stratum were sampled with probabilities ranging from .02 to 1.00. The initial probabilities of selection assigned to these establishments were proportionate to a measure-of-size determined for each establishment. The measure-of-size was a function of the establishment's 1992 industry classification, its 1992 product class data, and the historical variability of the year-to-year estimates of the product class estimates. For each product class (1,755) and four-digit industry (459), a desired reliability

constraint was specified. Using a technique developed by Dr. James R. Chromy of the Research Triangle Institute, the initial establishment probabilities were optimized such that the expected sample satisfied all industry and product class reliability constraints while the sample size was minimized. This technique reduces the likelihood of selecting nonrepresentative samples for individual product classes or industries.

This method of assigning probabilities based on product class shipments is motivated by our primary desire to produce reliable estimates of both product class and industry shipments. The high correlation between shipments and employment, value-added, and other general statistics assures that these variables will also be well represented by the sample. The actual sample selection procedure uses an independent chance of selection method (Poisson sampling) which permits us to prevent small establishments from being selected in consecutive samples without introducing a bias into the survey estimates.

Nonmail component. The initial nonmail component of the survey was comprised of approximately 140,000 small, single-establishment companies that were tabulated as administrative records in the 1992 Census of Manufactures. The nonmail stratum is also supplemented annually using the list of newly active single-location companies provided by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and payroll cutoffs. Companies with payroll below the payroll cutoff are added to the nonmail stratum. For this portion of the population, sampling is not used. The data for this group are estimated based on selected information obtained annually from the administrative records of the IRS and Social Security Administration (SSA). This administrative information, which includes payroll, total employment, industry classification, and physical location, is obtained under conditions which safeguard the confidentiality of both tax and census records.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASM ESTIMATING PROCEDURE

Most of the ASM estimates derived for the mail stratum are computed using a difference estimator. At the establishment level, there is a strong correlation between the current-year data values and the corresponding 1992 (base) data values. Therefore, within the mailed stratum, for each item at each level of aggregation, an estimate of the "difference" between the current year and the base year is computed from sample cases and added to the corresponding base-year values. For the 1993-1997 ASM estimates, the 1992 Census of Manufactures values serve as the base year. For the 1998 ASM, the base will be updated to be the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing.

Due to the positive year-to-year correlation, estimates derived using this methodology are generally more reliable than comparable estimates developed from the current sample data alone. Estimates for the capital expenditures variables are not generated using the difference

estimator because the year-to-year correlations are considerably weaker. The standard linear estimator is used for these variables.

For the nonmail stratum, estimates for payroll and employment are directly tabulated from the administrative-record data provided by IRS and SSA. Estimates of data other than payroll and employment are developed from industry averages. Although the nonmail stratum contains approximately 170,000 individual establishments in 1994, it accounts for less than 2 percent of the estimate for total value of shipments at the total manufacturing level.

Corresponding estimates for the mail and nonmail components are combined to produce the estimates included in this publication.

QUALIFICATIONS OF THE ASM DATA

The estimates developed from the sample are apt to differ somewhat from the results of a survey covering all companies in the sample lists but otherwise conducted under essentially the same conditions as the actual sample survey. The estimates of the magnitude of the sampling errors (the difference between the estimates obtained and the results theoretically obtained from a comparable, complete-coverage survey) are provided by the standard errors of estimates.

The particular sample selected for the ASM is one of many similar probability samples that, by chance, might have been selected under the same specifications. Each of the possible samples would yield somewhat different sets of results, and the standard errors are measures of the variation of all the possible sample estimates around the theoretically comparable, complete-coverage values.

Estimates of the standard errors have been computed from the sample data for selected ASM statistics in this report. They are represented in the form of relative standard errors (the standard errors divided by the estimated values to which they refer).

In conjunction with its associated estimate, the relative standard error may be used to define confidence intervals (ranges that would include the comparable, complete-coverage value for specified percentages of all the possible samples).

The complete-coverage value would be included in the range:

From one standard error below to one standard error above the derived estimate for about two-thirds of all possible samples.

From two standard errors below to two standard errors above the derived estimate for about 19 out of 20 of all possible samples.

From three standard errors below to three standard errors above the derived estimate for nearly all samples.

An inference that the comparable, complete-survey result would be within the indicated ranges would be correct in approximately the relative frequencies shown. Those proportions, therefore, may be interpreted as defining the confidence that the estimates from a particular sample would differ from complete-coverage results by as much as one, two, or three standard errors, respectively.

For example, suppose an estimated total is shown at 50,000 with an associated relative standard error of 2 percent, that is, a standard error of 1,000 (2 percent of 50,000). There is approximately 67 percent confidence that the interval 49,000 to 51,000 includes the complete-coverage total, about 95 percent confidence that the interval 48,000 to 52,000 includes the complete-coverage total, and almost certain confidence that the interval 47,000 to 53,000 includes the complete-coverage total.

In addition to the sample errors, the estimates are subject to various response and operational errors: errors of collection, reporting, coding, transcription, imputation for nonresponse, etc. These operational errors also would occur if a complete canvass were to be conducted under the same conditions as the survey. Explicit measures of their effects generally are not available. However, it is believed that most of the important operational errors were detected and corrected during the Census Bureau's review of the data for reasonableness and consistency. The small operational errors usually remain. To some extent, they are compensating in the aggregated totals shown. When important operational errors were detected too late to correct the estimates, the data were suppressed or were specifically qualified in the tables.

As derived, the estimated standard errors included part of the effect of the operational errors. The total errors, which depend upon the joint effect of the sampling and operational errors, are usually of the order of size indicated by the standard error, or moderately higher. However, for particular estimates, the total error may considerably exceed the standard errors shown. Any figures shown in the tables in this publication having an associated standard error exceeding 15 percent may be combined with higher level totals, creating a broader aggregate, which then may be of acceptable reliability.

DATA FROM THE CURRENT INDUSTRIAL REPORTS (CIR)

The CIR program provides product statistics for selected manufacturing industries at the U.S. level annually and, in some cases, monthly and/or quarterly. When detail product data are collected in the CIR, they are not also collected in the census. However, the annual CIR data are included in the census Product Summary report.

The CIR program uses a unified data collection, processing, and publication system. The Census Bureau updates the survey panels for most reports annually and reconciles the estimates to the results of the broader-based annual survey of manufactures and the economic

census – manufacturing. The economic census – manufacturing provides a complete list of all producers of the products covered by the CIR program and serves as the primary source for CIR sampling. Where a small number of producers exist, CIR surveys cover all known producers of a product. However, when the number of producers is large, cutoff and random sampling techniques are used. Surveys are continually reviewed and modified to provide the most up-to-date information on products produced. While the CIR program includes both mandatory and voluntary surveys, the annual data are mandatory.

DUPLICATION IN COST OF MATERIALS AND VALUE OF SHIPMENTS

Data for cost of materials and value of shipments include varying amounts of duplication, especially at higher levels of aggregation. This is because the products of one establishment may be the materials of another. The value added statistics avoid this duplication and are, for most purposes, the best measure for comparing the relative economic importance of industries and geographic areas.

VALUE OF INDUSTRY SHIPMENTS COMPARED WITH VALUE OF PRODUCT SHIPMENTS

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing shows value of shipments data for industries and products. In the industry statistics tables and files, these data represent the total value of shipments of all establishments classified in a particular industry. The data include the shipments of the products classified in the industry (primary to the industry), products classified in other industries (secondary to the industry), and miscellaneous receipts (repair work, sale of scrap, research and development, installation receipts, and resales). Value of product shipments shown in the products statistics tables and files represent the total value of all products shipped that are classified as primary to an industry regardless of the classification of the producing establishment.

Appendix D. Geographic Notes

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix E. Metropolitan Areas

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix F.

Footnotes for Products Statistics and Materials Consumed by Kind

Part 1. Products Statistics (Tables 6a and 6b)

NAICS product code	Footnote
\$ 3118220121	This product code is primary to more than one industry. For a list of product codes that are primary to more than one industry, see "1997 Economic Census, Numerical List of Manufactured and Mineral Products," Appendix D.
\$ 3118220211	This product code is primary to more than one industry. For a list of product codes that are primary to more than one industry, see "1997 Economic Census, Numerical List of Manufactured and Mineral Products," Appendix D.
\$ 3118220231	This product code is primary to more than one industry. For a list of product codes that are primary to more than one industry, see "1997 Economic Census, Numerical List of Manufactured and Mineral Products," Appendix D.
\$ 3118220241	This product code is primary to more than one industry. For a list of product codes that are primary to more than one industry, see "1997 Economic Census, Numerical List of Manufactured and Mineral Products," Appendix D.
\$ 3118220251	This product code is primary to more than one industry. For a list of product codes that are primary to more than one industry, see "1997 Economic Census, Numerical List of Manufactured and Mineral Products," Appendix D.
\$ 3118220261	This product code is primary to more than one industry. For a list of product codes that are primary to more than one industry, see "1997 Economic Census, Numerical List of Manufactured and Mineral Products," Appendix D.
\$ 3118220271	This product code is primary to more than one industry. For a list of product codes that are primary to more than one industry, see "1997 Economic Census, Numerical List of Manufactured and Mineral Products," Appendix D.

Part 2. Materials Consumed by Kind (Table 7)

Not applicable.

Dry Pasta Manufacturing

1997

Issued September 1999

EC97M-3118F

1997 Economic Census

Manufacturing

Industry Series



U S C E N S U S B U R E A U

Helping You Make Informed Decisions

U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The staff of the Manufacturing and Construction Division prepared this report. **Judy M. Dodds**, Assistant Chief for Census and Related Programs, was responsible for the overall planning, management, and coordination. **Kenneth Hansen**, Chief, Manufactured Durables Branch, assisted by **Mike Brown**, **Renee Coley**, **Raphael Corrado**, and **Milbren Thomas**, Section Chiefs, **Michael Zampogna**, Former Chief, Manufactured Nondurables Branch, assisted by **Allen Foreman**, **Robert Miller**, **Robert Reinard**, and **Nat Shelton**, Section Chiefs, and **Tom Lee**, **Robert Rosati**, and **Tom Flood**, Special Assistants, performed the planning and implementation. **Stephanie Angel**, **Brian Appert**, **Stanis Batton**, **Carol Beasley**, **Chris Blackburn**, **Larry Blumberg**, **Vera Harris-Bourne**, **Brenda Campbell**, **Suzanne Conard**, **Vance Davis**, **Mary Ellickson**, **Matt Gaines**, **Merry Glascoe**, **Kay Hanks**, **Karen Harshbarger**, **Nancy Higgins**, **James Hinckley**, **Walter Hunter**, **Jim Jamski**, **Evelyn Jordan**, **Robert Lee**, **John Linehan**, **Paul Marck**, **Keith McKenzie**, **Philippe Morris**, **Joanna Nguyen**, **Betty Pannell**, **Joyce Pomeroy**, **Venita Powell**, **Cynthia Ramsey**, **Chris Savage**, **Arona Stovall**, **Sue Sundermann**, **Thanos Theodoropoulos**, **Dora Thomas**, **Ann Truffa**, **Ronanne Vinson**, **Keeley Voor**, **Denneth Wallace**, **Tempie Whittington**, **Lissene Witt**, and **Mike Yamaner** provided primary staff assistance.

Brian Greenberg, Assistant Chief for Research and Methodology Programs, assisted by **Stacey Cole**, Chief, Manufacturing Programs Methodology Branch, and **Robert Struble**, Section Chief, provided the mathematical and statistical techniques as well as the coverage operations. **Jeffrey Dalzell** and **Cathy Ritenour** provided primary staff assistance.

Mendel D. Gayle, Chief, Forms, Publications, and Customer Services Branch, assisted by **Julius Smith Jr.** and **Baruti Taylor**, Section Chiefs, performed overall

coordination of the publication process. **Kim Credito**, **Patrick Duck**, **Chip Murph**, **Wanda Sledd**, and **Veronica White** provided primary staff assistance.

The Economic Planning and Coordination Division, **Lawrence A. Blum**, Assistant Chief for Collection Activities and **Shirin A. Ahmed**, Assistant Chief for Post-Collection Processing, assisted by **Dennis Shoemaker**, Chief, Post-Collection Census Processing Branch, **Brandy Yarbrough**, Section Chief, **Sheila Proudfoot**, **Richard Williamson**, **Andrew W. Hait**, and **Jennifer E. Lins**, was responsible for developing the systems and procedures for data collection, editing, review, correction and dissemination

The staff of the National Processing Center, **Judith N. Petty**, Chief, performed mailout preparation and receipt operations, clerical and analytical review activities, data keying, and geocoding review.

The Geography Division staff developed geographic coding procedures and associated computer programs.

The Economic Statistical Methods and Programming Division, **Charles P. Pautler Jr.**, Chief, developed and coordinated the computer processing systems. **Martin S. Harahush**, Assistant Chief for Quinquennial Programs, assisted by **Barbara Lambert** and **Christina Arledge** were responsible for design and implementation of the computer systems. **Gary T. Sheridan**, Chief, Manufacturing and Construction Branch, **Lori A. Guido** and **Roy A. Smith**, Section Chiefs, supervised the preparation of the computer programs.

Computer Services Division, **Debra Williams**, Chief, performed the computer processing.

The staff of the Administrative and Customer Services Division, **Walter C. Odom**, Chief, performed planning, design, composition, editorial review, and printing planning and procurement for publications, Internet products, and report forms. **Cynthia G. Brooks** provided publication coordination and editing.

Dry Pasta Manufacturing

1997

Issued September 1999

EC97M-3118F

1997 Economic Census

Manufacturing

Industry Series



U.S. Department of Commerce

William M. Daley,

Secretary

Robert L. Mallett,

Deputy Secretary

Economics

and Statistics

Administration

Robert J. Shapiro,

Under Secretary for

Economic Affairs

U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Kenneth Prewitt,

Director



**Economics
and Statistics
Administration**

Robert J. Shapiro,
Under Secretary
for Economic Affairs



U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Kenneth Prewitt,
Director

William G. Barron,
Deputy Director

Paula J. Schneider,
Principal Associate Director
for Programs

Frederick T. Knickerbocker,
Associate Director
for Economic Programs

Thomas L. Mesenbourg,
Assistant Director
for Economic Programs

William G. Bostic Jr.,
Chief, Manufacturing
and Construction Division

CONTENTS

Introduction to the Economic Census	1
Manufacturing	5

TABLES

1. Industry Statistics on NAICS Basis With Distribution Among 1987 SIC-Based Industries: 1997	7
2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1997	7
3. Detailed Statistics by Industry: 1997	8
4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size: 1997.....	9
5. Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1997	9
6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992.....	10
6b. Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992 .	--
7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1997 and 1992.....	11

APPENDIXES

A. Explanation of Terms	A-1
B. NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions	B-1
C. Coverage and Methodology.....	C-1
D. Geographic Notes	--
E. Metropolitan Areas	--
F. Footnotes for Products Statistics and Materials Consumed by Kind	--
G. Comparability of Product Classes and Product Codes: 1997 to 1992.....	G-1

-- Not applicable for this report.

Introduction to the Economic Census

PURPOSES AND USES OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUS

The economic census is the major source of facts about the structure and functioning of the Nation's economy. It provides essential information for government, business, industry, and the general public. Title 13 of the United States Code (Sections 131, 191, and 224) directs the Census Bureau to take the economic census every 5 years, covering years ending in 2 and 7.

The economic census furnishes an important part of the framework for such composite measures as the gross domestic product estimates, input/output measures, production and price indexes, and other statistical series that measure short-term changes in economic conditions. Specific uses of economic census data include the following:

- Policymaking agencies of the Federal Government use the data to monitor economic activity and assess the effectiveness of policies.
- State and local governments use the data to assess business activities and tax bases within their jurisdictions and to develop programs to attract business.
- Trade associations study trends in their own and competing industries, which allows them to keep their members informed of market changes.
- Individual businesses use the data to locate potential markets and to analyze their own production and sales performance relative to industry or area averages.

ALL-NEW INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATIONS

Data from the 1997 Economic Census are published primarily on the basis of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), unlike earlier censuses, which were published according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS is in the process of being adopted in the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Most economic census reports cover one of the following NAICS sectors:

21	Mining
22	Utilities
23	Construction
31-33	Manufacturing
42	Wholesale Trade
44-45	Retail Trade
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing
51	Information

52	Finance and Insurance
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises
56	Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services
61	Educational Services
62	Health Care and Social Assistance
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation
72	Accommodation and Foodservices
81	Other Services (except Public Administration)

(Not listed above are the Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting sector (NAICS 11), partially covered by the census of agriculture conducted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the Public Administration sector (NAICS 92), covered by the census of governments conducted by the Census Bureau.)

The 20 NAICS sectors are subdivided into 96 subsectors (three-digit codes), 313 industry groups (four-digit codes), and, as implemented in the United States, 1170 industries (five- and six-digit codes).

RELATIONSHIP TO SIC

While many of the individual NAICS industries correspond directly to industries as defined under the SIC system, most of the higher level groupings do not. Particular care should be taken in comparing data for retail trade, wholesale trade, and manufacturing, which are sector titles used in both NAICS and SIC, but cover somewhat different groups of industries. The industry definitions discuss the relationships between NAICS and SIC industries. Where changes are significant, it will not be possible to construct time series that include data for points both before and after 1997.

For 1997, data for auxiliary establishments (those functioning primarily to manage, service, or support the activities of their company's operating establishments, such as a central administrative office or warehouse) will not be included in the sector-specific reports. These data will be published separately.

GEOGRAPHIC AREA CODING

Accurate and complete information on the physical location of each establishment is required to tabulate the census data for the states, metropolitan areas (MAs), counties, parishes, and corporate municipalities including cities, towns, villages, and boroughs. Respondents were

required to report their physical location (street address, municipality, county, and state) if it differed from their mailing address. For establishments not surveyed by mail (and those single-establishment companies that did not provide acceptable information on physical location), location information from Internal Revenue Service tax forms is used as a basis for coding.

BASIS OF REPORTING

The economic census is conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each store, factory, shop, or other location. Each establishment is assigned a separate industry classification based on its primary activity and not that of its parent company.

DOLLAR VALUES

All dollar values presented are expressed in current dollars; i.e., 1997 data are expressed in 1997 dollars, and 1992 data, in 1992 dollars. Consequently, when making comparisons with prior years, users of the data should consider the changes in prices that have occurred.

All dollar values are shown in thousands of dollars.

AVAILABILITY OF ADDITIONAL DATA

Reports in Print and Electronic Media

All results of the 1997 Economic Census are available on the Census Bureau Internet site (www.census.gov) and on compact discs (CD-ROM) for sale by the Census Bureau. Unlike previous censuses, only selected highlights are published in printed reports. For more information, including a description of electronic and printed reports being issued, see the Internet site, or write to U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-8300, or call Customer Services at 301-457-4100.

Special Tabulations

Special tabulations of data collected in the 1997 Economic Census may be obtained, depending on availability of time and personnel, in electronic or tabular form. The data will be summaries subject to the same rules prohibiting disclosure of confidential information (including name, address, kind of business, or other data for individual business establishments or companies) that govern the regular publications.

Special tabulations are prepared on a cost basis. A request for a cost estimate, as well as exact specifications on the type and format of the data to be provided, should be directed to the Chief of the division named below, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-8300. To discuss a special tabulation before submitting specifications, call the appropriate division:

Manufacturing and Construction Division	301-457-4673
Service Sector Statistics Division	301-457-2668

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The economic census has been taken as an integrated program at 5-year intervals since 1967 and before that for 1954, 1958, and 1963. Prior to that time, individual components of the economic census were taken separately at varying intervals.

The economic census traces its beginnings to the 1810 Decennial Census, when questions on manufacturing were included with those for population. Coverage of economic activities was expanded for the 1840 Decennial Census and subsequent censuses to include mining and some commercial activities. The 1905 Manufactures Census was the first time a census was taken apart from the regular decennial population census. Censuses covering retail and wholesale trade and construction industries were added in 1930, as were some covering service trades in 1933. Censuses of construction, manufacturing, and the other business service censuses were suspended during World War II.

The 1954 Economic Census was the first census to be fully integrated: providing comparable census data across economic sectors, using consistent time periods, concepts, definitions, classifications, and reporting units. It was the first census to be taken by mail, using lists of firms provided by the administrative records of other Federal agencies. Since 1963, administrative records also have been used to provide basic statistics for very small firms, reducing or eliminating the need to send them census questionnaires.

The range of industries covered in the economic censuses expanded between 1967 and 1992. The census of construction industries began on a regular basis in 1967, and the scope of service industries, introduced in 1933, was broadened in 1967, 1977, and 1987. While a few transportation industries were covered as early as 1963, it was not until 1992 that the census broadened to include all of transportation, communications, and utilities. Also new for 1992 was coverage of financial, insurance, and real estate industries. With these additions, the economic census and the separate census of governments and census of agriculture collectively covered roughly 98 percent of all economic activity.

Printed statistical reports from the 1992 and earlier censuses provide historical figures for the study of long-term time series and are available in some large libraries. All of the census reports printed since 1967 are still available for sale on microfiche from the Census Bureau. CD-ROMs issued from the 1987 and 1992 Economic Censuses contain databases including nearly all data published in print, plus additional statistics, such as ZIP Code statistics, published only on CD-ROM.

SOURCES FOR MORE INFORMATION

More information about the scope, coverage, classification system, data items, and publications for each of the economic censuses and related surveys is published in the *Guide to the 1997 Economic Census and Related Statistics* at www.census.gov/econguide. More information on the methodology, procedures, and history of the censuses will be published in the *History of the 1997 Economic Census* at www.census.gov/econ/www/history.html.

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

The following abbreviations and symbols are used with the 1997 Economic Census data:

A	Standard error of 100 percent or more.
D	Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual companies; data are included in higher level totals.
F	Exceeds 100 percent because data include establishments with payroll exceeding revenue.
N	Not available or not comparable.
Q	Revenue not collected at this level of detail for multiestablishment firms.
S	Withheld because estimates did not meet publication standards.

V	Represents less than 50 vehicles or .05 percent.
X	Not applicable.
Y	Disclosure withheld because of insufficient coverage of merchandise lines.
Z	Less than half the unit shown.
a	0 to 19 employees.
b	20 to 99 employees.
c	100 to 249 employees.
e	250 to 499 employees.
f	500 to 999 employees.
g	1,000 to 2,499 employees.
h	2,500 to 4,999 employees.
i	5,000 to 9,999 employees.
j	10,000 to 24,999 employees.
k	25,000 to 49,999 employees.
l	50,000 to 99,999 employees.
m	100,000 employees or more.
p	10 to 19 percent estimated.
q	20 to 29 percent estimated.
r	Revised.
s	Sampling error exceeds 40 percent.
nec	Not elsewhere classified.
nsk	Not specified by kind.
–	Represents zero (page image/print only).
(CC)	Consolidated city.
(IC)	Independent city.

This page is intentionally blank.

Manufacturing

SCOPE

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing covers all manufacturing establishments with one or more paid employees. Manufacturing is defined as the mechanical, physical, or chemical transformation of materials or substances into new products. The assembly of components into new products is also considered manufacturing, except when it is appropriately classified as construction.

Establishments in the manufacturing sector are often described as plants, factories, or mills and typically use power-driven machines and materials-handling equipment. Also included in the manufacturing sector are some establishments that make products by hand, like custom tailors and the makers of custom draperies. While manufacturers typically do not sell to the public, some establishments like bakeries and candy stores that make products on the premises may be included.

While logging and publishing are no longer in the scope of manufacturing, data for these industries are included in the manufacturing industry reports, but are not included in the manufacturing state, summary, and other reports.

GENERAL

This report, from the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, is one of a series of 480 industry reports and 51 geographic area reports, each of which provides statistics for individual industries or states, respectively. Seven of the industry reports are for industries no longer in the manufacturing sector but are included with manufacturing for the 1997 census year. Also included for this sector are General, Product, and Materials Consumed Summary reports, a special report on Concentration Ratios in Manufacturing, and data files on Location of Manufacturing Plants.

Each industry report presents data for a six-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) industry. A description of the particular NAICS industry may be found in Appendix B. These reports include such statistics as number of establishments, employment, payroll, value added by manufacture, cost of materials consumed, value of shipments, capital expenditures, etc. Explanations of these and other terms may be found in Appendix A. The industry reports also include data for states with 100 employees or more in the industry.

State reports, which include the District of Columbia, present similar statistics at the “all manufacturing” level for each state and its metropolitan areas (MAs) with 250

employees or more, and for counties, consolidated cities, and places with 500 employees or more. The state reports also include six-digit NAICS level data for industries with 100 employees or more in the state.

The General Summary report contains industry and geographic area statistics summarized in one report. It includes higher levels of aggregation than the industry and state reports, as well as revisions to the data made after the release of the industry and state reports.

The Products and Materials Consumed reports summarize the products and materials data published in the industry reports. The Product Summary report also includes data from the Current Industrial Reports (CIR) and a special table with data for products that are primary to more than one industry, which are not in the industry reports.

The Concentration Ratios report publishes data on the percentage of value of shipments accounted for by the 4-, 8-, 20-, and 50-largest companies for each manufacturing industry. Also shown in this report are Hirschmann-Herfindahl Indexes for each industry.

The Location of Manufacturing data files contain statistics on the number of establishments for the three- and six-digit NAICS industry by state, county, place, and ZIP Code by employment-size of the establishment.

GEOGRAPHIC AREAS COVERED

Statistics at the six-digit NAICS industry level are shown for states and the District of Columbia in both the state and industry reports for cells with 100 employees or more.

The state reports also include data at the “all manufacturing” level for a variety of geographies that meet the employment criteria.

Data are available for the metropolitan areas (MAs) with 250 employees or more. The term MA is a general term used to encompass all of the specifically defined metropolitan areas. A consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) is made up of two or more contiguous primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSAs) with a combined population of at least 1 million. A PMSA is a subdivision of a CMSA that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links separate from the ties to other portions of the CMSA. A metropolitan statistical area (MSA) is an integrated economic and social unit with a population of at least 50,000. An MA is made up of one or more counties meeting standards of metropolitan character. In New England, cities and towns, rather than counties, are the

component geographic units. Determination of the MAs was made by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) as of June 30, 1997. The population estimates were from the 1990 Census of Population or a subsequent special census. When applicable, the make-up of an MA is included in Appendix E. Changes to geographical boundaries are noted in Appendix D.

The state reports include data for counties with 500 employees or more. These are the primary divisions of states, except in Louisiana where they are called parishes and in Alaska where they are called boroughs and census areas. Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia have one or more places that are independent of county organizations. These places are treated as counties and places. The counties and places are defined as of January 1, 1997.

The state reports include data for places with 500 employees or more. Places are typically cities, towns, and villages. They may be incorporated municipalities, semi-independent municipalities, special economic urban areas (SEUAs), or other place equivalents.

The state reports also include data for consolidated cities with 500 employees or more. Consolidated cities are made up of separately incorporated municipalities.

COMPARABILITY OF THE 1992 AND 1997 CENSUSES

The adoption of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) has had a major impact on the comparability of data between the 1992 and 1997 censuses. Approximately half of the industries in the manufacturing sector of NAICS do not have comparable industries in the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system that was used in the past. If industries are not comparable between the two censuses, historic data are not shown. When applicable, Appendix G shows the product class and product comparability between the two systems.

While most of the change affecting the manufacturing sector was change within the sector, some industries left manufacturing and others came into manufacturing. Prominent among those leaving manufacturing are logging and portions of publishing. Prominent among the industries coming into the manufacturing sector are bakeries, candy stores where candy is made on the premises, custom tailors, makers of custom draperies, and tire retreading. Data for the industries coming into manufacturing as well as those leaving manufacturing are included in the manufacturing industry report series for 1997. However, the state and summary reports only include data for industries in the NAICS definition of manufacturing.

Another change resulting from the conversion to NAICS is that data for central administrative offices (CAOs) associated with manufacturing are not included along side the manufacturing data. This change affects data in the state reports and the general summary.

DISCLOSURE

In accordance with Federal law governing census reports (Title 13 of the United States Code), no data are published that would disclose the operations of an individual establishment or company. However, the number of establishments classified in a specific industry or geography is not considered a disclosure, and may be released even when other information is withheld.

The disclosure analysis for the industry statistics files is based on the total value of shipments. When the total value of shipments cannot be shown without disclosing information for individual companies, the complete line is suppressed except for capital expenditures. However, the suppressed data are included in higher-level totals. A separate disclosure analysis is performed for capital expenditures that can be suppressed even though value of shipments data are published.

AVAILABILITY OF MORE FREQUENT ECONOMIC DATA

The Census Bureau conducts the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) in each of the 4 years between the economic censuses. The ASM is a probability-based sample of approximately 58,000 establishments and collects many of the same industry statistics (including employment, payroll, value of shipments, etc.) as the economic census. However, there are selected statistics not included in the ASM. Among these are the number of companies and establishments, detailed product and materials data, and substate geographic data.

In addition to the ASM, the Census Bureau conducts a Current Industrial Reports (CIR) program. The CIR publishes detailed product statistics for selected manufacturing industries at the U.S. level annually and, in some cases, monthly and/or quarterly. For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, the annual CIR data are included in the Product Summary report.

The Census Bureau also conducts the monthly Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories, and Orders (M3) program, which publishes detailed statistics for manufacturing industries at the U.S. level.

Table 1. Industry Statistics on NAICS Basis With Distribution Among 1987 SIC-Based Industries: 1997

[NAICS codes appear in bold type. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS or SIC code	Industry	Com-panies ¹	All estab-lish-ments ²	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expendi-tures (\$1,000)
				Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311823	Dry pasta mfg	249	266	6 063	174 460	4 666	9 370	115 829	1 045 198	715 770	1 766 358	43 051
209800	Macaroni & spaghetti	N	266	6 063	174 460	4 666	9 370	115 829	1 045 198	715 770	1 766 358	43 051

¹For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

²Includes establishments with payroll at any time during the year.

Table 2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1997

[States that are disclosures or with less than 100 employees are not shown. For explanation of terms, see appendixes. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Industry and geographic area	E ¹	All establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expendi-tures (\$1,000)
		Total	With 20 em-ploy-ees or more	Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311823, DRY PASTA MFG												
United States	1	266	42	6 063	174 460	4 666	9 370	115 829	1 045 198	715 770	1 766 358	43 051
California	1	47	5	576	17 620	410	852	12 126	108 356	57 106	163 301	3 461
Illinois	1	15	2	269	7 319	201	425	4 689	29 564	28 728	58 652	415
Massachusetts	1	10	2	280	8 349	208	326	3 931	34 558	21 400	66 032	773
New Jersey	-	11	3	662	25 606	539	1 076	18 427	103 534	70 070	173 672	5 444
Pennsylvania	2	16	3	353	10 913	295	520	8 282	46 479	43 187	89 489	2 703

* Hawaii has no incorporated places in the sense of functioning governmental units; however, in agreement with Hawaiian law, the Bureau of the Census reports data for census designated places (CDPs) which have been designated as place equivalents. Those CDPs, only for the state of Hawaii, with 2,500 or more population are recognized.

¹Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of the figures shown: 1-10 to 19 percent; 2-20 to 29 percent; 3-30 to 39 percent; 4-40 to 49 percent; 5-50 to 59 percent; 6-60 to 69 percent; 7-70 to 79 percent; 8-80 to 89 percent; 9-90 percent or more.

Table 3. Detailed Statistics by Industry: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	Value	Item	Value
311823, DRY PASTA MFG		311823, DRY PASTA MFG—Con.	
Companies ¹ number..	249	Value added \$1,000..	1 045 198
All establishments number..	266	Total inventories, beginning of year \$1,000..	121 466
Establishments with 1 to 19 employees number..	224	Finished goods inventories, beginning of year \$1,000..	78 062
Establishments with 20 to 99 employees number..	22	Work-in-process inventories, beginning of year \$1,000..	3 739
Establishments with 100 employees or more number..	20	Materials and supplies inventories, beginning of year \$1,000..	39 665
All employees number..	6 063	Total inventories, end of year \$1,000..	114 567
Total compensation ² \$1,000..	222 957	Finished goods inventories, end of year \$1,000..	74 691
Annual payroll \$1,000..	174 460	Work-in-process inventories, end of year \$1,000..	1 720
Total fringe benefits \$1,000..	48 497	Materials and supplies inventories, end of year \$1,000..	38 156
Production workers, average for year number..	4 666	Gross book value of total assets at beginning of year \$1,000..	633 565
Production workers on March 12 number..	4 830	Total capital expenditures (new and used) \$1,000..	43 051
Production workers on May 12 number..	4 698	Capital expenditures for buildings and other structures (new and used) \$1,000..	4 580
Production workers on August 12 number..	4 569	Capital expenditures for machinery and equipment (new and used) \$1,000..	38 471
Production workers on November 12 number..	4 567	Total retirements ² \$1,000..	12 018
Production-worker hours 1,000..	9 370	Gross book value of total assets at end of year \$1,000..	664 598
Production-worker wages \$1,000..	115 829	Total depreciation during year ² \$1,000..	36 431
Total cost of materials \$1,000..	715 770	Total rental payments ² \$1,000..	6 794
Cost of materials, parts, containers, etc., consumed \$1,000..	654 696	Buildings and other structures rental payments ² \$1,000..	3 505
Cost of resales \$1,000..	D	Machinery and equipment rental payments ² \$1,000..	3 289
Cost of fuels \$1,000..	6 167	Cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and other structures ³ \$1,000..	866
Cost of purchased electricity \$1,000..	23 198	Response coverage ratio ⁴ percent..	69
Cost of contract work \$1,000..	D	Cost of purchased services for the repair of machinery and equipment ³ \$1,000..	9 472
Quantity of electricity purchased for heat and power 1,000 kWh..	406 100	Response coverage ratio ⁴ percent..	69
Quantity of electricity generated less sold for heat and power 1,000 kWh..	—	Cost of purchased communications services ³ \$1,000..	846
Total value of shipments \$1,000..	1 766 358	Response coverage ratio ⁴ percent..	69
Primary products value of shipments \$1,000..	1 612 902	Cost of purchased legal services ³ \$1,000..	112
Secondary products value of shipments \$1,000..	114 382	Response coverage ratio ⁴ percent..	69
Total miscellaneous receipts \$1,000..	39 074	Cost of purchased accounting and bookkeeping services ³ \$1,000..	52
Value of resales \$1,000..	D	Response coverage ratio ⁴ percent..	69
Contract receipts \$1,000..	D	Cost of purchased advertising services ³ \$1,000..	13 129
Other miscellaneous receipts \$1,000..	68	Response coverage ratio ⁴ percent..	69
Primary products specialization ratio percent..	93	Cost of purchased software and other data processing services ³ \$1,000..	42
Value of primary products shipments made in all industries \$1,000..	1 627 125	Response coverage ratio ⁴ percent..	69
Value of primary products shipments made in this industry \$1,000..	1 612 902	Cost of purchased refuse removal (including hazardous waste) services ³ \$1,000..	345
Value of primary products shipments made in other industries \$1,000..	14 223	Response coverage ratio ⁴ percent..	69
Coverage ratio percent..	99		

¹For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

²These items are collected in the ASM and estimated for the remaining establishments; therefore, the levels of estimation are higher than for other items in the table.

³Based on ASM sample data.

⁴A response coverage ratio is derived for this item by calculating the ratio of the weighted employment (establishment data multiplied by sample weight) for those ASM establishments that reported to the weighted total employment for all ASM establishments classified in this industry.

Note: The amounts shown for purchased services reflect only those services that establishments purchase from other companies.

Table 4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Employment size class	E ¹	All establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)
		Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311823, DRY PASTA MFG												
All establishments	1	266	42	6 063	174 460	4 666	9 370	115 829	1 045 198	715 770	1 766 358	43 051
Establishments with 1 to 4 employees	9	158	—	313	7 001	263	418	5 335	49 531	33 990	83 578	1 928
Establishments with 5 to 9 employees	8	41	—	275	5 781	202	294	4 186	33 778	23 821	57 619	1 490
Establishments with 10 to 19 employees	3	25	—	328	7 343	256	394	5 292	27 203	19 120	46 334	929
Establishments with 20 to 49 employees	4	10	10	295	7 350	199	305	4 226	39 224	25 286	64 349	1 466
Establishments with 50 to 99 employees	—	12	12	886	28 767	635	1 419	18 486	166 297	74 377	240 802	5 505
Establishments with 100 to 249 employees	—	13	13	1 712	54 944	1 365	2 867	37 934	372 379	254 050	633 790	6 210
Establishments with 250 to 499 employees	—	7	7	2 254	63 274	1 746	3 673	40 370	356 786	285 126	639 886	25 523
Establishments with 500 to 999 employees	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Establishments with 1,000 to 2,499 employees	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Establishments with 2,500 employees or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Administrative records ²	9	175	—	497	10 245	392	576	7 783	73 907	50 988	124 942	2 873

¹Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of the figures shown: 1–10 to 19 percent; 2–20 to 29 percent; 3–30 to 39 percent; 4–40 to 49 percent; 5–50 to 59 percent; 6–60 to 69 percent; 7–70 to 79 percent; 8–80 to 89 percent; 9–90 percent or more.

²Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. Data are also included in respective size classes shown.

Table 5. Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS industry or product class code	Industry or primary product class	All establishments	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)
			Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311823	Dry pasta mfg	266	6 063	174 460	4 666	9 370	115 829	1 045 198	715 770	1 766 358	43 051

Table 6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992

[Includes quantity and value of products of this industry produced by (1) establishments classified in this industry (primary) and (2) establishments classified in other industries (secondary). Transfers of products of this industry from one establishment of a company to another establishment of the same company (interplant transfers) are also included. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product code	Product	1997				1992			
		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments	
				Quantity	Value (\$1,000)			Quantity	Value (\$1,000)
311823	Pasta.....	N	X	X	1 627 125	N	X	X	1 279 955
3118230	Macaroni, spaghetti, and egg noodle products (except canned and frozen)	N	X	X	1 627 125	N	X	X	1 279 955
31182301	Dry macaroni, spaghetti, vermicelli, and other pasta products, except noodles (water content less than 14 percent)	N	X	X	1 234 393	N	X	X	N
3118230111	Dry macaroni, spaghetti, vermicelli, and other pasta products, except noodles (water content less than 14 percent)mil lb..	29	X	2 099.6	1 234 393	34	X	2 027.0	996 373
31182302	Wet macaroni, spaghetti, vermicelli, and other pasta products, except noodles (water content 14 percent or more) except refrigerated	N	X	X	D	N	X	X	N
3118230221	Wet macaroni, spaghetti, vermicelli, and other pasta products, except noodles (water content 14 percent or more) except refrigeratedmil lb..	1	X	D	D	N	X	N	N
31182303	Refrigerated macaroni, spaghetti, vermicelli, and other pasta products, except noodles	N	X	X	D	N	X	X	N
3118230331	Refrigerated macaroni, spaghetti, vermicelli, and other pasta products, except noodlesmil lb..	11	X	D	D	5	X	D	D
31182304	Noodle products of all shapes, sizes, and types, except Chinese noodles, dry, wet, and refrigerated, and refrigerated macaroni, spaghetti, vermicelli, and other pasta products	N	X	X	148 426	N	X	X	N
3118230441	Dry noodle products of all shapes, sizes, and types, except Chinese noodles (water content less than 14 percent)mil lb..	19	X	193.3	136 285	15	X	260.3	165 701
3118230451	Wet noodle products of all shapes, sizes, and types, except Chinese noodles (water content 14 percent or more), except refrigeratedmil lb..	-	X	-	-	2	X	D	D
3118230461	Refrigerated noodle products of all shapes, sizes, and types, except Chinese noodlesmil lb..	9	X	S	12 141	2	X	D	D
3118230Y	Other pasta manufacturing, nsk, total	N	X	X	163 745	N	X	X	N
3118230YWW	Other pasta manufacturing, nsk, for nonadministrative-record establishments	N	X	X	41 865	N	X	X	N
3118230YWY	Other pasta manufacturing, nsk, for administrative-record establishments	N	X	X	121 880	N	X	X	38 284

Additional information is available for this item: see Appendix F.

@ Additional data are available for these codes at the aggregate U.S. level in the Current Industrial Report (CIR) series; see Appendix F for the CIR survey number and title.

\$ This product is primary to more than one industry; see Appendix F for a listing of the related product codes.

Note: For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: P 10 to 19 percent estimated; Q 20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by S.

Table 6b. Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992

[Not applicable for this report]

Table 7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1997 and 1992

[Includes quantity and cost of materials consumed or put into production by establishments classified only in this industry. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS material code	Material consumed	1997		1992	
		Quantity	Delivered cost (\$1,000)	Quantity	Delivered cost (\$1,000)
311823	DRY PASTA MFG				
31121107	Semolina and durum wheat flour 1,000 cwt..	20 391.0	294 045	18 205.1	257 872
31121113	Other wheat flour (including farina) 1,000 cwt..	^a 431.5	5 069	^a 458.1	5 161
001900A1	Packaging paper and plastics film, coated and laminated.	X	43 612	X	31 384
001900A3	Bags; plastics, foil, and coated paper	X	12 391	X	2 575
32221001	Paperboard containers, boxes, and corrugated paperboard	X	62 230	X	75 927
00970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies	X	147 406	X	N
00971000	Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies, n.s.k.	X	89 943	X	26 369

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.

Note: For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: ^p 10 to 19 percent estimated; ^a 20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by S.

Appendix A.

Explanation of Terms

BEGINNING- AND END-OF-YEAR INVENTORIES

Respondents were asked to report their beginning-of-year and end-of-year inventories at cost or market. Effective with the 1982 Economic Census, this change to a uniform instruction for reporting inventories was introduced for all sector reports. Prior to 1982, respondents were permitted to value inventories using any generally accepted accounting method (FIFO, LIFO, market, to name a few). Beginning in 1982, LIFO users were asked to first report inventory values prior to the LIFO adjustment and then to report the LIFO reserve and the LIFO value after adjustment for the reserve.

Inventory Data by Stage of Fabrication

Total inventories and three detailed components (1) finished goods, (2) work-in-process, and (3) materials, supplies, fuels, etc., were collected.

When using inventory data by stage of fabrication for “all industries” and at the three-digit subsector level, it should be noted that an item treated as a finished product by an establishment in one industry may be reported as a raw material by an establishment in a different industry. For example, the finished-product inventories of a steel mill would be reported as raw materials by a stamping plant. Such differences are present in the inventory figures by stage of fabrication shown for all publication levels.

COST OF MATERIALS

This term refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed, whether purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

Included in this item are:

1. Cost of parts, components, containers, etc.—Includes all raw materials, semifinished goods, parts, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year.
2. Cost of products bought and sold in the same condition.

3. Cost of fuels consumed for heat and power—Includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed, whether purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.
4. Cost of purchased electricity—The cost of purchased electric energy represents the amount actually used during the year for heat and power. In addition, information was collected on the quantity of electric energy generated by the establishment and the quantity of electric energy sold or transferred to other plants of the same company.
5. Cost of contract work—This term applies to work done by others on materials furnished by the manufacturing establishment. The actual cost of the material is to be reported on the cost of materials, parts, and containers line of this item. The term “Contract Work” refers to the fee a company pays to another company to perform a service.

Specific Materials Consumed

In addition to the total cost of materials, which every establishment was required to report, information also was collected for most manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. The inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. If less than \$25,000 of a listed material was consumed by an establishment, the cost data could be reported in the “Cost of all other materials...,” Census material code 00970099. Also, the cost of materials for small establishments for which administrative records or short forms were used was imputed into the “Materials not specified by kind,” Census materials code 00971000.

Duplication in Cost of Materials and Value of Shipment

The aggregate of the cost of materials and value of shipments figures for industry groups and for all manufacturing industries includes large amounts of duplication since the products of some industries are used as materials by others. This duplication results, in part, from the addition of related industries representing successive

stages in the production of a finished manufactured product. Examples are the addition of flour mills to bakeries in the food group and the addition of pulp mills to paper mills in the paper and allied products group of industries. Estimates of the overall extent of this duplication indicate that the value of manufactured products exclusive of such duplication (the value of finished manufactures) tends to approximate two-thirds of the total value of products reported in the survey.

Duplication of products within individual industries is significant within a number of industry groups, e.g., machinery and transportation industries. These industries frequently include complete machinery and their parts. In this case, the parts made for original equipment are materials consumed for assembly plants in the same industry.

Even when no significant amount of duplication is involved, value of shipments figures are deficient as measures of the relative economic importance of individual manufacturing industries or geographic areas because of the wide variation in ratio of materials, labor, and other processing costs of value of shipments, both among industries and within the same industry.

Before 1962, cost of materials and value of shipments were not published for some industries which included considerable duplication. Since then, these data have been published for all industries at the U.S. level and beginning in 1964, for all geographic levels.

COST OF PURCHASED SERVICES

Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) establishments were requested to provide information on the cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and other structures, the repair of machinery, communication services, legal services, accounting and bookkeeping services, advertising, software and other data processing services, and refuse removal. Each of these items reflects the costs paid directly by the establishment and excludes salaries paid to employees of the establishment for these services.

Included in the cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and machinery are payments made for all maintenance and repair work on buildings and equipment. Payments made to other establishments of the same company and for repair and maintenance of any leased property also are included. Extensive repairs or reconstruction that was capitalized is considered capital expenditures and is, therefore, excluded from this item. Repair and maintenance costs provided by an owner as part of a rental contract or incurred directly by an establishment in using its own work force also are excluded.

Included in the cost of purchased advertising services are payments for printing, media coverage, and other advertising services and materials.

Included in the cost of purchased software and other data processing services are all purchases by the establishment from other companies. Excluded are services provided by other establishments of the same company (such as by a separate data processing unit).

Included in the cost of purchased refuse removal services are all costs of refuse removal services paid by the establishment, including costs for hazardous waste removal or treatment. Excluded are all costs included in rental payments or as capital expenditures.

Response Coverage Ratio

A response coverage ratio is a measure of the extent to which respondents report for an item. The estimate is made by calculating the ratio value of the weighted total employment data for all the ASM establishments that report the item to the weighted total employment data for all ASM establishments classified in an industry (reporters and non-reporters).

DEPRECIATION CHARGES FOR FIXED ASSETS

This item includes depreciation and amortization charged during the year against assets. Depreciation charged against fixed assets acquired since the beginning of the year and against assets sold or retired during the year are components of this category. Respondents were requested to make certain that they did not report accumulated depreciation.

EMPLOYEES

This item includes all full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments during any part of the pay period which included the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employees" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average for the payroll periods including the 12th of March, May, August, and November.

Production Workers

This item includes workers (up through the line-supervisor level) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, receiving, storing, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping (but not delivering), maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e.g., power plant), recordkeeping, and other services closely associated with these production operations at the establishment covered by the report. Employees above the working-supervisor level are excluded from this item.

All Other Employees

This item covers nonproduction employees of the manufacturing establishment including those engaged in factory supervision above the line-supervisor level. It

includes sales (including driver-salespersons), sales delivery (highway truck drivers and their helpers), advertising, credit, collection, installation and servicing of own products, clerical and routine office functions, executive, purchasing, financing, legal, personnel (including cafeteria, medical, etc.), professional, and technical employees. Also included are employees on the payroll of the manufacturing establishment engaged in the construction of major additions or alterations utilized as a separate work force.

FRINGE BENEFITS

Fringe benefits are divided into legally required expenditures and payments for voluntary programs. The legally required portion consists primarily of Federal old age and survivors' insurance, unemployment compensation, and workers' compensation. Payments for voluntary programs include all programs not specifically required by legislation whether they were employer initiated or the result of collective bargaining. They include the employer portion of such plans as insurance premiums, premiums for supplemental accident and sickness insurance, pension plans, supplemental unemployment compensation, welfare plans, stock purchase plans on which the employer payment is not subject to withholding tax, and deferred profit-sharing plans. They exclude such items as company-operated cafeterias, in-plant medical services, free parking lots, discounts on employee purchases, and uniforms and work clothing for employees.

GROSS BOOK VALUE OF DEPRECIABLE ASSETS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR (BOY) AND END OF YEAR (EOY)

Total value of depreciable assets is collected on all census forms. It shows the value of depreciable assets for the beginning of year and end of year. The data encompass all fixed depreciable assets on the books of establishments. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, machinery, and equipment (production, office, and transportation equipment) for which depreciation reserves are maintained. Excluded are nondepreciable capital assets including inventories and intangible assets, such as timber and mineral rights.

The definition of fixed depreciable assets is consistent with the definition of capital expenditures. For example, expenditures include actual capital outlays during the year rather than the final value of equipment put in place and buildings completed during the year. Accordingly, the value of assets at the end of the year includes the value of construction in progress.

In addition, respondents were requested to make certain that assets at the beginning of the year plus capital expenditures, less retirements, equaled assets at the end of the year.

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND COMPANIES

A separate report was required for each manufacturing establishment (plant) with one employee or more. An establishment is defined as a single physical location where manufacturing is performed. A company, on the other hand, is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

If the company operated at different physical locations, even if the individual locations were producing the same line of goods, a separate report was requested for each location. If the company operated in two or more distinct lines of manufacturing at the same location, a separate report was requested for each activity.

An establishment not in operation for any portion of the year was requested to return the report form with the proper notation in the "Operational Status" section of the form. In addition, the establishment was requested to report data on any employees, capital expenditures, inventories, or shipments from inventories during the year.

PAYROLL

This item includes the gross earnings of all employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments paid in the calendar year. Respondents were told they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax. It includes all forms of compensation, such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' social security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of corporations; it excludes payments to proprietors or partners of unincorporated concerns. Also excluded are payments to members of Armed Forces and pensioners carried on the active payrolls of manufacturing establishments.

The census definition of payrolls is identical to that recommended to all Federal statistical agencies by the Office of Management and Budget. It should be noted that this definition does not include employers' social security contributions or other nonpayroll labor costs, such as employees' pension plans, group insurance premiums, and workers' compensation.

The ASM provides estimates of employers' total supplemental labor costs (those required by Federal and state laws and those incurred voluntarily or as part of collective bargaining agreements).

PRODUCT CODES AND CLASSES OF PRODUCTS

NAICS United States industries are identified by a six-digit code, in contrast to the four-digit SIC code. The longer code accommodates the large number of sectors and allows more flexibility in designing subsectors. Each

product or service is assigned a ten-digit code. The product coding structure represents an extension by the Census Bureau of the six-digit industry classifications of the manufacturing and mining sectors. The classification system operates so that the industrial coverage is progressively narrower with the successive addition of digits. This is illustrated as follows:

NAICS level	NAICS code	Description
Industry	33461	Manufacturing and reproduction of magnetic and optical media
U.S. industry	334612	Reproduction of software
Product class	3346120	Prerecorded compact disc (except software), tape, and record reproducing
BLS link code	3346120X	
Product code	3346120XXX	

As in previous censuses, data were collected for most industries on the quantity and value of individual products shipped. In the 1997 census program, information was collected on the output of almost 10,000 individual product items.

In the new system, there are about 1,500 product classes (seven-digit codes), about 6,000 census products (ten-digit codes), and an additional 3,700 CIR products (ten-digit codes). The ten-digit products are considered the primary products of the industry with the same first six digits.

The list of products for which separate information was collected was prepared after consultation with industry and government representatives. Comparability with previous figures was given considerable weight in the selection of product categories so that comparable 1992 information is presented for most products.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if quantity was not significant or could not be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected.

Shipments include both commercial shipments and transfers of products to other plants of the same company. For industries in which a considerable portion of the total shipments is transferred to other plants of the same company, separate information on interplant transfers also was collected. Moreover, for products that are used to a large degree within the same establishment as materials or components in the fabrication of other products, total production and often consumption of the item within the plant (quantity produced and consumed) was collected. Typically, the information on production also was collected for products for which there are significant differences between total production and shipments in a given year because of wide fluctuations in finished goods inventories. Other measures of output of products with long production cycles were used as appropriate and feasible.

PRIMARY PRODUCT CLASS CODE

This file presents selected statistics for establishments according to their degree of specialization in products primary to their industry. This field contains either the six-digit North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) industry code corresponding to all establishments in the industry, or the seven-digit NAICS product class code for all establishments within the industry that are specialized in a particular product class. Product class specialization is determined by evaluating the ratio of the largest primary product class shipments to total product shipments (primary plus secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishment.

PRODUCTION-WORKER HOURS

This item covers hours worked or paid for at the plant, including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave.

QUANTITY OF ELECTRIC ENERGY CONSUMED FOR HEAT AND POWER

Data on the cost of purchased electric energy were collected on all census forms. However, data on the quantity of purchased electric energy were collected only on the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) form. In addition, information is collected on the quantity of electric energy generated by the establishment and the quantity of electric energy sold or transferred to other plants of the same company.

RENTAL PAYMENTS

Total rental payments are collected on all census forms. However, the breakdown between rental payments for buildings and other structures and rental payments for machinery and equipment is collected only on the ASM forms. This item includes rental payments for the use of all items for which depreciation reserves would be maintained if they were owned by the establishment, e.g., structures and buildings, and production, office, and transportation equipment. Excluded are royalties and other payments for the use of intangibles and depletable assets and land rents where separable.

When an establishment of a multiestablishment company was charged rent by another part of the same company for the use of assets owned by the company, it was instructed to exclude that cost from rental payments. However, the book value (original cost) of these company-owned assets was to be reported as assets of the establishment at the end of the year.

If there were assets at an establishment rented from another company and the rents were paid centrally by the head office of the establishment, the company was instructed to report these rental payments as if they were paid directly by the establishment.

RETIREMENTS OF DEPRECIABLE ASSETS

Included in this item is the gross value of assets sold, retired, scrapped, destroyed, etc., during the calendar year. When a complete operation or establishment changed ownership, the respondent was instructed to report the value of the assets sold at the original cost as recorded in the books of the seller. The respondent also was requested to report retirements of equipment or structures owned by a parent company that the establishment was using as if it were a tenant.

TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES (NEW AND USED)

For establishments in operation and any known plants under construction, manufacturers were asked to report their new and used expenditures for (1) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments and (2) machinery and equipment used for replacement and additions to plant capacity if they were of the type for which depreciation accounts were ordinarily maintained.

Totals for expenditures include the costs of assets leased from nonmanufacturing concerns through capital leases. New facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations are excluded. Also excluded are expenditures for land and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses.

For any equipment or structure transferred for the use of the reporting establishment by the parent company or one of its subsidiaries, the value at which it was transferred to the establishment was to be reported. If an establishment changed ownership during the year, the cost of the fixed assets (building and equipment) was to be reported.

VALUE ADDED

This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments (products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered). The result of this calculation is adjusted by the addition of value added by merchandising operations (i.e., the difference between the sales value and the cost of merchandise sold without further manufacture, processing, or assembly) plus the net change in finished goods and work-in-process between the beginning and end-of-year inventories.

For those industries where value of production is collected instead of value of shipments, value added is adjusted only for the change in work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of year. For those

industries where value of work done is collected, the value added does not include an adjustment for the change in finished goods or work-in-process inventories.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the figure for value of shipments that results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

VALUE OF SHIPMENTS

This item covers the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts, such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sales of products bought and sold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from material owned by it, whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value, including not only the direct cost of production but also a reasonable proportion of “all other costs” (including company overhead) and profit.

In addition to the value for NAICS defined products, aggregates of the following categories of miscellaneous receipts are reported as part of a total establishment’s value of product shipments:

1. Reported contract work—Receipts for work or services that a plant performed for others on their materials.
2. Value of resales—Sales of products brought and sold without further manufacture, processing, or assembly.
3. Other miscellaneous receipts—Such as repair work, installation, sales of scrap, etc.

Industry primary product value of shipments represents one of the three components of value of shipments. These components are:

1. Primary products value of shipments.
2. Secondary product value of shipments.
3. Total miscellaneous receipts.

Primary product shipments is used in the calculations of industry specialization ratio and industry coverage ratio. The term “Value of primary products shipments made in this industry” is used in this publication and refers to the same data.

Duplication in Cost of Materials and Value of Shipment

The aggregate of the cost of materials and value of shipments figures for industry groups and for all manufacturing industries includes large amounts of duplication since the products of some industries are used as materials by others. This duplication results, in part, from the addition of related industries representing successive stages in the production of a finished manufactured product. Examples are the addition of flour mills to bakeries in the food group and the addition of pulp mills to paper mills in the paper and allied products group of industries. Estimates of the overall extent of this duplication indicate that the value of manufactured products exclusive of such duplication (the value of finished manufactures) tends to approximate two-thirds of the total value of products reported in the annual survey.

Duplication of products within individual industries is significant within a number of industry groups, e.g., machinery and transportation industries. These industries frequently include complete machinery and their parts. In this case, the parts made for original equipment are materials consumed for assembly plants in the same industry.

Even when no significant amount of duplication is involved, value of shipments figures are deficient as measures of the relative economic importance of individual manufacturing industries or geographic areas because of the wide variation in ratio of materials, labor, and other processing costs of value of shipments, both among industries and within the same industry.

Before 1962, cost of materials and value of shipments were not published for some industries which included considerable duplication. Since then, these data have been published for all industries at the U.S. level and beginning in 1964, for all geographic levels.

Specialization and Coverage Ratios

These items are not collected on the report forms but are derived from the data shown in Table 3. An establishment is classified in a particular industry if its shipments of primary products of that industry exceed in value its shipments of the products of any other single industry.

An establishment's shipments include those products assigned to an industry (primary products), those considered primary to other industries (secondary products), and receipts for miscellaneous activities (merchandising, contract work, resales, etc.). Specialization and coverage ratios have been developed to measure the relationship of primary product shipments to the data on shipments for the industry shown in Tables 1a through 5 and data on product shipments shown in Tables 6a and 6b.

Specialization ratio represents the ratio of primary product shipments to total product shipments (primary and secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishments classified in the industry.

Coverage ratio represents the ratio of primary products shipped by the establishments classified in the industry to the total shipments of such products that are shipped by all manufacturing establishments wherever classified.

Appendix B.

NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions

311823 DRY PASTA MANUFACTURING

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing dry pasta. The establishments in this industry may package the dry pasta they manufacture with other ingredients.

The data published with NAICS code 311823 include the following SIC industry:

2098 Macaroni and spaghetti

This definition comes from the 1997 NAICS manual. However, for this industry, the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing did not fully implement the conversion to NAICS. Data for NAICS industry 311823 do not include dry pasta plants primarily engaged in packaging dry pasta with other ingredients. The NAICS definitions will be fully implemented with the 2002 Economic Census.

Appendix C.

Coverage and Methodology

MAIL/NONMAIL UNIVERSE

The manufacturing universe includes about 400,000 establishments. This number includes those industries in the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) definition of manufacturing, but not those industries leaving the manufacturing sector in the classification change. The amounts of information requested from manufacturing establishments were dependent upon a number of factors. The more important considerations were the size of the company and whether it was included in the annual survey of manufactures (ASM). The methods of obtaining information for the various subsets of the universe to arrive at the aggregate figures shown in the publication are described below:

1. Small single-establishment companies not sent a report form.

Approximately 40 percent of the manufacturing establishments were small single-establishment companies that were excused from filing a census report. Selection of these establishments was based on two factors: annual payroll and our ability to assign the correct six-digit NAICS industry classification to the establishment. For each four-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) industry code, an annual payroll cutoff was determined. These cutoffs were derived so that the establishments with payroll less than the cutoff were expected to account for no more than 3 percent of the value of shipments for the industry. Generally, all single-establishment companies with less than 5 employees were excused, while all establishments with more than 20 employees were mailed forms. Establishments below the cutoff that could not be directly assigned a six-digit NAICS code were mailed a classification report which requested information for assigning NAICS industry codes. Establishments below the cutoff that could be directly assigned a six-digit NAICS code were excused from filing any report. For below cutoff establishments, information on the physical location, payroll, and receipts was obtained from the administrative records of other Federal agencies under special arrangements that safeguarded their confidentiality.

Estimates of data for these small establishments were developed using industry averages in conjunction with the administrative information. The value of shipments and cost of materials were not distributed among specific products and materials for these

establishments but were included in the product and material “not specified by kind” (nsc) categories.

The industry classification codes included in the administrative-record files were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. As a result, an indeterminate number of establishments were erroneously coded to a four-digit SIC industry and then erroneously re-coded to a six-digit NAICS industry. This was especially true whenever there was a relatively fine line of demarcation between industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity.

Sometimes the administrative-record cases had only two- or three-digit SIC group classification codes available in the files. For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, these establishments were sent a separate classification form, which requested information on the products and services of the establishment. This form was used to code many of these establishments to the appropriate six-digit NAICS level. Establishments that did not return the classification form were coded later to those six-digit NAICS industries identified as “All other” industries within the given subsector.

As a result of these situations, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified by industry. However, such possible misclassification has no significant effect on the statistics other than on the number of companies and establishments.

The total establishment count for individual industries should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the count of total number of establishments.

2. Establishments sent a report form.

The establishments covered in the mail canvass were divided into three groups:

- a. ASM sample establishments.

This group accounts for approximately 15 percent of all manufacturing establishments. The ASM panel covers all the units of large manufacturing establishments as well as a sample of the medium and smaller establishments. The probability of selection was proportionate to size. For more information, see the Description of the ASM Survey Sample.

In an economic census year, the ASM report form (MA-1000) replaces the first page of the regular census form for those establishments included in the ASM. In addition to information on employment, payroll, and other items normally requested on the regular census form, establishments in the ASM sample were requested to supply additional information on gross book value of assets and capital expenditures. ASM establishments were also requested to provide information on retirements, depreciation, rental payments, and supplemental labor costs. For establishments not included in the ASM, these additional items were estimated using relationships observed in the ASM establishment data. The census statistics for these variables are a sum of the ASM establishment data and the estimated data for non-ASM establishments. ASM establishments were also requested to provide information for selected purchased services. The census statistics for the purchased service items were derived solely from the ASM establishments. See Appendix A, Explanation of Terms for an explanation of these items. The census part of the report form is 1 of 220 versions containing product, material, and special inquiries. The diversity of manufacturing activities necessitated the use of this many forms to canvass the 480 manufacturing industries. Each form was developed for a group of related industries.

Appearing on each form was a list of products primary to the group of related industries as well as secondary products and miscellaneous services that establishments classified in these industries were likely to perform. Respondents were requested to identify the products, the value of each product, and, in many cases, the quantity of the product shipped during the survey year. Space also was provided for the respondent to describe products not specifically identified on the form.

The report form also contained a materials-consumed inquiry which varied from form to form depending on the industries being canvassed. The respondents were asked to review a list of materials generally used in their production processes. From this list, each establishment was requested to identify those materials consumed during the survey year, the cost of each, and, in certain cases, the quantity consumed. Once again, space was provided for the respondent to describe significant materials not identified on the form.

A wide variety of special inquiries was included to measure activities peculiar to a given industry, such as operations performed and equipment used.

b. Large and medium establishments (non-ASM).

Approximately 30 percent of all manufacturing establishments were included in this group. A variable cutoff, based on administrative-record payroll data and determined on an industry-by-industry basis, was used to select those establishments that were to receive 1 of the 220 economic census – manufacturing regular forms. The first page, requesting establishment data for items such as employment and payroll, was standard but did not contain the detailed statistics included on the ASM form. The product, material, and special inquiry sections supplied were based on the historical industry classification of the establishment.

c. Small single-establishment companies (non-ASM).

This group includes approximately 15 percent of all manufacturing establishments. For those industries where application of the variable cutoff for administrative-record cases resulted in a large number of small establishments being included in the mail canvass, an abbreviated or short form was used. These establishments received 1 of the 31 versions of the short form, which requested summary product and material data and totals but no details on employment, payroll, cost of materials, inventories, and capital expenditures.

Use of the short form has no adverse effect on published totals for the industry statistics because the same data were collected on the short form as on the long form. However, detailed information on products and materials consumed was not collected on the short form; thus, its use would increase the value of the nsk categories.

INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION OF ESTABLISHMENTS

Each of the establishments covered in the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing was classified in 1 of 480 industries (473 manufacturing industries and 7 former manufacturing industries) in accordance with the industry definitions in the 1997 NAICS Manual. This is the first edition of the NAICS Manual and it is a major change from the 1987 SIC Manual that was used previously. Appendix A of the 1997 NAICS Manual notes the comparability between the 1987 SIC and 1997 NAICS classification systems. When applicable, Appendix G of this report shows the product class and product comparability between the two systems for data in this report.

In the NAICS system, an industry is generally defined as a group of establishments that have similar production processes. To the extent practical, the system uses supply-based or production-oriented concepts in defining industries. The resulting group of establishments must be significant in terms of number, value added by manufacture, value of shipments, and number of employees.

The coding system works in such a way that the definitions progressively become narrower with successive additions of numerical digits. In the manufacturing sector for 1997, there are 21 subsectors (three-digit NAICS), 86 industry groups (four-digit NAICS), 184 NAICS industries (five-digit NAICS) that are comparable with Canadian and Mexican classification, and 473 U.S. industries (six-digit NAICS). This represents an expansion of the four-digit SIC-based U.S. industries from 459 in 1987. Product classes and products of the manufacturing industries have been assigned codes based on the industry from which they originate. In the new system, there are about 1,500 product classes (seven-digit codes), about 6,000 census products, and an additional 3,700 CIR products (ten-digit codes). The ten-digit products are considered the primary products of the industry with the same first six digits. These counts do not include the seven former manufacturing industries that are included in the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing.

For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, all establishments were classified in particular industries based on the products they produced. If an establishment made products of more than one industry, it was classified in the industry with the largest product value. For 1997, there were no “resistance rules” or “frozen industries.”

In ASM years, establishments included in the ASM sample with certainty weights are reclassified by industry only if the change in the primary activity from the prior year is significant or if the change has occurred for 2 successive years. This procedure prevents reclassification when there are minor shifts in product mix.

In ASM years, establishments included in the ASM sample with noncertainty weight are not shifted from one industry classification to another. They are retained in the industry where they were classified in the base census year. However, in the following census year, these ASM plants are allowed to shift from one industry to another.

The results of these rules covering the switching of plants from one industry classification to another are that some industries comprise different mixes of establishments in different survey years. Hence, comparisons between prior-year and current-year published totals, particularly at the six-digit NAICS level, should be viewed with caution. This is particularly true for the comparison between the data shown for a census year versus the data shown for the previous ASM year.

As previously noted, the small establishments that may have been misclassified by industry are usually administrative-record cases whose industry codes were assigned on the basis of incomplete descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. Such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than on the number of companies and establishments.

Establishments frequently make products classified both in their industry (primary products) and other industries (secondary products). Industry statistics (employment, payroll, value added by manufacture, value of shipments, etc.) reflect the activities of the establishments which may make both primary and secondary products. Product statistics, however, represent the output of all establishments without regard for the classification of the producing establishment. For this reason, when relating the industry statistics, especially the value of shipments, to the product statistics, the composition of the industry’s output should be considered.

The extent to which industry and product statistics may be matched with each other is measured by the primary product specialization ratio and the coverage ratio. The primary product specialization ratio is the proportion of industry shipments accounted for by the primary products of establishments classified in the industry. The coverage ratio is the proportion of product shipments accounted for by establishments classified in the industry.

ESTABLISHMENT BASIS OF REPORTING

The economic census – manufacturing is conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each location or establishment. The ASM also is conducted on an establishment basis, but separate reports are filed for just those establishments selected in the sample. Companies engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location are requested to submit separate reports if the plant records permit such a separation and if the activities are substantial in size.

In 1997, as in earlier years, a minimum size limit was set for inclusion of establishments in the census. All establishments employing one person or more at any time during the census year are included. The same size limitation has applied since 1947 in censuses and annual surveys of manufactures. In the 1939 and earlier censuses, establishments with less than \$5,000 value of products were excluded. The change in the minimum size limit in 1947 does not appreciably affect the historical comparability of the census figures except for data on number of establishments for a few industries.

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing excludes data for central administrative offices (CAOs). These would include separately operated administrative offices, warehouses, garages, and other auxiliary units that service manufacturing establishments of the same company. These data are published in a separate report series.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASM SURVEY SAMPLE

The annual survey of manufactures (ASM) sample is drawn for the second survey year after a census. The most recent sample was drawn for the 1994 survey year based on the 1992 Census of Manufactures. This sample will be in place through the 1998 ASM.

In 1992, there were approximately 370,000 individual manufacturing establishments. For sample efficiency and cost considerations, the 1992 manufacturing population was partitioned into two components for developing estimates within the ASM; a mail stratum and a nonmail stratum.

Mail stratum. The mail stratum of the survey is comprised of larger single-location manufacturing companies and all manufacturing establishments of multiunit companies (companies that operate at more than one physical location). Approximately 230,000 of the 370,000 establishments in the 1992 census were assigned to the mail stratum. On an annual basis, the mail stratum is supplemented with larger, newly active single-location companies identified from a list provided by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and new manufacturing locations of multiunit companies identified from the Census Bureau's Company Organization Survey (COS).

For the 1994 survey, a new sample of approximately 58,000 individual establishments was selected from the mail stratum assembled from the 1992 census. Supplemental samples representing both 1993 and 1994 births (newly active establishments that were not included in the 1992 census) were also selected. Establishments selected for the sample are mailed an ASM survey questionnaire for each year through 1998.

The 1994-98 ASM sample design is similar to the one used since 1984. Companies in the 1992 Census of Manufactures with manufacturing shipments of at least \$500 million were defined as company certainties. For these large companies, each manufacturing establishment is included in the mail sample. For the 1994-98 sample, there are approximately 650 certainty companies collectively accounting for over 18,000 establishments.

For the remaining portion of the mail component of the survey, the establishment was defined as the sample unit. All establishments with 250 employees or more were defined as employment certainties. In addition, all establishments producing products in SIC 3571 (Electronic Computers) were defined as certainties. Across these three arbitrary certainty classes, there were approximately 25,000 establishments included in the sample with certainty. Collectively, these certainty establishments accounted for approximately 80 percent of the total value of shipments in the 1992 Census of Manufactures.

Smaller establishments in the remaining portion of the mail stratum were sampled with probabilities ranging from .02 to 1.00. The initial probabilities of selection assigned to these establishments were proportionate to a measure-of-size determined for each establishment. The measure-of-size was a function of the establishment's 1992 industry classification, its 1992 product class data, and the historical variability of the year-to-year estimates of the product class estimates. For each product class (1,755) and four-digit industry (459), a desired reliability

constraint was specified. Using a technique developed by Dr. James R. Chromy of the Research Triangle Institute, the initial establishment probabilities were optimized such that the expected sample satisfied all industry and product class reliability constraints while the sample size was minimized. This technique reduces the likelihood of selecting nonrepresentative samples for individual product classes or industries.

This method of assigning probabilities based on product class shipments is motivated by our primary desire to produce reliable estimates of both product class and industry shipments. The high correlation between shipments and employment, value-added, and other general statistics assures that these variables will also be well represented by the sample. The actual sample selection procedure uses an independent chance of selection method (Poisson sampling) which permits us to prevent small establishments from being selected in consecutive samples without introducing a bias into the survey estimates.

Nonmail component. The initial nonmail component of the survey was comprised of approximately 140,000 small, single-establishment companies that were tabulated as administrative records in the 1992 Census of Manufactures. The nonmail stratum is also supplemented annually using the list of newly active single-location companies provided by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and payroll cutoffs. Companies with payroll below the payroll cutoff are added to the nonmail stratum. For this portion of the population, sampling is not used. The data for this group are estimated based on selected information obtained annually from the administrative records of the IRS and Social Security Administration (SSA). This administrative information, which includes payroll, total employment, industry classification, and physical location, is obtained under conditions which safeguard the confidentiality of both tax and census records.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASM ESTIMATING PROCEDURE

Most of the ASM estimates derived for the mail stratum are computed using a difference estimator. At the establishment level, there is a strong correlation between the current-year data values and the corresponding 1992 (base) data values. Therefore, within the mailed stratum, for each item at each level of aggregation, an estimate of the "difference" between the current year and the base year is computed from sample cases and added to the corresponding base-year values. For the 1993-1997 ASM estimates, the 1992 Census of Manufactures values serve as the base year. For the 1998 ASM, the base will be updated to be the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing.

Due to the positive year-to-year correlation, estimates derived using this methodology are generally more reliable than comparable estimates developed from the current sample data alone. Estimates for the capital expenditures variables are not generated using the difference

estimator because the year-to-year correlations are considerably weaker. The standard linear estimator is used for these variables.

For the nonmail stratum, estimates for payroll and employment are directly tabulated from the administrative-record data provided by IRS and SSA. Estimates of data other than payroll and employment are developed from industry averages. Although the nonmail stratum contains approximately 170,000 individual establishments in 1994, it accounts for less than 2 percent of the estimate for total value of shipments at the total manufacturing level.

Corresponding estimates for the mail and nonmail components are combined to produce the estimates included in this publication.

QUALIFICATIONS OF THE ASM DATA

The estimates developed from the sample are apt to differ somewhat from the results of a survey covering all companies in the sample lists but otherwise conducted under essentially the same conditions as the actual sample survey. The estimates of the magnitude of the sampling errors (the difference between the estimates obtained and the results theoretically obtained from a comparable, complete-coverage survey) are provided by the standard errors of estimates.

The particular sample selected for the ASM is one of many similar probability samples that, by chance, might have been selected under the same specifications. Each of the possible samples would yield somewhat different sets of results, and the standard errors are measures of the variation of all the possible sample estimates around the theoretically comparable, complete-coverage values.

Estimates of the standard errors have been computed from the sample data for selected ASM statistics in this report. They are represented in the form of relative standard errors (the standard errors divided by the estimated values to which they refer).

In conjunction with its associated estimate, the relative standard error may be used to define confidence intervals (ranges that would include the comparable, complete-coverage value for specified percentages of all the possible samples).

The complete-coverage value would be included in the range:

From one standard error below to one standard error above the derived estimate for about two-thirds of all possible samples.

From two standard errors below to two standard errors above the derived estimate for about 19 out of 20 of all possible samples.

From three standard errors below to three standard errors above the derived estimate for nearly all samples.

An inference that the comparable, complete-survey result would be within the indicated ranges would be correct in approximately the relative frequencies shown. Those proportions, therefore, may be interpreted as defining the confidence that the estimates from a particular sample would differ from complete-coverage results by as much as one, two, or three standard errors, respectively.

For example, suppose an estimated total is shown at 50,000 with an associated relative standard error of 2 percent, that is, a standard error of 1,000 (2 percent of 50,000). There is approximately 67 percent confidence that the interval 49,000 to 51,000 includes the complete-coverage total, about 95 percent confidence that the interval 48,000 to 52,000 includes the complete-coverage total, and almost certain confidence that the interval 47,000 to 53,000 includes the complete-coverage total.

In addition to the sample errors, the estimates are subject to various response and operational errors: errors of collection, reporting, coding, transcription, imputation for nonresponse, etc. These operational errors also would occur if a complete canvass were to be conducted under the same conditions as the survey. Explicit measures of their effects generally are not available. However, it is believed that most of the important operational errors were detected and corrected during the Census Bureau's review of the data for reasonableness and consistency. The small operational errors usually remain. To some extent, they are compensating in the aggregated totals shown. When important operational errors were detected too late to correct the estimates, the data were suppressed or were specifically qualified in the tables.

As derived, the estimated standard errors included part of the effect of the operational errors. The total errors, which depend upon the joint effect of the sampling and operational errors, are usually of the order of size indicated by the standard error, or moderately higher. However, for particular estimates, the total error may considerably exceed the standard errors shown. Any figures shown in the tables in this publication having an associated standard error exceeding 15 percent may be combined with higher level totals, creating a broader aggregate, which then may be of acceptable reliability.

DATA FROM THE CURRENT INDUSTRIAL REPORTS (CIR)

The CIR program provides product statistics for selected manufacturing industries at the U.S. level annually and, in some cases, monthly and/or quarterly. When detail product data are collected in the CIR, they are not also collected in the census. However, the annual CIR data are included in the census Product Summary report.

The CIR program uses a unified data collection, processing, and publication system. The Census Bureau updates the survey panels for most reports annually and reconciles the estimates to the results of the broader-based annual survey of manufactures and the economic

census – manufacturing. The economic census – manufacturing provides a complete list of all producers of the products covered by the CIR program and serves as the primary source for CIR sampling. Where a small number of producers exist, CIR surveys cover all known producers of a product. However, when the number of producers is large, cutoff and random sampling techniques are used. Surveys are continually reviewed and modified to provide the most up-to-date information on products produced. While the CIR program includes both mandatory and voluntary surveys, the annual data are mandatory.

DUPLICATION IN COST OF MATERIALS AND VALUE OF SHIPMENTS

Data for cost of materials and value of shipments include varying amounts of duplication, especially at higher levels of aggregation. This is because the products of one establishment may be the materials of another. The value added statistics avoid this duplication and are, for most purposes, the best measure for comparing the relative economic importance of industries and geographic areas.

VALUE OF INDUSTRY SHIPMENTS COMPARED WITH VALUE OF PRODUCT SHIPMENTS

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing shows value of shipments data for industries and products. In the industry statistics tables and files, these data represent the total value of shipments of all establishments classified in a particular industry. The data include the shipments of the products classified in the industry (primary to the industry), products classified in other industries (secondary to the industry), and miscellaneous receipts (repair work, sale of scrap, research and development, installation receipts, and resales). Value of product shipments shown in the products statistics tables and files represent the total value of all products shipped that are classified as primary to an industry regardless of the classification of the producing establishment.

Appendix D. Geographic Notes

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix E. Metropolitan Areas

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix F. Footnotes for Products Statistics and Materials Consumed by Kind

Not applicable for this report.

1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published	1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published	1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published
3118230YVY	2098002	2098002 pt	3119301	20872	20872	3119910 pt	20990 pt	20990 pt
3118300 pt	20990 pt	20990 pt	3119301111	2087215	2087215	3119910 pt	20999 pt	20999 pt
3118300 pt	20999 pt	20999 pt	3119301121	2087221	2087221	3119910111	2099921	2099921
3118300100	2099943	2099943	3119301YVW	2087200	2087200	3119910221	2099931	2099931
3118300YVW pt	2099000 pt	2099000 pt	3119304	20873	20873	3119910331	2099935	2099935
3118300YVW pt	2099900 pt	2099900 pt	3119304111	2087321	2087321	3119910441	2099945	2099945
3118300YVW	2099002 pt	2099002 pt	3119304121	2087323	2087323	3119910551	2099953	2099953
3119111	20680 pt	20680 pt	3119304131	2087325	2087325	3119910561	2099955	2099955
3119111111	2068013	2068013	3119304141	2087341	2087341	3119910671	2099958	2099958
3119111251	2068015	2068015	3119304151	2087343	2087343	3119910781	2099959	2099959
311911131	2068017	2068017	3119304161	2087345	2087345	3119910YVW pt	2099000 pt	2099000 pt
3119111241	2068033	2068033	3119304YVW	2087300	2087300	3119910YVW pt	2099900 pt	2099900 pt
3119111251	2068035	2068035	3119307	20874 pt	20874 pt	3119910YVW	2099002 pt	2099002 pt
3119111261	2068037	2068037	3119307111	2087459	2087459	3119991	20991	20991
3119111371	2068053	2068053	3119307121	2087461	2087461	3119991111	2099113	2099113
3119111381	2068055	2068055	3119307131	2087471	2087471	3119991121	2099115	2099115
3119111391	2068057	2068057	3119307141	2087481	2087481	3119991131	2099153	2099153
31191113A1	2068061	2068061	3119307YVW	2087400 pt	2087400 pt	3119991141	2099155	2099155
3119111YVW	2068000 pt	2068000 pt	311930W	20870 pt	20870 pt	3119991151	2099159	2099159
3119114	2099F	2099F	311930WYVW	2087000 pt	2087000 pt	3119991YVW	2099100	2099100
3119114111	2099F44	2099F44	311930WYVY	2087002 pt	2087002 pt	3119994	20993	20993
3119114121	2099F46	2099F46	3119411	20996	20996	3119994111	2099325	2099325
3119114YVW	2099F00	2099F00	3119411111	2099611	2099611	3119994121	2099327	2099327
311911W pt	20680 pt	20680 pt	3119411121	2099651	2099651	3119994YVW	2099300	2099300
311911W pt	20990 pt	20990 pt	3119411131	2099657	2099657	3119997	20994	20994
311911WYVW pt	2068000 pt	2068000 pt	3119411YVW	2099600	2099600	3119997111	2099413	2099413
311911WYVW pt	2099000 pt	2099000 pt	3119414	20353	20353	3119997121	2099423	2099423
311911WYVW pt	2068002	2068002	3119414111	2035311	2035311	3119997131	2099434	2099434
311911WYVW pt	2099002 pt	2099002 pt	3119414221	2035351	2035351	3119997141	2099455	2099455
3119191	20961	20961	3119414YVW	2035300	2035300	3119997YVW	2099400	2099400
3119191100	2096100	2096100	3119417	20354	20354	311999A	2099A	2099A
3119194	20962	20962	3119417111	2035411	2035411	311999A111	2099A01	2099A01
3119194111	2096219	2096221 pt	3119417221	2035423	2035423	311999A121	2099A02	2099A02
3119194221	2096225	2096221 pt	3119417331	2035429	2035429	311999A131	2099A03	2099A03
3119194331	2096229	2096229	3119417441	2035435	2035435	311999A141	2099A04	2099A04
3119194YVW	2096200	2096200	3119417YVW	2035400	2035400	311999A151	2099A05	2099A05
3119197 pt	20521 pt	20521 pt	311941W pt	20350 pt	20350 pt	311999A161	2099A06	2099A06
3119197 pt	20963	20963	311941W pt	20990 pt	20990 pt	311999AYVW	2099A00	2099A00
3119197111	2052155	2052151 pt	311941WYVW pt	2035000 pt	2035000 pt	311999D	2099B pt	2099B pt
3119197221	2096300 pt	2096300 pt	311941WYVW pt	2099000 pt	2099000 pt	311999D131	2099B11	2099B11
3119197YVW pt	2052100 pt	2052100 pt	311941WYVY pt	2035002 pt	2035002 pt	311999D141	2099B13	2099B13
3119197YVW pt	2096300 pt	2096300 pt	311941WYVW pt	2099002 pt	2099002 pt	311999D151	2099B21	2099B19 pt
311919W pt	20520 pt	20520 pt	3119421 pt	2099E	2099E	311999DYVW	2099B00 pt	2099B00 pt
311919W pt	20960	20960	3119421 pt	28991 pt	28991 pt	311999G	20159	20159
311919WYVW pt	2052000 pt	2052000 pt	3119421111	2899121	2899100 pt	311999G111	2015911	2015911
311919WYVW pt	2096000	2096000	3119421121	2099E31	2099E31	311999G121	2015913	2015913
311919WYVY pt	2052002 pt	2052002 pt	3119421131	2099E33	2099E33	311999G131	2015915	2015915
311919WYVY pt	2096002	2096002	3119421241	2099E38	2099E38	311999G141	2015917	2015917
3119201	20951	20951	3119421351	2099E39	2099E39	311999G151	2015951	2015951
3119201111	2095111	2095111	3119421YVW pt	2099E00	2099E00	311999G161	2015953	2015953
3119201211	2095115	2095115	3119421YVW pt	2899100 pt	2899100 pt	311999G171	2015955	2015955
3119201331	2095121	2095121	3119424 pt	20871	20871	311999G181	2015957	2015957
3119201YVW	2095100	2095100	3119424 pt	20952 pt	20952 pt	311999GYVW	2015900	2015900
3119204 pt	20432 pt	20432 pt	3119424111	2087111	2087111	311999J	20874 pt	20874 pt
3119204 pt	20952 pt	20952 pt	3119424121	2087115	2087115	311999J111	2087435	2087435
3119204111	2095211	2095200 pt	3119424211	2087153	2087153	311999J121	2087437	2087437
3119204121	2043211	2043209 pt	3119424411	2095231	2095200 pt	311999JYVW	2087400 pt	2087400 pt
3119204YVW pt	2043200 pt	2043200 pt	3119424YVW pt	2087100	2087100	311999M pt	20324 pt	20324 pt
3119204YVW pt	2095200 pt	2095200 pt	3119424YVW pt	2095200 pt	2095200 pt	311999M pt	2099G pt	2099G pt
3119207	2099D	2099D	3119427	2099B pt	2099B pt	311999M101	2032495	2032499 pt
3119207111	2099D82	2099D82	3119427111	2099B01	2099B01	311999M111	2099G11	2099G11
3119207221	2099D83	2099D83	3119427121	2099B03	2099B03	311999M121	2099G25	2099G25
3119207231	2099D86	2099D86	3119427131	2099B07	2099B07	311999M131	2099G41	2099G41
3119207YVW	2099D00	2099D00	3119427251	2099B09	2099B09	311999M141	2099G51	2099G51
311920W pt	20430 pt	20430 pt	3119427YVW	2099B00 pt	2099B00 pt	311999M151	2099G85	2099G85
311920W pt	20950 pt	20950 pt	311942W pt	20870 pt	20870 pt	311999M161	2099G91	2099G91
311920W pt	20990 pt	20990 pt	311942W pt	20950 pt	20950 pt	311999M171	2099G98	2099G98 pt
311920WYVW pt	2043000 pt	2043000 pt	311942W pt	20990 pt	20990 pt	311999MYVW pt	2032400 pt	2032400 pt
311920WYVW pt	2095000 pt	2095000 pt	311942WYVW pt	28990 pt	28990 pt	311999MYVW pt	2099G00 pt	2099G00 pt
311920WYVW pt	2099000 pt	2099000 pt	311942WYVW pt	2087000 pt	2087000 pt	311999W pt	20150 pt	20150 pt
311920WYVW pt	2099000 pt	2099000 pt	311942WYVW pt	2095000 pt	2095000 pt	311999W pt	20320 pt	20320 pt
311920WYVW pt	2099000 pt	2099000 pt	311942WYVW pt	2099000 pt	2099000 pt	311999W pt	20870 pt	20870 pt
311920WYVW pt	2043002 pt	2043002 pt	311942WYVW pt	2899000 pt	2899000 pt	311999W pt	20990 pt	20990 pt
311920WYVY pt	2095002 pt	2095002 pt	311942WYVY pt	2087002 pt	2087002 pt	311999WYVW pt	2015002 pt	2015002 pt
311920WYVY pt	2099002 pt	2099002 pt	311942WYVY pt	2095002 pt	2095002 pt	311999WYVW pt	2032002 pt	2032002 pt
311920WYVY pt	2099002 pt	2099002 pt	311942WYVY pt	2099002 pt	2099002 pt	311999WYVY pt	2087002 pt	2087002 pt
311920WYVY pt	2099002 pt	2099002 pt	311942WYVY pt	2899002 pt	2899002 pt	311999WYVY pt	2099002 pt	2099002 pt

Tortilla Manufacturing

1997

Issued May 1999

EC97M-3118G

1997 Economic Census

Manufacturing

Industry Series



U S C E N S U S B U R E A U

Helping You Make Informed Decisions

U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The staff of the Manufacturing and Construction Division prepared this report. **Judy M. Dodds**, Assistant Chief for Census and Related Programs, was responsible for the overall planning, management, and coordination. **Kenneth Hansen**, Chief, Manufactured Durables Branch, assisted by **Mike Brown**, **Renee Coley**, **Raphael Corrado**, and **Milbren Thomas**, Section Chiefs, **Michael Zampogna**, Former Chief, Manufactured Nondurables Branch, assisted by **Allen Foreman**, **Robert Miller**, **Robert Reinard**, and **Nat Shelton**, Section Chiefs, and **Tom Lee**, **Robert Rosati**, and **Tom Flood**, Special Assistants, performed the planning and implementation. **Stephanie Angel**, **Brian Appert**, **Stanis Batton**, **Carol Beasley**, **Chris Blackburn**, **Larry Blumberg**, **Vera Harris-Bourne**, **Brenda Campbell**, **Suzanne Conard**, **Vance Davis**, **Mary Ellickson**, **Matt Gaines**, **Merry Glascoe**, **Kay Hanks**, **Karen Harshbarger**, **Nancy Higgins**, **James Hinckley**, **Walter Hunter**, **Jim Jamski**, **Evelyn Jordan**, **Robert Lee**, **John Linehan**, **Paul Marck**, **Keith McKenzie**, **Philippe Morris**, **Joanna Nguyen**, **Betty Pannell**, **Joyce Pomeroy**, **Venita Powell**, **Cindy Ramsey**, **Chris Savage**, **Aronda Stovall**, **Sue Sundermann**, **Thanos Theodoropoulos**, **Dora Thomas**, **Ann Truffa**, **Ronanne Vinson**, **Denneth Wallace**, **Tempie Whittington**, **Lissene Witt**, and **Mike Yamaner** provided primary staff assistance.

Brian Greenberg, Assistant Chief for Research and Methodology Programs, assisted by **Stacey Cole**, Chief, Manufacturing Programs Methodology Branch, and **Robert Struble**, Section Chief, provided the mathematical and statistical techniques as well as the coverage operations. **Jeffrey Dalzell** and **Cathy Ritenour** provided primary staff assistance.

Mendel D. Gayle, Chief, Forms, Publications, and Customer Services Branch, assisted by **Julius Smith Jr.** and **Baruti Taylor**, Section Chiefs, performed overall coordination of the publication process.

Kim Credito, **Patrick Duck**, **Chip Murph**, **Wanda Sledd**, and **Veronica White** provided primary staff assistance.

The Economic Planning and Coordination Division, **Lawrence A. Blum**, Assistant Chief for Collection Activities and **Shirin A. Ahmed**, Assistant Chief for Post-Collection Processing, assisted by **Dennis Shoemaker**, Chief, Post-Collection Census Processing Branch, **Brandy Yarbrough**, Section Chief, **Sheila Proudfoot**, **Richard Williamson**, **Andrew W. Hait**, and **Jennifer E. Lins**, was responsible for developing the systems and procedures for data collection, editing, review, correction and dissemination

The staff of the National Processing Center, **Judith N. Petty**, Chief, performed mailout preparation and receipt operations, clerical and analytical review activities, data keying, and geocoding review.

The Geography Division staff developed geographic coding procedures and associated computer programs.

The Economic Statistical Methods and Programming Division, **Charles P. Pautler Jr.**, Chief, developed and coordinated the computer processing systems. **Martin S. Harahush**, Assistant Chief for Quinquennial Programs, assisted by **Barbara Lambert** and **Christina Arledge** were responsible for design and implementation of the computer systems. **Gary T. Sheridan**, Chief, Manufacturing and Construction Branch, **Lori A. Guido** and **Roy A. Smith**, Section Chiefs, supervised the preparation of the computer programs.

Computer Services Division, **Debra Williams**, Chief, performed the computer processing.

The staff of the Administrative and Customer Services Division, **Walter C. Odom**, Chief, performed planning, design, composition, editorial review, and printing planning and procurement for publications, Internet products, and report forms. **Cynthia G. Brooks** provided publication coordination and editing.

Tortilla Manufacturing

1997

Issued May 1999

EC97M-3118G

1997 Economic Census

Manufacturing

Industry Series



U.S. Department of Commerce

William M. Daley,

Secretary

Robert L. Mallett,

Deputy Secretary

Economics

and Statistics

Administration

Robert J. Shapiro,

Under Secretary for

Economic Affairs

U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Kenneth Prewitt,

Director



**Economics
and Statistics
Administration**

Robert J. Shapiro,
Under Secretary
for Economic Affairs



U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Kenneth Prewitt,
Director

William G. Barron,
Deputy Director

William G. Bostic Jr.,
Chief, Manufacturing
and Construction Division

CONTENTS

Introduction to the Economic Census	1
Manufacturing	5

TABLES

1. Industry Statistics on NAICS Basis With Distribution Among 1987 SIC-Based Industries: 1997	7
2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1997	7
3. Detailed Statistics by Industry: 1997	8
4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size: 1997.....	9
5. Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1997	9
6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992.....	10
6b. Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992 .	10
7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1997 and 1992.....	10

APPENDIXES

A. Explanation of Terms	A-1
B. NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions	B-1
C. Coverage and Methodology.....	C-1
D. Geographic Notes	--
E. Metropolitan Areas	--
F. Footnotes for Products Statistics and Materials Consumed by Kind	--
G. Comparability of Product Classes and Product Codes: 1997 to 1992.....	G-1

-- Not applicable for this report.

Introduction to the Economic Census

PURPOSES AND USES OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUS

The economic census is the major source of facts about the structure and functioning of the Nation's economy. It provides essential information for government, business, industry, and the general public. Title 13 of the United States Code (Sections 131, 191, and 224) directs the Census Bureau to take the economic census every 5 years, covering years ending in 2 and 7.

The economic census furnishes an important part of the framework for such composite measures as the gross domestic product estimates, input/output measures, production and price indexes, and other statistical series that measure short-term changes in economic conditions. Specific uses of economic census data include the following:

- Policymaking agencies of the Federal Government use the data to monitor economic activity and assess the effectiveness of policies.
- State and local governments use the data to assess business activities and tax bases within their jurisdictions and to develop programs to attract business.
- Trade associations study trends in their own and competing industries, which allows them to keep their members informed of market changes.
- Individual businesses use the data to locate potential markets and to analyze their own production and sales performance relative to industry or area averages.

ALL-NEW INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATIONS

Data from the 1997 Economic Census are published primarily on the basis of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), unlike earlier censuses, which were published according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS is in the process of being adopted in the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Most economic census reports cover one of the following NAICS sectors:

21	Mining
22	Utilities
23	Construction
31-33	Manufacturing
42	Wholesale Trade
44-45	Retail Trade
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing
51	Information

52	Finance and Insurance
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises
56	Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services
61	Educational Services
62	Health Care and Social Assistance
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation
72	Accommodation and Foodservices
81	Other Services (except Public Administration)

(Not listed above are the Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting sector (NAICS 11), partially covered by the census of agriculture conducted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the Public Administration sector (NAICS 92), covered by the census of governments conducted by the Census Bureau.)

The 20 NAICS sectors are subdivided into 96 subsectors (three-digit codes), 313 industry groups (four-digit codes), and, as implemented in the United States, 1170 industries (five- and six-digit codes).

RELATIONSHIP TO SIC

While many of the individual NAICS industries correspond directly to industries as defined under the SIC system, most of the higher level groupings do not. Particular care should be taken in comparing data for retail trade, wholesale trade, and manufacturing, which are sector titles used in both NAICS and SIC, but cover somewhat different groups of industries. The industry definitions discuss the relationships between NAICS and SIC industries. Where changes are significant, it will not be possible to construct time series that include data for points both before and after 1997.

For 1997, data for auxiliary establishments (those functioning primarily to manage, service, or support the activities of their company's operating establishments, such as a central administrative office or warehouse) will not be included in the sector-specific reports. These data will be published separately.

GEOGRAPHIC AREA CODING

Accurate and complete information on the physical location of each establishment is required to tabulate the census data for the states, metropolitan areas (MAs), counties, parishes, and corporate municipalities including cities, towns, villages, and boroughs. Respondents were

required to report their physical location (street address, municipality, county, and state) if it differed from their mailing address. For establishments not surveyed by mail (and those single-establishment companies that did not provide acceptable information on physical location), location information from Internal Revenue Service tax forms is used as a basis for coding.

BASIS OF REPORTING

The economic census is conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each store, factory, shop, or other location. Each establishment is assigned a separate industry classification based on its primary activity and not that of its parent company.

DOLLAR VALUES

All dollar values presented are expressed in current dollars; i.e., 1997 data are expressed in 1997 dollars, and 1992 data, in 1992 dollars. Consequently, when making comparisons with prior years, users of the data should consider the changes in prices that have occurred.

All dollar values are shown in thousands of dollars.

AVAILABILITY OF ADDITIONAL DATA

Reports in Print and Electronic Media

All results of the 1997 Economic Census are available on the Census Bureau Internet site (www.census.gov) and on compact discs (CD-ROM) for sale by the Census Bureau. Unlike previous censuses, only selected highlights are published in printed reports. For more information, including a description of electronic and printed reports being issued, see the Internet site, or write to U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-8300, or call Customer Services at 301-457-4100.

Special Tabulations

Special tabulations of data collected in the 1997 Economic Census may be obtained, depending on availability of time and personnel, in electronic or tabular form. The data will be summaries subject to the same rules prohibiting disclosure of confidential information (including name, address, kind of business, or other data for individual business establishments or companies) that govern the regular publications.

Special tabulations are prepared on a cost basis. A request for a cost estimate, as well as exact specifications on the type and format of the data to be provided, should be directed to the Chief of the division named below, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-8300. To discuss a special tabulation before submitting specifications, call the appropriate division:

Manufacturing and Construction Division 301-457-4673
Service Sector Statistics Division 301-457-2668

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The economic census has been taken as an integrated program at 5-year intervals since 1967 and before that for 1954, 1958, and 1963. Prior to that time, individual components of the economic census were taken separately at varying intervals.

The economic census traces its beginnings to the 1810 Decennial Census, when questions on manufacturing were included with those for population. Coverage of economic activities was expanded for the 1840 Decennial Census and subsequent censuses to include mining and some commercial activities. The 1905 Manufactures Census was the first time a census was taken apart from the regular decennial population census. Censuses covering retail and wholesale trade and construction industries were added in 1930, as were some covering service trades in 1933. Censuses of construction, manufacturing, and the other business service censuses were suspended during World War II.

The 1954 Economic Census was the first census to be fully integrated: providing comparable census data across economic sectors, using consistent time periods, concepts, definitions, classifications, and reporting units. It was the first census to be taken by mail, using lists of firms provided by the administrative records of other Federal agencies. Since 1963, administrative records also have been used to provide basic statistics for very small firms, reducing or eliminating the need to send them census questionnaires.

The range of industries covered in the economic censuses expanded between 1967 and 1992. The census of construction industries began on a regular basis in 1967, and the scope of service industries, introduced in 1933, was broadened in 1967, 1977, and 1987. While a few transportation industries were covered as early as 1963, it was not until 1992 that the census broadened to include all of transportation, communications, and utilities. Also new for 1992 was coverage of financial, insurance, and real estate industries. With these additions, the economic census and the separate census of governments and census of agriculture collectively covered roughly 98 percent of all economic activity.

Printed statistical reports from the 1992 and earlier censuses provide historical figures for the study of long-term time series and are available in some large libraries. All of the census reports printed since 1967 are still available for sale on microfiche from the Census Bureau. CD-ROMs issued from the 1987 and 1992 Economic Censuses contain databases including nearly all data published in print, plus additional statistics, such as ZIP Code statistics, published only on CD-ROM.

SOURCES FOR MORE INFORMATION

More information about the scope, coverage, classification system, data items, and publications for each of the economic censuses and related surveys is published in the *Guide to the 1997 Economic Census and Related Statistics* at www.census.gov/econguide. More information on the methodology, procedures, and history of the censuses will be published in the *History of the 1997 Economic Census* at www.census.gov/econ/www/history.html.

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

The following abbreviations and symbols are used with the 1997 Economic Census data:

A	Standard error of 100 percent or more.
D	Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual companies; data are included in higher level totals.
F	Exceeds 100 percent because data include establishments with payroll exceeding revenue.
N	Not available or not comparable.
Q	Revenue not collected at this level of detail for multiestablishment firms.
S	Withheld because estimates did not meet publication standards.

V	Represents less than 50 vehicles or .05 percent.
X	Not applicable.
Y	Disclosure withheld because of insufficient coverage of merchandise lines.
Z	Less than half the unit shown.
a	0 to 19 employees.
b	20 to 99 employees.
c	100 to 249 employees.
e	250 to 499 employees.
f	500 to 999 employees.
g	1,000 to 2,499 employees.
h	2,500 to 4,999 employees.
i	5,000 to 9,999 employees.
j	10,000 to 24,999 employees.
k	25,000 to 49,999 employees.
l	50,000 to 99,999 employees.
m	100,000 employees or more.
p	10 to 19 percent estimated.
q	20 to 29 percent estimated.
r	Revised.
s	Sampling error exceeds 40 percent.
nec	Not elsewhere classified.
nsk	Not specified by kind.
–	Represents zero (page image/print only).
(CC)	Consolidated city.
(IC)	Independent city.

Manufacturing

SCOPE

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing covers all manufacturing establishments with one or more paid employees. Manufacturing is defined as the mechanical, physical, or chemical transformation of materials or substances into new products. The assembly of components into new products is also considered manufacturing, except when it is appropriately classified as construction.

Establishments in the manufacturing sector are often described as plants, factories, or mills and typically use power-driven machines and materials-handling equipment. Also included in the manufacturing sector are some establishments that make products by hand, like custom tailors and the makers of custom draperies. While manufacturers typically do not sell to the public, some establishments like bakeries and candy stores that make products on the premises may be included.

GENERAL

This report, from the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, is one of a series of 480 industry reports and 51 geographic area reports, each of which provides statistics for individual industries or states, respectively. Seven of the industry reports are for industries no longer in the manufacturing sector but are included with manufacturing for the 1997 census year. Also included for this sector are General, Product, and Materials Consumed Summary reports, a special report on Concentration Ratios in Manufacturing, and data files on Location of Manufacturing Plants.

Each industry report presents data for a six-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) industry. A description of the particular NAICS industry may be found in Appendix B. These reports include such statistics as number of establishments, employment, payroll, value added by manufacture, cost of materials consumed, value of shipments, capital expenditures, etc. Explanations of these and other terms may be found in Appendix A. The industry reports also include data for states with 100 employees or more in the industry.

State reports, which include the District of Columbia, present similar statistics at the “all manufacturing” level for each state and its metropolitan areas (MAs) with 250 employees or more, and for counties, consolidated cities, and places with 500 employees or more. The state reports also include six-digit NAICS level data for industries with 100 employees or more in the state.

The General Summary report contains industry and geographic area statistics summarized in one report. It includes higher levels of aggregation than the industry and state reports, as well as revisions to the data made after the release of the industry and state reports.

The Products and Materials Consumed reports summarize the products and materials data published in the industry reports. The Product Summary report also includes data from the Current Industrial Reports (CIR) and a special table with data for products that are primary to more than one industry, which are not in the industry reports.

The Concentration Ratios report publishes data on the percentage of value of shipments accounted for by the 4-, 8-, 20-, and 50-largest companies for each manufacturing industry. Also shown in this report are Hirschmann-Herfindahl Indexes for each industry.

The Location of Manufacturing data files contain statistics on the number of establishments for the three- and six-digit NAICS industry by state, county, place, and ZIP Code by employment-size of the establishment.

GEOGRAPHIC AREAS COVERED

Statistics at the six-digit NAICS industry level are shown for states and the District of Columbia in both the state and industry reports for cells with 100 employees or more.

The state reports also include data at the “all manufacturing” level for a variety of geographies that meet the employment criteria.

Data are available for the metropolitan areas (MAs) with 250 employees or more. The term MA is a general term used to encompass all of the specifically defined metropolitan areas. A consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) is made up of two or more contiguous primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSAs) with a combined population of at least 1 million. A PMSA is a subdivision of a CMSA that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links separate from the ties to other portions of the CMSA. A metropolitan statistical area (MSA) is an integrated economic and social unit with a population of at least 50,000. An MA is made up of one or more counties meeting standards of metropolitan character. In New England, cities and towns, rather than counties, are the component geographic units. Determination of the MAs was made by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) as of June 30, 1997. The population estimates were from the 1990 Census of Population or a subsequent special

census. When applicable, the make-up of an MA is included in Appendix E. Changes to geographical boundaries are noted in Appendix D.

The state reports include data for counties with 500 employees or more. These are the primary divisions of states, except in Louisiana where they are called parishes and in Alaska where they are called boroughs and census areas. Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia have one or more places that are independent of county organizations. These places are treated as counties and places. The counties and places are defined as of January 1, 1997.

The state reports include data for places with 500 employees or more. Places are typically cities, towns, and villages. They may be incorporated municipalities, semi-independent municipalities, special economic urban areas (SEUAs), or other place equivalents.

The state reports also include data for consolidated cities with 500 employees or more. Consolidated cities are made up of separately incorporated municipalities.

COMPARABILITY OF THE 1992 AND 1997 CENSUSES

The adoption of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) has had a major impact on the comparability of data between the 1992 and 1997 censuses. Approximately half of the industries in the manufacturing sector of NAICS do not have comparable industries in the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system that was used in the past. If industries are not comparable between the two censuses, historic data are not shown. When applicable, Appendix G shows the product class and product comparability between the two systems.

While most of the change affecting the manufacturing sector was change within the sector, some industries left manufacturing and others came into manufacturing. Prominent among those leaving manufacturing are logging and portions of publishing. Prominent among the industries coming into the manufacturing sector are bakeries, candy stores where candy is made on the premises, custom tailors, makers of custom draperies, and tire retreading. Data for the industries coming into manufacturing as well as those leaving manufacturing are included in the manufacturing industry report series for 1997. However, the state and summary reports only include data for industries in the NAICS definition of manufacturing.

Another change resulting from the conversion to NAICS is that data for central administrative offices (CAOs) associated with manufacturing are not included along side the

manufacturing data. This change affects data in the state reports and the general summary.

DISCLOSURE

In accordance with Federal law governing census reports (Title 13 of the United States Code), no data are published that would disclose the operations of an individual establishment or company. However, the number of establishments classified in a specific industry or geography is not considered a disclosure, and may be released even when other information is withheld.

The disclosure analysis for the industry statistics files is based on the total value of shipments. When the total value of shipments cannot be shown without disclosing information for individual companies, the complete line is suppressed except for capital expenditures. However, the suppressed data are included in higher-level totals. A separate disclosure analysis is performed for capital expenditures that can be suppressed even though value of shipments data are published.

AVAILABILITY OF MORE FREQUENT ECONOMIC DATA

The Census Bureau conducts the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) in each of the 4 years between the economic censuses. The ASM is a probability-based sample of approximately 58,000 establishments and collects many of the same industry statistics (including employment, payroll, value of shipments, etc.) as the economic census. However, there are selected statistics not included in the ASM. Among these are the number of companies and establishments, detailed product and materials data, and substate geographic data.

In addition to the ASM, the Census Bureau conducts a Current Industrial Reports (CIR) program. The CIR publishes detailed product statistics for selected manufacturing industries at the U.S. level annually and, in some cases, monthly and/or quarterly. For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, the annual CIR data are included in the Product Summary report.

The Census Bureau also conducts the monthly Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories, and Orders (M3) program, which publishes detailed statistics for manufacturing industries at the U.S. level.

Table 1. Industry Statistics on NAICS Basis With Distribution Among 1987 SIC-Based Industries: 1997

[NAICS codes appear in bold type. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS or SIC code	Industry	Com-panies ¹	All estab-lish-ments ²	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expendi-tures (\$1,000)
				Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311830	Tortilla mfg	218	236	11 344	217 586	8 943	16 271	148 878	623 599	491 398	1 116 877	49 269
209930	Food preparations, n.e.c. (pt) ..	N	236	11 344	217 586	8 943	16 271	148 878	623 599	491 398	1 116 877	49 269

¹For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

²Includes establishments with payroll at any time during the year.

Table 2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1997

[States that are disclosures or with less than 100 employees are not shown. For explanation of terms, see appendixes. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Industry and geographic area	E ¹	All establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expendi-tures (\$1,000)
		Total	With 20 em-ploy-ees or more	Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311830, TORTILLA MFG												
United States	1	236	97	11 344	217 586	8 943	16 271	148 878	623 599	491 398	1 116 877	49 269
California	1	58	39	4 258	81 800	3 230	6 401	55 151	248 974	190 577	440 162	18 354
Colorado	-	10	4	458	7 725	353	597	5 335	24 968	23 237	48 370	1 003
Georgia	1	6	4	501	11 059	420	785	8 222	28 412	29 091	57 655	1 565
Illinois	2	9	5	550	12 263	450	733	8 772	37 485	25 446	62 788	1 161
New Mexico	2	8	2	160	2 003	125	181	1 231	5 659	5 045	10 874	514
Texas	1	70	18	1 913	34 831	1 393	2 436	20 809	103 952	72 147	176 364	8 928

* Hawaii has no incorporated places in the sense of functioning governmental units; however, in agreement with Hawaiian law, the Bureau of the Census reports data for census designated places (CDPs) which have been designated as place equivalents. Those CDPs, only for the state of Hawaii, with 2,500 or more population are recognized.

¹Some payroll and sales data for small single-unit companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of the figures shown: 1-10 to 19 percent; 2-20 to 29 percent; 3-30 to 39 percent; 4-40 to 49 percent; 5-50 to 59 percent; 6-60 to 69 percent; 7-70 to 79 percent; 8-80 to 89 percent; 9-90 percent or more.

Table 3. Detailed Statistics by Industry: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	Value	Item	Value
311830, TORTILLA MFG		311830, TORTILLA MFG—Con.	
Companies ¹	number.. 218	Value added	\$1,000.. 623 599
All establishments	number.. 236	Total inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 43 571
Establishments with 1 to 19 employees	number.. 139	Finished goods inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 14 081
Establishments with 20 to 99 employees	number.. 65	Work-in-process inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 2 297
Establishments with 100 employees or more	number.. 32	Materials and supplies inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 27 193
All employees	number.. 11 344	Total inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 42 425
Total compensation ²	\$1,000.. 270 103	Finished goods inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 12 511
Annual payroll	\$1,000.. 217 586	Work-in-process inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 1 987
Total fringe benefits	\$1,000.. 52 517	Materials and supplies inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 27 927
Production workers, average for year	number.. 8 943	Gross book value of total assets at beginning of year	\$1,000.. 410 830
Production workers on March 15	number.. 8 903	Total capital expenditures (new and used)	\$1,000.. 49 269
Production workers on May 15	number.. 9 073	Capital expenditures for buildings and other structures (new and used)	\$1,000.. 8 255
Production workers on August 15	number.. 8 964	Capital expenditures for machinery and equipment (new and used)	\$1,000.. 41 014
Production workers on November 15	number.. 8 832	Total retirements ²	\$1,000.. 7 918
Production-worker hours	1,000.. 16 271	Gross book value of total assets at end of year	\$1,000.. 452 181
Production-worker wages	\$1,000.. 148 878	Total depreciation during year ²	\$1,000.. 28 943
Total cost of materials	\$1,000.. 491 398	Total rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 29 713
Cost of materials, parts, containers, etc., consumed	\$1,000.. 423 894	Buildings and other structures rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 9 459
Cost of resales	\$1,000.. 43 165	Machinery and equipment rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 20 254
Cost of fuels	\$1,000.. 9 916	Cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and other structures ³	\$1,000.. 1 828
Cost of purchased electricity	\$1,000.. 12 319	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 80
Cost of contract work	\$1,000.. 2 104	Cost of purchased services for the repair of machinery and equipment ³	\$1,000.. 6 981
Quantity of electricity purchased for heat and power	1,000 kWh.. 176 179	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 80
Quantity of electricity generated less sold for heat and power	1,000 kWh.. -	Cost of purchased communications services ³	\$1,000.. 1 563
Total value of shipments	\$1,000.. 1 116 877	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 80
Primary products value of shipments	\$1,000.. 905 093	Cost of purchased legal services ³	\$1,000.. 816
Secondary products value of shipments	\$1,000.. 150 750	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 80
Total miscellaneous receipts	\$1,000.. 61 034	Cost of purchased accounting and bookkeeping services ³	\$1,000.. 1 027
Value of resales	\$1,000.. 60 808	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 80
Contract receipts	\$1,000.. -	Cost of purchased advertising services ³	\$1,000.. 13 178
Other miscellaneous receipts	\$1,000.. 226	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 80
Primary products specialization ratio	percent.. 85	Cost of purchased software and other data processing services ³	\$1,000.. 342
Value of primary products shipments made in all industries	\$1,000.. 959 349	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 80
Value of primary products shipments made in this industry	\$1,000.. 905 093	Cost of purchased refuse removal (including hazardous waste) services ³	\$1,000.. 869
Value of primary products shipments made in other industries	\$1,000.. 54 256	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 80
Coverage ratio	percent.. 94		

¹For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

²These items are collected in the ASM and estimated for the remaining establishments; therefore, the levels of estimation are higher than for other items in the table.

³Based on ASM sample data.

⁴A response coverage ratio is derived for this item by calculating the ratio of the weighted employment (establishment data multiplied by sample weight) for those ASM establishments that reported to the weighted total employment for all ASM establishments classified in this industry.

Note: The amounts shown for purchased services reflect only those services that establishments purchase from other companies.

Table 4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Employment size class	E ¹	All establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)
		Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311830, TORTILLA MFG												
All establishments	1	236	97	11 344	217 586	8 943	16 271	148 878	623 599	491 398	1 116 877	49 269
Establishments with 1 to 4 employees	9	81	—	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	717
Establishments with 5 to 9 employees	7	23	—	161	2 231	129	145	1 441	8 729	7 765	16 525	553
Establishments with 10 to 19 employees	5	35	—	498	7 760	393	472	4 975	23 313	19 782	43 492	3 463
Establishments with 20 to 49 employees	1	37	37	1 221	20 243	979	1 604	12 778	45 168	36 774	82 081	2 390
Establishments with 50 to 99 employees	2	28	28	1 932	35 199	1 475	2 595	24 426	75 885	63 321	139 279	5 935
Establishments with 100 to 249 employees	1	22	22	3 121	62 158	2 302	4 112	38 282	179 048	131 429	311 487	14 864
Establishments with 250 to 499 employees	—	7	7	2 598	55 507	2 107	4 519	40 110	192 549	148 904	341 419	D
Establishments with 500 to 999 employees	—	3	3	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Establishments with 1,000 to 2,499 employees	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Establishments with 2,500 employees or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Administrative records ²	9	91	—	412	5 365	331	305	3 295	18 153	19 038	37 265	1 520

¹Some payroll and sales data for small single-unit companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of the figures shown: 1–10 to 19 percent; 2–20 to 29 percent; 3–30 to 39 percent; 4–40 to 49 percent; 5–50 to 59 percent; 6–60 to 69 percent; 7–70 to 79 percent; 8–80 to 89 percent; 9–90 percent or more.

²Some payroll and sales data for small single-unit companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. Data are also included in respective size classes shown.

Table 5. Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS industry or product class code	Industry or primary product class	All establishments	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)
			Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311830	Tortilla mfg	236	11 344	217 586	8 943	16 271	148 878	623 599	491 398	1 116 877	49 269

Table 6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992

[Includes quantity and value of products of this industry produced by (1) establishments classified in this industry (primary) and (2) establishments classified in other industries (secondary). Transfers of products of this industry from one establishment of a company to another establishment of the same company (interplant transfers) are also included. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product code	Product	1997				1992			
		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments	
				Quantity	Value (\$1,000)			Quantity	Value (\$1,000)
311830	Tortillas sold in bulk or packages, not frozen or canned	N	X	X	959 349	N	X	X	N
3118300	Tortillas sold in bulk or packages, not frozen or canned	N	X	X	959 349	N	X	X	N
31183001	Tortillas sold in bulk or packages, not frozen or canned	N	X	X	924 258	N	X	X	N
3118300100	Tortillas sold in bulk or packages, not frozen or canned	140	X	X	924 258	105	X	X	639 338
3118300Y	Tortillas sold in bulk or packages, not frozen or canned, nsk	N	X	X	35 091	N	X	X	N
3118300YWW	Tortillas sold in bulk or packages, not frozen or canned, nsk, for nonadministrative-record establishments	N	X	X	-	N	X	X	N
3118300YWY	Tortillas sold in bulk or packages, not frozen or canned, nsk, for administrative-record establishments	N	X	X	35 091	N	X	X	N

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.
 @ Additional data are available for this item in the Current Industrial Report (CIR) series; see Appendix F for the CIR survey number and title.
 \$ This product is primary to more than one industry; see Appendix F for a listing of the related product codes.

Note: For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: P 10 to 19 percent estimated; q 20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by S.

Table 6b. Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992

[Not applicable for this report]

Table 7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1997 and 1992

[Includes quantity and cost of materials consumed or put into production by establishments classified only in this industry. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS material code	Material consumed	1997		1992	
		Quantity	Delivered cost (\$1,000)	Quantity	Delivered cost (\$1,000)
311830	TORTILLA MFG				
11115001	Field corn, whole grain	1,000 s tons..	q128.6	23 712	N
31121127	Corn flour	mil lb..	p795.6	107 868	N
31121101	Wheat flour	1,000 cwt..	p9 386.9	118 690	N
11100027	Spices, raw	mil lb..	1.4	357	N
31100019	Fats and oils, all types (purchased as such)	mil lb..	p58.9	21 106	N
32221001	Paperboard containers, boxes, and corrugated paperboard		X	20 736	X
001900A1	Packaging paper and plastics film, coated and laminated		X	14 321	X
001900A3	Bags; plastics, foil, and coated paper		X	34 654	X
32222401	Bags; uncoated paper and multiwall		X	557	X
00970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies		X	31 553	X
00971000	Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies, n.s.k.		X	50 340	X

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.

Note: For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: P 10 to 19 percent estimated; q 20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by S.

Appendix A.

Explanation of Terms

BEGINNING- AND END-OF-YEAR INVENTORIES

Respondents were asked to report their beginning-of-year and end-of-year inventories at cost or market. Effective with the 1982 Economic Census, this change to a uniform instruction for reporting inventories was introduced for all sector reports. Prior to 1982, respondents were permitted to value inventories using any generally accepted accounting method (FIFO, LIFO, market, to name a few). Beginning in 1982, LIFO users were asked to first report inventory values prior to the LIFO adjustment and then to report the LIFO reserve and the LIFO value after adjustment for the reserve.

Inventory Data by Stage of Fabrication

Total inventories and three detailed components (1) finished goods, (2) work-in-process, and (3) materials, supplies, fuels, etc., were collected.

When using inventory data by stage of fabrication for “all industries” and at the three-digit subsector level, it should be noted that an item treated as a finished product by an establishment in one industry may be reported as a raw material by an establishment in a different industry. For example, the finished-product inventories of a steel mill would be reported as raw materials by a stamping plant. Such differences are present in the inventory figures by stage of fabrication shown for all publication levels.

COST OF MATERIALS

This term refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed, whether purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

Included in this item are:

1. Cost of parts, components, containers, etc.—Includes all raw materials, semifinished goods, parts, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year.
2. Cost of products bought and sold in the same condition.

3. Cost of fuels consumed for heat and power—Includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed, whether purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.
4. Cost of purchased electricity—The cost of purchased electric energy represents the amount actually used during the year for heat and power. In addition, information was collected on the quantity of electric energy generated by the establishment and the quantity of electric energy sold or transferred to other plants of the same company.
5. Cost of contract work—This term applies to work done by others on materials furnished by the manufacturing establishment. The actual cost of the material is to be reported on the cost of materials, parts, and containers line of this item. The term “Contract Work” refers to the fee a company pays to another company to perform a service.

Specific Materials Consumed

In addition to the total cost of materials, which every establishment was required to report, information also was collected for most manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. The inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. If less than \$25,000 of a listed material was consumed by an establishment, the cost data could be reported in the “Cost of all other materials...,” Census material code 00970099. Also, the cost of materials for small establishments for which administrative records or short forms were used was imputed into the “Materials not specified by kind,” Census materials code 00971000.

Duplication in Cost of Materials and Value of Shipment

The aggregate of the cost of materials and value of shipments figures for industry groups and for all manufacturing industries includes large amounts of duplication since the products of some industries are used as materials by others. This duplication results, in part, from the addition of related industries representing successive

stages in the production of a finished manufactured product. Examples are the addition of flour mills to bakeries in the food group and the addition of pulp mills to paper mills in the paper and allied products group of industries. Estimates of the overall extent of this duplication indicate that the value of manufactured products exclusive of such duplication (the value of finished manufactures) tends to approximate two-thirds of the total value of products reported in the survey.

Duplication of products within individual industries is significant within a number of industry groups, e.g., machinery and transportation industries. These industries frequently include complete machinery and their parts. In this case, the parts made for original equipment are materials consumed for assembly plants in the same industry.

Even when no significant amount of duplication is involved, value of shipments figures are deficient as measures of the relative economic importance of individual manufacturing industries or geographic areas because of the wide variation in ratio of materials, labor, and other processing costs of value of shipments, both among industries and within the same industry.

Before 1962, cost of materials and value of shipments were not published for some industries which included considerable duplication. Since then, these data have been published for all industries at the U.S. level and beginning in 1964, for all geographic levels.

COST OF PURCHASED SERVICES

Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) establishments were requested to provide information on the cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and other structures, the repair of machinery, communication services, legal services, accounting and bookkeeping services, advertising, software and other data processing services, and refuse removal. Each of these items reflects the costs paid directly by the establishment and excludes salaries paid to employees of the establishment for these services.

Included in the cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and machinery are payments made for all maintenance and repair work on buildings and equipment. Payments made to other establishments of the same company and for repair and maintenance of any leased property also are included. Extensive repairs or reconstruction that was capitalized is considered capital expenditures and is, therefore, excluded from this item. Repair and maintenance costs provided by an owner as part of a rental contract or incurred directly by an establishment in using its own work force also are excluded.

Included in the cost of purchased advertising services are payments for printing, media coverage, and other advertising services and materials.

Included in the cost of purchased software and other data processing services are all purchases by the establishment from other companies. Excluded are services provided by other establishments of the same company (such as by a separate data processing unit).

Included in the cost of purchased refuse removal services are all costs of refuse removal services paid by the establishment, including costs for hazardous waste removal or treatment. Excluded are all costs included in rental payments or as capital expenditures.

Response Coverage Ratio

A response coverage ratio is a measure of the extent to which respondents report for an item. The estimate is made by calculating the ratio value of the weighted total employment data for all the ASM establishments that report the item to the weighted total employment data for all ASM establishments classified in an industry (reporters and non-reporters).

DEPRECIATION CHARGES FOR FIXED ASSETS

This item includes depreciation and amortization charged during the year against assets. Depreciation charged against fixed assets acquired since the beginning of the year and against assets sold or retired during the year are components of this category. Respondents were requested to make certain that they did not report accumulated depreciation.

EMPLOYEES

This item includes all full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments during any part of the pay period which included the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employees" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average for the payroll periods including the 12th of March, May, August, and November.

Production Workers

This item includes workers (up through the line-supervisor level) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, receiving, storing, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping (but not delivering), maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e.g., power plant), recordkeeping, and other services closely associated with these production operations at the establishment covered by the report. Employees above the working-supervisor level are excluded from this item.

All Other Employees

This item covers nonproduction employees of the manufacturing establishment including those engaged in factory supervision above the line-supervisor level. It

includes sales (including driver-salespersons), sales delivery (highway truck drivers and their helpers), advertising, credit, collection, installation and servicing of own products, clerical and routine office functions, executive, purchasing, financing, legal, personnel (including cafeteria, medical, etc.), professional, and technical employees. Also included are employees on the payroll of the manufacturing establishment engaged in the construction of major additions or alterations utilized as a separate work force.

FRINGE BENEFITS

Fringe benefits are divided into legally required expenditures and payments for voluntary programs. The legally required portion consists primarily of Federal old age and survivors' insurance, unemployment compensation, and workers' compensation. Payments for voluntary programs include all programs not specifically required by legislation whether they were employer initiated or the result of collective bargaining. They include the employer portion of such plans as insurance premiums, premiums for supplemental accident and sickness insurance, pension plans, supplemental unemployment compensation, welfare plans, stock purchase plans on which the employer payment is not subject to withholding tax, and deferred profit-sharing plans. They exclude such items as company-operated cafeterias, in-plant medical services, free parking lots, discounts on employee purchases, and uniforms and work clothing for employees.

GROSS BOOK VALUE OF DEPRECIABLE ASSETS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR (BOY) AND END OF YEAR (EOY)

Total value of depreciable assets is collected on all census forms. It shows the value of depreciable assets for the beginning of year and end of year. The data encompass all fixed depreciable assets on the books of establishments. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, machinery, and equipment (production, office, and transportation equipment) for which depreciation reserves are maintained. Excluded are nondepreciable capital assets including inventories and intangible assets, such as timber and mineral rights.

The definition of fixed depreciable assets is consistent with the definition of capital expenditures. For example, expenditures include actual capital outlays during the year rather than the final value of equipment put in place and buildings completed during the year. Accordingly, the value of assets at the end of the year includes the value of construction in progress.

In addition, respondents were requested to make certain that assets at the beginning of the year plus capital expenditures, less retirements, equaled assets at the end of the year.

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND COMPANIES

A separate report was required for each manufacturing establishment (plant) with one employee or more. An establishment is defined as a single physical location where manufacturing is performed. A company, on the other hand, is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

If the company operated at different physical locations, even if the individual locations were producing the same line of goods, a separate report was requested for each location. If the company operated in two or more distinct lines of manufacturing at the same location, a separate report was requested for each activity.

An establishment not in operation for any portion of the year was requested to return the report form with the proper notation in the "Operational Status" section of the form. In addition, the establishment was requested to report data on any employees, capital expenditures, inventories, or shipments from inventories during the year.

PAYROLL

This item includes the gross earnings of all employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments paid in the calendar year. Respondents were told they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax. It includes all forms of compensation, such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' social security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of corporations; it excludes payments to proprietors or partners of unincorporated concerns. Also excluded are payments to members of Armed Forces and pensioners carried on the active payrolls of manufacturing establishments.

The census definition of payrolls is identical to that recommended to all Federal statistical agencies by the Office of Management and Budget. It should be noted that this definition does not include employers' social security contributions or other nonpayroll labor costs, such as employees' pension plans, group insurance premiums, and workers' compensation.

The ASM provides estimates of employers' total supplemental labor costs (those required by Federal and state laws and those incurred voluntarily or as part of collective bargaining agreements).

PRODUCT CODES AND CLASSES OF PRODUCTS

NAICS United States industries are identified by a six-digit code, in contrast to the four-digit SIC code. The longer code accommodates the large number of sectors and allows more flexibility in designing subsectors. Each

product or service is assigned a ten-digit code. The product coding structure represents an extension by the Census Bureau of the six-digit industry classifications of the manufacturing and mining sectors. The classification system operates so that the industrial coverage is progressively narrower with the successive addition of digits. This is illustrated as follows:

NAICS level	NAICS code	Description
Industry	33461	Manufacturing and reproduction of magnetic and optical media
U.S. industry	334612	Reproduction of software
Product class	3346120	Prerecorded compact disc (except software), tape, and record reproducing
BLS link code	3346120X	
Product code	3346120XXX	

As in previous censuses, data were collected for most industries on the quantity and value of individual products shipped. In the 1997 census program, information was collected on the output of almost 10,000 individual product items.

In the new system, there are about 1,500 product classes (seven-digit codes), about 6,000 census products (ten-digit codes), and an additional 3,700 CIR products (ten-digit codes). The ten-digit products are considered the primary products of the industry with the same first six digits.

The list of products for which separate information was collected was prepared after consultation with industry and government representatives. Comparability with previous figures was given considerable weight in the selection of product categories so that comparable 1992 information is presented for most products.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if quantity was not significant or could not be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected.

Shipments include both commercial shipments and transfers of products to other plants of the same company. For industries in which a considerable portion of the total shipments is transferred to other plants of the same company, separate information on interplant transfers also was collected. Moreover, for products that are used to a large degree within the same establishment as materials or components in the fabrication of other products, total production and often consumption of the item within the plant (quantity produced and consumed) was collected. Typically, the information on production also was collected for products for which there are significant differences between total production and shipments in a given year because of wide fluctuations in finished goods inventories. Other measures of output of products with long production cycles were used as appropriate and feasible.

PRIMARY PRODUCT CLASS CODE

This file presents selected statistics for establishments according to their degree of specialization in products primary to their industry. This field contains either the six-digit North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) industry code corresponding to all establishments in the industry, or the seven-digit NAICS product class code for all establishments within the industry that are specialized in a particular product class. Product class specialization is determined by evaluating the ratio of the largest primary product class shipments to total product shipments (primary plus secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishment.

PRODUCTION-WORKER HOURS

This item covers hours worked or paid for at the plant, including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave.

QUANTITY OF ELECTRIC ENERGY CONSUMED FOR HEAT AND POWER

Data on the cost of purchased electric energy were collected on all census forms. However, data on the quantity of purchased electric energy were collected only on the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) form. In addition, information is collected on the quantity of electric energy generated by the establishment and the quantity of electric energy sold or transferred to other plants of the same company.

RENTAL PAYMENTS

Total rental payments are collected on all census forms. However, the breakdown between rental payments for buildings and other structures and rental payments for machinery and equipment is collected only on the ASM forms. This item includes rental payments for the use of all items for which depreciation reserves would be maintained if they were owned by the establishment, e.g., structures and buildings, and production, office, and transportation equipment. Excluded are royalties and other payments for the use of intangibles and depletable assets and land rents where separable.

When an establishment of a multiestablishment company was charged rent by another part of the same company for the use of assets owned by the company, it was instructed to exclude that cost from rental payments. However, the book value (original cost) of these company-owned assets was to be reported as assets of the establishment at the end of the year.

If there were assets at an establishment rented from another company and the rents were paid centrally by the head office of the establishment, the company was instructed to report these rental payments as if they were paid directly by the establishment.

RETIREMENTS OF DEPRECIABLE ASSETS

Included in this item is the gross value of assets sold, retired, scrapped, destroyed, etc., during the calendar year. When a complete operation or establishment changed ownership, the respondent was instructed to report the value of the assets sold at the original cost as recorded in the books of the seller. The respondent also was requested to report retirements of equipment or structures owned by a parent company that the establishment was using as if it were a tenant.

TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES (NEW AND USED)

For establishments in operation and any known plants under construction, manufacturers were asked to report their new and used expenditures for (1) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments and (2) machinery and equipment used for replacement and additions to plant capacity if they were of the type for which depreciation accounts were ordinarily maintained.

Totals for expenditures include the costs of assets leased from nonmanufacturing concerns through capital leases. New facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations are excluded. Also excluded are expenditures for land and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses.

For any equipment or structure transferred for the use of the reporting establishment by the parent company or one of its subsidiaries, the value at which it was transferred to the establishment was to be reported. If an establishment changed ownership during the year, the cost of the fixed assets (building and equipment) was to be reported.

VALUE ADDED

This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments (products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered). The result of this calculation is adjusted by the addition of value added by merchandising operations (i.e., the difference between the sales value and the cost of merchandise sold without further manufacture, processing, or assembly) plus the net change in finished goods and work-in-process between the beginning- and end-of-year inventories.

For those industries where value of production is collected instead of value of shipments, value added is adjusted only for the change in work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of year. For those

industries where value of work done is collected, the value added does not include an adjustment for the change in finished goods or work-in-process inventories.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the figure for value of shipments that results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

VALUE OF SHIPMENTS

This item covers the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts, such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sales of products bought and sold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from material owned by it, whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value, including not only the direct cost of production but also a reasonable proportion of “all other costs” (including company overhead) and profit.

In addition to the value for NAICS defined products, aggregates of the following categories of miscellaneous receipts are reported as part of a total establishment’s value of product shipments:

1. Reported contract work—Receipts for work or services that a plant performed for others on their materials.
2. Value of resales—Sales of products brought and sold without further manufacture, processing, or assembly.
3. Other miscellaneous receipts—Such as repair work, installation, sales of scrap, etc.

Industry primary product value of shipments represents one of the three components of value of shipments. These components are:

1. Primary products value of shipments.
2. Secondary product value of shipments.
3. Total miscellaneous receipts.

Primary product shipments is used in the calculations of industry specialization ratio and industry coverage ratio. The term “Value of primary products shipments made in this industry” is used in this publication and refers to the same data.

Duplication in Cost of Materials and Value of Shipment

The aggregate of the cost of materials and value of shipments figures for industry groups and for all manufacturing industries includes large amounts of duplication since the products of some industries are used as materials by others. This duplication results, in part, from the addition of related industries representing successive stages in the production of a finished manufactured product. Examples are the addition of flour mills to bakeries in the food group and the addition of pulp mills to paper mills in the paper and allied products group of industries. Estimates of the overall extent of this duplication indicate that the value of manufactured products exclusive of such duplication (the value of finished manufactures) tends to approximate two-thirds of the total value of products reported in the annual survey.

Duplication of products within individual industries is significant within a number of industry groups, e.g., machinery and transportation industries. These industries frequently include complete machinery and their parts. In this case, the parts made for original equipment are materials consumed for assembly plants in the same industry.

Even when no significant amount of duplication is involved, value of shipments figures are deficient as measures of the relative economic importance of individual manufacturing industries or geographic areas because of the wide variation in ratio of materials, labor, and other processing costs of value of shipments, both among industries and within the same industry.

Before 1962, cost of materials and value of shipments were not published for some industries which included considerable duplication. Since then, these data have been published for all industries at the U.S. level and beginning in 1964, for all geographic levels.

Specialization and Coverage Ratios

These items are not collected on the report forms but are derived from the data shown in Table 3. An establishment is classified in a particular industry if its shipments of primary products of that industry exceed in value its shipments of the products of any other single industry.

An establishment's shipments include those products assigned to an industry (primary products), those considered primary to other industries (secondary products), and receipts for miscellaneous activities (merchandising, contract work, resales, etc.). Specialization and coverage ratios have been developed to measure the relationship of primary product shipments to the data on shipments for the industry shown in Tables 1a through 5 and data on product shipments shown in Tables 6a and 6b.

Specialization ratio represents the ratio of primary product shipments to total product shipments (primary and secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishments classified in the industry.

Coverage ratio represents the ratio of primary products shipped by the establishments classified in the industry to the total shipments of such products that are shipped by all manufacturing establishments wherever classified.

Appendix B.

NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions

311830 TORTILLA MANUFACTURING

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing tortillas.

The data published with NAICS code 311830 include the following SIC industry:

2099 Food preparations, n.e.c. (pt)

Appendix C.

Coverage and Methodology

MAIL/NONMAIL UNIVERSE

The manufacturing universe includes about 400,000 establishments. This number includes those industries in the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) definition of manufacturing, but not those industries leaving the manufacturing sector in the classification change. The amounts of information requested from manufacturing establishments were dependent upon a number of factors. The more important considerations were the size of the company and whether it was included in the annual survey of manufactures (ASM). The methods of obtaining information for the various subsets of the universe to arrive at the aggregate figures shown in the publication are described below:

1. Small single-establishment companies not sent a report form.

Approximately 40 percent of the manufacturing establishments were small single-establishment companies that were excused from filing a census report. Selection of these establishments was based on two factors: annual payroll and our ability to assign the correct six-digit NAICS industry classification to the establishment. For each four-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) industry code, an annual payroll cutoff was determined. These cutoffs were derived so that the establishments with payroll less than the cutoff were expected to account for no more than 3 percent of the value of shipments for the industry. Generally, all single-establishment companies with less than 5 employees were excused, while all establishments with more than 20 employees were mailed forms. Establishments below the cutoff that could not be directly assigned a six-digit NAICS code were mailed a classification report which requested information for assigning NAICS industry codes. Establishments below the cutoff that could be directly assigned a six-digit NAICS code were excused from filing any report. For below cutoff establishments, information on the physical location, payroll, and receipts was obtained from the administrative records of other Federal agencies under special arrangements that safeguarded their confidentiality.

Estimates of data for these small establishments were developed using industry averages in conjunction with the administrative information. The value of shipments and cost of materials were not distributed among specific products and materials for these

establishments but were included in the product and material “not specified by kind” (nsc) categories.

The industry classification codes included in the administrative-record files were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. As a result, an indeterminate number of establishments were erroneously coded to a four-digit SIC industry and then erroneously re-coded to a six-digit NAICS industry. This was especially true whenever there was a relatively fine line of demarcation between industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity.

Sometimes the administrative-record cases had only two- or three-digit SIC group classification codes available in the files. For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, these establishments were sent a separate classification form, which requested information on the products and services of the establishment. This form was used to code many of these establishments to the appropriate six-digit NAICS level. Establishments that did not return the classification form were coded later to those six-digit NAICS industries identified as “All other” industries within the given subsector.

As a result of these situations, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified by industry. However, such possible misclassification has no significant effect on the statistics other than on the number of companies and establishments.

The total establishment count for individual industries should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the count of total number of establishments.

2. Establishments sent a report form.

The establishments covered in the mail canvass were divided into three groups:

- a. ASM sample establishments.

This group accounts for approximately 15 percent of all manufacturing establishments. The ASM panel covers all the units of large manufacturing establishments as well as a sample of the medium and smaller establishments. The probability of selection was proportionate to size. For more information, see the Description of the ASM Survey Sample.

In an economic census year, the ASM report form (MA-1000) replaces the first page of the regular census form for those establishments included in the ASM. In addition to information on employment, payroll, and other items normally requested on the regular census form, establishments in the ASM sample were requested to supply additional information on gross book value of assets and capital expenditures. ASM establishments were also requested to provide information on retirements, depreciation, rental payments, and supplemental labor costs. For establishments not included in the ASM, these additional items were estimated using relationships observed in the ASM establishment data. The census statistics for these variables are a sum of the ASM establishment data and the estimated data for non-ASM establishments. ASM establishments were also requested to provide information for selected purchased services. The census statistics for the purchased service items were derived solely from the ASM establishments. See Appendix A, Explanation of Terms for an explanation of these items. The census part of the report form is 1 of 220 versions containing product, material, and special inquiries. The diversity of manufacturing activities necessitated the use of this many forms to canvass the 480 manufacturing industries. Each form was developed for a group of related industries.

Appearing on each form was a list of products primary to the group of related industries as well as secondary products and miscellaneous services that establishments classified in these industries were likely to perform. Respondents were requested to identify the products, the value of each product, and, in many cases, the quantity of the product shipped during the survey year. Space also was provided for the respondent to describe products not specifically identified on the form.

The report form also contained a materials-consumed inquiry which varied from form to form depending on the industries being canvassed. The respondents were asked to review a list of materials generally used in their production processes. From this list, each establishment was requested to identify those materials consumed during the survey year, the cost of each, and, in certain cases, the quantity consumed. Once again, space was provided for the respondent to describe significant materials not identified on the form.

A wide variety of special inquiries was included to measure activities peculiar to a given industry, such as operations performed and equipment used.

b. Large and medium establishments (non-ASM).

Approximately 30 percent of all manufacturing establishments were included in this group. A variable cutoff, based on administrative-record payroll data and determined on an industry-by-industry basis, was used to select those establishments that were to receive 1 of the 220 economic census – manufacturing regular forms. The first page, requesting establishment data for items such as employment and payroll, was standard but did not contain the detailed statistics included on the ASM form. The product, material, and special inquiry sections supplied were based on the historical industry classification of the establishment.

c. Small single-establishment companies (non-ASM).

This group includes approximately 15 percent of all manufacturing establishments. For those industries where application of the variable cutoff for administrative-record cases resulted in a large number of small establishments being included in the mail canvass, an abbreviated or short form was used. These establishments received 1 of the 31 versions of the short form, which requested summary product and material data and totals but no details on employment, payroll, cost of materials, inventories, and capital expenditures.

Use of the short form has no adverse effect on published totals for the industry statistics because the same data were collected on the short form as on the long form. However, detailed information on products and materials consumed was not collected on the short form; thus, its use would increase the value of the nsk categories.

INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION OF ESTABLISHMENTS

Each of the establishments covered in the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing was classified in 1 of 480 industries (473 manufacturing industries and 7 former manufacturing industries) in accordance with the industry definitions in the 1997 NAICS Manual. This is the first edition of the NAICS Manual and it is a major change from the 1987 SIC Manual that was used previously. Appendix A of the 1997 NAICS Manual notes the comparability between the 1987 SIC and 1997 NAICS classification systems. When applicable, Appendix G of this report shows the product class and product comparability between the two systems for data in this report.

In the NAICS system, an industry is generally defined as a group of establishments that have similar production processes. To the extent practical, the system uses supply-based or production-oriented concepts in defining industries. The resulting group of establishments must be significant in terms of number, value added by manufacture, value of shipments, and number of employees.

The coding system works in such a way that the definitions progressively become narrower with successive additions of numerical digits. In the manufacturing sector for 1997, there are 21 subsectors (three-digit NAICS), 86 industry groups (four-digit NAICS), 184 NAICS industries (five-digit NAICS) that are comparable with Canadian and Mexican classification, and 473 U.S. industries (six-digit NAICS). This represents an expansion of the four-digit SIC-based U.S. industries from 459 in 1987. Product classes and products of the manufacturing industries have been assigned codes based on the industry from which they originate. In the new system, there are about 1,500 product classes (seven-digit codes), about 6,000 census products, and an additional 3,700 CIR products (ten-digit codes). The ten-digit products are considered the primary products of the industry with the same first six digits. These counts do not include the seven former manufacturing industries that are included in the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing.

For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, all establishments were classified in particular industries based on the products they produced. If an establishment made products of more than one industry, it was classified in the industry with the largest product value. For 1997, there were no “resistance rules” or “frozen industries.”

In ASM years, establishments included in the ASM sample with certainty weights are reclassified by industry only if the change in the primary activity from the prior year is significant or if the change has occurred for 2 successive years. This procedure prevents reclassification when there are minor shifts in product mix.

In ASM years, establishments included in the ASM sample with noncertainty weight are not shifted from one industry classification to another. They are retained in the industry where they were classified in the base census year. However, in the following census year, these ASM plants are allowed to shift from one industry to another.

The results of these rules covering the switching of plants from one industry classification to another are that some industries comprise different mixes of establishments in different survey years. Hence, comparisons between prior-year and current-year published totals, particularly at the six-digit NAICS level, should be viewed with caution. This is particularly true for the comparison between the data shown for a census year versus the data shown for the previous ASM year.

As previously noted, the small establishments that may have been misclassified by industry are usually administrative-record cases whose industry codes were assigned on the basis of incomplete descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. Such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than on the number of companies and establishments.

Establishments frequently make products classified both in their industry (primary products) and other industries (secondary products). Industry statistics (employment, payroll, value added by manufacture, value of shipments, etc.) reflect the activities of the establishments which may make both primary and secondary products. Product statistics, however, represent the output of all establishments without regard for the classification of the producing establishment. For this reason, when relating the industry statistics, especially the value of shipments, to the product statistics, the composition of the industry’s output should be considered.

The extent to which industry and product statistics may be matched with each other is measured by the primary product specialization ratio and the coverage ratio. The primary product specialization ratio is the proportion of industry shipments accounted for by the primary products of establishments classified in the industry. The coverage ratio is the proportion of product shipments accounted for by establishments classified in the industry.

ESTABLISHMENT BASIS OF REPORTING

The economic census – manufacturing is conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each location or establishment. The ASM also is conducted on an establishment basis, but separate reports are filed for just those establishments selected in the sample. Companies engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location are requested to submit separate reports if the plant records permit such a separation and if the activities are substantial in size.

In 1997, as in earlier years, a minimum size limit was set for inclusion of establishments in the census. All establishments employing one person or more at any time during the census year are included. The same size limitation has applied since 1947 in censuses and annual surveys of manufactures. In the 1939 and earlier censuses, establishments with less than \$5,000 value of products were excluded. The change in the minimum size limit in 1947 does not appreciably affect the historical comparability of the census figures except for data on number of establishments for a few industries.

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing excludes data for central administrative offices (CAOs). These would include separately operated administrative offices, warehouses, garages, and other auxiliary units that service manufacturing establishments of the same company. These data are published in a separate report series.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASM SURVEY SAMPLE

The annual survey of manufactures (ASM) sample is drawn for the second survey year after a census. The most recent sample was drawn for the 1994 survey year based on the 1992 Census of Manufactures. This sample will be in place through the 1998 ASM.

In 1992, there were approximately 370,000 individual manufacturing establishments. For sample efficiency and cost considerations, the 1992 manufacturing population was partitioned into two components for developing estimates within the ASM; a mail stratum and a nonmail stratum.

Mail stratum. The mail stratum of the survey is comprised of larger single-location manufacturing companies and all manufacturing establishments of multiunit companies (companies that operate at more than one physical location). Approximately 230,000 of the 370,000 establishments in the 1992 census were assigned to the mail stratum. On an annual basis, the mail stratum is supplemented with larger, newly active single-location companies identified from a list provided by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and new manufacturing locations of multiunit companies identified from the Census Bureau's Company Organization Survey (COS).

For the 1994 survey, a new sample of approximately 58,000 individual establishments was selected from the mail stratum assembled from the 1992 census. Supplemental samples representing both 1993 and 1994 births (newly active establishments that were not included in the 1992 census) were also selected. Establishments selected for the sample are mailed an ASM survey questionnaire for each year through 1998.

The 1994-98 ASM sample design is similar to the one used since 1984. Companies in the 1992 Census of Manufactures with manufacturing shipments of at least \$500 million were defined as company certainties. For these large companies, each manufacturing establishment is included in the mail sample. For the 1994-98 sample, there are approximately 650 certainty companies collectively accounting for over 18,000 establishments.

For the remaining portion of the mail component of the survey, the establishment was defined as the sample unit. All establishments with 250 employees or more were defined as employment certainties. In addition, all establishments producing products in SIC 3571 (Electronic Computers) were defined as certainties. Across these three arbitrary certainty classes, there were approximately 25,000 establishments included in the sample with certainty. Collectively, these certainty establishments accounted for approximately 80 percent of the total value of shipments in the 1992 Census of Manufactures.

Smaller establishments in the remaining portion of the mail stratum were sampled with probabilities ranging from .02 to 1.00. The initial probabilities of selection assigned to these establishments were proportionate to a measure-of-size determined for each establishment. The measure-of-size was a function of the establishment's 1992 industry classification, its 1992 product class data, and the historical variability of the year-to-year estimates of the product class estimates. For each product class (1,755) and four-digit industry (459), a desired reliability

constraint was specified. Using a technique developed by Dr. James R. Chromy of the Research Triangle Institute, the initial establishment probabilities were optimized such that the expected sample satisfied all industry and product class reliability constraints while the sample size was minimized. This technique reduces the likelihood of selecting nonrepresentative samples for individual product classes or industries.

This method of assigning probabilities based on product class shipments is motivated by our primary desire to produce reliable estimates of both product class and industry shipments. The high correlation between shipments and employment, value-added, and other general statistics assures that these variables will also be well represented by the sample. The actual sample selection procedure uses an independent chance of selection method (Poisson sampling) which permits us to prevent small establishments from being selected in consecutive samples without introducing a bias into the survey estimates.

Nonmail component. The initial nonmail component of the survey was comprised of approximately 140,000 small, single-establishment companies that were tabulated as administrative records in the 1992 Census of Manufactures. The nonmail stratum is also supplemented annually using the list of newly active single-location companies provided by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and payroll cutoffs. Companies with payroll below the payroll cutoff are added to the nonmail stratum. For this portion of the population, sampling is not used. The data for this group are estimated based on selected information obtained annually from the administrative records of the IRS and Social Security Administration (SSA). This administrative information, which includes payroll, total employment, industry classification, and physical location, is obtained under conditions which safeguard the confidentiality of both tax and census records.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASM ESTIMATING PROCEDURE

Most of the ASM estimates derived for the mail stratum are computed using a difference estimator. At the establishment level, there is a strong correlation between the current-year data values and the corresponding 1992 (base) data values. Therefore, within the mailed stratum, for each item at each level of aggregation, an estimate of the "difference" between the current year and the base year is computed from sample cases and added to the corresponding base-year values. For the 1993-1997 ASM estimates, the 1992 Census of Manufactures values serve as the base year. For the 1998 ASM, the base will be updated to be the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing.

Due to the positive year-to-year correlation, estimates derived using this methodology are generally more reliable than comparable estimates developed from the current sample data alone. Estimates for the capital expenditures variables are not generated using the difference

estimator because the year-to-year correlations are considerably weaker. The standard linear estimator is used for these variables.

For the nonmail stratum, estimates for payroll and employment are directly tabulated from the administrative-record data provided by IRS and SSA. Estimates of data other than payroll and employment are developed from industry averages. Although the nonmail stratum contains approximately 170,000 individual establishments in 1994, it accounts for less than 2 percent of the estimate for total value of shipments at the total manufacturing level.

Corresponding estimates for the mail and nonmail components are combined to produce the estimates included in this publication.

QUALIFICATIONS OF THE ASM DATA

The estimates developed from the sample are apt to differ somewhat from the results of a survey covering all companies in the sample lists but otherwise conducted under essentially the same conditions as the actual sample survey. The estimates of the magnitude of the sampling errors (the difference between the estimates obtained and the results theoretically obtained from a comparable, complete-coverage survey) are provided by the standard errors of estimates.

The particular sample selected for the ASM is one of many similar probability samples that, by chance, might have been selected under the same specifications. Each of the possible samples would yield somewhat different sets of results, and the standard errors are measures of the variation of all the possible sample estimates around the theoretically comparable, complete-coverage values.

Estimates of the standard errors have been computed from the sample data for selected ASM statistics in this report. They are represented in the form of relative standard errors (the standard errors divided by the estimated values to which they refer).

In conjunction with its associated estimate, the relative standard error may be used to define confidence intervals (ranges that would include the comparable, complete-coverage value for specified percentages of all the possible samples).

The complete-coverage value would be included in the range:

From one standard error below to one standard error above the derived estimate for about two-thirds of all possible samples.

From two standard errors below to two standard errors above the derived estimate for about 19 out of 20 of all possible samples.

From three standard errors below to three standard errors above the derived estimate for nearly all samples.

An inference that the comparable, complete-survey result would be within the indicated ranges would be correct in approximately the relative frequencies shown. Those proportions, therefore, may be interpreted as defining the confidence that the estimates from a particular sample would differ from complete-coverage results by as much as one, two, or three standard errors, respectively.

For example, suppose an estimated total is shown at 50,000 with an associated relative standard error of 2 percent, that is, a standard error of 1,000 (2 percent of 50,000). There is approximately 67 percent confidence that the interval 49,000 to 51,000 includes the complete-coverage total, about 95 percent confidence that the interval 48,000 to 52,000 includes the complete-coverage total, and almost certain confidence that the interval 47,000 to 53,000 includes the complete-coverage total.

In addition to the sample errors, the estimates are subject to various response and operational errors: errors of collection, reporting, coding, transcription, imputation for nonresponse, etc. These operational errors also would occur if a complete canvass were to be conducted under the same conditions as the survey. Explicit measures of their effects generally are not available. However, it is believed that most of the important operational errors were detected and corrected during the Census Bureau's review of the data for reasonableness and consistency. The small operational errors usually remain. To some extent, they are compensating in the aggregated totals shown. When important operational errors were detected too late to correct the estimates, the data were suppressed or were specifically qualified in the tables.

As derived, the estimated standard errors included part of the effect of the operational errors. The total errors, which depend upon the joint effect of the sampling and operational errors, are usually of the order of size indicated by the standard error, or moderately higher. However, for particular estimates, the total error may considerably exceed the standard errors shown. Any figures shown in the tables in this publication having an associated standard error exceeding 15 percent may be combined with higher level totals, creating a broader aggregate, which then may be of acceptable reliability.

DATA FROM THE CURRENT INDUSTRIAL REPORTS (CIR)

The CIR program provides product statistics for selected manufacturing industries at the U.S. level annually and, in some cases, monthly and/or quarterly. When detail product data are collected in the CIR, they are not also collected in the census. However, the annual CIR data are included in the census Product Summary report.

The CIR program uses a unified data collection, processing, and publication system. The Census Bureau updates the survey panels for most reports annually and reconciles the estimates to the results of the broader-based annual survey of manufactures and the economic

census – manufacturing. The economic census – manufacturing provides a complete list of all producers of the products covered by the CIR program and serves as the primary source for CIR sampling. Where a small number of producers exist, CIR surveys cover all known producers of a product. However, when the number of producers is large, cutoff and random sampling techniques are used. Surveys are continually reviewed and modified to provide the most up-to-date information on products produced. While the CIR program includes both mandatory and voluntary surveys, the annual data are mandatory.

DUPLICATION IN COST OF MATERIALS AND VALUE OF SHIPMENTS

Data for cost of materials and value of shipments include varying amounts of duplication, especially at higher levels of aggregation. This is because the products of one establishment may be the materials of another. The value added statistics avoid this duplication and are, for most purposes, the best measure for comparing the relative economic importance of industries and geographic areas.

VALUE OF INDUSTRY SHIPMENTS COMPARED WITH VALUE OF PRODUCT SHIPMENTS

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing shows value of shipments data for industries and products. In the industry statistics tables and files, these data represent the total value of shipments of all establishments classified in a particular industry. The data include the shipments of the products classified in the industry (primary to the industry), products classified in other industries (secondary to the industry), and miscellaneous receipts (repair work, sale of scrap, research and development, installation receipts, and resales). Value of product shipments shown in the products statistics tables and files represent the total value of all products shipped that are classified as primary to an industry regardless of the classification of the producing establishment.

Appendix D. Geographic Notes

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix E. Metropolitan Areas

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix F. Footnotes for Products Statistics and Materials Consumed by Kind

Not applicable for this report.

Roasted Nuts and Peanut Butter Manufacturing

1997

Issued July 1999

EC97M-3119A

1997 Economic Census

Manufacturing

Industry Series



U S C E N S U S B U R E A U

Helping You Make Informed Decisions

U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The staff of the Manufacturing and Construction Division prepared this report. **Judy M. Dodds**, Assistant Chief for Census and Related Programs, was responsible for the overall planning, management, and coordination. **Kenneth Hansen**, Chief, Manufactured Durables Branch, assisted by **Mike Brown**, **Renee Coley**, **Raphael Corrado**, and **Milbren Thomas**, Section Chiefs, **Michael Zampogna**, Former Chief, Manufactured Nondurables Branch, assisted by **Allen Foreman**, **Robert Miller**, **Robert Reinard**, and **Nat Shelton**, Section Chiefs, and **Tom Lee**, **Robert Rosati**, and **Tom Flood**, Special Assistants, performed the planning and implementation. **Stephanie Angel**, **Brian Appert**, **Stanis Batton**, **Carol Beasley**, **Chris Blackburn**, **Larry Blumberg**, **Vera Harris-Bourne**, **Brenda Campbell**, **Suzanne Conard**, **Vance Davis**, **Mary Ellickson**, **Matt Gaines**, **Merry Glascoe**, **Kay Hanks**, **Karen Harshbarger**, **Nancy Higgins**, **James Hinckley**, **Walter Hunter**, **Jim Jamski**, **Evelyn Jordan**, **Robert Lee**, **John Linehan**, **Paul Marck**, **Keith McKenzie**, **Philippe Morris**, **Joanna Nguyen**, **Betty Pannell**, **Joyce Pomeroy**, **Venita Powell**, **Cynthia Ramsey**, **Chris Savage**, **Arona Stovall**, **Sue Sundermann**, **Thanos Theodoropoulos**, **Dora Thomas**, **Ann Truffa**, **Ronanne Vinson**, **Denneth Wallace**, **Tempie Whittington**, **Lissene Witt**, and **Mike Yamaner** provided primary staff assistance.

Brian Greenberg, Assistant Chief for Research and Methodology Programs, assisted by **Stacey Cole**, Chief, Manufacturing Programs Methodology Branch, and **Robert Struble**, Section Chief, provided the mathematical and statistical techniques as well as the coverage operations. **Jeffrey Dalzell** and **Cathy Ritenour** provided primary staff assistance.

Mendel D. Gayle, Chief, Forms, Publications, and Customer Services Branch, assisted by **Julius Smith Jr.** and **Baruti Taylor**, Section Chiefs, performed overall coordination of the publication process.

Kim Credito, **Patrick Duck**, **Chip Murph**, **Wanda Sledd**, and **Veronica White** provided primary staff assistance.

The Economic Planning and Coordination Division, **Lawrence A. Blum**, Assistant Chief for Collection Activities and **Shirin A. Ahmed**, Assistant Chief for Post-Collection Processing, assisted by **Dennis Shoemaker**, Chief, Post-Collection Census Processing Branch, **Brandy Yarbrough**, Section Chief, **Sheila Proudfoot**, **Richard Williamson**, **Andrew W. Hait**, and **Jennifer E. Lins**, was responsible for developing the systems and procedures for data collection, editing, review, correction and dissemination

The staff of the National Processing Center, **Judith N. Petty**, Chief, performed mailout preparation and receipt operations, clerical and analytical review activities, data keying, and geocoding review.

The Geography Division staff developed geographic coding procedures and associated computer programs.

The Economic Statistical Methods and Programming Division, **Charles P. Pautler Jr.**, Chief, developed and coordinated the computer processing systems. **Martin S. Harahush**, Assistant Chief for Quinquennial Programs, assisted by **Barbara Lambert** and **Christina Arledge** were responsible for design and implementation of the computer systems. **Gary T. Sheridan**, Chief, Manufacturing and Construction Branch, **Lori A. Guido** and **Roy A. Smith**, Section Chiefs, supervised the preparation of the computer programs.

Computer Services Division, **Debra Williams**, Chief, performed the computer processing.

The staff of the Administrative and Customer Services Division, **Walter C. Odom**, Chief, performed planning, design, composition, editorial review, and printing planning and procurement for publications, Internet products, and report forms. **Cynthia G. Brooks** provided publication coordination and editing.

Roasted Nuts and Peanut Butter Manufacturing

1997

Issued July 1999

EC97M-3119A

1997 Economic Census

Manufacturing

Industry Series



U.S. Department of Commerce

William M. Daley,

Secretary

Robert L. Mallett,

Deputy Secretary

Economics

and Statistics

Administration

Robert J. Shapiro,

Under Secretary for

Economic Affairs

U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Kenneth Prewitt,

Director



**Economics
and Statistics
Administration**

Robert J. Shapiro,
Under Secretary
for Economic Affairs



U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Kenneth Prewitt,
Director

William G. Barron,
Deputy Director

William G. Bostic Jr.,
Chief, Manufacturing
and Construction Division

CONTENTS

Introduction to the Economic Census	1
Manufacturing	5

TABLES

1. Industry Statistics on NAICS Basis With Distribution Among 1987 SIC-Based Industries: 1997	7
2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1997	7
3. Detailed Statistics by Industry: 1997	8
4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size: 1997.....	9
5. Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1997	9
6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992.....	10
6b. Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992 .	11
7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1997 and 1992.....	11

APPENDIXES

A. Explanation of Terms	A-1
B. NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions	B-1
C. Coverage and Methodology.....	C-1
D. Geographic Notes	--
E. Metropolitan Areas	--
F. Footnotes for Products Statistics and Materials Consumed by Kind	--
G. Comparability of Product Classes and Product Codes: 1997 to 1992.....	G-1

-- Not applicable for this report.

Introduction to the Economic Census

PURPOSES AND USES OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUS

The economic census is the major source of facts about the structure and functioning of the Nation's economy. It provides essential information for government, business, industry, and the general public. Title 13 of the United States Code (Sections 131, 191, and 224) directs the Census Bureau to take the economic census every 5 years, covering years ending in 2 and 7.

The economic census furnishes an important part of the framework for such composite measures as the gross domestic product estimates, input/output measures, production and price indexes, and other statistical series that measure short-term changes in economic conditions. Specific uses of economic census data include the following:

- Policymaking agencies of the Federal Government use the data to monitor economic activity and assess the effectiveness of policies.
- State and local governments use the data to assess business activities and tax bases within their jurisdictions and to develop programs to attract business.
- Trade associations study trends in their own and competing industries, which allows them to keep their members informed of market changes.
- Individual businesses use the data to locate potential markets and to analyze their own production and sales performance relative to industry or area averages.

ALL-NEW INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATIONS

Data from the 1997 Economic Census are published primarily on the basis of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), unlike earlier censuses, which were published according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS is in the process of being adopted in the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Most economic census reports cover one of the following NAICS sectors:

21	Mining
22	Utilities
23	Construction
31-33	Manufacturing
42	Wholesale Trade
44-45	Retail Trade
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing
51	Information

52	Finance and Insurance
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises
56	Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services
61	Educational Services
62	Health Care and Social Assistance
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation
72	Accommodation and Foodservices
81	Other Services (except Public Administration)

(Not listed above are the Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting sector (NAICS 11), partially covered by the census of agriculture conducted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the Public Administration sector (NAICS 92), covered by the census of governments conducted by the Census Bureau.)

The 20 NAICS sectors are subdivided into 96 subsectors (three-digit codes), 313 industry groups (four-digit codes), and, as implemented in the United States, 1170 industries (five- and six-digit codes).

RELATIONSHIP TO SIC

While many of the individual NAICS industries correspond directly to industries as defined under the SIC system, most of the higher level groupings do not. Particular care should be taken in comparing data for retail trade, wholesale trade, and manufacturing, which are sector titles used in both NAICS and SIC, but cover somewhat different groups of industries. The industry definitions discuss the relationships between NAICS and SIC industries. Where changes are significant, it will not be possible to construct time series that include data for points both before and after 1997.

For 1997, data for auxiliary establishments (those functioning primarily to manage, service, or support the activities of their company's operating establishments, such as a central administrative office or warehouse) will not be included in the sector-specific reports. These data will be published separately.

GEOGRAPHIC AREA CODING

Accurate and complete information on the physical location of each establishment is required to tabulate the census data for the states, metropolitan areas (MAs), counties, parishes, and corporate municipalities including cities, towns, villages, and boroughs. Respondents were

required to report their physical location (street address, municipality, county, and state) if it differed from their mailing address. For establishments not surveyed by mail (and those single-establishment companies that did not provide acceptable information on physical location), location information from Internal Revenue Service tax forms is used as a basis for coding.

BASIS OF REPORTING

The economic census is conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each store, factory, shop, or other location. Each establishment is assigned a separate industry classification based on its primary activity and not that of its parent company.

DOLLAR VALUES

All dollar values presented are expressed in current dollars; i.e., 1997 data are expressed in 1997 dollars, and 1992 data, in 1992 dollars. Consequently, when making comparisons with prior years, users of the data should consider the changes in prices that have occurred.

All dollar values are shown in thousands of dollars.

AVAILABILITY OF ADDITIONAL DATA

Reports in Print and Electronic Media

All results of the 1997 Economic Census are available on the Census Bureau Internet site (www.census.gov) and on compact discs (CD-ROM) for sale by the Census Bureau. Unlike previous censuses, only selected highlights are published in printed reports. For more information, including a description of electronic and printed reports being issued, see the Internet site, or write to U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-8300, or call Customer Services at 301-457-4100.

Special Tabulations

Special tabulations of data collected in the 1997 Economic Census may be obtained, depending on availability of time and personnel, in electronic or tabular form. The data will be summaries subject to the same rules prohibiting disclosure of confidential information (including name, address, kind of business, or other data for individual business establishments or companies) that govern the regular publications.

Special tabulations are prepared on a cost basis. A request for a cost estimate, as well as exact specifications on the type and format of the data to be provided, should be directed to the Chief of the division named below, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-8300. To discuss a special tabulation before submitting specifications, call the appropriate division:

Manufacturing and Construction Division 301-457-4673
Service Sector Statistics Division 301-457-2668

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The economic census has been taken as an integrated program at 5-year intervals since 1967 and before that for 1954, 1958, and 1963. Prior to that time, individual components of the economic census were taken separately at varying intervals.

The economic census traces its beginnings to the 1810 Decennial Census, when questions on manufacturing were included with those for population. Coverage of economic activities was expanded for the 1840 Decennial Census and subsequent censuses to include mining and some commercial activities. The 1905 Manufactures Census was the first time a census was taken apart from the regular decennial population census. Censuses covering retail and wholesale trade and construction industries were added in 1930, as were some covering service trades in 1933. Censuses of construction, manufacturing, and the other business service censuses were suspended during World War II.

The 1954 Economic Census was the first census to be fully integrated: providing comparable census data across economic sectors, using consistent time periods, concepts, definitions, classifications, and reporting units. It was the first census to be taken by mail, using lists of firms provided by the administrative records of other Federal agencies. Since 1963, administrative records also have been used to provide basic statistics for very small firms, reducing or eliminating the need to send them census questionnaires.

The range of industries covered in the economic censuses expanded between 1967 and 1992. The census of construction industries began on a regular basis in 1967, and the scope of service industries, introduced in 1933, was broadened in 1967, 1977, and 1987. While a few transportation industries were covered as early as 1963, it was not until 1992 that the census broadened to include all of transportation, communications, and utilities. Also new for 1992 was coverage of financial, insurance, and real estate industries. With these additions, the economic census and the separate census of governments and census of agriculture collectively covered roughly 98 percent of all economic activity.

Printed statistical reports from the 1992 and earlier censuses provide historical figures for the study of long-term time series and are available in some large libraries. All of the census reports printed since 1967 are still available for sale on microfiche from the Census Bureau. CD-ROMs issued from the 1987 and 1992 Economic Censuses contain databases including nearly all data published in print, plus additional statistics, such as ZIP Code statistics, published only on CD-ROM.

SOURCES FOR MORE INFORMATION

More information about the scope, coverage, classification system, data items, and publications for each of the economic censuses and related surveys is published in the *Guide to the 1997 Economic Census and Related Statistics* at www.census.gov/econguide. More information on the methodology, procedures, and history of the censuses will be published in the *History of the 1997 Economic Census* at www.census.gov/econ/www/history.html.

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

The following abbreviations and symbols are used with the 1997 Economic Census data:

A	Standard error of 100 percent or more.
D	Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual companies; data are included in higher level totals.
F	Exceeds 100 percent because data include establishments with payroll exceeding revenue.
N	Not available or not comparable.
Q	Revenue not collected at this level of detail for multiestablishment firms.
S	Withheld because estimates did not meet publication standards.

V	Represents less than 50 vehicles or .05 percent.
X	Not applicable.
Y	Disclosure withheld because of insufficient coverage of merchandise lines.
Z	Less than half the unit shown.
a	0 to 19 employees.
b	20 to 99 employees.
c	100 to 249 employees.
e	250 to 499 employees.
f	500 to 999 employees.
g	1,000 to 2,499 employees.
h	2,500 to 4,999 employees.
i	5,000 to 9,999 employees.
j	10,000 to 24,999 employees.
k	25,000 to 49,999 employees.
l	50,000 to 99,999 employees.
m	100,000 employees or more.
p	10 to 19 percent estimated.
q	20 to 29 percent estimated.
r	Revised.
s	Sampling error exceeds 40 percent.
nec	Not elsewhere classified.
nsk	Not specified by kind.
–	Represents zero (page image/print only).
(CC)	Consolidated city.
(IC)	Independent city.

This page is intentionally blank.

Manufacturing

SCOPE

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing covers all manufacturing establishments with one or more paid employees. Manufacturing is defined as the mechanical, physical, or chemical transformation of materials or substances into new products. The assembly of components into new products is also considered manufacturing, except when it is appropriately classified as construction.

Establishments in the manufacturing sector are often described as plants, factories, or mills and typically use power-driven machines and materials-handling equipment. Also included in the manufacturing sector are some establishments that make products by hand, like custom tailors and the makers of custom draperies. While manufacturers typically do not sell to the public, some establishments like bakeries and candy stores that make products on the premises may be included.

GENERAL

This report, from the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, is one of a series of 480 industry reports and 51 geographic area reports, each of which provides statistics for individual industries or states, respectively. Seven of the industry reports are for industries no longer in the manufacturing sector but are included with manufacturing for the 1997 census year. Also included for this sector are General, Product, and Materials Consumed Summary reports, a special report on Concentration Ratios in Manufacturing, and data files on Location of Manufacturing Plants.

Each industry report presents data for a six-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) industry. A description of the particular NAICS industry may be found in Appendix B. These reports include such statistics as number of establishments, employment, payroll, value added by manufacture, cost of materials consumed, value of shipments, capital expenditures, etc. Explanations of these and other terms may be found in Appendix A. The industry reports also include data for states with 100 employees or more in the industry.

State reports, which include the District of Columbia, present similar statistics at the “all manufacturing” level for each state and its metropolitan areas (MAs) with 250 employees or more, and for counties, consolidated cities, and places with 500 employees or more. The state reports also include six-digit NAICS level data for industries with 100 employees or more in the state.

The General Summary report contains industry and geographic area statistics summarized in one report. It includes higher levels of aggregation than the industry and state reports, as well as revisions to the data made after the release of the industry and state reports.

The Products and Materials Consumed reports summarize the products and materials data published in the industry reports. The Product Summary report also includes data from the Current Industrial Reports (CIR) and a special table with data for products that are primary to more than one industry, which are not in the industry reports.

The Concentration Ratios report publishes data on the percentage of value of shipments accounted for by the 4-, 8-, 20-, and 50-largest companies for each manufacturing industry. Also shown in this report are Hirschmann-Herfindahl Indexes for each industry.

The Location of Manufacturing data files contain statistics on the number of establishments for the three- and six-digit NAICS industry by state, county, place, and ZIP Code by employment-size of the establishment.

GEOGRAPHIC AREAS COVERED

Statistics at the six-digit NAICS industry level are shown for states and the District of Columbia in both the state and industry reports for cells with 100 employees or more.

The state reports also include data at the “all manufacturing” level for a variety of geographies that meet the employment criteria.

Data are available for the metropolitan areas (MAs) with 250 employees or more. The term MA is a general term used to encompass all of the specifically defined metropolitan areas. A consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) is made up of two or more contiguous primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSAs) with a combined population of at least 1 million. A PMSA is a subdivision of a CMSA that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links separate from the ties to other portions of the CMSA. A metropolitan statistical area (MSA) is an integrated economic and social unit with a population of at least 50,000. An MA is made up of one or more counties meeting standards of metropolitan character. In New England, cities and towns, rather than counties, are the component geographic units. Determination of the MAs was made by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) as of June 30, 1997. The population estimates were from the 1990 Census of Population or a subsequent special

census. When applicable, the make-up of an MA is included in Appendix E. Changes to geographical boundaries are noted in Appendix D.

The state reports include data for counties with 500 employees or more. These are the primary divisions of states, except in Louisiana where they are called parishes and in Alaska where they are called boroughs and census areas. Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia have one or more places that are independent of county organizations. These places are treated as counties and places. The counties and places are defined as of January 1, 1997.

The state reports include data for places with 500 employees or more. Places are typically cities, towns, and villages. They may be incorporated municipalities, semi-independent municipalities, special economic urban areas (SEUAs), or other place equivalents.

The state reports also include data for consolidated cities with 500 employees or more. Consolidated cities are made up of separately incorporated municipalities.

COMPARABILITY OF THE 1992 AND 1997 CENSUSES

The adoption of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) has had a major impact on the comparability of data between the 1992 and 1997 censuses. Approximately half of the industries in the manufacturing sector of NAICS do not have comparable industries in the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system that was used in the past. If industries are not comparable between the two censuses, historic data are not shown. When applicable, Appendix G shows the product class and product comparability between the two systems.

While most of the change affecting the manufacturing sector was change within the sector, some industries left manufacturing and others came into manufacturing. Prominent among those leaving manufacturing are logging and portions of publishing. Prominent among the industries coming into the manufacturing sector are bakeries, candy stores where candy is made on the premises, custom tailors, makers of custom draperies, and tire retreading. Data for the industries coming into manufacturing as well as those leaving manufacturing are included in the manufacturing industry report series for 1997. However, the state and summary reports only include data for industries in the NAICS definition of manufacturing.

Another change resulting from the conversion to NAICS is that data for central administrative offices (CAOs) associated with manufacturing are not included along side the

manufacturing data. This change affects data in the state reports and the general summary.

DISCLOSURE

In accordance with Federal law governing census reports (Title 13 of the United States Code), no data are published that would disclose the operations of an individual establishment or company. However, the number of establishments classified in a specific industry or geography is not considered a disclosure, and may be released even when other information is withheld.

The disclosure analysis for the industry statistics files is based on the total value of shipments. When the total value of shipments cannot be shown without disclosing information for individual companies, the complete line is suppressed except for capital expenditures. However, the suppressed data are included in higher-level totals. A separate disclosure analysis is performed for capital expenditures that can be suppressed even though value of shipments data are published.

AVAILABILITY OF MORE FREQUENT ECONOMIC DATA

The Census Bureau conducts the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) in each of the 4 years between the economic censuses. The ASM is a probability-based sample of approximately 58,000 establishments and collects many of the same industry statistics (including employment, payroll, value of shipments, etc.) as the economic census. However, there are selected statistics not included in the ASM. Among these are the number of companies and establishments, detailed product and materials data, and substate geographic data.

In addition to the ASM, the Census Bureau conducts a Current Industrial Reports (CIR) program. The CIR publishes detailed product statistics for selected manufacturing industries at the U.S. level annually and, in some cases, monthly and/or quarterly. For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, the annual CIR data are included in the Product Summary report.

The Census Bureau also conducts the monthly Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories, and Orders (M3) program, which publishes detailed statistics for manufacturing industries at the U.S. level.

Table 1. Industry Statistics on NAICS Basis With Distribution Among 1987 SIC-Based Industries: 1997

[NAICS codes appear in bold type. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS or SIC code	Industry	Com-panies ¹	All estab-lish-ments ²	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital ex-pen-ditures (\$1,000)
				Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311911	Roasted nuts & peanut butter mfg	127	141	9 734	257 603	7 260	15 664	162 385	1 544 392	2 362 822	3 879 136	82 604
206800	Salted & roasted nuts & seeds	N	125	8 590	222 702	6 376	13 841	138 524	1 255 249	1 857 333	3 084 659	68 721
209940	Food preparations, n.e.c. (pt)	N	16	1 144	34 901	884	1 823	23 861	289 143	505 489	794 477	13 883

¹For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.
²Includes establishments with payroll at any time during the year.

Table 2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1997

[States that are disclosures or with less than 100 employees are not shown. For explanation of terms, see appendixes. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Industry and geographic area	E ¹	All establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital ex-pen-ditures (\$1,000)
		Total	With 20 em-ploy-ees or more	Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311911, ROASTED NUTS & PEANUT BUTTER MFG												
United States	-	141	79	9 734	257 603	7 260	15 664	162 385	1 544 392	2 362 822	3 879 136	82 604
California	-	32	20	3 531	87 475	2 616	6 099	54 933	565 369	725 872	1 262 323	30 570
Illinois	1	6	4	367	7 190	260	476	4 508	18 984	50 872	70 294	1 729
Kentucky	-	4	3	648	21 153	571	1 187	15 244	146 756	264 046	407 132	8 240
Massachusetts	-	5	3	206	6 310	117	244	2 656	21 305	44 822	62 828	2 305
Michigan	1	5	2	131	4 393	44	84	838	13 596	15 157	29 245	409
Ohio	-	8	3	217	5 965	161	324	2 990	17 723	33 157	50 284	484
Pennsylvania	1	5	3	220	5 712	105	209	1 761	13 707	30 703	44 095	925
Texas	-	6	4	181	4 233	159	356	3 285	13 920	60 807	72 806	682

* Hawaii has no incorporated places in the sense of functioning governmental units; however, in agreement with Hawaiian law, the Bureau of the Census reports data for census designated places (CDPs) which have been designated as place equivalents. Those CDPs, only for the state of Hawaii, with 2,500 or more population are recognized.

¹Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of the figures shown: 1-10 to 19 percent; 2-20 to 29 percent; 3-30 to 39 percent; 4-40 to 49 percent; 5-50 to 59 percent; 6-60 to 69 percent; 7-70 to 79 percent; 8-80 to 89 percent; 9-90 percent or more.

Table 3. Detailed Statistics by Industry: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	Value	Item	Value
311911, ROASTED NUTS & PEANUT BUTTER MFG		311911, ROASTED NUTS & PEANUT BUTTER MFG	
— Con.		— Con.	
Companies ¹	number.. 127	Value added	\$1,000.. 1 544 392
All establishments	number.. 141	Total inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 653 560
Establishments with 1 to 19 employees	number.. 62	Finished goods inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 211 850
Establishments with 20 to 99 employees	number.. 54	Work-in-process inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 285 911
Establishments with 100 employees or more	number.. 25	Materials and supplies inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 155 799
All employees	number.. 9 734	Total inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 714 149
Total compensation ²	\$1,000.. 336 002	Finished goods inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 214 909
Annual payroll	\$1,000.. 257 603	Work-in-process inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 310 927
Total fringe benefits	\$1,000.. 78 399	Materials and supplies inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 188 313
Production workers, average for year	number.. 7 260	Gross book value of total assets at beginning of year	\$1,000.. 877 252
Production workers on March 15	number.. 7 049	Total capital expenditures (new and used)	\$1,000.. 82 604
Production workers on May 15	number.. 6 704	Capital expenditures for buildings and other structures (new and used)	\$1,000.. 10 147
Production workers on August 15	number.. 7 282	Capital expenditures for machinery and equipment (new and used)	\$1,000.. 72 457
Production workers on November 15	number.. 8 005	Total retirements ²	\$1,000.. 19 260
Production-worker hours	\$1,000.. 15 664	Gross book value of total assets at end of year	\$1,000.. 940 596
Production-worker wages	\$1,000.. 162 385	Total depreciation during year ²	\$1,000.. 52 208
Total cost of materials	\$1,000.. 2 362 822	Total rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 10 534
Cost of materials, parts, containers, etc., consumed	\$1,000.. 2 291 777	Buildings and other structures rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 4 095
Cost of resales	\$1,000.. 31 595	Machinery and equipment rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 6 439
Cost of fuels	\$1,000.. 8 004	Cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and other structures ³	\$1,000.. 10 206
Cost of purchased electricity	\$1,000.. 18 885	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 74
Cost of contract work	\$1,000.. 12 561	Cost of purchased services for the repair of machinery and equipment ³	\$1,000.. 24 704
Quantity of electricity purchased for heat and power	1,000 kWh.. 318 626	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 74
Quantity of electricity generated less sold for heat and power	1,000 kWh.. D	Cost of purchased communications services ³	\$1,000.. 3 237
Total value of shipments	\$1,000.. 3 879 136	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 74
Primary products value of shipments	\$1,000.. 3 594 483	Cost of purchased legal services ³	\$1,000.. 1 780
Secondary products value of shipments	\$1,000.. 238 445	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 74
Total miscellaneous receipts	\$1,000.. 46 208	Cost of purchased accounting and bookkeeping services ³	\$1,000.. 739
Value of resales	\$1,000.. 41 820	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 74
Contract receipts	\$1,000.. D	Cost of purchased advertising services ³	\$1,000.. 11 597
Other miscellaneous receipts	\$1,000.. D	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 74
Primary products specialization ratio	percent.. 93	Cost of purchased software and other data processing services ³	\$1,000.. 1 549
Value of primary products shipments made in all industries	\$1,000.. 3 761 476	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 74
Value of primary products shipments made in this industry	\$1,000.. 3 594 483	Cost of purchased refuse removal (including hazardous waste) services ³	\$1,000.. 1 114
Value of primary products shipments made in other industries	\$1,000.. 166 993	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 74
Coverage ratio	percent.. 95		

¹For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

²These items are collected in the ASM and estimated for the remaining establishments; therefore, the levels of estimation are higher than for other items in the table.

³Based on ASM sample data.

⁴A response coverage ratio is derived for this item by calculating the ratio of the weighted employment (establishment data multiplied by sample weight) for those ASM establishments that reported to the weighted total employment for all ASM establishments classified in this industry.

Note: The amounts shown for purchased services reflect only those services that establishments purchase from other companies.

Table 4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Employment size class	E ¹	All establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)
		Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311911, ROASTED NUTS & PEANUT BUTTER MFG												
All establishments	-	141	79	9 734	257 603	7 260	15 664	162 385	1 544 392	2 362 822	3 879 136	82 604
Establishments with 1 to 4 employees	8	34	-	58	1 272	50	78	816	7 299	11 313	18 738	378
Establishments with 5 to 9 employees	8	13	-	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Establishments with 10 to 19 employees	2	15	-	222	5 146	162	298	3 046	21 089	44 626	65 502	1 012
Establishments with 20 to 49 employees	2	30	30	901	22 129	677	1 359	13 365	76 785	178 252	252 978	4 533
Establishments with 50 to 99 employees	-	24	24	1 677	41 424	1 190	2 599	23 349	167 333	335 755	509 378	10 583
Establishments with 100 to 249 employees	-	16	16	2 414	67 480	1 785	3 888	44 705	569 774	910 699	1 472 098	21 865
Establishments with 250 to 499 employees	-	7	7	2 548	72 583	1 954	3 967	47 977	316 633	600 012	893 422	28 668
Establishments with 500 to 999 employees	-	1	1	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Establishments with 1,000 to 2,499 employees	-	1	1	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Establishments with 2,500 employees or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative records ²	9	42	-	170	4 091	135	245	2 652	21 217	33 714	55 300	1 317

¹Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of the figures shown: 1-10 to 19 percent; 2-20 to 29 percent; 3-30 to 39 percent; 4-40 to 49 percent; 5-50 to 59 percent; 6-60 to 69 percent; 7-70 to 79 percent; 8-80 to 89 percent; 9-90 percent or more.

²Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. Data are also included in respective size classes shown.

Table 5. Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS industry or product class code	Industry or primary product class	All establishments	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)
			Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311911	Roasted nuts & peanut butter mfg	141	9 734	257 603	7 260	15 664	162 385	1 544 392	2 362 822	3 879 136	82 604
3119111	Nuts and seeds (salted, roasted, cooked, or blanched)	80	8 304	216 332	6 187	13 459	134 697	1 223 312	1 809 553	3 005 892	66 800
3119114	Peanut butter	13	1 140	34 759	880	1 817	23 773	288 661	504 985	793 491	13 842

Table 6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992

[Includes quantity and value of products of this industry produced by (1) establishments classified in this industry (primary) and (2) establishments classified in other industries (secondary). Transfers of products of this industry from one establishment of a company to another establishment of the same company (interplant transfers) are also included. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product code	Product	1997				1992			
		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments	
				Quantity	Value (\$1,000)			Quantity	Value (\$1,000)
311911	Roasted nuts or seeds and peanut butter	N	X	X	3 761 476	N	X	X	N
3119111	Nuts and seeds (salted, roasted, cooked, or blanched)	N	X	X	2 817 716	N	X	X	N
31191111	Nuts (salted, roasted, cooked, or blanched), sold in bulk	N	X	X	1 404 904	N	X	X	N
311911111	Peanuts (salted, roasted, cooked, or blanched), shipped separately, sold in bulk	24	X	P481.4	395 692	32	X	567.9	367 157
3119111121	Mixed nuts (salted, roasted, cooked, or blanched), including 4 varieties or more, sold in bulk	17	X	S	39 558	15	X	S	17 437
3119111131	Other nuts (salted, roasted, cooked, or blanched), shipped separately or with 3 varieties or less, sold in bulk	31	X	440.8	969 654	34	X	227.9	446 982
31191112	Canned nuts (salted, roasted, cooked, or blanched)	N	X	X	657 472	N	X	X	N
3119111241	Canned peanuts (salted, roasted, cooked, or blanched), shipped separately	15	X	S	147 603	18	X	165.3	278 273
3119111251	Canned mixed nuts (salted, roasted, cooked, or blanched), including 4 varieties or more	14	X	58.3	204 853	18	X	57.6	147 258
3119111261	Other canned nuts (salted, roasted, cooked, or blanched), canned separately or with 3 varieties or less	15	X	97.6	305 016	20	X	56.8	176 116
31191113	All other packaged nuts, and all seeds (salted, roasted, cooked, or blanched)	N	X	X	755 340	N	X	X	N
3119111371	Other packaged peanuts (salted, roasted, cooked, or blanched), shipped separately	22	X	P124.9	163 936	27	X	P122.6	203 149
3119111381	Other packaged mixed nuts (salted, roasted, cooked, or blanched), including 4 varieties or more	20	X	13.0	44 468	26	X	32.6	70 782
3119111391	Other packaged nuts (salted, roasted, cooked, or blanched), packaged separately or with 3 varieties or less	39	X	P127.2	356 946	42	X	P385.7	797 911
31191113A1	Seeds (sunflower, pumpkin, etc.) (salted, roasted, cooked, or blanched)	23	X	357.6	189 990	23	X	140.9	121 572
3119111Y	Nuts and seeds (salted, roasted, cooked, or blanched), nsk, total	N	X	X	-	N	X	X	N
3119111YWV	Nuts and seeds (salted, roasted, cooked, or blanched), nsk	N	X	X	-	N	X	X	N
3119114	Peanut butter	N	X	X	856 897	N	X	X	1 269 720
31191141	Peanut butter	N	X	X	851 165	N	X	X	N
3119114111	Peanut butter in consumer sizes	16	X	562.2	742 419	25	X	838.2	1 160 540
3119114121	Peanut butter in commercial sizes and bulk	16	X	P115.4	108 746	17	X	116.6	104 606
3119114Y	Peanut butter, nsk	N	X	X	5 732	N	X	X	N
3119114YWV	Peanut butter, nsk	N	X	X	5 732	N	X	X	4 574
311911W	Roasted nuts (or seeds) and peanut butter, nsk, total	N	X	X	86 863	N	X	X	N
311911WY	Roasted nuts (or seeds) and peanut butter manufacturing, nsk, total	N	X	X	86 863	N	X	X	N
311911WYWW	Roasted nuts (or seeds) and peanut butter manufacturing, nsk, for nonadministrative-record establishments	N	X	X	32 135	N	X	X	N
311911WYWY	Roasted nuts (or seeds) and peanut butter manufacturing, nsk, for administrative-record establishments	N	X	X	54 728	N	X	X	N

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.

@ Additional data are available for this item in the Current Industrial Report (CIR) series; see Appendix F for the CIR survey number and title.

\$ This product is primary to more than one industry; see Appendix F for a listing of the related product codes.

Note: For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: P 10 to 19 percent estimated; 20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by S.

Table 6b. Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992

[Product classes covered are those that are economically significant and whose production is geographically dispersed, provided dispersion is not approximated by data in Table 2. Also, product classes are not shown if they are miscellaneous or "not specified by kind" classes. Statistics for some states are withheld because they are either less than \$2 million in product class shipments or they disclose data for individual companies in 1997. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanations of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product class code	Product class and geographic area	Value of product shipments (\$1,000)	
		1997	1992
3119111	NUTS AND SEEDS (SALTED, ROASTED, COOKED, OR BLANCHED)		
	United States	2 817 716	N
	California	1 236 159	N
	Georgia	362 078	N
	Illinois	24 586	N
	Massachusetts	44 542	N
	Michigan	20 376	N
	Minnesota	63 721	N
	New Jersey	42 678	N
	New York	16 890	N
	North Dakota	35 134	N
	Ohio	43 498	N
	Pennsylvania	38 948	N
Texas	37 318	N	
3119114	PEANUT BUTTER		
	United States	856 897	1 269 720
	Georgia	176 484	244 206
	Texas	35 090	N

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.

@ Additional data are available for this item in the Current Industrial Report (CIR) series; see Appendix F for the CIR survey number and title.

\$ This product is primary to more than one industry; see Appendix F for a listing of the related product codes.

Table 7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1997 and 1992

[Includes quantity and cost of materials consumed or put into production by establishments classified only in this industry. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS material code	Material consumed	1997		1992	
		Quantity	Delivered cost (\$1,000)	Quantity	Delivered cost (\$1,000)
311911	ROASTED NUTS & PEANUT BUTTER MFG				
11100003	Nuts, in shell (including peanuts) mil lb.	P860.9	449 538	1 122.4	635 711
31191101	Nutmeats, including peanuts, processed mil lb.	264.6	268 477	150.9	125 696
11100029	Nutmeats, raw mil lb.	1 135.6	1 032 293	N	N
00190045	Fresh and dried fruits mil lb.	9.0	8 637	P13.6	13 067
31131003	Sugar, cane and beet (in terms of sugar solids) 1,000 s tons.	26.6	12 164	N	N
31100021	Fats and oils, including shortening 1,000 s tons.	P26.0	20 443	46.4	16 812
001900A1	Packaging paper and plastics film, coated and laminated	X	42 549	X	N
32221001	Paperboard containers, boxes, and corrugated paperboard	X	55 359	X	N
32721301	Glass containers	X	14 147	X	N
33243101	Metal cans, can lids and ends	X	26 954	X	N
00970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies	X	274 453	X	N
00971000	Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies, n.s.k.	X	86 763	X	N

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.

Note: For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: P 10 to 19 percent estimated; Q 20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by S.

Appendix A.

Explanation of Terms

BEGINNING- AND END-OF-YEAR INVENTORIES

Respondents were asked to report their beginning-of-year and end-of-year inventories at cost or market. Effective with the 1982 Economic Census, this change to a uniform instruction for reporting inventories was introduced for all sector reports. Prior to 1982, respondents were permitted to value inventories using any generally accepted accounting method (FIFO, LIFO, market, to name a few). Beginning in 1982, LIFO users were asked to first report inventory values prior to the LIFO adjustment and then to report the LIFO reserve and the LIFO value after adjustment for the reserve.

Inventory Data by Stage of Fabrication

Total inventories and three detailed components (1) finished goods, (2) work-in-process, and (3) materials, supplies, fuels, etc., were collected.

When using inventory data by stage of fabrication for “all industries” and at the three-digit subsector level, it should be noted that an item treated as a finished product by an establishment in one industry may be reported as a raw material by an establishment in a different industry. For example, the finished-product inventories of a steel mill would be reported as raw materials by a stamping plant. Such differences are present in the inventory figures by stage of fabrication shown for all publication levels.

COST OF MATERIALS

This term refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed, whether purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

Included in this item are:

1. Cost of parts, components, containers, etc.—Includes all raw materials, semifinished goods, parts, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year.
2. Cost of products bought and sold in the same condition.

3. Cost of fuels consumed for heat and power—Includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed, whether purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.
4. Cost of purchased electricity—The cost of purchased electric energy represents the amount actually used during the year for heat and power. In addition, information was collected on the quantity of electric energy generated by the establishment and the quantity of electric energy sold or transferred to other plants of the same company.
5. Cost of contract work—This term applies to work done by others on materials furnished by the manufacturing establishment. The actual cost of the material is to be reported on the cost of materials, parts, and containers line of this item. The term “Contract Work” refers to the fee a company pays to another company to perform a service.

Specific Materials Consumed

In addition to the total cost of materials, which every establishment was required to report, information also was collected for most manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. The inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. If less than \$25,000 of a listed material was consumed by an establishment, the cost data could be reported in the “Cost of all other materials...,” Census material code 00970099. Also, the cost of materials for small establishments for which administrative records or short forms were used was imputed into the “Materials not specified by kind,” Census materials code 00971000.

Duplication in Cost of Materials and Value of Shipment

The aggregate of the cost of materials and value of shipments figures for industry groups and for all manufacturing industries includes large amounts of duplication since the products of some industries are used as materials by others. This duplication results, in part, from the addition of related industries representing successive

stages in the production of a finished manufactured product. Examples are the addition of flour mills to bakeries in the food group and the addition of pulp mills to paper mills in the paper and allied products group of industries. Estimates of the overall extent of this duplication indicate that the value of manufactured products exclusive of such duplication (the value of finished manufactures) tends to approximate two-thirds of the total value of products reported in the survey.

Duplication of products within individual industries is significant within a number of industry groups, e.g., machinery and transportation industries. These industries frequently include complete machinery and their parts. In this case, the parts made for original equipment are materials consumed for assembly plants in the same industry.

Even when no significant amount of duplication is involved, value of shipments figures are deficient as measures of the relative economic importance of individual manufacturing industries or geographic areas because of the wide variation in ratio of materials, labor, and other processing costs of value of shipments, both among industries and within the same industry.

Before 1962, cost of materials and value of shipments were not published for some industries which included considerable duplication. Since then, these data have been published for all industries at the U.S. level and beginning in 1964, for all geographic levels.

COST OF PURCHASED SERVICES

Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) establishments were requested to provide information on the cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and other structures, the repair of machinery, communication services, legal services, accounting and bookkeeping services, advertising, software and other data processing services, and refuse removal. Each of these items reflects the costs paid directly by the establishment and excludes salaries paid to employees of the establishment for these services.

Included in the cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and machinery are payments made for all maintenance and repair work on buildings and equipment. Payments made to other establishments of the same company and for repair and maintenance of any leased property also are included. Extensive repairs or reconstruction that was capitalized is considered capital expenditures and is, therefore, excluded from this item. Repair and maintenance costs provided by an owner as part of a rental contract or incurred directly by an establishment in using its own work force also are excluded.

Included in the cost of purchased advertising services are payments for printing, media coverage, and other advertising services and materials.

Included in the cost of purchased software and other data processing services are all purchases by the establishment from other companies. Excluded are services provided by other establishments of the same company (such as by a separate data processing unit).

Included in the cost of purchased refuse removal services are all costs of refuse removal services paid by the establishment, including costs for hazardous waste removal or treatment. Excluded are all costs included in rental payments or as capital expenditures.

Response Coverage Ratio

A response coverage ratio is a measure of the extent to which respondents report for an item. The estimate is made by calculating the ratio value of the weighted total employment data for all the ASM establishments that report the item to the weighted total employment data for all ASM establishments classified in an industry (reporters and non-reporters).

DEPRECIATION CHARGES FOR FIXED ASSETS

This item includes depreciation and amortization charged during the year against assets. Depreciation charged against fixed assets acquired since the beginning of the year and against assets sold or retired during the year are components of this category. Respondents were requested to make certain that they did not report accumulated depreciation.

EMPLOYEES

This item includes all full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments during any part of the pay period which included the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employees" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average for the payroll periods including the 12th of March, May, August, and November.

Production Workers

This item includes workers (up through the line-supervisor level) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, receiving, storing, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping (but not delivering), maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e.g., power plant), recordkeeping, and other services closely associated with these production operations at the establishment covered by the report. Employees above the working-supervisor level are excluded from this item.

All Other Employees

This item covers nonproduction employees of the manufacturing establishment including those engaged in factory supervision above the line-supervisor level. It

includes sales (including driver-salespersons), sales delivery (highway truck drivers and their helpers), advertising, credit, collection, installation and servicing of own products, clerical and routine office functions, executive, purchasing, financing, legal, personnel (including cafeteria, medical, etc.), professional, and technical employees. Also included are employees on the payroll of the manufacturing establishment engaged in the construction of major additions or alterations utilized as a separate work force.

FRINGE BENEFITS

Fringe benefits are divided into legally required expenditures and payments for voluntary programs. The legally required portion consists primarily of Federal old age and survivors' insurance, unemployment compensation, and workers' compensation. Payments for voluntary programs include all programs not specifically required by legislation whether they were employer initiated or the result of collective bargaining. They include the employer portion of such plans as insurance premiums, premiums for supplemental accident and sickness insurance, pension plans, supplemental unemployment compensation, welfare plans, stock purchase plans on which the employer payment is not subject to withholding tax, and deferred profit-sharing plans. They exclude such items as company-operated cafeterias, in-plant medical services, free parking lots, discounts on employee purchases, and uniforms and work clothing for employees.

GROSS BOOK VALUE OF DEPRECIABLE ASSETS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR (BOY) AND END OF YEAR (EOY)

Total value of depreciable assets is collected on all census forms. It shows the value of depreciable assets for the beginning of year and end of year. The data encompass all fixed depreciable assets on the books of establishments. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, machinery, and equipment (production, office, and transportation equipment) for which depreciation reserves are maintained. Excluded are nondepreciable capital assets including inventories and intangible assets, such as timber and mineral rights.

The definition of fixed depreciable assets is consistent with the definition of capital expenditures. For example, expenditures include actual capital outlays during the year rather than the final value of equipment put in place and buildings completed during the year. Accordingly, the value of assets at the end of the year includes the value of construction in progress.

In addition, respondents were requested to make certain that assets at the beginning of the year plus capital expenditures, less retirements, equaled assets at the end of the year.

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND COMPANIES

A separate report was required for each manufacturing establishment (plant) with one employee or more. An establishment is defined as a single physical location where manufacturing is performed. A company, on the other hand, is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

If the company operated at different physical locations, even if the individual locations were producing the same line of goods, a separate report was requested for each location. If the company operated in two or more distinct lines of manufacturing at the same location, a separate report was requested for each activity.

An establishment not in operation for any portion of the year was requested to return the report form with the proper notation in the "Operational Status" section of the form. In addition, the establishment was requested to report data on any employees, capital expenditures, inventories, or shipments from inventories during the year.

PAYROLL

This item includes the gross earnings of all employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments paid in the calendar year. Respondents were told they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax. It includes all forms of compensation, such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' social security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of corporations; it excludes payments to proprietors or partners of unincorporated concerns. Also excluded are payments to members of Armed Forces and pensioners carried on the active payrolls of manufacturing establishments.

The census definition of payrolls is identical to that recommended to all Federal statistical agencies by the Office of Management and Budget. It should be noted that this definition does not include employers' social security contributions or other nonpayroll labor costs, such as employees' pension plans, group insurance premiums, and workers' compensation.

The ASM provides estimates of employers' total supplemental labor costs (those required by Federal and state laws and those incurred voluntarily or as part of collective bargaining agreements).

PRODUCT CODES AND CLASSES OF PRODUCTS

NAICS United States industries are identified by a six-digit code, in contrast to the four-digit SIC code. The longer code accommodates the large number of sectors and allows more flexibility in designing subsectors. Each

product or service is assigned a ten-digit code. The product coding structure represents an extension by the Census Bureau of the six-digit industry classifications of the manufacturing and mining sectors. The classification system operates so that the industrial coverage is progressively narrower with the successive addition of digits. This is illustrated as follows:

NAICS level	NAICS code	Description
Industry	33461	Manufacturing and reproduction of magnetic and optical media
U.S. industry	334612	Reproduction of software
Product class	3346120	Prerecorded compact disc (except software), tape, and record reproducing
BLS link code	3346120X	
Product code	3346120XXX	

As in previous censuses, data were collected for most industries on the quantity and value of individual products shipped. In the 1997 census program, information was collected on the output of almost 10,000 individual product items.

In the new system, there are about 1,500 product classes (seven-digit codes), about 6,000 census products (ten-digit codes), and an additional 3,700 CIR products (ten-digit codes). The ten-digit products are considered the primary products of the industry with the same first six digits.

The list of products for which separate information was collected was prepared after consultation with industry and government representatives. Comparability with previous figures was given considerable weight in the selection of product categories so that comparable 1992 information is presented for most products.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if quantity was not significant or could not be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected.

Shipments include both commercial shipments and transfers of products to other plants of the same company. For industries in which a considerable portion of the total shipments is transferred to other plants of the same company, separate information on interplant transfers also was collected. Moreover, for products that are used to a large degree within the same establishment as materials or components in the fabrication of other products, total production and often consumption of the item within the plant (quantity produced and consumed) was collected. Typically, the information on production also was collected for products for which there are significant differences between total production and shipments in a given year because of wide fluctuations in finished goods inventories. Other measures of output of products with long production cycles were used as appropriate and feasible.

PRIMARY PRODUCT CLASS CODE

This file presents selected statistics for establishments according to their degree of specialization in products primary to their industry. This field contains either the six-digit North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) industry code corresponding to all establishments in the industry, or the seven-digit NAICS product class code for all establishments within the industry that are specialized in a particular product class. Product class specialization is determined by evaluating the ratio of the largest primary product class shipments to total product shipments (primary plus secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishment.

PRODUCTION-WORKER HOURS

This item covers hours worked or paid for at the plant, including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave.

QUANTITY OF ELECTRIC ENERGY CONSUMED FOR HEAT AND POWER

Data on the cost of purchased electric energy were collected on all census forms. However, data on the quantity of purchased electric energy were collected only on the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) form. In addition, information is collected on the quantity of electric energy generated by the establishment and the quantity of electric energy sold or transferred to other plants of the same company.

RENTAL PAYMENTS

Total rental payments are collected on all census forms. However, the breakdown between rental payments for buildings and other structures and rental payments for machinery and equipment is collected only on the ASM forms. This item includes rental payments for the use of all items for which depreciation reserves would be maintained if they were owned by the establishment, e.g., structures and buildings, and production, office, and transportation equipment. Excluded are royalties and other payments for the use of intangibles and depletable assets and land rents where separable.

When an establishment of a multiestablishment company was charged rent by another part of the same company for the use of assets owned by the company, it was instructed to exclude that cost from rental payments. However, the book value (original cost) of these company-owned assets was to be reported as assets of the establishment at the end of the year.

If there were assets at an establishment rented from another company and the rents were paid centrally by the head office of the establishment, the company was instructed to report these rental payments as if they were paid directly by the establishment.

RETIREMENTS OF DEPRECIABLE ASSETS

Included in this item is the gross value of assets sold, retired, scrapped, destroyed, etc., during the calendar year. When a complete operation or establishment changed ownership, the respondent was instructed to report the value of the assets sold at the original cost as recorded in the books of the seller. The respondent also was requested to report retirements of equipment or structures owned by a parent company that the establishment was using as if it were a tenant.

TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES (NEW AND USED)

For establishments in operation and any known plants under construction, manufacturers were asked to report their new and used expenditures for (1) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments and (2) machinery and equipment used for replacement and additions to plant capacity if they were of the type for which depreciation accounts were ordinarily maintained.

Totals for expenditures include the costs of assets leased from nonmanufacturing concerns through capital leases. New facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations are excluded. Also excluded are expenditures for land and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses.

For any equipment or structure transferred for the use of the reporting establishment by the parent company or one of its subsidiaries, the value at which it was transferred to the establishment was to be reported. If an establishment changed ownership during the year, the cost of the fixed assets (building and equipment) was to be reported.

VALUE ADDED

This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments (products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered). The result of this calculation is adjusted by the addition of value added by merchandising operations (i.e., the difference between the sales value and the cost of merchandise sold without further manufacture, processing, or assembly) plus the net change in finished goods and work-in-process between the beginning and end-of-year inventories.

For those industries where value of production is collected instead of value of shipments, value added is adjusted only for the change in work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of year. For those

industries where value of work done is collected, the value added does not include an adjustment for the change in finished goods or work-in-process inventories.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the figure for value of shipments that results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

VALUE OF SHIPMENTS

This item covers the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts, such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sales of products bought and sold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from material owned by it, whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value, including not only the direct cost of production but also a reasonable proportion of “all other costs” (including company overhead) and profit.

In addition to the value for NAICS defined products, aggregates of the following categories of miscellaneous receipts are reported as part of a total establishment’s value of product shipments:

1. Reported contract work—Receipts for work or services that a plant performed for others on their materials.
2. Value of resales—Sales of products brought and sold without further manufacture, processing, or assembly.
3. Other miscellaneous receipts—Such as repair work, installation, sales of scrap, etc.

Industry primary product value of shipments represents one of the three components of value of shipments. These components are:

1. Primary products value of shipments.
2. Secondary product value of shipments.
3. Total miscellaneous receipts.

Primary product shipments is used in the calculations of industry specialization ratio and industry coverage ratio. The term “Value of primary products shipments made in this industry” is used in this publication and refers to the same data.

Duplication in Cost of Materials and Value of Shipment

The aggregate of the cost of materials and value of shipments figures for industry groups and for all manufacturing industries includes large amounts of duplication since the products of some industries are used as materials by others. This duplication results, in part, from the addition of related industries representing successive stages in the production of a finished manufactured product. Examples are the addition of flour mills to bakeries in the food group and the addition of pulp mills to paper mills in the paper and allied products group of industries. Estimates of the overall extent of this duplication indicate that the value of manufactured products exclusive of such duplication (the value of finished manufactures) tends to approximate two-thirds of the total value of products reported in the annual survey.

Duplication of products within individual industries is significant within a number of industry groups, e.g., machinery and transportation industries. These industries frequently include complete machinery and their parts. In this case, the parts made for original equipment are materials consumed for assembly plants in the same industry.

Even when no significant amount of duplication is involved, value of shipments figures are deficient as measures of the relative economic importance of individual manufacturing industries or geographic areas because of the wide variation in ratio of materials, labor, and other processing costs of value of shipments, both among industries and within the same industry.

Before 1962, cost of materials and value of shipments were not published for some industries which included considerable duplication. Since then, these data have been published for all industries at the U.S. level and beginning in 1964, for all geographic levels.

Specialization and Coverage Ratios

These items are not collected on the report forms but are derived from the data shown in Table 3. An establishment is classified in a particular industry if its shipments of primary products of that industry exceed in value its shipments of the products of any other single industry.

An establishment's shipments include those products assigned to an industry (primary products), those considered primary to other industries (secondary products), and receipts for miscellaneous activities (merchandising, contract work, resales, etc.). Specialization and coverage ratios have been developed to measure the relationship of primary product shipments to the data on shipments for the industry shown in Tables 1a through 5 and data on product shipments shown in Tables 6a and 6b.

Specialization ratio represents the ratio of primary product shipments to total product shipments (primary and secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishments classified in the industry.

Coverage ratio represents the ratio of primary products shipped by the establishments classified in the industry to the total shipments of such products that are shipped by all manufacturing establishments wherever classified.

Appendix B.

NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions

311911 ROASTED NUTS AND PEANUT BUTTER MANUFACTURING

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in one or more of the following: (1) salting, roasting, drying, cooking, or canning nuts; (2) processing grains or seeds into snacks; and (3) manufacturing peanut butter.

The data published with NAICS code 311911 include the following SIC industries:

2068 Salted and roasted nuts and seeds
2099 Food preparations, n.e.c. (pt)

Appendix C.

Coverage and Methodology

MAIL/NONMAIL UNIVERSE

The manufacturing universe includes about 400,000 establishments. This number includes those industries in the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) definition of manufacturing, but not those industries leaving the manufacturing sector in the classification change. The amounts of information requested from manufacturing establishments were dependent upon a number of factors. The more important considerations were the size of the company and whether it was included in the annual survey of manufactures (ASM). The methods of obtaining information for the various subsets of the universe to arrive at the aggregate figures shown in the publication are described below:

1. Small single-establishment companies not sent a report form.

Approximately 40 percent of the manufacturing establishments were small single-establishment companies that were excused from filing a census report. Selection of these establishments was based on two factors: annual payroll and our ability to assign the correct six-digit NAICS industry classification to the establishment. For each four-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) industry code, an annual payroll cutoff was determined. These cutoffs were derived so that the establishments with payroll less than the cutoff were expected to account for no more than 3 percent of the value of shipments for the industry. Generally, all single-establishment companies with less than 5 employees were excused, while all establishments with more than 20 employees were mailed forms. Establishments below the cutoff that could not be directly assigned a six-digit NAICS code were mailed a classification report which requested information for assigning NAICS industry codes. Establishments below the cutoff that could be directly assigned a six-digit NAICS code were excused from filing any report. For below cutoff establishments, information on the physical location, payroll, and receipts was obtained from the administrative records of other Federal agencies under special arrangements that safeguarded their confidentiality.

Estimates of data for these small establishments were developed using industry averages in conjunction with the administrative information. The value of shipments and cost of materials were not distributed among specific products and materials for these

establishments but were included in the product and material “not specified by kind” (nsc) categories.

The industry classification codes included in the administrative-record files were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. As a result, an indeterminate number of establishments were erroneously coded to a four-digit SIC industry and then erroneously re-coded to a six-digit NAICS industry. This was especially true whenever there was a relatively fine line of demarcation between industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity.

Sometimes the administrative-record cases had only two- or three-digit SIC group classification codes available in the files. For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, these establishments were sent a separate classification form, which requested information on the products and services of the establishment. This form was used to code many of these establishments to the appropriate six-digit NAICS level. Establishments that did not return the classification form were coded later to those six-digit NAICS industries identified as “All other” industries within the given subsector.

As a result of these situations, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified by industry. However, such possible misclassification has no significant effect on the statistics other than on the number of companies and establishments.

The total establishment count for individual industries should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the count of total number of establishments.

2. Establishments sent a report form.

The establishments covered in the mail canvass were divided into three groups:

- a. ASM sample establishments.

This group accounts for approximately 15 percent of all manufacturing establishments. The ASM panel covers all the units of large manufacturing establishments as well as a sample of the medium and smaller establishments. The probability of selection was proportionate to size. For more information, see the Description of the ASM Survey Sample.

In an economic census year, the ASM report form (MA-1000) replaces the first page of the regular census form for those establishments included in the ASM. In addition to information on employment, payroll, and other items normally requested on the regular census form, establishments in the ASM sample were requested to supply additional information on gross book value of assets and capital expenditures. ASM establishments were also requested to provide information on retirements, depreciation, rental payments, and supplemental labor costs. For establishments not included in the ASM, these additional items were estimated using relationships observed in the ASM establishment data. The census statistics for these variables are a sum of the ASM establishment data and the estimated data for non-ASM establishments. ASM establishments were also requested to provide information for selected purchased services. The census statistics for the purchased service items were derived solely from the ASM establishments. See Appendix A, Explanation of Terms for an explanation of these items. The census part of the report form is 1 of 220 versions containing product, material, and special inquiries. The diversity of manufacturing activities necessitated the use of this many forms to canvass the 480 manufacturing industries. Each form was developed for a group of related industries.

Appearing on each form was a list of products primary to the group of related industries as well as secondary products and miscellaneous services that establishments classified in these industries were likely to perform. Respondents were requested to identify the products, the value of each product, and, in many cases, the quantity of the product shipped during the survey year. Space also was provided for the respondent to describe products not specifically identified on the form.

The report form also contained a materials-consumed inquiry which varied from form to form depending on the industries being canvassed. The respondents were asked to review a list of materials generally used in their production processes. From this list, each establishment was requested to identify those materials consumed during the survey year, the cost of each, and, in certain cases, the quantity consumed. Once again, space was provided for the respondent to describe significant materials not identified on the form.

A wide variety of special inquiries was included to measure activities peculiar to a given industry, such as operations performed and equipment used.

b. Large and medium establishments (non-ASM).

Approximately 30 percent of all manufacturing establishments were included in this group. A variable cutoff, based on administrative-record payroll data and determined on an industry-by-industry basis, was used to select those establishments that were to receive 1 of the 220 economic census – manufacturing regular forms. The first page, requesting establishment data for items such as employment and payroll, was standard but did not contain the detailed statistics included on the ASM form. The product, material, and special inquiry sections supplied were based on the historical industry classification of the establishment.

c. Small single-establishment companies (non-ASM).

This group includes approximately 15 percent of all manufacturing establishments. For those industries where application of the variable cutoff for administrative-record cases resulted in a large number of small establishments being included in the mail canvass, an abbreviated or short form was used. These establishments received 1 of the 31 versions of the short form, which requested summary product and material data and totals but no details on employment, payroll, cost of materials, inventories, and capital expenditures.

Use of the short form has no adverse effect on published totals for the industry statistics because the same data were collected on the short form as on the long form. However, detailed information on products and materials consumed was not collected on the short form; thus, its use would increase the value of the nsk categories.

INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION OF ESTABLISHMENTS

Each of the establishments covered in the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing was classified in 1 of 480 industries (473 manufacturing industries and 7 former manufacturing industries) in accordance with the industry definitions in the 1997 NAICS Manual. This is the first edition of the NAICS Manual and it is a major change from the 1987 SIC Manual that was used previously. Appendix A of the 1997 NAICS Manual notes the comparability between the 1987 SIC and 1997 NAICS classification systems. When applicable, Appendix G of this report shows the product class and product comparability between the two systems for data in this report.

In the NAICS system, an industry is generally defined as a group of establishments that have similar production processes. To the extent practical, the system uses supply-based or production-oriented concepts in defining industries. The resulting group of establishments must be significant in terms of number, value added by manufacture, value of shipments, and number of employees.

The coding system works in such a way that the definitions progressively become narrower with successive additions of numerical digits. In the manufacturing sector for 1997, there are 21 subsectors (three-digit NAICS), 86 industry groups (four-digit NAICS), 184 NAICS industries (five-digit NAICS) that are comparable with Canadian and Mexican classification, and 473 U.S. industries (six-digit NAICS). This represents an expansion of the four-digit SIC-based U.S. industries from 459 in 1987. Product classes and products of the manufacturing industries have been assigned codes based on the industry from which they originate. In the new system, there are about 1,500 product classes (seven-digit codes), about 6,000 census products, and an additional 3,700 CIR products (ten-digit codes). The ten-digit products are considered the primary products of the industry with the same first six digits. These counts do not include the seven former manufacturing industries that are included in the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing.

For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, all establishments were classified in particular industries based on the products they produced. If an establishment made products of more than one industry, it was classified in the industry with the largest product value. For 1997, there were no “resistance rules” or “frozen industries.”

In ASM years, establishments included in the ASM sample with certainty weights are reclassified by industry only if the change in the primary activity from the prior year is significant or if the change has occurred for 2 successive years. This procedure prevents reclassification when there are minor shifts in product mix.

In ASM years, establishments included in the ASM sample with noncertainty weight are not shifted from one industry classification to another. They are retained in the industry where they were classified in the base census year. However, in the following census year, these ASM plants are allowed to shift from one industry to another.

The results of these rules covering the switching of plants from one industry classification to another are that some industries comprise different mixes of establishments in different survey years. Hence, comparisons between prior-year and current-year published totals, particularly at the six-digit NAICS level, should be viewed with caution. This is particularly true for the comparison between the data shown for a census year versus the data shown for the previous ASM year.

As previously noted, the small establishments that may have been misclassified by industry are usually administrative-record cases whose industry codes were assigned on the basis of incomplete descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. Such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than on the number of companies and establishments.

Establishments frequently make products classified both in their industry (primary products) and other industries (secondary products). Industry statistics (employment, payroll, value added by manufacture, value of shipments, etc.) reflect the activities of the establishments which may make both primary and secondary products. Product statistics, however, represent the output of all establishments without regard for the classification of the producing establishment. For this reason, when relating the industry statistics, especially the value of shipments, to the product statistics, the composition of the industry’s output should be considered.

The extent to which industry and product statistics may be matched with each other is measured by the primary product specialization ratio and the coverage ratio. The primary product specialization ratio is the proportion of industry shipments accounted for by the primary products of establishments classified in the industry. The coverage ratio is the proportion of product shipments accounted for by establishments classified in the industry.

ESTABLISHMENT BASIS OF REPORTING

The economic census – manufacturing is conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each location or establishment. The ASM also is conducted on an establishment basis, but separate reports are filed for just those establishments selected in the sample. Companies engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location are requested to submit separate reports if the plant records permit such a separation and if the activities are substantial in size.

In 1997, as in earlier years, a minimum size limit was set for inclusion of establishments in the census. All establishments employing one person or more at any time during the census year are included. The same size limitation has applied since 1947 in censuses and annual surveys of manufactures. In the 1939 and earlier censuses, establishments with less than \$5,000 value of products were excluded. The change in the minimum size limit in 1947 does not appreciably affect the historical comparability of the census figures except for data on number of establishments for a few industries.

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing excludes data for central administrative offices (CAOs). These would include separately operated administrative offices, warehouses, garages, and other auxiliary units that service manufacturing establishments of the same company. These data are published in a separate report series.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASM SURVEY SAMPLE

The annual survey of manufactures (ASM) sample is drawn for the second survey year after a census. The most recent sample was drawn for the 1994 survey year based on the 1992 Census of Manufactures. This sample will be in place through the 1998 ASM.

In 1992, there were approximately 370,000 individual manufacturing establishments. For sample efficiency and cost considerations, the 1992 manufacturing population was partitioned into two components for developing estimates within the ASM; a mail stratum and a nonmail stratum.

Mail stratum. The mail stratum of the survey is comprised of larger single-location manufacturing companies and all manufacturing establishments of multiunit companies (companies that operate at more than one physical location). Approximately 230,000 of the 370,000 establishments in the 1992 census were assigned to the mail stratum. On an annual basis, the mail stratum is supplemented with larger, newly active single-location companies identified from a list provided by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and new manufacturing locations of multiunit companies identified from the Census Bureau's Company Organization Survey (COS).

For the 1994 survey, a new sample of approximately 58,000 individual establishments was selected from the mail stratum assembled from the 1992 census. Supplemental samples representing both 1993 and 1994 births (newly active establishments that were not included in the 1992 census) were also selected. Establishments selected for the sample are mailed an ASM survey questionnaire for each year through 1998.

The 1994-98 ASM sample design is similar to the one used since 1984. Companies in the 1992 Census of Manufactures with manufacturing shipments of at least \$500 million were defined as company certainties. For these large companies, each manufacturing establishment is included in the mail sample. For the 1994-98 sample, there are approximately 650 certainty companies collectively accounting for over 18,000 establishments.

For the remaining portion of the mail component of the survey, the establishment was defined as the sample unit. All establishments with 250 employees or more were defined as employment certainties. In addition, all establishments producing products in SIC 3571 (Electronic Computers) were defined as certainties. Across these three arbitrary certainty classes, there were approximately 25,000 establishments included in the sample with certainty. Collectively, these certainty establishments accounted for approximately 80 percent of the total value of shipments in the 1992 Census of Manufactures.

Smaller establishments in the remaining portion of the mail stratum were sampled with probabilities ranging from .02 to 1.00. The initial probabilities of selection assigned to these establishments were proportionate to a measure-of-size determined for each establishment. The measure-of-size was a function of the establishment's 1992 industry classification, its 1992 product class data, and the historical variability of the year-to-year estimates of the product class estimates. For each product class (1,755) and four-digit industry (459), a desired reliability

constraint was specified. Using a technique developed by Dr. James R. Chromy of the Research Triangle Institute, the initial establishment probabilities were optimized such that the expected sample satisfied all industry and product class reliability constraints while the sample size was minimized. This technique reduces the likelihood of selecting nonrepresentative samples for individual product classes or industries.

This method of assigning probabilities based on product class shipments is motivated by our primary desire to produce reliable estimates of both product class and industry shipments. The high correlation between shipments and employment, value-added, and other general statistics assures that these variables will also be well represented by the sample. The actual sample selection procedure uses an independent chance of selection method (Poisson sampling) which permits us to prevent small establishments from being selected in consecutive samples without introducing a bias into the survey estimates.

Nonmail component. The initial nonmail component of the survey was comprised of approximately 140,000 small, single-establishment companies that were tabulated as administrative records in the 1992 Census of Manufactures. The nonmail stratum is also supplemented annually using the list of newly active single-location companies provided by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and payroll cutoffs. Companies with payroll below the payroll cutoff are added to the nonmail stratum. For this portion of the population, sampling is not used. The data for this group are estimated based on selected information obtained annually from the administrative records of the IRS and Social Security Administration (SSA). This administrative information, which includes payroll, total employment, industry classification, and physical location, is obtained under conditions which safeguard the confidentiality of both tax and census records.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASM ESTIMATING PROCEDURE

Most of the ASM estimates derived for the mail stratum are computed using a difference estimator. At the establishment level, there is a strong correlation between the current-year data values and the corresponding 1992 (base) data values. Therefore, within the mailed stratum, for each item at each level of aggregation, an estimate of the "difference" between the current year and the base year is computed from sample cases and added to the corresponding base-year values. For the 1993-1997 ASM estimates, the 1992 Census of Manufactures values serve as the base year. For the 1998 ASM, the base will be updated to be the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing.

Due to the positive year-to-year correlation, estimates derived using this methodology are generally more reliable than comparable estimates developed from the current sample data alone. Estimates for the capital expenditures variables are not generated using the difference

estimator because the year-to-year correlations are considerably weaker. The standard linear estimator is used for these variables.

For the nonmail stratum, estimates for payroll and employment are directly tabulated from the administrative-record data provided by IRS and SSA. Estimates of data other than payroll and employment are developed from industry averages. Although the nonmail stratum contains approximately 170,000 individual establishments in 1994, it accounts for less than 2 percent of the estimate for total value of shipments at the total manufacturing level.

Corresponding estimates for the mail and nonmail components are combined to produce the estimates included in this publication.

QUALIFICATIONS OF THE ASM DATA

The estimates developed from the sample are apt to differ somewhat from the results of a survey covering all companies in the sample lists but otherwise conducted under essentially the same conditions as the actual sample survey. The estimates of the magnitude of the sampling errors (the difference between the estimates obtained and the results theoretically obtained from a comparable, complete-coverage survey) are provided by the standard errors of estimates.

The particular sample selected for the ASM is one of many similar probability samples that, by chance, might have been selected under the same specifications. Each of the possible samples would yield somewhat different sets of results, and the standard errors are measures of the variation of all the possible sample estimates around the theoretically comparable, complete-coverage values.

Estimates of the standard errors have been computed from the sample data for selected ASM statistics in this report. They are represented in the form of relative standard errors (the standard errors divided by the estimated values to which they refer).

In conjunction with its associated estimate, the relative standard error may be used to define confidence intervals (ranges that would include the comparable, complete-coverage value for specified percentages of all the possible samples).

The complete-coverage value would be included in the range:

From one standard error below to one standard error above the derived estimate for about two-thirds of all possible samples.

From two standard errors below to two standard errors above the derived estimate for about 19 out of 20 of all possible samples.

From three standard errors below to three standard errors above the derived estimate for nearly all samples.

An inference that the comparable, complete-survey result would be within the indicated ranges would be correct in approximately the relative frequencies shown. Those proportions, therefore, may be interpreted as defining the confidence that the estimates from a particular sample would differ from complete-coverage results by as much as one, two, or three standard errors, respectively.

For example, suppose an estimated total is shown at 50,000 with an associated relative standard error of 2 percent, that is, a standard error of 1,000 (2 percent of 50,000). There is approximately 67 percent confidence that the interval 49,000 to 51,000 includes the complete-coverage total, about 95 percent confidence that the interval 48,000 to 52,000 includes the complete-coverage total, and almost certain confidence that the interval 47,000 to 53,000 includes the complete-coverage total.

In addition to the sample errors, the estimates are subject to various response and operational errors: errors of collection, reporting, coding, transcription, imputation for nonresponse, etc. These operational errors also would occur if a complete canvass were to be conducted under the same conditions as the survey. Explicit measures of their effects generally are not available. However, it is believed that most of the important operational errors were detected and corrected during the Census Bureau's review of the data for reasonableness and consistency. The small operational errors usually remain. To some extent, they are compensating in the aggregated totals shown. When important operational errors were detected too late to correct the estimates, the data were suppressed or were specifically qualified in the tables.

As derived, the estimated standard errors included part of the effect of the operational errors. The total errors, which depend upon the joint effect of the sampling and operational errors, are usually of the order of size indicated by the standard error, or moderately higher. However, for particular estimates, the total error may considerably exceed the standard errors shown. Any figures shown in the tables in this publication having an associated standard error exceeding 15 percent may be combined with higher level totals, creating a broader aggregate, which then may be of acceptable reliability.

DATA FROM THE CURRENT INDUSTRIAL REPORTS (CIR)

The CIR program provides product statistics for selected manufacturing industries at the U.S. level annually and, in some cases, monthly and/or quarterly. When detail product data are collected in the CIR, they are not also collected in the census. However, the annual CIR data are included in the census Product Summary report.

The CIR program uses a unified data collection, processing, and publication system. The Census Bureau updates the survey panels for most reports annually and reconciles the estimates to the results of the broader-based annual survey of manufactures and the economic

census – manufacturing. The economic census – manufacturing provides a complete list of all producers of the products covered by the CIR program and serves as the primary source for CIR sampling. Where a small number of producers exist, CIR surveys cover all known producers of a product. However, when the number of producers is large, cutoff and random sampling techniques are used. Surveys are continually reviewed and modified to provide the most up-to-date information on products produced. While the CIR program includes both mandatory and voluntary surveys, the annual data are mandatory.

DUPLICATION IN COST OF MATERIALS AND VALUE OF SHIPMENTS

Data for cost of materials and value of shipments include varying amounts of duplication, especially at higher levels of aggregation. This is because the products of one establishment may be the materials of another. The value added statistics avoid this duplication and are, for most purposes, the best measure for comparing the relative economic importance of industries and geographic areas.

VALUE OF INDUSTRY SHIPMENTS COMPARED WITH VALUE OF PRODUCT SHIPMENTS

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing shows value of shipments data for industries and products. In the industry statistics tables and files, these data represent the total value of shipments of all establishments classified in a particular industry. The data include the shipments of the products classified in the industry (primary to the industry), products classified in other industries (secondary to the industry), and miscellaneous receipts (repair work, sale of scrap, research and development, installation receipts, and resales). Value of product shipments shown in the products statistics tables and files represent the total value of all products shipped that are classified as primary to an industry regardless of the classification of the producing establishment.

Appendix D. Geographic Notes

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix E. Metropolitan Areas

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix F. Footnotes for Products Statistics and Materials Consumed by Kind

Not applicable for this report.

Other Snack Food Manufacturing

1997

Issued August 1999

EC97M-3119B

1997 Economic Census

Manufacturing

Industry Series



U S C E N S U S B U R E A U

Helping You Make Informed Decisions

U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The staff of the Manufacturing and Construction Division prepared this report. **Judy M. Dodds**, Assistant Chief for Census and Related Programs, was responsible for the overall planning, management, and coordination. **Kenneth Hansen**, Chief, Manufactured Durables Branch, assisted by **Mike Brown**, **Renee Coley**, **Raphael Corrado**, and **Milbren Thomas**, Section Chiefs, **Michael Zampogna**, Former Chief, Manufactured Nondurables Branch, assisted by **Allen Foreman**, **Robert Miller**, **Robert Reinard**, and **Nat Shelton**, Section Chiefs, and **Tom Lee**, **Robert Rosati**, and **Tom Flood**, Special Assistants, performed the planning and implementation. **Stephanie Angel**, **Brian Appert**, **Stanis Batton**, **Carol Beasley**, **Chris Blackburn**, **Larry Blumberg**, **Vera Harris-Bourne**, **Brenda Campbell**, **Suzanne Conard**, **Vance Davis**, **Mary Ellickson**, **Matt Gaines**, **Merry Glascoe**, **Kay Hanks**, **Karen Harshbarger**, **Nancy Higgins**, **James Hinckley**, **Walter Hunter**, **Jim Jamski**, **Evelyn Jordan**, **Robert Lee**, **John Linehan**, **Paul Marck**, **Keith McKenzie**, **Philippe Morris**, **Joanna Nguyen**, **Betty Pannell**, **Joyce Pomeroy**, **Venita Powell**, **Cynthia Ramsey**, **Chris Savage**, **Arona Stovall**, **Sue Sundermann**, **Thanos Theodoropoulos**, **Dora Thomas**, **Ann Truffa**, **Ronanne Vinson**, **Keeley Voor**, **Denneth Wallace**, **Tempie Whittington**, **Lissene Witt**, and **Mike Yamaner** provided primary staff assistance.

Brian Greenberg, Assistant Chief for Research and Methodology Programs, assisted by **Stacey Cole**, Chief, Manufacturing Programs Methodology Branch, and **Robert Struble**, Section Chief, provided the mathematical and statistical techniques as well as the coverage operations. **Jeffrey Dalzell** and **Cathy Ritenour** provided primary staff assistance.

Mendel D. Gayle, Chief, Forms, Publications, and Customer Services Branch, assisted by **Julius Smith Jr.** and **Baruti Taylor**, Section Chiefs, performed overall

coordination of the publication process. **Kim Credito**, **Patrick Duck**, **Chip Murph**, **Wanda Sledd**, and **Veronica White** provided primary staff assistance.

The Economic Planning and Coordination Division, **Lawrence A. Blum**, Assistant Chief for Collection Activities and **Shirin A. Ahmed**, Assistant Chief for Post-Collection Processing, assisted by **Dennis Shoemaker**, Chief, Post-Collection Census Processing Branch, **Brandy Yarbrough**, Section Chief, **Sheila Proudfoot**, **Richard Williamson**, **Andrew W. Hait**, and **Jennifer E. Lins**, was responsible for developing the systems and procedures for data collection, editing, review, correction and dissemination

The staff of the National Processing Center, **Judith N. Petty**, Chief, performed mailout preparation and receipt operations, clerical and analytical review activities, data keying, and geocoding review.

The Geography Division staff developed geographic coding procedures and associated computer programs.

The Economic Statistical Methods and Programming Division, **Charles P. Pautler Jr.**, Chief, developed and coordinated the computer processing systems. **Martin S. Harahush**, Assistant Chief for Quinquennial Programs, assisted by **Barbara Lambert** and **Christina Arledge** were responsible for design and implementation of the computer systems. **Gary T. Sheridan**, Chief, Manufacturing and Construction Branch, **Lori A. Guido** and **Roy A. Smith**, Section Chiefs, supervised the preparation of the computer programs.

Computer Services Division, **Debra Williams**, Chief, performed the computer processing.

The staff of the Administrative and Customer Services Division, **Walter C. Odom**, Chief, performed planning, design, composition, editorial review, and printing planning and procurement for publications, Internet products, and report forms. **Cynthia G. Brooks** provided publication coordination and editing.

Other Snack Food Manufacturing

1997

Issued August 1999

EC97M-3119B

1997 Economic Census

Manufacturing

Industry Series



U.S. Department of Commerce

William M. Daley,

Secretary

Robert L. Mallett,

Deputy Secretary

Economics

and Statistics

Administration

Robert J. Shapiro,

Under Secretary for

Economic Affairs

U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Kenneth Prewitt,

Director



**Economics
and Statistics
Administration**

Robert J. Shapiro,
Under Secretary
for Economic Affairs



U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Kenneth Prewitt,
Director

William G. Barron,
Deputy Director

Paula J. Schneider,
Principal Associate Director
for Programs

Frederick T. Knickerbocker,
Associate Director
for Economic Programs

Thomas L. Mesenbourg,
Assistant Director
for Economic Programs

William G. Bostic Jr.,
Chief, Manufacturing
and Construction Division

CONTENTS

Introduction to the Economic Census	1
Manufacturing	5

TABLES

1. Industry Statistics on NAICS Basis With Distribution Among 1987 SIC-Based Industries: 1997	7
2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1997	7
3. Detailed Statistics by Industry: 1997	8
4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size: 1997.....	9
5. Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1997	9
6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992.....	10
6b. Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992 .	10
7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1997 and 1992.....	11

APPENDIXES

A. Explanation of Terms	A-1
B. NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions	B-1
C. Coverage and Methodology.....	C-1
D. Geographic Notes	--
E. Metropolitan Areas	--
F. Footnotes for Products Statistics and Materials Consumed by Kind	--
G. Comparability of Product Classes and Product Codes: 1997 to 1992.....	G-1

-- Not applicable for this report.

Introduction to the Economic Census

PURPOSES AND USES OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUS

The economic census is the major source of facts about the structure and functioning of the Nation's economy. It provides essential information for government, business, industry, and the general public. Title 13 of the United States Code (Sections 131, 191, and 224) directs the Census Bureau to take the economic census every 5 years, covering years ending in 2 and 7.

The economic census furnishes an important part of the framework for such composite measures as the gross domestic product estimates, input/output measures, production and price indexes, and other statistical series that measure short-term changes in economic conditions. Specific uses of economic census data include the following:

- Policymaking agencies of the Federal Government use the data to monitor economic activity and assess the effectiveness of policies.
- State and local governments use the data to assess business activities and tax bases within their jurisdictions and to develop programs to attract business.
- Trade associations study trends in their own and competing industries, which allows them to keep their members informed of market changes.
- Individual businesses use the data to locate potential markets and to analyze their own production and sales performance relative to industry or area averages.

ALL-NEW INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATIONS

Data from the 1997 Economic Census are published primarily on the basis of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), unlike earlier censuses, which were published according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS is in the process of being adopted in the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Most economic census reports cover one of the following NAICS sectors:

21	Mining
22	Utilities
23	Construction
31-33	Manufacturing
42	Wholesale Trade
44-45	Retail Trade
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing
51	Information

52	Finance and Insurance
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises
56	Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services
61	Educational Services
62	Health Care and Social Assistance
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation
72	Accommodation and Foodservices
81	Other Services (except Public Administration)

(Not listed above are the Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting sector (NAICS 11), partially covered by the census of agriculture conducted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the Public Administration sector (NAICS 92), covered by the census of governments conducted by the Census Bureau.)

The 20 NAICS sectors are subdivided into 96 subsectors (three-digit codes), 313 industry groups (four-digit codes), and, as implemented in the United States, 1170 industries (five- and six-digit codes).

RELATIONSHIP TO SIC

While many of the individual NAICS industries correspond directly to industries as defined under the SIC system, most of the higher level groupings do not. Particular care should be taken in comparing data for retail trade, wholesale trade, and manufacturing, which are sector titles used in both NAICS and SIC, but cover somewhat different groups of industries. The industry definitions discuss the relationships between NAICS and SIC industries. Where changes are significant, it will not be possible to construct time series that include data for points both before and after 1997.

For 1997, data for auxiliary establishments (those functioning primarily to manage, service, or support the activities of their company's operating establishments, such as a central administrative office or warehouse) will not be included in the sector-specific reports. These data will be published separately.

GEOGRAPHIC AREA CODING

Accurate and complete information on the physical location of each establishment is required to tabulate the census data for the states, metropolitan areas (MAs), counties, parishes, and corporate municipalities including cities, towns, villages, and boroughs. Respondents were

required to report their physical location (street address, municipality, county, and state) if it differed from their mailing address. For establishments not surveyed by mail (and those single-establishment companies that did not provide acceptable information on physical location), location information from Internal Revenue Service tax forms is used as a basis for coding.

BASIS OF REPORTING

The economic census is conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each store, factory, shop, or other location. Each establishment is assigned a separate industry classification based on its primary activity and not that of its parent company.

DOLLAR VALUES

All dollar values presented are expressed in current dollars; i.e., 1997 data are expressed in 1997 dollars, and 1992 data, in 1992 dollars. Consequently, when making comparisons with prior years, users of the data should consider the changes in prices that have occurred.

All dollar values are shown in thousands of dollars.

AVAILABILITY OF ADDITIONAL DATA

Reports in Print and Electronic Media

All results of the 1997 Economic Census are available on the Census Bureau Internet site (www.census.gov) and on compact discs (CD-ROM) for sale by the Census Bureau. Unlike previous censuses, only selected highlights are published in printed reports. For more information, including a description of electronic and printed reports being issued, see the Internet site, or write to U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-8300, or call Customer Services at 301-457-4100.

Special Tabulations

Special tabulations of data collected in the 1997 Economic Census may be obtained, depending on availability of time and personnel, in electronic or tabular form. The data will be summaries subject to the same rules prohibiting disclosure of confidential information (including name, address, kind of business, or other data for individual business establishments or companies) that govern the regular publications.

Special tabulations are prepared on a cost basis. A request for a cost estimate, as well as exact specifications on the type and format of the data to be provided, should be directed to the Chief of the division named below, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-8300. To discuss a special tabulation before submitting specifications, call the appropriate division:

Manufacturing and Construction Division 301-457-4673
Service Sector Statistics Division 301-457-2668

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The economic census has been taken as an integrated program at 5-year intervals since 1967 and before that for 1954, 1958, and 1963. Prior to that time, individual components of the economic census were taken separately at varying intervals.

The economic census traces its beginnings to the 1810 Decennial Census, when questions on manufacturing were included with those for population. Coverage of economic activities was expanded for the 1840 Decennial Census and subsequent censuses to include mining and some commercial activities. The 1905 Manufactures Census was the first time a census was taken apart from the regular decennial population census. Censuses covering retail and wholesale trade and construction industries were added in 1930, as were some covering service trades in 1933. Censuses of construction, manufacturing, and the other business service censuses were suspended during World War II.

The 1954 Economic Census was the first census to be fully integrated: providing comparable census data across economic sectors, using consistent time periods, concepts, definitions, classifications, and reporting units. It was the first census to be taken by mail, using lists of firms provided by the administrative records of other Federal agencies. Since 1963, administrative records also have been used to provide basic statistics for very small firms, reducing or eliminating the need to send them census questionnaires.

The range of industries covered in the economic censuses expanded between 1967 and 1992. The census of construction industries began on a regular basis in 1967, and the scope of service industries, introduced in 1933, was broadened in 1967, 1977, and 1987. While a few transportation industries were covered as early as 1963, it was not until 1992 that the census broadened to include all of transportation, communications, and utilities. Also new for 1992 was coverage of financial, insurance, and real estate industries. With these additions, the economic census and the separate census of governments and census of agriculture collectively covered roughly 98 percent of all economic activity.

Printed statistical reports from the 1992 and earlier censuses provide historical figures for the study of long-term time series and are available in some large libraries. All of the census reports printed since 1967 are still available for sale on microfiche from the Census Bureau. CD-ROMs issued from the 1987 and 1992 Economic Censuses contain databases including nearly all data published in print, plus additional statistics, such as ZIP Code statistics, published only on CD-ROM.

SOURCES FOR MORE INFORMATION

More information about the scope, coverage, classification system, data items, and publications for each of the economic censuses and related surveys is published in the *Guide to the 1997 Economic Census and Related Statistics* at www.census.gov/econguide. More information on the methodology, procedures, and history of the censuses will be published in the *History of the 1997 Economic Census* at www.census.gov/econ/www/history.html.

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

The following abbreviations and symbols are used with the 1997 Economic Census data:

A	Standard error of 100 percent or more.
D	Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual companies; data are included in higher level totals.
F	Exceeds 100 percent because data include establishments with payroll exceeding revenue.
N	Not available or not comparable.
Q	Revenue not collected at this level of detail for multiestablishment firms.
S	Withheld because estimates did not meet publication standards.

V	Represents less than 50 vehicles or .05 percent.
X	Not applicable.
Y	Disclosure withheld because of insufficient coverage of merchandise lines.
Z	Less than half the unit shown.
a	0 to 19 employees.
b	20 to 99 employees.
c	100 to 249 employees.
e	250 to 499 employees.
f	500 to 999 employees.
g	1,000 to 2,499 employees.
h	2,500 to 4,999 employees.
i	5,000 to 9,999 employees.
j	10,000 to 24,999 employees.
k	25,000 to 49,999 employees.
l	50,000 to 99,999 employees.
m	100,000 employees or more.
p	10 to 19 percent estimated.
q	20 to 29 percent estimated.
r	Revised.
s	Sampling error exceeds 40 percent.
nec	Not elsewhere classified.
nsk	Not specified by kind.
–	Represents zero (page image/print only).
(CC)	Consolidated city.
(IC)	Independent city.

This page is intentionally blank.

Manufacturing

SCOPE

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing covers all manufacturing establishments with one or more paid employees. Manufacturing is defined as the mechanical, physical, or chemical transformation of materials or substances into new products. The assembly of components into new products is also considered manufacturing, except when it is appropriately classified as construction.

Establishments in the manufacturing sector are often described as plants, factories, or mills and typically use power-driven machines and materials-handling equipment. Also included in the manufacturing sector are some establishments that make products by hand, like custom tailors and the makers of custom draperies. While manufacturers typically do not sell to the public, some establishments like bakeries and candy stores that make products on the premises may be included.

GENERAL

This report, from the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, is one of a series of 480 industry reports and 51 geographic area reports, each of which provides statistics for individual industries or states, respectively. Seven of the industry reports are for industries no longer in the manufacturing sector but are included with manufacturing for the 1997 census year. Also included for this sector are General, Product, and Materials Consumed Summary reports, a special report on Concentration Ratios in Manufacturing, and data files on Location of Manufacturing Plants.

Each industry report presents data for a six-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) industry. A description of the particular NAICS industry may be found in Appendix B. These reports include such statistics as number of establishments, employment, payroll, value added by manufacture, cost of materials consumed, value of shipments, capital expenditures, etc. Explanations of these and other terms may be found in Appendix A. The industry reports also include data for states with 100 employees or more in the industry.

State reports, which include the District of Columbia, present similar statistics at the “all manufacturing” level for each state and its metropolitan areas (MAs) with 250 employees or more, and for counties, consolidated cities, and places with 500 employees or more. The state reports also include six-digit NAICS level data for industries with 100 employees or more in the state.

The General Summary report contains industry and geographic area statistics summarized in one report. It includes higher levels of aggregation than the industry and state reports, as well as revisions to the data made after the release of the industry and state reports.

The Products and Materials Consumed reports summarize the products and materials data published in the industry reports. The Product Summary report also includes data from the Current Industrial Reports (CIR) and a special table with data for products that are primary to more than one industry, which are not in the industry reports.

The Concentration Ratios report publishes data on the percentage of value of shipments accounted for by the 4-, 8-, 20-, and 50-largest companies for each manufacturing industry. Also shown in this report are Hirschmann-Herfindahl Indexes for each industry.

The Location of Manufacturing data files contain statistics on the number of establishments for the three- and six-digit NAICS industry by state, county, place, and ZIP Code by employment-size of the establishment.

GEOGRAPHIC AREAS COVERED

Statistics at the six-digit NAICS industry level are shown for states and the District of Columbia in both the state and industry reports for cells with 100 employees or more.

The state reports also include data at the “all manufacturing” level for a variety of geographies that meet the employment criteria.

Data are available for the metropolitan areas (MAs) with 250 employees or more. The term MA is a general term used to encompass all of the specifically defined metropolitan areas. A consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) is made up of two or more contiguous primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSAs) with a combined population of at least 1 million. A PMSA is a subdivision of a CMSA that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links separate from the ties to other portions of the CMSA. A metropolitan statistical area (MSA) is an integrated economic and social unit with a population of at least 50,000. An MA is made up of one or more counties meeting standards of metropolitan character. In New England, cities and towns, rather than counties, are the component geographic units. Determination of the MAs was made by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) as of June 30, 1997. The population estimates were from the 1990 Census of Population or a subsequent special

census. When applicable, the make-up of an MA is included in Appendix E. Changes to geographical boundaries are noted in Appendix D.

The state reports include data for counties with 500 employees or more. These are the primary divisions of states, except in Louisiana where they are called parishes and in Alaska where they are called boroughs and census areas. Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia have one or more places that are independent of county organizations. These places are treated as counties and places. The counties and places are defined as of January 1, 1997.

The state reports include data for places with 500 employees or more. Places are typically cities, towns, and villages. They may be incorporated municipalities, semi-independent municipalities, special economic urban areas (SEUAs), or other place equivalents.

The state reports also include data for consolidated cities with 500 employees or more. Consolidated cities are made up of separately incorporated municipalities.

COMPARABILITY OF THE 1992 AND 1997 CENSUSES

The adoption of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) has had a major impact on the comparability of data between the 1992 and 1997 censuses. Approximately half of the industries in the manufacturing sector of NAICS do not have comparable industries in the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system that was used in the past. If industries are not comparable between the two censuses, historic data are not shown. When applicable, Appendix G shows the product class and product comparability between the two systems.

While most of the change affecting the manufacturing sector was change within the sector, some industries left manufacturing and others came into manufacturing. Prominent among those leaving manufacturing are logging and portions of publishing. Prominent among the industries coming into the manufacturing sector are bakeries, candy stores where candy is made on the premises, custom tailors, makers of custom draperies, and tire retreading. Data for the industries coming into manufacturing as well as those leaving manufacturing are included in the manufacturing industry report series for 1997. However, the state and summary reports only include data for industries in the NAICS definition of manufacturing.

Another change resulting from the conversion to NAICS is that data for central administrative offices (CAOs) associated with manufacturing are not included along side the

manufacturing data. This change affects data in the state reports and the general summary.

DISCLOSURE

In accordance with Federal law governing census reports (Title 13 of the United States Code), no data are published that would disclose the operations of an individual establishment or company. However, the number of establishments classified in a specific industry or geography is not considered a disclosure, and may be released even when other information is withheld.

The disclosure analysis for the industry statistics files is based on the total value of shipments. When the total value of shipments cannot be shown without disclosing information for individual companies, the complete line is suppressed except for capital expenditures. However, the suppressed data are included in higher-level totals. A separate disclosure analysis is performed for capital expenditures that can be suppressed even though value of shipments data are published.

AVAILABILITY OF MORE FREQUENT ECONOMIC DATA

The Census Bureau conducts the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) in each of the 4 years between the economic censuses. The ASM is a probability-based sample of approximately 58,000 establishments and collects many of the same industry statistics (including employment, payroll, value of shipments, etc.) as the economic census. However, there are selected statistics not included in the ASM. Among these are the number of companies and establishments, detailed product and materials data, and substate geographic data.

In addition to the ASM, the Census Bureau conducts a Current Industrial Reports (CIR) program. The CIR publishes detailed product statistics for selected manufacturing industries at the U.S. level annually and, in some cases, monthly and/or quarterly. For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, the annual CIR data are included in the Product Summary report.

The Census Bureau also conducts the monthly Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories, and Orders (M3) program, which publishes detailed statistics for manufacturing industries at the U.S. level.

Table 1. Industry Statistics on NAICS Basis With Distribution Among 1987 SIC-Based Industries: 1997

[NAICS codes appear in bold type. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS or SIC code	Industry	Com-panies ¹	All estab-lish-ments ²	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expendi-tures (\$1,000)
				Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311919	Other snack food mfg	340	416	36 921	1 114 963	28 059	56 717	648 737	5 947 443	3 808 065	9 715 539	409 138
205230	Cookies & crackers (pt)	N	48	3 419	93 418	2 220	3 874	47 674	348 290	187 488	536 877	29 110
209600	Potato chips & similar snacks . .	N	368	33 502	1 021 545	25 839	52 843	601 063	5 599 153	3 620 577	9 178 662	380 028

¹For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

²Includes establishments with payroll at any time during the year.

Table 2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1997

[States that are disclosures or with less than 100 employees are not shown. For explanation of terms, see appendixes. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Industry and geographic area	E ¹	All establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expendi-tures (\$1,000)
		Total	With 20 em-ploy-ees or more	Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311919, OTHER SNACK FOOD MFG												
United States	-	416	205	36 921	1 114 963	28 059	56 717	648 737	5 947 443	3 808 065	9 715 539	409 138
California	-	43	23	3 334	106 313	2 611	5 469	64 899	554 626	431 163	985 487	38 489
Florida	1	11	6	877	27 061	749	1 502	16 922	188 631	61 128	249 794	3 849
Illinois	1	19	9	1 092	25 995	901	1 801	17 348	115 429	105 664	220 993	9 043
Kentucky	-	4	3	671	21 058	566	949	12 418	85 437	52 539	137 773	7 301
Massachusetts	2	12	8	407	13 399	296	520	7 582	57 013	30 996	87 835	2 639
Michigan	-	10	6	790	26 044	610	1 193	14 490	114 340	119 414	233 792	5 014
Ohio	1	28	13	1 553	51 511	1 083	2 408	28 035	294 843	134 000	429 128	32 433
Pennsylvania	-	54	36	6 033	178 612	3 660	7 644	87 927	694 001	461 079	1 156 914	35 190
Texas	-	46	14	2 597	87 011	2 123	4 651	53 221	572 748	393 919	965 923	33 293

* Hawaii has no incorporated places in the sense of functioning governmental units; however, in agreement with Hawaiian law, the Bureau of the Census reports data for census designated places (CDPs) which have been designated as place equivalents. Those CDPs, only for the state of Hawaii, with 2,500 or more population are recognized.

¹Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of the figures shown: 1-10 to 19 percent; 2-20 to 29 percent; 3-30 to 39 percent; 4-40 to 49 percent; 5-50 to 59 percent; 6-60 to 69 percent; 7-70 to 79 percent; 8-80 to 89 percent; 9-90 percent or more.

Table 3. Detailed Statistics by Industry: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	Value	Item	Value
311919, OTHER SNACK FOOD MFG		311919, OTHER SNACK FOOD MFG—Con.	
Companies ¹ number..	340	Value added \$1,000..	5 947 443
All establishments number..	416	Total inventories, beginning of year \$1,000..	255 160
Establishments with 1 to 19 employees number..	211	Finished goods inventories, beginning of year \$1,000..	97 014
Establishments with 20 to 99 employees number..	120	Work-in-process inventories, beginning of year \$1,000..	7 342
Establishments with 100 employees or more number..	85	Materials and supplies inventories, beginning of year \$1,000..	150 804
All employees number..	36 921	Total inventories, end of year \$1,000..	308 183
Total compensation ² \$1,000..	1 398 467	Finished goods inventories, end of year \$1,000..	141 154
Annual payroll \$1,000..	1 114 963	Work-in-process inventories, end of year \$1,000..	3 171
Total fringe benefits \$1,000..	283 504	Materials and supplies inventories, end of year \$1,000..	163 858
Production workers, average for year number..	28 059	Gross book value of total assets at beginning of year \$1,000..	3 176 296
Production workers on March 12 number..	29 443	Total capital expenditures (new and used) \$1,000..	409 138
Production workers on May 12 number..	27 028	Capital expenditures for buildings and other structures (new and used) \$1,000..	66 077
Production workers on August 12 number..	29 133	Capital expenditures for machinery and equipment (new and used) \$1,000..	343 061
Production workers on November 12 number..	26 632	Total retirements ² \$1,000..	94 075
Production-worker hours 1,000..	56 717	Gross book value of total assets at end of year \$1,000..	3 491 359
Production-worker wages \$1,000..	648 737	Total depreciation during year ² \$1,000..	192 100
Total cost of materials \$1,000..	3 808 065	Total rental payments ² \$1,000..	42 253
Cost of materials, parts, containers, etc., consumed \$1,000..	3 516 269	Buildings and other structures rental payments ² \$1,000..	25 402
Cost of resales \$1,000..	172 264	Machinery and equipment rental payments ² \$1,000..	16 851
Cost of fuels \$1,000..	67 266	Cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and other structures ³ \$1,000..	2 799
Cost of purchased electricity \$1,000..	48 129	Response coverage ratio ⁴ percent..	46
Cost of contract work \$1,000..	4 137	Cost of purchased services for the repair of machinery and equipment ³ \$1,000..	18 677
Quantity of electricity purchased for heat and power 1,000 kWh..	935 939	Response coverage ratio ⁴ percent..	46
Quantity of electricity generated less sold for heat and power 1,000 kWh..	—	Cost of purchased communications services ³ \$1,000..	2 740
Total value of shipments \$1,000..	9 715 539	Response coverage ratio ⁴ percent..	46
Primary products value of shipments \$1,000..	9 390 714	Cost of purchased legal services ³ \$1,000..	1 170
Secondary products value of shipments \$1,000..	67 965	Response coverage ratio ⁴ percent..	46
Total miscellaneous receipts \$1,000..	256 860	Cost of purchased accounting and bookkeeping services ³ \$1,000..	994
Value of resales \$1,000..	253 801	Response coverage ratio ⁴ percent..	46
Contract receipts \$1,000..	1 330	Cost of purchased advertising services ³ \$1,000..	8 226
Other miscellaneous receipts \$1,000..	1 729	Response coverage ratio ⁴ percent..	46
Primary products specialization ratio percent..	99	Cost of purchased software and other data processing services ³ \$1,000..	1 632
Value of primary products shipments made in all industries \$1,000..	9 858 588	Response coverage ratio ⁴ percent..	46
Value of primary products shipments made in this industry \$1,000..	9 390 714	Cost of purchased refuse removal (including hazardous waste) services ³ \$1,000..	3 937
Value of primary products shipments made in other industries \$1,000..	467 874	Response coverage ratio ⁴ percent..	46
Coverage ratio percent..	95		

¹For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

²These items are collected in the ASM and estimated for the remaining establishments; therefore, the levels of estimation are higher than for other items in the table.

³Based on ASM sample data.

⁴A response coverage ratio is derived for this item by calculating the ratio of the weighted employment (establishment data multiplied by sample weight) for those ASM establishments that reported to the weighted total employment for all ASM establishments classified in this industry.

Note: The amounts shown for purchased services reflect only those services that establishments purchase from other companies.

Table 4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Employment size class	E ¹	All establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)
		Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311919, OTHER SNACK FOOD MFG												
All establishments	-	416	205	36 921	1 114 963	28 059	56 717	648 737	5 947 443	3 808 065	9 715 539	409 138
Establishments with 1 to 4 employees	8	111	-	231	4 725	187	225	3 081	29 678	14 042	43 675	1 755
Establishments with 5 to 9 employees	9	46	-	310	5 392	251	241	3 557	33 136	10 501	43 616	1 620
Establishments with 10 to 19 employees	5	54	-	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Establishments with 20 to 49 employees	2	77	77	2 425	54 542	1 794	2 725	30 038	209 967	149 750	360 288	17 166
Establishments with 50 to 99 employees	1	43	43	2 893	78 290	2 055	3 662	41 694	379 788	188 809	569 788	19 462
Establishments with 100 to 249 employees	-	44	44	7 514	217 339	5 600	11 389	126 104	1 060 889	666 117	1 727 965	47 151
Establishments with 250 to 499 employees	-	21	21	7 242	235 768	5 580	12 151	135 332	1 358 347	726 163	2 081 012	106 577
Establishments with 500 to 999 employees	-	16	16	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Establishments with 1,000 to 2,499 employees	-	4	4	4 351	108 171	2 879	5 983	69 355	462 852	444 105	868 300	97 063
Establishments with 2,500 employees or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative records ²	9	179	-	1 250	19 451	998	951	12 878	119 766	42 872	163 155	6 692

¹Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of the figures shown: 1-10 to 19 percent; 2-20 to 29 percent; 3-30 to 39 percent; 4-40 to 49 percent; 5-50 to 59 percent; 6-60 to 69 percent; 7-70 to 79 percent; 8-80 to 89 percent; 9-90 percent or more.

²Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. Data are also included in respective size classes shown.

Table 5. Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS industry or product class code	Industry or primary product class	All establishments	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)
			Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311919	Other snack food mfg	416	36 921	1 114 963	28 059	56 717	648 737	5 947 443	3 808 065	9 715 539	409 138
3119191	Potato chips and sticks, plain and flavored	78	14 961	434 545	10 382	21 131	237 589	2 080 596	1 446 036	3 483 411	181 993
3119194	Corn chips and related products	79	15 937	531 294	13 429	28 854	329 485	3 193 001	1 976 424	5 168 222	178 676
3119197	Other chips, sticks (hard pretzels, bacon rinds, popcorn (except candied), etc.), excluding crackers, soft pretzels, and nuts	59	4 587	125 338	3 104	5 594	65 953	526 118	333 602	863 654	40 339

Table 6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992

[Includes quantity and value of products of this industry produced by (1) establishments classified in this industry (primary) and (2) establishments classified in other industries (secondary). Transfers of products of this industry from one establishment of a company to another establishment of the same company (interplant transfers) are also included. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product code	Product	1997				1992			
		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments	
				Quantity	Value (\$1,000)			Quantity	Value (\$1,000)
311919	Other snack foods	N	X	X	9 858 588	N	X	X	N
3119191	Potato chips and sticks, plain and flavored	N	X	X	4 070 984	N	X	X	3 263 209
31191911	Potato chips and sticks, plain and flavored	N	X	X	4 070 984	N	X	X	N
3119191100	Potato chips and sticks, plain and flavoredmil lb..	67	X	1 672.4	4 070 984	70	X	1 542.9	3 263 209
3119194	Corn chips and related products	N	X	X	4 438 780	N	X	X	3 010 688
31191941	Tortilla chips	N	X	X	3 009 607	N	X	X	N
3119194111	Tortilla chipsmil lb..	86	X	1 459.6	3 009 607	N	X	N	N
31191942	Other chips	N	X	X	1 010 173	N	X	X	N
3119194221	Other chipsmil lb..	35	X	401.2	1 010 173	N	X	N	N
31191943	Corn curls and related products	N	X	X	404 863	N	X	X	N
3119194331	Corn curls and related productsmil lb..	32	X	224.9	404 863	47	X	370.9	715 856
3119194Y	Corn chips and related products, nsk	N	X	X	14 137	N	X	X	N
3119194YVW	Corn chips and related products, nsk	N	X	X	14 137	N	X	X	1 539
3119197	Other chips, sticks (hard pretzels, bacon rinds, popcorn (except candied), etc.), excluding crackers, soft pretzels, and nuts	N	X	X	1 116 084	N	X	X	N
31191971	Hard pretzels	N	X	X	652 930	N	X	X	N
3119197111	Hard pretzelsmil lb..	39	X	585.1	652 930	N	X	N	N
31191972	Other chips, sticks etc (bacon rinds, popcorn (except candied), etc.), excluding crackers, soft pretzels, and nuts	N	X	X	463 154	N	X	X	N
3119197221	Other chips, sticks etc (bacon rinds, popcorn (except candied), etc.), excluding crackers, soft pretzels, and nutsmil lb..	66	X	202.2	463 154	N	X	N	N
3119197Y	Other chips, sticks etc (hard pretzels, bacon rinds, popcorn (except candied), etc.), excluding crackers, soft pretzels, and nuts, nsk	N	X	X	-	N	X	X	N
3119197YVW	Other chips, sticks etc (hard pretzels, bacon rinds, popcorn (except candied), etc.), excluding crackers, soft pretzels, and nuts	N	X	X	-	N	X	X	N
311919W	Other snack foods, nsk, total	N	X	X	232 740	N	X	X	N
311919WY	Other snack food manufacturing, nsk, total	N	X	X	232 740	N	X	X	N
311919WYVW	Other snack food manufacturing, nsk, for nonadministrative-record establishments	N	X	X	76 664	N	X	X	N
311919WYVY	Other snack food manufacturing, nsk, for administrative-record establishments	N	X	X	156 076	N	X	X	N

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.

@ Additional data are available for these codes at the aggregate U.S. level in the Current Industrial Report (CIR) series; see Appendix F for the CIR survey number and title.

\$ This product is primary to more than one industry; see Appendix F for a listing of the related product codes.

Note: For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: P 10 to 19 percent estimated; q 20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by S.

Table 6b. Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992

[Product classes covered are those that are economically significant and whose production is geographically dispersed, provided dispersion is not approximated by data in Table 2. Also, product classes are not shown if they are miscellaneous or "not specified by kind" classes. Statistics for some states are withheld because they are either less than \$2 million in product class shipments or they disclose data for individual companies in 1997. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanations of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product class code	Product class and geographic area	Value of product shipments (\$1,000)	
		1997	1992
3119191	POTATO CHIPS AND STICKS, PLAIN AND FLAVORED		
	United States	4 070 984	3 263 209
	Indiana	262 592	233 485
	Massachusetts	34 706	20 584
	Michigan	116 651	74 855
	Ohio	160 919	146 798
	Pennsylvania	421 465	465 191

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6b. Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992—Con.

[Product classes covered are those that are economically significant and whose production is geographically dispersed, provided dispersion is not approximated by data in Table 2. Also, product classes are not shown if they are miscellaneous or "not specified by kind" classes. Statistics for some states are withheld because they are either less than \$2 million in product class shipments or they disclose data for individual companies in 1997. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanations of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product class code	Product class and geographic area	Value of product shipments (\$1,000)	
		1997	1992
3119194	CORN CHIPS AND RELATED PRODUCTS		
	United States	4 438 780	3 010 688
	Arizona	66 899	67 090
	California	603 553	438 285
	Illinois	110 528	23 164
	Kentucky	79 782	68 226
	Minnesota	30 038	N
	New Mexico	3 905	N
	Ohio	183 634	128 500
	Oregon	22 739	N
	Pennsylvania	294 023	215 902
	Tennessee	92 876	86 663
	Wisconsin	208 623	N
3119197	OTHER CHIPS, STICKS (HARD PRETZELS, BACON RINDS, POPCORN (EXCEPT CANDIED), ETC.), EXCLUDING CRACKERS, SOFT PRETZELS, AND NUTS		
	United States	1 116 084	N
	California	93 991	N
	Florida	23 915	N
	Georgia	39 456	N
	Illinois	30 442	N
	Indiana	32 037	N
	Minnesota	7 467	N
	Missouri	88 689	N
	Ohio	96 617	N
	Pennsylvania	384 028	N
	Texas	53 309	N

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.
 @ Additional data are available for these codes at the aggregate U.S. level in the Current Industrial Report (CIR) series; see Appendix F for the CIR survey number and title.
 \$ This product is primary to more than one industry; see Appendix F for a listing of the related product codes.

Table 7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1997 and 1992

[Includes quantity and cost of materials consumed or put into production by establishments classified only in this industry. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS material code	Material consumed	1997		1992	
		Quantity	Delivered cost (\$1,000)	Quantity	Delivered cost (\$1,000)
311919	OTHER SNACK FOOD MFG				
11199203	Shelled peanuts	P3.5	2 625	29.3	9 956
11115001	Field corn, whole grain	669.0	107 648	529.6	85 888
11121100	White potatoes	3 992.3	729 079	4 366.0	658 505
11115007	Popcorn, whole grain	83.1	16 303	135.1	17 143
31121117	Corn grits, meal, and flakes	D	D	D	D
31121127	Corn flour	D	D	720.2	125 728
31121101	Wheat flour	P4	45 185	N	N
11100027	Spices, raw	P12.5	15 126	P14.3	12 918
31122101	Corn syrup	10.2	1 342	D	D
31131003	Sugar, cane and beet (in terms of sugar solids)	7.7	4 641	3.0	1 697
31100019	Fats and oils, all types (purchased as such)	1 280.8	386 485	N	N
32221001	Paperboard containers, boxes, and corrugated paperboard	X	177 820	X	N
001900A1	Packaging paper and plastics film, coated and laminated	X	422 505	X	N
001900A3	Bags; plastics, foil, and coated paper	X	50 589	X	N
3222401	Bags; uncoated paper and multiwall	X	12 460	X	N
33243101	Metal cans, can lids and ends	X	132 810	X	28 352
00970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies	X	453 552	X	N
00971000	Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies, n.s.k.	X	125 927	X	N

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.

Note: For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: P 10 to 19 percent estimated; Q 20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by S.

Appendix A.

Explanation of Terms

BEGINNING- AND END-OF-YEAR INVENTORIES

Respondents were asked to report their beginning-of-year and end-of-year inventories at cost or market. Effective with the 1982 Economic Census, this change to a uniform instruction for reporting inventories was introduced for all sector reports. Prior to 1982, respondents were permitted to value inventories using any generally accepted accounting method (FIFO, LIFO, market, to name a few). Beginning in 1982, LIFO users were asked to first report inventory values prior to the LIFO adjustment and then to report the LIFO reserve and the LIFO value after adjustment for the reserve.

Inventory Data by Stage of Fabrication

Total inventories and three detailed components (1) finished goods, (2) work-in-process, and (3) materials, supplies, fuels, etc., were collected.

When using inventory data by stage of fabrication for “all industries” and at the three-digit subsector level, it should be noted that an item treated as a finished product by an establishment in one industry may be reported as a raw material by an establishment in a different industry. For example, the finished-product inventories of a steel mill would be reported as raw materials by a stamping plant. Such differences are present in the inventory figures by stage of fabrication shown for all publication levels.

COST OF MATERIALS

This term refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed, whether purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

Included in this item are:

1. Cost of parts, components, containers, etc.—Includes all raw materials, semifinished goods, parts, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year.
2. Cost of products bought and sold in the same condition.

3. Cost of fuels consumed for heat and power—Includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed, whether purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.
4. Cost of purchased electricity—The cost of purchased electric energy represents the amount actually used during the year for heat and power. In addition, information was collected on the quantity of electric energy generated by the establishment and the quantity of electric energy sold or transferred to other plants of the same company.
5. Cost of contract work—This term applies to work done by others on materials furnished by the manufacturing establishment. The actual cost of the material is to be reported on the cost of materials, parts, and containers line of this item. The term “Contract Work” refers to the fee a company pays to another company to perform a service.

Specific Materials Consumed

In addition to the total cost of materials, which every establishment was required to report, information also was collected for most manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. The inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. If less than \$25,000 of a listed material was consumed by an establishment, the cost data could be reported in the “Cost of all other materials...,” Census material code 00970099. Also, the cost of materials for small establishments for which administrative records or short forms were used was imputed into the “Materials not specified by kind,” Census materials code 00971000.

Duplication in Cost of Materials and Value of Shipment

The aggregate of the cost of materials and value of shipments figures for industry groups and for all manufacturing industries includes large amounts of duplication since the products of some industries are used as materials by others. This duplication results, in part, from the addition of related industries representing successive

stages in the production of a finished manufactured product. Examples are the addition of flour mills to bakeries in the food group and the addition of pulp mills to paper mills in the paper and allied products group of industries. Estimates of the overall extent of this duplication indicate that the value of manufactured products exclusive of such duplication (the value of finished manufactures) tends to approximate two-thirds of the total value of products reported in the survey.

Duplication of products within individual industries is significant within a number of industry groups, e.g., machinery and transportation industries. These industries frequently include complete machinery and their parts. In this case, the parts made for original equipment are materials consumed for assembly plants in the same industry.

Even when no significant amount of duplication is involved, value of shipments figures are deficient as measures of the relative economic importance of individual manufacturing industries or geographic areas because of the wide variation in ratio of materials, labor, and other processing costs of value of shipments, both among industries and within the same industry.

Before 1962, cost of materials and value of shipments were not published for some industries which included considerable duplication. Since then, these data have been published for all industries at the U.S. level and beginning in 1964, for all geographic levels.

COST OF PURCHASED SERVICES

Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) establishments were requested to provide information on the cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and other structures, the repair of machinery, communication services, legal services, accounting and bookkeeping services, advertising, software and other data processing services, and refuse removal. Each of these items reflects the costs paid directly by the establishment and excludes salaries paid to employees of the establishment for these services.

Included in the cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and machinery are payments made for all maintenance and repair work on buildings and equipment. Payments made to other establishments of the same company and for repair and maintenance of any leased property also are included. Extensive repairs or reconstruction that was capitalized is considered capital expenditures and is, therefore, excluded from this item. Repair and maintenance costs provided by an owner as part of a rental contract or incurred directly by an establishment in using its own work force also are excluded.

Included in the cost of purchased advertising services are payments for printing, media coverage, and other advertising services and materials.

Included in the cost of purchased software and other data processing services are all purchases by the establishment from other companies. Excluded are services provided by other establishments of the same company (such as by a separate data processing unit).

Included in the cost of purchased refuse removal services are all costs of refuse removal services paid by the establishment, including costs for hazardous waste removal or treatment. Excluded are all costs included in rental payments or as capital expenditures.

Response Coverage Ratio

A response coverage ratio is a measure of the extent to which respondents report for an item. The estimate is made by calculating the ratio value of the weighted total employment data for all the ASM establishments that report the item to the weighted total employment data for all ASM establishments classified in an industry (reporters and non-reporters).

DEPRECIATION CHARGES FOR FIXED ASSETS

This item includes depreciation and amortization charged during the year against assets. Depreciation charged against fixed assets acquired since the beginning of the year and against assets sold or retired during the year are components of this category. Respondents were requested to make certain that they did not report accumulated depreciation.

EMPLOYEES

This item includes all full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments during any part of the pay period which included the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employees" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average for the payroll periods including the 12th of March, May, August, and November.

Production Workers

This item includes workers (up through the line-supervisor level) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, receiving, storing, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping (but not delivering), maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e.g., power plant), recordkeeping, and other services closely associated with these production operations at the establishment covered by the report. Employees above the working-supervisor level are excluded from this item.

All Other Employees

This item covers nonproduction employees of the manufacturing establishment including those engaged in factory supervision above the line-supervisor level. It

includes sales (including driver-salespersons), sales delivery (highway truck drivers and their helpers), advertising, credit, collection, installation and servicing of own products, clerical and routine office functions, executive, purchasing, financing, legal, personnel (including cafeteria, medical, etc.), professional, and technical employees. Also included are employees on the payroll of the manufacturing establishment engaged in the construction of major additions or alterations utilized as a separate work force.

FRINGE BENEFITS

Fringe benefits are divided into legally required expenditures and payments for voluntary programs. The legally required portion consists primarily of Federal old age and survivors' insurance, unemployment compensation, and workers' compensation. Payments for voluntary programs include all programs not specifically required by legislation whether they were employer initiated or the result of collective bargaining. They include the employer portion of such plans as insurance premiums, premiums for supplemental accident and sickness insurance, pension plans, supplemental unemployment compensation, welfare plans, stock purchase plans on which the employer payment is not subject to withholding tax, and deferred profit-sharing plans. They exclude such items as company-operated cafeterias, in-plant medical services, free parking lots, discounts on employee purchases, and uniforms and work clothing for employees.

GROSS BOOK VALUE OF DEPRECIABLE ASSETS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR (BOY) AND END OF YEAR (EOY)

Total value of depreciable assets is collected on all census forms. It shows the value of depreciable assets for the beginning of year and end of year. The data encompass all fixed depreciable assets on the books of establishments. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, machinery, and equipment (production, office, and transportation equipment) for which depreciation reserves are maintained. Excluded are nondepreciable capital assets including inventories and intangible assets, such as timber and mineral rights.

The definition of fixed depreciable assets is consistent with the definition of capital expenditures. For example, expenditures include actual capital outlays during the year rather than the final value of equipment put in place and buildings completed during the year. Accordingly, the value of assets at the end of the year includes the value of construction in progress.

In addition, respondents were requested to make certain that assets at the beginning of the year plus capital expenditures, less retirements, equaled assets at the end of the year.

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND COMPANIES

A separate report was required for each manufacturing establishment (plant) with one employee or more. An establishment is defined as a single physical location where manufacturing is performed. A company, on the other hand, is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

If the company operated at different physical locations, even if the individual locations were producing the same line of goods, a separate report was requested for each location. If the company operated in two or more distinct lines of manufacturing at the same location, a separate report was requested for each activity.

An establishment not in operation for any portion of the year was requested to return the report form with the proper notation in the "Operational Status" section of the form. In addition, the establishment was requested to report data on any employees, capital expenditures, inventories, or shipments from inventories during the year.

PAYROLL

This item includes the gross earnings of all employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments paid in the calendar year. Respondents were told they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax. It includes all forms of compensation, such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' social security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of corporations; it excludes payments to proprietors or partners of unincorporated concerns. Also excluded are payments to members of Armed Forces and pensioners carried on the active payrolls of manufacturing establishments.

The census definition of payrolls is identical to that recommended to all Federal statistical agencies by the Office of Management and Budget. It should be noted that this definition does not include employers' social security contributions or other nonpayroll labor costs, such as employees' pension plans, group insurance premiums, and workers' compensation.

The ASM provides estimates of employers' total supplemental labor costs (those required by Federal and state laws and those incurred voluntarily or as part of collective bargaining agreements).

PRODUCT CODES AND CLASSES OF PRODUCTS

NAICS United States industries are identified by a six-digit code, in contrast to the four-digit SIC code. The longer code accommodates the large number of sectors and allows more flexibility in designing subsectors. Each

product or service is assigned a ten-digit code. The product coding structure represents an extension by the Census Bureau of the six-digit industry classifications of the manufacturing and mining sectors. The classification system operates so that the industrial coverage is progressively narrower with the successive addition of digits. This is illustrated as follows:

NAICS level	NAICS code	Description
Industry	33461	Manufacturing and reproduction of magnetic and optical media
U.S. industry	334612	Reproduction of software
Product class	3346120	Prerecorded compact disc (except software), tape, and record reproducing
BLS link code	3346120X	
Product code	3346120XXX	

As in previous censuses, data were collected for most industries on the quantity and value of individual products shipped. In the 1997 census program, information was collected on the output of almost 10,000 individual product items.

In the new system, there are about 1,500 product classes (seven-digit codes), about 6,000 census products (ten-digit codes), and an additional 3,700 CIR products (ten-digit codes). The ten-digit products are considered the primary products of the industry with the same first six digits.

The list of products for which separate information was collected was prepared after consultation with industry and government representatives. Comparability with previous figures was given considerable weight in the selection of product categories so that comparable 1992 information is presented for most products.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if quantity was not significant or could not be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected.

Shipments include both commercial shipments and transfers of products to other plants of the same company. For industries in which a considerable portion of the total shipments is transferred to other plants of the same company, separate information on interplant transfers also was collected. Moreover, for products that are used to a large degree within the same establishment as materials or components in the fabrication of other products, total production and often consumption of the item within the plant (quantity produced and consumed) was collected. Typically, the information on production also was collected for products for which there are significant differences between total production and shipments in a given year because of wide fluctuations in finished goods inventories. Other measures of output of products with long production cycles were used as appropriate and feasible.

PRIMARY PRODUCT CLASS CODE

This file presents selected statistics for establishments according to their degree of specialization in products primary to their industry. This field contains either the six-digit North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) industry code corresponding to all establishments in the industry, or the seven-digit NAICS product class code for all establishments within the industry that are specialized in a particular product class. Product class specialization is determined by evaluating the ratio of the largest primary product class shipments to total product shipments (primary plus secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishment.

PRODUCTION-WORKER HOURS

This item covers hours worked or paid for at the plant, including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave.

QUANTITY OF ELECTRIC ENERGY CONSUMED FOR HEAT AND POWER

Data on the cost of purchased electric energy were collected on all census forms. However, data on the quantity of purchased electric energy were collected only on the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) form. In addition, information is collected on the quantity of electric energy generated by the establishment and the quantity of electric energy sold or transferred to other plants of the same company.

RENTAL PAYMENTS

Total rental payments are collected on all census forms. However, the breakdown between rental payments for buildings and other structures and rental payments for machinery and equipment is collected only on the ASM forms. This item includes rental payments for the use of all items for which depreciation reserves would be maintained if they were owned by the establishment, e.g., structures and buildings, and production, office, and transportation equipment. Excluded are royalties and other payments for the use of intangibles and depletable assets and land rents where separable.

When an establishment of a multiestablishment company was charged rent by another part of the same company for the use of assets owned by the company, it was instructed to exclude that cost from rental payments. However, the book value (original cost) of these company-owned assets was to be reported as assets of the establishment at the end of the year.

If there were assets at an establishment rented from another company and the rents were paid centrally by the head office of the establishment, the company was instructed to report these rental payments as if they were paid directly by the establishment.

RETIREMENTS OF DEPRECIABLE ASSETS

Included in this item is the gross value of assets sold, retired, scrapped, destroyed, etc., during the calendar year. When a complete operation or establishment changed ownership, the respondent was instructed to report the value of the assets sold at the original cost as recorded in the books of the seller. The respondent also was requested to report retirements of equipment or structures owned by a parent company that the establishment was using as if it were a tenant.

TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES (NEW AND USED)

For establishments in operation and any known plants under construction, manufacturers were asked to report their new and used expenditures for (1) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments and (2) machinery and equipment used for replacement and additions to plant capacity if they were of the type for which depreciation accounts were ordinarily maintained.

Totals for expenditures include the costs of assets leased from nonmanufacturing concerns through capital leases. New facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations are excluded. Also excluded are expenditures for land and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses.

For any equipment or structure transferred for the use of the reporting establishment by the parent company or one of its subsidiaries, the value at which it was transferred to the establishment was to be reported. If an establishment changed ownership during the year, the cost of the fixed assets (building and equipment) was to be reported.

VALUE ADDED

This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments (products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered). The result of this calculation is adjusted by the addition of value added by merchandising operations (i.e., the difference between the sales value and the cost of merchandise sold without further manufacture, processing, or assembly) plus the net change in finished goods and work-in-process between the beginning- and end-of-year inventories.

For those industries where value of production is collected instead of value of shipments, value added is adjusted only for the change in work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of year. For those

industries where value of work done is collected, the value added does not include an adjustment for the change in finished goods or work-in-process inventories.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the figure for value of shipments that results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

VALUE OF SHIPMENTS

This item covers the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts, such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sales of products bought and sold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from material owned by it, whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value, including not only the direct cost of production but also a reasonable proportion of “all other costs” (including company overhead) and profit.

In addition to the value for NAICS defined products, aggregates of the following categories of miscellaneous receipts are reported as part of a total establishment’s value of product shipments:

1. Reported contract work—Receipts for work or services that a plant performed for others on their materials.
2. Value of resales—Sales of products brought and sold without further manufacture, processing, or assembly.
3. Other miscellaneous receipts—Such as repair work, installation, sales of scrap, etc.

Industry primary product value of shipments represents one of the three components of value of shipments. These components are:

1. Primary products value of shipments.
2. Secondary product value of shipments.
3. Total miscellaneous receipts.

Primary product shipments is used in the calculations of industry specialization ratio and industry coverage ratio. The term “Value of primary products shipments made in this industry” is used in this publication and refers to the same data.

Duplication in Cost of Materials and Value of Shipment

The aggregate of the cost of materials and value of shipments figures for industry groups and for all manufacturing industries includes large amounts of duplication since the products of some industries are used as materials by others. This duplication results, in part, from the addition of related industries representing successive stages in the production of a finished manufactured product. Examples are the addition of flour mills to bakeries in the food group and the addition of pulp mills to paper mills in the paper and allied products group of industries. Estimates of the overall extent of this duplication indicate that the value of manufactured products exclusive of such duplication (the value of finished manufactures) tends to approximate two-thirds of the total value of products reported in the annual survey.

Duplication of products within individual industries is significant within a number of industry groups, e.g., machinery and transportation industries. These industries frequently include complete machinery and their parts. In this case, the parts made for original equipment are materials consumed for assembly plants in the same industry.

Even when no significant amount of duplication is involved, value of shipments figures are deficient as measures of the relative economic importance of individual manufacturing industries or geographic areas because of the wide variation in ratio of materials, labor, and other processing costs of value of shipments, both among industries and within the same industry.

Before 1962, cost of materials and value of shipments were not published for some industries which included considerable duplication. Since then, these data have been published for all industries at the U.S. level and beginning in 1964, for all geographic levels.

Specialization and Coverage Ratios

These items are not collected on the report forms but are derived from the data shown in Table 3. An establishment is classified in a particular industry if its shipments of primary products of that industry exceed in value its shipments of the products of any other single industry.

An establishment's shipments include those products assigned to an industry (primary products), those considered primary to other industries (secondary products), and receipts for miscellaneous activities (merchandising, contract work, resales, etc.). Specialization and coverage ratios have been developed to measure the relationship of primary product shipments to the data on shipments for the industry shown in Tables 1a through 5 and data on product shipments shown in Tables 6a and 6b.

Specialization ratio represents the ratio of primary product shipments to total product shipments (primary and secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishments classified in the industry.

Coverage ratio represents the ratio of primary products shipped by the establishments classified in the industry to the total shipments of such products that are shipped by all manufacturing establishments wherever classified.

Appendix B.

NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions

311919 OTHER SNACK FOOD MANUFACTURING

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing snack foods (except roasted nuts and peanut butter).

The data published with NAICS code 311919 include the following SIC industries:

- 2052 Cookies and crackers (pt)
- 2096 Potato chips and similar snacks

Appendix C.

Coverage and Methodology

MAIL/NONMAIL UNIVERSE

The manufacturing universe includes about 400,000 establishments. This number includes those industries in the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) definition of manufacturing, but not those industries leaving the manufacturing sector in the classification change. The amounts of information requested from manufacturing establishments were dependent upon a number of factors. The more important considerations were the size of the company and whether it was included in the annual survey of manufactures (ASM). The methods of obtaining information for the various subsets of the universe to arrive at the aggregate figures shown in the publication are described below:

1. Small single-establishment companies not sent a report form.

Approximately 40 percent of the manufacturing establishments were small single-establishment companies that were excused from filing a census report. Selection of these establishments was based on two factors: annual payroll and our ability to assign the correct six-digit NAICS industry classification to the establishment. For each four-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) industry code, an annual payroll cutoff was determined. These cutoffs were derived so that the establishments with payroll less than the cutoff were expected to account for no more than 3 percent of the value of shipments for the industry. Generally, all single-establishment companies with less than 5 employees were excused, while all establishments with more than 20 employees were mailed forms. Establishments below the cutoff that could not be directly assigned a six-digit NAICS code were mailed a classification report which requested information for assigning NAICS industry codes. Establishments below the cutoff that could be directly assigned a six-digit NAICS code were excused from filing any report. For below cutoff establishments, information on the physical location, payroll, and receipts was obtained from the administrative records of other Federal agencies under special arrangements that safeguarded their confidentiality.

Estimates of data for these small establishments were developed using industry averages in conjunction with the administrative information. The value of shipments and cost of materials were not distributed among specific products and materials for these

establishments but were included in the product and material “not specified by kind” (nsc) categories.

The industry classification codes included in the administrative-record files were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. As a result, an indeterminate number of establishments were erroneously coded to a four-digit SIC industry and then erroneously re-coded to a six-digit NAICS industry. This was especially true whenever there was a relatively fine line of demarcation between industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity.

Sometimes the administrative-record cases had only two- or three-digit SIC group classification codes available in the files. For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, these establishments were sent a separate classification form, which requested information on the products and services of the establishment. This form was used to code many of these establishments to the appropriate six-digit NAICS level. Establishments that did not return the classification form were coded later to those six-digit NAICS industries identified as “All other” industries within the given subsector.

As a result of these situations, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified by industry. However, such possible misclassification has no significant effect on the statistics other than on the number of companies and establishments.

The total establishment count for individual industries should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the count of total number of establishments.

2. Establishments sent a report form.

The establishments covered in the mail canvass were divided into three groups:

- a. ASM sample establishments.

This group accounts for approximately 15 percent of all manufacturing establishments. The ASM panel covers all the units of large manufacturing establishments as well as a sample of the medium and smaller establishments. The probability of selection was proportionate to size. For more information, see the Description of the ASM Survey Sample.

In an economic census year, the ASM report form (MA-1000) replaces the first page of the regular census form for those establishments included in the ASM. In addition to information on employment, payroll, and other items normally requested on the regular census form, establishments in the ASM sample were requested to supply additional information on gross book value of assets and capital expenditures. ASM establishments were also requested to provide information on retirements, depreciation, rental payments, and supplemental labor costs. For establishments not included in the ASM, these additional items were estimated using relationships observed in the ASM establishment data. The census statistics for these variables are a sum of the ASM establishment data and the estimated data for non-ASM establishments. ASM establishments were also requested to provide information for selected purchased services. The census statistics for the purchased service items were derived solely from the ASM establishments. See Appendix A, Explanation of Terms for an explanation of these items. The census part of the report form is 1 of 220 versions containing product, material, and special inquiries. The diversity of manufacturing activities necessitated the use of this many forms to canvass the 480 manufacturing industries. Each form was developed for a group of related industries.

Appearing on each form was a list of products primary to the group of related industries as well as secondary products and miscellaneous services that establishments classified in these industries were likely to perform. Respondents were requested to identify the products, the value of each product, and, in many cases, the quantity of the product shipped during the survey year. Space also was provided for the respondent to describe products not specifically identified on the form.

The report form also contained a materials-consumed inquiry which varied from form to form depending on the industries being canvassed. The respondents were asked to review a list of materials generally used in their production processes. From this list, each establishment was requested to identify those materials consumed during the survey year, the cost of each, and, in certain cases, the quantity consumed. Once again, space was provided for the respondent to describe significant materials not identified on the form.

A wide variety of special inquiries was included to measure activities peculiar to a given industry, such as operations performed and equipment used.

b. Large and medium establishments (non-ASM).

Approximately 30 percent of all manufacturing establishments were included in this group. A variable cutoff, based on administrative-record payroll data and determined on an industry-by-industry basis, was used to select those establishments that were to receive 1 of the 220 economic census – manufacturing regular forms. The first page, requesting establishment data for items such as employment and payroll, was standard but did not contain the detailed statistics included on the ASM form. The product, material, and special inquiry sections supplied were based on the historical industry classification of the establishment.

c. Small single-establishment companies (non-ASM).

This group includes approximately 15 percent of all manufacturing establishments. For those industries where application of the variable cutoff for administrative-record cases resulted in a large number of small establishments being included in the mail canvass, an abbreviated or short form was used. These establishments received 1 of the 31 versions of the short form, which requested summary product and material data and totals but no details on employment, payroll, cost of materials, inventories, and capital expenditures.

Use of the short form has no adverse effect on published totals for the industry statistics because the same data were collected on the short form as on the long form. However, detailed information on products and materials consumed was not collected on the short form; thus, its use would increase the value of the nsk categories.

INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION OF ESTABLISHMENTS

Each of the establishments covered in the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing was classified in 1 of 480 industries (473 manufacturing industries and 7 former manufacturing industries) in accordance with the industry definitions in the 1997 NAICS Manual. This is the first edition of the NAICS Manual and it is a major change from the 1987 SIC Manual that was used previously. Appendix A of the 1997 NAICS Manual notes the comparability between the 1987 SIC and 1997 NAICS classification systems. When applicable, Appendix G of this report shows the product class and product comparability between the two systems for data in this report.

In the NAICS system, an industry is generally defined as a group of establishments that have similar production processes. To the extent practical, the system uses supply-based or production-oriented concepts in defining industries. The resulting group of establishments must be significant in terms of number, value added by manufacture, value of shipments, and number of employees.

The coding system works in such a way that the definitions progressively become narrower with successive additions of numerical digits. In the manufacturing sector for 1997, there are 21 subsectors (three-digit NAICS), 86 industry groups (four-digit NAICS), 184 NAICS industries (five-digit NAICS) that are comparable with Canadian and Mexican classification, and 473 U.S. industries (six-digit NAICS). This represents an expansion of the four-digit SIC-based U.S. industries from 459 in 1987. Product classes and products of the manufacturing industries have been assigned codes based on the industry from which they originate. In the new system, there are about 1,500 product classes (seven-digit codes), about 6,000 census products, and an additional 3,700 CIR products (ten-digit codes). The ten-digit products are considered the primary products of the industry with the same first six digits. These counts do not include the seven former manufacturing industries that are included in the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing.

For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, all establishments were classified in particular industries based on the products they produced. If an establishment made products of more than one industry, it was classified in the industry with the largest product value. For 1997, there were no “resistance rules” or “frozen industries.”

In ASM years, establishments included in the ASM sample with certainty weights are reclassified by industry only if the change in the primary activity from the prior year is significant or if the change has occurred for 2 successive years. This procedure prevents reclassification when there are minor shifts in product mix.

In ASM years, establishments included in the ASM sample with noncertainty weight are not shifted from one industry classification to another. They are retained in the industry where they were classified in the base census year. However, in the following census year, these ASM plants are allowed to shift from one industry to another.

The results of these rules covering the switching of plants from one industry classification to another are that some industries comprise different mixes of establishments in different survey years. Hence, comparisons between prior-year and current-year published totals, particularly at the six-digit NAICS level, should be viewed with caution. This is particularly true for the comparison between the data shown for a census year versus the data shown for the previous ASM year.

As previously noted, the small establishments that may have been misclassified by industry are usually administrative-record cases whose industry codes were assigned on the basis of incomplete descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. Such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than on the number of companies and establishments.

Establishments frequently make products classified both in their industry (primary products) and other industries (secondary products). Industry statistics (employment, payroll, value added by manufacture, value of shipments, etc.) reflect the activities of the establishments which may make both primary and secondary products. Product statistics, however, represent the output of all establishments without regard for the classification of the producing establishment. For this reason, when relating the industry statistics, especially the value of shipments, to the product statistics, the composition of the industry’s output should be considered.

The extent to which industry and product statistics may be matched with each other is measured by the primary product specialization ratio and the coverage ratio. The primary product specialization ratio is the proportion of industry shipments accounted for by the primary products of establishments classified in the industry. The coverage ratio is the proportion of product shipments accounted for by establishments classified in the industry.

ESTABLISHMENT BASIS OF REPORTING

The economic census – manufacturing is conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each location or establishment. The ASM also is conducted on an establishment basis, but separate reports are filed for just those establishments selected in the sample. Companies engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location are requested to submit separate reports if the plant records permit such a separation and if the activities are substantial in size.

In 1997, as in earlier years, a minimum size limit was set for inclusion of establishments in the census. All establishments employing one person or more at any time during the census year are included. The same size limitation has applied since 1947 in censuses and annual surveys of manufactures. In the 1939 and earlier censuses, establishments with less than \$5,000 value of products were excluded. The change in the minimum size limit in 1947 does not appreciably affect the historical comparability of the census figures except for data on number of establishments for a few industries.

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing excludes data for central administrative offices (CAOs). These would include separately operated administrative offices, warehouses, garages, and other auxiliary units that service manufacturing establishments of the same company. These data are published in a separate report series.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASM SURVEY SAMPLE

The annual survey of manufactures (ASM) sample is drawn for the second survey year after a census. The most recent sample was drawn for the 1994 survey year based on the 1992 Census of Manufactures. This sample will be in place through the 1998 ASM.

In 1992, there were approximately 370,000 individual manufacturing establishments. For sample efficiency and cost considerations, the 1992 manufacturing population was partitioned into two components for developing estimates within the ASM; a mail stratum and a nonmail stratum.

Mail stratum. The mail stratum of the survey is comprised of larger single-location manufacturing companies and all manufacturing establishments of multiunit companies (companies that operate at more than one physical location). Approximately 230,000 of the 370,000 establishments in the 1992 census were assigned to the mail stratum. On an annual basis, the mail stratum is supplemented with larger, newly active single-location companies identified from a list provided by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and new manufacturing locations of multiunit companies identified from the Census Bureau's Company Organization Survey (COS).

For the 1994 survey, a new sample of approximately 58,000 individual establishments was selected from the mail stratum assembled from the 1992 census. Supplemental samples representing both 1993 and 1994 births (newly active establishments that were not included in the 1992 census) were also selected. Establishments selected for the sample are mailed an ASM survey questionnaire for each year through 1998.

The 1994-98 ASM sample design is similar to the one used since 1984. Companies in the 1992 Census of Manufactures with manufacturing shipments of at least \$500 million were defined as company certainties. For these large companies, each manufacturing establishment is included in the mail sample. For the 1994-98 sample, there are approximately 650 certainty companies collectively accounting for over 18,000 establishments.

For the remaining portion of the mail component of the survey, the establishment was defined as the sample unit. All establishments with 250 employees or more were defined as employment certainties. In addition, all establishments producing products in SIC 3571 (Electronic Computers) were defined as certainties. Across these three arbitrary certainty classes, there were approximately 25,000 establishments included in the sample with certainty. Collectively, these certainty establishments accounted for approximately 80 percent of the total value of shipments in the 1992 Census of Manufactures.

Smaller establishments in the remaining portion of the mail stratum were sampled with probabilities ranging from .02 to 1.00. The initial probabilities of selection assigned to these establishments were proportionate to a measure-of-size determined for each establishment. The measure-of-size was a function of the establishment's 1992 industry classification, its 1992 product class data, and the historical variability of the year-to-year estimates of the product class estimates. For each product class (1,755) and four-digit industry (459), a desired reliability

constraint was specified. Using a technique developed by Dr. James R. Chromy of the Research Triangle Institute, the initial establishment probabilities were optimized such that the expected sample satisfied all industry and product class reliability constraints while the sample size was minimized. This technique reduces the likelihood of selecting nonrepresentative samples for individual product classes or industries.

This method of assigning probabilities based on product class shipments is motivated by our primary desire to produce reliable estimates of both product class and industry shipments. The high correlation between shipments and employment, value-added, and other general statistics assures that these variables will also be well represented by the sample. The actual sample selection procedure uses an independent chance of selection method (Poisson sampling) which permits us to prevent small establishments from being selected in consecutive samples without introducing a bias into the survey estimates.

Nonmail component. The initial nonmail component of the survey was comprised of approximately 140,000 small, single-establishment companies that were tabulated as administrative records in the 1992 Census of Manufactures. The nonmail stratum is also supplemented annually using the list of newly active single-location companies provided by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and payroll cutoffs. Companies with payroll below the payroll cutoff are added to the nonmail stratum. For this portion of the population, sampling is not used. The data for this group are estimated based on selected information obtained annually from the administrative records of the IRS and Social Security Administration (SSA). This administrative information, which includes payroll, total employment, industry classification, and physical location, is obtained under conditions which safeguard the confidentiality of both tax and census records.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASM ESTIMATING PROCEDURE

Most of the ASM estimates derived for the mail stratum are computed using a difference estimator. At the establishment level, there is a strong correlation between the current-year data values and the corresponding 1992 (base) data values. Therefore, within the mailed stratum, for each item at each level of aggregation, an estimate of the "difference" between the current year and the base year is computed from sample cases and added to the corresponding base-year values. For the 1993-1997 ASM estimates, the 1992 Census of Manufactures values serve as the base year. For the 1998 ASM, the base will be updated to be the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing.

Due to the positive year-to-year correlation, estimates derived using this methodology are generally more reliable than comparable estimates developed from the current sample data alone. Estimates for the capital expenditures variables are not generated using the difference

estimator because the year-to-year correlations are considerably weaker. The standard linear estimator is used for these variables.

For the nonmail stratum, estimates for payroll and employment are directly tabulated from the administrative-record data provided by IRS and SSA. Estimates of data other than payroll and employment are developed from industry averages. Although the nonmail stratum contains approximately 170,000 individual establishments in 1994, it accounts for less than 2 percent of the estimate for total value of shipments at the total manufacturing level.

Corresponding estimates for the mail and nonmail components are combined to produce the estimates included in this publication.

QUALIFICATIONS OF THE ASM DATA

The estimates developed from the sample are apt to differ somewhat from the results of a survey covering all companies in the sample lists but otherwise conducted under essentially the same conditions as the actual sample survey. The estimates of the magnitude of the sampling errors (the difference between the estimates obtained and the results theoretically obtained from a comparable, complete-coverage survey) are provided by the standard errors of estimates.

The particular sample selected for the ASM is one of many similar probability samples that, by chance, might have been selected under the same specifications. Each of the possible samples would yield somewhat different sets of results, and the standard errors are measures of the variation of all the possible sample estimates around the theoretically comparable, complete-coverage values.

Estimates of the standard errors have been computed from the sample data for selected ASM statistics in this report. They are represented in the form of relative standard errors (the standard errors divided by the estimated values to which they refer).

In conjunction with its associated estimate, the relative standard error may be used to define confidence intervals (ranges that would include the comparable, complete-coverage value for specified percentages of all the possible samples).

The complete-coverage value would be included in the range:

From one standard error below to one standard error above the derived estimate for about two-thirds of all possible samples.

From two standard errors below to two standard errors above the derived estimate for about 19 out of 20 of all possible samples.

From three standard errors below to three standard errors above the derived estimate for nearly all samples.

An inference that the comparable, complete-survey result would be within the indicated ranges would be correct in approximately the relative frequencies shown. Those proportions, therefore, may be interpreted as defining the confidence that the estimates from a particular sample would differ from complete-coverage results by as much as one, two, or three standard errors, respectively.

For example, suppose an estimated total is shown at 50,000 with an associated relative standard error of 2 percent, that is, a standard error of 1,000 (2 percent of 50,000). There is approximately 67 percent confidence that the interval 49,000 to 51,000 includes the complete-coverage total, about 95 percent confidence that the interval 48,000 to 52,000 includes the complete-coverage total, and almost certain confidence that the interval 47,000 to 53,000 includes the complete-coverage total.

In addition to the sample errors, the estimates are subject to various response and operational errors: errors of collection, reporting, coding, transcription, imputation for nonresponse, etc. These operational errors also would occur if a complete canvass were to be conducted under the same conditions as the survey. Explicit measures of their effects generally are not available. However, it is believed that most of the important operational errors were detected and corrected during the Census Bureau's review of the data for reasonableness and consistency. The small operational errors usually remain. To some extent, they are compensating in the aggregated totals shown. When important operational errors were detected too late to correct the estimates, the data were suppressed or were specifically qualified in the tables.

As derived, the estimated standard errors included part of the effect of the operational errors. The total errors, which depend upon the joint effect of the sampling and operational errors, are usually of the order of size indicated by the standard error, or moderately higher. However, for particular estimates, the total error may considerably exceed the standard errors shown. Any figures shown in the tables in this publication having an associated standard error exceeding 15 percent may be combined with higher level totals, creating a broader aggregate, which then may be of acceptable reliability.

DATA FROM THE CURRENT INDUSTRIAL REPORTS (CIR)

The CIR program provides product statistics for selected manufacturing industries at the U.S. level annually and, in some cases, monthly and/or quarterly. When detail product data are collected in the CIR, they are not also collected in the census. However, the annual CIR data are included in the census Product Summary report.

The CIR program uses a unified data collection, processing, and publication system. The Census Bureau updates the survey panels for most reports annually and reconciles the estimates to the results of the broader-based annual survey of manufactures and the economic

census – manufacturing. The economic census – manufacturing provides a complete list of all producers of the products covered by the CIR program and serves as the primary source for CIR sampling. Where a small number of producers exist, CIR surveys cover all known producers of a product. However, when the number of producers is large, cutoff and random sampling techniques are used. Surveys are continually reviewed and modified to provide the most up-to-date information on products produced. While the CIR program includes both mandatory and voluntary surveys, the annual data are mandatory.

DUPLICATION IN COST OF MATERIALS AND VALUE OF SHIPMENTS

Data for cost of materials and value of shipments include varying amounts of duplication, especially at higher levels of aggregation. This is because the products of one establishment may be the materials of another. The value added statistics avoid this duplication and are, for most purposes, the best measure for comparing the relative economic importance of industries and geographic areas.

VALUE OF INDUSTRY SHIPMENTS COMPARED WITH VALUE OF PRODUCT SHIPMENTS

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing shows value of shipments data for industries and products. In the industry statistics tables and files, these data represent the total value of shipments of all establishments classified in a particular industry. The data include the shipments of the products classified in the industry (primary to the industry), products classified in other industries (secondary to the industry), and miscellaneous receipts (repair work, sale of scrap, research and development, installation receipts, and resales). Value of product shipments shown in the products statistics tables and files represent the total value of all products shipped that are classified as primary to an industry regardless of the classification of the producing establishment.

Appendix D. Geographic Notes

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix E. Metropolitan Areas

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix F. Footnotes for Products Statistics and Materials Consumed by Kind

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix G. Comparability of Product Classes and Product Codes: 1997 to 1992

1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published	1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published	1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published
31111111	20473	20473	311211561	2041117	2041117	3112217	20463	20463
31111111	2047321	2047321	311211671	2041121	2041121	311221711	2046353	2046353
311111121	2047323	2047323	311211681	2041123	2041123	311221712	2046354	2046354
311111231	2047326	2047326	311211791	2041126	2041126	311221713	2046356	2046356
311111341	2047338	2047338	3112117A1	2041129	2041129	311221714	2046359	2046359
311111YVW	2047300	2047300	3112117B1	2041128	2041128	3112217YVW	2046300	2046300
3111114	20474	20474	3112118C1	2041131	2041131	311221A	20464	20464
311111411	2047441	2047441	3112118D1	2041151	2041151	311221A11	2046462	2046462
311111422	2047443	2047443	3112118E1	2041161	2041161	311221A21	2046465	2046465
311111423	2047445	2047445	3112118F1	2041198	2041198	311221A23	2046472	2046472
311111434	2047454	2047454	311211YVW	2041100	2041100	311221A24	2046475	2046475
311111435	2047457	2047457				311221AYVW	2046400	2046400
3111114YVW	2047400	2047400	3112114	20412	20412	311221W	20460	20460
311111W	20470	20470	311211411	2041213	2041213	311221WYVW	2046000	2046000
311111WYVW	2047000	2047000	311211412	2041219	2041219	311221WYVW	2046002	2046002
311111WYVY	2047002	2047002	3112114YVW	2041200	2041200	311221WYVY	2046002	2046002
3111191	20481	20481	3112117	20413	20413	3112221	20751	20751
311119111	2048111	2048111	311211711	2041311	2041311	311222111	2075113	2075113
311119121	2048115	2048115	311211712	2041315	2041315	311222121	2075115	2075115
311119123	2048116	2048116	311211713	2041321	2041321	311222123	2075121	2075121
311119134	2048118	2048118	311211714	2041323	2041323	311222124	2075131	2075131
311119135	2048121	2048121	311211715	2041365	2041365	3112221YVW	2075100	2075100
311119136	2048122	2048122	311211716	2041393	2041393	3112224	20752 pt	20752 pt
311119137	2048123	2048123	311211717	2041395	2041395	311222411	2075211	2075211
311119138	2048124	2048124	311211718	2041397	2041397	311222421	2075231	2075231
311119139	2048124	2048124	3112117YVW	2041300	2041300	311222423	2075251	2075251
31111913A	2048132	2048132	311211A	20415	20415	311222424	2075261	2075261
31111913B	2048133	2048133	311211A11	2041511	2041511	311222426	2075297	2075297
31111913C	2048134	2048134	311211A12	2041513	2041513	3112224YVW	2075200 pt	2075200 pt
3111191YVW	2048100	2048100	311211A13	2041515	2041515	311222W	20750 pt	20750 pt
3111194	20482	20482	311211A14	2041521	2041521	311222WYVW	2075000 pt	2075000 pt
3111194100	2048200	2048200	311211A15 pt	2041530 pt	2041517	311222WYVY	2075002 pt	2075002 pt
3111197	20483	20483	311211A15 pt	2041530 pt	2041519	3112231	20741	20741
311119711	2048301	2048301	311211A16 pt	2041590 pt	2041581	3112231100	2074100	2074100
311119712	2048302	2048302	311211A16 pt	2041590 pt	2041585	3112234	20742	20742
3111197YVW	2048300	2048300	311211A16 pt	2041590 pt	2041586	3112234100	2074200	2074200
311119A	20484	20484	311211A161 pt	2041590 pt	2041588	3112237	20743	20743
311119A100	2048400	2048400	311211A161 pt	2041590 pt	2041589	3112237100	2074300	2074300
311119D	20485	20485	311211A17 pt	2041596 pt	2041591	311223A	20744 pt	20744 pt
311119D111	2048503	2048503	311211A17 pt	2041596 pt	2041592	311223A111	2074414	2074414
311119D121	2048504	2048504	311211AYVW	2041500	2041500	311223A22	2074451	2074451
311119DYVW	2048500	2048500	31121D	20343 pt	20343 pt	311223A23	2074498	2074498
311119G	20486	20486	31121D pt	20416	20416	311223AYVW	2074400 pt	2074400 pt
311119G100	2048600	2048600	31121D11 pt	2034338	2034339 pt	311223D	20761	20761
311119J	20487	20487	31121D111 pt	2041613	2041613	311223D11	2076113	2076113
311119J111	2048705	2048705	31121D121	2041627	2041627	311223D121	2076133	2076133
311119J121	2048706	2048706	31121DYVW pt	2034300 pt	2034300 pt	311223DYVW	2076100	2076100
311119JYVW	2048700	2048700	31121DYVW pt	2041600	2041600	311223G	20762	20762
311119M	20488	20488	31121W	20340 pt	20340 pt	311223G11	2076223	2076223
311119M111	2048811	2048811	31121W pt	20410	20410	311223G12	2076252	2076252
311119M121	2048812	2048812	31121WYVW pt	2034000 pt	2034000 pt	311223G13	2076257	2076257
311119M131	2048813	2048813	31121WYVW pt	2041000	2041000	311223G14	2076262	2076262
311119M141	2048816	2048816	31121WYVY pt	2034002 pt	2034002 pt	311223G15	2076263	2076263
311119M151	2048821	2048821	31121WYVY pt	2041002	2041002	311223G16	2076264	2076264
311119M161	2048823	2048823				311223G17	2076265	2076265
311119M171	2048825	2048825	3112120	20440	20440	311223G18	2076268	2076268
311119M181	2048831	2048831	311212011	2044011	2044011	311223G19	2076273	2076273
311119M191	2048833	2048833	311212021	2044015	2044015	311223GYVW	2076200	2076200
311119MYVW	2048800	2048800	311212031	2044017	2044017	311223J	20763 pt	20763 pt
311119P	20489 pt	20489 pt	311212041	2044021	2044021	311223J11	2076311	2076311
311119P111	2048911	2048911	311212045	2044035	2044035	311223J12	2076351	2076351
311119P121	2048922	2048922	311212046	2044051	2044051	311223J13	2076361	2076361
311119P131	2048935	2048935	311212047	2044098	2044098	311223J14	2076397	2076397
311119P141	2048939	2048939	311212048	2044093	2044093	311223JYVW	2076300 pt	2076300 pt
311119P151	2048943	2048943 pt	3112120YVW	2044000	2044000	311223W	20740 pt	20740 pt
311119PYVW	2048900 pt	2048900 pt	3112120YVY	2044002	2044002	311223W pt	20760 pt	20760 pt
311119T	2048A	2048A	3112121	20830	20830	311223WYVW pt	2074000 pt	2074000 pt
311119T111	2048A01	2048A01	3112130	20830	20830	311223WYVW pt	2076000 pt	2076000 pt
311119T121	2048A03	2048A03	3112130100	2083000 pt	2083000 pt	311223WYVY pt	2074002 pt	2074002 pt
311119T131	2048A05	2048A05	3112130YVW	2083000 pt	2083000 pt	311223WYVY pt	2076002 pt	2076002 pt
311119T141	2048A07	2048A07	3112130YVY	2083002	2083002			
311119T151	2048A09	2048A09	3112211	20461	20461	3112251	20744 pt	20744 pt
311119T161	2048A11	2048A11	311221111	2046103	2046103	3112251 pt	20752 pt	20752 pt
311119T171	2048A12	2048A12	311221121	2046104	2046104	3112251 pt	20763 pt	20763 pt
311119T181	2048A19	2048A19	311221131 pt	2046114 pt	2046113			
311119TYVW	2048A00	2048A00	311221131 pt	2046114 pt	2046118			
311119W	20480 pt	20480 pt	311221141	2046118	2046118			
311119WYVW	2048000 pt	2048000 pt	311221151	2046123	2046123			
311119WYVY	2048002 pt	2048002 pt	3112211261	2046125	2046125			
3112111	20441	20441	3112211371	2046129	2046129			
311211111	2044105	2044105	3112211YVW	2046100	2046100			
311211121	2044107	2044107						
311211131	2044111	2044111	3112214	20462	20462			
311211141	2044113	2044113	311221411	2046211	2046211			
311211151	2044115	2044115	311221421	2046213	2046213			
			311221431 pt	2046218 pt	2046215			
			3112214331 pt	2046218 pt	2046217			
			3112214YVW	2046200	2046200			

Coffee and Tea Manufacturing

1997

Issued September 1999

EC97M-3119C

1997 Economic Census

Manufacturing

Industry Series



U S C E N S U S B U R E A U

Helping You Make Informed Decisions

U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The staff of the Manufacturing and Construction Division prepared this report. **Judy M. Dodds**, Assistant Chief for Census and Related Programs, was responsible for the overall planning, management, and coordination. **Kenneth Hansen**, Chief, Manufactured Durables Branch, assisted by **Mike Brown**, **Renee Coley**, **Raphael Corrado**, and **Milbren Thomas**, Section Chiefs, **Michael Zampogna**, Former Chief, Manufactured Nondurables Branch, assisted by **Allen Foreman**, **Robert Miller**, **Robert Reinard**, and **Nat Shelton**, Section Chiefs, and **Tom Lee**, **Robert Rosati**, and **Tom Flood**, Special Assistants, performed the planning and implementation. **Stephanie Angel**, **Brian Appert**, **Stanis Batton**, **Carol Beasley**, **Chris Blackburn**, **Larry Blumberg**, **Vera Harris-Bourne**, **Brenda Campbell**, **Suzanne Conard**, **Vance Davis**, **Mary Ellickson**, **Matt Gaines**, **Merry Glascoe**, **Kay Hanks**, **Karen Harshbarger**, **Nancy Higgins**, **James Hinckley**, **Walter Hunter**, **Jim Jamski**, **Evelyn Jordan**, **Robert Lee**, **John Linehan**, **Paul Marck**, **Keith McKenzie**, **Philippe Morris**, **Joanna Nguyen**, **Betty Pannell**, **Joyce Pomeroy**, **Venita Powell**, **Cynthia Ramsey**, **Chris Savage**, **Arona Stovall**, **Sue Sundermann**, **Thanos Theodoropoulos**, **Dora Thomas**, **Ann Truffa**, **Ronanne Vinson**, **Keeley Voor**, **Denneth Wallace**, **Tempie Whittington**, **Lissene Witt**, and **Mike Yamaner** provided primary staff assistance.

Brian Greenberg, Assistant Chief for Research and Methodology Programs, assisted by **Stacey Cole**, Chief, Manufacturing Programs Methodology Branch, and **Robert Struble**, Section Chief, provided the mathematical and statistical techniques as well as the coverage operations. **Jeffrey Dalzell** and **Cathy Ritenour** provided primary staff assistance.

Mendel D. Gayle, Chief, Forms, Publications, and Customer Services Branch, assisted by **Julius Smith Jr.** and **Baruti Taylor**, Section Chiefs, performed overall

coordination of the publication process. **Kim Credito**, **Patrick Duck**, **Chip Murph**, **Wanda Sledd**, and **Veronica White** provided primary staff assistance.

The Economic Planning and Coordination Division, **Lawrence A. Blum**, Assistant Chief for Collection Activities and **Shirin A. Ahmed**, Assistant Chief for Post-Collection Processing, assisted by **Dennis Shoemaker**, Chief, Post-Collection Census Processing Branch, **Brandy Yarbrough**, Section Chief, **Sheila Proudfoot**, **Richard Williamson**, **Andrew W. Hait**, and **Jennifer E. Lins**, was responsible for developing the systems and procedures for data collection, editing, review, correction and dissemination

The staff of the National Processing Center, **Judith N. Petty**, Chief, performed mailout preparation and receipt operations, clerical and analytical review activities, data keying, and geocoding review.

The Geography Division staff developed geographic coding procedures and associated computer programs.

The Economic Statistical Methods and Programming Division, **Charles P. Pautler Jr.**, Chief, developed and coordinated the computer processing systems. **Martin S. Harahush**, Assistant Chief for Quinquennial Programs, assisted by **Barbara Lambert** and **Christina Arledge** were responsible for design and implementation of the computer systems. **Gary T. Sheridan**, Chief, Manufacturing and Construction Branch, **Lori A. Guido** and **Roy A. Smith**, Section Chiefs, supervised the preparation of the computer programs.

Computer Services Division, **Debra Williams**, Chief, performed the computer processing.

The staff of the Administrative and Customer Services Division, **Walter C. Odom**, Chief, performed planning, design, composition, editorial review, and printing planning and procurement for publications, Internet products, and report forms. **Cynthia G. Brooks** provided publication coordination and editing.

Coffee and Tea Manufacturing

1997

Issued September 1999

EC97M-3119C

1997 Economic Census

Manufacturing

Industry Series



U.S. Department of Commerce

William M. Daley,

Secretary

Robert L. Mallett,

Deputy Secretary

Economics

and Statistics

Administration

Robert J. Shapiro,

Under Secretary for

Economic Affairs

U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Kenneth Prewitt,

Director



**Economics
and Statistics
Administration**

Robert J. Shapiro,
Under Secretary
for Economic Affairs



U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Kenneth Prewitt,
Director

William G. Barron,
Deputy Director

Paula J. Schneider,
Principal Associate Director
for Programs

Frederick T. Knickerbocker,
Associate Director
for Economic Programs

Thomas L. Mesenbourg,
Assistant Director
for Economic Programs

William G. Bostic Jr.,
Chief, Manufacturing
and Construction Division

CONTENTS

Introduction to the Economic Census	1
Manufacturing	5

TABLES

1. Industry Statistics on NAICS Basis With Distribution Among 1987 SIC-Based Industries: 1997	7
2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1997	7
3. Detailed Statistics by Industry: 1997	8
4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size: 1997.....	9
5. Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1997	9
6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992.....	10
6b. Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992 .	10
7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1997 and 1992.....	11

APPENDIXES

A. Explanation of Terms	A-1
B. NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions	B-1
C. Coverage and Methodology.....	C-1
D. Geographic Notes	--
E. Metropolitan Areas	--
F. Footnotes for Products Statistics and Materials Consumed by Kind	--
G. Comparability of Product Classes and Product Codes: 1997 to 1992.....	G-1

-- Not applicable for this report.

Introduction to the Economic Census

PURPOSES AND USES OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUS

The economic census is the major source of facts about the structure and functioning of the Nation's economy. It provides essential information for government, business, industry, and the general public. Title 13 of the United States Code (Sections 131, 191, and 224) directs the Census Bureau to take the economic census every 5 years, covering years ending in 2 and 7.

The economic census furnishes an important part of the framework for such composite measures as the gross domestic product estimates, input/output measures, production and price indexes, and other statistical series that measure short-term changes in economic conditions. Specific uses of economic census data include the following:

- Policymaking agencies of the Federal Government use the data to monitor economic activity and assess the effectiveness of policies.
- State and local governments use the data to assess business activities and tax bases within their jurisdictions and to develop programs to attract business.
- Trade associations study trends in their own and competing industries, which allows them to keep their members informed of market changes.
- Individual businesses use the data to locate potential markets and to analyze their own production and sales performance relative to industry or area averages.

ALL-NEW INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATIONS

Data from the 1997 Economic Census are published primarily on the basis of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), unlike earlier censuses, which were published according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS is in the process of being adopted in the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Most economic census reports cover one of the following NAICS sectors:

21	Mining
22	Utilities
23	Construction
31-33	Manufacturing
42	Wholesale Trade
44-45	Retail Trade
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing
51	Information

52	Finance and Insurance
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises
56	Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services
61	Educational Services
62	Health Care and Social Assistance
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation
72	Accommodation and Foodservices
81	Other Services (except Public Administration)

(Not listed above are the Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting sector (NAICS 11), partially covered by the census of agriculture conducted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the Public Administration sector (NAICS 92), covered by the census of governments conducted by the Census Bureau.)

The 20 NAICS sectors are subdivided into 96 subsectors (three-digit codes), 313 industry groups (four-digit codes), and, as implemented in the United States, 1170 industries (five- and six-digit codes).

RELATIONSHIP TO SIC

While many of the individual NAICS industries correspond directly to industries as defined under the SIC system, most of the higher level groupings do not. Particular care should be taken in comparing data for retail trade, wholesale trade, and manufacturing, which are sector titles used in both NAICS and SIC, but cover somewhat different groups of industries. The industry definitions discuss the relationships between NAICS and SIC industries. Where changes are significant, it will not be possible to construct time series that include data for points both before and after 1997.

For 1997, data for auxiliary establishments (those functioning primarily to manage, service, or support the activities of their company's operating establishments, such as a central administrative office or warehouse) will not be included in the sector-specific reports. These data will be published separately.

GEOGRAPHIC AREA CODING

Accurate and complete information on the physical location of each establishment is required to tabulate the census data for the states, metropolitan areas (MAs), counties, parishes, and corporate municipalities including cities, towns, villages, and boroughs. Respondents were

required to report their physical location (street address, municipality, county, and state) if it differed from their mailing address. For establishments not surveyed by mail (and those single-establishment companies that did not provide acceptable information on physical location), location information from Internal Revenue Service tax forms is used as a basis for coding.

BASIS OF REPORTING

The economic census is conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each store, factory, shop, or other location. Each establishment is assigned a separate industry classification based on its primary activity and not that of its parent company.

DOLLAR VALUES

All dollar values presented are expressed in current dollars; i.e., 1997 data are expressed in 1997 dollars, and 1992 data, in 1992 dollars. Consequently, when making comparisons with prior years, users of the data should consider the changes in prices that have occurred.

All dollar values are shown in thousands of dollars.

AVAILABILITY OF ADDITIONAL DATA

Reports in Print and Electronic Media

All results of the 1997 Economic Census are available on the Census Bureau Internet site (www.census.gov) and on compact discs (CD-ROM) for sale by the Census Bureau. Unlike previous censuses, only selected highlights are published in printed reports. For more information, including a description of electronic and printed reports being issued, see the Internet site, or write to U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-8300, or call Customer Services at 301-457-4100.

Special Tabulations

Special tabulations of data collected in the 1997 Economic Census may be obtained, depending on availability of time and personnel, in electronic or tabular form. The data will be summaries subject to the same rules prohibiting disclosure of confidential information (including name, address, kind of business, or other data for individual business establishments or companies) that govern the regular publications.

Special tabulations are prepared on a cost basis. A request for a cost estimate, as well as exact specifications on the type and format of the data to be provided, should be directed to the Chief of the division named below, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-8300. To discuss a special tabulation before submitting specifications, call the appropriate division:

Manufacturing and Construction Division 301-457-4673
Service Sector Statistics Division 301-457-2668

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The economic census has been taken as an integrated program at 5-year intervals since 1967 and before that for 1954, 1958, and 1963. Prior to that time, individual components of the economic census were taken separately at varying intervals.

The economic census traces its beginnings to the 1810 Decennial Census, when questions on manufacturing were included with those for population. Coverage of economic activities was expanded for the 1840 Decennial Census and subsequent censuses to include mining and some commercial activities. The 1905 Manufactures Census was the first time a census was taken apart from the regular decennial population census. Censuses covering retail and wholesale trade and construction industries were added in 1930, as were some covering service trades in 1933. Censuses of construction, manufacturing, and the other business service censuses were suspended during World War II.

The 1954 Economic Census was the first census to be fully integrated: providing comparable census data across economic sectors, using consistent time periods, concepts, definitions, classifications, and reporting units. It was the first census to be taken by mail, using lists of firms provided by the administrative records of other Federal agencies. Since 1963, administrative records also have been used to provide basic statistics for very small firms, reducing or eliminating the need to send them census questionnaires.

The range of industries covered in the economic censuses expanded between 1967 and 1992. The census of construction industries began on a regular basis in 1967, and the scope of service industries, introduced in 1933, was broadened in 1967, 1977, and 1987. While a few transportation industries were covered as early as 1963, it was not until 1992 that the census broadened to include all of transportation, communications, and utilities. Also new for 1992 was coverage of financial, insurance, and real estate industries. With these additions, the economic census and the separate census of governments and census of agriculture collectively covered roughly 98 percent of all economic activity.

Printed statistical reports from the 1992 and earlier censuses provide historical figures for the study of long-term time series and are available in some large libraries. All of the census reports printed since 1967 are still available for sale on microfiche from the Census Bureau. CD-ROMs issued from the 1987 and 1992 Economic Censuses contain databases including nearly all data published in print, plus additional statistics, such as ZIP Code statistics, published only on CD-ROM.

SOURCES FOR MORE INFORMATION

More information about the scope, coverage, classification system, data items, and publications for each of the economic censuses and related surveys is published in the *Guide to the 1997 Economic Census and Related Statistics* at www.census.gov/econguide. More information on the methodology, procedures, and history of the censuses will be published in the *History of the 1997 Economic Census* at www.census.gov/econ/www/history.html.

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

The following abbreviations and symbols are used with the 1997 Economic Census data:

A	Standard error of 100 percent or more.
D	Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual companies; data are included in higher level totals.
F	Exceeds 100 percent because data include establishments with payroll exceeding revenue.
N	Not available or not comparable.
Q	Revenue not collected at this level of detail for multiestablishment firms.
S	Withheld because estimates did not meet publication standards.

V	Represents less than 50 vehicles or .05 percent.
X	Not applicable.
Y	Disclosure withheld because of insufficient coverage of merchandise lines.
Z	Less than half the unit shown.
a	0 to 19 employees.
b	20 to 99 employees.
c	100 to 249 employees.
e	250 to 499 employees.
f	500 to 999 employees.
g	1,000 to 2,499 employees.
h	2,500 to 4,999 employees.
i	5,000 to 9,999 employees.
j	10,000 to 24,999 employees.
k	25,000 to 49,999 employees.
l	50,000 to 99,999 employees.
m	100,000 employees or more.
p	10 to 19 percent estimated.
q	20 to 29 percent estimated.
r	Revised.
s	Sampling error exceeds 40 percent.
nec	Not elsewhere classified.
nsk	Not specified by kind.
–	Represents zero (page image/print only).
(CC)	Consolidated city.
(IC)	Independent city.

This page is intentionally blank.

Manufacturing

SCOPE

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing covers all manufacturing establishments with one or more paid employees. Manufacturing is defined as the mechanical, physical, or chemical transformation of materials or substances into new products. The assembly of components into new products is also considered manufacturing, except when it is appropriately classified as construction.

Establishments in the manufacturing sector are often described as plants, factories, or mills and typically use power-driven machines and materials-handling equipment. Also included in the manufacturing sector are some establishments that make products by hand, like custom tailors and the makers of custom draperies. While manufacturers typically do not sell to the public, some establishments like bakeries and candy stores that make products on the premises may be included.

While logging and publishing are no longer in the scope of manufacturing, data for these industries are included in the manufacturing industry reports, but are not included in the manufacturing state, summary, and other reports.

GENERAL

This report, from the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, is one of a series of 480 industry reports and 51 geographic area reports, each of which provides statistics for individual industries or states, respectively. Seven of the industry reports are for industries no longer in the manufacturing sector but are included with manufacturing for the 1997 census year. Also included for this sector are General, Product, and Materials Consumed Summary reports, a special report on Concentration Ratios in Manufacturing, and data files on Location of Manufacturing Plants.

Each industry report presents data for a six-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) industry. A description of the particular NAICS industry may be found in Appendix B. These reports include such statistics as number of establishments, employment, payroll, value added by manufacture, cost of materials consumed, value of shipments, capital expenditures, etc. Explanations of these and other terms may be found in Appendix A. The industry reports also include data for states with 100 employees or more in the industry.

State reports, which include the District of Columbia, present similar statistics at the “all manufacturing” level for each state and its metropolitan areas (MAs) with 250

employees or more, and for counties, consolidated cities, and places with 500 employees or more. The state reports also include six-digit NAICS level data for industries with 100 employees or more in the state.

The General Summary report contains industry and geographic area statistics summarized in one report. It includes higher levels of aggregation than the industry and state reports, as well as revisions to the data made after the release of the industry and state reports.

The Products and Materials Consumed reports summarize the products and materials data published in the industry reports. The Product Summary report also includes data from the Current Industrial Reports (CIR) and a special table with data for products that are primary to more than one industry, which are not in the industry reports.

The Concentration Ratios report publishes data on the percentage of value of shipments accounted for by the 4-, 8-, 20-, and 50-largest companies for each manufacturing industry. Also shown in this report are Hirschmann-Herfindahl Indexes for each industry.

The Location of Manufacturing data files contain statistics on the number of establishments for the three- and six-digit NAICS industry by state, county, place, and ZIP Code by employment-size of the establishment.

GEOGRAPHIC AREAS COVERED

Statistics at the six-digit NAICS industry level are shown for states and the District of Columbia in both the state and industry reports for cells with 100 employees or more.

The state reports also include data at the “all manufacturing” level for a variety of geographies that meet the employment criteria.

Data are available for the metropolitan areas (MAs) with 250 employees or more. The term MA is a general term used to encompass all of the specifically defined metropolitan areas. A consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) is made up of two or more contiguous primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSAs) with a combined population of at least 1 million. A PMSA is a subdivision of a CMSA that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links separate from the ties to other portions of the CMSA. A metropolitan statistical area (MSA) is an integrated economic and social unit with a population of at least 50,000. An MA is made up of one or more counties meeting standards of metropolitan character. In New England, cities and towns, rather than counties, are the

component geographic units. Determination of the MAs was made by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) as of June 30, 1997. The population estimates were from the 1990 Census of Population or a subsequent special census. When applicable, the make-up of an MA is included in Appendix E. Changes to geographical boundaries are noted in Appendix D.

The state reports include data for counties with 500 employees or more. These are the primary divisions of states, except in Louisiana where they are called parishes and in Alaska where they are called boroughs and census areas. Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia have one or more places that are independent of county organizations. These places are treated as counties and places. The counties and places are defined as of January 1, 1997.

The state reports include data for places with 500 employees or more. Places are typically cities, towns, and villages. They may be incorporated municipalities, semi-independent municipalities, special economic urban areas (SEUAs), or other place equivalents.

The state reports also include data for consolidated cities with 500 employees or more. Consolidated cities are made up of separately incorporated municipalities.

COMPARABILITY OF THE 1992 AND 1997 CENSUSES

The adoption of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) has had a major impact on the comparability of data between the 1992 and 1997 censuses. Approximately half of the industries in the manufacturing sector of NAICS do not have comparable industries in the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system that was used in the past. If industries are not comparable between the two censuses, historic data are not shown. When applicable, Appendix G shows the product class and product comparability between the two systems.

While most of the change affecting the manufacturing sector was change within the sector, some industries left manufacturing and others came into manufacturing. Prominent among those leaving manufacturing are logging and portions of publishing. Prominent among the industries coming into the manufacturing sector are bakeries, candy stores where candy is made on the premises, custom tailors, makers of custom draperies, and tire retreading. Data for the industries coming into manufacturing as well as those leaving manufacturing are included in the manufacturing industry report series for 1997. However, the state and summary reports only include data for industries in the NAICS definition of manufacturing.

Another change resulting from the conversion to NAICS is that data for central administrative offices (CAOs) associated with manufacturing are not included along side the manufacturing data. This change affects data in the state reports and the general summary.

DISCLOSURE

In accordance with Federal law governing census reports (Title 13 of the United States Code), no data are published that would disclose the operations of an individual establishment or company. However, the number of establishments classified in a specific industry or geography is not considered a disclosure, and may be released even when other information is withheld.

The disclosure analysis for the industry statistics files is based on the total value of shipments. When the total value of shipments cannot be shown without disclosing information for individual companies, the complete line is suppressed except for capital expenditures. However, the suppressed data are included in higher-level totals. A separate disclosure analysis is performed for capital expenditures that can be suppressed even though value of shipments data are published.

AVAILABILITY OF MORE FREQUENT ECONOMIC DATA

The Census Bureau conducts the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) in each of the 4 years between the economic censuses. The ASM is a probability-based sample of approximately 58,000 establishments and collects many of the same industry statistics (including employment, payroll, value of shipments, etc.) as the economic census. However, there are selected statistics not included in the ASM. Among these are the number of companies and establishments, detailed product and materials data, and substate geographic data.

In addition to the ASM, the Census Bureau conducts a Current Industrial Reports (CIR) program. The CIR publishes detailed product statistics for selected manufacturing industries at the U.S. level annually and, in some cases, monthly and/or quarterly. For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, the annual CIR data are included in the Product Summary report.

The Census Bureau also conducts the monthly Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories, and Orders (M3) program, which publishes detailed statistics for manufacturing industries at the U.S. level.

Table 1. Industry Statistics on NAICS Basis With Distribution Among 1987 SIC-Based Industries: 1997

[NAICS codes appear in bold type. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS or SIC code	Industry	Com-panies ¹	All estab-lish-ments ²	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)
				Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311920	Coffee & tea mfg	215	247	12 898	445 295	8 135	16 530	254 360	3 641 600	4 396 045	7 966 959	167 201
204320	Cereal breakfast foods (pt)	N	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
209510	Roasted coffee (pt)	N	205	10 362	347 845	6 284	12 829	191 129	3 140 517	4 100 184	7 166 623	132 824
209950	Food preparations, n.e.c. (pt)	N	42	2 536	97 450	1 851	3 701	63 231	501 083	295 861	800 336	34 377

¹For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.
²Includes establishments with payroll at any time during the year.

Table 2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1997

[States that are disclosures or with less than 100 employees are not shown. For explanation of terms, see appendixes. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Industry and geographic area	E ¹	All establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)
		Total	With 20 em-ploy-ees or more	Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311920, COFFEE & TEA MFG												
United States	—	247	109	12 898	445 295	8 135	16 530	254 360	3 641 600	4 396 045	7 966 959	167 201
California	—	44	21	1 640	59 990	1 057	2 249	38 407	389 972	426 199	811 963	24 270
Hawaii *	5	8	2	100	2 354	35	74	886	11 621	15 544	27 363	324
Illinois	—	9	6	576	17 707	419	751	10 144	99 102	227 950	325 499	4 056
Louisiana	—	9	6	824	28 368	636	1 284	19 502	401 113	638 603	1 016 483	19 722
Massachusetts	1	9	4	436	16 040	143	293	4 443	70 523	101 925	171 015	4 096
Missouri	—	7	4	460	20 642	317	639	12 679	251 705	346 957	584 976	10 039
New Jersey	—	7	6	590	26 037	416	879	17 216	114 191	207 076	324 943	6 298
New York	1	15	11	841	28 944	408	909	13 914	130 189	163 803	296 859	8 492
Ohio	7	4	3	175	5 103	100	205	2 338	37 899	47 411	85 052	1 674
Texas	—	10	5	1 350	57 252	1 064	2 526	42 059	445 609	537 498	990 709	27 405
Virginia	—	4	3	743	23 903	630	1 169	17 588	264 977	302 861	570 034	7 902
Wisconsin	6	8	3	139	3 082	61	81	1 070	16 773	18 676	35 282	472

* Hawaii has no incorporated places in the sense of functioning governmental units; however, in agreement with Hawaiian law, the Bureau of the Census reports data for census designated places (CDPs) which have been designated as place equivalents. Those CDPs, only for the state of Hawaii, with 2,500 or more population are recognized.

¹Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of the figures shown: 1–10 to 19 percent; 2–20 to 29 percent; 3–30 to 39 percent; 4–40 to 49 percent; 5–50 to 59 percent; 6–60 to 69 percent; 7–70 to 79 percent; 8–80 to 89 percent; 9–90 percent or more.

Table 3. Detailed Statistics by Industry: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	Value	Item	Value
311920, COFFEE & TEA MFG		311920, COFFEE & TEA MFG—Con.	
Companies ¹	number.. 215	Value added	\$.1,000.. 3 641 600
All establishments	number.. 247	Total inventories, beginning of year	\$.1,000.. 589 233
Establishments with 1 to 19 employees	number.. 138	Finished goods inventories, beginning of year	\$.1,000.. 211 017
Establishments with 20 to 99 employees	number.. 71	Work-in-process inventories, beginning of year	\$.1,000.. 77 699
Establishments with 100 employees or more	number.. 38	Materials and supplies inventories, beginning of year	\$.1,000.. 300 517
All employees	number.. 12 898	Total inventories, end of year	\$.1,000.. 683 264
Total compensation ²	\$.1,000.. 577 071	Finished goods inventories, end of year	\$.1,000.. 262 503
Annual payroll	\$.1,000.. 445 295	Work-in-process inventories, end of year	\$.1,000.. 96 890
Total fringe benefits	\$.1,000.. 131 776	Materials and supplies inventories, end of year	\$.1,000.. 323 871
Production workers, average for year	number.. 8 135	Gross book value of total assets at beginning of year	\$.1,000.. 1 871 625
Production workers on March 12	number.. 8 235	Total capital expenditures (new and used)	\$.1,000.. 167 201
Production workers on May 12	number.. 8 089	Capital expenditures for buildings and other structures	
Production workers on August 12	number.. 8 007	(new and used)	\$.1,000.. 12 003
Production workers on November 12	number.. 8 209	Capital expenditures for machinery and equipment (new	
Production-worker hours	1,000.. 16 530	and used)	\$.1,000.. 155 198
Production-worker wages	\$.1,000.. 254 360	Total retirements ²	\$.1,000.. 68 502
Total cost of materials	\$.1,000.. 4 396 045	Gross book value of total assets at end of year	\$.1,000.. 1 970 324
Cost of materials, parts, containers, etc., consumed	\$.1,000.. 4 142 110	Total depreciation during year ²	\$.1,000.. 125 884
Cost of resales	\$.1,000.. 188 816	Total rental payments ²	\$.1,000.. 30 727
Cost of fuels	\$.1,000.. 21 611	Buildings and other structures rental payments ²	\$.1,000.. 17 227
Cost of purchased electricity	\$.1,000.. 30 163	Machinery and equipment rental payments ²	\$.1,000.. 13 500
Cost of contract work	\$.1,000.. 13 345	Cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and other	
Quantity of electricity purchased for heat and power	1,000 kWh.. 490 931	structures ³	\$.1,000.. 4 415
Quantity of electricity generated less sold for heat and power	1,000 kWh.. —	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 66
Total value of shipments	\$.1,000.. 7 966 959	Cost of purchased services for the repair of machinery and	
Primary products value of shipments	\$.1,000.. 7 169 855	equipment ³	\$.1,000.. 21 053
Secondary products value of shipments	\$.1,000.. 450 281	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 66
Total miscellaneous receipts	\$.1,000.. 346 823	Cost of purchased communications services ³	\$.1,000.. 5 919
Value of resales	\$.1,000.. 307 092	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 66
Contract receipts	\$.1,000.. 39 154	Cost of purchased legal services ³	\$.1,000.. 3 687
Other miscellaneous receipts	\$.1,000.. 577	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 66
Primary products specialization ratio	percent.. 94	Cost of purchased accounting and bookkeeping services ³	\$.1,000.. 1 633
Value of primary products shipments made in all industries	\$.1,000.. 7 270 887	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 66
Value of primary products shipments made in this industry	\$.1,000.. 7 169 855	Cost of purchased advertising services ³	\$.1,000.. 16 163
Value of primary products shipments made in other		Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 66
industries	\$.1,000.. 101 032	Cost of purchased software and other data processing	
Coverage ratio	percent.. 98	services ³	\$.1,000.. 2 015
		Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 66
		Cost of purchased refuse removal (including hazardous waste)	
		services ³	\$.1,000.. 1 816
		Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 66

¹For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

²These items are collected in the ASM and estimated for the remaining establishments; therefore, the levels of estimation are higher than for other items in the table.

³Based on ASM sample data.

⁴A response coverage ratio is derived for this item by calculating the ratio of the weighted employment (establishment data multiplied by sample weight) for those ASM establishments that reported to the weighted total employment for all ASM establishments classified in this industry.

Note: The amounts shown for purchased services reflect only those services that establishments purchase from other companies.

Table 4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Employment size class	E ¹	All establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)
		Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311920, COFFEE & TEA MFG												
All establishments	-	247	109	12 898	445 295	8 135	16 530	254 360	3 641 600	4 396 045	7 966 959	167 201
Establishments with 1 to 4 employees	8	70	-	124	2 403	91	126	1 419	17 292	23 083	40 392	975
Establishments with 5 to 9 employees	9	37	-	248	5 388	147	227	3 141	37 425	47 018	84 184	1 436
Establishments with 10 to 19 employees	4	31	-	438	10 088	228	385	4 585	47 383	71 553	118 668	2 912
Establishments with 20 to 49 employees	1	39	39	1 156	45 288	632	1 173	26 434	241 685	267 979	511 303	12 690
Establishments with 50 to 99 employees	1	32	32	2 334	74 672	1 375	2 837	39 112	580 818	606 836	1 156 506	29 207
Establishments with 100 to 249 employees	-	24	24	3 549	112 327	2 326	4 502	60 933	658 242	1 109 262	1 751 285	28 303
Establishments with 250 to 499 employees	-	13	13	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Establishments with 500 to 999 employees	-	1	1	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Establishments with 1,000 to 2,499 employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Establishments with 2,500 employees or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative records ²	9	83	-	445	8 058	251	362	4 698	64 953	86 294	151 259	2 808

¹Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of the figures shown: 1-10 to 19 percent; 2-20 to 29 percent; 3-30 to 39 percent; 4-40 to 49 percent; 5-50 to 59 percent; 6-60 to 69 percent; 7-70 to 79 percent; 8-80 to 89 percent; 9-90 percent or more.

²Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. Data are also included in respective size classes shown.

Table 5. Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS industry or product class code	Industry or primary product class	All establishments	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)
			Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311920	Coffee & tea mfg	247	12 898	445 295	8 135	16 530	254 360	3 641 600	4 396 045	7 966 959	167 201
3119201	Roasted coffee	108	9 265	317 369	5 574	11 705	173 507	3 000 595	3 875 749	6 804 092	126 420
3119204	Coffee, concentrated (freeze-dried, spray-dried, frozen, or liquid concentrates or extracts, mixtures, etc.)	5	572	20 713	408	681	11 876	62 780	123 064	184 005	3 177
3119207	Tea in consumer packages	27	2 500	96 694	1 820	3 663	62 773	497 758	291 915	792 997	34 210

Table 6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992

[Includes quantity and value of products of this industry produced by (1) establishments classified in this industry (primary) and (2) establishments classified in other industries (secondary). Transfers of products of this industry from one establishment of a company to another establishment of the same company (interplant transfers) are also included. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product code	Product	1997				1992			
		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments	
				Quantity	Value (\$1,000)			Quantity	Value (\$1,000)
311920	Coffee and tea products	N	X	X	7 270 887	N	X	X	N
3119201	Roasted coffee	N	X	X	5 559 042	N	X	X	3 763 364
31192011	Whole bean roasted coffee	N	X	X	793 480	N	X	X	N
311920111	Whole bean roasted coffee .mil lb.	61	X	226.0	793 480	45	X	P208.1	470 405
31192012	Ground roasted coffee (including extended yield)	N	X	X	4 492 316	N	X	X	N
3119201211	Ground roasted coffee (including extended yield) .mil lb.	65	X	1 738.8	4 492 316	61	X	1 447.0	3 270 252
31192013	Ground roasted coffee mixtures (with grain, chicory, etc.)	N	X	X	34 204	N	X	X	N
3119201331	Ground roasted coffee mixtures (with grain, chicory, etc.) .mil lb.	6	X	P9.3	34 204	4	X	6.5	13 882
3119201Y	Roasted coffee, nsk	N	X	X	239 042	N	X	X	N
3119201YVW	Roasted coffee, nsk	N	X	X	239 042	N	X	X	8 825
3119204	Coffee, concentrated (freeze-dried, spray-dried, frozen, or liquid concentrates or extracts, mixtures, etc.)	N	X	X	794 286	N	X	X	N
31192041	Coffee, concentrated (freeze-dried, spray-dried, frozen, or liquid concentrated or extracts, mixtures, etc.)	N	X	X	758 659	N	X	X	N
3119204111	Coffee, concentrated (freeze-dried, spray-dried, frozen, or liquid concentrated, mixtures, etc.) .mil lb.	15	X	D	D	N	X	X	N
3119204121	Coffee substitutes made from grain .mil lb.	1	X	D	D	N	X	X	N
3119204Y	Coffee, concentrated (freeze-dried, spray-dried, frozen, or liquid concentrated, mixtures, etc.), nsk	N	X	X	35 627	N	X	X	N
3119204YVW	Coffee, concentrated (freeze-dried, spray-dried, frozen, or liquid concentrated, mixtures, etc.), nsk	N	X	X	35 627	N	X	X	N
3119207	Tea in consumer packages	N	X	X	778 075	N	X	X	1 106 129
31192071	Tea in consumer packages, packed in tea bags	N	X	X	587 874	N	X	X	N
3119207111	Tea in consumer packages, packed in tea bags .mil lb.	33	X	P119.8	587 874	31	X	150.7	732 118
31192072	Other tea in consumer packages	N	X	X	186 779	N	X	X	N
3119207221	Instant soluble tea, with or without added flavoring and/or sweetener .mil lb.	8	X	95.9	168 330	9	X	175.4	348 711
3119207231	Other tea in consumer packages .mil lb.	9	X	5.5	18 449	11	X	P13.2	21 551
3119207Y	Tea in consumer packages, nsk	N	X	X	3 422	N	X	X	N
3119207YVW	Tea in consumer packages, nsk	N	X	X	3 422	N	X	X	3 749
311920W	Coffee and tea, nsk, total	N	X	X	139 484	N	X	X	N
311920WY	Coffee and tea manufacturing, nsk, total	N	X	X	139 484	N	X	X	N
311920WYVW	Coffee and tea manufacturing, nsk, for nonadministrative-record establishments	N	X	X	21 041	N	X	X	N
311920WYVY	Coffee and tea manufacturing, nsk, for administrative-record establishments	N	X	X	118 443	N	X	X	N

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.

@ Additional data are available for these codes at the aggregate U.S. level in the Current Industrial Report (CIR) series; see Appendix F for the CIR survey number and title.

\$ This product is primary to more than one industry; see Appendix F for a listing of the related product codes.

Note: For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: P 10 to 19 percent estimated; Q 20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by S.

Table 6b. Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992

[Product classes covered are those that are economically significant and whose production is geographically dispersed, provided dispersion is not approximated by data in Table 2. Also, product classes are not shown if they are miscellaneous or "not specified by kind" classes. Statistics for some states are withheld because they are either less than \$2 million in product class shipments or they disclose data for individual companies in 1997. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanations of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product class code	Product class and geographic area	Value of product shipments (\$1,000)	
		1997	1992
3119201	ROASTED COFFEE		
	United States	5 559 042	3 763 364
	California	559 365	612 491
	Georgia	14 708	N
	Hawaii	13 291	N
	Illinois	213 238	112 291
	Louisiana	682 808	566 549
	Massachusetts	161 700	70 251
	New York	186 513	139 722
	Texas	682 551	548 489
	Wisconsin	9 763	N

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6b. Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992—Con.

[Product classes covered are those that are economically significant and whose production is geographically dispersed, provided dispersion is not approximated by data in Table 2. Also, product classes are not shown if they are miscellaneous or "not specified by kind" classes. Statistics for some states are withheld because they are either less than \$2 million in product class shipments or they disclose data for individual companies in 1997. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanations of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product class code	Product class and geographic area	Value of product shipments (\$1,000)	
		1997	1992
3119204	COFFEE, CONCENTRATED (FREEZE-DRIED, SPRAY-DRIED, FROZEN, OR LIQUID CONCENTRATES OR EXTRACTS, MIXTURES, ETC.)		
	United States	794 286	N
	California	46 916	N
3119207	TEA IN CONSUMER PACKAGES		
	United States	778 075	1 106 129
	California	64 776	N
	Illinois	24 315	N
	North Carolina	17 403	N
	Oregon	4 835	N

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.
 @ Additional data are available for these codes at the aggregate U.S. level in the Current Industrial Report (CIR) series; see Appendix F for the CIR survey number and title.
 \$ This product is primary to more than one industry; see Appendix F for a listing of the related product codes.

Table 7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1997 and 1992

[Includes quantity and cost of materials consumed or put into production by establishments classified only in this industry. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS material code	Material consumed	1997		1992	
		Quantity	Delivered cost (\$1,000)	Quantity	Delivered cost (\$1,000)
311920	COFFEE & TEA MFG				
11130009	Green coffee1,000 cwt..	P21 440.1	3 150 144	N	N
11130011	Raw teamil lb..	q69.4	71 801	N	N
001900A1	Packaging paper and plastics film, coated and laminated	X	110 234	X	N
001900A3	Bags, plastics, foil, and coated paper	X	45 516	X	N
32221001	Paperboard containers, boxes, and corrugated paperboard	X	116 938	X	N
32610043	Plastic containers and plastic can and jar lids	X	25 546	X	N
32721301	Glass containers	X	15 050	X	N
33243101	Metal cans, can lids and ends	X	159 568	X	N
00970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies	X	275 788	X	N
00971000	Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies, n.s.k.	X	171 525	X	N

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.

Note: For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: P 10 to 19 percent estimated; q 20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by S.

Appendix A.

Explanation of Terms

BEGINNING- AND END-OF-YEAR INVENTORIES

Respondents were asked to report their beginning-of-year and end-of-year inventories at cost or market. Effective with the 1982 Economic Census, this change to a uniform instruction for reporting inventories was introduced for all sector reports. Prior to 1982, respondents were permitted to value inventories using any generally accepted accounting method (FIFO, LIFO, market, to name a few). Beginning in 1982, LIFO users were asked to first report inventory values prior to the LIFO adjustment and then to report the LIFO reserve and the LIFO value after adjustment for the reserve.

Inventory Data by Stage of Fabrication

Total inventories and three detailed components (1) finished goods, (2) work-in-process, and (3) materials, supplies, fuels, etc., were collected.

When using inventory data by stage of fabrication for “all industries” and at the three-digit subsector level, it should be noted that an item treated as a finished product by an establishment in one industry may be reported as a raw material by an establishment in a different industry. For example, the finished-product inventories of a steel mill would be reported as raw materials by a stamping plant. Such differences are present in the inventory figures by stage of fabrication shown for all publication levels.

COST OF MATERIALS

This term refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed, whether purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

Included in this item are:

1. Cost of parts, components, containers, etc.—Includes all raw materials, semifinished goods, parts, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year.
2. Cost of products bought and sold in the same condition.

3. Cost of fuels consumed for heat and power—Includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed, whether purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.
4. Cost of purchased electricity—The cost of purchased electric energy represents the amount actually used during the year for heat and power. In addition, information was collected on the quantity of electric energy generated by the establishment and the quantity of electric energy sold or transferred to other plants of the same company.
5. Cost of contract work—This term applies to work done by others on materials furnished by the manufacturing establishment. The actual cost of the material is to be reported on the cost of materials, parts, and containers line of this item. The term “Contract Work” refers to the fee a company pays to another company to perform a service.

Specific Materials Consumed

In addition to the total cost of materials, which every establishment was required to report, information also was collected for most manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. The inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. If less than \$25,000 of a listed material was consumed by an establishment, the cost data could be reported in the “Cost of all other materials...,” Census material code 00970099. Also, the cost of materials for small establishments for which administrative records or short forms were used was imputed into the “Materials not specified by kind,” Census materials code 00971000.

Duplication in Cost of Materials and Value of Shipment

The aggregate of the cost of materials and value of shipments figures for industry groups and for all manufacturing industries includes large amounts of duplication since the products of some industries are used as materials by others. This duplication results, in part, from the addition of related industries representing successive

stages in the production of a finished manufactured product. Examples are the addition of flour mills to bakeries in the food group and the addition of pulp mills to paper mills in the paper and allied products group of industries. Estimates of the overall extent of this duplication indicate that the value of manufactured products exclusive of such duplication (the value of finished manufactures) tends to approximate two-thirds of the total value of products reported in the survey.

Duplication of products within individual industries is significant within a number of industry groups, e.g., machinery and transportation industries. These industries frequently include complete machinery and their parts. In this case, the parts made for original equipment are materials consumed for assembly plants in the same industry.

Even when no significant amount of duplication is involved, value of shipments figures are deficient as measures of the relative economic importance of individual manufacturing industries or geographic areas because of the wide variation in ratio of materials, labor, and other processing costs of value of shipments, both among industries and within the same industry.

Before 1962, cost of materials and value of shipments were not published for some industries which included considerable duplication. Since then, these data have been published for all industries at the U.S. level and beginning in 1964, for all geographic levels.

COST OF PURCHASED SERVICES

Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) establishments were requested to provide information on the cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and other structures, the repair of machinery, communication services, legal services, accounting and bookkeeping services, advertising, software and other data processing services, and refuse removal. Each of these items reflects the costs paid directly by the establishment and excludes salaries paid to employees of the establishment for these services.

Included in the cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and machinery are payments made for all maintenance and repair work on buildings and equipment. Payments made to other establishments of the same company and for repair and maintenance of any leased property also are included. Extensive repairs or reconstruction that was capitalized is considered capital expenditures and is, therefore, excluded from this item. Repair and maintenance costs provided by an owner as part of a rental contract or incurred directly by an establishment in using its own work force also are excluded.

Included in the cost of purchased advertising services are payments for printing, media coverage, and other advertising services and materials.

Included in the cost of purchased software and other data processing services are all purchases by the establishment from other companies. Excluded are services provided by other establishments of the same company (such as by a separate data processing unit).

Included in the cost of purchased refuse removal services are all costs of refuse removal services paid by the establishment, including costs for hazardous waste removal or treatment. Excluded are all costs included in rental payments or as capital expenditures.

Response Coverage Ratio

A response coverage ratio is a measure of the extent to which respondents report for an item. The estimate is made by calculating the ratio value of the weighted total employment data for all the ASM establishments that report the item to the weighted total employment data for all ASM establishments classified in an industry (reporters and non-reporters).

DEPRECIATION CHARGES FOR FIXED ASSETS

This item includes depreciation and amortization charged during the year against assets. Depreciation charged against fixed assets acquired since the beginning of the year and against assets sold or retired during the year are components of this category. Respondents were requested to make certain that they did not report accumulated depreciation.

EMPLOYEES

This item includes all full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments during any part of the pay period which included the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employees" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average for the payroll periods including the 12th of March, May, August, and November.

Production Workers

This item includes workers (up through the line-supervisor level) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, receiving, storing, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping (but not delivering), maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e.g., power plant), recordkeeping, and other services closely associated with these production operations at the establishment covered by the report. Employees above the working-supervisor level are excluded from this item.

All Other Employees

This item covers nonproduction employees of the manufacturing establishment including those engaged in factory supervision above the line-supervisor level. It

includes sales (including driver-salespersons), sales delivery (highway truck drivers and their helpers), advertising, credit, collection, installation and servicing of own products, clerical and routine office functions, executive, purchasing, financing, legal, personnel (including cafeteria, medical, etc.), professional, and technical employees. Also included are employees on the payroll of the manufacturing establishment engaged in the construction of major additions or alterations utilized as a separate work force.

FRINGE BENEFITS

Fringe benefits are divided into legally required expenditures and payments for voluntary programs. The legally required portion consists primarily of Federal old age and survivors' insurance, unemployment compensation, and workers' compensation. Payments for voluntary programs include all programs not specifically required by legislation whether they were employer initiated or the result of collective bargaining. They include the employer portion of such plans as insurance premiums, premiums for supplemental accident and sickness insurance, pension plans, supplemental unemployment compensation, welfare plans, stock purchase plans on which the employer payment is not subject to withholding tax, and deferred profit-sharing plans. They exclude such items as company-operated cafeterias, in-plant medical services, free parking lots, discounts on employee purchases, and uniforms and work clothing for employees.

GROSS BOOK VALUE OF DEPRECIABLE ASSETS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR (BOY) AND END OF YEAR (EOY)

Total value of depreciable assets is collected on all census forms. It shows the value of depreciable assets for the beginning of year and end of year. The data encompass all fixed depreciable assets on the books of establishments. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, machinery, and equipment (production, office, and transportation equipment) for which depreciation reserves are maintained. Excluded are nondepreciable capital assets including inventories and intangible assets, such as timber and mineral rights.

The definition of fixed depreciable assets is consistent with the definition of capital expenditures. For example, expenditures include actual capital outlays during the year rather than the final value of equipment put in place and buildings completed during the year. Accordingly, the value of assets at the end of the year includes the value of construction in progress.

In addition, respondents were requested to make certain that assets at the beginning of the year plus capital expenditures, less retirements, equaled assets at the end of the year.

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND COMPANIES

A separate report was required for each manufacturing establishment (plant) with one employee or more. An establishment is defined as a single physical location where manufacturing is performed. A company, on the other hand, is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

If the company operated at different physical locations, even if the individual locations were producing the same line of goods, a separate report was requested for each location. If the company operated in two or more distinct lines of manufacturing at the same location, a separate report was requested for each activity.

An establishment not in operation for any portion of the year was requested to return the report form with the proper notation in the "Operational Status" section of the form. In addition, the establishment was requested to report data on any employees, capital expenditures, inventories, or shipments from inventories during the year.

PAYROLL

This item includes the gross earnings of all employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments paid in the calendar year. Respondents were told they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax. It includes all forms of compensation, such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' social security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of corporations; it excludes payments to proprietors or partners of unincorporated concerns. Also excluded are payments to members of Armed Forces and pensioners carried on the active payrolls of manufacturing establishments.

The census definition of payrolls is identical to that recommended to all Federal statistical agencies by the Office of Management and Budget. It should be noted that this definition does not include employers' social security contributions or other nonpayroll labor costs, such as employees' pension plans, group insurance premiums, and workers' compensation.

The ASM provides estimates of employers' total supplemental labor costs (those required by Federal and state laws and those incurred voluntarily or as part of collective bargaining agreements).

PRODUCT CODES AND CLASSES OF PRODUCTS

NAICS United States industries are identified by a six-digit code, in contrast to the four-digit SIC code. The longer code accommodates the large number of sectors and allows more flexibility in designing subsectors. Each

product or service is assigned a ten-digit code. The product coding structure represents an extension by the Census Bureau of the six-digit industry classifications of the manufacturing and mining sectors. The classification system operates so that the industrial coverage is progressively narrower with the successive addition of digits. This is illustrated as follows:

NAICS level	NAICS code	Description
Industry	33461	Manufacturing and reproduction of magnetic and optical media
U.S. industry	334612	Reproduction of software
Product class	3346120	Prerecorded compact disc (except software), tape, and record reproducing
BLS link code	3346120X	
Product code	3346120XXX	

As in previous censuses, data were collected for most industries on the quantity and value of individual products shipped. In the 1997 census program, information was collected on the output of almost 10,000 individual product items.

In the new system, there are about 1,500 product classes (seven-digit codes), about 6,000 census products (ten-digit codes), and an additional 3,700 CIR products (ten-digit codes). The ten-digit products are considered the primary products of the industry with the same first six digits.

The list of products for which separate information was collected was prepared after consultation with industry and government representatives. Comparability with previous figures was given considerable weight in the selection of product categories so that comparable 1992 information is presented for most products.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if quantity was not significant or could not be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected.

Shipments include both commercial shipments and transfers of products to other plants of the same company. For industries in which a considerable portion of the total shipments is transferred to other plants of the same company, separate information on interplant transfers also was collected. Moreover, for products that are used to a large degree within the same establishment as materials or components in the fabrication of other products, total production and often consumption of the item within the plant (quantity produced and consumed) was collected. Typically, the information on production also was collected for products for which there are significant differences between total production and shipments in a given year because of wide fluctuations in finished goods inventories. Other measures of output of products with long production cycles were used as appropriate and feasible.

PRIMARY PRODUCT CLASS CODE

This file presents selected statistics for establishments according to their degree of specialization in products primary to their industry. This field contains either the six-digit North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) industry code corresponding to all establishments in the industry, or the seven-digit NAICS product class code for all establishments within the industry that are specialized in a particular product class. Product class specialization is determined by evaluating the ratio of the largest primary product class shipments to total product shipments (primary plus secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishment.

PRODUCTION-WORKER HOURS

This item covers hours worked or paid for at the plant, including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave.

QUANTITY OF ELECTRIC ENERGY CONSUMED FOR HEAT AND POWER

Data on the cost of purchased electric energy were collected on all census forms. However, data on the quantity of purchased electric energy were collected only on the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) form. In addition, information is collected on the quantity of electric energy generated by the establishment and the quantity of electric energy sold or transferred to other plants of the same company.

RENTAL PAYMENTS

Total rental payments are collected on all census forms. However, the breakdown between rental payments for buildings and other structures and rental payments for machinery and equipment is collected only on the ASM forms. This item includes rental payments for the use of all items for which depreciation reserves would be maintained if they were owned by the establishment, e.g., structures and buildings, and production, office, and transportation equipment. Excluded are royalties and other payments for the use of intangibles and depletable assets and land rents where separable.

When an establishment of a multiestablishment company was charged rent by another part of the same company for the use of assets owned by the company, it was instructed to exclude that cost from rental payments. However, the book value (original cost) of these company-owned assets was to be reported as assets of the establishment at the end of the year.

If there were assets at an establishment rented from another company and the rents were paid centrally by the head office of the establishment, the company was instructed to report these rental payments as if they were paid directly by the establishment.

RETIREMENTS OF DEPRECIABLE ASSETS

Included in this item is the gross value of assets sold, retired, scrapped, destroyed, etc., during the calendar year. When a complete operation or establishment changed ownership, the respondent was instructed to report the value of the assets sold at the original cost as recorded in the books of the seller. The respondent also was requested to report retirements of equipment or structures owned by a parent company that the establishment was using as if it were a tenant.

TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES (NEW AND USED)

For establishments in operation and any known plants under construction, manufacturers were asked to report their new and used expenditures for (1) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments and (2) machinery and equipment used for replacement and additions to plant capacity if they were of the type for which depreciation accounts were ordinarily maintained.

Totals for expenditures include the costs of assets leased from nonmanufacturing concerns through capital leases. New facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations are excluded. Also excluded are expenditures for land and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses.

For any equipment or structure transferred for the use of the reporting establishment by the parent company or one of its subsidiaries, the value at which it was transferred to the establishment was to be reported. If an establishment changed ownership during the year, the cost of the fixed assets (building and equipment) was to be reported.

VALUE ADDED

This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments (products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered). The result of this calculation is adjusted by the addition of value added by merchandising operations (i.e., the difference between the sales value and the cost of merchandise sold without further manufacture, processing, or assembly) plus the net change in finished goods and work-in-process between the beginning- and end-of-year inventories.

For those industries where value of production is collected instead of value of shipments, value added is adjusted only for the change in work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of year. For those

industries where value of work done is collected, the value added does not include an adjustment for the change in finished goods or work-in-process inventories.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the figure for value of shipments that results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

VALUE OF SHIPMENTS

This item covers the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts, such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sales of products bought and sold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from material owned by it, whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value, including not only the direct cost of production but also a reasonable proportion of “all other costs” (including company overhead) and profit.

In addition to the value for NAICS defined products, aggregates of the following categories of miscellaneous receipts are reported as part of a total establishment’s value of product shipments:

1. Reported contract work—Receipts for work or services that a plant performed for others on their materials.
2. Value of resales—Sales of products brought and sold without further manufacture, processing, or assembly.
3. Other miscellaneous receipts—Such as repair work, installation, sales of scrap, etc.

Industry primary product value of shipments represents one of the three components of value of shipments. These components are:

1. Primary products value of shipments.
2. Secondary product value of shipments.
3. Total miscellaneous receipts.

Primary product shipments is used in the calculations of industry specialization ratio and industry coverage ratio. The term “Value of primary products shipments made in this industry” is used in this publication and refers to the same data.

Duplication in Cost of Materials and Value of Shipment

The aggregate of the cost of materials and value of shipments figures for industry groups and for all manufacturing industries includes large amounts of duplication since the products of some industries are used as materials by others. This duplication results, in part, from the addition of related industries representing successive stages in the production of a finished manufactured product. Examples are the addition of flour mills to bakeries in the food group and the addition of pulp mills to paper mills in the paper and allied products group of industries. Estimates of the overall extent of this duplication indicate that the value of manufactured products exclusive of such duplication (the value of finished manufactures) tends to approximate two-thirds of the total value of products reported in the annual survey.

Duplication of products within individual industries is significant within a number of industry groups, e.g., machinery and transportation industries. These industries frequently include complete machinery and their parts. In this case, the parts made for original equipment are materials consumed for assembly plants in the same industry.

Even when no significant amount of duplication is involved, value of shipments figures are deficient as measures of the relative economic importance of individual manufacturing industries or geographic areas because of the wide variation in ratio of materials, labor, and other processing costs of value of shipments, both among industries and within the same industry.

Before 1962, cost of materials and value of shipments were not published for some industries which included considerable duplication. Since then, these data have been published for all industries at the U.S. level and beginning in 1964, for all geographic levels.

Specialization and Coverage Ratios

These items are not collected on the report forms but are derived from the data shown in Table 3. An establishment is classified in a particular industry if its shipments of primary products of that industry exceed in value its shipments of the products of any other single industry.

An establishment's shipments include those products assigned to an industry (primary products), those considered primary to other industries (secondary products), and receipts for miscellaneous activities (merchandising, contract work, resales, etc.). Specialization and coverage ratios have been developed to measure the relationship of primary product shipments to the data on shipments for the industry shown in Tables 1a through 5 and data on product shipments shown in Tables 6a and 6b.

Specialization ratio represents the ratio of primary product shipments to total product shipments (primary and secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishments classified in the industry.

Coverage ratio represents the ratio of primary products shipped by the establishments classified in the industry to the total shipments of such products that are shipped by all manufacturing establishments wherever classified.

Appendix B.

NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions

311920 COFFEE AND TEA MANUFACTURING

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in one or more of the following: (1) roasting coffee; (2) manufacturing coffee and tea concentrates (including instant and freeze-dried); (3) blending tea; (4) manufacturing herbal tea; and (5) manufacturing coffee extracts, flavorings, and syrups.

The data published with NAICS code 311920 include the following SIC industries:

- 2043 Cereal breakfast foods (pt)
- 2095 Roasted coffee (pt) 2099 Food preparations, n.e.c. (pt)

This definition comes from the 1997 NAICS manual. However, for this industry, the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing did not fully implement the conversion to NAICS. Data for NAICS industry 311920 do not include establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of coffee flavorings and syrups. The NAICS definitions will be fully implemented with the 2002 Economic Census.

Appendix C.

Coverage and Methodology

MAIL/NONMAIL UNIVERSE

The manufacturing universe includes about 400,000 establishments. This number includes those industries in the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) definition of manufacturing, but not those industries leaving the manufacturing sector in the classification change. The amounts of information requested from manufacturing establishments were dependent upon a number of factors. The more important considerations were the size of the company and whether it was included in the annual survey of manufactures (ASM). The methods of obtaining information for the various subsets of the universe to arrive at the aggregate figures shown in the publication are described below:

1. Small single-establishment companies not sent a report form.

Approximately 40 percent of the manufacturing establishments were small single-establishment companies that were excused from filing a census report. Selection of these establishments was based on two factors: annual payroll and our ability to assign the correct six-digit NAICS industry classification to the establishment. For each four-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) industry code, an annual payroll cutoff was determined. These cutoffs were derived so that the establishments with payroll less than the cutoff were expected to account for no more than 3 percent of the value of shipments for the industry. Generally, all single-establishment companies with less than 5 employees were excused, while all establishments with more than 20 employees were mailed forms. Establishments below the cutoff that could not be directly assigned a six-digit NAICS code were mailed a classification report which requested information for assigning NAICS industry codes. Establishments below the cutoff that could be directly assigned a six-digit NAICS code were excused from filing any report. For below cutoff establishments, information on the physical location, payroll, and receipts was obtained from the administrative records of other Federal agencies under special arrangements that safeguarded their confidentiality.

Estimates of data for these small establishments were developed using industry averages in conjunction with the administrative information. The value of shipments and cost of materials were not distributed among specific products and materials for these

establishments but were included in the product and material “not specified by kind” (nsc) categories.

The industry classification codes included in the administrative-record files were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. As a result, an indeterminate number of establishments were erroneously coded to a four-digit SIC industry and then erroneously re-coded to a six-digit NAICS industry. This was especially true whenever there was a relatively fine line of demarcation between industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity.

Sometimes the administrative-record cases had only two- or three-digit SIC group classification codes available in the files. For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, these establishments were sent a separate classification form, which requested information on the products and services of the establishment. This form was used to code many of these establishments to the appropriate six-digit NAICS level. Establishments that did not return the classification form were coded later to those six-digit NAICS industries identified as “All other” industries within the given subsector.

As a result of these situations, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified by industry. However, such possible misclassification has no significant effect on the statistics other than on the number of companies and establishments.

The total establishment count for individual industries should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the count of total number of establishments.

2. Establishments sent a report form.

The establishments covered in the mail canvass were divided into three groups:

- a. ASM sample establishments.

This group accounts for approximately 15 percent of all manufacturing establishments. The ASM panel covers all the units of large manufacturing establishments as well as a sample of the medium and smaller establishments. The probability of selection was proportionate to size. For more information, see the Description of the ASM Survey Sample.

In an economic census year, the ASM report form (MA-1000) replaces the first page of the regular census form for those establishments included in the ASM. In addition to information on employment, payroll, and other items normally requested on the regular census form, establishments in the ASM sample were requested to supply additional information on gross book value of assets and capital expenditures. ASM establishments were also requested to provide information on retirements, depreciation, rental payments, and supplemental labor costs. For establishments not included in the ASM, these additional items were estimated using relationships observed in the ASM establishment data. The census statistics for these variables are a sum of the ASM establishment data and the estimated data for non-ASM establishments. ASM establishments were also requested to provide information for selected purchased services. The census statistics for the purchased service items were derived solely from the ASM establishments. See Appendix A, Explanation of Terms for an explanation of these items. The census part of the report form is 1 of 220 versions containing product, material, and special inquiries. The diversity of manufacturing activities necessitated the use of this many forms to canvass the 480 manufacturing industries. Each form was developed for a group of related industries.

Appearing on each form was a list of products primary to the group of related industries as well as secondary products and miscellaneous services that establishments classified in these industries were likely to perform. Respondents were requested to identify the products, the value of each product, and, in many cases, the quantity of the product shipped during the survey year. Space also was provided for the respondent to describe products not specifically identified on the form.

The report form also contained a materials-consumed inquiry which varied from form to form depending on the industries being canvassed. The respondents were asked to review a list of materials generally used in their production processes. From this list, each establishment was requested to identify those materials consumed during the survey year, the cost of each, and, in certain cases, the quantity consumed. Once again, space was provided for the respondent to describe significant materials not identified on the form.

A wide variety of special inquiries was included to measure activities peculiar to a given industry, such as operations performed and equipment used.

b. Large and medium establishments (non-ASM).

Approximately 30 percent of all manufacturing establishments were included in this group. A variable cutoff, based on administrative-record payroll data and determined on an industry-by-industry basis, was used to select those establishments that were to receive 1 of the 220 economic census – manufacturing regular forms. The first page, requesting establishment data for items such as employment and payroll, was standard but did not contain the detailed statistics included on the ASM form. The product, material, and special inquiry sections supplied were based on the historical industry classification of the establishment.

c. Small single-establishment companies (non-ASM).

This group includes approximately 15 percent of all manufacturing establishments. For those industries where application of the variable cutoff for administrative-record cases resulted in a large number of small establishments being included in the mail canvass, an abbreviated or short form was used. These establishments received 1 of the 31 versions of the short form, which requested summary product and material data and totals but no details on employment, payroll, cost of materials, inventories, and capital expenditures.

Use of the short form has no adverse effect on published totals for the industry statistics because the same data were collected on the short form as on the long form. However, detailed information on products and materials consumed was not collected on the short form; thus, its use would increase the value of the nsk categories.

INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION OF ESTABLISHMENTS

Each of the establishments covered in the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing was classified in 1 of 480 industries (473 manufacturing industries and 7 former manufacturing industries) in accordance with the industry definitions in the 1997 NAICS Manual. This is the first edition of the NAICS Manual and it is a major change from the 1987 SIC Manual that was used previously. Appendix A of the 1997 NAICS Manual notes the comparability between the 1987 SIC and 1997 NAICS classification systems. When applicable, Appendix G of this report shows the product class and product comparability between the two systems for data in this report.

In the NAICS system, an industry is generally defined as a group of establishments that have similar production processes. To the extent practical, the system uses supply-based or production-oriented concepts in defining industries. The resulting group of establishments must be significant in terms of number, value added by manufacture, value of shipments, and number of employees.

The coding system works in such a way that the definitions progressively become narrower with successive additions of numerical digits. In the manufacturing sector for 1997, there are 21 subsectors (three-digit NAICS), 86 industry groups (four-digit NAICS), 184 NAICS industries (five-digit NAICS) that are comparable with Canadian and Mexican classification, and 473 U.S. industries (six-digit NAICS). This represents an expansion of the four-digit SIC-based U.S. industries from 459 in 1987. Product classes and products of the manufacturing industries have been assigned codes based on the industry from which they originate. In the new system, there are about 1,500 product classes (seven-digit codes), about 6,000 census products, and an additional 3,700 CIR products (ten-digit codes). The ten-digit products are considered the primary products of the industry with the same first six digits. These counts do not include the seven former manufacturing industries that are included in the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing.

For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, all establishments were classified in particular industries based on the products they produced. If an establishment made products of more than one industry, it was classified in the industry with the largest product value. For 1997, there were no “resistance rules” or “frozen industries.”

In ASM years, establishments included in the ASM sample with certainty weights are reclassified by industry only if the change in the primary activity from the prior year is significant or if the change has occurred for 2 successive years. This procedure prevents reclassification when there are minor shifts in product mix.

In ASM years, establishments included in the ASM sample with noncertainty weight are not shifted from one industry classification to another. They are retained in the industry where they were classified in the base census year. However, in the following census year, these ASM plants are allowed to shift from one industry to another.

The results of these rules covering the switching of plants from one industry classification to another are that some industries comprise different mixes of establishments in different survey years. Hence, comparisons between prior-year and current-year published totals, particularly at the six-digit NAICS level, should be viewed with caution. This is particularly true for the comparison between the data shown for a census year versus the data shown for the previous ASM year.

As previously noted, the small establishments that may have been misclassified by industry are usually administrative-record cases whose industry codes were assigned on the basis of incomplete descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. Such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than on the number of companies and establishments.

Establishments frequently make products classified both in their industry (primary products) and other industries (secondary products). Industry statistics (employment, payroll, value added by manufacture, value of shipments, etc.) reflect the activities of the establishments which may make both primary and secondary products. Product statistics, however, represent the output of all establishments without regard for the classification of the producing establishment. For this reason, when relating the industry statistics, especially the value of shipments, to the product statistics, the composition of the industry’s output should be considered.

The extent to which industry and product statistics may be matched with each other is measured by the primary product specialization ratio and the coverage ratio. The primary product specialization ratio is the proportion of industry shipments accounted for by the primary products of establishments classified in the industry. The coverage ratio is the proportion of product shipments accounted for by establishments classified in the industry.

ESTABLISHMENT BASIS OF REPORTING

The economic census – manufacturing is conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each location or establishment. The ASM also is conducted on an establishment basis, but separate reports are filed for just those establishments selected in the sample. Companies engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location are requested to submit separate reports if the plant records permit such a separation and if the activities are substantial in size.

In 1997, as in earlier years, a minimum size limit was set for inclusion of establishments in the census. All establishments employing one person or more at any time during the census year are included. The same size limitation has applied since 1947 in censuses and annual surveys of manufactures. In the 1939 and earlier censuses, establishments with less than \$5,000 value of products were excluded. The change in the minimum size limit in 1947 does not appreciably affect the historical comparability of the census figures except for data on number of establishments for a few industries.

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing excludes data for central administrative offices (CAOs). These would include separately operated administrative offices, warehouses, garages, and other auxiliary units that service manufacturing establishments of the same company. These data are published in a separate report series.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASM SURVEY SAMPLE

The annual survey of manufactures (ASM) sample is drawn for the second survey year after a census. The most recent sample was drawn for the 1994 survey year based on the 1992 Census of Manufactures. This sample will be in place through the 1998 ASM.

In 1992, there were approximately 370,000 individual manufacturing establishments. For sample efficiency and cost considerations, the 1992 manufacturing population was partitioned into two components for developing estimates within the ASM; a mail stratum and a nonmail stratum.

Mail stratum. The mail stratum of the survey is comprised of larger single-location manufacturing companies and all manufacturing establishments of multiunit companies (companies that operate at more than one physical location). Approximately 230,000 of the 370,000 establishments in the 1992 census were assigned to the mail stratum. On an annual basis, the mail stratum is supplemented with larger, newly active single-location companies identified from a list provided by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and new manufacturing locations of multiunit companies identified from the Census Bureau's Company Organization Survey (COS).

For the 1994 survey, a new sample of approximately 58,000 individual establishments was selected from the mail stratum assembled from the 1992 census. Supplemental samples representing both 1993 and 1994 births (newly active establishments that were not included in the 1992 census) were also selected. Establishments selected for the sample are mailed an ASM survey questionnaire for each year through 1998.

The 1994-98 ASM sample design is similar to the one used since 1984. Companies in the 1992 Census of Manufactures with manufacturing shipments of at least \$500 million were defined as company certainties. For these large companies, each manufacturing establishment is included in the mail sample. For the 1994-98 sample, there are approximately 650 certainty companies collectively accounting for over 18,000 establishments.

For the remaining portion of the mail component of the survey, the establishment was defined as the sample unit. All establishments with 250 employees or more were defined as employment certainties. In addition, all establishments producing products in SIC 3571 (Electronic Computers) were defined as certainties. Across these three arbitrary certainty classes, there were approximately 25,000 establishments included in the sample with certainty. Collectively, these certainty establishments accounted for approximately 80 percent of the total value of shipments in the 1992 Census of Manufactures.

Smaller establishments in the remaining portion of the mail stratum were sampled with probabilities ranging from .02 to 1.00. The initial probabilities of selection assigned to these establishments were proportionate to a measure-of-size determined for each establishment. The measure-of-size was a function of the establishment's 1992 industry classification, its 1992 product class data, and the historical variability of the year-to-year estimates of the product class estimates. For each product class (1,755) and four-digit industry (459), a desired reliability

constraint was specified. Using a technique developed by Dr. James R. Chromy of the Research Triangle Institute, the initial establishment probabilities were optimized such that the expected sample satisfied all industry and product class reliability constraints while the sample size was minimized. This technique reduces the likelihood of selecting nonrepresentative samples for individual product classes or industries.

This method of assigning probabilities based on product class shipments is motivated by our primary desire to produce reliable estimates of both product class and industry shipments. The high correlation between shipments and employment, value-added, and other general statistics assures that these variables will also be well represented by the sample. The actual sample selection procedure uses an independent chance of selection method (Poisson sampling) which permits us to prevent small establishments from being selected in consecutive samples without introducing a bias into the survey estimates.

Nonmail component. The initial nonmail component of the survey was comprised of approximately 140,000 small, single-establishment companies that were tabulated as administrative records in the 1992 Census of Manufactures. The nonmail stratum is also supplemented annually using the list of newly active single-location companies provided by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and payroll cutoffs. Companies with payroll below the payroll cutoff are added to the nonmail stratum. For this portion of the population, sampling is not used. The data for this group are estimated based on selected information obtained annually from the administrative records of the IRS and Social Security Administration (SSA). This administrative information, which includes payroll, total employment, industry classification, and physical location, is obtained under conditions which safeguard the confidentiality of both tax and census records.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASM ESTIMATING PROCEDURE

Most of the ASM estimates derived for the mail stratum are computed using a difference estimator. At the establishment level, there is a strong correlation between the current-year data values and the corresponding 1992 (base) data values. Therefore, within the mailed stratum, for each item at each level of aggregation, an estimate of the "difference" between the current year and the base year is computed from sample cases and added to the corresponding base-year values. For the 1993-1997 ASM estimates, the 1992 Census of Manufactures values serve as the base year. For the 1998 ASM, the base will be updated to be the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing.

Due to the positive year-to-year correlation, estimates derived using this methodology are generally more reliable than comparable estimates developed from the current sample data alone. Estimates for the capital expenditures variables are not generated using the difference

estimator because the year-to-year correlations are considerably weaker. The standard linear estimator is used for these variables.

For the nonmail stratum, estimates for payroll and employment are directly tabulated from the administrative-record data provided by IRS and SSA. Estimates of data other than payroll and employment are developed from industry averages. Although the nonmail stratum contains approximately 170,000 individual establishments in 1994, it accounts for less than 2 percent of the estimate for total value of shipments at the total manufacturing level.

Corresponding estimates for the mail and nonmail components are combined to produce the estimates included in this publication.

QUALIFICATIONS OF THE ASM DATA

The estimates developed from the sample are apt to differ somewhat from the results of a survey covering all companies in the sample lists but otherwise conducted under essentially the same conditions as the actual sample survey. The estimates of the magnitude of the sampling errors (the difference between the estimates obtained and the results theoretically obtained from a comparable, complete-coverage survey) are provided by the standard errors of estimates.

The particular sample selected for the ASM is one of many similar probability samples that, by chance, might have been selected under the same specifications. Each of the possible samples would yield somewhat different sets of results, and the standard errors are measures of the variation of all the possible sample estimates around the theoretically comparable, complete-coverage values.

Estimates of the standard errors have been computed from the sample data for selected ASM statistics in this report. They are represented in the form of relative standard errors (the standard errors divided by the estimated values to which they refer).

In conjunction with its associated estimate, the relative standard error may be used to define confidence intervals (ranges that would include the comparable, complete-coverage value for specified percentages of all the possible samples).

The complete-coverage value would be included in the range:

From one standard error below to one standard error above the derived estimate for about two-thirds of all possible samples.

From two standard errors below to two standard errors above the derived estimate for about 19 out of 20 of all possible samples.

From three standard errors below to three standard errors above the derived estimate for nearly all samples.

An inference that the comparable, complete-survey result would be within the indicated ranges would be correct in approximately the relative frequencies shown. Those proportions, therefore, may be interpreted as defining the confidence that the estimates from a particular sample would differ from complete-coverage results by as much as one, two, or three standard errors, respectively.

For example, suppose an estimated total is shown at 50,000 with an associated relative standard error of 2 percent, that is, a standard error of 1,000 (2 percent of 50,000). There is approximately 67 percent confidence that the interval 49,000 to 51,000 includes the complete-coverage total, about 95 percent confidence that the interval 48,000 to 52,000 includes the complete-coverage total, and almost certain confidence that the interval 47,000 to 53,000 includes the complete-coverage total.

In addition to the sample errors, the estimates are subject to various response and operational errors: errors of collection, reporting, coding, transcription, imputation for nonresponse, etc. These operational errors also would occur if a complete canvass were to be conducted under the same conditions as the survey. Explicit measures of their effects generally are not available. However, it is believed that most of the important operational errors were detected and corrected during the Census Bureau's review of the data for reasonableness and consistency. The small operational errors usually remain. To some extent, they are compensating in the aggregated totals shown. When important operational errors were detected too late to correct the estimates, the data were suppressed or were specifically qualified in the tables.

As derived, the estimated standard errors included part of the effect of the operational errors. The total errors, which depend upon the joint effect of the sampling and operational errors, are usually of the order of size indicated by the standard error, or moderately higher. However, for particular estimates, the total error may considerably exceed the standard errors shown. Any figures shown in the tables in this publication having an associated standard error exceeding 15 percent may be combined with higher level totals, creating a broader aggregate, which then may be of acceptable reliability.

DATA FROM THE CURRENT INDUSTRIAL REPORTS (CIR)

The CIR program provides product statistics for selected manufacturing industries at the U.S. level annually and, in some cases, monthly and/or quarterly. When detail product data are collected in the CIR, they are not also collected in the census. However, the annual CIR data are included in the census Product Summary report.

The CIR program uses a unified data collection, processing, and publication system. The Census Bureau updates the survey panels for most reports annually and reconciles the estimates to the results of the broader-based annual survey of manufactures and the economic

census – manufacturing. The economic census – manufacturing provides a complete list of all producers of the products covered by the CIR program and serves as the primary source for CIR sampling. Where a small number of producers exist, CIR surveys cover all known producers of a product. However, when the number of producers is large, cutoff and random sampling techniques are used. Surveys are continually reviewed and modified to provide the most up-to-date information on products produced. While the CIR program includes both mandatory and voluntary surveys, the annual data are mandatory.

DUPLICATION IN COST OF MATERIALS AND VALUE OF SHIPMENTS

Data for cost of materials and value of shipments include varying amounts of duplication, especially at higher levels of aggregation. This is because the products of one establishment may be the materials of another. The value added statistics avoid this duplication and are, for most purposes, the best measure for comparing the relative economic importance of industries and geographic areas.

VALUE OF INDUSTRY SHIPMENTS COMPARED WITH VALUE OF PRODUCT SHIPMENTS

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing shows value of shipments data for industries and products. In the industry statistics tables and files, these data represent the total value of shipments of all establishments classified in a particular industry. The data include the shipments of the products classified in the industry (primary to the industry), products classified in other industries (secondary to the industry), and miscellaneous receipts (repair work, sale of scrap, research and development, installation receipts, and resales). Value of product shipments shown in the products statistics tables and files represent the total value of all products shipped that are classified as primary to an industry regardless of the classification of the producing establishment.

Appendix D. Geographic Notes

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix E. Metropolitan Areas

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix F. Footnotes for Products Statistics and Materials Consumed by Kind

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix G. Comparability of Product Classes and Product Codes: 1997 to 1992

1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published	1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published	1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published
31111111	20473	20473	311211561	2041117	2041117	3112217	20463	20463
311111111	2047321	2047321	311211671	2041121	2041121	311221711	2046353	2046353
3111111121	2047323	2047323	311211681	2041123	2041123	3112217121	2046354	2046354
311111231	2047326	2047326	311211791	2041126	2041126	3112217131	2046356	2046356
311111341	2047338	2047338	3112117A1	2041129	2041129	3112217141	2046359	2046359
311111YVW	2047300	2047300	3112117B1	2041128	2041128	3112217YVW	2046300	2046300
3111114	20474	20474	3112118C1	2041131	2041131	311221A	20464	20464
311111411	2047441	2047441	3112118D1	2041151	2041151	311221A11	2046462	2046462
3111114221	2047443	2047443	3112118E1	2041161	2041161	311221A221	2046465	2046465
3111114231	2047445	2047445	3112118F1	2041198	2041198	311221A231	2046472	2046472
3111114341	2047454	2047454	3112111YVW	2041100	2041100	311221A241	2046475	2046475
3111114351	2047457	2047457	3112114	20412	20412	311221AYVW	2046400	2046400
3111114YVW	2047400	2047400	3112114111	2041213	2041213	311221W	20460	20460
311111W	20470	20470	3112114121	2041219	2041219	311221WYVW	2046000	2046000
311111WYVW	2047000	2047000	3112114YVW	2041200	2041200	311221WYVW	2046002	2046002
311111YVW	2047002	2047002	3112117	20413	20413	3112221	20751	20751
3111191	20481	20481	3112117111	2041311	2041311	3112221111	2075113	2075113
3111191111	2048111	2048111	3112117121	2041315	2041315	3112221221	2075115	2075115
311119121	2048115	2048115	3112117131	2041321	2041321	3112221231	2075121	2075121
3111191231	2048116	2048116	3112117141	2041323	2041323	3112221241	2075131	2075131
3111191341	2048118	2048118	3112117151	2041365	2041365	3112221YVW	2075100	2075100
3111191351	2048121	2048121	3112117161	2041393	2041393	3112224	20752 pt	20752 pt
3111191361	2048122	2048122	3112117171	2041395	2041395	3112224111	2075211	2075211
3111191371	2048123	2048123	3112117181	2041397	2041397	3112224221	2075231	2075231
3111191381	2048124	2048124	3112117YVW	2041300	2041300	3112224231	2075251	2075251
3111191391	2048131	2048131	311211A	20415	20415	3112224241	2075261	2075261
31111913A1	2048132	2048132	311211A111	2041511	2041511	3112224261	2075297	2075297
31111913B1	2048133	2048133	311211A121	2041513	2041513	3112224YVW	2075200 pt	2075200 pt
31111913C1	2048134	2048134	311211A131	2041515	2041515	311222W	20750 pt	20750 pt
3111191YVW	2048100	2048100	311211A141	2041521	2041521	311222WYVW	2075000 pt	2075000 pt
3111194	20482	20482	311211A151 pt	2041530 pt	2041530 pt	311222WYVW	2075002 pt	2075002 pt
3111194100	2048200	2048200	311211A151 pt	2041530 pt	2041530 pt	3112231	20741	20741
3111197	20483	20483	311211A161 pt	2041590 pt	2041581	3112231100	2074100	2074100
3111197111	2048301	2048301	311211A161 pt	2041590 pt	2041585	3112234	20742	20742
3111197121	2048302	2048302	311211A161 pt	2041590 pt	2041586	3112234100	2074200	2074200
3111197YVW	2048300	2048300	311211A161 pt	2041590 pt	2041588	3112237	20743	20743
311119A	20484	20484	311211A161 pt	2041590 pt	2041589	3112237100	2074300	2074300
311119A100	2048400	2048400	311211A171 pt	2041596 pt	2041591	311223A	20744 pt	20744 pt
311119D	20485	20485	311211A171 pt	2041596 pt	2041592	311223A111	2074414	2074414
311119D111	2048503	2048503	311211AYVW	2041500	2041500	311223A221	2074451	2074451
311119D121	2048504	2048504	311211D pt	20343 pt	20343 pt	311223A231	2074498	2074498
311119DYVW	2048500	2048500	311211D1 pt	20416	20416	311223AYVW	2074400 pt	2074400 pt
311119G	20486	20486	311211D111 pt	2034338	2034339 pt	311223D	20761	20761
311119G100	2048600	2048600	311211D111 pt	2041613	2041613	311223D111	2076113	2076113
311119J	20487	20487	311211D121	2041627	2041627	311223D121	2076133	2076133
311119J111	2048705	2048705	311211DYVW pt	2034300 pt	2034300 pt	311223DYVW	2076100	2076100
311119J121	2048706	2048706	311211DYVW pt	2041600	2041600	311223G	20762	20762
311119JYVW	2048700	2048700	311211W pt	20340 pt	20340 pt	311223G111	2076223	2076223
311119M	20488	20488	311211W pt	20410	20410	311223G121	2076252	2076252
311119M111	2048811	2048811	311211WYVW pt	2034000 pt	2034000 pt	311223G131	2076257	2076257
311119M121	2048812	2048812	311211WYVW pt	2041000	2041000	311223G141	2076262	2076262
311119M131	2048813	2048813	311211WYVW pt	2034002 pt	2034002 pt	311223G151	2076263	2076263
311119M141	2048816	2048816	311211YVW pt	2041002	2041002	311223G161	2076264	2076264
311119M151	2048821	2048821	3112120	20440	20440	311223G171	2076265	2076265
311119M161	2048823	2048823	3112120111	2044011	2044011	311223G181	2076268	2076268
311119M171	2048825	2048825	3112120221	2044015	2044015	311223G191	2076273	2076273
311119M181	2048831	2048831	3112120321	2044017	2044017	311223GYVW	2076200	2076200
311119M191	2048833	2048833	3112120441	2044021	2044021	311223J	20763 pt	20763 pt
311119MYVW	2048800	2048800	3112120451	2044035	2044035	311223J111	2076311	2076311
311119P	20489 pt	20489 pt	3112120461	2044051	2044051	311223J121	2076351	2076351
311119P111	2048911	2048911	3112120471	2044098	2044098	311223J131	2076361	2076361
311119P121	2048922	2048922	3112120481	2044093	2044093	311223J141	2076397	2076397
311119P131	2048935	2048935	3112120YVW	2044000	2044000	311223JYVW	2076300 pt	2076300 pt
311119P141	2048939	2048939	3112120YVW	2044002	2044002	311223W pt	20740 pt	20740 pt
311119P151	2048943	2048943 pt	3112120	20830	20830	311223W pt	20760 pt	20760 pt
311119PYVW	2048900 pt	2048900 pt	3112120100	2083000 pt	2083000 pt	311223WYVW pt	2074000 pt	2074000 pt
311119T	2048A	2048A	3112120300	2083000 pt	2083000 pt	311223WYVW pt	2076000 pt	2076000 pt
311119T111	2048A01	2048A01	3112120331	2083002	2083002	311223YVW pt	2074002 pt	2074002 pt
311119T121	2048A03	2048A03	3112120YVW	2083000	2083000	311223YVW pt	2076002 pt	2076002 pt
311119T131	2048A05	2048A05	3112211	20461	20461	3112251	20744 pt	20744 pt
311119T141	2048A07	2048A07	3112211111	2046103	2046103	3112251 pt	20752 pt	20752 pt
311119T151	2048A09	2048A09	3112211121	2046104	2046104	3112251 pt	20763 pt	20763 pt
311119T161	2048A11	2048A11	3112211131 pt	2046114 pt	2046113	3112251 pt	20773 pt	20773 pt
311119T171	2048A12	2048A12	3112211131 pt	2046114 pt	2046118	3112251 pt	20791	20791
311119T181	2048A19	2048A19	3112211141	2046123	2046123	3112251111	2079113	2079113
311119TYVW	2048A00	2048A00	3112211251	2046125	2046125	3112251221	2079115	2079115
311119W	20480 pt	20480 pt	3112211261	2046125	2046125	3112251331	2079142	2079142
311119WYVW	2048000 pt	2048000 pt	3112211371	2046129	2046129	3112251441	2079151	2079151
311119YVW	2048002 pt	2048002 pt	3112211YVW	2046100	2046100	3112251551	2079152	2079152
3112111	20411	20411	3112214	20462	20462	3112251561	2079153	2079153
311211111	2041105	2041105	3112214111	2046211	2046211	3112251571	2079154	2079154
3112111221	2041107	2041107	3112214221	2046213	2046213	3112251581	2079159	2079159
3112111331	2041111	2041111	3112214331 pt	2046218 pt	2046217			
3112111441	2041113	2041113	3112214331 pt	2046218 pt	2046217			
3112111551	2041115	2041115	3112214YVW	2046200	2046200			

Flavoring Syrup and Concentrate Manufacturing

1997

Issued December 1999

EC97M-3119D

1997 Economic Census

Manufacturing

Industry Series



U S C E N S U S B U R E A U

Helping You Make Informed Decisions

U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The staff of the Manufacturing and Construction Division prepared this report. **Judy M. Dodds**, Assistant Chief for Census and Related Programs, was responsible for the overall planning, management, and coordination. **Kenneth Hansen**, Chief, Manufactured Durables Branch, assisted by **Mike Brown**, **Renee Coley**, **Raphael Corrado**, and **Milbren Thomas**, Section Chiefs, **Michael Zampogna**, Former Chief, Manufactured Nondurables Branch, assisted by **Allen Foreman**, **Robert Miller**, **Robert Reinard**, and **Nat Shelton**, Section Chiefs, and **Tom Lee**, **Robert Rosati**, and **Tom Flood**, Special Assistants, performed the planning and implementation. **Stephanie Angel**, **Brian Appert**, **Stanis Batton**, **Carol Beasley**, **Chris Blackburn**, **Larry Blumberg**, **Vera Harris-Bourne**, **Brenda Campbell**, **Suzanne Conard**, **Vance Davis**, **Mary Ellickson**, **Matt Gaines**, **Merry Glascoe**, **Kay Hanks**, **Karen Harshbarger**, **Nancy Higgins**, **James Hinckley**, **Walter Hunter**, **Jim Jamski**, **Evelyn Jordan**, **Robert Lee**, **John Linehan**, **Paul Marck**, **Keith McKenzie**, **Philippe Morris**, **Joanna Nguyen**, **Betty Pannell**, **Joyce Pomeroy**, **Venita Powell**, **Cynthia Ramsey**, **Chris Savage**, **Arona Stovall**, **Sue Sundermann**, **Thanos Theodoropoulos**, **Dora Thomas**, **Ann Truffa**, **Ronanne Vinson**, **Keeley Voor**, **Denneth Wallace**, **Tempie Whittington**, **Lissene Witt**, and **Mike Yamaner** provided primary staff assistance.

Brian Greenberg, Assistant Chief for Research and Methodology Programs, assisted by **Stacey Cole**, Chief, Manufacturing Programs Methodology Branch, and **Robert Struble**, Section Chief, provided the mathematical and statistical techniques as well as the coverage operations. **Jeffrey Dalzell** and **Cathy Ritenour** provided primary staff assistance.

Mendel D. Gayle, Chief, Forms, Publications, and Customer Services Branch, assisted by **Julius Smith Jr.** and **Baruti Taylor**, Section Chiefs, performed overall

coordination of the publication process. **Kim Credito**, **Patrick Duck**, **Chip Murph**, **Wanda Sledd**, and **Veronica White** provided primary staff assistance.

The Economic Planning and Coordination Division, **Lawrence A. Blum**, Assistant Chief for Collection Activities and **Shirin A. Ahmed**, Assistant Chief for Post-Collection Processing, assisted by **Dennis Shoemaker**, Chief, Post-Collection Census Processing Branch, **Brandy Yarbrough**, Section Chief, **Sheila Proudfoot**, **Richard Williamson**, **Andrew W. Hait**, and **Jennifer E. Lins**, was responsible for developing the systems and procedures for data collection, editing, review, correction and dissemination

The staff of the National Processing Center, **Judith N. Petty**, Chief, performed mailout preparation and receipt operations, clerical and analytical review activities, data keying, and geocoding review.

The Geography Division staff developed geographic coding procedures and associated computer programs.

The Economic Statistical Methods and Programming Division, **Charles P. Pautler Jr.**, Chief, developed and coordinated the computer processing systems. **Martin S. Harahush**, Assistant Chief for Quinquennial Programs, assisted by **Barbara Lambert** and **Christina Arledge** were responsible for design and implementation of the computer systems. **Gary T. Sheridan**, Chief, Manufacturing and Construction Branch, **Lori A. Guido** and **Roy A. Smith**, Section Chiefs, supervised the preparation of the computer programs.

Computer Services Division, **Debra Williams**, Chief, performed the computer processing.

The staff of the Administrative and Customer Services Division, **Walter C. Odom**, Chief, performed planning, design, composition, editorial review, and printing planning and procurement for publications, Internet products, and report forms. **Cynthia G. Brooks** provided publication coordination and editing.

Flavoring Syrup and Concentrate Manufacturing

1997

Issued December 1999

EC97M-3119D

1997 Economic Census

Manufacturing

Industry Series



U.S. Department of Commerce

William M. Daley,

Secretary

Robert L. Mallett,

Deputy Secretary

Economics

and Statistics

Administration

Robert J. Shapiro,

Under Secretary for

Economic Affairs

U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Kenneth Prewitt,

Director



**Economics
and Statistics
Administration**

Robert J. Shapiro,
Under Secretary
for Economic Affairs



U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Kenneth Prewitt,
Director

William G. Barron,
Deputy Director

Paula J. Schneider,
Principal Associate Director
for Programs

Frederick T. Knickerbocker,
Associate Director
for Economic Programs

Thomas L. Mesenbourg,
Assistant Director
for Economic Programs

William G. Bostic Jr.,
Chief, Manufacturing
and Construction Division

CONTENTS

Introduction to the Economic Census	1
Manufacturing	5

TABLES

1. Industry Statistics on NAICS Basis With Distribution Among 1987 SIC-Based Industries: 1997	7
2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1997	7
3. Detailed Statistics by Industry: 1997	8
4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size: 1997.....	9
5. Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1997	9
6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992.....	10
6b. Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992 .	11
7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1997 and 1992.....	11

APPENDIXES

A. Explanation of Terms	A-1
B. NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions	B-1
C. Coverage and Methodology.....	C-1
D. Geographic Notes	--
E. Metropolitan Areas	--
F. Footnotes for Products Statistics and Materials Consumed by Kind	--
G. Comparability of Product Classes and Product Codes: 1997 to 1992.....	G-1

-- Not applicable for this report.

Introduction to the Economic Census

PURPOSES AND USES OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUS

The economic census is the major source of facts about the structure and functioning of the Nation's economy. It provides essential information for government, business, industry, and the general public. Title 13 of the United States Code (Sections 131, 191, and 224) directs the Census Bureau to take the economic census every 5 years, covering years ending in 2 and 7.

The economic census furnishes an important part of the framework for such composite measures as the gross domestic product estimates, input/output measures, production and price indexes, and other statistical series that measure short-term changes in economic conditions. Specific uses of economic census data include the following:

- Policymaking agencies of the Federal Government use the data to monitor economic activity and assess the effectiveness of policies.
- State and local governments use the data to assess business activities and tax bases within their jurisdictions and to develop programs to attract business.
- Trade associations study trends in their own and competing industries, which allows them to keep their members informed of market changes.
- Individual businesses use the data to locate potential markets and to analyze their own production and sales performance relative to industry or area averages.

ALL-NEW INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATIONS

Data from the 1997 Economic Census are published primarily on the basis of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), unlike earlier censuses, which were published according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS is in the process of being adopted in the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Most economic census reports cover one of the following NAICS sectors:

21	Mining
22	Utilities
23	Construction
31-33	Manufacturing
42	Wholesale Trade
44-45	Retail Trade
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing
51	Information

52	Finance and Insurance
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises
56	Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services
61	Educational Services
62	Health Care and Social Assistance
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation
72	Accommodation and Foodservices
81	Other Services (except Public Administration)

(Not listed above are the Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting sector (NAICS 11), partially covered by the census of agriculture conducted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the Public Administration sector (NAICS 92), covered by the census of governments conducted by the Census Bureau.)

The 20 NAICS sectors are subdivided into 96 subsectors (three-digit codes), 313 industry groups (four-digit codes), and, as implemented in the United States, 1170 industries (five- and six-digit codes).

RELATIONSHIP TO SIC

While many of the individual NAICS industries correspond directly to industries as defined under the SIC system, most of the higher level groupings do not. Particular care should be taken in comparing data for retail trade, wholesale trade, and manufacturing, which are sector titles used in both NAICS and SIC, but cover somewhat different groups of industries. The industry definitions discuss the relationships between NAICS and SIC industries. Where changes are significant, it will not be possible to construct time series that include data for points both before and after 1997.

For 1997, data for auxiliary establishments (those functioning primarily to manage, service, or support the activities of their company's operating establishments, such as a central administrative office or warehouse) will not be included in the sector-specific reports. These data will be published separately.

GEOGRAPHIC AREA CODING

Accurate and complete information on the physical location of each establishment is required to tabulate the census data for the states, metropolitan areas (MAs), counties, parishes, and corporate municipalities including cities, towns, villages, and boroughs. Respondents were

required to report their physical location (street address, municipality, county, and state) if it differed from their mailing address. For establishments not surveyed by mail (and those single-establishment companies that did not provide acceptable information on physical location), location information from Internal Revenue Service tax forms is used as a basis for coding.

BASIS OF REPORTING

The economic census is conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each store, factory, shop, or other location. Each establishment is assigned a separate industry classification based on its primary activity and not that of its parent company.

DOLLAR VALUES

All dollar values presented are expressed in current dollars; i.e., 1997 data are expressed in 1997 dollars, and 1992 data, in 1992 dollars. Consequently, when making comparisons with prior years, users of the data should consider the changes in prices that have occurred.

All dollar values are shown in thousands of dollars.

AVAILABILITY OF ADDITIONAL DATA

Reports in Print and Electronic Media

All results of the 1997 Economic Census are available on the Census Bureau Internet site (www.census.gov) and on compact discs (CD-ROM) for sale by the Census Bureau. Unlike previous censuses, only selected highlights are published in printed reports. For more information, including a description of electronic and printed reports being issued, see the Internet site, or write to U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-8300, or call Customer Services at 301-457-4100.

Special Tabulations

Special tabulations of data collected in the 1997 Economic Census may be obtained, depending on availability of time and personnel, in electronic or tabular form. The data will be summaries subject to the same rules prohibiting disclosure of confidential information (including name, address, kind of business, or other data for individual business establishments or companies) that govern the regular publications.

Special tabulations are prepared on a cost basis. A request for a cost estimate, as well as exact specifications on the type and format of the data to be provided, should be directed to the Chief of the division named below, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-8300. To discuss a special tabulation before submitting specifications, call the appropriate division:

Manufacturing and Construction Division 301-457-4673
Service Sector Statistics Division 301-457-2668

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The economic census has been taken as an integrated program at 5-year intervals since 1967 and before that for 1954, 1958, and 1963. Prior to that time, individual components of the economic census were taken separately at varying intervals.

The economic census traces its beginnings to the 1810 Decennial Census, when questions on manufacturing were included with those for population. Coverage of economic activities was expanded for the 1840 Decennial Census and subsequent censuses to include mining and some commercial activities. The 1905 Manufactures Census was the first time a census was taken apart from the regular decennial population census. Censuses covering retail and wholesale trade and construction industries were added in 1930, as were some covering service trades in 1933. Censuses of construction, manufacturing, and the other business service censuses were suspended during World War II.

The 1954 Economic Census was the first census to be fully integrated: providing comparable census data across economic sectors, using consistent time periods, concepts, definitions, classifications, and reporting units. It was the first census to be taken by mail, using lists of firms provided by the administrative records of other Federal agencies. Since 1963, administrative records also have been used to provide basic statistics for very small firms, reducing or eliminating the need to send them census questionnaires.

The range of industries covered in the economic censuses expanded between 1967 and 1992. The census of construction industries began on a regular basis in 1967, and the scope of service industries, introduced in 1933, was broadened in 1967, 1977, and 1987. While a few transportation industries were covered as early as 1963, it was not until 1992 that the census broadened to include all of transportation, communications, and utilities. Also new for 1992 was coverage of financial, insurance, and real estate industries. With these additions, the economic census and the separate census of governments and census of agriculture collectively covered roughly 98 percent of all economic activity.

Printed statistical reports from the 1992 and earlier censuses provide historical figures for the study of long-term time series and are available in some large libraries. All of the census reports printed since 1967 are still available for sale on microfiche from the Census Bureau. CD-ROMs issued from the 1987 and 1992 Economic Censuses contain databases including nearly all data published in print, plus additional statistics, such as ZIP Code statistics, published only on CD-ROM.

SOURCES FOR MORE INFORMATION

More information about the scope, coverage, classification system, data items, and publications for each of the economic censuses and related surveys is published in the *Guide to the 1997 Economic Census and Related Statistics* at www.census.gov/econguide. More information on the methodology, procedures, and history of the censuses will be published in the *History of the 1997 Economic Census* at www.census.gov/econ/www/history.html.

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

The following abbreviations and symbols are used with the 1997 Economic Census data:

A	Standard error of 100 percent or more.
D	Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual companies; data are included in higher level totals.
F	Exceeds 100 percent because data include establishments with payroll exceeding revenue.
N	Not available or not comparable.
Q	Revenue not collected at this level of detail for multiestablishment firms.
S	Withheld because estimates did not meet publication standards.

V	Represents less than 50 vehicles or .05 percent.
X	Not applicable.
Y	Disclosure withheld because of insufficient coverage of merchandise lines.
Z	Less than half the unit shown.
a	0 to 19 employees.
b	20 to 99 employees.
c	100 to 249 employees.
e	250 to 499 employees.
f	500 to 999 employees.
g	1,000 to 2,499 employees.
h	2,500 to 4,999 employees.
i	5,000 to 9,999 employees.
j	10,000 to 24,999 employees.
k	25,000 to 49,999 employees.
l	50,000 to 99,999 employees.
m	100,000 employees or more.
p	10 to 19 percent estimated.
q	20 to 29 percent estimated.
r	Revised.
s	Sampling error exceeds 40 percent.
nec	Not elsewhere classified.
nsk	Not specified by kind.
–	Represents zero (page image/print only).
(CC)	Consolidated city.
(IC)	Independent city.

This page is intentionally blank.

Manufacturing

SCOPE

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing covers all manufacturing establishments with one or more paid employees. Manufacturing is defined as the mechanical, physical, or chemical transformation of materials or substances into new products. The assembly of components into new products is also considered manufacturing, except when it is appropriately classified as construction.

Establishments in the manufacturing sector are often described as plants, factories, or mills and typically use power-driven machines and materials-handling equipment. Also included in the manufacturing sector are some establishments that make products by hand, like custom tailors and the makers of custom draperies. While manufacturers typically do not sell to the public, some establishments like bakeries and candy stores that make products on the premises may be included.

While logging and publishing are no longer in the scope of manufacturing, data for these industries are included in the manufacturing industry reports, but are not included in the manufacturing state, summary, and other reports.

GENERAL

This report, from the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, is one of a series of 480 industry reports and 51 geographic area reports, each of which provides statistics for individual industries or states, respectively. Seven of the industry reports are for industries no longer in the manufacturing sector but are included with manufacturing for the 1997 census year. Also included for this sector are General, Product, and Materials Consumed Summary reports, a special report on Concentration Ratios in Manufacturing, and data files on Location of Manufacturing Plants.

Each industry report presents data for a six-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) industry. A description of the particular NAICS industry may be found in Appendix B. These reports include such statistics as number of establishments, employment, payroll, value added by manufacture, cost of materials consumed, value of shipments, capital expenditures, etc. Explanations of these and other terms may be found in Appendix A. The industry reports also include data for states with 100 employees or more in the industry.

State reports, which include the District of Columbia, present similar statistics at the “all manufacturing” level for each state and its metropolitan areas (MAs) with 250

employees or more, and for counties, consolidated cities, and places with 500 employees or more. The state reports also include six-digit NAICS level data for industries with 100 employees or more in the state.

The General Summary report contains industry and geographic area statistics summarized in one report. It includes higher levels of aggregation than the industry and state reports, as well as revisions to the data made after the release of the industry and state reports.

The Products and Materials Consumed reports summarize the products and materials data published in the industry reports. The Product Summary report also includes data from the Current Industrial Reports (CIR) and a special table with data for products that are primary to more than one industry, which are not in the industry reports.

The Concentration Ratios report publishes data on the percentage of value of shipments accounted for by the 4-, 8-, 20-, and 50-largest companies for each manufacturing industry. Also shown in this report are Hirschmann-Herfindahl Indexes for each industry.

The Location of Manufacturing data files contain statistics on the number of establishments for the three- and six-digit NAICS industry by state, county, place, and ZIP Code by employment-size of the establishment.

GEOGRAPHIC AREAS COVERED

Statistics at the six-digit NAICS industry level are shown for states and the District of Columbia in both the state and industry reports for cells with 100 employees or more.

The state reports also include data at the “all manufacturing” level for a variety of geographies that meet the employment criteria.

Data are available for the metropolitan areas (MAs) with 250 employees or more. The term MA is a general term used to encompass all of the specifically defined metropolitan areas. A consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) is made up of two or more contiguous primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSAs) with a combined population of at least 1 million. A PMSA is a subdivision of a CMSA that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links separate from the ties to other portions of the CMSA. A metropolitan statistical area (MSA) is an integrated economic and social unit with a population of at least 50,000. An MA is made up of one or more counties meeting standards of metropolitan character. In New England, cities and towns, rather than counties, are the

component geographic units. Determination of the MAs was made by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) as of June 30, 1997. The population estimates were from the 1990 Census of Population or a subsequent special census. When applicable, the make-up of an MA is included in Appendix E. Changes to geographical boundaries are noted in Appendix D.

The state reports include data for counties with 500 employees or more. These are the primary divisions of states, except in Louisiana where they are called parishes and in Alaska where they are called boroughs and census areas. Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia have one or more places that are independent of county organizations. These places are treated as counties and places. The counties and places are defined as of January 1, 1997.

The state reports include data for places with 500 employees or more. Places are typically cities, towns, and villages. They may be incorporated municipalities, semi-independent municipalities, special economic urban areas (SEUAs), or other place equivalents.

The state reports also include data for consolidated cities with 500 employees or more. Consolidated cities are made up of separately incorporated municipalities.

COMPARABILITY OF THE 1992 AND 1997 CENSUSES

The adoption of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) has had a major impact on the comparability of data between the 1992 and 1997 censuses. Approximately half of the industries in the manufacturing sector of NAICS do not have comparable industries in the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system that was used in the past. If industries are not comparable between the two censuses, historic data are not shown. When applicable, Appendix G shows the product class and product comparability between the two systems.

While most of the change affecting the manufacturing sector was change within the sector, some industries left manufacturing and others came into manufacturing. Prominent among those leaving manufacturing are logging and portions of publishing. Prominent among the industries coming into the manufacturing sector are bakeries, candy stores where candy is made on the premises, custom tailors, makers of custom draperies, and tire retreading. Data for the industries coming into manufacturing as well as those leaving manufacturing are included in the manufacturing industry report series for 1997. However, the state and summary reports only include data for industries in the NAICS definition of manufacturing.

Another change resulting from the conversion to NAICS is that data for central administrative offices (CAOs) associated with manufacturing are not included along side the manufacturing data. This change affects data in the state reports and the general summary.

DISCLOSURE

In accordance with Federal law governing census reports (Title 13 of the United States Code), no data are published that would disclose the operations of an individual establishment or company. However, the number of establishments classified in a specific industry or geography is not considered a disclosure, and may be released even when other information is withheld.

The disclosure analysis for the industry statistics files is based on the total value of shipments. When the total value of shipments cannot be shown without disclosing information for individual companies, the complete line is suppressed except for capital expenditures. However, the suppressed data are included in higher-level totals. A separate disclosure analysis is performed for capital expenditures that can be suppressed even though value of shipments data are published.

AVAILABILITY OF MORE FREQUENT ECONOMIC DATA

The Census Bureau conducts the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) in each of the 4 years between the economic censuses. The ASM is a probability-based sample of approximately 58,000 establishments and collects many of the same industry statistics (including employment, payroll, value of shipments, etc.) as the economic census. However, there are selected statistics not included in the ASM. Among these are the number of companies and establishments, detailed product and materials data, and substate geographic data.

In addition to the ASM, the Census Bureau conducts a Current Industrial Reports (CIR) program. The CIR publishes detailed product statistics for selected manufacturing industries at the U.S. level annually and, in some cases, monthly and/or quarterly. For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, the annual CIR data are included in the Product Summary report.

The Census Bureau also conducts the monthly Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories, and Orders (M3) program, which publishes detailed statistics for manufacturing industries at the U.S. level.

Table 1. Industry Statistics on NAICS Basis With Distribution Among 1987 SIC-Based Industries: 1997

[NAICS codes appear in bold type. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS or SIC code	Industry	Com-panies ¹	All estab-lish-ments ²	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expendi-tures (\$1,000)
				Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311930	Flavoring syrup & concentrate mfg	149	175	6 243	225 770	3 348	6 839	111 627	4 945 331	1 648 212	6 590 816	144 097
208710	Flavoring extracts & syrups, n.e.c. (pt)	N	175	6 243	225 770	3 348	6 839	111 627	4 945 331	1 648 212	6 590 816	144 097

¹For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.
²Includes establishments with payroll at any time during the year.

Table 2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1997

[States that are disclosures or with less than 100 employees are not shown. For explanation of terms, see appendixes. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Industry and geographic area	E ¹	All establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expendi-tures (\$1,000)
		Total	With 20 em-ploy-ees or more	Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311930, FLAVORING SYRUP & CONCENTRATE MFG												
United States	1	175	68	6 243	225 770	3 348	6 839	111 627	4 945 331	1 648 212	6 590 816	144 097
California	1	28	12	1 068	36 799	645	1 271	17 992	447 371	197 845	624 155	8 913
Georgia	1	8	4	558	21 224	301	700	12 464	1 163 612	332 618	1 490 799	13 378
Illinois	-	13	5	916	28 260	271	493	6 126	63 383	54 019	119 601	6 493
Missouri	3	5	2	220	7 297	117	252	3 828	30 112	24 584	55 475	1 007
New Jersey	1	15	8	479	20 756	335	600	13 740	108 962	132 289	248 463	3 861
New York	4	12	3	219	7 951	99	217	3 051	24 790	21 525	48 236	1 142
Ohio	1	10	5	759	29 557	428	956	17 142	538 660	300 918	836 317	16 813
Wisconsin	-	6	2	132	4 468	76	112	1 632	34 422	9 679	43 693	2 520

* Hawaii has no incorporated places in the sense of functioning governmental units; however, in agreement with Hawaiian law, the Bureau of the Census reports data for census designated places (CDPs) which have been designated as place equivalents. Those CDPs, only for the state of Hawaii, with 2,500 or more population are recognized.

¹Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of the figures shown: 1-10 to 19 percent; 2-20 to 29 percent; 3-30 to 39 percent; 4-40 to 49 percent; 5-50 to 59 percent; 6-60 to 69 percent; 7-70 to 79 percent; 8-80 to 89 percent; 9-90 percent or more.

Table 3. Detailed Statistics by Industry: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	Value	Item	Value
311930, FLAVORING SYRUP & CONCENTRATE MFG		311930, FLAVORING SYRUP & CONCENTRATE MFG—Con.	
Companies ¹	number.. 149	Value added	\$1,000.. 4 945 331
All establishments	number.. 175	Total inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 324 521
Establishments with 1 to 19 employees	number.. 107	Finished goods inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 142 804
Establishments with 20 to 99 employees	number.. 52	Work-in-process inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 12 475
Establishments with 100 employees or more	number.. 16	Materials and supplies inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 169 242
All employees	number.. 6 243	Total inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 332 651
Total compensation ²	\$1,000.. 279 026	Finished goods inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 126 340
Annual payroll	\$1,000.. 225 770	Work-in-process inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 34 007
Total fringe benefits	\$1,000.. 53 256	Materials and supplies inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 172 304
Production workers, average for year	number.. 3 348	Gross book value of total assets at beginning of year	\$1,000.. 740 061
Production workers on March 12	number.. 3 279	Total capital expenditures (new and used)	\$1,000.. 144 097
Production workers on May 12	number.. 3 396	Capital expenditures for buildings and other structures (new and used)	\$1,000.. 48 101
Production workers on August 12	number.. 3 556	Capital expenditures for machinery and equipment (new and used)	\$1,000.. 95 996
Production workers on November 12	number.. 3 161	Total retirements ²	\$1,000.. 23 568
Production-worker hours	1,000.. 6 839	Gross book value of total assets at end of year	\$1,000.. 860 590
Production-worker wages	\$1,000.. 111 627	Total depreciation during year ²	\$1,000.. 61 130
Total cost of materials	\$1,000.. 1 648 212	Total rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 8 129
Cost of materials, parts, containers, etc., consumed	\$1,000.. 1 466 044	Buildings and other structures rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 4 386
Cost of resales	\$1,000.. 160 588	Machinery and equipment rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 3 743
Cost of fuels	\$1,000.. 6 067	Cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and other structures ³	\$1,000.. 2 570
Cost of purchased electricity	\$1,000.. 11 182	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 71
Cost of contract work	\$1,000.. 4 331	Cost of purchased services for the repair of machinery and equipment ³	\$1,000.. 14 346
Quantity of electricity purchased for heat and power	1,000 kWh.. 160 106	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 71
Quantity of electricity generated less sold for heat and power	1,000 kWh.. —	Cost of purchased communications services ³	\$1,000.. 2 319
Total value of shipments	\$1,000.. 6 590 816	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 71
Primary products value of shipments	\$1,000.. 6 210 280	Cost of purchased legal services ³	\$1,000.. 941
Secondary products value of shipments	\$1,000.. 193 467	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 71
Total miscellaneous receipts	\$1,000.. 187 069	Cost of purchased accounting and bookkeeping services ³	\$1,000.. 433
Value of resales	\$1,000.. 184 816	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 71
Contract receipts	\$1,000.. D	Cost of purchased advertising services ³	\$1,000.. 7 095
Other miscellaneous receipts	\$1,000.. D	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 71
Primary products specialization ratio	percent.. 96	Cost of purchased software and other data processing services ³	\$1,000.. 379
Value of primary products shipments made in all industries	\$1,000.. 6 647 019	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 71
Value of primary products shipments made in this industry	\$1,000.. 6 210 280	Cost of purchased refuse removal (including hazardous waste) services ³	\$1,000.. 1 249
Value of primary products shipments made in other industries	\$1,000.. 436 739	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 71
Coverage ratio	percent.. 93		

¹For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

²These items are collected in the ASM and estimated for the remaining establishments; therefore, the levels of estimation are higher than for other items in the table.

³Based on ASM sample data.

⁴A response coverage ratio is derived for this item by calculating the ratio of the weighted employment (establishment data multiplied by sample weight) for those ASM establishments that reported to the weighted total employment for all ASM establishments classified in this industry.

Note: The amounts shown for purchased services reflect only those services that establishments purchase from other companies.

Table 4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Employment size class	E ¹	All establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)
		Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311930. FLAVORING SYRUP & CONCENTRATE MFG												
All establishments	1	175	68	6 243	225 770	3 348	6 839	111 627	4 945 331	1 648 212	6 590 816	144 097
Establishments with 1 to 4 employees	4	46	—	85	2 577	64	94	1 656	21 949	16 971	40 831	835
Establishments with 5 to 9 employees	7	35	—	238	7 047	142	258	4 192	32 262	28 828	62 529	1 899
Establishments with 10 to 19 employees	4	26	—	370	12 684	206	385	6 109	68 055	42 283	110 954	2 844
Establishments with 20 to 49 employees	1	34	34	1 140	43 102	655	1 340	21 063	525 136	222 124	747 496	11 418
Establishments with 50 to 99 employees	1	18	18	1 236	44 974	733	1 444	23 756	1 159 849	315 535	1 464 063	82 262
Establishments with 100 to 249 employees	—	12	12	1 804	68 083	1 158	2 471	43 621	3 011 873	879 947	3 896 634	37 374
Establishments with 250 to 499 employees	5	4	4	1 370	47 303	390	847	11 230	126 207	142 524	268 309	7 465
Establishments with 500 to 999 employees	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Establishments with 1,000 to 2,499 employees	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Establishments with 2,500 employees or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Administrative records ²	9	58	—	255	7 253	160	266	4 523	30 258	30 111	60 950	2 547

¹Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of the figures shown: 1-10 to 19 percent; 2-20 to 29 percent; 3-30 to 39 percent; 4-40 to 49 percent; 5-50 to 59 percent; 6-60 to 69 percent; 7-70 to 79 percent; 8-80 to 89 percent; 9-90 percent or more.

²Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. Data are also included in respective size classes shown.

Table 5. Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS industry or product class code	Industry or primary product class	All establishments	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)
			Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311930	Flavoring syrup & concentrate mfg	175	6 243	225 770	3 348	6 839	111 627	4 945 331	1 648 212	6 590 816	144 097
3119301	Liquid beverage bases not for use by soft drink bottlers	12	1 207	43 905	335	804	11 089	172 454	99 362	268 245	6 805
3119304	Liquid beverage bases for use by soft drink bottlers	28	1 736	71 459	1 043	2 328	40 736	3 433 986	854 966	4 290 045	94 750
3119307	Other flavoring agents (except chocolate syrups), nec	28	1 805	56 766	1 146	2 107	32 595	1 113 475	440 261	1 551 717	23 359

Table 6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992

[Includes quantity and value of products of this industry produced by (1) establishments classified in this industry (primary) and (2) establishments classified in other industries (secondary). Transfers of products of this industry from one establishment of a company to another establishment of the same company (interplant transfers) are also included. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product code	Product	1997				1992			
		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments	
				Quantity	Value (\$1,000)			Quantity	Value (\$1,000)
311930	Flavoring syrups and concentrate products	N	X	X	6 647 019	N	X	X	N
3119301	Liquid beverage bases not for use by soft drink bottlers	N	X	X	243 083	N	X	X	158 766
31193011	Liquid beverage bases not for use by soft drink bottlers	N	X	X	171 609	N	X	X	N
3119301111	Cocktail mix beverage bases not for use by soft drink bottlers . . . mil gal.	23	X	S	62 770	10	X	9.2	46 063
3119301121	Other liquid beverage bases not for use by soft drink bottlers . . . mil gal.	21	X	S	108 839	15	X	16.0	90 718
3119301Y	Liquid beverage bases not for use by soft drink bottlers, nsk	N	X	X	71 474	N	X	X	N
3119301YWW	Liquid beverage bases not for use by soft drink bottlers, nsk	N	X	X	71 474	N	X	X	21 985
3119304	Liquid beverage bases for use by soft drink bottlers	N	X	X	3 570 847	N	X	X	2 981 516
31193041	Liquid beverage bases for use by soft drink bottlers	N	X	X	3 502 510	N	X	X	N
3119304111	Liquid beverage base concentrates with some juice content, for sale to soft drink bottlers . . . mil cases, 192 oz case equiv..	17	X	S	368 061	12	X	180.6	211 823
3119304121	Other liquid beverage base concentrates, for sale to soft drink bottlers . . . mil cases, 192 oz case equiv..	12	X	D	D	13	X	D	D
3119304131	Liquid beverage base syrups, for sale to soft drink bottlers . . . mil cases, 192 oz case equiv..	9	X	S	249 832	9	X	254.9	224 014
3119304141	Liquid beverage base concentrates with some juice content, for sale to trade or nonbottler distributors . . . mil cases, 192 oz case equiv..	5	X	1.3	18 714	9	X	5.0	22 094
3119304151	Other liquid beverage base concentrates, for sale to trade or nonbottler distributors . . . mil cases, 192 oz case equiv..	5	X	D	D	8	X	D	D
3119304161	Liquid beverage base syrups, for sale to trade or nonbottler distributors . . . mil cases, 192 oz case equiv..	11	X	S	174 328	16	X	22.0	42 555
3119304Y	Liquid beverage bases for use by soft drink bottlers, nsk	N	X	X	68 337	N	X	X	N
3119304YWW	Liquid beverage bases for use by soft drink bottlers, nsk	N	X	X	68 337	N	X	X	21 946
3119307	Other flavoring agents (except chocolate syrups), nec	N	X	X	2 485 017	N	X	X	N
31193071	Other flavoring agents (except chocolate syrups)	N	X	X	2 473 489	N	X	X	N
3119307111	Flavoring syrups for fountain, ice cream, and home beverage use; excluding liquid beverage bases, soft drinks in bulk, and chocolate syrups . . . mil gal.	24	X	D	D	24	X	D	D
3119307121	Fruit, crushed or whole, for fountain and ice cream flavoring agent use . . . mil gal.	13	X	D	D	15	X	23.6	161 335
3119307131	Food colorings, except synthetic	12	X	X	43 694	11	X	X	104 382
3119307141	Concentrated fruit juice products (not frozen or hot pack), for fountain flavoring agent use . . . mil gal.	11	X	22.1	135 103	8	X	29.5	60 662
3119307Y	Other flavoring agents (except chocolate syrups), nsk	N	X	X	11 528	N	X	X	N
3119307YWW	Other flavoring agents (except chocolate syrups), nsk	N	X	X	11 528	N	X	X	N
311930W	Flavoring syrup and concentrates, nsk, total	N	X	X	348 072	N	X	X	N
311930WY	Flavoring syrup and concentrate manufacturing, nsk, total	N	X	X	348 072	N	X	X	N
311930WYWW	Flavoring syrup and concentrate manufacturing, nsk, for nonadministrative-record establishments	N	X	X	288 400	N	X	X	N
311930WYWY	Flavoring syrup and concentrate manufacturing, nsk, for administrative-record establishments	N	X	X	59 672	N	X	X	N

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.

@ Additional data are available for these codes at the aggregate U.S. level in the Current Industrial Report (CIR) series; see Appendix F for the CIR survey number and title.

\$ This product is primary to more than one industry; see Appendix F for a listing of the related product codes.

Note: For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: ^P 10 to 19 percent estimated; ^Q 20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by S.

Table 6b. Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992

[Product classes covered are those that are economically significant and whose production is geographically dispersed, provided dispersion is not approximated by data in Table 2. Also, product classes are not shown if they are miscellaneous or "not specified by kind" classes. Statistics for some states are withheld because they are either less than \$2 million in product class shipments or they disclose data for individual companies in 1997. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanations of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product class code	Product class and geographic area	Value of product shipments (\$1,000)	
		1997	1992
3119301	LIQUID BEVERAGE BASES NOT FOR USE BY SOFT DRINK BOTTLERS		
	United States	243 083	158 766
	California	19 506	7 581
	New Jersey	20 080	7 594
	New York	6 341	N
3119304	LIQUID BEVERAGE BASES FOR USE BY SOFT DRINK BOTTLERS		
	United States	3 570 847	2 981 516
	California	123 774	295 222
	Georgia	1 003 366	N
	Ohio	37 498	N
3119307	OTHER FLAVORING AGENTS (EXCEPT CHOCOLATE SYRUPS), NEC		
	United States	2 485 017	N
	California	571 655	N
	Florida	4 557	N
	Illinois	29 598	N
	New Jersey	10 635	N
	New York	18 570	N

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.

@ Additional data are available for these codes at the aggregate U.S. level in the Current Industrial Report (CIR) series; see Appendix F for the CIR survey number and title.

\$ This product is primary to more than one industry; see Appendix F for a listing of the related product codes.

Table 7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1997 and 1992

[Includes quantity and cost of materials consumed or put into production by establishments classified only in this industry. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS material code	Material consumed	1997		1992	
		Quantity	Delivered cost (\$1,000)	Quantity	Delivered cost (\$1,000)
311930	FLAVORING SYRUP & CONCENTRATE MFG				
31131003	Sugar, cane and beet (in terms of sugar solids)	1,000 s tons..	P40.3	24 510	N
31122105	Up to 50% fructose corn syrup, in terms of solids	mil lb..	174.6	18 933	N
31122107	50% or more fructose corn syrup, in terms of solids	mil lb..	D	D	N
31100003	Other natural sweeteners, including dextrose, honey, molasses, blends of corn sweeteners and sugar (in terms of solids)	mil lb..	951.5	14 648	N
32510057	Artificial sweeteners (in terms of solids)	mil lb..	2 410.4	151 981	N
31193001	Concentrated liquid beverage bases (finished drink basis), with some juice content	mil cases, 192 oz case equiv..	P4.6	8 592	N
31193003	Other concentrated liquid beverage bases (finished drink basis)	mil cases, 192 oz case equiv..	S	192 784	N
31193005	Syrup beverage bases (finished drink basis)	mil cases, 192 oz case equiv..	2.2	4 724	N
31142103	Concentrated fruit juices	mil gal..	3.2	33 423	N
00190050	Plastics wrappings, trays, carriers, etc., including preforms		X	1 513	X
32221001	Paperboard containers, boxes, and corrugated paperboard		X	38 370	X
32610027	Plastics bottles and cans		X	15 582	X
32721309	Refillable glass containers with or without paperboard wrapping		X	D	X
32721311	Nonrefillable glass containers with or without paperboard wrapping or plastic shielding		X	7 483	X
33243101	Metal cans, can lids and ends		X	3 668	X
00970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies		X	558 719	X
00971000	Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies, n.s.k.		X	155 539	X

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.

Note: For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: P 10 to 19 percent estimated; Q 20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by S.

Appendix A.

Explanation of Terms

BEGINNING- AND END-OF-YEAR INVENTORIES

Respondents were asked to report their beginning-of-year and end-of-year inventories at cost or market. Effective with the 1982 Economic Census, this change to a uniform instruction for reporting inventories was introduced for all sector reports. Prior to 1982, respondents were permitted to value inventories using any generally accepted accounting method (FIFO, LIFO, market, to name a few). Beginning in 1982, LIFO users were asked to first report inventory values prior to the LIFO adjustment and then to report the LIFO reserve and the LIFO value after adjustment for the reserve.

Inventory Data by Stage of Fabrication

Total inventories and three detailed components (1) finished goods, (2) work-in-process, and (3) materials, supplies, fuels, etc., were collected.

When using inventory data by stage of fabrication for “all industries” and at the three-digit subsector level, it should be noted that an item treated as a finished product by an establishment in one industry may be reported as a raw material by an establishment in a different industry. For example, the finished-product inventories of a steel mill would be reported as raw materials by a stamping plant. Such differences are present in the inventory figures by stage of fabrication shown for all publication levels.

COST OF MATERIALS

This term refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed, whether purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

Included in this item are:

1. Cost of parts, components, containers, etc.—Includes all raw materials, semifinished goods, parts, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year.
2. Cost of products bought and sold in the same condition.

3. Cost of fuels consumed for heat and power—Includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed, whether purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.
4. Cost of purchased electricity—The cost of purchased electric energy represents the amount actually used during the year for heat and power. In addition, information was collected on the quantity of electric energy generated by the establishment and the quantity of electric energy sold or transferred to other plants of the same company.
5. Cost of contract work—This term applies to work done by others on materials furnished by the manufacturing establishment. The actual cost of the material is to be reported on the cost of materials, parts, and containers line of this item. The term “Contract Work” refers to the fee a company pays to another company to perform a service.

Specific Materials Consumed

In addition to the total cost of materials, which every establishment was required to report, information also was collected for most manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. The inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. If less than \$25,000 of a listed material was consumed by an establishment, the cost data could be reported in the “Cost of all other materials...,” Census material code 00970099. Also, the cost of materials for small establishments for which administrative records or short forms were used was imputed into the “Materials not specified by kind,” Census materials code 00971000.

Duplication in Cost of Materials and Value of Shipment

The aggregate of the cost of materials and value of shipments figures for industry groups and for all manufacturing industries includes large amounts of duplication since the products of some industries are used as materials by others. This duplication results, in part, from the addition of related industries representing successive

stages in the production of a finished manufactured product. Examples are the addition of flour mills to bakeries in the food group and the addition of pulp mills to paper mills in the paper and allied products group of industries. Estimates of the overall extent of this duplication indicate that the value of manufactured products exclusive of such duplication (the value of finished manufactures) tends to approximate two-thirds of the total value of products reported in the survey.

Duplication of products within individual industries is significant within a number of industry groups, e.g., machinery and transportation industries. These industries frequently include complete machinery and their parts. In this case, the parts made for original equipment are materials consumed for assembly plants in the same industry.

Even when no significant amount of duplication is involved, value of shipments figures are deficient as measures of the relative economic importance of individual manufacturing industries or geographic areas because of the wide variation in ratio of materials, labor, and other processing costs of value of shipments, both among industries and within the same industry.

Before 1962, cost of materials and value of shipments were not published for some industries which included considerable duplication. Since then, these data have been published for all industries at the U.S. level and beginning in 1964, for all geographic levels.

COST OF PURCHASED SERVICES

Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) establishments were requested to provide information on the cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and other structures, the repair of machinery, communication services, legal services, accounting and bookkeeping services, advertising, software and other data processing services, and refuse removal. Each of these items reflects the costs paid directly by the establishment and excludes salaries paid to employees of the establishment for these services.

Included in the cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and machinery are payments made for all maintenance and repair work on buildings and equipment. Payments made to other establishments of the same company and for repair and maintenance of any leased property also are included. Extensive repairs or reconstruction that was capitalized is considered capital expenditures and is, therefore, excluded from this item. Repair and maintenance costs provided by an owner as part of a rental contract or incurred directly by an establishment in using its own work force also are excluded.

Included in the cost of purchased advertising services are payments for printing, media coverage, and other advertising services and materials.

Included in the cost of purchased software and other data processing services are all purchases by the establishment from other companies. Excluded are services provided by other establishments of the same company (such as by a separate data processing unit).

Included in the cost of purchased refuse removal services are all costs of refuse removal services paid by the establishment, including costs for hazardous waste removal or treatment. Excluded are all costs included in rental payments or as capital expenditures.

Response Coverage Ratio

A response coverage ratio is a measure of the extent to which respondents report for an item. The estimate is made by calculating the ratio value of the weighted total employment data for all the ASM establishments that report the item to the weighted total employment data for all ASM establishments classified in an industry (reporters and non-reporters).

DEPRECIATION CHARGES FOR FIXED ASSETS

This item includes depreciation and amortization charged during the year against assets. Depreciation charged against fixed assets acquired since the beginning of the year and against assets sold or retired during the year are components of this category. Respondents were requested to make certain that they did not report accumulated depreciation.

EMPLOYEES

This item includes all full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments during any part of the pay period which included the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employees" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average for the payroll periods including the 12th of March, May, August, and November.

Production Workers

This item includes workers (up through the line-supervisor level) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, receiving, storing, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping (but not delivering), maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e.g., power plant), recordkeeping, and other services closely associated with these production operations at the establishment covered by the report. Employees above the working-supervisor level are excluded from this item.

All Other Employees

This item covers nonproduction employees of the manufacturing establishment including those engaged in factory supervision above the line-supervisor level. It

includes sales (including driver-salespersons), sales delivery (highway truck drivers and their helpers), advertising, credit, collection, installation and servicing of own products, clerical and routine office functions, executive, purchasing, financing, legal, personnel (including cafeteria, medical, etc.), professional, and technical employees. Also included are employees on the payroll of the manufacturing establishment engaged in the construction of major additions or alterations utilized as a separate work force.

FRINGE BENEFITS

Fringe benefits are divided into legally required expenditures and payments for voluntary programs. The legally required portion consists primarily of Federal old age and survivors' insurance, unemployment compensation, and workers' compensation. Payments for voluntary programs include all programs not specifically required by legislation whether they were employer initiated or the result of collective bargaining. They include the employer portion of such plans as insurance premiums, premiums for supplemental accident and sickness insurance, pension plans, supplemental unemployment compensation, welfare plans, stock purchase plans on which the employer payment is not subject to withholding tax, and deferred profit-sharing plans. They exclude such items as company-operated cafeterias, in-plant medical services, free parking lots, discounts on employee purchases, and uniforms and work clothing for employees.

GROSS BOOK VALUE OF DEPRECIABLE ASSETS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR (BOY) AND END OF YEAR (EOY)

Total value of depreciable assets is collected on all census forms. It shows the value of depreciable assets for the beginning of year and end of year. The data encompass all fixed depreciable assets on the books of establishments. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, machinery, and equipment (production, office, and transportation equipment) for which depreciation reserves are maintained. Excluded are nondepreciable capital assets including inventories and intangible assets, such as timber and mineral rights.

The definition of fixed depreciable assets is consistent with the definition of capital expenditures. For example, expenditures include actual capital outlays during the year rather than the final value of equipment put in place and buildings completed during the year. Accordingly, the value of assets at the end of the year includes the value of construction in progress.

In addition, respondents were requested to make certain that assets at the beginning of the year plus capital expenditures, less retirements, equaled assets at the end of the year.

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND COMPANIES

A separate report was required for each manufacturing establishment (plant) with one employee or more. An establishment is defined as a single physical location where manufacturing is performed. A company, on the other hand, is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

If the company operated at different physical locations, even if the individual locations were producing the same line of goods, a separate report was requested for each location. If the company operated in two or more distinct lines of manufacturing at the same location, a separate report was requested for each activity.

An establishment not in operation for any portion of the year was requested to return the report form with the proper notation in the "Operational Status" section of the form. In addition, the establishment was requested to report data on any employees, capital expenditures, inventories, or shipments from inventories during the year.

PAYROLL

This item includes the gross earnings of all employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments paid in the calendar year. Respondents were told they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax. It includes all forms of compensation, such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' social security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of corporations; it excludes payments to proprietors or partners of unincorporated concerns. Also excluded are payments to members of Armed Forces and pensioners carried on the active payrolls of manufacturing establishments.

The census definition of payrolls is identical to that recommended to all Federal statistical agencies by the Office of Management and Budget. It should be noted that this definition does not include employers' social security contributions or other nonpayroll labor costs, such as employees' pension plans, group insurance premiums, and workers' compensation.

The ASM provides estimates of employers' total supplemental labor costs (those required by Federal and state laws and those incurred voluntarily or as part of collective bargaining agreements).

PRODUCT CODES AND CLASSES OF PRODUCTS

NAICS United States industries are identified by a six-digit code, in contrast to the four-digit SIC code. The longer code accommodates the large number of sectors and allows more flexibility in designing subsectors. Each

product or service is assigned a ten-digit code. The product coding structure represents an extension by the Census Bureau of the six-digit industry classifications of the manufacturing and mining sectors. The classification system operates so that the industrial coverage is progressively narrower with the successive addition of digits. This is illustrated as follows:

NAICS level	NAICS code	Description
Industry	33461	Manufacturing and reproduction of magnetic and optical media
U.S. industry	334612	Reproduction of software
Product class	3346120	Prerecorded compact disc (except software), tape, and record reproducing
BLS link code	3346120X	
Product code	3346120XXX	

As in previous censuses, data were collected for most industries on the quantity and value of individual products shipped. In the 1997 census program, information was collected on the output of almost 10,000 individual product items.

In the new system, there are about 1,500 product classes (seven-digit codes), about 6,000 census products (ten-digit codes), and an additional 3,700 CIR products (ten-digit codes). The ten-digit products are considered the primary products of the industry with the same first six digits.

The list of products for which separate information was collected was prepared after consultation with industry and government representatives. Comparability with previous figures was given considerable weight in the selection of product categories so that comparable 1992 information is presented for most products.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if quantity was not significant or could not be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected.

Shipments include both commercial shipments and transfers of products to other plants of the same company. For industries in which a considerable portion of the total shipments is transferred to other plants of the same company, separate information on interplant transfers also was collected. Moreover, for products that are used to a large degree within the same establishment as materials or components in the fabrication of other products, total production and often consumption of the item within the plant (quantity produced and consumed) was collected. Typically, the information on production also was collected for products for which there are significant differences between total production and shipments in a given year because of wide fluctuations in finished goods inventories. Other measures of output of products with long production cycles were used as appropriate and feasible.

PRIMARY PRODUCT CLASS CODE

This file presents selected statistics for establishments according to their degree of specialization in products primary to their industry. This field contains either the six-digit North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) industry code corresponding to all establishments in the industry, or the seven-digit NAICS product class code for all establishments within the industry that are specialized in a particular product class. Product class specialization is determined by evaluating the ratio of the largest primary product class shipments to total product shipments (primary plus secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishment.

PRODUCTION-WORKER HOURS

This item covers hours worked or paid for at the plant, including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave.

QUANTITY OF ELECTRIC ENERGY CONSUMED FOR HEAT AND POWER

Data on the cost of purchased electric energy were collected on all census forms. However, data on the quantity of purchased electric energy were collected only on the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) form. In addition, information is collected on the quantity of electric energy generated by the establishment and the quantity of electric energy sold or transferred to other plants of the same company.

RENTAL PAYMENTS

Total rental payments are collected on all census forms. However, the breakdown between rental payments for buildings and other structures and rental payments for machinery and equipment is collected only on the ASM forms. This item includes rental payments for the use of all items for which depreciation reserves would be maintained if they were owned by the establishment, e.g., structures and buildings, and production, office, and transportation equipment. Excluded are royalties and other payments for the use of intangibles and depletable assets and land rents where separable.

When an establishment of a multiestablishment company was charged rent by another part of the same company for the use of assets owned by the company, it was instructed to exclude that cost from rental payments. However, the book value (original cost) of these company-owned assets was to be reported as assets of the establishment at the end of the year.

If there were assets at an establishment rented from another company and the rents were paid centrally by the head office of the establishment, the company was instructed to report these rental payments as if they were paid directly by the establishment.

RETIREMENTS OF DEPRECIABLE ASSETS

Included in this item is the gross value of assets sold, retired, scrapped, destroyed, etc., during the calendar year. When a complete operation or establishment changed ownership, the respondent was instructed to report the value of the assets sold at the original cost as recorded in the books of the seller. The respondent also was requested to report retirements of equipment or structures owned by a parent company that the establishment was using as if it were a tenant.

TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES (NEW AND USED)

For establishments in operation and any known plants under construction, manufacturers were asked to report their new and used expenditures for (1) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments and (2) machinery and equipment used for replacement and additions to plant capacity if they were of the type for which depreciation accounts were ordinarily maintained.

Totals for expenditures include the costs of assets leased from nonmanufacturing concerns through capital leases. New facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations are excluded. Also excluded are expenditures for land and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses.

For any equipment or structure transferred for the use of the reporting establishment by the parent company or one of its subsidiaries, the value at which it was transferred to the establishment was to be reported. If an establishment changed ownership during the year, the cost of the fixed assets (building and equipment) was to be reported.

VALUE ADDED

This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments (products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered). The result of this calculation is adjusted by the addition of value added by merchandising operations (i.e., the difference between the sales value and the cost of merchandise sold without further manufacture, processing, or assembly) plus the net change in finished goods and work-in-process between the beginning- and end-of-year inventories.

For those industries where value of production is collected instead of value of shipments, value added is adjusted only for the change in work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of year. For those

industries where value of work done is collected, the value added does not include an adjustment for the change in finished goods or work-in-process inventories.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the figure for value of shipments that results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

VALUE OF SHIPMENTS

This item covers the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts, such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sales of products bought and sold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from material owned by it, whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value, including not only the direct cost of production but also a reasonable proportion of “all other costs” (including company overhead) and profit.

In addition to the value for NAICS defined products, aggregates of the following categories of miscellaneous receipts are reported as part of a total establishment’s value of product shipments:

1. Reported contract work—Receipts for work or services that a plant performed for others on their materials.
2. Value of resales—Sales of products brought and sold without further manufacture, processing, or assembly.
3. Other miscellaneous receipts—Such as repair work, installation, sales of scrap, etc.

Industry primary product value of shipments represents one of the three components of value of shipments. These components are:

1. Primary products value of shipments.
2. Secondary product value of shipments.
3. Total miscellaneous receipts.

Primary product shipments is used in the calculations of industry specialization ratio and industry coverage ratio. The term “Value of primary products shipments made in this industry” is used in this publication and refers to the same data.

Duplication in Cost of Materials and Value of Shipment

The aggregate of the cost of materials and value of shipments figures for industry groups and for all manufacturing industries includes large amounts of duplication since the products of some industries are used as materials by others. This duplication results, in part, from the addition of related industries representing successive stages in the production of a finished manufactured product. Examples are the addition of flour mills to bakeries in the food group and the addition of pulp mills to paper mills in the paper and allied products group of industries. Estimates of the overall extent of this duplication indicate that the value of manufactured products exclusive of such duplication (the value of finished manufactures) tends to approximate two-thirds of the total value of products reported in the annual survey.

Duplication of products within individual industries is significant within a number of industry groups, e.g., machinery and transportation industries. These industries frequently include complete machinery and their parts. In this case, the parts made for original equipment are materials consumed for assembly plants in the same industry.

Even when no significant amount of duplication is involved, value of shipments figures are deficient as measures of the relative economic importance of individual manufacturing industries or geographic areas because of the wide variation in ratio of materials, labor, and other processing costs of value of shipments, both among industries and within the same industry.

Before 1962, cost of materials and value of shipments were not published for some industries which included considerable duplication. Since then, these data have been published for all industries at the U.S. level and beginning in 1964, for all geographic levels.

Specialization and Coverage Ratios

These items are not collected on the report forms but are derived from the data shown in Table 3. An establishment is classified in a particular industry if its shipments of primary products of that industry exceed in value its shipments of the products of any other single industry.

An establishment's shipments include those products assigned to an industry (primary products), those considered primary to other industries (secondary products), and receipts for miscellaneous activities (merchandising, contract work, resales, etc.). Specialization and coverage ratios have been developed to measure the relationship of primary product shipments to the data on shipments for the industry shown in Tables 1a through 5 and data on product shipments shown in Tables 6a and 6b.

Specialization ratio represents the ratio of primary product shipments to total product shipments (primary and secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishments classified in the industry.

Coverage ratio represents the ratio of primary products shipped by the establishments classified in the industry to the total shipments of such products that are shipped by all manufacturing establishments wherever classified.

Appendix B.

NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions

311930 FLAVORING SYRUP AND CONCENTRATE MANUFACTURING

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing flavoring syrup drink concentrates and related products for soda fountain use or for the manufacture of soft drinks.

The data published with NAICS code 311930 include the following SIC industry:

2087 Flavoring extracts and syrups, n.e.c. (pt)

Appendix C.

Coverage and Methodology

MAIL/NONMAIL UNIVERSE

The manufacturing universe includes about 400,000 establishments. This number includes those industries in the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) definition of manufacturing, but not those industries leaving the manufacturing sector in the classification change. The amounts of information requested from manufacturing establishments were dependent upon a number of factors. The more important considerations were the size of the company and whether it was included in the annual survey of manufactures (ASM). The methods of obtaining information for the various subsets of the universe to arrive at the aggregate figures shown in the publication are described below:

1. Small single-establishment companies not sent a report form.

Approximately 40 percent of the manufacturing establishments were small single-establishment companies that were excused from filing a census report. Selection of these establishments was based on two factors: annual payroll and our ability to assign the correct six-digit NAICS industry classification to the establishment. For each four-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) industry code, an annual payroll cutoff was determined. These cutoffs were derived so that the establishments with payroll less than the cutoff were expected to account for no more than 3 percent of the value of shipments for the industry. Generally, all single-establishment companies with less than 5 employees were excused, while all establishments with more than 20 employees were mailed forms. Establishments below the cutoff that could not be directly assigned a six-digit NAICS code were mailed a classification report which requested information for assigning NAICS industry codes. Establishments below the cutoff that could be directly assigned a six-digit NAICS code were excused from filing any report. For below cutoff establishments, information on the physical location, payroll, and receipts was obtained from the administrative records of other Federal agencies under special arrangements that safeguarded their confidentiality.

Estimates of data for these small establishments were developed using industry averages in conjunction with the administrative information. The value of shipments and cost of materials were not distributed among specific products and materials for these

establishments but were included in the product and material “not specified by kind” (nsc) categories.

The industry classification codes included in the administrative-record files were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. As a result, an indeterminate number of establishments were erroneously coded to a four-digit SIC industry and then erroneously re-coded to a six-digit NAICS industry. This was especially true whenever there was a relatively fine line of demarcation between industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity.

Sometimes the administrative-record cases had only two- or three-digit SIC group classification codes available in the files. For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, these establishments were sent a separate classification form, which requested information on the products and services of the establishment. This form was used to code many of these establishments to the appropriate six-digit NAICS level. Establishments that did not return the classification form were coded later to those six-digit NAICS industries identified as “All other” industries within the given subsector.

As a result of these situations, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified by industry. However, such possible misclassification has no significant effect on the statistics other than on the number of companies and establishments.

The total establishment count for individual industries should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the count of total number of establishments.

2. Establishments sent a report form.

The establishments covered in the mail canvass were divided into three groups:

- a. ASM sample establishments.

This group accounts for approximately 15 percent of all manufacturing establishments. The ASM panel covers all the units of large manufacturing establishments as well as a sample of the medium and smaller establishments. The probability of selection was proportionate to size. For more information, see the Description of the ASM Survey Sample.

In an economic census year, the ASM report form (MA-1000) replaces the first page of the regular census form for those establishments included in the ASM. In addition to information on employment, payroll, and other items normally requested on the regular census form, establishments in the ASM sample were requested to supply additional information on gross book value of assets and capital expenditures. ASM establishments were also requested to provide information on retirements, depreciation, rental payments, and supplemental labor costs. For establishments not included in the ASM, these additional items were estimated using relationships observed in the ASM establishment data. The census statistics for these variables are a sum of the ASM establishment data and the estimated data for non-ASM establishments. ASM establishments were also requested to provide information for selected purchased services. The census statistics for the purchased service items were derived solely from the ASM establishments. See Appendix A, Explanation of Terms for an explanation of these items. The census part of the report form is 1 of 220 versions containing product, material, and special inquiries. The diversity of manufacturing activities necessitated the use of this many forms to canvass the 480 manufacturing industries. Each form was developed for a group of related industries.

Appearing on each form was a list of products primary to the group of related industries as well as secondary products and miscellaneous services that establishments classified in these industries were likely to perform. Respondents were requested to identify the products, the value of each product, and, in many cases, the quantity of the product shipped during the survey year. Space also was provided for the respondent to describe products not specifically identified on the form.

The report form also contained a materials-consumed inquiry which varied from form to form depending on the industries being canvassed. The respondents were asked to review a list of materials generally used in their production processes. From this list, each establishment was requested to identify those materials consumed during the survey year, the cost of each, and, in certain cases, the quantity consumed. Once again, space was provided for the respondent to describe significant materials not identified on the form.

A wide variety of special inquiries was included to measure activities peculiar to a given industry, such as operations performed and equipment used.

b. Large and medium establishments (non-ASM).

Approximately 30 percent of all manufacturing establishments were included in this group. A variable cutoff, based on administrative-record payroll data and determined on an industry-by-industry basis, was used to select those establishments that were to receive 1 of the 220 economic census – manufacturing regular forms. The first page, requesting establishment data for items such as employment and payroll, was standard but did not contain the detailed statistics included on the ASM form. The product, material, and special inquiry sections supplied were based on the historical industry classification of the establishment.

c. Small single-establishment companies (non-ASM).

This group includes approximately 15 percent of all manufacturing establishments. For those industries where application of the variable cutoff for administrative-record cases resulted in a large number of small establishments being included in the mail canvass, an abbreviated or short form was used. These establishments received 1 of the 31 versions of the short form, which requested summary product and material data and totals but no details on employment, payroll, cost of materials, inventories, and capital expenditures.

Use of the short form has no adverse effect on published totals for the industry statistics because the same data were collected on the short form as on the long form. However, detailed information on products and materials consumed was not collected on the short form; thus, its use would increase the value of the nsk categories.

INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION OF ESTABLISHMENTS

Each of the establishments covered in the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing was classified in 1 of 480 industries (473 manufacturing industries and 7 former manufacturing industries) in accordance with the industry definitions in the 1997 NAICS Manual. This is the first edition of the NAICS Manual and it is a major change from the 1987 SIC Manual that was used previously. Appendix A of the 1997 NAICS Manual notes the comparability between the 1987 SIC and 1997 NAICS classification systems. When applicable, Appendix G of this report shows the product class and product comparability between the two systems for data in this report.

In the NAICS system, an industry is generally defined as a group of establishments that have similar production processes. To the extent practical, the system uses supply-based or production-oriented concepts in defining industries. The resulting group of establishments must be significant in terms of number, value added by manufacture, value of shipments, and number of employees.

The coding system works in such a way that the definitions progressively become narrower with successive additions of numerical digits. In the manufacturing sector for 1997, there are 21 subsectors (three-digit NAICS), 86 industry groups (four-digit NAICS), 184 NAICS industries (five-digit NAICS) that are comparable with Canadian and Mexican classification, and 473 U.S. industries (six-digit NAICS). This represents an expansion of the four-digit SIC-based U.S. industries from 459 in 1987. Product classes and products of the manufacturing industries have been assigned codes based on the industry from which they originate. In the new system, there are about 1,500 product classes (seven-digit codes), about 6,000 census products, and an additional 3,700 CIR products (ten-digit codes). The ten-digit products are considered the primary products of the industry with the same first six digits. These counts do not include the seven former manufacturing industries that are included in the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing.

For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, all establishments were classified in particular industries based on the products they produced. If an establishment made products of more than one industry, it was classified in the industry with the largest product value. For 1997, there were no “resistance rules” or “frozen industries.”

In ASM years, establishments included in the ASM sample with certainty weights are reclassified by industry only if the change in the primary activity from the prior year is significant or if the change has occurred for 2 successive years. This procedure prevents reclassification when there are minor shifts in product mix.

In ASM years, establishments included in the ASM sample with noncertainty weight are not shifted from one industry classification to another. They are retained in the industry where they were classified in the base census year. However, in the following census year, these ASM plants are allowed to shift from one industry to another.

The results of these rules covering the switching of plants from one industry classification to another are that some industries comprise different mixes of establishments in different survey years. Hence, comparisons between prior-year and current-year published totals, particularly at the six-digit NAICS level, should be viewed with caution. This is particularly true for the comparison between the data shown for a census year versus the data shown for the previous ASM year.

As previously noted, the small establishments that may have been misclassified by industry are usually administrative-record cases whose industry codes were assigned on the basis of incomplete descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. Such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than on the number of companies and establishments.

Establishments frequently make products classified both in their industry (primary products) and other industries (secondary products). Industry statistics (employment, payroll, value added by manufacture, value of shipments, etc.) reflect the activities of the establishments which may make both primary and secondary products. Product statistics, however, represent the output of all establishments without regard for the classification of the producing establishment. For this reason, when relating the industry statistics, especially the value of shipments, to the product statistics, the composition of the industry’s output should be considered.

The extent to which industry and product statistics may be matched with each other is measured by the primary product specialization ratio and the coverage ratio. The primary product specialization ratio is the proportion of industry shipments accounted for by the primary products of establishments classified in the industry. The coverage ratio is the proportion of product shipments accounted for by establishments classified in the industry.

ESTABLISHMENT BASIS OF REPORTING

The economic census – manufacturing is conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each location or establishment. The ASM also is conducted on an establishment basis, but separate reports are filed for just those establishments selected in the sample. Companies engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location are requested to submit separate reports if the plant records permit such a separation and if the activities are substantial in size.

In 1997, as in earlier years, a minimum size limit was set for inclusion of establishments in the census. All establishments employing one person or more at any time during the census year are included. The same size limitation has applied since 1947 in censuses and annual surveys of manufactures. In the 1939 and earlier censuses, establishments with less than \$5,000 value of products were excluded. The change in the minimum size limit in 1947 does not appreciably affect the historical comparability of the census figures except for data on number of establishments for a few industries.

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing excludes data for central administrative offices (CAOs). These would include separately operated administrative offices, warehouses, garages, and other auxiliary units that service manufacturing establishments of the same company. These data are published in a separate report series.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASM SURVEY SAMPLE

The annual survey of manufactures (ASM) sample is drawn for the second survey year after a census. The most recent sample was drawn for the 1994 survey year based on the 1992 Census of Manufactures. This sample will be in place through the 1998 ASM.

In 1992, there were approximately 370,000 individual manufacturing establishments. For sample efficiency and cost considerations, the 1992 manufacturing population was partitioned into two components for developing estimates within the ASM; a mail stratum and a nonmail stratum.

Mail stratum. The mail stratum of the survey is comprised of larger single-location manufacturing companies and all manufacturing establishments of multiunit companies (companies that operate at more than one physical location). Approximately 230,000 of the 370,000 establishments in the 1992 census were assigned to the mail stratum. On an annual basis, the mail stratum is supplemented with larger, newly active single-location companies identified from a list provided by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and new manufacturing locations of multiunit companies identified from the Census Bureau's Company Organization Survey (COS).

For the 1994 survey, a new sample of approximately 58,000 individual establishments was selected from the mail stratum assembled from the 1992 census. Supplemental samples representing both 1993 and 1994 births (newly active establishments that were not included in the 1992 census) were also selected. Establishments selected for the sample are mailed an ASM survey questionnaire for each year through 1998.

The 1994-98 ASM sample design is similar to the one used since 1984. Companies in the 1992 Census of Manufactures with manufacturing shipments of at least \$500 million were defined as company certainties. For these large companies, each manufacturing establishment is included in the mail sample. For the 1994-98 sample, there are approximately 650 certainty companies collectively accounting for over 18,000 establishments.

For the remaining portion of the mail component of the survey, the establishment was defined as the sample unit. All establishments with 250 employees or more were defined as employment certainties. In addition, all establishments producing products in SIC 3571 (Electronic Computers) were defined as certainties. Across these three arbitrary certainty classes, there were approximately 25,000 establishments included in the sample with certainty. Collectively, these certainty establishments accounted for approximately 80 percent of the total value of shipments in the 1992 Census of Manufactures.

Smaller establishments in the remaining portion of the mail stratum were sampled with probabilities ranging from .02 to 1.00. The initial probabilities of selection assigned to these establishments were proportionate to a measure-of-size determined for each establishment. The measure-of-size was a function of the establishment's 1992 industry classification, its 1992 product class data, and the historical variability of the year-to-year estimates of the product class estimates. For each product class (1,755) and four-digit industry (459), a desired reliability

constraint was specified. Using a technique developed by Dr. James R. Chromy of the Research Triangle Institute, the initial establishment probabilities were optimized such that the expected sample satisfied all industry and product class reliability constraints while the sample size was minimized. This technique reduces the likelihood of selecting nonrepresentative samples for individual product classes or industries.

This method of assigning probabilities based on product class shipments is motivated by our primary desire to produce reliable estimates of both product class and industry shipments. The high correlation between shipments and employment, value-added, and other general statistics assures that these variables will also be well represented by the sample. The actual sample selection procedure uses an independent chance of selection method (Poisson sampling) which permits us to prevent small establishments from being selected in consecutive samples without introducing a bias into the survey estimates.

Nonmail component. The initial nonmail component of the survey was comprised of approximately 140,000 small, single-establishment companies that were tabulated as administrative records in the 1992 Census of Manufactures. The nonmail stratum is also supplemented annually using the list of newly active single-location companies provided by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and payroll cutoffs. Companies with payroll below the payroll cutoff are added to the nonmail stratum. For this portion of the population, sampling is not used. The data for this group are estimated based on selected information obtained annually from the administrative records of the IRS and Social Security Administration (SSA). This administrative information, which includes payroll, total employment, industry classification, and physical location, is obtained under conditions which safeguard the confidentiality of both tax and census records.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASM ESTIMATING PROCEDURE

Most of the ASM estimates derived for the mail stratum are computed using a difference estimator. At the establishment level, there is a strong correlation between the current-year data values and the corresponding 1992 (base) data values. Therefore, within the mailed stratum, for each item at each level of aggregation, an estimate of the "difference" between the current year and the base year is computed from sample cases and added to the corresponding base-year values. For the 1993-1997 ASM estimates, the 1992 Census of Manufactures values serve as the base year. For the 1998 ASM, the base will be updated to be the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing.

Due to the positive year-to-year correlation, estimates derived using this methodology are generally more reliable than comparable estimates developed from the current sample data alone. Estimates for the capital expenditures variables are not generated using the difference

estimator because the year-to-year correlations are considerably weaker. The standard linear estimator is used for these variables.

For the nonmail stratum, estimates for payroll and employment are directly tabulated from the administrative-record data provided by IRS and SSA. Estimates of data other than payroll and employment are developed from industry averages. Although the nonmail stratum contains approximately 170,000 individual establishments in 1994, it accounts for less than 2 percent of the estimate for total value of shipments at the total manufacturing level.

Corresponding estimates for the mail and nonmail components are combined to produce the estimates included in this publication.

QUALIFICATIONS OF THE ASM DATA

The estimates developed from the sample are apt to differ somewhat from the results of a survey covering all companies in the sample lists but otherwise conducted under essentially the same conditions as the actual sample survey. The estimates of the magnitude of the sampling errors (the difference between the estimates obtained and the results theoretically obtained from a comparable, complete-coverage survey) are provided by the standard errors of estimates.

The particular sample selected for the ASM is one of many similar probability samples that, by chance, might have been selected under the same specifications. Each of the possible samples would yield somewhat different sets of results, and the standard errors are measures of the variation of all the possible sample estimates around the theoretically comparable, complete-coverage values.

Estimates of the standard errors have been computed from the sample data for selected ASM statistics in this report. They are represented in the form of relative standard errors (the standard errors divided by the estimated values to which they refer).

In conjunction with its associated estimate, the relative standard error may be used to define confidence intervals (ranges that would include the comparable, complete-coverage value for specified percentages of all the possible samples).

The complete-coverage value would be included in the range:

From one standard error below to one standard error above the derived estimate for about two-thirds of all possible samples.

From two standard errors below to two standard errors above the derived estimate for about 19 out of 20 of all possible samples.

From three standard errors below to three standard errors above the derived estimate for nearly all samples.

An inference that the comparable, complete-survey result would be within the indicated ranges would be correct in approximately the relative frequencies shown. Those proportions, therefore, may be interpreted as defining the confidence that the estimates from a particular sample would differ from complete-coverage results by as much as one, two, or three standard errors, respectively.

For example, suppose an estimated total is shown at 50,000 with an associated relative standard error of 2 percent, that is, a standard error of 1,000 (2 percent of 50,000). There is approximately 67 percent confidence that the interval 49,000 to 51,000 includes the complete-coverage total, about 95 percent confidence that the interval 48,000 to 52,000 includes the complete-coverage total, and almost certain confidence that the interval 47,000 to 53,000 includes the complete-coverage total.

In addition to the sample errors, the estimates are subject to various response and operational errors: errors of collection, reporting, coding, transcription, imputation for nonresponse, etc. These operational errors also would occur if a complete canvass were to be conducted under the same conditions as the survey. Explicit measures of their effects generally are not available. However, it is believed that most of the important operational errors were detected and corrected during the Census Bureau's review of the data for reasonableness and consistency. The small operational errors usually remain. To some extent, they are compensating in the aggregated totals shown. When important operational errors were detected too late to correct the estimates, the data were suppressed or were specifically qualified in the tables.

As derived, the estimated standard errors included part of the effect of the operational errors. The total errors, which depend upon the joint effect of the sampling and operational errors, are usually of the order of size indicated by the standard error, or moderately higher. However, for particular estimates, the total error may considerably exceed the standard errors shown. Any figures shown in the tables in this publication having an associated standard error exceeding 15 percent may be combined with higher level totals, creating a broader aggregate, which then may be of acceptable reliability.

DATA FROM THE CURRENT INDUSTRIAL REPORTS (CIR)

The CIR program provides product statistics for selected manufacturing industries at the U.S. level annually and, in some cases, monthly and/or quarterly. When detail product data are collected in the CIR, they are not also collected in the census. However, the annual CIR data are included in the census Product Summary report.

The CIR program uses a unified data collection, processing, and publication system. The Census Bureau updates the survey panels for most reports annually and reconciles the estimates to the results of the broader-based annual survey of manufactures and the economic

census – manufacturing. The economic census – manufacturing provides a complete list of all producers of the products covered by the CIR program and serves as the primary source for CIR sampling. Where a small number of producers exist, CIR surveys cover all known producers of a product. However, when the number of producers is large, cutoff and random sampling techniques are used. Surveys are continually reviewed and modified to provide the most up-to-date information on products produced. While the CIR program includes both mandatory and voluntary surveys, the annual data are mandatory.

DUPLICATION IN COST OF MATERIALS AND VALUE OF SHIPMENTS

Data for cost of materials and value of shipments include varying amounts of duplication, especially at higher levels of aggregation. This is because the products of one establishment may be the materials of another. The value added statistics avoid this duplication and are, for most purposes, the best measure for comparing the relative economic importance of industries and geographic areas.

VALUE OF INDUSTRY SHIPMENTS COMPARED WITH VALUE OF PRODUCT SHIPMENTS

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing shows value of shipments data for industries and products. In the industry statistics tables and files, these data represent the total value of shipments of all establishments classified in a particular industry. The data include the shipments of the products classified in the industry (primary to the industry), products classified in other industries (secondary to the industry), and miscellaneous receipts (repair work, sale of scrap, research and development, installation receipts, and resales). Value of product shipments shown in the products statistics tables and files represent the total value of all products shipped that are classified as primary to an industry regardless of the classification of the producing establishment.

Appendix D. Geographic Notes

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix E. Metropolitan Areas

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix F. Footnotes for Products Statistics and Materials Consumed by Kind

Not applicable for this report.

1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published	1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published	1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published
3112251591	2079171	2079171	3113207	20669	20669	3114121	20382	20382
31122515A1	2079183	2079183	3113207111	2066921	2066921	3114121111	2038211	2038211
31122515B1	2079185	2079185	3113207221	2066911	2066911	3114121221	2038213	2038213
31122515C1	2079198	2079198	3113207231	2066971	2066971	3114121331	2038215	2038215
31122515D1	2077313	2077313 pt	3113207241	2066975	2066975	3114121341	2038219	2038219
3112251701	2074499	2074499	3113207251	2066963	2066963	3114121451	2038221	2038221
3112251706	2075299	2075299	3113207360	2066981	2066981	3114121561	2038223	2038223
3112251711	2076391	2076391	3113207371	2066992	2066992	3114121671	2038220	2038220
3112251721	2076394	2076394	3113207381	2066993	2066993	3114121781	2038228	2038228
3112251731	2076395	2076395	3113207391	2066995	2066995	3114121791	2038231	2038231
			3113207YVV	2066900	2066900	31141217A1	2038235	2038235
3112251741	2076396	2076396						
3112251751	2076398	2076398	311320W	20660	20660	31141217B1	2038237	2038237
3112251YVV pt	2074400 pt	2074400 pt	311320WYVW	2066000	2066000	31141217C1	2038238	2038238
3112251YVV pt	2075200 pt	2075200 pt	311320WYVY	2066002	2066002	31141217D1	2038239	2038239
3112251YVV pt	2076300 pt	2076300 pt				31141217E1	2038247	2038247
3112251YVV pt	2077300 pt	2077300 pt	3113301	20642	20642	31141217F1 pt	2038250 pt	2038243
3112251YVV pt	2079100	2079100	3113301000	2064200	2064200	31141217G1 pt	2038250 pt	2038249
						31141217H1 pt	2038250 pt	2038249
3112254	20792	20792	3113302	54410 pt	54410 pt	3114121YVW	2038200	2038200
3112254100	2079200	2079200	3113302000	5441011	5441000 pt			
311225W pt	20740 pt	20740 pt						
311225W pt	20750 pt	20750 pt	311330W pt	20640 pt	20640 pt	3114124	20384	20384
311225W pt	20760 pt	20760 pt				3114124111	2038451	2038451
311225W pt	20770 pt	20770 pt				3114124221	2038459	2038459
			311330W pt	54410 pt	54410 pt	3114124331	2038463	2038463
311225W pt	20790	20790	311330WYVW pt	2064000 pt	2064000 pt	3114124441	2038469	2038469
311225WYVW pt	2074000 pt	2074000 pt	311330WYVY pt	5441000 pt	5441000 pt	3114124YVW	2038400	2038400
311225WYVW pt	2075000 pt	2075000 pt						
311225WYVW pt	2076000 pt	2076000 pt	311330WYVW pt	5441000 pt	5441000 pt	311412W	20380	20380
311225WYVW pt	2077000 pt	2077000 pt	311330WYVY pt	2064002 pt	2064002 pt	311412WYVW	2038000	2038000
311225WYVW pt	2079000	2079000	3113401	20643	20643			
311225WYVY pt	2074002 pt	2074002 pt	3113401000	2064300	2064300	3114121	20331	20331
311225WYVY pt	2075002 pt	2075002 pt	3113402	54410 pt	54410 pt	3114121111	2033112	2033112
311225WYVY pt	2076002 pt	2076002 pt	3113402000	5441015	5441000 pt	3114121121	2033113	2033113
311225WYVY pt	2077002 pt	2077002 pt				3114121131	2033115	2033115
311225WYVY pt	2079002	2079002	3113404	20648	20648	3114121141	2033122	2033122
			3113404110	2064811	2064811	3114121151	2033124	2033124
			3113404320	2064814	2064814	3114121161	2033128	2033128
3112301	20431	20431	3113404530	2064815	2064815	3114121171	2033132	2033132
3112301111	2043101	2043101	3113404YVW	2064800	2064800	3114121181	2033134	2033134
3112301121	2043103	2043103				3114121191	2033136	2033136
3112301231	2043105	2043105	3113407 pt	20649	20649	31141211A1	2033138	2033138
3112301241	2043107	2043107						
3112301351	2043109	2043109	3113407 pt	2099G pt	2099G pt	31141211B1	2033141	2033141
3112301361	2043111	2043111	3113407221	2064976	2064976	31141211C1	2033157	2033157
3112301471	2043113	2043113	3113407231	2099G95	2099G98 pt	31141211D1	2033159	2033159
3112301481	2043116	2043116	3113407241	2064921	2064921	31141211E1	2033161	2033161
3112301591	2043118	2043118	3113407YVW pt	2064900	2064900	31141211F1	2033163	2033163
31123015A1	2043119	2043119	3113407YVY pt	2099G00 pt	2099G00 pt	31141211G1	2033165	2033165
3112301YVV	2043100	2043100	311340W pt	20640 pt	20640 pt	31141211H1	2033169	2033169
						3114121YVW	2033100	2033100
3112304	20432 pt	20432 pt	311340W pt	20990 pt	20990 pt			
3112304111	2043201	2043201				3114214	20332	20332
3112304121	2043203	2043203	311340W pt	54410 pt	54410 pt	3114214111	2033203	2033203
3112304131	2043205	2043205	311340WYVW pt	2064000 pt	2064000 pt	3114214121	2033205	2033205
3112304141	2043207	2043207	311340WYVY pt	2099000 pt	2099000 pt	3114214131	2033215	2033215
3112304151	2043213	2043209 pt	311340WYVW pt	5441000 pt	5441000 pt	3114214141	2033235	2033235
3112304YVW	2043200 pt	2043200 pt	311340WYVY pt	2064002 pt	2064002 pt	3114214151	2033237	2033237
			311340WYVY pt	2099002 pt	2099002 pt	3114214161	2033239	2033239
311230W	20430 pt	20430 pt	311340WYVY pt	5441002 pt	5441000 pt	3114214171	2033253	2033253
311230WYVW	2043000 pt	2043000 pt				3114214181	2033255	2033255
311230WYVY	2043002 pt	2043002 pt	3114111	20371	20371	3114214191	2033274	2033274
			3114111111	2037135	2037135	31142141A1	2033275	2033275
3113110	20610	20610	3114111111	2037135	2037135			
3113110111	2061011	2061011	3114111121	2037141	2037141	31142141B1	2033276	2033276
3113110221	2061065	2061065	3114111131	2037155	2037155	31142141C1	2033291	2033291
3113110231	2061085	2061085	3114111141	2037157	2037157	31142141D1	2033293	2033293
3113110YVW	2061000	2061000	3114111151	2037161	2037161	31142141E1	2033294	2033294
3113110YVY	2061002	2061002	3114111261	2037162	2037162	31142141F1	2033295	2033295
			3114111371	2037165	2037165	31142141G1	2033297	2033297
3113120	20620	20620	3114111481	2037166	2037166	31142141H1	2033298	2033298
3113120111	2062009	2062009	3114111491	2037168	2037168	3114214YVW	2033200	2033200
3113120221	2062012	2062012	31141115A1	2037169	2037169			
3113120331	2062014	2062014						
3113120441	2062015	2062015	31141116B1	2037170	2037170	3114217	20333	20333
3113120551	2062031	2062031	31141116C1	2037172	2037172	3114217111	2033315	2033315
3113120561	2062035	2062035	31141116D1	2037174	2037174	3114217121	2033321	2033321
3113120571	2062041	2062041	31141116E1	2037180	2037180	3114217YVW	2033300	2033300
3113120581	2062045	2062045	31141116F1	2037183	2037183			
3113120591	2062053	2062053	31141116G1	2037185	2037185	311421A	20335	20335
31131205A1	2062056	2062056	31141116H1	2037186	2037186	311421A111	2033515	2033515
31131205B1	2062075	2062075	31141116J1	2037187	2037187	311421A121	2033598	2033598
3113120YVW	2062000	2062000	31141116K1	2037194	2037194	311421AYVW	2033500	2033500
3113120YVY	2062002	2062002	31141116L1	2037197	2037197			
			3114111YVW	2037100	2037100			
3113130	20630	20630						
3113130111	2063009	2063009	3114111	20372	20372	311421D	20336	20336
3113130221	2063012	2063012	3114111111	2037211	2037211	311421D111	2033632	2033631 pt
3113130331	2063013	2063013	3114111421	2037213	2037213	311421D221	2033614	2033614
3113130441	2063015	2063015	3114111431	2037221	2037221	311421D231	2033615	2033615
3113130551	2063033	2063033	3114111441	2037225	2037225	311421D241	2033622	2033622
3113130561	2063035	2063035	3114111451	2037231	2037231	311421D251	2033623	2033623
3113130671	2063053 pt	2063051	3114111461	2037233	2037233	311421D261	2033651	2033651
3113130671 pt	2063053 pt	2063055	3114111471	2037235	2037235	311421D271	2033655	2033655
3113130781	2063076	2063076	3114111481	2037241	2037241	311421D281	2033667	2033667
3113130791	2063082	2063082	3114111491	2037242	2037242	311421D291	2033691	2033691
31131308A1	2063084	2063084	31141142A1	2037245	2037245	311421D3A1	2033658	2033631 pt
31131309B1	2063091	2063091				311421D3B1	2033659	2033631 pt
3113130YVW	2063000	2063000	31141143B1	2037248	2037248	311421D3C1	2033660	2033631 pt
3113130YVY	2063002	2063002	31141144C1	2037249	2037249	311421DYVW	2033600	2033600
			31141145D1	2037253	2037253			
3113201	20661	20661	31141145E1	2037255	2037255			
3113201111	2066122	2066122	31141146F1	2037261	2037261	311421G	20338	20338
3113201221	2066112	2066112	31141146G1	2037263	2037263	311421G111	2033811	2033811
3113201231	2066132	2066132	31141146H1	2037269	2037269	311421G121	2033812	2033812
3113201341	2066152	2066152	31141146I1	2037269	2037269	311421G131	2033813	2033813 pt
3113201YVV	2066100	2066100	3114114YVW	2037200	2037200	311421G141	2033821	2033821
						311421G151	2033825	2033825
3113204	20662	20662	311411W	20370	20370	311421G161	2033828	2033813 pt
3113204000	2066200	2066200	311411WYVW	2037000	2037000	311421G171	2033831	2033831
			311411WYVY	2037002	2037002	31		

1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published	1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published	1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published
311421J.....	2033A.....	2033A.....	3115117.....	20263.....	20263.....	3115200.....	20240.....	20240.....
311421J111.....	2033A25.....	2033A25.....	3115117111.....	2026313.....	2026313.....	3115200111.....	2024014.....	2024014.....
311421J221.....	2033A11.....	2033A11.....	3115117121.....	2026316.....	2026316.....	3115200221.....	2024015.....	2024015.....
311421J231.....	2033A31.....	2033A31.....	3115117131.....	2026318.....	2026318.....	3115200331.....	2024016.....	2024016.....
311421J241.....	2033A41.....	2033A41.....	3115117YV.....	2026300.....	2026300.....	3115200441.....	2024021.....	2024021.....
311421J251.....	2033A78.....	2033A78.....				3115200451.....	2024022.....	2024022.....
311421J261.....	2033A93.....	2033A93.....	311511A.....	20265.....	20265.....	3115200461.....	2024023.....	2024023.....
311421J271.....	2033A94.....	2033A94.....	311511A111.....	2026502.....	2026500 pt.....	3115200471.....	2024025.....	2024099 pt.....
311421JYV.....	2033A00.....	2033A00.....	311511A121.....	2026504.....	2026500 pt.....	3115200481.....	2024026.....	2024099 pt.....
			311511AYV.....	2026500.....	2026500 pt.....	3115200491.....	2024027.....	2024099 pt.....
311421M.....	2033B.....	2033B.....				31152005A1.....	2024035.....	2024031 pt.....
311421M111.....	2033B12.....	2033B12.....	311511D.....	20267.....	20267.....			
311421M121.....	2033B19.....	2033B19.....	311511D111.....	2026711.....	2026711.....	31152005B1.....	2024037.....	2024031 pt.....
311421M131.....	2033B21.....	2033B21.....	311511D121.....	2026713.....	2026713.....	31152005C1.....	2024039.....	2024039.....
311421MYV.....	2033B00.....	2033B00.....	311511D131.....	2026714.....	2026714.....	31152005D1.....	2024096.....	2024096.....
			311511D141.....	2026716.....	2026716.....	31152005E1.....	2024052.....	2024052.....
311421P.....	20352.....	20352.....	311511D151.....	2026717.....	2026717.....	31152005F1.....	2024054.....	2024054.....
311421P111.....	2035211.....	2035211.....	311511D161.....	2026718.....	2026718.....	31152005G1.....	2024071.....	2024071.....
311421P121.....	2035213.....	2035213.....	311511DYV.....	2026700.....	2026700.....	31152005H1.....	2024098.....	2024099 pt.....
311421P131.....	2035215.....	2035215.....				3115200YV.....	2024000.....	2024000.....
311421P141.....	2035219.....	2035219.....	311511G.....	20268.....	20268.....	3115200YV.....	2024002.....	2024002.....
311421P151.....	2035221.....	2035221.....	311511G111.....	2026813.....	2026813.....			
311421P161.....	2035231.....	2035231.....	311511G121.....	2026815.....	2026815.....	3116111.....	20111.....	20111.....
311421P171.....	2035233.....	2035233.....	311511G131.....	2026819.....	2026819.....	3116111111.....	2011112.....	2011112.....
311421P181.....	2035235.....	2035235.....	311511GYV.....	2026800.....	2026800.....	3116111221.....	2011114.....	2011114.....
311421P191.....	2035239.....	2035239.....				3116111331.....	2011116.....	2011116.....
311421P1A1.....	2035271.....	2035271.....	311511W.....	20260.....	20260.....	3116111441.....	2011118.....	2011118.....
311421P1B1.....	2035275.....	2035275.....	311511WYV.....	2026000.....	2026000.....	3116111551.....	2011131.....	2011131.....
311421P1C1.....	2035298.....	2035298.....	311511WYV.....	2026002.....	2026002.....	3116111661.....	2011151.....	2011151.....
311421PYV.....	2035200.....	2035200.....				3116111671.....	2011171.....	2011171.....
			3115120.....	20210.....	20210.....	3116111YV.....	2011100.....	2011100.....
311421W pt.....	20330.....	20330.....	3115120111.....	2021013.....	2021013.....			
			3115120121.....	2021015.....	2021015.....	3116114.....	20112.....	20112.....
311421W pt.....	20350 pt.....	20350 pt.....	3115120131.....	2021021.....	2021021.....	3116114111.....	2011212.....	2011212.....
311421WYV.....	2033000.....	2033000.....	3115120YV.....	2021000.....	2021000.....	3116114121.....	2011217.....	2011217.....
311421WYV.....	2035000 pt.....	2035000 pt.....	3115120YV.....	2021002.....	2021002.....	3116114131.....	2011261.....	2011261.....
311421WYV.....	2033002.....	2033002.....				3116114YV.....	2011200.....	2011200.....
311421WYV.....	2035002 pt.....	2035002 pt.....	3115131.....	20223.....	20223.....			
			3115131111.....	2022303.....	2022301 pt.....	3116117.....	20113.....	20113.....
3114221.....	20321.....	20321.....	3115131121.....	2022304.....	2022302 pt.....	3116117111.....	2011312.....	2011312.....
3114221100.....	2032100.....	2032100.....	3115131131.....	2022305.....	2022301 pt.....	3116117121.....	2011352.....	2011352.....
			3115131141.....	2022306.....	2022302 pt.....	3116117YV.....	2011300.....	2011300.....
3114224.....	20322.....	20322.....	3115131YV.....	2022300.....	2022300.....			
3114224100.....	2032200.....	2032200.....				311611A.....	20114.....	20114.....
			3115134.....	20224.....	20224.....	311611A111.....	2011412.....	2011412.....
3114227.....	20323.....	20323.....	3115134111.....	2022411.....	2022411.....	311611A121.....	2011417.....	2011417.....
3114227111.....	2032370.....	2032370.....	3115134221.....	2022413.....	2022413.....	311611A131.....	2011451.....	2011451.....
3114227121.....	2032371.....	2032371.....	3115134231.....	2022423.....	2022423.....	311611AYV.....	2011400.....	2011400.....
3114227131.....	2032375.....	2032375.....	3115134241.....	2022425.....	2022425.....			
3114227141.....	2032376.....	2032376.....	3115134251.....	2022429.....	2022429.....	311611D.....	20115.....	20115.....
3114227151.....	2032379.....	2032379.....	3115134YV.....	2022400.....	2022400.....	311611D111.....	2011513.....	2011513.....
3114227161.....	2032382.....	2032382.....				311611D121.....	2011517.....	2011517.....
3114227171.....	2032384.....	2032384.....				311611DYV.....	2011500.....	2011500.....
3114227181.....	2032386.....	2032386.....	3115137.....	20225.....	20225.....			
3114227191.....	2032391.....	2032391.....	3115137111.....	2022511.....	2022511.....	311611G.....	20116.....	20116.....
3114227YV.....	2032300.....	2032300.....	3115137121.....	2022521.....	2022521.....	311611G111.....	2011612.....	2011612.....
			3115137YV.....	2022500.....	2022500.....	311611G121.....	2011622.....	2011622.....
311422A.....	20324 pt.....	20324 pt.....	311513A.....	20226.....	20220 pt.....	311611G131.....	2011631.....	2011631.....
311422A111 pt.....	2032464 pt.....	2032463.....	311513A100.....	2022600.....	2022000 pt.....	311611G141.....	2011635.....	2011635.....
311422A111 pt.....	2032464 pt.....	2032494.....				311611G151.....	2011641.....	2011641.....
311422A121.....	2032491.....	2032491.....				311611G161.....	2011652.....	2011652.....
311422A131.....	2032493.....	2032493.....	311513W.....	20220.....	20220 pt.....	311611G171.....	2011661.....	2011661.....
311422A136.....	2032471.....	2032499 pt.....	311513WYV.....	2022000.....	2022000 pt.....	311611GYV.....	2011600.....	2011600.....
311422A141 pt.....	2032498.....	2032468.....						
311422A141 pt.....	2032498.....	2032496.....						
311422A141 pt.....	2032498.....	2032497.....						
311422A141 pt.....	2032498.....	2032497.....						
311422A141 pt.....	2032498.....	2032499 pt.....						
311422AYV.....	2032400 pt.....	2032400 pt.....	3115141.....	20235.....	20235.....	311611J.....	20117.....	20117.....
			3115141111.....	2023511.....	2023511.....	311611J111.....	2011711.....	2011711.....
311422W.....	20320 pt.....	20320 pt.....	311514121.....	2023522.....	2023522.....	311611J121.....	2011717.....	2011717.....
311422WYV.....	2032000 pt.....	2032000 pt.....	311514131.....	2023529.....	2023529.....	311611J131.....	2011721.....	2011721.....
311422WYV.....	2032002 pt.....	2032002 pt.....	311514141.....	2023542.....	2023542.....	311611J141.....	2011735.....	2011735.....
			311514151.....	2023543.....	2023543.....	311611J151.....	2011791.....	2011791.....
3114231 pt.....	20342.....	20342.....	311514161.....	2023545.....	2023545.....	311611JYV.....	2011700.....	2011700.....
			3115141671.....	2023546.....	2023547 pt.....			
3114231 pt.....	2099B pt.....	2099B pt.....	3115141681.....	2023548.....	2023547 pt.....			
3114231111.....	2034200.....	2034200.....	3115141791.....	2023549.....	2023549.....	311611M.....	20118.....	20118.....
3114231121.....	2099B17.....	2099B19 pt.....	31151418A1.....	2023551.....	2023551.....	311611M100.....	2011800.....	2011800.....
3114231YV.....	2099B00.....	2099B00 pt.....	3115141YV.....	2023500.....	2023500.....			
						311611P.....	20119.....	20119.....
3114234.....	20343 pt.....	20343 pt.....	3115144.....	20236.....	20236.....	311611P111.....	2011914.....	2011914.....
3114234111.....	2034313.....	2034313.....	3115144111.....	2023612.....	2023612.....	311611P121.....	2011922.....	2011922.....
3114234121.....	2034315.....	2034315.....	3115144121.....	2023616.....	2023616.....	311611P131.....	2011951.....	2011951.....
3114234131.....	2034321.....	2034321.....	3115144131.....	2023621.....	2023621.....	311611P141.....	2011997.....	2011997.....
3114234141.....	2034325.....	2034325.....	3115144241.....	2023626.....	2023626.....	311611PYV.....	2011900.....	2011900.....
3114234151.....	2034332.....	2034332.....	3115144351.....	2023628.....	2023628.....			
3114234161.....	2034337.....	2034337.....	3115144YV.....	2023600.....	2023600.....	311611T pt.....	2011B.....	2011B.....
3114234181.....	2034340.....	2034339 pt.....						
3114234YV.....	2034300 pt.....	2034300 pt.....	3115147.....	20237.....	20237.....	311611T111.....	20489 pt.....	20489 pt.....
			3115147111.....	2023712.....	2023712.....	311611T111.....	2011B15.....	2011B15.....
311423W pt.....	20340 pt.....	20340 pt.....	3115147121.....	2023717.....	2023717.....	311611T121.....	2011B17.....	2011B17.....
			3115147131.....	2023719.....	2023719.....	311611T131.....	2011B41.....	2011B41.....
311423W pt.....	20990 pt.....	20990 pt.....	3115147YV.....	2023700.....	2023700.....	311611T141.....	2011B45.....	2011B45.....
311423WYV.....	2034000 pt.....	2034000 pt.....				311611T151.....	2011B55.....	2011B55.....
311423WYV.....	2099000 pt.....	2099000 pt.....	311514A.....	20238.....	20238.....	311611T161.....	2011B59.....	2011B59.....
311423WYV.....	2034002 pt.....	2034002 pt.....	311514A111.....	2023801.....	2023801.....	311611T171.....	2048940.....	2048941 pt.....
311423WYV.....	2099002 pt.....	2099002 pt.....	311514A121.....	2023803.....	2023803.....	311611TYV pt.....	2011B00.....	2011B00.....
			311514A131.....	2023804.....	2023819 pt.....	311611TYV pt.....	2048900 pt.....	2048900 pt.....
3115111.....	20261.....	20261.....	311514A241.....	2023805.....	2023805.....			
3115111111.....	2026112.....	2026112.....	311514A251.....	2023807.....	2023807.....	311611W.....	20110.....	20110.....
3115111221.....	2026115.....	2026115.....	311514A261.....	2023813.....	2023813.....	311611WYV.....	20480 pt.....	20480 pt.....
3115111231.....	2026116.....	2026116.....	311514A271.....	2023821.....	2023819 pt.....	311611WYV pt.....	2011002.....	2011002.....
3115111241.....	2026119.....	2026119.....	311514AYV.....	2023800.....	2023800.....	311611WYV pt.....	2048002 pt.....	2048002 pt.....
3115111YV.....	2026100.....	2026100.....						
			311514D.....	20239.....	20239.....	3116121 pt.....	20136.....	20136.....
3115114.....	20262.....	20262.....	311514D111.....	2023921.....	2023921.....			
3115114111.....	2026212.....	2026212.....	311514D121.....	2023923.....	2023923.....	3116121111.....	20137 pt.....	20137 pt.....
3115114221.....	2026223.....	2026223.....	311514D131.....	2023925.....				

1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published	1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published	1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published
3116124	20137 pt	20137 pt	3117110YWY pt	2091002	2091002	3118124	20512	20512
3116124111	2013711	2013711				3118124111	2051230	2051230
3116124221	2013717	2013717	3117121	20922	20922	3118124121	2051231	2051231
3116124331	2013721	2013721	3117121111	2092201	2092213 pt	3118124231	2051243	2051243
3116124441	2013735	2013735	3117121121	2092202	2092213 pt	3118124241	2051244	2051244
3116124451	2013791	2013791	3117121131	2092203	2092213 pt	3118124251	2051250	2051250
3116124YVW	2013700 pt	2013700 pt	3117121141	2092204	2092213 pt	3118124261	2051251	2051251
			3117121151	2092207	2092213 pt	3118124271	2051260	2051260
3116127	20138	20138	3117121161	2092208	2092213 pt	3118124281	2051261	2051261
3116127100	2013800	2013800	3117121171	2092209	2092213 pt	3118124291	2051270	2051270
			3117121181	2092210	2092213 pt	31181242A1	2051271	2051271
311612A pt	2013B	2013B	3117121191	2092211	2092213 pt			
			31171211A1	2092212	2092213 pt			
311612A pt	51470 pt	51470 pt	31171211B1	2092215	2092215	31181242B1	2051280	2051280
311612A111	5147009	5147000 pt	31171211C1	2092217	2092217	31181242C1	2051281	2051281
311612A221	2013B11	2013B11	31171211D1	2092218	2092218	31181242D1	2051290	2051290
311612A331	2013B13	2013B13	31171211E1	2092219	2092219	31181242E1	2051291	2051291
311612A441	2013B17	2013B17	31171211F1	2092223	2092223	31181242F1	2051299	2051299
311612A451	2013B18	2013B18	31171211G1	2092224	2092224	3118124YVW	2051200	2051200
311612A461	2013B21	2013B21	31171211H1	2092225	2092225			
311612AYVW pt	2013800	2013800	31171211I1	2092226	2092226	3118127	20514	20514
311612AYVW pt	5147000 pt	5147000 pt	31171211J1	2092227	2092227	3118127111	2051413	2051413
			31171211K1	2092227	2092227	3118127121	2051415	2051415
			31171211L1	2092228	2092228	3118127131	2051419	2051419
311612W pt	20130	20130	31171211M1	2092231	2092231	3118127YVW	2051400	2051400
311612W pt	51470 pt	51470 pt	3117121YVW	2092200	2092200			
311612WYVW pt	2013000	2013000				311812A	20515	20515
311612WYVW pt	5147000 pt	5147000 pt	3117122	20923	20923	311812A111	2051513	2051513
311612WYVW pt	2013002	2013002	311712221	2092311	2092311	311812A121	2051519	2051519
311612WYVW pt	5147002	5147002	311712231	2092313	2092313	311812AYVW	2051500	2051500
			3117122331	2092315	2092315			
3116131	20771	20771	311712241	2092317	2092317	311812D pt	20518 pt	20518
3116131111	2077111	2077111	3117122451	2092319	2092319	311812D pt	20518 pt	20518
3116131121	2077113	2077113	3117122461	2092321	2092321			
3116131YVW	2077100	2077100	3117122471	2092323	2092323	311812D pt	20518 pt	20518
			3117122581	2092325	2092326 pt	311812D111	2051813	2051813
3116134 pt	20772	20772	3117122691	2092328	2092327 pt	311812D131	2051845	2051700
			31171226A1	2092331	2092329 pt	311812D151	2051850	2051600
3116134 pt	20773 pt	20773 pt	31171227B1	2092332	2092326 pt	311812D181	2051890	2051398 pt
3116134111	2077211	2077211	31171228C1	2092333	2092327 pt	311812D191	2051892	2051398 pt
3116134221	2077212	2077212	31171228D1	2092334	2092329 pt	311812DYVW	2051800	2051300
3116134231	2077237	2077237	31171229E1	2092336	2092326 pt			
3116134241	2077298	2077298	31171229F1	2092337	2092327 pt	311812W pt	20510	20510
3116134251	2077346	2077346	3117122AF1	2092338	2092327 pt			
3116134261	2077312	2077311 pt	3117122AG1	2092339	2092329 pt	311812W pt	20520 pt	20520 pt
3116134YVW pt	2077200	2077200	3117122YVW	2092300	2092300	311812WYVW pt	2051000	2051000
3116134YVW pt	2077300 pt	2077300 pt				311812WYVW pt	2052000 pt	2052000 pt
						311812WYVW pt	2051002	2051002
311613W	20770 pt	20770 pt				311812WYVW pt	2052002 pt	2052002 pt
311613WYVW	2077000 pt	2077000 pt	311712311	20925	20925			
311613WYVW	2077002 pt	2077002 pt	3117123121	2092521	2092521	3118130	20530	20530
			3117123121	2092522	2092522	3118130111	2053014	2053014
			3117123131	2092523	2092523	3118130221	2053011	2053011
3116151	20151	20151	3117123141	2092524	2092524	3118130331	2053020	2053020
3116151111	2015133	2015133	3117123251	2092525	2092525	3118130341	2053017	2053017
3116151221	2015134	2015134	3117123261	2092526	2092526	3118130351	2053040	2053040
3116151331	2015136	2015136	3117123271	2092527	2092527	3118130361	2053030	2053025 pt
3116151441	2015139	2015139	3117123281	2092528	2092528	3118130371	2053032	2053025 pt
3116151551	2015141	2015141	3117123291	2092529	2092529	3118130391	2053055	2053050 pt
3116151YVW	2015100	2015100	31171232A1	2092530	2092530	31181303V1	2053060	2053050 pt
						3118130YVW	2053000	2053000
3116154	20152	20152	31171232B1	2092533	2092533	3118130YVW	2053002	2053002
3116154111	2015221	2015221	31171232C1	2092534	2092534			
3116154121	2015223	2015223	31171232D1	2092535	2092535	3118211	20521 pt	20521 pt
3116154YVW	2015200	2015200	31171232E1	2092536	2092536	3118211111	2052125	2052125
			3117123YVW	2092500	2092500	3118211221	2052135	2052135
						3118211331	2052123	2052123
3116157	20153	20153				3118211341	2052133	2052133
3116157111	2015322	2015322	3117124 pt	20926	20926	3118211351	2052159	2052151 pt
3116157221	2015324	2015324	3117124111	2092611	2092611	3118211391	2052197	2052198 pt
3116157331	2015326	2015326	3117124121	2092613	2092613	3118211YVW	2052100 pt	2052100 pt
3116157341	2015327	2015327	3117124131	2092698	2092698			
3116157YVW	2015300	2015300	3117124141	2092763	2092761 pt	3118214	20522	20522
			3117124211	2092767	2092766 pt	3118214111	2052213	2052213
311615A	20154	20154	3117124221	2092737	2092736 pt	3118214221	2052217	2052217
311615A111	2015414	2015414	3117124231	2092737	2092737 pt	3118214331	2052215	2052215
311615A121	2015416	2015416	3117124311	2092734	2092731 pt	3118214341	2052218	2052218
311615AYVW	2015400	2015400	3117124321	2092730 pt	2092730 pt	3118214351	2052218	2052218
			3117124YVW pt	2092600	2092600	3118214361	2052220	2052220
						3118214371	2052221	2052221
311615D	20155	20155	3117124YVW pt	2092600	2092600	3118214381	2052235	2052235
311615D111	2015512 pt	2015511	311712W pt	20770 pt	20770 pt	3118214391	2052231	2052231
311615D111 pt	2015512 pt	2015513				3118214YVW	2052200	2052200
311615D111 pt	2015512 pt	2015515	311712W pt	20920	20920			
311615D121	2015531	2015531	311712WYVW pt	2077000 pt	2077000 pt	311821W	20520 pt	20520 pt
311615D131	2015532	2015532	311712WYVW pt	2092000	2092000	311821WYVW	2052000 pt	2052000 pt
311615D141	2015533	2015533	311712WYVW pt	2077002 pt	2077002 pt	311821WYVW	2052002 pt	2052002 pt
311615D151	2015534	2015534	311712WYVW pt	2092002	2092002			
311615D161	2015539	2015539						
311615D171	2015548	2015548	3118110	54610	54610	3118220	20450	20450
311615DYVW	2015500	2015500	3118110111	5461011	5461000 pt	3118220121	2045013	2045013
			3118110121	5461013	5461000 pt	3118220211	2045011	2045011
311615W	20150 pt	20150 pt	3118110131	5461015	5461000 pt	3118220231	2045015	2045015
311615WYVW	2015000 pt	2015000 pt	3118110141	5461017	5461000 pt	3118220241	2045030 pt	2045017
311615WYVW	2015002 pt	2015002 pt	3118110151	5461019	5461000 pt	3118220241 pt	2045030 pt	2045019
			3118110161	5461021	5461000 pt	3118220241 pt	2045030 pt	2045025
3117110 pt	20770 pt	20770 pt	31181101V1	5461090	5461000 pt	3118220251	2045021	2045021
			3118110YVW	5461000	5461000 pt	3118220261	2045090 pt	2045081
3117110 pt	20773 pt	20773 pt	3118110YVW	5461002	5461000 pt	3118220261 pt	2045090 pt	2045085
						3118220261 pt	2045090 pt	2045086
3117110111	2091012	2091012	3118121 pt	20511	20511			
3117110221	2091013	2091013	3118121 pt	20521 pt	20521 pt	3118220261 pt	2045090 pt	2045088
3117110331	2091014	2091014	3118121111	2051121	2051121	3118220271	2045096 pt	2045091
3117110341	2091015	2091015	3118121121	2051122	2051122	3118220271 pt	2045096 pt	2045092
3117110351	2091016	2091016	3118121231	2051127	2051127	3118220271 pt	2045096 pt	2045095
3117110461	2077362	2077361 pt	3118121241	2051129	2051129	3118220YVW	2045000	2045000
3117110471	2077364	2077366 pt	3118121351	2051131	2051131	3118220YVW	2045002	2045002
3117110481	2077371	2077379 pt	3118121361	2051133	2051133			
3117110591	2091019	2091019	3118121471	2051135	2051135	3118230	20980	20980
31171106A1	2091031	2091031	3118121481	2051137	2051137	3118230111	2098001	2098001
			3118121491	2052188	2052198 pt	3118230221	2098007	2098000 pt
31171107B1	2091051	2091051	31181214A1	2052189	2052198 pt	3118230331	2098003	2098003
31171107C1	2091071	2091071	31					

1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published	1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published	1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published
3118230YVY	2098002	2098002	3119301	20872	20872	3119910 pt.	20990 pt.	20990 pt
3118300 pt.	20990 pt.	20990 pt	3119301111	2087215	2087215	3119910 pt.	20999 pt.	20999 pt
3118300 pt.	20999 pt	20999 pt	3119301121	2087221	2087221	3119910111	2099921	2099921
3118300100	2099943	2099943	3119301YVW	2087200	2087200	3119910221	2099931	2099931
3118300YVW pt.	2099000 pt.	2099000 pt	3119304	20873	20873	3119910331	2099935	2099935
3118300YVW pt.	2099900 pt.	2099900 pt	3119304111	2087321	2087321	3119910441	2099945	2099945
3118300YVW	2099002 pt.	2099002 pt	3119304121	2087323	2087323	3119910551	2099953	2099953
3119111	20680 pt.	20680 pt	3119304131	2087325	2087325	3119910561	2099955	2099955
3119111111	2068013	2068013	3119304141	2087341	2087341	3119910671	2099958	2099958
3119111251	2068015	2068015	3119304151	2087343	2087343	3119910781	2099959	2099959
3119111131	2068017	2068017	3119304161	2087345	2087345	3119910YVW pt.	2099000 pt.	2099000 pt
3119111241	2068033	2068033	3119304YVW	2087300	2087300	3119910YVW pt.	2099900 pt.	2099900 pt
3119111251	2068035	2068035	3119307	20874 pt.	20874 pt	3119910YVW pt.	2099002 pt.	2099002 pt
3119111261	2068037	2068037	3119307111	2087459	2087459	3119991	20991	20991
3119111371	2068053	2068053	3119307121	2087461	2087461	3119991111	2099113	2099113
3119111381	2068055	2068055	3119307131	2087471	2087471	3119991121	2099115	2099115
3119111391	2068057	2068057	3119307141	2087481	2087481	3119991131	2099153	2099153
31191113A1	2068061	2068061	3119307YVW	2087400 pt.	2087400 pt	3119991141	2099155	2099155
3119111YVW	2068000 pt.	2068000 pt	311930W	20870 pt.	20870 pt	3119991151	2099159	2099159
3119114	2099F	2099F	311930WYVW	2087000 pt.	2087000 pt	3119991YVW	2099100	2099100
3119114111	2099F44	2099F44	311930WYVY	2087002 pt.	2087002 pt	3119994	20993	20993
3119114121	2099F46	2099F46	3119411	20996	20996	3119994111	2099325	2099325
3119114YVW	2099F00	2099F00	3119411111	2099611	2099611	3119994121	2099327	2099327
311911W pt.	20680 pt.	20680 pt	3119411121	2099651	2099651	3119994YVW	2099300	2099300
311911W pt.	20990 pt.	20990 pt	3119411131	2099657	2099657	3119997	20994	20994
311911WYVW pt.	2068000 pt.	2068000 pt	3119411YVW	2099600	2099600	3119997111	2099413	2099413
311911WYVW pt.	2099000 pt.	2099000 pt	3119414	20353	20353	3119997121	2099423	2099423
311911WYVY pt.	2068002	2068002	3119414111	2035311	2035311	3119997131	2099434	2099434
311911WYVY pt.	2099002 pt.	2099002 pt	3119414221	2035351	2035351	3119997141	2099455	2099455
3119191	20961	20961	3119414YVW	2035300	2035300	3119997YVW	2099400	2099400
3119191100	2096100	2096100	3119417	20354	20354	311999A	2099A	2099A
3119194	20962	20962	3119417111	2035411	2035411	311999A111	2099A01	2099A01
3119194111	2096219	2096221 pt	3119417221	2035423	2035423	311999A121	2099A02	2099A02
3119194221	2096225	2096221 pt	3119417331	2035429	2035429	311999A131	2099A03	2099A03
3119194331	2096229	2096229	3119417441	2035435	2035435	311999A141	2099A04	2099A04
3119194YVW	2096200	2096200	3119417YVW	2035400	2035400	311999A151	2099A05	2099A05
3119197 pt.	20521 pt.	20521 pt	311941W pt.	20350 pt.	20350 pt	311999A161	2099A06	2099A06
3119197 pt.	20963	20963	311941W pt.	20990 pt.	20990 pt	311999AYVW	2099A00	2099A00
3119197111	2052155	2052151 pt	311941WYVW pt.	2035000 pt.	2035000 pt	311999D	2099B pt.	2099B pt
3119197221	2096300 pt.	2096300 pt	311941WYVW pt.	2099000 pt.	2099000 pt	311999D131	2099B11	2099B11
3119197YVW pt.	2052100 pt.	2052100 pt	311941WYVY pt.	2035002 pt.	2035002 pt	311999D141	2099B13	2099B13
3119197YVW pt.	2096300 pt.	2096300 pt	311941WYVY pt.	2099002 pt.	2099002 pt	311999D151	2099B21	2099B19 pt
311919W pt.	20520 pt.	20520 pt	3119421 pt.	2099E	2099E	311999DYVW	2099B00 pt.	2099B00 pt
311919W pt.	20960	20960	3119421 pt.	28991 pt.	28991 pt	311999G	20159	20159
311919WYVW pt.	2052000 pt.	2052000 pt	3119421111	2899121	2899100 pt	311999G111	2015911	2015911
311919WYVW pt.	2096000	2096000	3119421121	2099E31	2099E31	311999G121	2015913	2015913
311919WYVY pt.	2052002 pt.	2052002 pt	3119421131	2099E33	2099E33	311999G131	2015915	2015915
311919WYVY pt.	2096002	2096002	3119421241	2099E38	2099E38	311999G141	2015917	2015917
3119201	20951	20951	3119421351	2099E39	2099E39	311999G151	2015951	2015951
3119201111	2095111	2095111	3119421YVW pt.	2099E00	2099E00	311999G161	2015953	2015953
3119201211	2095115	2095115	3119421YVW pt.	2899100 pt.	2899100 pt	311999G171	2015955	2015955
3119201331	2095121	2095121	3119424 pt.	20871	20871	311999G181	2015957	2015957
3119201YVW	2095100	2095100	3119424 pt.	20952 pt.	20952 pt	311999GYVW	2015900	2015900
3119204 pt.	20432 pt.	20432 pt	3119424111	2087111	2087111	311999J	20874 pt.	20874 pt
3119204 pt.	20952 pt.	20952 pt	3119424121	2087115	2087115	311999J111	2087435	2087435
3119204111	2095211	2095200 pt	3119424131	2087153	2087153	311999J121	2087437	2087437
3119204121	2043211	2043209 pt	3119424141	2095231	2095200 pt	311999JYVW	2087400 pt.	2087400 pt
3119204YVW pt.	2043200 pt.	2043200 pt	3119424YVW pt.	2087100	2087100	311999M pt.	20324 pt.	20324 pt
3119204YVW pt.	2095200 pt.	2095200 pt	3119424YVW pt.	2095200 pt.	2095200 pt	311999M pt.	2099G pt.	2099G pt
3119207	2099D	2099D	3119427	2099B pt.	2099B pt	311999M101	2032495	2032499 pt
3119207111	2099D82	2099D82	3119427111	2099B01	2099B01	311999M111	2099G11	2099G11
3119207221	2099D83	2099D83	3119427121	2099B03	2099B03	311999M121	2099G25	2099G25
3119207231	2099D86	2099D86	3119427131	2099B07	2099B07	311999M131	2099G41	2099G41
3119207YVW	2099D00	2099D00	3119427251	2099B09	2099B09	311999M141	2099G51	2099G51
311920W pt.	20430 pt.	20430 pt	3119427YVW	2099B00 pt.	2099B00 pt	311999M151	2099G85	2099G85
311920W pt.	20950 pt.	20950 pt	311942W pt.	20870 pt.	20870 pt	311999M161	2099G91	2099G91
311920W pt.	20990 pt.	20990 pt	311942W pt.	20950 pt.	20950 pt	311999M171	2099G98	2099G98 pt
311920WYVW pt.	2043000 pt.	2043000 pt	311942W pt.	20990 pt.	20990 pt	311999MYVW pt.	2032400 pt.	2032400 pt
311920WYVW pt.	2095000 pt.	2095000 pt	311942WYVW pt.	28990 pt.	28990 pt	311999MYVW pt.	2099G00 pt.	2099G00 pt
311920WYVW pt.	2099000 pt.	2099000 pt	311942WYVW pt.	2087000 pt.	2087000 pt	311999W pt.	20150 pt.	20150 pt
311920WYVW pt.	2099000 pt.	2099000 pt	311942WYVW pt.	2095000 pt.	2095000 pt	311999W pt.	20320 pt.	20320 pt
311920WYVW pt.	2099000 pt.	2099000 pt	311942WYVW pt.	2099000 pt.	2099000 pt	311999W pt.	20870 pt.	20870 pt
311920WYVW pt.	2043002 pt.	2043002 pt	311942WYVW pt.	2899000 pt.	2899000 pt	311999W pt.	20990 pt.	20990 pt
311920WYVW pt.	2095002 pt.	2095002 pt	311942WYVY pt.	2087002 pt.	2087002 pt	311999W pt.	2015002 pt.	2015002 pt
311920WYVW pt.	2095002 pt.	2095002 pt	311942WYVY pt.	2095002 pt.	2095002 pt	311999WYVW pt.	2032002 pt.	2032002 pt
311920WYVW pt.	2099002 pt.	2099002 pt	311942WYVY pt.	2099002 pt.	2099002 pt	311999WYVW pt.	2087002 pt.	2087002 pt
311920WYVY pt.	2099002 pt.	2099002 pt	311942WYVY pt.	2899002 pt.	2899002 pt	311999WYVY pt.	2099002 pt.	2099002 pt

Mayonnaise, Dressing, and Other Prepared Sauce Manufacturing

1997

Issued November 1999

EC97M-3119E

1997 Economic Census

Manufacturing

Industry Series



U S C E N S U S B U R E A U

Helping You Make Informed Decisions

U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The staff of the Manufacturing and Construction Division prepared this report. **Judy M. Dodds**, Assistant Chief for Census and Related Programs, was responsible for the overall planning, management, and coordination. **Kenneth Hansen**, Chief, Manufactured Durables Branch, assisted by **Mike Brown**, **Renee Coley**, **Raphael Corrado**, and **Milbren Thomas**, Section Chiefs, **Michael Zampogna**, Former Chief, Manufactured Nondurables Branch, assisted by **Allen Foreman**, **Robert Miller**, **Robert Reinard**, and **Nat Shelton**, Section Chiefs, and **Tom Lee**, **Robert Rosati**, and **Tom Flood**, Special Assistants, performed the planning and implementation. **Stephanie Angel**, **Brian Appert**, **Stanis Batton**, **Carol Beasley**, **Chris Blackburn**, **Larry Blumberg**, **Vera Harris-Bourne**, **Brenda Campbell**, **Suzanne Conard**, **Vance Davis**, **Mary Ellickson**, **Matt Gaines**, **Merry Glascoe**, **Kay Hanks**, **Karen Harshbarger**, **Nancy Higgins**, **James Hinckley**, **Walter Hunter**, **Jim Jamski**, **Evelyn Jordan**, **Robert Lee**, **John Linehan**, **Paul Marck**, **Keith McKenzie**, **Philippe Morris**, **Joanna Nguyen**, **Betty Pannell**, **Joyce Pomeroy**, **Venita Powell**, **Cynthia Ramsey**, **Chris Savage**, **Arona Stovall**, **Sue Sundermann**, **Thanos Theodoropoulos**, **Dora Thomas**, **Ann Truffa**, **Ronanne Vinson**, **Keeley Voor**, **Denneth Wallace**, **Tempie Whittington**, **Lissene Witt**, and **Mike Yamaner** provided primary staff assistance.

Brian Greenberg, Assistant Chief for Research and Methodology Programs, assisted by **Stacey Cole**, Chief, Manufacturing Programs Methodology Branch, and **Robert Struble**, Section Chief, provided the mathematical and statistical techniques as well as the coverage operations. **Jeffrey Dalzell** and **Cathy Ritenour** provided primary staff assistance.

Mendel D. Gayle, Chief, Forms, Publications, and Customer Services Branch, assisted by **Julius Smith Jr.** and **Baruti Taylor**, Section Chiefs, performed overall

coordination of the publication process. **Kim Credito**, **Patrick Duck**, **Chip Murph**, **Wanda Sledd**, and **Veronica White** provided primary staff assistance.

The Economic Planning and Coordination Division, **Lawrence A. Blum**, Assistant Chief for Collection Activities and **Shirin A. Ahmed**, Assistant Chief for Post-Collection Processing, assisted by **Dennis Shoemaker**, Chief, Post-Collection Census Processing Branch, **Brandy Yarbrough**, Section Chief, **Sheila Proudfoot**, **Richard Williamson**, **Andrew W. Hait**, and **Jennifer E. Lins**, was responsible for developing the systems and procedures for data collection, editing, review, correction and dissemination

The staff of the National Processing Center, **Judith N. Petty**, Chief, performed mailout preparation and receipt operations, clerical and analytical review activities, data keying, and geocoding review.

The Geography Division staff developed geographic coding procedures and associated computer programs.

The Economic Statistical Methods and Programming Division, **Charles P. Pautler Jr.**, Chief, developed and coordinated the computer processing systems. **Martin S. Harahush**, Assistant Chief for Quinquennial Programs, assisted by **Barbara Lambert** and **Christina Arledge** were responsible for design and implementation of the computer systems. **Gary T. Sheridan**, Chief, Manufacturing and Construction Branch, **Lori A. Guido** and **Roy A. Smith**, Section Chiefs, supervised the preparation of the computer programs.

Computer Services Division, **Debra Williams**, Chief, performed the computer processing.

The staff of the Administrative and Customer Services Division, **Walter C. Odom**, Chief, performed planning, design, composition, editorial review, and printing planning and procurement for publications, Internet products, and report forms. **Cynthia G. Brooks** provided publication coordination and editing.

Mayonnaise, Dressing, and Other Prepared Sauce Manufacturing

1997

Issued November 1999

EC97M-3119E

1997 Economic Census

Manufacturing

Industry Series



U.S. Department of Commerce

William M. Daley,

Secretary

Robert L. Mallett,

Deputy Secretary

Economics

and Statistics

Administration

Robert J. Shapiro,

Under Secretary for

Economic Affairs

U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Kenneth Prewitt,

Director



**Economics
and Statistics
Administration**

Robert J. Shapiro,
Under Secretary
for Economic Affairs



U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Kenneth Prewitt,
Director

William G. Barron,
Deputy Director

Paula J. Schneider,
Principal Associate Director
for Programs

Frederick T. Knickerbocker,
Associate Director
for Economic Programs

Thomas L. Mesenbourg,
Assistant Director
for Economic Programs

William G. Bostic Jr.,
Chief, Manufacturing
and Construction Division

CONTENTS

Introduction to the Economic Census	1
Manufacturing	5

TABLES

1. Industry Statistics on NAICS Basis With Distribution Among 1987 SIC-Based Industries: 1997	7
2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1997	7
3. Detailed Statistics by Industry: 1997	8
4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size: 1997.....	9
5. Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1997	9
6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992.....	10
6b. Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992 .	11
7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1997 and 1992.....	11

APPENDIXES

A. Explanation of Terms	A-1
B. NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions	B-1
C. Coverage and Methodology.....	C-1
D. Geographic Notes	--
E. Metropolitan Areas	--
F. Footnotes for Products Statistics and Materials Consumed by Kind	--
G. Comparability of Product Classes and Product Codes: 1997 to 1992.....	G-1

-- Not applicable for this report.

Introduction to the Economic Census

PURPOSES AND USES OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUS

The economic census is the major source of facts about the structure and functioning of the Nation's economy. It provides essential information for government, business, industry, and the general public. Title 13 of the United States Code (Sections 131, 191, and 224) directs the Census Bureau to take the economic census every 5 years, covering years ending in 2 and 7.

The economic census furnishes an important part of the framework for such composite measures as the gross domestic product estimates, input/output measures, production and price indexes, and other statistical series that measure short-term changes in economic conditions. Specific uses of economic census data include the following:

- Policymaking agencies of the Federal Government use the data to monitor economic activity and assess the effectiveness of policies.
- State and local governments use the data to assess business activities and tax bases within their jurisdictions and to develop programs to attract business.
- Trade associations study trends in their own and competing industries, which allows them to keep their members informed of market changes.
- Individual businesses use the data to locate potential markets and to analyze their own production and sales performance relative to industry or area averages.

ALL-NEW INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATIONS

Data from the 1997 Economic Census are published primarily on the basis of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), unlike earlier censuses, which were published according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS is in the process of being adopted in the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Most economic census reports cover one of the following NAICS sectors:

21	Mining
22	Utilities
23	Construction
31-33	Manufacturing
42	Wholesale Trade
44-45	Retail Trade
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing
51	Information

52	Finance and Insurance
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises
56	Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services
61	Educational Services
62	Health Care and Social Assistance
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation
72	Accommodation and Foodservices
81	Other Services (except Public Administration)

(Not listed above are the Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting sector (NAICS 11), partially covered by the census of agriculture conducted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the Public Administration sector (NAICS 92), covered by the census of governments conducted by the Census Bureau.)

The 20 NAICS sectors are subdivided into 96 subsectors (three-digit codes), 313 industry groups (four-digit codes), and, as implemented in the United States, 1170 industries (five- and six-digit codes).

RELATIONSHIP TO SIC

While many of the individual NAICS industries correspond directly to industries as defined under the SIC system, most of the higher level groupings do not. Particular care should be taken in comparing data for retail trade, wholesale trade, and manufacturing, which are sector titles used in both NAICS and SIC, but cover somewhat different groups of industries. The industry definitions discuss the relationships between NAICS and SIC industries. Where changes are significant, it will not be possible to construct time series that include data for points both before and after 1997.

For 1997, data for auxiliary establishments (those functioning primarily to manage, service, or support the activities of their company's operating establishments, such as a central administrative office or warehouse) will not be included in the sector-specific reports. These data will be published separately.

GEOGRAPHIC AREA CODING

Accurate and complete information on the physical location of each establishment is required to tabulate the census data for the states, metropolitan areas (MAs), counties, parishes, and corporate municipalities including cities, towns, villages, and boroughs. Respondents were

required to report their physical location (street address, municipality, county, and state) if it differed from their mailing address. For establishments not surveyed by mail (and those single-establishment companies that did not provide acceptable information on physical location), location information from Internal Revenue Service tax forms is used as a basis for coding.

BASIS OF REPORTING

The economic census is conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each store, factory, shop, or other location. Each establishment is assigned a separate industry classification based on its primary activity and not that of its parent company.

DOLLAR VALUES

All dollar values presented are expressed in current dollars; i.e., 1997 data are expressed in 1997 dollars, and 1992 data, in 1992 dollars. Consequently, when making comparisons with prior years, users of the data should consider the changes in prices that have occurred.

All dollar values are shown in thousands of dollars.

AVAILABILITY OF ADDITIONAL DATA

Reports in Print and Electronic Media

All results of the 1997 Economic Census are available on the Census Bureau Internet site (www.census.gov) and on compact discs (CD-ROM) for sale by the Census Bureau. Unlike previous censuses, only selected highlights are published in printed reports. For more information, including a description of electronic and printed reports being issued, see the Internet site, or write to U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-8300, or call Customer Services at 301-457-4100.

Special Tabulations

Special tabulations of data collected in the 1997 Economic Census may be obtained, depending on availability of time and personnel, in electronic or tabular form. The data will be summaries subject to the same rules prohibiting disclosure of confidential information (including name, address, kind of business, or other data for individual business establishments or companies) that govern the regular publications.

Special tabulations are prepared on a cost basis. A request for a cost estimate, as well as exact specifications on the type and format of the data to be provided, should be directed to the Chief of the division named below, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-8300. To discuss a special tabulation before submitting specifications, call the appropriate division:

Manufacturing and Construction Division	301-457-4673
Service Sector Statistics Division	301-457-2668

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The economic census has been taken as an integrated program at 5-year intervals since 1967 and before that for 1954, 1958, and 1963. Prior to that time, individual components of the economic census were taken separately at varying intervals.

The economic census traces its beginnings to the 1810 Decennial Census, when questions on manufacturing were included with those for population. Coverage of economic activities was expanded for the 1840 Decennial Census and subsequent censuses to include mining and some commercial activities. The 1905 Manufactures Census was the first time a census was taken apart from the regular decennial population census. Censuses covering retail and wholesale trade and construction industries were added in 1930, as were some covering service trades in 1933. Censuses of construction, manufacturing, and the other business service censuses were suspended during World War II.

The 1954 Economic Census was the first census to be fully integrated: providing comparable census data across economic sectors, using consistent time periods, concepts, definitions, classifications, and reporting units. It was the first census to be taken by mail, using lists of firms provided by the administrative records of other Federal agencies. Since 1963, administrative records also have been used to provide basic statistics for very small firms, reducing or eliminating the need to send them census questionnaires.

The range of industries covered in the economic censuses expanded between 1967 and 1992. The census of construction industries began on a regular basis in 1967, and the scope of service industries, introduced in 1933, was broadened in 1967, 1977, and 1987. While a few transportation industries were covered as early as 1963, it was not until 1992 that the census broadened to include all of transportation, communications, and utilities. Also new for 1992 was coverage of financial, insurance, and real estate industries. With these additions, the economic census and the separate census of governments and census of agriculture collectively covered roughly 98 percent of all economic activity.

Printed statistical reports from the 1992 and earlier censuses provide historical figures for the study of long-term time series and are available in some large libraries. All of the census reports printed since 1967 are still available for sale on microfiche from the Census Bureau. CD-ROMs issued from the 1987 and 1992 Economic Censuses contain databases including nearly all data published in print, plus additional statistics, such as ZIP Code statistics, published only on CD-ROM.

SOURCES FOR MORE INFORMATION

More information about the scope, coverage, classification system, data items, and publications for each of the economic censuses and related surveys is published in the *Guide to the 1997 Economic Census and Related Statistics* at www.census.gov/econguide. More information on the methodology, procedures, and history of the censuses will be published in the *History of the 1997 Economic Census* at www.census.gov/econ/www/history.html.

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

The following abbreviations and symbols are used with the 1997 Economic Census data:

A	Standard error of 100 percent or more.
D	Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual companies; data are included in higher level totals.
F	Exceeds 100 percent because data include establishments with payroll exceeding revenue.
N	Not available or not comparable.
Q	Revenue not collected at this level of detail for multiestablishment firms.
S	Withheld because estimates did not meet publication standards.

V	Represents less than 50 vehicles or .05 percent.
X	Not applicable.
Y	Disclosure withheld because of insufficient coverage of merchandise lines.
Z	Less than half the unit shown.
a	0 to 19 employees.
b	20 to 99 employees.
c	100 to 249 employees.
e	250 to 499 employees.
f	500 to 999 employees.
g	1,000 to 2,499 employees.
h	2,500 to 4,999 employees.
i	5,000 to 9,999 employees.
j	10,000 to 24,999 employees.
k	25,000 to 49,999 employees.
l	50,000 to 99,999 employees.
m	100,000 employees or more.
p	10 to 19 percent estimated.
q	20 to 29 percent estimated.
r	Revised.
s	Sampling error exceeds 40 percent.
nec	Not elsewhere classified.
nsk	Not specified by kind.
–	Represents zero (page image/print only).
(CC)	Consolidated city.
(IC)	Independent city.

This page is intentionally blank.

Manufacturing

SCOPE

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing covers all manufacturing establishments with one or more paid employees. Manufacturing is defined as the mechanical, physical, or chemical transformation of materials or substances into new products. The assembly of components into new products is also considered manufacturing, except when it is appropriately classified as construction.

Establishments in the manufacturing sector are often described as plants, factories, or mills and typically use power-driven machines and materials-handling equipment. Also included in the manufacturing sector are some establishments that make products by hand, like custom tailors and the makers of custom draperies. While manufacturers typically do not sell to the public, some establishments like bakeries and candy stores that make products on the premises may be included.

While logging and publishing are no longer in the scope of manufacturing, data for these industries are included in the manufacturing industry reports, but are not included in the manufacturing state, summary, and other reports.

GENERAL

This report, from the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, is one of a series of 480 industry reports and 51 geographic area reports, each of which provides statistics for individual industries or states, respectively. Seven of the industry reports are for industries no longer in the manufacturing sector but are included with manufacturing for the 1997 census year. Also included for this sector are General, Product, and Materials Consumed Summary reports, a special report on Concentration Ratios in Manufacturing, and data files on Location of Manufacturing Plants.

Each industry report presents data for a six-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) industry. A description of the particular NAICS industry may be found in Appendix B. These reports include such statistics as number of establishments, employment, payroll, value added by manufacture, cost of materials consumed, value of shipments, capital expenditures, etc. Explanations of these and other terms may be found in Appendix A. The industry reports also include data for states with 100 employees or more in the industry.

State reports, which include the District of Columbia, present similar statistics at the “all manufacturing” level for each state and its metropolitan areas (MAs) with 250

employees or more, and for counties, consolidated cities, and places with 500 employees or more. The state reports also include six-digit NAICS level data for industries with 100 employees or more in the state.

The General Summary report contains industry and geographic area statistics summarized in one report. It includes higher levels of aggregation than the industry and state reports, as well as revisions to the data made after the release of the industry and state reports.

The Products and Materials Consumed reports summarize the products and materials data published in the industry reports. The Product Summary report also includes data from the Current Industrial Reports (CIR) and a special table with data for products that are primary to more than one industry, which are not in the industry reports.

The Concentration Ratios report publishes data on the percentage of value of shipments accounted for by the 4-, 8-, 20-, and 50-largest companies for each manufacturing industry. Also shown in this report are Hirschmann-Herfindahl Indexes for each industry.

The Location of Manufacturing data files contain statistics on the number of establishments for the three- and six-digit NAICS industry by state, county, place, and ZIP Code by employment-size of the establishment.

GEOGRAPHIC AREAS COVERED

Statistics at the six-digit NAICS industry level are shown for states and the District of Columbia in both the state and industry reports for cells with 100 employees or more.

The state reports also include data at the “all manufacturing” level for a variety of geographies that meet the employment criteria.

Data are available for the metropolitan areas (MAs) with 250 employees or more. The term MA is a general term used to encompass all of the specifically defined metropolitan areas. A consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) is made up of two or more contiguous primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSAs) with a combined population of at least 1 million. A PMSA is a subdivision of a CMSA that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links separate from the ties to other portions of the CMSA. A metropolitan statistical area (MSA) is an integrated economic and social unit with a population of at least 50,000. An MA is made up of one or more counties meeting standards of metropolitan character. In New England, cities and towns, rather than counties, are the

component geographic units. Determination of the MAs was made by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) as of June 30, 1997. The population estimates were from the 1990 Census of Population or a subsequent special census. When applicable, the make-up of an MA is included in Appendix E. Changes to geographical boundaries are noted in Appendix D.

The state reports include data for counties with 500 employees or more. These are the primary divisions of states, except in Louisiana where they are called parishes and in Alaska where they are called boroughs and census areas. Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia have one or more places that are independent of county organizations. These places are treated as counties and places. The counties and places are defined as of January 1, 1997.

The state reports include data for places with 500 employees or more. Places are typically cities, towns, and villages. They may be incorporated municipalities, semi-independent municipalities, special economic urban areas (SEUAs), or other place equivalents.

The state reports also include data for consolidated cities with 500 employees or more. Consolidated cities are made up of separately incorporated municipalities.

COMPARABILITY OF THE 1992 AND 1997 CENSUSES

The adoption of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) has had a major impact on the comparability of data between the 1992 and 1997 censuses. Approximately half of the industries in the manufacturing sector of NAICS do not have comparable industries in the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system that was used in the past. If industries are not comparable between the two censuses, historic data are not shown. When applicable, Appendix G shows the product class and product comparability between the two systems.

While most of the change affecting the manufacturing sector was change within the sector, some industries left manufacturing and others came into manufacturing. Prominent among those leaving manufacturing are logging and portions of publishing. Prominent among the industries coming into the manufacturing sector are bakeries, candy stores where candy is made on the premises, custom tailors, makers of custom draperies, and tire retreading. Data for the industries coming into manufacturing as well as those leaving manufacturing are included in the manufacturing industry report series for 1997. However, the state and summary reports only include data for industries in the NAICS definition of manufacturing.

Another change resulting from the conversion to NAICS is that data for central administrative offices (CAOs) associated with manufacturing are not included along side the manufacturing data. This change affects data in the state reports and the general summary.

DISCLOSURE

In accordance with Federal law governing census reports (Title 13 of the United States Code), no data are published that would disclose the operations of an individual establishment or company. However, the number of establishments classified in a specific industry or geography is not considered a disclosure, and may be released even when other information is withheld.

The disclosure analysis for the industry statistics files is based on the total value of shipments. When the total value of shipments cannot be shown without disclosing information for individual companies, the complete line is suppressed except for capital expenditures. However, the suppressed data are included in higher-level totals. A separate disclosure analysis is performed for capital expenditures that can be suppressed even though value of shipments data are published.

AVAILABILITY OF MORE FREQUENT ECONOMIC DATA

The Census Bureau conducts the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) in each of the 4 years between the economic censuses. The ASM is a probability-based sample of approximately 58,000 establishments and collects many of the same industry statistics (including employment, payroll, value of shipments, etc.) as the economic census. However, there are selected statistics not included in the ASM. Among these are the number of companies and establishments, detailed product and materials data, and substate geographic data.

In addition to the ASM, the Census Bureau conducts a Current Industrial Reports (CIR) program. The CIR publishes detailed product statistics for selected manufacturing industries at the U.S. level annually and, in some cases, monthly and/or quarterly. For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, the annual CIR data are included in the Product Summary report.

The Census Bureau also conducts the monthly Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories, and Orders (M3) program, which publishes detailed statistics for manufacturing industries at the U.S. level.

Table 1. Industry Statistics on NAICS Basis With Distribution Among 1987 SIC-Based Industries: 1997

[NAICS codes appear in bold type. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS or SIC code	Industry	Com-panies ¹	All estab-lish-ments ²	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expendi-tures (\$1,000)
				Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311941	Mayonnaise, dressing, & other prepared sauce mfg	294	329	14 152	450 265	10 613	20 546	290 714	2 969 849	2 894 820	5 868 947	139 740
203520	Pickles, sauces, & salad dressings (pt)	N	226	12 906	418 407	9 677	18 921	269 876	2 854 321	2 783 878	5 642 461	129 442
209960	Food preparations, n.e.c. (pt) ..	N	103	1 246	31 858	936	1 625	20 838	115 528	110 942	226 486	10 298

¹For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.
²Includes establishments with payroll at any time during the year.

Table 2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1997

[States that are disclosures or with less than 100 employees are not shown. For explanation of terms, see appendixes. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Industry and geographic area	All establishments			All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expendi-tures (\$1,000)
	E ¹	Total	With 20 em-ploy-ees or more	Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311941, MAYONNAISE, DRESSING, & OTHER PREPARED SAUCE MFG												
United States	3	329	116	14 152	450 265	10 613	20 546	290 714	2 969 849	2 894 820	5 868 947	139 740
California	3	60	21	1 949	61 197	1 511	2 980	42 070	216 392	263 020	479 177	12 200
Florida	9	12	1	124	2 724	96	171	1 782	14 874	14 295	29 011	670
Illinois	2	18	7	2 527	90 778	2 059	4 528	70 845	855 343	862 887	1 718 896	31 039
Indiana	-	6	3	405	12 212	302	621	8 448	48 508	63 179	111 737	1 792
Louisiana	6	13	7	710	20 828	442	605	7 587	113 185	66 639	180 580	4 487
Maryland	-	6	3	464	14 822	385	860	10 398	106 777	212 906	320 333	5 028
Michigan	3	11	3	190	4 338	155	272	2 877	20 461	30 185	50 757	1 484
New Jersey	7	7	4	302	12 876	186	370	7 089	158 840	85 780	245 380	3 005
New York	3	24	7	568	15 684	454	809	9 790	78 160	75 688	153 691	3 075
North Carolina	1	6	2	125	3 914	67	140	1 419	11 069	13 357	27 059	844
Ohio	1	9	4	731	22 449	423	944	10 564	92 666	127 345	219 989	3 306
Pennsylvania	5	13	1	147	4 433	98	156	2 869	14 874	16 556	31 430	1 348
Texas	-	16	7	1 208	42 704	918	1 490	26 803	298 110	249 490	547 669	21 638
Washington	1	9	1	146	3 689	112	198	2 175	4 951	17 363	22 314	533
Wisconsin	2	11	6	805	29 535	617	1 185	18 595	171 977	141 195	312 687	19 850

* Hawaii has no incorporated places in the sense of functioning governmental units; however, in agreement with Hawaiian law, the Bureau of the Census reports data for census designated places (CDPs) which have been designated as place equivalents. Those CDPs, only for the state of Hawaii, with 2,500 or more population are recognized.

¹Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of the figures shown: 1-10 to 19 percent; 2-20 to 29 percent; 3-30 to 39 percent; 4-40 to 49 percent; 5-50 to 59 percent; 6-60 to 69 percent; 7-70 to 79 percent; 8-80 to 89 percent; 9-90 percent or more.

Table 3. Detailed Statistics by Industry: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	Value	Item	Value
311941, MAYONNAISE, DRESSING, & OTHER PREPARED SAUCE MFG		311941, MAYONNAISE, DRESSING, & OTHER PREPARED SAUCE MFG—Con.	
Companies ¹	number.. 294	Value added	\$1,000.. 2 969 849
All establishments	number.. 329	Total inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 375 722
Establishments with 1 to 19 employees	number.. 213	Finished goods inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 193 798
Establishments with 20 to 99 employees	number.. 78	Work-in-process inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 41 835
Establishments with 100 employees or more	number.. 38	Materials and supplies inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 140 089
All employees	number.. 14 152	Total inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 386 492
Total compensation ²	\$1,000.. 564 257	Finished goods inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 189 300
Annual payroll	\$1,000.. 450 265	Work-in-process inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 37 557
Total fringe benefits	\$1,000.. 113 992	Materials and supplies inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 159 635
Production workers, average for year	number.. 10 613	Gross book value of total assets at beginning of year	\$1,000.. 1 615 470
Production workers on March 12	number.. 10 353	Total capital expenditures (new and used)	\$1,000.. 139 740
Production workers on May 12	number.. 10 374	Capital expenditures for buildings and other structures (new and used)	\$1,000.. 21 136
Production workers on August 12	number.. 11 098	Capital expenditures for machinery and equipment (new and used)	\$1,000.. 118 604
Production workers on November 12	number.. 10 627	Total retirements ²	\$1,000.. 28 573
Production-worker hours	1,000.. 20 546	Gross book value of total assets at end of year	\$1,000.. 1 726 637
Production-worker wages	\$1,000.. 290 714	Total depreciation during year ²	\$1,000.. 101 933
Total cost of materials	\$1,000.. 2 894 820	Total rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 49 246
Cost of materials, parts, containers, etc., consumed	\$1,000.. 2 777 159	Buildings and other structures rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 22 038
Cost of resales	\$1,000.. 64 690	Machinery and equipment rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 27 208
Cost of fuels	\$1,000.. 13 996	Cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and other structures ³	\$1,000.. 3 476
Cost of purchased electricity	\$1,000.. 27 716	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 65
Cost of contract work	\$1,000.. 11 259	Cost of purchased services for the repair of machinery and equipment ³	\$1,000.. 20 673
Quantity of electricity purchased for heat and power	1,000 kWh.. 427 935	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 65
Quantity of electricity generated less sold for heat and power	1,000 kWh.. D	Cost of purchased communications services ³	\$1,000.. 2 262
Total value of shipments	\$1,000.. 5 868 947	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 65
Primary products value of shipments	\$1,000.. 4 731 483	Cost of purchased legal services ³	\$1,000.. 363
Secondary products value of shipments	\$1,000.. 1 058 630	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 65
Total miscellaneous receipts	\$1,000.. 78 834	Cost of purchased accounting and bookkeeping services ³	\$1,000.. 584
Value of resales	\$1,000.. 78 673	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 65
Contract receipts	\$1,000.. D	Cost of purchased advertising services ³	\$1,000.. 6 890
Other miscellaneous receipts	\$1,000.. D	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 65
Primary products specialization ratio	percent.. 81	Cost of purchased software and other data processing services ³	\$1,000.. 698
Value of primary products shipments made in all industries	\$1,000.. 5 585 770	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 65
Value of primary products shipments made in this industry	\$1,000.. 4 731 483	Cost of purchased refuse removal (including hazardous waste) services ³	\$1,000.. 3 402
Value of primary products shipments made in other industries	\$1,000.. 854 287	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 65
Coverage ratio	percent.. 84		

¹For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

²These items are collected in the ASM and estimated for the remaining establishments; therefore, the levels of estimation are higher than for other items in the table.

³Based on ASM sample data.

⁴A response coverage ratio is derived for this item by calculating the ratio of the weighted employment (establishment data multiplied by sample weight) for those ASM establishments that reported to the weighted total employment for all ASM establishments classified in this industry.

Note: The amounts shown for purchased services reflect only those services that establishments purchase from other companies.

Table 4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Employment size class	E ¹	All establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)
		Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311941. MAYONNAISE, DRESSING, & OTHER PREPARED SAUCE MFG												
All establishments	3	329	116	14 152	450 265	10 613	20 546	290 714	2 969 849	2 894 820	5 868 947	139 740
Establishments with 1 to 4 employees	9	111	—	192	3 555	169	216	2 347	13 124	17 003	30 138	1 306
Establishments with 5 to 9 employees	6	49	—	340	7 392	263	364	4 568	28 198	35 988	64 126	1 695
Establishments with 10 to 19 employees	4	53	—	718	18 665	534	880	10 910	73 458	84 807	158 280	3 496
Establishments with 20 to 49 employees	3	47	47	1 463	35 814	1 007	1 661	19 084	109 347	151 925	261 293	9 857
Establishments with 50 to 99 employees	3	31	31	2 055	66 103	1 551	3 031	42 070	296 920	338 863	638 057	17 326
Establishments with 100 to 249 employees	3	27	27	4 415	148 771	3 193	6 509	91 754	1 273 992	1 039 627	2 314 948	57 808
Establishments with 250 to 499 employees	3	10	10	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Establishments with 500 to 999 employees	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Establishments with 1,000 to 2,499 employees	—	1	1	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Establishments with 2,500 employees or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Administrative records ²	9	150	—	769	14 439	620	788	9 418	54 638	73 179	127 853	3 512

¹Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of the figures shown: 1—10 to 19 percent; 2—20 to 29 percent; 3—30 to 39 percent; 4—40 to 49 percent; 5—50 to 59 percent; 6—60 to 69 percent; 7—70 to 79 percent; 8—80 to 89 percent; 9—90 percent or more.

²Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. Data are also included in respective size classes shown.

Table 5. Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS industry or product class code	Industry or primary product class	All establishments	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)
			Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311941	Mayonnaise, dressing, & other prepared sauce mfg	329	14 152	450 265	10 613	20 546	290 714	2 969 849	2 894 820	5 868 947	139 740
3119411	Vinegar and cider	40	789	22 713	578	1 142	15 246	85 376	79 639	165 018	7 741
3119414	Prepared sauces (except tomato)	54	3 699	120 482	2 634	4 944	67 786	847 277	710 713	1 560 698	46 371
3119417	Mayonnaise, salad dressings, and sandwich spreads	67	8 658	287 912	6 602	13 430	195 473	1 968 924	2 018 460	3 988 907	80 713

Table 6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992

[Includes quantity and value of products of this industry produced by (1) establishments classified in this industry (primary) and (2) establishments classified in other industries (secondary). Transfers of products of this industry from one establishment of a company to another establishment of the same company (interplant transfers) are also included. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product code	Product	1997				1992			
		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments	
				Quantity	Value (\$1,000)			Quantity	Value (\$1,000)
311941	Mayonnaise, dressings, and other prepared sauces	N	X	X	5 585 770	N	X	X	N
3119411	Vinegar and cider	N	X	X	233 235	N	X	X	228 521
31194111	Vinegar and cider	N	X	X	224 676	N	X	X	N
3119411111	Cider	18	X	28.7	51 739	10	X	23.2	48 511
3119411121	Vinegar, fermented (basis equivalent to 40 grain)	15	X	57.9	43 469	12	X	53.5	41 493
3119411131	Vinegar, distilled (basis equivalent to 100 grain)	20	X	155.4	129 468	21	X	156.4	126 078
3119411Y	Vinegar and cider, nsk	N	X	X	8 559	N	X	X	N
3119411YWV	Vinegar and cider, nsk	N	X	X	8 559	N	X	X	12 439
3119414	Prepared sauces (except tomato)	N	X	X	1 897 911	N	X	X	1 754 331
31194141	Prepared mustard	N	X	X	342 187	N	X	X	N
3119414111	Prepared mustard	48	X	131.9	342 187	41	X	118.7	323 990
31194142	Other prepared sauces, except tomato (worcestershire, soy, horseradish, meat, vegetable, seafood, etc.)	N	X	X	1 536 669	N	X	X	N
3119414221	Other prepared sauces, except tomato (worcestershire, soy, horseradish, meat, vegetable, seafood, etc.)	123	X	335.9	1 536 669	104	X	279.7	1 412 499
3119414Y	Prepared sauces (except tomato), nsk	N	X	X	19 055	N	X	X	N
3119414YWV	Prepared sauces (except tomato), nsk	N	X	X	19 055	N	X	X	17 842
3119417	Mayonnaise, salad dressings, and sandwich spreads	N	X	X	3 290 227	N	X	X	3 339 745
31194171	Spoon-type salad dressing	N	X	X	871 295	N	X	X	N
3119417111	Spoon-type salad dressing	50	X	228.4	871 295	49	X	166.7	852 113
31194172	Spoon-type mayonnaise	N	X	X	913 809	N	X	X	N
3119417221	Spoon-type mayonnaise	32	X	227.2	913 809	39	X	214.0	899 436
31194173	Other spoon-type dressing, including sandwich spreads, refrigerated dressings, and all other semisolid-type dressing	N	X	X	555 661	N	X	X	N
3119417331	Other spoon-type dressing, including sandwich spreads, refrigerated dressings, and all other semisolid-type dressing	39	X	112.0	555 661	43	X	137.3	674 392
31194174	Pourable salad dressing (including reduced calorie, cheese, vinegar and oil, etc.)	N	X	X	926 110	N	X	X	N
3119417441	Pourable salad dressing (including reduced calorie, cheese, vinegar and oil, etc.)	41	X	193.4	926 110	41	X	182.1	904 396
3119417Y	Mayonnaise, salad dressings, and sandwich spreads, nsk	N	X	X	23 352	N	X	X	N
3119417YWV	Mayonnaise, salad dressings, and sandwich spreads, nsk	N	X	X	23 352	N	X	X	9 408
311941W	Mayonnaise, dressing, and other prepared sauces, nsk, total	N	X	X	164 397	N	X	X	N
311941WY	Mayonnaise, dressing, and other prepared sauce manufacturing nsk, for both nonadministrative-and administrative-record establishments	N	X	X	164 397	N	X	X	N
311941WYWW	Mayonnaise, dressing, and other prepared sauce manufacturing nsk, for nonadministrative-record establishments	N	X	X	64 550	N	X	X	N
311941WYWY	Mayonnaise, dressing, and other prepared sauce manufacturing nsk, for administrative-record establishments	N	X	X	99 847	N	X	X	N

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.

@ Additional data are available for these codes at the aggregate U.S. level in the Current Industrial Report (CIR) series; see Appendix F for the CIR survey number and title.

\$ This product is primary to more than one industry; see Appendix F for a listing of the related product codes.

Note: For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: P 10 to 19 percent estimated; Q 20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by S.

Table 6b. Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992

[Product classes covered are those that are economically significant and whose production is geographically dispersed, provided dispersion is not approximated by data in Table 2. Also, product classes are not shown if they are miscellaneous or "not specified by kind" classes. Statistics for some states are withheld because they are either less than \$2 million in product class shipments or they disclose data for individual companies in 1997. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanations of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product class code	Product class and geographic area	Value of product shipments (\$1,000)	
		1997	1992
3119411	VINEGAR AND CIDER		
	United States	233 235	228 521
	California	23 742	32 666
	Michigan	36 017	41 744
	New Jersey	8 571	N
	New York	29 800	23 423
	Pennsylvania	31 931	N
	Tennessee	10 189	N
3119414	PREPARED SAUCES (EXCEPT TOMATO)		
	United States	1 897 911	1 754 331
	Alabama	24 043	5 020
	California	107 980	330 081
	Georgia	15 650	N
	Illinois	136 436	117 661
	Indiana	7 139	N
	Louisiana	174 510	126 141
	Massachusetts	5 413	N
	Michigan	11 894	N
	Minnesota	6 270	N
	New York	39 371	55 762
	Ohio	99 336	65 389
	Oklahoma	9 993	N
	Oregon	32 956	N
	Pennsylvania	46 798	114 567
	Tennessee	3 330	7 619
	Texas	364 013	312 845
	Wisconsin	184 034	135 246
3119417	MAYONNAISE, SALAD DRESSINGS, AND SANDWICH SPREADS		
	United States	3 290 227	3 339 745
	California	279 189	514 148
	Georgia	117 406	230 284
	Illinois	960 393	911 971
	Indiana	59 348	59 568
	Iowa	20 292	N
	New York	100 762	107 795
	Ohio	179 373	97 447
	Texas	166 634	N

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.
 @ Additional data are available for these codes at the aggregate U.S. level in the Current Industrial Report (CIR) series; see Appendix F for the CIR survey number and title.
 \$ This product is primary to more than one industry; see Appendix F for a listing of the related product codes.

Table 7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1997 and 1992

[Includes quantity and cost of materials consumed or put into production by establishments classified only in this industry. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS material code	Material consumed	1997		1992	
		Quantity	Delivered cost (\$1,000)	Quantity	Delivered cost (\$1,000)
311941	MAYONNAISE, DRESSING, & OTHER PREPARED SAUCE MFG				
11100011	Other fresh vegetables	1,000 s tons..	53.5	36 160	N
11130001	Fresh fruits	1,000 s tons..	D	D	N
31142301	Dried fruits	1,000 s tons..	D	D	N
31122101	Corn syrup	mil lb..	246.8	26 538	N
31131003	Sugar, cane and beet (in terms of sugar solids)	1,000 s tons..	P78.4	45 189	N
31100019	Fats and oils, all types (purchased as such)	mil lb..	P1 543.9	431 564	N
001900A1	Packaging paper and plastics film, coated and laminated		X	82 435	X
001900A3	Bags; plastics, foil, and coated paper		X	35 818	X
32721301	Glass containers		X	354 250	X
32221001	Paperboard containers, boxes, and corrugated paperboard		X	92 172	X
00970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies		X	1 517 872	X
00971000	Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies, n.s.k.		X	146 860	X

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.

Note: For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: P 10 to 19 percent estimated; Q 20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by S.

Appendix A.

Explanation of Terms

BEGINNING- AND END-OF-YEAR INVENTORIES

Respondents were asked to report their beginning-of-year and end-of-year inventories at cost or market. Effective with the 1982 Economic Census, this change to a uniform instruction for reporting inventories was introduced for all sector reports. Prior to 1982, respondents were permitted to value inventories using any generally accepted accounting method (FIFO, LIFO, market, to name a few). Beginning in 1982, LIFO users were asked to first report inventory values prior to the LIFO adjustment and then to report the LIFO reserve and the LIFO value after adjustment for the reserve.

Inventory Data by Stage of Fabrication

Total inventories and three detailed components (1) finished goods, (2) work-in-process, and (3) materials, supplies, fuels, etc., were collected.

When using inventory data by stage of fabrication for “all industries” and at the three-digit subsector level, it should be noted that an item treated as a finished product by an establishment in one industry may be reported as a raw material by an establishment in a different industry. For example, the finished-product inventories of a steel mill would be reported as raw materials by a stamping plant. Such differences are present in the inventory figures by stage of fabrication shown for all publication levels.

COST OF MATERIALS

This term refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed, whether purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

Included in this item are:

1. Cost of parts, components, containers, etc.—Includes all raw materials, semifinished goods, parts, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year.
2. Cost of products bought and sold in the same condition.

3. Cost of fuels consumed for heat and power—Includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed, whether purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.
4. Cost of purchased electricity—The cost of purchased electric energy represents the amount actually used during the year for heat and power. In addition, information was collected on the quantity of electric energy generated by the establishment and the quantity of electric energy sold or transferred to other plants of the same company.
5. Cost of contract work—This term applies to work done by others on materials furnished by the manufacturing establishment. The actual cost of the material is to be reported on the cost of materials, parts, and containers line of this item. The term “Contract Work” refers to the fee a company pays to another company to perform a service.

Specific Materials Consumed

In addition to the total cost of materials, which every establishment was required to report, information also was collected for most manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. The inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. If less than \$25,000 of a listed material was consumed by an establishment, the cost data could be reported in the “Cost of all other materials...,” Census material code 00970099. Also, the cost of materials for small establishments for which administrative records or short forms were used was imputed into the “Materials not specified by kind,” Census materials code 00971000.

Duplication in Cost of Materials and Value of Shipment

The aggregate of the cost of materials and value of shipments figures for industry groups and for all manufacturing industries includes large amounts of duplication since the products of some industries are used as materials by others. This duplication results, in part, from the addition of related industries representing successive

stages in the production of a finished manufactured product. Examples are the addition of flour mills to bakeries in the food group and the addition of pulp mills to paper mills in the paper and allied products group of industries. Estimates of the overall extent of this duplication indicate that the value of manufactured products exclusive of such duplication (the value of finished manufactures) tends to approximate two-thirds of the total value of products reported in the survey.

Duplication of products within individual industries is significant within a number of industry groups, e.g., machinery and transportation industries. These industries frequently include complete machinery and their parts. In this case, the parts made for original equipment are materials consumed for assembly plants in the same industry.

Even when no significant amount of duplication is involved, value of shipments figures are deficient as measures of the relative economic importance of individual manufacturing industries or geographic areas because of the wide variation in ratio of materials, labor, and other processing costs of value of shipments, both among industries and within the same industry.

Before 1962, cost of materials and value of shipments were not published for some industries which included considerable duplication. Since then, these data have been published for all industries at the U.S. level and beginning in 1964, for all geographic levels.

COST OF PURCHASED SERVICES

Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) establishments were requested to provide information on the cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and other structures, the repair of machinery, communication services, legal services, accounting and bookkeeping services, advertising, software and other data processing services, and refuse removal. Each of these items reflects the costs paid directly by the establishment and excludes salaries paid to employees of the establishment for these services.

Included in the cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and machinery are payments made for all maintenance and repair work on buildings and equipment. Payments made to other establishments of the same company and for repair and maintenance of any leased property also are included. Extensive repairs or reconstruction that was capitalized is considered capital expenditures and is, therefore, excluded from this item. Repair and maintenance costs provided by an owner as part of a rental contract or incurred directly by an establishment in using its own work force also are excluded.

Included in the cost of purchased advertising services are payments for printing, media coverage, and other advertising services and materials.

Included in the cost of purchased software and other data processing services are all purchases by the establishment from other companies. Excluded are services provided by other establishments of the same company (such as by a separate data processing unit).

Included in the cost of purchased refuse removal services are all costs of refuse removal services paid by the establishment, including costs for hazardous waste removal or treatment. Excluded are all costs included in rental payments or as capital expenditures.

Response Coverage Ratio

A response coverage ratio is a measure of the extent to which respondents report for an item. The estimate is made by calculating the ratio value of the weighted total employment data for all the ASM establishments that report the item to the weighted total employment data for all ASM establishments classified in an industry (reporters and non-reporters).

DEPRECIATION CHARGES FOR FIXED ASSETS

This item includes depreciation and amortization charged during the year against assets. Depreciation charged against fixed assets acquired since the beginning of the year and against assets sold or retired during the year are components of this category. Respondents were requested to make certain that they did not report accumulated depreciation.

EMPLOYEES

This item includes all full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments during any part of the pay period which included the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employees" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average for the payroll periods including the 12th of March, May, August, and November.

Production Workers

This item includes workers (up through the line-supervisor level) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, receiving, storing, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping (but not delivering), maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e.g., power plant), recordkeeping, and other services closely associated with these production operations at the establishment covered by the report. Employees above the working-supervisor level are excluded from this item.

All Other Employees

This item covers nonproduction employees of the manufacturing establishment including those engaged in factory supervision above the line-supervisor level. It

includes sales (including driver-salespersons), sales delivery (highway truck drivers and their helpers), advertising, credit, collection, installation and servicing of own products, clerical and routine office functions, executive, purchasing, financing, legal, personnel (including cafeteria, medical, etc.), professional, and technical employees. Also included are employees on the payroll of the manufacturing establishment engaged in the construction of major additions or alterations utilized as a separate work force.

FRINGE BENEFITS

Fringe benefits are divided into legally required expenditures and payments for voluntary programs. The legally required portion consists primarily of Federal old age and survivors' insurance, unemployment compensation, and workers' compensation. Payments for voluntary programs include all programs not specifically required by legislation whether they were employer initiated or the result of collective bargaining. They include the employer portion of such plans as insurance premiums, premiums for supplemental accident and sickness insurance, pension plans, supplemental unemployment compensation, welfare plans, stock purchase plans on which the employer payment is not subject to withholding tax, and deferred profit-sharing plans. They exclude such items as company-operated cafeterias, in-plant medical services, free parking lots, discounts on employee purchases, and uniforms and work clothing for employees.

GROSS BOOK VALUE OF DEPRECIABLE ASSETS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR (BOY) AND END OF YEAR (EOY)

Total value of depreciable assets is collected on all census forms. It shows the value of depreciable assets for the beginning of year and end of year. The data encompass all fixed depreciable assets on the books of establishments. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, machinery, and equipment (production, office, and transportation equipment) for which depreciation reserves are maintained. Excluded are nondepreciable capital assets including inventories and intangible assets, such as timber and mineral rights.

The definition of fixed depreciable assets is consistent with the definition of capital expenditures. For example, expenditures include actual capital outlays during the year rather than the final value of equipment put in place and buildings completed during the year. Accordingly, the value of assets at the end of the year includes the value of construction in progress.

In addition, respondents were requested to make certain that assets at the beginning of the year plus capital expenditures, less retirements, equaled assets at the end of the year.

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND COMPANIES

A separate report was required for each manufacturing establishment (plant) with one employee or more. An establishment is defined as a single physical location where manufacturing is performed. A company, on the other hand, is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

If the company operated at different physical locations, even if the individual locations were producing the same line of goods, a separate report was requested for each location. If the company operated in two or more distinct lines of manufacturing at the same location, a separate report was requested for each activity.

An establishment not in operation for any portion of the year was requested to return the report form with the proper notation in the "Operational Status" section of the form. In addition, the establishment was requested to report data on any employees, capital expenditures, inventories, or shipments from inventories during the year.

PAYROLL

This item includes the gross earnings of all employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments paid in the calendar year. Respondents were told they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax. It includes all forms of compensation, such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' social security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of corporations; it excludes payments to proprietors or partners of unincorporated concerns. Also excluded are payments to members of Armed Forces and pensioners carried on the active payrolls of manufacturing establishments.

The census definition of payrolls is identical to that recommended to all Federal statistical agencies by the Office of Management and Budget. It should be noted that this definition does not include employers' social security contributions or other nonpayroll labor costs, such as employees' pension plans, group insurance premiums, and workers' compensation.

The ASM provides estimates of employers' total supplemental labor costs (those required by Federal and state laws and those incurred voluntarily or as part of collective bargaining agreements).

PRODUCT CODES AND CLASSES OF PRODUCTS

NAICS United States industries are identified by a six-digit code, in contrast to the four-digit SIC code. The longer code accommodates the large number of sectors and allows more flexibility in designing subsectors. Each

product or service is assigned a ten-digit code. The product coding structure represents an extension by the Census Bureau of the six-digit industry classifications of the manufacturing and mining sectors. The classification system operates so that the industrial coverage is progressively narrower with the successive addition of digits. This is illustrated as follows:

NAICS level	NAICS code	Description
Industry	33461	Manufacturing and reproduction of magnetic and optical media
U.S. industry	334612	Reproduction of software
Product class	3346120	Prerecorded compact disc (except software), tape, and record reproducing
BLS link code	3346120X	
Product code	3346120XXX	

As in previous censuses, data were collected for most industries on the quantity and value of individual products shipped. In the 1997 census program, information was collected on the output of almost 10,000 individual product items.

In the new system, there are about 1,500 product classes (seven-digit codes), about 6,000 census products (ten-digit codes), and an additional 3,700 CIR products (ten-digit codes). The ten-digit products are considered the primary products of the industry with the same first six digits.

The list of products for which separate information was collected was prepared after consultation with industry and government representatives. Comparability with previous figures was given considerable weight in the selection of product categories so that comparable 1992 information is presented for most products.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if quantity was not significant or could not be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected.

Shipments include both commercial shipments and transfers of products to other plants of the same company. For industries in which a considerable portion of the total shipments is transferred to other plants of the same company, separate information on interplant transfers also was collected. Moreover, for products that are used to a large degree within the same establishment as materials or components in the fabrication of other products, total production and often consumption of the item within the plant (quantity produced and consumed) was collected. Typically, the information on production also was collected for products for which there are significant differences between total production and shipments in a given year because of wide fluctuations in finished goods inventories. Other measures of output of products with long production cycles were used as appropriate and feasible.

PRIMARY PRODUCT CLASS CODE

This file presents selected statistics for establishments according to their degree of specialization in products primary to their industry. This field contains either the six-digit North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) industry code corresponding to all establishments in the industry, or the seven-digit NAICS product class code for all establishments within the industry that are specialized in a particular product class. Product class specialization is determined by evaluating the ratio of the largest primary product class shipments to total product shipments (primary plus secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishment.

PRODUCTION-WORKER HOURS

This item covers hours worked or paid for at the plant, including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave.

QUANTITY OF ELECTRIC ENERGY CONSUMED FOR HEAT AND POWER

Data on the cost of purchased electric energy were collected on all census forms. However, data on the quantity of purchased electric energy were collected only on the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) form. In addition, information is collected on the quantity of electric energy generated by the establishment and the quantity of electric energy sold or transferred to other plants of the same company.

RENTAL PAYMENTS

Total rental payments are collected on all census forms. However, the breakdown between rental payments for buildings and other structures and rental payments for machinery and equipment is collected only on the ASM forms. This item includes rental payments for the use of all items for which depreciation reserves would be maintained if they were owned by the establishment, e.g., structures and buildings, and production, office, and transportation equipment. Excluded are royalties and other payments for the use of intangibles and depletable assets and land rents where separable.

When an establishment of a multiestablishment company was charged rent by another part of the same company for the use of assets owned by the company, it was instructed to exclude that cost from rental payments. However, the book value (original cost) of these company-owned assets was to be reported as assets of the establishment at the end of the year.

If there were assets at an establishment rented from another company and the rents were paid centrally by the head office of the establishment, the company was instructed to report these rental payments as if they were paid directly by the establishment.

RETIREMENTS OF DEPRECIABLE ASSETS

Included in this item is the gross value of assets sold, retired, scrapped, destroyed, etc., during the calendar year. When a complete operation or establishment changed ownership, the respondent was instructed to report the value of the assets sold at the original cost as recorded in the books of the seller. The respondent also was requested to report retirements of equipment or structures owned by a parent company that the establishment was using as if it were a tenant.

TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES (NEW AND USED)

For establishments in operation and any known plants under construction, manufacturers were asked to report their new and used expenditures for (1) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments and (2) machinery and equipment used for replacement and additions to plant capacity if they were of the type for which depreciation accounts were ordinarily maintained.

Totals for expenditures include the costs of assets leased from nonmanufacturing concerns through capital leases. New facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations are excluded. Also excluded are expenditures for land and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses.

For any equipment or structure transferred for the use of the reporting establishment by the parent company or one of its subsidiaries, the value at which it was transferred to the establishment was to be reported. If an establishment changed ownership during the year, the cost of the fixed assets (building and equipment) was to be reported.

VALUE ADDED

This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments (products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered). The result of this calculation is adjusted by the addition of value added by merchandising operations (i.e., the difference between the sales value and the cost of merchandise sold without further manufacture, processing, or assembly) plus the net change in finished goods and work-in-process between the beginning- and end-of-year inventories.

For those industries where value of production is collected instead of value of shipments, value added is adjusted only for the change in work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of year. For those

industries where value of work done is collected, the value added does not include an adjustment for the change in finished goods or work-in-process inventories.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the figure for value of shipments that results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

VALUE OF SHIPMENTS

This item covers the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts, such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sales of products bought and sold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from material owned by it, whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value, including not only the direct cost of production but also a reasonable proportion of “all other costs” (including company overhead) and profit.

In addition to the value for NAICS defined products, aggregates of the following categories of miscellaneous receipts are reported as part of a total establishment’s value of product shipments:

1. Reported contract work—Receipts for work or services that a plant performed for others on their materials.
2. Value of resales—Sales of products brought and sold without further manufacture, processing, or assembly.
3. Other miscellaneous receipts—Such as repair work, installation, sales of scrap, etc.

Industry primary product value of shipments represents one of the three components of value of shipments. These components are:

1. Primary products value of shipments.
2. Secondary product value of shipments.
3. Total miscellaneous receipts.

Primary product shipments is used in the calculations of industry specialization ratio and industry coverage ratio. The term “Value of primary products shipments made in this industry” is used in this publication and refers to the same data.

Duplication in Cost of Materials and Value of Shipment

The aggregate of the cost of materials and value of shipments figures for industry groups and for all manufacturing industries includes large amounts of duplication since the products of some industries are used as materials by others. This duplication results, in part, from the addition of related industries representing successive stages in the production of a finished manufactured product. Examples are the addition of flour mills to bakeries in the food group and the addition of pulp mills to paper mills in the paper and allied products group of industries. Estimates of the overall extent of this duplication indicate that the value of manufactured products exclusive of such duplication (the value of finished manufactures) tends to approximate two-thirds of the total value of products reported in the annual survey.

Duplication of products within individual industries is significant within a number of industry groups, e.g., machinery and transportation industries. These industries frequently include complete machinery and their parts. In this case, the parts made for original equipment are materials consumed for assembly plants in the same industry.

Even when no significant amount of duplication is involved, value of shipments figures are deficient as measures of the relative economic importance of individual manufacturing industries or geographic areas because of the wide variation in ratio of materials, labor, and other processing costs of value of shipments, both among industries and within the same industry.

Before 1962, cost of materials and value of shipments were not published for some industries which included considerable duplication. Since then, these data have been published for all industries at the U.S. level and beginning in 1964, for all geographic levels.

Specialization and Coverage Ratios

These items are not collected on the report forms but are derived from the data shown in Table 3. An establishment is classified in a particular industry if its shipments of primary products of that industry exceed in value its shipments of the products of any other single industry.

An establishment's shipments include those products assigned to an industry (primary products), those considered primary to other industries (secondary products), and receipts for miscellaneous activities (merchandising, contract work, resales, etc.). Specialization and coverage ratios have been developed to measure the relationship of primary product shipments to the data on shipments for the industry shown in Tables 1a through 5 and data on product shipments shown in Tables 6a and 6b.

Specialization ratio represents the ratio of primary product shipments to total product shipments (primary and secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishments classified in the industry.

Coverage ratio represents the ratio of primary products shipped by the establishments classified in the industry to the total shipments of such products that are shipped by all manufacturing establishments wherever classified.

Appendix B.

NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions

311941 MAYONNAISE, DRESSING, AND OTHER PREPARED SAUCE MANUFACTURING

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing mayonnaise, salad dressing, vinegar, mustard, horseradish, soy sauce, tarter sauce, Worcestershire sauce, and other prepared sauces (except tomato-based and gravy).

The data published with NAICS code 311941 include the following SIC industries:

2035 Pickles, sauces, and salad dressings (pt)
2099 Food preparations, n.e.c.(pt)

Appendix C.

Coverage and Methodology

MAIL/NONMAIL UNIVERSE

The manufacturing universe includes about 400,000 establishments. This number includes those industries in the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) definition of manufacturing, but not those industries leaving the manufacturing sector in the classification change. The amounts of information requested from manufacturing establishments were dependent upon a number of factors. The more important considerations were the size of the company and whether it was included in the annual survey of manufactures (ASM). The methods of obtaining information for the various subsets of the universe to arrive at the aggregate figures shown in the publication are described below:

1. Small single-establishment companies not sent a report form.

Approximately 40 percent of the manufacturing establishments were small single-establishment companies that were excused from filing a census report. Selection of these establishments was based on two factors: annual payroll and our ability to assign the correct six-digit NAICS industry classification to the establishment. For each four-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) industry code, an annual payroll cutoff was determined. These cutoffs were derived so that the establishments with payroll less than the cutoff were expected to account for no more than 3 percent of the value of shipments for the industry. Generally, all single-establishment companies with less than 5 employees were excused, while all establishments with more than 20 employees were mailed forms. Establishments below the cutoff that could not be directly assigned a six-digit NAICS code were mailed a classification report which requested information for assigning NAICS industry codes. Establishments below the cutoff that could be directly assigned a six-digit NAICS code were excused from filing any report. For below cutoff establishments, information on the physical location, payroll, and receipts was obtained from the administrative records of other Federal agencies under special arrangements that safeguarded their confidentiality.

Estimates of data for these small establishments were developed using industry averages in conjunction with the administrative information. The value of shipments and cost of materials were not distributed among specific products and materials for these

establishments but were included in the product and material “not specified by kind” (nsc) categories.

The industry classification codes included in the administrative-record files were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. As a result, an indeterminate number of establishments were erroneously coded to a four-digit SIC industry and then erroneously re-coded to a six-digit NAICS industry. This was especially true whenever there was a relatively fine line of demarcation between industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity.

Sometimes the administrative-record cases had only two- or three-digit SIC group classification codes available in the files. For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, these establishments were sent a separate classification form, which requested information on the products and services of the establishment. This form was used to code many of these establishments to the appropriate six-digit NAICS level. Establishments that did not return the classification form were coded later to those six-digit NAICS industries identified as “All other” industries within the given subsector.

As a result of these situations, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified by industry. However, such possible misclassification has no significant effect on the statistics other than on the number of companies and establishments.

The total establishment count for individual industries should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the count of total number of establishments.

2. Establishments sent a report form.

The establishments covered in the mail canvass were divided into three groups:

- a. ASM sample establishments.

This group accounts for approximately 15 percent of all manufacturing establishments. The ASM panel covers all the units of large manufacturing establishments as well as a sample of the medium and smaller establishments. The probability of selection was proportionate to size. For more information, see the Description of the ASM Survey Sample.

In an economic census year, the ASM report form (MA-1000) replaces the first page of the regular census form for those establishments included in the ASM. In addition to information on employment, payroll, and other items normally requested on the regular census form, establishments in the ASM sample were requested to supply additional information on gross book value of assets and capital expenditures. ASM establishments were also requested to provide information on retirements, depreciation, rental payments, and supplemental labor costs. For establishments not included in the ASM, these additional items were estimated using relationships observed in the ASM establishment data. The census statistics for these variables are a sum of the ASM establishment data and the estimated data for non-ASM establishments. ASM establishments were also requested to provide information for selected purchased services. The census statistics for the purchased service items were derived solely from the ASM establishments. See Appendix A, Explanation of Terms for an explanation of these items. The census part of the report form is 1 of 220 versions containing product, material, and special inquiries. The diversity of manufacturing activities necessitated the use of this many forms to canvass the 480 manufacturing industries. Each form was developed for a group of related industries.

Appearing on each form was a list of products primary to the group of related industries as well as secondary products and miscellaneous services that establishments classified in these industries were likely to perform. Respondents were requested to identify the products, the value of each product, and, in many cases, the quantity of the product shipped during the survey year. Space also was provided for the respondent to describe products not specifically identified on the form.

The report form also contained a materials-consumed inquiry which varied from form to form depending on the industries being canvassed. The respondents were asked to review a list of materials generally used in their production processes. From this list, each establishment was requested to identify those materials consumed during the survey year, the cost of each, and, in certain cases, the quantity consumed. Once again, space was provided for the respondent to describe significant materials not identified on the form.

A wide variety of special inquiries was included to measure activities peculiar to a given industry, such as operations performed and equipment used.

b. Large and medium establishments (non-ASM).

Approximately 30 percent of all manufacturing establishments were included in this group. A variable cutoff, based on administrative-record payroll data and determined on an industry-by-industry basis, was used to select those establishments that were to receive 1 of the 220 economic census – manufacturing regular forms. The first page, requesting establishment data for items such as employment and payroll, was standard but did not contain the detailed statistics included on the ASM form. The product, material, and special inquiry sections supplied were based on the historical industry classification of the establishment.

c. Small single-establishment companies (non-ASM).

This group includes approximately 15 percent of all manufacturing establishments. For those industries where application of the variable cutoff for administrative-record cases resulted in a large number of small establishments being included in the mail canvass, an abbreviated or short form was used. These establishments received 1 of the 31 versions of the short form, which requested summary product and material data and totals but no details on employment, payroll, cost of materials, inventories, and capital expenditures.

Use of the short form has no adverse effect on published totals for the industry statistics because the same data were collected on the short form as on the long form. However, detailed information on products and materials consumed was not collected on the short form; thus, its use would increase the value of the nsk categories.

INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION OF ESTABLISHMENTS

Each of the establishments covered in the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing was classified in 1 of 480 industries (473 manufacturing industries and 7 former manufacturing industries) in accordance with the industry definitions in the 1997 NAICS Manual. This is the first edition of the NAICS Manual and it is a major change from the 1987 SIC Manual that was used previously. Appendix A of the 1997 NAICS Manual notes the comparability between the 1987 SIC and 1997 NAICS classification systems. When applicable, Appendix G of this report shows the product class and product comparability between the two systems for data in this report.

In the NAICS system, an industry is generally defined as a group of establishments that have similar production processes. To the extent practical, the system uses supply-based or production-oriented concepts in defining industries. The resulting group of establishments must be significant in terms of number, value added by manufacture, value of shipments, and number of employees.

The coding system works in such a way that the definitions progressively become narrower with successive additions of numerical digits. In the manufacturing sector for 1997, there are 21 subsectors (three-digit NAICS), 86 industry groups (four-digit NAICS), 184 NAICS industries (five-digit NAICS) that are comparable with Canadian and Mexican classification, and 473 U.S. industries (six-digit NAICS). This represents an expansion of the four-digit SIC-based U.S. industries from 459 in 1987. Product classes and products of the manufacturing industries have been assigned codes based on the industry from which they originate. In the new system, there are about 1,500 product classes (seven-digit codes), about 6,000 census products, and an additional 3,700 CIR products (ten-digit codes). The ten-digit products are considered the primary products of the industry with the same first six digits. These counts do not include the seven former manufacturing industries that are included in the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing.

For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, all establishments were classified in particular industries based on the products they produced. If an establishment made products of more than one industry, it was classified in the industry with the largest product value. For 1997, there were no “resistance rules” or “frozen industries.”

In ASM years, establishments included in the ASM sample with certainty weights are reclassified by industry only if the change in the primary activity from the prior year is significant or if the change has occurred for 2 successive years. This procedure prevents reclassification when there are minor shifts in product mix.

In ASM years, establishments included in the ASM sample with noncertainty weight are not shifted from one industry classification to another. They are retained in the industry where they were classified in the base census year. However, in the following census year, these ASM plants are allowed to shift from one industry to another.

The results of these rules covering the switching of plants from one industry classification to another are that some industries comprise different mixes of establishments in different survey years. Hence, comparisons between prior-year and current-year published totals, particularly at the six-digit NAICS level, should be viewed with caution. This is particularly true for the comparison between the data shown for a census year versus the data shown for the previous ASM year.

As previously noted, the small establishments that may have been misclassified by industry are usually administrative-record cases whose industry codes were assigned on the basis of incomplete descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. Such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than on the number of companies and establishments.

Establishments frequently make products classified both in their industry (primary products) and other industries (secondary products). Industry statistics (employment, payroll, value added by manufacture, value of shipments, etc.) reflect the activities of the establishments which may make both primary and secondary products. Product statistics, however, represent the output of all establishments without regard for the classification of the producing establishment. For this reason, when relating the industry statistics, especially the value of shipments, to the product statistics, the composition of the industry’s output should be considered.

The extent to which industry and product statistics may be matched with each other is measured by the primary product specialization ratio and the coverage ratio. The primary product specialization ratio is the proportion of industry shipments accounted for by the primary products of establishments classified in the industry. The coverage ratio is the proportion of product shipments accounted for by establishments classified in the industry.

ESTABLISHMENT BASIS OF REPORTING

The economic census – manufacturing is conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each location or establishment. The ASM also is conducted on an establishment basis, but separate reports are filed for just those establishments selected in the sample. Companies engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location are requested to submit separate reports if the plant records permit such a separation and if the activities are substantial in size.

In 1997, as in earlier years, a minimum size limit was set for inclusion of establishments in the census. All establishments employing one person or more at any time during the census year are included. The same size limitation has applied since 1947 in censuses and annual surveys of manufactures. In the 1939 and earlier censuses, establishments with less than \$5,000 value of products were excluded. The change in the minimum size limit in 1947 does not appreciably affect the historical comparability of the census figures except for data on number of establishments for a few industries.

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing excludes data for central administrative offices (CAOs). These would include separately operated administrative offices, warehouses, garages, and other auxiliary units that service manufacturing establishments of the same company. These data are published in a separate report series.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASM SURVEY SAMPLE

The annual survey of manufactures (ASM) sample is drawn for the second survey year after a census. The most recent sample was drawn for the 1994 survey year based on the 1992 Census of Manufactures. This sample will be in place through the 1998 ASM.

In 1992, there were approximately 370,000 individual manufacturing establishments. For sample efficiency and cost considerations, the 1992 manufacturing population was partitioned into two components for developing estimates within the ASM; a mail stratum and a nonmail stratum.

Mail stratum. The mail stratum of the survey is comprised of larger single-location manufacturing companies and all manufacturing establishments of multiunit companies (companies that operate at more than one physical location). Approximately 230,000 of the 370,000 establishments in the 1992 census were assigned to the mail stratum. On an annual basis, the mail stratum is supplemented with larger, newly active single-location companies identified from a list provided by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and new manufacturing locations of multiunit companies identified from the Census Bureau's Company Organization Survey (COS).

For the 1994 survey, a new sample of approximately 58,000 individual establishments was selected from the mail stratum assembled from the 1992 census. Supplemental samples representing both 1993 and 1994 births (newly active establishments that were not included in the 1992 census) were also selected. Establishments selected for the sample are mailed an ASM survey questionnaire for each year through 1998.

The 1994-98 ASM sample design is similar to the one used since 1984. Companies in the 1992 Census of Manufactures with manufacturing shipments of at least \$500 million were defined as company certainties. For these large companies, each manufacturing establishment is included in the mail sample. For the 1994-98 sample, there are approximately 650 certainty companies collectively accounting for over 18,000 establishments.

For the remaining portion of the mail component of the survey, the establishment was defined as the sample unit. All establishments with 250 employees or more were defined as employment certainties. In addition, all establishments producing products in SIC 3571 (Electronic Computers) were defined as certainties. Across these three arbitrary certainty classes, there were approximately 25,000 establishments included in the sample with certainty. Collectively, these certainty establishments accounted for approximately 80 percent of the total value of shipments in the 1992 Census of Manufactures.

Smaller establishments in the remaining portion of the mail stratum were sampled with probabilities ranging from .02 to 1.00. The initial probabilities of selection assigned to these establishments were proportionate to a measure-of-size determined for each establishment. The measure-of-size was a function of the establishment's 1992 industry classification, its 1992 product class data, and the historical variability of the year-to-year estimates of the product class estimates. For each product class (1,755) and four-digit industry (459), a desired reliability

constraint was specified. Using a technique developed by Dr. James R. Chromy of the Research Triangle Institute, the initial establishment probabilities were optimized such that the expected sample satisfied all industry and product class reliability constraints while the sample size was minimized. This technique reduces the likelihood of selecting nonrepresentative samples for individual product classes or industries.

This method of assigning probabilities based on product class shipments is motivated by our primary desire to produce reliable estimates of both product class and industry shipments. The high correlation between shipments and employment, value-added, and other general statistics assures that these variables will also be well represented by the sample. The actual sample selection procedure uses an independent chance of selection method (Poisson sampling) which permits us to prevent small establishments from being selected in consecutive samples without introducing a bias into the survey estimates.

Nonmail component. The initial nonmail component of the survey was comprised of approximately 140,000 small, single-establishment companies that were tabulated as administrative records in the 1992 Census of Manufactures. The nonmail stratum is also supplemented annually using the list of newly active single-location companies provided by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and payroll cutoffs. Companies with payroll below the payroll cutoff are added to the nonmail stratum. For this portion of the population, sampling is not used. The data for this group are estimated based on selected information obtained annually from the administrative records of the IRS and Social Security Administration (SSA). This administrative information, which includes payroll, total employment, industry classification, and physical location, is obtained under conditions which safeguard the confidentiality of both tax and census records.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASM ESTIMATING PROCEDURE

Most of the ASM estimates derived for the mail stratum are computed using a difference estimator. At the establishment level, there is a strong correlation between the current-year data values and the corresponding 1992 (base) data values. Therefore, within the mailed stratum, for each item at each level of aggregation, an estimate of the "difference" between the current year and the base year is computed from sample cases and added to the corresponding base-year values. For the 1993-1997 ASM estimates, the 1992 Census of Manufactures values serve as the base year. For the 1998 ASM, the base will be updated to be the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing.

Due to the positive year-to-year correlation, estimates derived using this methodology are generally more reliable than comparable estimates developed from the current sample data alone. Estimates for the capital expenditures variables are not generated using the difference

estimator because the year-to-year correlations are considerably weaker. The standard linear estimator is used for these variables.

For the nonmail stratum, estimates for payroll and employment are directly tabulated from the administrative-record data provided by IRS and SSA. Estimates of data other than payroll and employment are developed from industry averages. Although the nonmail stratum contains approximately 170,000 individual establishments in 1994, it accounts for less than 2 percent of the estimate for total value of shipments at the total manufacturing level.

Corresponding estimates for the mail and nonmail components are combined to produce the estimates included in this publication.

QUALIFICATIONS OF THE ASM DATA

The estimates developed from the sample are apt to differ somewhat from the results of a survey covering all companies in the sample lists but otherwise conducted under essentially the same conditions as the actual sample survey. The estimates of the magnitude of the sampling errors (the difference between the estimates obtained and the results theoretically obtained from a comparable, complete-coverage survey) are provided by the standard errors of estimates.

The particular sample selected for the ASM is one of many similar probability samples that, by chance, might have been selected under the same specifications. Each of the possible samples would yield somewhat different sets of results, and the standard errors are measures of the variation of all the possible sample estimates around the theoretically comparable, complete-coverage values.

Estimates of the standard errors have been computed from the sample data for selected ASM statistics in this report. They are represented in the form of relative standard errors (the standard errors divided by the estimated values to which they refer).

In conjunction with its associated estimate, the relative standard error may be used to define confidence intervals (ranges that would include the comparable, complete-coverage value for specified percentages of all the possible samples).

The complete-coverage value would be included in the range:

From one standard error below to one standard error above the derived estimate for about two-thirds of all possible samples.

From two standard errors below to two standard errors above the derived estimate for about 19 out of 20 of all possible samples.

From three standard errors below to three standard errors above the derived estimate for nearly all samples.

An inference that the comparable, complete-survey result would be within the indicated ranges would be correct in approximately the relative frequencies shown. Those proportions, therefore, may be interpreted as defining the confidence that the estimates from a particular sample would differ from complete-coverage results by as much as one, two, or three standard errors, respectively.

For example, suppose an estimated total is shown at 50,000 with an associated relative standard error of 2 percent, that is, a standard error of 1,000 (2 percent of 50,000). There is approximately 67 percent confidence that the interval 49,000 to 51,000 includes the complete-coverage total, about 95 percent confidence that the interval 48,000 to 52,000 includes the complete-coverage total, and almost certain confidence that the interval 47,000 to 53,000 includes the complete-coverage total.

In addition to the sample errors, the estimates are subject to various response and operational errors: errors of collection, reporting, coding, transcription, imputation for nonresponse, etc. These operational errors also would occur if a complete canvass were to be conducted under the same conditions as the survey. Explicit measures of their effects generally are not available. However, it is believed that most of the important operational errors were detected and corrected during the Census Bureau's review of the data for reasonableness and consistency. The small operational errors usually remain. To some extent, they are compensating in the aggregated totals shown. When important operational errors were detected too late to correct the estimates, the data were suppressed or were specifically qualified in the tables.

As derived, the estimated standard errors included part of the effect of the operational errors. The total errors, which depend upon the joint effect of the sampling and operational errors, are usually of the order of size indicated by the standard error, or moderately higher. However, for particular estimates, the total error may considerably exceed the standard errors shown. Any figures shown in the tables in this publication having an associated standard error exceeding 15 percent may be combined with higher level totals, creating a broader aggregate, which then may be of acceptable reliability.

DATA FROM THE CURRENT INDUSTRIAL REPORTS (CIR)

The CIR program provides product statistics for selected manufacturing industries at the U.S. level annually and, in some cases, monthly and/or quarterly. When detail product data are collected in the CIR, they are not also collected in the census. However, the annual CIR data are included in the census Product Summary report.

The CIR program uses a unified data collection, processing, and publication system. The Census Bureau updates the survey panels for most reports annually and reconciles the estimates to the results of the broader-based annual survey of manufactures and the economic

census – manufacturing. The economic census – manufacturing provides a complete list of all producers of the products covered by the CIR program and serves as the primary source for CIR sampling. Where a small number of producers exist, CIR surveys cover all known producers of a product. However, when the number of producers is large, cutoff and random sampling techniques are used. Surveys are continually reviewed and modified to provide the most up-to-date information on products produced. While the CIR program includes both mandatory and voluntary surveys, the annual data are mandatory.

DUPLICATION IN COST OF MATERIALS AND VALUE OF SHIPMENTS

Data for cost of materials and value of shipments include varying amounts of duplication, especially at higher levels of aggregation. This is because the products of one establishment may be the materials of another. The value added statistics avoid this duplication and are, for most purposes, the best measure for comparing the relative economic importance of industries and geographic areas.

VALUE OF INDUSTRY SHIPMENTS COMPARED WITH VALUE OF PRODUCT SHIPMENTS

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing shows value of shipments data for industries and products. In the industry statistics tables and files, these data represent the total value of shipments of all establishments classified in a particular industry. The data include the shipments of the products classified in the industry (primary to the industry), products classified in other industries (secondary to the industry), and miscellaneous receipts (repair work, sale of scrap, research and development, installation receipts, and resales). Value of product shipments shown in the products statistics tables and files represent the total value of all products shipped that are classified as primary to an industry regardless of the classification of the producing establishment.

Appendix D. Geographic Notes

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix E. Metropolitan Areas

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix F. Footnotes for Products Statistics and Materials Consumed by Kind

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix G.

Comparability of Product Classes and Product Codes: 1997 to 1992

1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published	1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published	1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published
31111111	20473	20473	3112111561	2041117	2041117	3112217	20463	20463
3111111111	2047321	2047321	3112111671	2041121	2041121	3112217111	2046353	2046353
3111111121	2047323	2047323	3112111681	2041123	2041123	3112217121	2046354	2046354
3111111231	2047326	2047326	3112111791	2041126	2041126	3112217131	2046356	2046356
3111111341	2047338	2047338	31121117A1	2041129	2041129	3112217141	2046359	2046359
3111111YVV	2047300	2047300	31121117B1	2041128	2041128	3112217YVV	2046300	2046300
31111114	20474	20474	31121118C1	2041131	2041131	311221A	20464	20464
3111114111	2047441	2047441	31121118D1	2041151	2041151	311221A111	2046462	2046462
3111114221	2047443	2047443	31121118E1	2041161	2041161	311221A221	2046465	2046465
3111114231	2047445	2047445	31121118F1	2041198	2041198	311221A231	2046472	2046472
3111114341	2047454	2047454	3112111YVV	2041100	2041100	311221A241	2046475	2046475
3111114351	2047457	2047457	3112114	20412	20412	311221AYVV	2046400	2046400
3111114YVV	2047400	2047400	3112114111	2041213	2041213	311221W	20460	20460
311111W	20470	20470	3112114121	2041219	2041219	311221WYVV	2046000	2046000
3111111YWWW	2047000	2047000	3112114YVV	2041200	2041200	311221WYVW	2046002	2046002
3111111YVWY	2047002	2047002	3112117	20413	20413	311221WYVW	2046000	2046000
3111191	20481	20481	3112117111	2041311	2041311	3112221	20751	20751
3111191111	2048111	2048111	3112117121	2041315	2041315	3112221111	2075113	2075113
3111191121	2048115	2048115	3112117131	2041321	2041321	3112221221	2075115	2075115
3111191231	2048116	2048116	3112117141	2041323	2041323	3112221231	2075121	2075121
3111191341	2048118	2048118	3112117151	2041365	2041365	3112221241	2075131	2075131
3111191351	2048121	2048121	3112117161	2041393	2041393	3112221YVV	2075100	2075100
3111191361	2048122	2048122	3112117171	2041395	2041395	311222A	20752 pt	20752 pt
3111191371	2048123	2048123	3112117181	2041397	2041397	3112224111	2075211	2075211
3111191381	2048124	2048124	3112117YVV	2041300	2041300	3112224221	2075231	2075231
3111191391	2048131	2048131	311211A	20415	20415	3112224231	2075251	2075251
31111913A1	2048132	2048132	311211A111	2041511	2041511	3112224241	2075261	2075261
31111913B1	2048133	2048133	311211A121	2041513	2041513	3112224261	2075297	2075297
31111913C1	2048134	2048134	311211A131	2041515	2041515	3112224YVV	2075200 pt	2075200 pt
3111191YVV	2048100	2048100	311211A141	2041521	2041521	311222W	20750 pt	20750 pt
3111194	20482	20482	311211A151 pt	2041530 pt	2041517	311222WYVV	2075000 pt	2075000 pt
3111194100	2048200	2048200	311211A151 pt	2041530 pt	2041519	311222WYVW	2075002 pt	2075002 pt
3111197	20483	20483	311211A151 pt	2041530 pt	2041525	3112231	20741	20741
3111197111	2048301	2048301	311211A161 pt	2041590 pt	2041581	3112231100	2074100	2074100
3111197121	2048302	2048302	311211A161 pt	2041590 pt	2041585	311223A	20742	20742
3111197YVV	2048300	2048300	311211A161 pt	2041590 pt	2041586	3112234100	2074200	2074200
311119A	20484	20484	311211A161 pt	2041590 pt	2041588	3112237	20743	20743
311119A100	2048400	2048400	311211A171 pt	2041596 pt	2041591	3112237100	2074300	2074300
311119D	20485	20485	311211A171 pt	2041596 pt	2041592	311223A	20744 pt	20744 pt
311119D111	2048503	2048503	311211AYVV	2041500	2041500	311223A111	2074414	2074414
311119D121	2048504	2048504	31121D pt	20343 pt	20343 pt	311223A221	2074451	2074451
311119DYVV	2048500	2048500	31121D1D pt	20416	20416	311223A231	2074498	2074498
311119G	20486	20486	31121D111 pt	2034338	2034339 pt	311223AYVV	2074400 pt	2074400 pt
311119G100	2048600	2048600	31121D111 pt	2041613	2041613	311223D	20761	20761
311119J	20487	20487	31121D121	2041627	2041627	311223D111	2076113	2076113
311119J111	2048705	2048705	31121DYVV pt	2034300 pt	2034300 pt	311223D121	2076133	2076133
311119J121	2048706	2048706	31121DYVV pt	2041600	2041600	311223DYVV	2076100	2076100
311119JYVV	2048700	2048700	31121W pt	20340 pt	20340 pt	311223G	20762	20762
311119M	20488	20488	31121W pt	20410	20410	311223G111	2076223	2076223
311119M111	2048811	2048811	31121WYVV pt	2034000 pt	2034000 pt	311223G121	2076252	2076252
311119M121	2048812	2048812	31121WYVV pt	2041000	2041000	311223G131	2076257	2076257
311119M131	2048813	2048813	31121WYVV pt	2034002 pt	2034002 pt	311223G141	2076262	2076262
311119M141	2048816	2048816	31121WYVV pt	2041002	2041002	311223G151	2076263	2076263
311119M151	2048821	2048821	3112120	20440	20440	311223G161	2076264	2076264
311119M161	2048823	2048823	3112120111	2044011	2044011	311223G171	2076265	2076265
311119M171	2048825	2048825	3112120221	2044015	2044015	311223G181	2076268	2076268
311119M181	2048831	2048831	3112120331	2044017	2044017	311223G191	2076273	2076273
311119M191	2048833	2048833	3112120441	2044021	2044021	311223GYVV	2076200	2076200
311119MYVV	2048800	2048800	3112120451	2044035	2044035	311223J	20763 pt	20763 pt
311119P	20489 pt	20489 pt	3112120461	2044051	2044051	311223J111	2076311	2076311
311119P111	2048911	2048911	3112120471	2044098	2044098	311223J121	2076351	2076351
311119P121	2048922	2048922	3112120481	2044093	2044093	311223J131	2076361	2076361
311119P131	2048935	2048935	3112120YVV	2044000	2044000	311223J141	2076397	2076397
311119P141	2048939	2048939	3112120YVW	2044002	2044002	311223JYVV	2076300 pt	2076300 pt
311119P151	2048943	2048943 pt	3112130	20830	20830	311223W pt	20740 pt	20740 pt
311119PYVV	2048900 pt	2048900 pt	3112130100	2083000 pt	2083000 pt	311223WYVV	20760 pt	20760 pt
311119T	2048A	2048A	3112130YVV	2083000 pt	2083000 pt	311223WYVW	2076000 pt	2076000 pt
311119T111	2048A01	2048A01	3112130YVW	2083002	2083002	311223WYVW	2074002 pt	2074002 pt
311119T121	2048A03	2048A03	3112211	20461	20461	311223WYVW	2076002 pt	2076002 pt
311119T131	2048A05	2048A05	3112211111	2046103	2046103	3112251 pt	20744 pt	20744 pt
311119T141	2048A07	2048A07	3112211121	2046104	2046104	3112251 pt	20752 pt	20752 pt
311119T151	2048A09	2048A09	3112211131 pt	2046114 pt	2046113	3112251 pt	20763 pt	20763 pt
311119T161	2048A11	2048A11	3112211131 pt	2046114 pt	2046118	3112251 pt	20773 pt	20773 pt
311119T171	2048A12	2048A12	3112211141	2046118	2046118	3112251 pt	20791	20791
311119T181	2048A19	2048A19	3112211251	2046123	2046123	3112251111	2079113	2079113
311119TYVV	2048A00	2048A00	3112211261	2046125	2046125	3112251221	2079115	2079115
311119W	20480 pt	20480 pt	3112211371	2046129	2046129	3112251331	2079142	2079142
311119WYVV	2048000 pt	2048000 pt	3112211YVV	2046100	2046100	3112251441	2079151	2079151
311119WYVW	2048002 pt	2048002 pt	3112214	20462	20462	3112251551	2079152	2079152
312111	20411	20411	3112214111	2046211	2046211	3112251561	2079153	2079153
3121111111	2041105	2041105	3112214221	2046213	2046213	3112251571	2079154	2079154
312111221	2041107	2041107	3112214331 pt	2046218 pt	2046215	3112251581	2079159	2079159
312111331	2041111	2041111	3112214331 pt	2046218 pt	2046217			
312111441	2041113	2041113	3112214YVV	2046200	2046200			
312111551	2041115	2041115						

1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published	1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published	1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published
3112251591	2079171	2079171	3113207	20669	20669	3114121	20382	20382
31122515A1	2079183	2079183	3113207111	2066921	2066921	3114121111	2038211	2038211
31122515B1	2079185	2079185	3113207221	2066911	2066911	3114121221	2038213	2038213
31122515C1	2079198	2079198	3113207231	2066971	2066971	3114121331	2038215	2038215
31122515D1	2077313	2077313 pt	3113207241	2066975	2066975	3114121341	2038219	2038219
3112251701	2074499	2074499	3113207251	2066963	2066963	3114121451	2038221	2038221
3112251706	2075299	2075299	3113207360	2066981	2066981	3114121561	2038223	2038223
3112251711	2076391	2076391	3113207371	2066992	2066992	3114121671	2038224	2038224
3112251721	2076394	2076394	3113207381	2066993	2066993	3114121781	2038228	2038228
3112251731	2076395	2076395	3113207391	2066995	2066995	3114121791	2038231	2038231
3112251741	2076396	2076396	3113207YVW	2066900	2066900	31141217A1	2038235	2038235
3112251751	2076398	2076398	311320W	20660	20660	31141217B1	2038237	2038237
3112251YVW pt	2074400 pt	2074400 pt	311320WYVW	2066000	2066000	31141217C1	2038238	2038238
3112251YVW pt	2075200 pt	2075200 pt	311320WYVW	2066002	2066002	31141217D1	2038239	2038239
3112251YVW pt	2076300 pt	2076300 pt	3113301	20642	20642	31141217E1	2038247	2038247
3112251YVW pt	2077300 pt	2077300 pt	3113301000	2064200	2064200	31141217F1 pt	2038250 pt	2038243
3112251YVW pt	2079100	2079100	3113302	54410 pt	54410 pt	31141217F1 pt	2038250 pt	2038249
3112254	20792	20792	3113302000	5441011	5441000 pt	3114121YVW	2038200	2038200
3112254100	2079200	2079200						
311225W pt	20740 pt	20740 pt	311330W pt	20640 pt	20640 pt	3114124	20384	20384
311225W pt	20750 pt	20750 pt				3114124111	2038451	2038451
311225W pt	20760 pt	20760 pt	311330W pt	54410 pt	54410 pt	3114124221	2038459	2038459
311225W pt	20770 pt	20770 pt	311330WYVW pt	2064000 pt	2064000 pt	3114124331	2038463	2038463
311225W pt	20790	20790	311330WYVW pt	5441000 pt	5441000 pt	3114124441	2038469	2038469
311225WYVW pt	2074000 pt	2074000 pt	311330WYVW pt	2064002 pt	2064002 pt	3114124YVW	2038400	2038400
311225WYVW pt	2075000 pt	2075000 pt	311330WYVW pt	5441002 pt	5441000 pt	311412W	20380	20380
311225WYVW pt	2076000 pt	2076000 pt	3113401	20643	20643	311412WYVW	2038000	2038000
311225WYVW pt	2077000 pt	2077000 pt	3113401000	2064300	2064300	311412WYVW	2038002	2038002
311225WYVW pt	2079000	2079000	3113402	54410 pt	54410 pt	3114211	20331	20331
311225WYVW pt	2074002 pt	2074002 pt	3113402000	5441015	5441000 pt	3114211111	2033112	2033112
311225WYVW pt	2075002 pt	2075002 pt				3114211121	2033113	2033113
311225WYVW pt	2076002 pt	2076002 pt	3113404	20648	20648	3114211131	2033115	2033115
311225WYVW pt	2077002 pt	2077002 pt	3113404110	2064811	2064811	3114211141	2033122	2033122
311225WYVW pt	2079002	2079002	3113404320	2064814	2064814	3114211151	2033124	2033124
3112301	20431	20431	3113404430	2064815	2064815	3114211161	2033128	2033128
3112301111	2043101	2043101	3113404520	2064815	2064815	3114211171	2033132	2033132
3112301121	2043103	2043103	3113404YVW	2064800	2064800	3114211181	2033134	2033134
3112301231	2043105	2043105	3113407 pt.	20649	20649	3114211191	2033136	2033136
3112301241	2043107	2043107	3113407 pt.	2099G pt.	2099G pt.	31142111A1	2033138	2033138
3112301351	2043109	2043109	3113407221	2064976	2064976	31142111B1	2033141	2033141
3112301361	2043111	2043111	3113407231	2099G95	2099G98 pt	31142111C1	2033157	2033157
3112301471	2043113	2043113	3113407241	2064921	2064921	31142111D1	2033159	2033159
3112301481	2043116	2043116	3113407YVW pt	2064900	2064900	31142111E1	2033161	2033161
3112301591	2043118	2043118	3113407YVW pt	2099G00 pt	2099G00 pt	31142111F1	2033163	2033163
31123015A1	2043119	2043119	311340W pt.	20640 pt	20640 pt	31142111G1	2033165	2033165
3112301YVW	2043100	2043100	311340W pt.	20990 pt	20990 pt	31142111H1	2033169	2033169
3112304	20432 pt	20432 pt	311340W pt.	54410 pt	54410 pt	3114211YVW	2033100	2033100
3112304111	2043201	2043201	311340WYVW pt.	2064000 pt	2064000 pt	3114214	20332	20332
3112304121	2043203	2043203	311340WYVW pt.	2099000 pt	2099000 pt	3114214111	2033203	2033203
3112304131	2043205	2043205	311340WYVW pt.	5441000 pt	5441000 pt	3114214121	2033205	2033205
3112304141	2043207	2043207	311340WYVW pt.	2064002 pt	2064002 pt	3114214131	2033215	2033215
3112304151	2043213	2043209 pt	311340WYVW pt.	2099002 pt	2099002 pt	3114214141	2033235	2033235
3112304YVW	2043200 pt.	2043200 pt	311340WYVW pt.	5441002 pt.	5441000 pt	3114214151	2033237	2033237
311230W	20430 pt	20430 pt	3114111	20371	20371	3114214161	2033239	2033239
311230WYVW	2043000 pt	2043000 pt	3114111111	2037135	2037135	3114214171	2033253	2033253
311230WYVW	2043002 pt	2043002 pt	3114111111	2037135	2037135	3114214181	2033255	2033255
3113110	20610	20610	3114111121	2037141	2037141	3114214191	2033274	2033274
3113110111	2061011	2061011	3114111131	2037155	2037155	31142141A1	2033275	2033275
3113110221	2061065	2061065	3114111141	2037157	2037157	31142141B1	2033276	2033276
3113110231	2061085	2061085	3114111151	2037161	2037161	31142141C1	2033291	2033291
3113110YVW	2061000	2061000	3114111261	2037162	2037162	31142141D1	2033293	2033293
3113110YVW	2061002	2061002	3114111371	2037165	2037165	31142141E1	2033294	2033294
3113120	20620	20620	3114111481	2037166	2037166	31142141F1	2033295	2033295
3113120111	2062009	2062009	3114111491	2037168	2037168	31142141G1	2033297	2033297
3113120221	2062012	2062012	31141115A1	2037169	2037169	31142141H1	2033298	2033298
3113120331	2062014	2062014				3114214YVW	2033200	2033200
3113120441	2062015	2062015	31141116B1	2037170	2037170	3114217	20333	20333
3113120551	2062031	2062031	31141116C1	2037172	2037172	3114217111	2033315	2033315
3113120561	2062035	2062035	31141116D1	2037174	2037174	3114217121	2033321	2033321
3113120571	2062041	2062041	31141116E1	2037180	2037180	3114217YVW	2033300	2033300
3113120581	2062045	2062045	31141116F1	2037183	2037183			
3113120591	2062053	2062053	31141116G1	2037185	2037185	311421A	20335	20335
31131205A1	2062056	2062056	31141116H1	2037186	2037186	311421A111	2033515	2033515
31131205B1	2062075	2062075	31141116J1	2037187	2037187	311421A121	2033598	2033598
3113120YVW	2062000	2062000	31141116K1	2037194	2037194	311421AYVW	2033500	2033500
3113120YVW	2062002	2062002	31141116L1	2037197	2037197			
3113130	20630	20630	31141116M1	2037199	2037199	311421D	20336	20336
3113130111	2063009	2063009	3114111YVW	2037100	2037100	311421D111	2033632	2033631 pt
3113130221	2063012	2063012				311421D221	2033614	2033614
3113130331	2063013	2063013	3114114	20372	20372	311421D231	2033615	2033615
3113130441	2063015	2063015	3114114111	2037211	2037211	311421D241	2033622	2033622
3113130551	2063033	2063033	3114114121	2037213	2037213	311421D251	2033623	2033623
3113130561	2063035	2063035	3114114131	2037221	2037221	311421D261	2033651	2033651
3113130571	2063053 pt.	2063053 pt.	3114114141	2037225	2037225	311421D271	2033655	2033655
3113130671	2063076	2063076	3114114151	2037231	2037231	311421D281	2033667	2033667
3113130781	2063082	2063082	3114114161	2037233	2037233	311421D291	2033691	2033691
3113130791	2063084	2063084	3114114171	2037235	2037235	311421D3A1	2033658	2033631 pt
31131308A1	2063091	2063091	3114114181	2037241	2037241	311421D3B1	2033659	2033631 pt
31131309B1	2063091	2063091	3114114191	2037242	2037242	311421D3C1	2033660	2033631 pt
3113130YVW	2063000	2063000	31141142A1	2037245	2037245	311421DYVW	2033600	2033600
3113130YVW	2063002	2063002						
3113201	20661	20661	31141143B1	2037248	2037248	311421G	20338	20338
3113201111	2066122	2066122	31141144C1	2037249	2037249	311421G111	2033811	2033811
3113201221	2066132	2066132	31141145D1	2037253	2037253	311421G121	2033812	2033812
3113201231	2066132	2066132	31141145E1	2037255	2037255	311421G131	2033813	2033813 pt
3113201341	2066152	2066152	31141146F1	2037261	2037261	311421G141	2033821	2033821
3113201YVW	2066100	2066100	31141146G1	2037263	2037263	311421G151	2033825	2033825
3113204	20662	20662	31141146H1	2037269	2037269	311421G161	2033828	2033813 pt
3113204000	2066200	2066200	3114114YVW	2037200	2037200	311421G171	2033831	2033831
			311411W	20370	20370	311421G181	2033841	2033841
			311411WYVW	2037000	2037000	311421G191	2033851	2033851
			311411WYVW	2037002	2037002	311421G1A1	2033861	2033861
						311421GYVW	2033800	2033800

1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published	1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published	1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published
311421J	2033A	2033A	3115117	20263	20263	3115200	20240	20240
311421J111	2033A25	2033A25	3115117111	2026313	2026313	3115200111	2024014	2024014
311421J221	2033A11	2033A11	3115117121	2026316	2026316	3115200221	2024015	2024015
311421J231	2033A31	2033A31	3115117131	2026318	2026318	3115200331	2024016	2024016
311421J241	2033A41	2033A41	3115117YVW	2026300	2026300	3115200441	2024021	2024021
311421J251	2033A78	2033A78	311511A	20265	20265	3115200451	2024022	2024022
311421J261	2033A93	2033A93	311511A111	2026502	2026500 pt	3115200461	2024023	2024023
311421J271	2033A94	2033A94	311511A121	2026504	2026500 pt	3115200471	2024025	2024099 pt
311421JYVW	2033A00	2033A00	311511AYVW	2026500	2026500 pt	3115200481	2024026	2024099 pt
311421M	2033B	2033B	311511D	20267	20267	3115200491	2024027	2024099 pt
311421M111	2033B12	2033B12	311511D111	2026711	2026711	31152005A1	2024035	2024031 pt
311421M121	2033B19	2033B19	311511D121	2026713	2026713	31152005B1	2024037	2024031 pt
311421M131	2033B21	2033B21	311511D131	2026714	2026714	31152005C1	2024039	2024094
311421MYVW	2033B00	2033B00	311511D141	2026716	2026716	31152005D1	2024046	2024096
311421P	20352	20352	311511D151	2026717	2026717	31152005E1	2024052	2024052
311421P111	2035211	2035211	311511D161	2026718	2026718	31152005F1	2024054	2024054
311421P121	2035213	2035213	311511DYVW	2026700	2026700	31152005G1	2024071	2024071
311421P131	2035215	2035215	311511G	20268	20268	31152005H1	2024098	2024099 pt
311421P141	2035219	2035219	311511G111	2026813	2026813	3115200YVW	2024000	2024000
311421P151	2035221	2035221	311511G121	2026815	2026815	3115200YVY	2024002	2024002
311421P161	2035231	2035231	311511G131	2026819	2026819	3116111	20111	20111
311421P171	2035233	2035233	311511GYVW	2026800	2026800	3116111111	2011112	2011112
311421P181	2035235	2035235	311511H	20269	20269	3116111221	2011114	2011114
311421P191	2035239	2035239	311511H111	2026900	2026900	3116111331	2011116	2011116
311421P1A1	2035271	2035271	311511H121	2026902	2026902	3116111441	2011118	2011118
311421P1B1	2035275	2035275	311511H131	2026902	2026902	3116111551	2011131	2011131
311421P1C1	2035298	2035298	311511H141	2026902	2026902	3116111661	2011151	2011151
311421PYVW	2035200	2035200	3115120	20210	20210	3116111671	2011171	2011171
311421W pt.	20330	20330	3115120111	2021013	2021013	3116111YVW	2011100	2011100
311421W pt.	20350 pt	20350 pt	3115120121	2021015	2021015	3116114	20112	20112
311421WYVW pt.	2033000	2033000	3115120131	2021021	2021021	3116114111	2011212	2011212
311421WYVW pt.	2035000 pt	2035000 pt	3115120YVW	2021000	2021000	3116114121	2011217	2011217
311421WYVW pt.	2033002	2033002	3115120YVY	2021002	2021002	3116114131	2011261	2011261
311421WYVW pt.	2035002 pt	2035002 pt	3115131	20223	20223	3116114YVW	2011200	2011200
3114221	20321	20321	3115131111	2022303	2022301 pt	3116117	20113	20113
3114221100	2032100	2032100	3115131121	2022304	2022302 pt	3116117111	2011312	2011312
3114224	20322	20322	3115131131	2022305	2022301 pt	3116117121	2011352	2011352
3114224100	2032200	2032200	3115131141	2022306	2022302 pt	3116117YVW	2011300	2011300
3114227	20323	20323	3115131YVW	2022300	2022300	311611A	20114	20114
3114227111	2032370	2032370	3115134	20224	20224	311611A111	2011412	2011412
3114227121	2032371	2032371	3115134111	2022411	2022411	311611A121	2011417	2011417
3114227131	2032375	2032375	3115134221	2022413	2022413	311611A131	2011451	2011451
3114227141	2032376	2032376	3115134231	2022423	2022423	311611AYVW	2011400	2011400
3114227151	2032379	2032379	3115134241	2022425	2022425	311611D	20115	20115
3114227161	2032382	2032382	3115134251	2022429	2022429	311611D111	2011513	2011513
3114227171	2032384	2032384	3115134YVW	2022400	2022400	311611D121	2011517	2011517
3114227181	2032386	2032386	3115137	20225	20225	311611DYVW	2011500	2011500
3114227191	2032391	2032391	3115137111	2022511	2022511	311611G	20116	20116
3114227YVW	2032300	2032300	3115137121	2022521	2022521	311611G111	2011612	2011612
311422A	20324 pt	20324 pt	3115137YVW	2022500	2022500	311611G121	2011622	2011622
311422A111	2032464 pt	2032463	311513A	20226	20220 pt	311611G131	2011631	2011631
311422A111 pt	2032464 pt	2032494	311513A100	2022600	2022000 pt	311611G141	2011635	2011635
311422A121	2032491	2032491	311513W	20220	20220 pt	311611G151	2011641	2011641
311422A131	2032493	2032493	311513WYVW	2022000	2022000 pt	311611G161	2011652	2011652
311422A136	2032471	2032499 pt	311513WYVY	2022002	2022002	311611G171	2011661	2011661
311422A141	2032498 pt	2032468	3115141	20235	20235	311611GYVW	2011600	2011600
311422A141 pt	2032498 pt	2032496	3115141111	2023511	2023511	311611J	20117	20117
311422A141 pt	2032498 pt	2032497	3115141211	2023521	2023521	311611J111	2011711	2011711
311422A141 pt	2032498 pt	2032497	3115141221	2023522	2023522	311611J121	2011717	2011717
311422A141 pt	2032498 pt	2032499 pt	3115141331	2023529	2023529	311611J131	2011721	2011721
311422AYVW	2032400 pt	2032400 pt	3115141431	2023529	2023529	311611J141	2011735	2011735
311422W	20320 pt	20320 pt	3115141441	2023542	2023542	311611J151	2011791	2011791
311422WYVW	2032000 pt	2032000 pt	3115141551	2023543	2023543	311611JYVW	2011700	2011700
311422WYVY	2032002 pt	2032002 pt	3115141661	2023545	2023545	311611M	20118	20118
3114231 pt.	20342	20342	3115141671	2023546	2023547 pt	311611M100	2011800	2011800
3114231 pt.	2099B pt	2099B pt	3115141681	2023548	2023547 pt	311611P	20119	20119
3114231111	2034200	2034200	3115141791	2023549	2023549	311611P111	2011914	2011914
3114231121	2099B17	2099B19 pt	311514181A	2023551	2023551	311611P121	2011922	2011922
3114231YVW	2099B00 pt.	2099B00 pt	3115141YVW	2023500	2023500	311611P131	2011951	2011951
3114234	20343 pt	20343 pt	3115144	20236	20236	311611P141	2011997	2011997
3114234111	2034313	2034313	3115144111	2023612	2023612	311611PYVW	2011900	2011900
3114234121	2034315	2034315	3115144121	2023616	2023616	311611T pt.	2011B	2011B
3114234131	2034321	2034321	3115144131	2023621	2023621	311611T pt.	20489 pt	20489 pt
3114234141	2034325	2034325	3115144241	2023626	2023626	311611T111	2011B15	2011B15
3114234151	2034332	2034332	3115144351	2023628	2023628	311611T121	2011B17	2011B17
3114234161	2034337	2034337	3115144YVW	2023600	2023600	311611T131	2011B41	2011B41
3114234181	2034340	2034339 pt	3115147	20237	20237	311611T141	2011B45	2011B45
3114234YVW	2034300 pt.	2034300 pt	3115147111	2023712	2023712	311611T151	2011B55	2011B55
311423W pt.	20340 pt	20340 pt	3115147121	2023717	2023717	311611T161	2011B59	2011B59
311423W pt.	20990 pt	20990 pt	3115147131	2023719	2023719	311611T171	2048940	2048941 pt
311423WYVW pt.	2034000 pt.	2034000 pt	3115147YVW	2023700	2023700	311611TYVW pt.	2011B00	2011B00
311423WYVW pt.	2099000 pt.	2099000 pt	311514A	20238	20238	311611TYVW pt.	2048900 pt.	2048900 pt
311423WYVW pt.	2034002 pt.	2034002 pt	311514A111	2023801	2023801	311611W pt.	20110	20110
311423WYVW pt.	2099002 pt.	2099002 pt	311514A121	2023803	2023803	311611W pt.	20480 pt.	20480 pt
3115111	20261	20261	311514A131	2023804	2023819 pt	311611WYVW pt.	2011000	2011000
3115111111	2026112	2026112	311514A241	2023805	2023805	311611WYVW pt.	2048000 pt.	2048000 pt
3115111221	2026115	2026115	311514A251	2023807	2023807	311611WYVW pt.	2011002	2011002
3115111231	2026116	2026116	311514A261	2023813	2023813	311611WYVY pt.	2048002 pt.	2048002 pt
3115111241	2026119	2026119	311514A271	2023821	2023819 pt	3116121 pt.	20136	20136
3115111YVW	2026100	2026100	311514AYVW	2023800	2023800	3116121 pt.	20137 pt.	20137 pt
3115114	20262	20262	311514D	20239	20239	3116121111	2013612	2013612
3115114111	2026212	2026212	311514D111	2023921	2023921	3116121121	2013622	2013622
3115114221	2026223	2026223	311514D121	2023923	2023923	3116121231	2013631	2013631
3115114331	2026225	2026225	311514D131	2023925	2023925	3116121341	2013635	2013635
3115114441	2026232	2026232	311514D141	2023928	2023928	3116121451	2013641	2013641
3115114451	2026243	2026243	311514D151	2023932	2023932	3116121561	2013652	2013652
3115114461	2026245	2026245	311514D161	2023938	2023938	3116121671	2013661	2013661
3115114471	2026252	2026252	311514DYVW	2023900	2023900	3116121781	2013741	2013741
3115114481	2026263							

1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published	1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published	1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published
3116124	20137 pt	20137 pt	3117110YWY pt	2091002	2091002	3118124	20512	20512
3116124111	2013711	2013711				3118124111	2051230	2051230
3116124221	2013717	2013717	3117121	20922	20922	3118124121	2051231	2051231
3116124331	2013721	2013721	3117121111	2092201	2092213 pt	3118124231	2051243	2051243
3116124441	2013735	2013735	3117121121	2092202	2092213 pt	3118124241	2051244	2051244
3116124451	2013791	2013791	3117121131	2092203	2092213 pt	3118124251	2051250	2051250
3116124YVW	2013700 pt	2013700 pt	3117121141	2092204	2092213 pt	3118124261	2051251	2051251
			3117121151	2092207	2092213 pt	3118124271	2051260	2051260
3116127	20138	20138	3117121161	2092208	2092213 pt	3118124281	2051261	2051261
3116127100	2013800	2013800	3117121171	2092209	2092213 pt	3118124291	2051270	2051270
			3117121181	2092210	2092213 pt	31181242A1	2051271	2051271
311612A pt	2013B	2013B	3117121191	2092211	2092213 pt			
			31171211A1	2092212	2092213 pt	31181242B1	2051280	2051280
311612A pt	51470 pt	51470 pt				31181242C1	2051281	2051281
311612A111	5147009	5147000 pt	31171211B1	2092215	2092215	31181242D1	2051290	2051290
311612A221	2013B11	2013B11	31171211C1	2092217	2092217	31181242E1	2051291	2051291
311612A331	2013B13	2013B13	31171211D1	2092218	2092218	31181242F1	2051299	2051299
311612A441	2013B17	2013B17	31171211E1	2092219	2092219	3118124YVW	2051200	2051200
311612A451	2013B18	2013B18	31171211F1	2092223	2092223			
311612A461	2013B21	2013B21	31171211G1	2092224	2092224	3118127	20514	20514
311612AYVW pt	2013B00	2013B00	31171211H1	2092225	2092225	3118127111	2051413	2051413
311612AYVW pt	5147000 pt	5147000 pt	31171211I1	2092226	2092226	3118127121	2051415	2051415
			31171211J1	2092227	2092227	3118127131	2051419	2051419
			31171211K1	2092228	2092228	3118127YVW	2051400	2051400
311612W pt	20130	20130	31171211L1	2092229	2092229			
311612W pt	51470 pt	51470 pt	31171211M1	2092231	2092231	311812A	20515	20515
311612WYVW pt	2013000	2013000	3117121YVW	2092200	2092200	311812A111	2051513	2051513
311612WYVW pt	5147000 pt	5147000 pt				311812A121	2051519	2051519
311612WYVW pt	2013002	2013002	3117122	20923	20923	311812AYVW	2051500	2051500
311612WYVW pt	5147002	5147002	3117122211	2092311	2092311			
			3117122221	2092313	2092313	311812D pt	20518 pt	20513
3116131	20771	20771	3117122331	2092315	2092315	311812D pt	20518 pt	20516
3116131111	2077111	2077111	3117122441	2092317	2092317			
3116131121	2077113	2077113	3117122451	2092319	2092319	311812D pt	20518 pt	20517
3116131YVW	2077100	2077100	3117122461	2092321	2092321	311812D111	2051813	2051313
			3117122471	2092323	2092323	311812D131	2051845	2051700
3116134 pt	20772	20772	3117122581	2092325	2092326 pt	311812D151	2051850	2051600
3116134 pt	20773 pt	20773 pt	3117122691	2092328	2092327 pt	311812D181	2051890	2051398 pt
3116134111	2077211	2077211	31171226A1	2092331	2092329 pt	311812D191	2051892	2051398 pt
3116134221	2077212	2077212				311812DYVW	2051800	2051300
3116134231	2077237	2077237	31171227B1	2092332	2092326 pt			
3116134241	2077298	2077298	31171228C1	2092333	2092327 pt	311812W pt	20510	20510
3116134251	2077346	2077346	31171228D1	2092334	2092329 pt			
3116134261	2077312	2077311 pt	31171229E1	2092336	2092326 pt			
3116134YVW pt	2077200	2077200	3117122AF1	2092338	2092327 pt	311812WYVW pt	205200 pt	205200 pt
3116134YVW pt	2077300 pt	2077300 pt	3117122AG1	2092339	2092329 pt	311812WYVW pt	2051002	2051002
			3117122YVW	2092300	2092300	311812WYVW pt	2052002 pt	2052002 pt
311613W	20770 pt	20770 pt				3118130	20530	20530
311613WYVW	2077000 pt	2077000 pt	311712311	20925	20925	3118130111	2053014	2053014
311613WYVW	2077002 pt	2077002 pt	3117123121	2092521	2092521	3118130221	2053011	2053011
			3117123131	2092522	2092522	3118130331	2053020	2053020
3116151	20151	20151	3117123141	2092523	2092523	3118130341	2053017	2053017
3116151111	2015133	2015133	3117123151	2092524	2092524	3118130351	2053040	2053040
3116151221	2015134	2015134	3117123251	2092525	2092525	3118130361	2053030	2053025 pt
3116151331	2015136	2015136	3117123261	2092526	2092526	3118130371	2053032	2053025 pt
3116151441	2015139	2015139	3117123271	2092527	2092527	3118130391	2053055	2053050 pt
3116151551	2015141	2015141	3117123281	2092528	2092528	31181303V1	2053060	2053050 pt
3116151YVW	2015100	2015100	3117123291	2092529	2092529	3118130YVW	2053000	2053000
			31171232A1	2092530	2092530	3118130YVW	2053002	2053002
3116154	20152	20152	31171232B1	2092533	2092533			
3116154111	2015221	2015221	31171232C1	2092534	2092534	3118211	20521 pt	20521 pt
3116154121	2015223	2015223	31171232D1	2092535	2092535	3118211111	2052125	2052125
3116154YVW	2015200	2015200	31171232E1	2092536	2092536	3118211221	2052135	2052135
			3117123YVW	2092500	2092500	3118211331	2052123	2052123
3116157	20153	20153				3118211341	2052133	2052133
3116157111	2015322	2015322	3117124 pt	20773 pt	20773 pt	3118211351	2052159	2052151 pt
3116157221	2015324	2015324	3117124111	20926	20926	3118211391	2052197	2052198 pt
3116157331	2015326	2015326	3117124121	2092611	2092611	3118211YVW	2052100 pt	2052100 pt
3116157341	2015327	2015327	3117124131	2092613	2092613			
3116157YVW	2015300	2015300	3117124141	2092698	2092698	3118214	20522	20522
			3117124211	2077363	2077361 pt	3118214111	2052213	2052213
311615A	20154	20154	3117124221	2077376	2077366 pt	3118214221	2052217	2052217
311615A111	2015414	2015414	3117124231	2077372	2077379 pt	3118214331	2052215	2052215
311615A121	2015416	2015416	3117124311	2077314	2077311 pt	3118214341	2052218	2052218
311615AYVW	2015400	2015400	3117124321	2077300 pt	2077300 pt	3118214351	2052218	2052218
			3117124YVW pt	2092600	2092600	3118214361	2052220	2052220
311615D	20155	20155	3117124YVW pt	2092600	2092600	3118214371	2052221	2052221
311615D111 pt	2015512 pt	2015511				3118214381	2052235	2052235
311615D111 pt	2015512 pt	2015513	311712W pt	20770 pt	20770 pt	3118214391	2052231	2052231
311615D111 pt	2015512 pt	2015515	311712W pt	20920	20920	3118214YVW	2052200	2052200
311615D121	2015531	2015531	311712WYVW pt	2077000 pt	2077000 pt			
311615D131	2015532	2015532	311712WYVW pt	2092000	2092000	311821W	20520 pt	20520 pt
311615D141	2015533	2015533	311712WYVW pt	2077002 pt	2077002 pt	311821WYVW	2052000 pt	2052000 pt
311615D151	2015534	2015534	311712WYVW pt	2092002	2092002	311821WYVW	2052002 pt	2052002 pt
311615D161	2015539	2015539						
311615D171	2015548	2015548	3118110	54610	54610	3118220	20450	20450
311615DYVW	2015500	2015500	3118110111	5461011	5461000 pt	3118220121	2045013	2045013
			3118110121	5461013	5461000 pt	3118220211	2045011	2045011
311615W	20150 pt	20150 pt	3118110131	5461015	5461000 pt	3118220231	2045015	2045015
311615WYVW	2015000 pt	2015000 pt	3118110141	5461017	5461000 pt	3118220241	2045030 pt	2045017
311615WYVW	2015002 pt	2015002 pt	3118110151	5461019	5461000 pt	3118220241 pt	2045030 pt	2045019
			3118110161	5461021	5461000 pt	3118220241 pt	2045030 pt	2045025
3117110 pt	20770 pt	20770 pt	31181101V1	5461090	5461000 pt	3118220251	2045021	2045021
3117110 pt	20773 pt	20773 pt	3118110YVW	5461000	5461000 pt	3118220261 pt	2045090 pt	2045081
						3118220261 pt	2045090 pt	2045085
3117110111	20910	20910	3118121 pt	20511	20511	3118220261 pt	2045090 pt	2045086
3117110221	2091012	2091012	3118121 pt	20521 pt	20521 pt	31182		

1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published	1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published	1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published
3118230YVWY	2098002	2098002	3119301	20872	20872	3119910 pt.....	20990 pt.....	20990 pt.....
3118300 pt.....	20990 pt.....	20990 pt.....	3119301111	2087215	2087215	3119910 pt.....	20999 pt.....	20999 pt.....
3118300 pt.....	20999 pt.....	20999 pt.....	3119301121	2087221	2087221	3119910111	2099921	2099921
3118300100	2099943	2099943	3119301YVW	2087200	2087200	3119910221	2099931	2099931
3118300YVW pt ...	2099000 pt	2099000 pt	3119304	20873	20873	3119910331	2099935	2099935
3118300YVW pt ...	2099900 pt	2099900 pt	3119304111	2087321	2087321	3119910441	2099945	2099945
3118300YVW pt ...	2099002 pt	2099002 pt	3119304121	2087323	2087323	3119910551	2099953	2099953
			3119304131	2087325	2087325	3119910561	2099955	2099955
			3119304141	2087341	2087341	3119910671	2099958	2099958
			3119304151	2087343	2087343	3119910781	2099959	2099959
			3119304161	2087345	2087345	3119910YVW pt	2099900 pt	2099900 pt
			3119304YVW	2087300	2087300	3119910YVW pt	2099900 pt	2099900 pt
						3119910YVW pt	2099902 pt	2099902 pt
			3119307	20874 pt	20874 pt	3119991	20991	20991
			3119307111	2087459	2087459	3119991111	2099113	2099113
			3119307121	2087461	2087461	3119991121	2099115	2099115
			3119307131	2087471	2087471	3119991131	2099153	2099153
			3119307141	2087481	2087481	3119991141	2099155	2099155
			3119307YVW	2087400 pt.....	2087400 pt.....	3119991151	2099159	2099159
						3119991YVW	2099100	2099100
			311930W	20870 pt	20870 pt	3119994	20993	20993
			311930WYVW	2087000 pt.....	2087000 pt.....	3119994111	2099325	2099325
			311930WYVW	2087002 pt.....	2087002 pt.....	3119994121	2099327	2099327
						3119994YVW	2099300	2099300
			3119411	20996	20996	3119997	20994	20994
			3119411111	2099611	2099611	3119997111	2099413	2099413
			3119411121	2099651	2099651	3119997121	2099423	2099423
			3119411131	2099657	2099657	3119997131	2099434	2099434
			3119411YVW	2099600	2099600	3119997141	2099455	2099455
						3119997YVW	2099400	2099400
			3119414	20353	20353			
			3119414111	2035311	2035311	311999A	2099A	2099A
			3119414221	2035351	2035351	311999A111	2099A01	2099A01
			3119414YVW	2035300	2035300	311999A121	2099A02	2099A02
						311999A131	2099A03	2099A03
			3119417	20354	20354	311999A141	2099A04	2099A04
			3119417111	2035411	2035411	311999A151	2099A05	2099A05
			3119417221	2035423	2035423	311999A161	2099A06	2099A06
			3119417331	2035429	2035429	311999AYVW	2099A00	2099A00
			3119417441	2035435	2035435			
			3119417YVW	2035400	2035400	311999D	2099B pt.....	2099B pt.....
						311999D131	2099B11	2099B11
			311941W pt.....	20350 pt	20350 pt	311999D141	2099B13	2099B13
						311999D151	2099B21	2099B19 pt
			311941W pt.....	20990 pt	20990 pt	311999DYVW	2099B00 pt.....	2099B00 pt.....
			311941WYVW pt.....	2035000 pt.....	2035000 pt.....			
			311941WYVW pt.....	2099000 pt	2099000 pt			
			311941WYVW pt.....	2035002 pt.....	2035002 pt.....			
			311941WYVW pt.....	2099002 pt.....	2099002 pt.....			
			3119421 pt.....	2099E	2099E	311999G	20159	20159
						311999G111	2015911	2015911
			3119421 pt.....	28991 pt	28991 pt	311999G121	2015913	2015913
			3119421111	2899121	2899100 pt.....	311999G131	2015915	2015915
			3119421121	2099E31	2099E31	311999G141	2015917	2015917
			3119421131	2099E33	2099E33	311999G151	2015951	2015951
			3119421241	2099E38	2099E38	311999G161	2015953	2015953
			3119421351	2099E39	2099E39	311999G171	2015955	2015955
			3119421YVW pt.....	2099E00	2099E00	311999G181	2015957	2015957
			3119421YVW pt.....	2899100 pt.....	2899100 pt.....	311999GYVW	2015900	2015900
			3119424 pt.....	20871	20871	311999J	20874 pt	20874 pt
						311999J111	2087435	2087435
			3119424 pt.....	20952 pt	20952 pt	311999J121	2087437	2087437
			3119424111	2087111	2087111	311999JYVW	2087400 pt.....	2087400 pt.....
			3119424121	2087115	2087115			
			3119424131	2087153	2087153	311999M pt	20324 pt	20324 pt
			3119424141	2095231	2095200 pt.....	311999M pt.....	2099G pt.....	2099G pt.....
			3119424YVW pt.....	2087100	2087100	311999M101	2032495	2032499 pt
			3119424YVW pt.....	2095200 pt.....	2095200 pt.....	311999M111	2099G11	2099G11
						311999M121	2099G25	2099G25
			3119427	2099B pt	2099B pt	311999M131	2099G41	2099G41
			3119427111	2099B01	2099B01	311999M141	2099G51	2099G51
			3119427121	2099B03	2099B03	311999M151	2099G85	2099G85
			3119427131	2099B07	2099B07	311999M161	2099G91	2099G91
			3119427251	2099B09	2099B09	311999M171	2099G98	2099G98 pt
			3119427YVW	2099B00 pt.....	2099B00 pt.....	311999MYVW pt	2032400 pt.....	2032400 pt.....
						311999MYVW pt	2099G00 pt.....	2099G00 pt.....
			311942W pt.....	20870 pt	20870 pt	311999W pt.....	20150 pt	20150 pt
						311999W pt.....	20320 pt	20320 pt
			311942W pt.....	20950 pt	20950 pt	311999W pt.....	20870 pt	20870 pt
			311942W pt.....	20990 pt	20990 pt	311999W pt.....	20990 pt	20990 pt
						311999WYVW pt.....	2015000 pt.....	2015000 pt.....
			311942WYVW pt.....	2087000 pt.....	2087000 pt.....	311999WYVW pt.....	2032000 pt.....	2032000 pt.....
			311942WYVW pt.....	2095000 pt.....	2095000 pt.....	311999WYVW pt.....	2087000 pt.....	2087000 pt.....
			311942WYVW pt.....	2099000 pt.....	2099000 pt.....	311999WYVW pt.....	2099000 pt.....	2099000 pt.....
			311942WYVW pt.....	2899000 pt.....	2899000 pt.....	311999WYVW pt.....	2015002 pt.....	2015002 pt.....
			311942WYVW pt.....	2087002 pt.....	2087002 pt.....	311999WYVW pt.....	2032002 pt.....	2032002 pt.....
			311942WYVW pt.....	2095002 pt.....	2095002 pt.....	311999WYVW pt.....	2087002 pt.....	2087002 pt.....
			311942WYVW pt.....	2099002 pt.....	2099002 pt.....	311999WYVW pt.....	2099002 pt.....	2099002 pt.....
			311942WYVW pt.....	2899002 pt.....	2899002 pt.....			

Spice and Extract Manufacturing

1997

Issued September 1999

EC97M-3119F

1997 Economic Census

Manufacturing

Industry Series



U S C E N S U S B U R E A U

Helping You Make Informed Decisions

U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The staff of the Manufacturing and Construction Division prepared this report. **Judy M. Dodds**, Assistant Chief for Census and Related Programs, was responsible for the overall planning, management, and coordination. **Kenneth Hansen**, Chief, Manufactured Durables Branch, assisted by **Mike Brown**, **Renee Coley**, **Raphael Corrado**, and **Milbren Thomas**, Section Chiefs, **Michael Zampogna**, Former Chief, Manufactured Nondurables Branch, assisted by **Allen Foreman**, **Robert Miller**, **Robert Reinard**, and **Nat Shelton**, Section Chiefs, and **Tom Lee**, **Robert Rosati**, and **Tom Flood**, Special Assistants, performed the planning and implementation. **Stephanie Angel**, **Brian Appert**, **Stanis Batton**, **Carol Beasley**, **Chris Blackburn**, **Larry Blumberg**, **Vera Harris-Bourne**, **Brenda Campbell**, **Suzanne Conard**, **Vance Davis**, **Mary Ellickson**, **Matt Gaines**, **Merry Glascoe**, **Kay Hanks**, **Karen Harshbarger**, **Nancy Higgins**, **James Hinckley**, **Walter Hunter**, **Jim Jamski**, **Evelyn Jordan**, **Robert Lee**, **John Linehan**, **Paul Marck**, **Keith McKenzie**, **Philippe Morris**, **Joanna Nguyen**, **Betty Pannell**, **Joyce Pomeroy**, **Venita Powell**, **Cynthia Ramsey**, **Chris Savage**, **Arona Stovall**, **Sue Sundermann**, **Thanos Theodoropoulos**, **Dora Thomas**, **Ann Truffa**, **Ronanne Vinson**, **Keeley Voor**, **Denneth Wallace**, **Tempie Whittington**, **Lissene Witt**, and **Mike Yamaner** provided primary staff assistance.

Brian Greenberg, Assistant Chief for Research and Methodology Programs, assisted by **Stacey Cole**, Chief, Manufacturing Programs Methodology Branch, and **Robert Struble**, Section Chief, provided the mathematical and statistical techniques as well as the coverage operations. **Jeffrey Dalzell** and **Cathy Ritenour** provided primary staff assistance.

Mendel D. Gayle, Chief, Forms, Publications, and Customer Services Branch, assisted by **Julius Smith Jr.** and **Baruti Taylor**, Section Chiefs, performed overall

coordination of the publication process. **Kim Credito**, **Patrick Duck**, **Chip Murph**, **Wanda Sledd**, and **Veronica White** provided primary staff assistance.

The Economic Planning and Coordination Division, **Lawrence A. Blum**, Assistant Chief for Collection Activities and **Shirin A. Ahmed**, Assistant Chief for Post-Collection Processing, assisted by **Dennis Shoemaker**, Chief, Post-Collection Census Processing Branch, **Brandy Yarbrough**, Section Chief, **Sheila Proudfoot**, **Richard Williamson**, **Andrew W. Hait**, and **Jennifer E. Lins**, was responsible for developing the systems and procedures for data collection, editing, review, correction and dissemination

The staff of the National Processing Center, **Judith N. Petty**, Chief, performed mailout preparation and receipt operations, clerical and analytical review activities, data keying, and geocoding review.

The Geography Division staff developed geographic coding procedures and associated computer programs.

The Economic Statistical Methods and Programming Division, **Charles P. Pautler Jr.**, Chief, developed and coordinated the computer processing systems. **Martin S. Harahush**, Assistant Chief for Quinquennial Programs, assisted by **Barbara Lambert** and **Christina Arledge** were responsible for design and implementation of the computer systems. **Gary T. Sheridan**, Chief, Manufacturing and Construction Branch, **Lori A. Guido** and **Roy A. Smith**, Section Chiefs, supervised the preparation of the computer programs.

Computer Services Division, **Debra Williams**, Chief, performed the computer processing.

The staff of the Administrative and Customer Services Division, **Walter C. Odom**, Chief, performed planning, design, composition, editorial review, and printing planning and procurement for publications, Internet products, and report forms. **Cynthia G. Brooks** provided publication coordination and editing.

Spice and Extract Manufacturing

1997

Issued September 1999

EC97M-3119F

1997 Economic Census

Manufacturing

Industry Series



U.S. Department of Commerce

William M. Daley,

Secretary

Robert L. Mallett,

Deputy Secretary

Economics

and Statistics

Administration

Robert J. Shapiro,

Under Secretary for

Economic Affairs

U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Kenneth Prewitt,

Director



**Economics
and Statistics
Administration**

Robert J. Shapiro,
Under Secretary
for Economic Affairs



U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Kenneth Prewitt,
Director

William G. Barron,
Deputy Director

Paula J. Schneider,
Principal Associate Director
for Programs

Frederick T. Knickerbocker,
Associate Director
for Economic Programs

Thomas L. Mesenbourg,
Assistant Director
for Economic Programs

William G. Bostic Jr.,
Chief, Manufacturing
and Construction Division

CONTENTS

Introduction to the Economic Census	1
Manufacturing	5

TABLES

1. Industry Statistics on NAICS Basis With Distribution Among 1987 SIC-Based Industries: 1997	7
2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1997	7
3. Detailed Statistics by Industry: 1997	8
4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size: 1997.....	9
5. Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1997	9
6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992.....	10
6b. Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992 .	11
7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1997 and 1992.....	11

APPENDIXES

A. Explanation of Terms	A-1
B. NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions	B-1
C. Coverage and Methodology.....	C-1
D. Geographic Notes	--
E. Metropolitan Areas	--
F. Footnotes for Products Statistics and Materials Consumed by Kind	--
G. Comparability of Product Classes and Product Codes: 1997 to 1992.....	G-1

-- Not applicable for this report.

Introduction to the Economic Census

PURPOSES AND USES OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUS

The economic census is the major source of facts about the structure and functioning of the Nation's economy. It provides essential information for government, business, industry, and the general public. Title 13 of the United States Code (Sections 131, 191, and 224) directs the Census Bureau to take the economic census every 5 years, covering years ending in 2 and 7.

The economic census furnishes an important part of the framework for such composite measures as the gross domestic product estimates, input/output measures, production and price indexes, and other statistical series that measure short-term changes in economic conditions. Specific uses of economic census data include the following:

- Policymaking agencies of the Federal Government use the data to monitor economic activity and assess the effectiveness of policies.
- State and local governments use the data to assess business activities and tax bases within their jurisdictions and to develop programs to attract business.
- Trade associations study trends in their own and competing industries, which allows them to keep their members informed of market changes.
- Individual businesses use the data to locate potential markets and to analyze their own production and sales performance relative to industry or area averages.

ALL-NEW INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATIONS

Data from the 1997 Economic Census are published primarily on the basis of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), unlike earlier censuses, which were published according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS is in the process of being adopted in the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Most economic census reports cover one of the following NAICS sectors:

21	Mining
22	Utilities
23	Construction
31-33	Manufacturing
42	Wholesale Trade
44-45	Retail Trade
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing
51	Information

52	Finance and Insurance
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises
56	Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services
61	Educational Services
62	Health Care and Social Assistance
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation
72	Accommodation and Foodservices
81	Other Services (except Public Administration)

(Not listed above are the Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting sector (NAICS 11), partially covered by the census of agriculture conducted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the Public Administration sector (NAICS 92), covered by the census of governments conducted by the Census Bureau.)

The 20 NAICS sectors are subdivided into 96 subsectors (three-digit codes), 313 industry groups (four-digit codes), and, as implemented in the United States, 1170 industries (five- and six-digit codes).

RELATIONSHIP TO SIC

While many of the individual NAICS industries correspond directly to industries as defined under the SIC system, most of the higher level groupings do not. Particular care should be taken in comparing data for retail trade, wholesale trade, and manufacturing, which are sector titles used in both NAICS and SIC, but cover somewhat different groups of industries. The industry definitions discuss the relationships between NAICS and SIC industries. Where changes are significant, it will not be possible to construct time series that include data for points both before and after 1997.

For 1997, data for auxiliary establishments (those functioning primarily to manage, service, or support the activities of their company's operating establishments, such as a central administrative office or warehouse) will not be included in the sector-specific reports. These data will be published separately.

GEOGRAPHIC AREA CODING

Accurate and complete information on the physical location of each establishment is required to tabulate the census data for the states, metropolitan areas (MAs), counties, parishes, and corporate municipalities including cities, towns, villages, and boroughs. Respondents were

required to report their physical location (street address, municipality, county, and state) if it differed from their mailing address. For establishments not surveyed by mail (and those single-establishment companies that did not provide acceptable information on physical location), location information from Internal Revenue Service tax forms is used as a basis for coding.

BASIS OF REPORTING

The economic census is conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each store, factory, shop, or other location. Each establishment is assigned a separate industry classification based on its primary activity and not that of its parent company.

DOLLAR VALUES

All dollar values presented are expressed in current dollars; i.e., 1997 data are expressed in 1997 dollars, and 1992 data, in 1992 dollars. Consequently, when making comparisons with prior years, users of the data should consider the changes in prices that have occurred.

All dollar values are shown in thousands of dollars.

AVAILABILITY OF ADDITIONAL DATA

Reports in Print and Electronic Media

All results of the 1997 Economic Census are available on the Census Bureau Internet site (www.census.gov) and on compact discs (CD-ROM) for sale by the Census Bureau. Unlike previous censuses, only selected highlights are published in printed reports. For more information, including a description of electronic and printed reports being issued, see the Internet site, or write to U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-8300, or call Customer Services at 301-457-4100.

Special Tabulations

Special tabulations of data collected in the 1997 Economic Census may be obtained, depending on availability of time and personnel, in electronic or tabular form. The data will be summaries subject to the same rules prohibiting disclosure of confidential information (including name, address, kind of business, or other data for individual business establishments or companies) that govern the regular publications.

Special tabulations are prepared on a cost basis. A request for a cost estimate, as well as exact specifications on the type and format of the data to be provided, should be directed to the Chief of the division named below, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-8300. To discuss a special tabulation before submitting specifications, call the appropriate division:

Manufacturing and Construction Division	301-457-4673
Service Sector Statistics Division	301-457-2668

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The economic census has been taken as an integrated program at 5-year intervals since 1967 and before that for 1954, 1958, and 1963. Prior to that time, individual components of the economic census were taken separately at varying intervals.

The economic census traces its beginnings to the 1810 Decennial Census, when questions on manufacturing were included with those for population. Coverage of economic activities was expanded for the 1840 Decennial Census and subsequent censuses to include mining and some commercial activities. The 1905 Manufactures Census was the first time a census was taken apart from the regular decennial population census. Censuses covering retail and wholesale trade and construction industries were added in 1930, as were some covering service trades in 1933. Censuses of construction, manufacturing, and the other business service censuses were suspended during World War II.

The 1954 Economic Census was the first census to be fully integrated: providing comparable census data across economic sectors, using consistent time periods, concepts, definitions, classifications, and reporting units. It was the first census to be taken by mail, using lists of firms provided by the administrative records of other Federal agencies. Since 1963, administrative records also have been used to provide basic statistics for very small firms, reducing or eliminating the need to send them census questionnaires.

The range of industries covered in the economic censuses expanded between 1967 and 1992. The census of construction industries began on a regular basis in 1967, and the scope of service industries, introduced in 1933, was broadened in 1967, 1977, and 1987. While a few transportation industries were covered as early as 1963, it was not until 1992 that the census broadened to include all of transportation, communications, and utilities. Also new for 1992 was coverage of financial, insurance, and real estate industries. With these additions, the economic census and the separate census of governments and census of agriculture collectively covered roughly 98 percent of all economic activity.

Printed statistical reports from the 1992 and earlier censuses provide historical figures for the study of long-term time series and are available in some large libraries. All of the census reports printed since 1967 are still available for sale on microfiche from the Census Bureau. CD-ROMs issued from the 1987 and 1992 Economic Censuses contain databases including nearly all data published in print, plus additional statistics, such as ZIP Code statistics, published only on CD-ROM.

SOURCES FOR MORE INFORMATION

More information about the scope, coverage, classification system, data items, and publications for each of the economic censuses and related surveys is published in the *Guide to the 1997 Economic Census and Related Statistics* at www.census.gov/econguide. More information on the methodology, procedures, and history of the censuses will be published in the *History of the 1997 Economic Census* at www.census.gov/econ/www/history.html.

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

The following abbreviations and symbols are used with the 1997 Economic Census data:

A	Standard error of 100 percent or more.
D	Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual companies; data are included in higher level totals.
F	Exceeds 100 percent because data include establishments with payroll exceeding revenue.
N	Not available or not comparable.
Q	Revenue not collected at this level of detail for multiestablishment firms.
S	Withheld because estimates did not meet publication standards.

V	Represents less than 50 vehicles or .05 percent.
X	Not applicable.
Y	Disclosure withheld because of insufficient coverage of merchandise lines.
Z	Less than half the unit shown.
a	0 to 19 employees.
b	20 to 99 employees.
c	100 to 249 employees.
e	250 to 499 employees.
f	500 to 999 employees.
g	1,000 to 2,499 employees.
h	2,500 to 4,999 employees.
i	5,000 to 9,999 employees.
j	10,000 to 24,999 employees.
k	25,000 to 49,999 employees.
l	50,000 to 99,999 employees.
m	100,000 employees or more.
p	10 to 19 percent estimated.
q	20 to 29 percent estimated.
r	Revised.
s	Sampling error exceeds 40 percent.
nec	Not elsewhere classified.
nsk	Not specified by kind.
–	Represents zero (page image/print only).
(CC)	Consolidated city.
(IC)	Independent city.

This page is intentionally blank.

Manufacturing

SCOPE

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing covers all manufacturing establishments with one or more paid employees. Manufacturing is defined as the mechanical, physical, or chemical transformation of materials or substances into new products. The assembly of components into new products is also considered manufacturing, except when it is appropriately classified as construction.

Establishments in the manufacturing sector are often described as plants, factories, or mills and typically use power-driven machines and materials-handling equipment. Also included in the manufacturing sector are some establishments that make products by hand, like custom tailors and the makers of custom draperies. While manufacturers typically do not sell to the public, some establishments like bakeries and candy stores that make products on the premises may be included.

While logging and publishing are no longer in the scope of manufacturing, data for these industries are included in the manufacturing industry reports, but are not included in the manufacturing state, summary, and other reports.

GENERAL

This report, from the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, is one of a series of 480 industry reports and 51 geographic area reports, each of which provides statistics for individual industries or states, respectively. Seven of the industry reports are for industries no longer in the manufacturing sector but are included with manufacturing for the 1997 census year. Also included for this sector are General, Product, and Materials Consumed Summary reports, a special report on Concentration Ratios in Manufacturing, and data files on Location of Manufacturing Plants.

Each industry report presents data for a six-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) industry. A description of the particular NAICS industry may be found in Appendix B. These reports include such statistics as number of establishments, employment, payroll, value added by manufacture, cost of materials consumed, value of shipments, capital expenditures, etc. Explanations of these and other terms may be found in Appendix A. The industry reports also include data for states with 100 employees or more in the industry.

State reports, which include the District of Columbia, present similar statistics at the “all manufacturing” level for each state and its metropolitan areas (MAs) with 250

employees or more, and for counties, consolidated cities, and places with 500 employees or more. The state reports also include six-digit NAICS level data for industries with 100 employees or more in the state.

The General Summary report contains industry and geographic area statistics summarized in one report. It includes higher levels of aggregation than the industry and state reports, as well as revisions to the data made after the release of the industry and state reports.

The Products and Materials Consumed reports summarize the products and materials data published in the industry reports. The Product Summary report also includes data from the Current Industrial Reports (CIR) and a special table with data for products that are primary to more than one industry, which are not in the industry reports.

The Concentration Ratios report publishes data on the percentage of value of shipments accounted for by the 4-, 8-, 20-, and 50-largest companies for each manufacturing industry. Also shown in this report are Hirschmann-Herfindahl Indexes for each industry.

The Location of Manufacturing data files contain statistics on the number of establishments for the three- and six-digit NAICS industry by state, county, place, and ZIP Code by employment-size of the establishment.

GEOGRAPHIC AREAS COVERED

Statistics at the six-digit NAICS industry level are shown for states and the District of Columbia in both the state and industry reports for cells with 100 employees or more.

The state reports also include data at the “all manufacturing” level for a variety of geographies that meet the employment criteria.

Data are available for the metropolitan areas (MAs) with 250 employees or more. The term MA is a general term used to encompass all of the specifically defined metropolitan areas. A consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) is made up of two or more contiguous primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSAs) with a combined population of at least 1 million. A PMSA is a subdivision of a CMSA that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links separate from the ties to other portions of the CMSA. A metropolitan statistical area (MSA) is an integrated economic and social unit with a population of at least 50,000. An MA is made up of one or more counties meeting standards of metropolitan character. In New England, cities and towns, rather than counties, are the

component geographic units. Determination of the MAs was made by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) as of June 30, 1997. The population estimates were from the 1990 Census of Population or a subsequent special census. When applicable, the make-up of an MA is included in Appendix E. Changes to geographical boundaries are noted in Appendix D.

The state reports include data for counties with 500 employees or more. These are the primary divisions of states, except in Louisiana where they are called parishes and in Alaska where they are called boroughs and census areas. Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia have one or more places that are independent of county organizations. These places are treated as counties and places. The counties and places are defined as of January 1, 1997.

The state reports include data for places with 500 employees or more. Places are typically cities, towns, and villages. They may be incorporated municipalities, semi-independent municipalities, special economic urban areas (SEUAs), or other place equivalents.

The state reports also include data for consolidated cities with 500 employees or more. Consolidated cities are made up of separately incorporated municipalities.

COMPARABILITY OF THE 1992 AND 1997 CENSUSES

The adoption of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) has had a major impact on the comparability of data between the 1992 and 1997 censuses. Approximately half of the industries in the manufacturing sector of NAICS do not have comparable industries in the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system that was used in the past. If industries are not comparable between the two censuses, historic data are not shown. When applicable, Appendix G shows the product class and product comparability between the two systems.

While most of the change affecting the manufacturing sector was change within the sector, some industries left manufacturing and others came into manufacturing. Prominent among those leaving manufacturing are logging and portions of publishing. Prominent among the industries coming into the manufacturing sector are bakeries, candy stores where candy is made on the premises, custom tailors, makers of custom draperies, and tire retreading. Data for the industries coming into manufacturing as well as those leaving manufacturing are included in the manufacturing industry report series for 1997. However, the state and summary reports only include data for industries in the NAICS definition of manufacturing.

Another change resulting from the conversion to NAICS is that data for central administrative offices (CAOs) associated with manufacturing are not included along side the manufacturing data. This change affects data in the state reports and the general summary.

DISCLOSURE

In accordance with Federal law governing census reports (Title 13 of the United States Code), no data are published that would disclose the operations of an individual establishment or company. However, the number of establishments classified in a specific industry or geography is not considered a disclosure, and may be released even when other information is withheld.

The disclosure analysis for the industry statistics files is based on the total value of shipments. When the total value of shipments cannot be shown without disclosing information for individual companies, the complete line is suppressed except for capital expenditures. However, the suppressed data are included in higher-level totals. A separate disclosure analysis is performed for capital expenditures that can be suppressed even though value of shipments data are published.

AVAILABILITY OF MORE FREQUENT ECONOMIC DATA

The Census Bureau conducts the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) in each of the 4 years between the economic censuses. The ASM is a probability-based sample of approximately 58,000 establishments and collects many of the same industry statistics (including employment, payroll, value of shipments, etc.) as the economic census. However, there are selected statistics not included in the ASM. Among these are the number of companies and establishments, detailed product and materials data, and substate geographic data.

In addition to the ASM, the Census Bureau conducts a Current Industrial Reports (CIR) program. The CIR publishes detailed product statistics for selected manufacturing industries at the U.S. level annually and, in some cases, monthly and/or quarterly. For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, the annual CIR data are included in the Product Summary report.

The Census Bureau also conducts the monthly Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories, and Orders (M3) program, which publishes detailed statistics for manufacturing industries at the U.S. level.

Table 1. Industry Statistics on NAICS Basis With Distribution Among 1987 SIC-Based Industries: 1997

[NAICS codes appear in bold type. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS or SIC code	Industry	Com-panies ¹	All estab-lish-ments ²	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expendi-tures (\$1,000)
				Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311942	Spice & extract mfg	242	274	11 929	438 902	7 289	14 435	205 156	1 903 911	2 065 587	3 879 643	118 516
208720	Flavoring extracts & syrups, n.e.c. (pt)	N	88	2 771	126 919	1 312	2 651	44 931	370 045	373 739	736 329	50 655
209520	Roasted coffee (pt)	N	2	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
209970	Food preparations, n.e.c. (pt) ..	N	177	9 120	310 684	5 951	11 737	159 493	1 531 037	1 689 632	3 138 253	67 677
289910	Chemical preparations, n.e.c. (pt)	N	7	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D

¹For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.
²Includes establishments with payroll at any time during the year.

Table 2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1997

[States that are disclosures or with less than 100 employees are not shown. For explanation of terms, see appendixes. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Industry and geographic area	E ¹	All establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expendi-tures (\$1,000)
		Total	With 20 em-ploy-ees or more	Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311942, SPICE & EXTRACT MFG												
United States	-	274	123	11 929	438 902	7 289	14 435	205 156	1 903 911	2 065 587	3 879 643	118 516
California	-	44	16	1 343	45 824	866	1 757	24 288	252 486	203 864	453 698	3 965
Florida	-	12	3	265	10 997	195	399	6 185	65 798	70 794	126 979	5 613
Georgia	-	7	4	514	21 808	358	698	10 440	71 603	123 665	195 539	2 767
Illinois	-	26	16	1 410	66 040	660	1 441	21 408	177 247	249 178	427 587	11 664
Louisiana	-	6	3	122	4 311	61	83	1 275	16 589	10 418	27 189	387
Maryland	-	12	8	1 383	53 892	942	2 261	34 105	393 112	434 120	820 523	14 634
Michigan	1	7	3	113	3 986	73	139	1 887	12 890	11 032	23 906	687
New Jersey	1	18	8	574	26 703	282	600	7 462	61 549	95 335	157 586	6 992
New York	-	15	4	376	13 844	224	468	5 663	22 949	28 897	51 507	1 830
Ohio	4	12	7	630	24 950	302	615	8 913	116 548	78 200	194 835	28 255
Pennsylvania	6	8	6	556	20 252	312	619	10 343	48 805	36 724	86 268	4 334
Texas	-	14	7	807	26 180	500	1 073	12 727	111 113	172 818	282 144	5 690
Virginia	-	7	5	198	6 107	96	195	2 508	22 721	17 599	40 064	1 755
Washington	-	9	4	230	6 309	121	179	2 717	20 809	21 476	42 398	1 157
Wisconsin	-	12	6	404	16 985	274	564	9 270	63 880	84 981	147 471	6 089

* Hawaii has no incorporated places in the sense of functioning governmental units; however, in agreement with Hawaiian law, the Bureau of the Census reports data for census designated places (CDPs) which have been designated as place equivalents. Those CDPs, only for the state of Hawaii, with 2,500 or more population are recognized.

¹Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of the figures shown: 1-10 to 19 percent; 2-20 to 29 percent; 3-30 to 39 percent; 4-40 to 49 percent; 5-50 to 59 percent; 6-60 to 69 percent; 7-70 to 79 percent; 8-80 to 89 percent; 9-90 percent or more.

Table 3. Detailed Statistics by Industry: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	Value	Item	Value
311942, SPICE & EXTRACT MFG		311942, SPICE & EXTRACT MFG—Con.	
Companies ¹	number.. 242	Value added	\$.1,000.. 1 903 911
All establishments	number.. 274	Total inventories, beginning of year	\$.1,000.. 472 500
Establishments with 1 to 19 employees	number.. 151	Finished goods inventories, beginning of year	\$.1,000.. 186 477
Establishments with 20 to 99 employees	number.. 91	Work-in-process inventories, beginning of year	\$.1,000.. 56 405
Establishments with 100 employees or more	number.. 32	Materials and supplies inventories, beginning of year	\$.1,000.. 229 618
All employees	number.. 11 929	Total inventories, end of year	\$.1,000.. 667 106
Total compensation ²	\$.1,000.. 539 511	Finished goods inventories, end of year	\$.1,000.. 248 410
Annual payroll	\$.1,000.. 438 902	Work-in-process inventories, end of year	\$.1,000.. 84 440
Total fringe benefits	\$.1,000.. 100 609	Materials and supplies inventories, end of year	\$.1,000.. 334 256
Production workers, average for year	number.. 7 289	Gross book value of total assets at beginning of year	\$.1,000.. 925 738
Production workers on March 12	number.. 7 252	Total capital expenditures (new and used)	\$.1,000.. 118 516
Production workers on May 12	number.. 7 207	Capital expenditures for buildings and other structures	
Production workers on August 12	number.. 7 262	(new and used)	\$.1,000.. 37 878
Production workers on November 12	number.. 7 435	Capital expenditures for machinery and equipment (new	
Production-worker hours	1,000.. 14 435	and used)	\$.1,000.. 80 638
Production-worker wages	\$.1,000.. 205 156	Total retirements ²	\$.1,000.. 19 649
Total cost of materials	\$.1,000.. 2 065 587	Gross book value of total assets at end of year	\$.1,000.. 1 024 605
Cost of materials, parts, containers, etc., consumed	\$.1,000.. 1 891 989	Total depreciation during year ²	\$.1,000.. 69 923
Cost of resales	\$.1,000.. 131 089	Total rental payments ²	\$.1,000.. 26 979
Cost of fuels	\$.1,000.. 8 725	Buildings and other structures rental payments ²	\$.1,000.. 14 716
Cost of purchased electricity	\$.1,000.. 18 053	Machinery and equipment rental payments ²	\$.1,000.. 12 263
Cost of contract work	\$.1,000.. 15 731	Cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and other	
Quantity of electricity purchased for heat and power	1,000 kWh.. 287 552	structures ³	\$.1,000.. 4 564
Quantity of electricity generated less sold for heat and power	1,000 kWh.. -	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 75
Total value of shipments	\$.1,000.. 3 879 643	Cost of purchased services for the repair of machinery and	
Primary products value of shipments	\$.1,000.. 3 369 728	equipment ³	\$.1,000.. 11 932
Secondary products value of shipments	\$.1,000.. 288 610	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 75
Total miscellaneous receipts	\$.1,000.. 221 305	Cost of purchased communications services ³	\$.1,000.. 5 935
Value of resales	\$.1,000.. 211 305	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 75
Contract receipts	\$.1,000.. D	Cost of purchased legal services ³	\$.1,000.. 2 902
Other miscellaneous receipts	\$.1,000.. D	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 75
Primary products specialization ratio	percent.. 92	Cost of purchased accounting and bookkeeping services ³	\$.1,000.. 2 037
Value of primary products shipments made in all industries	\$.1,000.. 4 121 652	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 75
Value of primary products shipments made in this industry	\$.1,000.. 3 369 728	Cost of purchased advertising services ³	\$.1,000.. 7 734
Value of primary products shipments made in other		Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 75
industries	\$.1,000.. 751 924	Cost of purchased software and other data processing	
Coverage ratio	percent.. 81	services ³	\$.1,000.. 4 882
		Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 75
		Cost of purchased refuse removal (including hazardous waste)	
		services ³	\$.1,000.. 2 927
		Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 75

¹For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

²These items are collected in the ASM and estimated for the remaining establishments; therefore, the levels of estimation are higher than for other items in the table.

³Based on ASM sample data.

⁴A response coverage ratio is derived for this item by calculating the ratio of the weighted employment (establishment data multiplied by sample weight) for those ASM establishments that reported to the weighted total employment for all ASM establishments classified in this industry.

Note: The amounts shown for purchased services reflect only those services that establishments purchase from other companies.

Table 4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Employment size class	E ¹	All establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)
		Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311942, SPICE & EXTRACT MFG												
All establishments	-	274	123	11 929	438 902	7 289	14 435	205 156	1 903 911	2 065 587	3 879 643	118 516
Establishments with 1 to 4 employees	9	75	-	146	4 160	113	171	2 519	13 234	13 417	26 849	1 196
Establishments with 5 to 9 employees	5	28	-	188	5 162	126	199	2 482	24 488	26 998	48 244	1 477
Establishments with 10 to 19 employees	1	48	-	630	22 741	389	683	9 611	105 036	95 601	190 821	4 629
Establishments with 20 to 49 employees	-	54	54	1 779	63 412	1 032	1 920	25 558	210 129	254 286	460 178	15 825
Establishments with 50 to 99 employees	-	37	37	2 679	97 117	1 488	2 952	41 468	386 349	396 195	776 496	22 727
Establishments with 100 to 249 employees	1	25	25	3 428	137 735	2 213	4 959	72 369	543 629	699 333	1 228 671	50 857
Establishments with 250 to 499 employees	-	5	5	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Establishments with 500 to 999 employees	-	2	2	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Establishments with 1,000 to 2,499 employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Establishments with 2,500 employees or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative records ²	9	63	-	244	4 830	182	236	2 979	18 377	18 715	37 269	1 540

¹Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of the figures shown: 1-10 to 19 percent; 2-20 to 29 percent; 3-30 to 39 percent; 4-40 to 49 percent; 5-50 to 59 percent; 6-60 to 69 percent; 7-70 to 79 percent; 8-80 to 89 percent; 9-90 percent or more.

²Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. Data are also included in respective size classes shown.

Table 5. Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS industry or product class code	Industry or primary product class	All establishments	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)
			Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311942	Spice & extract mfg	274	11 929	438 902	7 289	14 435	205 156	1 903 911	2 065 587	3 879 643	118 516
3119421	Table salt (evaporated), pepper (black and white), and other spices	65	4 945	154 266	3 412	6 529	89 937	935 817	925 055	1 786 691	34 973
3119424	Flavoring extracts, emulsions, and other liquid flavors	63	2 682	124 753	1 254	2 568	43 576	361 033	364 989	718 324	49 893
3119427	Dry mix food preparations, including dip mixes, salad dressing mixes, seasoning mixes, and frosting mixes	55	3 954	152 359	2 363	4 998	67 066	583 371	752 036	1 327 171	31 608

Table 6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992

[Includes quantity and value of products of this industry produced by (1) establishments classified in this industry (primary) and (2) establishments classified in other industries (secondary). Transfers of products of this industry from one establishment of a company to another establishment of the same company (interplant transfers) are also included. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product code	Product	1997				1992			
		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments	
				Quantity	Value (\$1,000)			Quantity	Value (\$1,000)
311942	Spices and extracts	N	X	X	4 121 652	N	X	X	N
3119421	Table salt (evaporated), pepper (black and white), and other spices	N	X	X	1 489 372	N	X	X	N
31194211	Table salt (evaporated) and salt and pepper (white and black)	N	X	X	203 276	N	X	X	N
3119421111	Table salt, evaporated, 1,000 s tons	3	X	X	115.9	N	X	N	N
3119421121	Pepper, white and black, in consumer sizes (less than 1 pound)	10	X	X	41.3	15	X	117.2	156 149
3119421131	Pepper, white and black, in commercial sizes (1 lb or more)	21	X	X	27.6	20	X	35.9	71 622
31194212	Other spices in consumer sizes (less than 1 lb)	N	X	X	591 495	N	X	X	N
3119421241	Other spices in consumer sizes (less than 1 lb)	28	X	X	168.6	29	X	224.9	528 460
31194213	Other spices in commercial sizes (1 lb or more)	N	X	X	651 663	N	X	X	N
3119421351	Other spices in commercial sizes (1 lb or more)	43	X	X	382.4	43	X	184.3	354 195
3119421Y	Table salt (evaporated), pepper (white and black), and other spices, nsk	N	X	X	42 938	N	X	X	N
3119421YVV	Table salt (evaporated), pepper (white and black), and other spices, nsk	N	X	X	42 938	N	X	X	N
3119424	Flavoring extracts, emulsions, and other liquid flavors	N	X	X	748 808	N	X	X	N
31194241	Flavoring extracts, emulsions, and other liquid flavors	N	X	X	708 093	N	X	X	N
3119424111	Natural or true flavoring extracts, emulsions, and other liquid flavors, in containers 8 oz or less	14	X	X	7.9	19	X	17.6	105 924
3119424121	Natural or true flavoring extracts, emulsions, and other liquid flavors, in containers more than 8 oz	55	X	X	73.4	46	X	54.7	202 761
3119424131	Imitation flavoring extracts, emulsions, and other liquid flavors	40	X	X	37.7	34	X	24.1	162 268
3119424141	Coffee, extracts	3	X	X	0.9	N	X	N	N
3119424Y	Flavoring extracts, emulsions, and other liquid flavors, nsk	N	X	X	40 715	N	X	X	N
3119424YVV	Flavoring extracts, emulsions, and other liquid flavors, nsk	N	X	X	40 715	N	X	X	N
3119427	Dry mix food preparations, including dip mixes, salad dressing mixes, seasoning mixes, gravy and sauce mixes, and frosting mixes	N	X	X	1 840 612	N	X	X	N
31194271	Dry dip, salad dressing, and seasoning mixes	N	X	X	1 210 561	N	X	X	N
3119427111	Dry dip mixes	9	X	D	D	6	X	S	16 398
3119427121	Dry salad dressing mixes	9	X	D	D	8	X	D	D
3119427131	Dry seasoning mixes	62	X	X	796.5	58	X	717.6	692 845
31194272	Dry gravy and sauces mixes and frosting mixes	N	X	X	630 051	N	X	X	N
3119427241	Dry gravy and sauce mixes	34	X	X	137.1	29	X	161.2	306 606
3119427251	Dry frosting mixes	14	X	X	312.5	6	X	D	D
3119427Y	Dry mix food preparations, including dip mixes, salad dressing mixes, seasoning mixes, gravy and sauce mixes and frosting mixes, nsk	N	X	X	-	N	X	X	N
3119427YVV	Dry mix food preparations, including dip mixes, salad dressing mixes, seasoning mixes, gravy and sauce mixes, and frosting mixes, nsk	N	X	X	-	N	X	X	N
311942W	Spice and extracts, nsk, total	N	X	X	42 860	N	X	X	N
311942WY	Spice and extract manufacturing, nsk, total	N	X	X	42 860	N	X	X	N
311942WYVV	Spice and extract manufacturing, nsk, for nonadministrative-record establishments	N	X	X	7 652	N	X	X	N
311942WYVY	Spice and extract manufacturing, nsk, for administrative-record establishments	N	X	X	35 208	N	X	X	N

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.

@ Additional data are available for these codes at the aggregate U.S. level in the Current Industrial Report (CIR) series; see Appendix F for the CIR survey number and title.

\$ This product is primary to more than one industry; see Appendix F for a listing of the related product codes.

Note: For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: P 10 to 19 percent estimated; Q 20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by S.

Table 6b. Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992

[Product classes covered are those that are economically significant and whose production is geographically dispersed, provided dispersion is not approximated by data in Table 2. Also, product classes are not shown if they are miscellaneous or "not specified by kind" classes. Statistics for some states are withheld because they are either less than \$2 million in product class shipments or they disclose data for individual companies in 1997. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanations of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product class code	Product class and geographic area	Value of product shipments (\$1,000)	
		1997	1992
3119421	TABLE SALT (EVAPORATED), PEPPER (BLACK AND WHITE), AND OTHER SPICES		
	United States	1 489 372	N
	California	292 984	N
	Illinois	93 871	N
	Michigan	5 207	N
	Missouri	131 954	N
	New Jersey	64 805	N
	New Mexico	29 574	N
	New York	23 730	N
	Ohio	16 489	N
	Texas	31 911	N
	Virginia	31 099	N
	Wisconsin	37 116	N
	3119424	FLAVORING EXTRACTS, EMULSIONS, AND OTHER LIQUID FLAVORS	
United States		748 808	N
California		81 937	N
Florida		58 482	N
Illinois		166 910	N
Maryland		59 900	N
Michigan		18 158	N
New Jersey		52 534	N
New York		49 630	N
North Carolina		7 738	N
Ohio		61 003	N
Pennsylvania		58 100	N
Washington		15 121	N
Wisconsin		31 897	N
3119427	DRY MIX FOOD PREPARATIONS, INCLUDING DIP MIXES, SALAD DRESSING MIXES, SEASONING MIXES, GRAVY AND SAUCE MIXES, AND FROSTING MIXES		
	United States	1 840 612	N
	California	62 975	N
	Florida	112 603	N
	Georgia	195 009	N
	Illinois	223 169	N
	Louisiana	21 746	N
	Massachusetts	11 117	N
	Minnesota	13 782	N
	New Jersey	34 492	N
	Ohio	128 933	N
	Texas	224 543	N
	Washington	14 714	N
	Wisconsin	102 038	N

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.

@ Additional data are available for these codes at the aggregate U.S. level in the Current Industrial Report (CIR) series; see Appendix F for the CIR survey number and title.

\$ This product is primary to more than one industry; see Appendix F for a listing of the related product codes.

Table 7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1997 and 1992

[Includes quantity and cost of materials consumed or put into production by establishments classified only in this industry. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS material code	Material consumed	1997		1992	
		Quantity	Delivered cost (\$1,000)	Quantity	Delivered cost (\$1,000)
311942	SPICE & EXTRACT MFG				
	31131003 Sugar, cane and beet (in terms of sugar solids)	85.1	45 880	N	N
	31142103 Concentrated fruit juices	0.9	13 573	N	N
	11130009 Green coffee	D	D	N	N
	11100027 Spices, raw	391.8	507 760	N	N
	31142309 Dried vegetables, except potatoes and corn	45.6	52 975	N	N
	31121101 Wheat flour	2 176.6	25 023	N	N
	31121127 Corn flour	D	D	N	N
	31122101 Corn syrup	S	6 405	N	N
	31100019 Fats and oils, all types (purchased as such)	177.9	72 608	N	N
	32221001 Paperboard containers, boxes, and corrugated paperboard	X	45 899	X	N
	32610027 Plastics bottles and cans	X	4 906	X	N
	33243101 Metal cans, can lids and ends	X	17 707	X	N
	001900A1 Packaging paper and plastics film, coated and laminated	X	33 883	X	N
	001900A3 Bags; plastics, foil, and coated paper	X	18 753	X	N
	32222401 Bags; uncoated paper and multiwall	X	3 968	X	N
	32721301 Glass containers	X	12 658	X	N
	00970099 All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies	X	849 710	X	N
	00971000 Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies, n.s.k.	X	170 768	X	N

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.

Note: For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: P 10 to 19 percent estimated; a 20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by S.

Appendix A.

Explanation of Terms

BEGINNING- AND END-OF-YEAR INVENTORIES

Respondents were asked to report their beginning-of-year and end-of-year inventories at cost or market. Effective with the 1982 Economic Census, this change to a uniform instruction for reporting inventories was introduced for all sector reports. Prior to 1982, respondents were permitted to value inventories using any generally accepted accounting method (FIFO, LIFO, market, to name a few). Beginning in 1982, LIFO users were asked to first report inventory values prior to the LIFO adjustment and then to report the LIFO reserve and the LIFO value after adjustment for the reserve.

Inventory Data by Stage of Fabrication

Total inventories and three detailed components (1) finished goods, (2) work-in-process, and (3) materials, supplies, fuels, etc., were collected.

When using inventory data by stage of fabrication for “all industries” and at the three-digit subsector level, it should be noted that an item treated as a finished product by an establishment in one industry may be reported as a raw material by an establishment in a different industry. For example, the finished-product inventories of a steel mill would be reported as raw materials by a stamping plant. Such differences are present in the inventory figures by stage of fabrication shown for all publication levels.

COST OF MATERIALS

This term refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed, whether purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

Included in this item are:

1. Cost of parts, components, containers, etc.—Includes all raw materials, semifinished goods, parts, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year.
2. Cost of products bought and sold in the same condition.

3. Cost of fuels consumed for heat and power—Includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed, whether purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.
4. Cost of purchased electricity—The cost of purchased electric energy represents the amount actually used during the year for heat and power. In addition, information was collected on the quantity of electric energy generated by the establishment and the quantity of electric energy sold or transferred to other plants of the same company.
5. Cost of contract work—This term applies to work done by others on materials furnished by the manufacturing establishment. The actual cost of the material is to be reported on the cost of materials, parts, and containers line of this item. The term “Contract Work” refers to the fee a company pays to another company to perform a service.

Specific Materials Consumed

In addition to the total cost of materials, which every establishment was required to report, information also was collected for most manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. The inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. If less than \$25,000 of a listed material was consumed by an establishment, the cost data could be reported in the “Cost of all other materials...,” Census material code 00970099. Also, the cost of materials for small establishments for which administrative records or short forms were used was imputed into the “Materials not specified by kind,” Census materials code 00971000.

Duplication in Cost of Materials and Value of Shipment

The aggregate of the cost of materials and value of shipments figures for industry groups and for all manufacturing industries includes large amounts of duplication since the products of some industries are used as materials by others. This duplication results, in part, from the addition of related industries representing successive

stages in the production of a finished manufactured product. Examples are the addition of flour mills to bakeries in the food group and the addition of pulp mills to paper mills in the paper and allied products group of industries. Estimates of the overall extent of this duplication indicate that the value of manufactured products exclusive of such duplication (the value of finished manufactures) tends to approximate two-thirds of the total value of products reported in the survey.

Duplication of products within individual industries is significant within a number of industry groups, e.g., machinery and transportation industries. These industries frequently include complete machinery and their parts. In this case, the parts made for original equipment are materials consumed for assembly plants in the same industry.

Even when no significant amount of duplication is involved, value of shipments figures are deficient as measures of the relative economic importance of individual manufacturing industries or geographic areas because of the wide variation in ratio of materials, labor, and other processing costs of value of shipments, both among industries and within the same industry.

Before 1962, cost of materials and value of shipments were not published for some industries which included considerable duplication. Since then, these data have been published for all industries at the U.S. level and beginning in 1964, for all geographic levels.

COST OF PURCHASED SERVICES

Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) establishments were requested to provide information on the cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and other structures, the repair of machinery, communication services, legal services, accounting and bookkeeping services, advertising, software and other data processing services, and refuse removal. Each of these items reflects the costs paid directly by the establishment and excludes salaries paid to employees of the establishment for these services.

Included in the cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and machinery are payments made for all maintenance and repair work on buildings and equipment. Payments made to other establishments of the same company and for repair and maintenance of any leased property also are included. Extensive repairs or reconstruction that was capitalized is considered capital expenditures and is, therefore, excluded from this item. Repair and maintenance costs provided by an owner as part of a rental contract or incurred directly by an establishment in using its own work force also are excluded.

Included in the cost of purchased advertising services are payments for printing, media coverage, and other advertising services and materials.

Included in the cost of purchased software and other data processing services are all purchases by the establishment from other companies. Excluded are services provided by other establishments of the same company (such as by a separate data processing unit).

Included in the cost of purchased refuse removal services are all costs of refuse removal services paid by the establishment, including costs for hazardous waste removal or treatment. Excluded are all costs included in rental payments or as capital expenditures.

Response Coverage Ratio

A response coverage ratio is a measure of the extent to which respondents report for an item. The estimate is made by calculating the ratio value of the weighted total employment data for all the ASM establishments that report the item to the weighted total employment data for all ASM establishments classified in an industry (reporters and non-reporters).

DEPRECIATION CHARGES FOR FIXED ASSETS

This item includes depreciation and amortization charged during the year against assets. Depreciation charged against fixed assets acquired since the beginning of the year and against assets sold or retired during the year are components of this category. Respondents were requested to make certain that they did not report accumulated depreciation.

EMPLOYEES

This item includes all full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments during any part of the pay period which included the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employees" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average for the payroll periods including the 12th of March, May, August, and November.

Production Workers

This item includes workers (up through the line-supervisor level) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, receiving, storing, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping (but not delivering), maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e.g., power plant), recordkeeping, and other services closely associated with these production operations at the establishment covered by the report. Employees above the working-supervisor level are excluded from this item.

All Other Employees

This item covers nonproduction employees of the manufacturing establishment including those engaged in factory supervision above the line-supervisor level. It

includes sales (including driver-salespersons), sales delivery (highway truck drivers and their helpers), advertising, credit, collection, installation and servicing of own products, clerical and routine office functions, executive, purchasing, financing, legal, personnel (including cafeteria, medical, etc.), professional, and technical employees. Also included are employees on the payroll of the manufacturing establishment engaged in the construction of major additions or alterations utilized as a separate work force.

FRINGE BENEFITS

Fringe benefits are divided into legally required expenditures and payments for voluntary programs. The legally required portion consists primarily of Federal old age and survivors' insurance, unemployment compensation, and workers' compensation. Payments for voluntary programs include all programs not specifically required by legislation whether they were employer initiated or the result of collective bargaining. They include the employer portion of such plans as insurance premiums, premiums for supplemental accident and sickness insurance, pension plans, supplemental unemployment compensation, welfare plans, stock purchase plans on which the employer payment is not subject to withholding tax, and deferred profit-sharing plans. They exclude such items as company-operated cafeterias, in-plant medical services, free parking lots, discounts on employee purchases, and uniforms and work clothing for employees.

GROSS BOOK VALUE OF DEPRECIABLE ASSETS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR (BOY) AND END OF YEAR (EOY)

Total value of depreciable assets is collected on all census forms. It shows the value of depreciable assets for the beginning of year and end of year. The data encompass all fixed depreciable assets on the books of establishments. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, machinery, and equipment (production, office, and transportation equipment) for which depreciation reserves are maintained. Excluded are nondepreciable capital assets including inventories and intangible assets, such as timber and mineral rights.

The definition of fixed depreciable assets is consistent with the definition of capital expenditures. For example, expenditures include actual capital outlays during the year rather than the final value of equipment put in place and buildings completed during the year. Accordingly, the value of assets at the end of the year includes the value of construction in progress.

In addition, respondents were requested to make certain that assets at the beginning of the year plus capital expenditures, less retirements, equaled assets at the end of the year.

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND COMPANIES

A separate report was required for each manufacturing establishment (plant) with one employee or more. An establishment is defined as a single physical location where manufacturing is performed. A company, on the other hand, is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

If the company operated at different physical locations, even if the individual locations were producing the same line of goods, a separate report was requested for each location. If the company operated in two or more distinct lines of manufacturing at the same location, a separate report was requested for each activity.

An establishment not in operation for any portion of the year was requested to return the report form with the proper notation in the "Operational Status" section of the form. In addition, the establishment was requested to report data on any employees, capital expenditures, inventories, or shipments from inventories during the year.

PAYROLL

This item includes the gross earnings of all employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments paid in the calendar year. Respondents were told they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax. It includes all forms of compensation, such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' social security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of corporations; it excludes payments to proprietors or partners of unincorporated concerns. Also excluded are payments to members of Armed Forces and pensioners carried on the active payrolls of manufacturing establishments.

The census definition of payrolls is identical to that recommended to all Federal statistical agencies by the Office of Management and Budget. It should be noted that this definition does not include employers' social security contributions or other nonpayroll labor costs, such as employees' pension plans, group insurance premiums, and workers' compensation.

The ASM provides estimates of employers' total supplemental labor costs (those required by Federal and state laws and those incurred voluntarily or as part of collective bargaining agreements).

PRODUCT CODES AND CLASSES OF PRODUCTS

NAICS United States industries are identified by a six-digit code, in contrast to the four-digit SIC code. The longer code accommodates the large number of sectors and allows more flexibility in designing subsectors. Each

product or service is assigned a ten-digit code. The product coding structure represents an extension by the Census Bureau of the six-digit industry classifications of the manufacturing and mining sectors. The classification system operates so that the industrial coverage is progressively narrower with the successive addition of digits. This is illustrated as follows:

NAICS level	NAICS code	Description
Industry	33461	Manufacturing and reproduction of magnetic and optical media
U.S. industry	334612	Reproduction of software
Product class	3346120	Prerecorded compact disc (except software), tape, and record reproducing
BLS link code	3346120X	
Product code	3346120XXX	

As in previous censuses, data were collected for most industries on the quantity and value of individual products shipped. In the 1997 census program, information was collected on the output of almost 10,000 individual product items.

In the new system, there are about 1,500 product classes (seven-digit codes), about 6,000 census products (ten-digit codes), and an additional 3,700 CIR products (ten-digit codes). The ten-digit products are considered the primary products of the industry with the same first six digits.

The list of products for which separate information was collected was prepared after consultation with industry and government representatives. Comparability with previous figures was given considerable weight in the selection of product categories so that comparable 1992 information is presented for most products.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if quantity was not significant or could not be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected.

Shipments include both commercial shipments and transfers of products to other plants of the same company. For industries in which a considerable portion of the total shipments is transferred to other plants of the same company, separate information on interplant transfers also was collected. Moreover, for products that are used to a large degree within the same establishment as materials or components in the fabrication of other products, total production and often consumption of the item within the plant (quantity produced and consumed) was collected. Typically, the information on production also was collected for products for which there are significant differences between total production and shipments in a given year because of wide fluctuations in finished goods inventories. Other measures of output of products with long production cycles were used as appropriate and feasible.

PRIMARY PRODUCT CLASS CODE

This file presents selected statistics for establishments according to their degree of specialization in products primary to their industry. This field contains either the six-digit North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) industry code corresponding to all establishments in the industry, or the seven-digit NAICS product class code for all establishments within the industry that are specialized in a particular product class. Product class specialization is determined by evaluating the ratio of the largest primary product class shipments to total product shipments (primary plus secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishment.

PRODUCTION-WORKER HOURS

This item covers hours worked or paid for at the plant, including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave.

QUANTITY OF ELECTRIC ENERGY CONSUMED FOR HEAT AND POWER

Data on the cost of purchased electric energy were collected on all census forms. However, data on the quantity of purchased electric energy were collected only on the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) form. In addition, information is collected on the quantity of electric energy generated by the establishment and the quantity of electric energy sold or transferred to other plants of the same company.

RENTAL PAYMENTS

Total rental payments are collected on all census forms. However, the breakdown between rental payments for buildings and other structures and rental payments for machinery and equipment is collected only on the ASM forms. This item includes rental payments for the use of all items for which depreciation reserves would be maintained if they were owned by the establishment, e.g., structures and buildings, and production, office, and transportation equipment. Excluded are royalties and other payments for the use of intangibles and depletable assets and land rents where separable.

When an establishment of a multiestablishment company was charged rent by another part of the same company for the use of assets owned by the company, it was instructed to exclude that cost from rental payments. However, the book value (original cost) of these company-owned assets was to be reported as assets of the establishment at the end of the year.

If there were assets at an establishment rented from another company and the rents were paid centrally by the head office of the establishment, the company was instructed to report these rental payments as if they were paid directly by the establishment.

RETIREMENTS OF DEPRECIABLE ASSETS

Included in this item is the gross value of assets sold, retired, scrapped, destroyed, etc., during the calendar year. When a complete operation or establishment changed ownership, the respondent was instructed to report the value of the assets sold at the original cost as recorded in the books of the seller. The respondent also was requested to report retirements of equipment or structures owned by a parent company that the establishment was using as if it were a tenant.

TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES (NEW AND USED)

For establishments in operation and any known plants under construction, manufacturers were asked to report their new and used expenditures for (1) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments and (2) machinery and equipment used for replacement and additions to plant capacity if they were of the type for which depreciation accounts were ordinarily maintained.

Totals for expenditures include the costs of assets leased from nonmanufacturing concerns through capital leases. New facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations are excluded. Also excluded are expenditures for land and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses.

For any equipment or structure transferred for the use of the reporting establishment by the parent company or one of its subsidiaries, the value at which it was transferred to the establishment was to be reported. If an establishment changed ownership during the year, the cost of the fixed assets (building and equipment) was to be reported.

VALUE ADDED

This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments (products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered). The result of this calculation is adjusted by the addition of value added by merchandising operations (i.e., the difference between the sales value and the cost of merchandise sold without further manufacture, processing, or assembly) plus the net change in finished goods and work-in-process between the beginning and end-of-year inventories.

For those industries where value of production is collected instead of value of shipments, value added is adjusted only for the change in work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of year. For those

industries where value of work done is collected, the value added does not include an adjustment for the change in finished goods or work-in-process inventories.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the figure for value of shipments that results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

VALUE OF SHIPMENTS

This item covers the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts, such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sales of products bought and sold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from material owned by it, whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value, including not only the direct cost of production but also a reasonable proportion of “all other costs” (including company overhead) and profit.

In addition to the value for NAICS defined products, aggregates of the following categories of miscellaneous receipts are reported as part of a total establishment’s value of product shipments:

1. Reported contract work—Receipts for work or services that a plant performed for others on their materials.
2. Value of resales—Sales of products brought and sold without further manufacture, processing, or assembly.
3. Other miscellaneous receipts—Such as repair work, installation, sales of scrap, etc.

Industry primary product value of shipments represents one of the three components of value of shipments. These components are:

1. Primary products value of shipments.
2. Secondary product value of shipments.
3. Total miscellaneous receipts.

Primary product shipments is used in the calculations of industry specialization ratio and industry coverage ratio. The term “Value of primary products shipments made in this industry” is used in this publication and refers to the same data.

Duplication in Cost of Materials and Value of Shipment

The aggregate of the cost of materials and value of shipments figures for industry groups and for all manufacturing industries includes large amounts of duplication since the products of some industries are used as materials by others. This duplication results, in part, from the addition of related industries representing successive stages in the production of a finished manufactured product. Examples are the addition of flour mills to bakeries in the food group and the addition of pulp mills to paper mills in the paper and allied products group of industries. Estimates of the overall extent of this duplication indicate that the value of manufactured products exclusive of such duplication (the value of finished manufactures) tends to approximate two-thirds of the total value of products reported in the annual survey.

Duplication of products within individual industries is significant within a number of industry groups, e.g., machinery and transportation industries. These industries frequently include complete machinery and their parts. In this case, the parts made for original equipment are materials consumed for assembly plants in the same industry.

Even when no significant amount of duplication is involved, value of shipments figures are deficient as measures of the relative economic importance of individual manufacturing industries or geographic areas because of the wide variation in ratio of materials, labor, and other processing costs of value of shipments, both among industries and within the same industry.

Before 1962, cost of materials and value of shipments were not published for some industries which included considerable duplication. Since then, these data have been published for all industries at the U.S. level and beginning in 1964, for all geographic levels.

Specialization and Coverage Ratios

These items are not collected on the report forms but are derived from the data shown in Table 3. An establishment is classified in a particular industry if its shipments of primary products of that industry exceed in value its shipments of the products of any other single industry.

An establishment's shipments include those products assigned to an industry (primary products), those considered primary to other industries (secondary products), and receipts for miscellaneous activities (merchandising, contract work, resales, etc.). Specialization and coverage ratios have been developed to measure the relationship of primary product shipments to the data on shipments for the industry shown in Tables 1a through 5 and data on product shipments shown in Tables 6a and 6b.

Specialization ratio represents the ratio of primary product shipments to total product shipments (primary and secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishments classified in the industry.

Coverage ratio represents the ratio of primary products shipped by the establishments classified in the industry to the total shipments of such products that are shipped by all manufacturing establishments wherever classified.

Appendix B.

NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions

311942 SPICE AND EXTRACT MANUFACTURING

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in (1) manufacturing spices, table salt, seasonings, flavoring extracts (except coffee and meat), and natural food colorings and/or (2) manufacturing dry mix food preparations, such as salad dressing mixes, gravy and sauce mixes, frosting mixes, and other dry mix preparations.

The data published with NAICS code 311942 include the following SIC industries:

- 2087 Flavoring extracts and syrups, n.e.c. (pt)
- 2095 Roasted coffee (pt)
- 2099 Food preparations, n.e.c. (pt)
- 2899 Chemical preparations, n.e.c. (pt)

This definition comes from the 1997 NAICS manual. However, for this industry, the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing did not fully implement the conversion to NAICS. Data for NAICS industry 311942 include establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of coffee extracts but do not include establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of malt extract. The NAICS definitions will be fully implemented with the 2002 Economic Census.

Appendix C.

Coverage and Methodology

MAIL/NONMAIL UNIVERSE

The manufacturing universe includes about 400,000 establishments. This number includes those industries in the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) definition of manufacturing, but not those industries leaving the manufacturing sector in the classification change. The amounts of information requested from manufacturing establishments were dependent upon a number of factors. The more important considerations were the size of the company and whether it was included in the annual survey of manufactures (ASM). The methods of obtaining information for the various subsets of the universe to arrive at the aggregate figures shown in the publication are described below:

1. Small single-establishment companies not sent a report form.

Approximately 40 percent of the manufacturing establishments were small single-establishment companies that were excused from filing a census report. Selection of these establishments was based on two factors: annual payroll and our ability to assign the correct six-digit NAICS industry classification to the establishment. For each four-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) industry code, an annual payroll cutoff was determined. These cutoffs were derived so that the establishments with payroll less than the cutoff were expected to account for no more than 3 percent of the value of shipments for the industry. Generally, all single-establishment companies with less than 5 employees were excused, while all establishments with more than 20 employees were mailed forms. Establishments below the cutoff that could not be directly assigned a six-digit NAICS code were mailed a classification report which requested information for assigning NAICS industry codes. Establishments below the cutoff that could be directly assigned a six-digit NAICS code were excused from filing any report. For below cutoff establishments, information on the physical location, payroll, and receipts was obtained from the administrative records of other Federal agencies under special arrangements that safeguarded their confidentiality.

Estimates of data for these small establishments were developed using industry averages in conjunction with the administrative information. The value of shipments and cost of materials were not distributed among specific products and materials for these

establishments but were included in the product and material “not specified by kind” (nsc) categories.

The industry classification codes included in the administrative-record files were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. As a result, an indeterminate number of establishments were erroneously coded to a four-digit SIC industry and then erroneously re-coded to a six-digit NAICS industry. This was especially true whenever there was a relatively fine line of demarcation between industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity.

Sometimes the administrative-record cases had only two- or three-digit SIC group classification codes available in the files. For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, these establishments were sent a separate classification form, which requested information on the products and services of the establishment. This form was used to code many of these establishments to the appropriate six-digit NAICS level. Establishments that did not return the classification form were coded later to those six-digit NAICS industries identified as “All other” industries within the given subsector.

As a result of these situations, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified by industry. However, such possible misclassification has no significant effect on the statistics other than on the number of companies and establishments.

The total establishment count for individual industries should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the count of total number of establishments.

2. Establishments sent a report form.

The establishments covered in the mail canvass were divided into three groups:

- a. ASM sample establishments.

This group accounts for approximately 15 percent of all manufacturing establishments. The ASM panel covers all the units of large manufacturing establishments as well as a sample of the medium and smaller establishments. The probability of selection was proportionate to size. For more information, see the Description of the ASM Survey Sample.

In an economic census year, the ASM report form (MA-1000) replaces the first page of the regular census form for those establishments included in the ASM. In addition to information on employment, payroll, and other items normally requested on the regular census form, establishments in the ASM sample were requested to supply additional information on gross book value of assets and capital expenditures. ASM establishments were also requested to provide information on retirements, depreciation, rental payments, and supplemental labor costs. For establishments not included in the ASM, these additional items were estimated using relationships observed in the ASM establishment data. The census statistics for these variables are a sum of the ASM establishment data and the estimated data for non-ASM establishments. ASM establishments were also requested to provide information for selected purchased services. The census statistics for the purchased service items were derived solely from the ASM establishments. See Appendix A, Explanation of Terms for an explanation of these items. The census part of the report form is 1 of 220 versions containing product, material, and special inquiries. The diversity of manufacturing activities necessitated the use of this many forms to canvass the 480 manufacturing industries. Each form was developed for a group of related industries.

Appearing on each form was a list of products primary to the group of related industries as well as secondary products and miscellaneous services that establishments classified in these industries were likely to perform. Respondents were requested to identify the products, the value of each product, and, in many cases, the quantity of the product shipped during the survey year. Space also was provided for the respondent to describe products not specifically identified on the form.

The report form also contained a materials-consumed inquiry which varied from form to form depending on the industries being canvassed. The respondents were asked to review a list of materials generally used in their production processes. From this list, each establishment was requested to identify those materials consumed during the survey year, the cost of each, and, in certain cases, the quantity consumed. Once again, space was provided for the respondent to describe significant materials not identified on the form.

A wide variety of special inquiries was included to measure activities peculiar to a given industry, such as operations performed and equipment used.

b. Large and medium establishments (non-ASM).

Approximately 30 percent of all manufacturing establishments were included in this group. A variable cutoff, based on administrative-record payroll data and determined on an industry-by-industry basis, was used to select those establishments that were to receive 1 of the 220 economic census – manufacturing regular forms. The first page, requesting establishment data for items such as employment and payroll, was standard but did not contain the detailed statistics included on the ASM form. The product, material, and special inquiry sections supplied were based on the historical industry classification of the establishment.

c. Small single-establishment companies (non-ASM).

This group includes approximately 15 percent of all manufacturing establishments. For those industries where application of the variable cutoff for administrative-record cases resulted in a large number of small establishments being included in the mail canvass, an abbreviated or short form was used. These establishments received 1 of the 31 versions of the short form, which requested summary product and material data and totals but no details on employment, payroll, cost of materials, inventories, and capital expenditures.

Use of the short form has no adverse effect on published totals for the industry statistics because the same data were collected on the short form as on the long form. However, detailed information on products and materials consumed was not collected on the short form; thus, its use would increase the value of the nsk categories.

INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION OF ESTABLISHMENTS

Each of the establishments covered in the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing was classified in 1 of 480 industries (473 manufacturing industries and 7 former manufacturing industries) in accordance with the industry definitions in the 1997 NAICS Manual. This is the first edition of the NAICS Manual and it is a major change from the 1987 SIC Manual that was used previously. Appendix A of the 1997 NAICS Manual notes the comparability between the 1987 SIC and 1997 NAICS classification systems. When applicable, Appendix G of this report shows the product class and product comparability between the two systems for data in this report.

In the NAICS system, an industry is generally defined as a group of establishments that have similar production processes. To the extent practical, the system uses supply-based or production-oriented concepts in defining industries. The resulting group of establishments must be significant in terms of number, value added by manufacture, value of shipments, and number of employees.

The coding system works in such a way that the definitions progressively become narrower with successive additions of numerical digits. In the manufacturing sector for 1997, there are 21 subsectors (three-digit NAICS), 86 industry groups (four-digit NAICS), 184 NAICS industries (five-digit NAICS) that are comparable with Canadian and Mexican classification, and 473 U.S. industries (six-digit NAICS). This represents an expansion of the four-digit SIC-based U.S. industries from 459 in 1987. Product classes and products of the manufacturing industries have been assigned codes based on the industry from which they originate. In the new system, there are about 1,500 product classes (seven-digit codes), about 6,000 census products, and an additional 3,700 CIR products (ten-digit codes). The ten-digit products are considered the primary products of the industry with the same first six digits. These counts do not include the seven former manufacturing industries that are included in the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing.

For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, all establishments were classified in particular industries based on the products they produced. If an establishment made products of more than one industry, it was classified in the industry with the largest product value. For 1997, there were no “resistance rules” or “frozen industries.”

In ASM years, establishments included in the ASM sample with certainty weights are reclassified by industry only if the change in the primary activity from the prior year is significant or if the change has occurred for 2 successive years. This procedure prevents reclassification when there are minor shifts in product mix.

In ASM years, establishments included in the ASM sample with noncertainty weight are not shifted from one industry classification to another. They are retained in the industry where they were classified in the base census year. However, in the following census year, these ASM plants are allowed to shift from one industry to another.

The results of these rules covering the switching of plants from one industry classification to another are that some industries comprise different mixes of establishments in different survey years. Hence, comparisons between prior-year and current-year published totals, particularly at the six-digit NAICS level, should be viewed with caution. This is particularly true for the comparison between the data shown for a census year versus the data shown for the previous ASM year.

As previously noted, the small establishments that may have been misclassified by industry are usually administrative-record cases whose industry codes were assigned on the basis of incomplete descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. Such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than on the number of companies and establishments.

Establishments frequently make products classified both in their industry (primary products) and other industries (secondary products). Industry statistics (employment, payroll, value added by manufacture, value of shipments, etc.) reflect the activities of the establishments which may make both primary and secondary products. Product statistics, however, represent the output of all establishments without regard for the classification of the producing establishment. For this reason, when relating the industry statistics, especially the value of shipments, to the product statistics, the composition of the industry’s output should be considered.

The extent to which industry and product statistics may be matched with each other is measured by the primary product specialization ratio and the coverage ratio. The primary product specialization ratio is the proportion of industry shipments accounted for by the primary products of establishments classified in the industry. The coverage ratio is the proportion of product shipments accounted for by establishments classified in the industry.

ESTABLISHMENT BASIS OF REPORTING

The economic census – manufacturing is conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each location or establishment. The ASM also is conducted on an establishment basis, but separate reports are filed for just those establishments selected in the sample. Companies engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location are requested to submit separate reports if the plant records permit such a separation and if the activities are substantial in size.

In 1997, as in earlier years, a minimum size limit was set for inclusion of establishments in the census. All establishments employing one person or more at any time during the census year are included. The same size limitation has applied since 1947 in censuses and annual surveys of manufactures. In the 1939 and earlier censuses, establishments with less than \$5,000 value of products were excluded. The change in the minimum size limit in 1947 does not appreciably affect the historical comparability of the census figures except for data on number of establishments for a few industries.

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing excludes data for central administrative offices (CAOs). These would include separately operated administrative offices, warehouses, garages, and other auxiliary units that service manufacturing establishments of the same company. These data are published in a separate report series.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASM SURVEY SAMPLE

The annual survey of manufactures (ASM) sample is drawn for the second survey year after a census. The most recent sample was drawn for the 1994 survey year based on the 1992 Census of Manufactures. This sample will be in place through the 1998 ASM.

In 1992, there were approximately 370,000 individual manufacturing establishments. For sample efficiency and cost considerations, the 1992 manufacturing population was partitioned into two components for developing estimates within the ASM; a mail stratum and a nonmail stratum.

Mail stratum. The mail stratum of the survey is comprised of larger single-location manufacturing companies and all manufacturing establishments of multiunit companies (companies that operate at more than one physical location). Approximately 230,000 of the 370,000 establishments in the 1992 census were assigned to the mail stratum. On an annual basis, the mail stratum is supplemented with larger, newly active single-location companies identified from a list provided by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and new manufacturing locations of multiunit companies identified from the Census Bureau's Company Organization Survey (COS).

For the 1994 survey, a new sample of approximately 58,000 individual establishments was selected from the mail stratum assembled from the 1992 census. Supplemental samples representing both 1993 and 1994 births (newly active establishments that were not included in the 1992 census) were also selected. Establishments selected for the sample are mailed an ASM survey questionnaire for each year through 1998.

The 1994-98 ASM sample design is similar to the one used since 1984. Companies in the 1992 Census of Manufactures with manufacturing shipments of at least \$500 million were defined as company certainties. For these large companies, each manufacturing establishment is included in the mail sample. For the 1994-98 sample, there are approximately 650 certainty companies collectively accounting for over 18,000 establishments.

For the remaining portion of the mail component of the survey, the establishment was defined as the sample unit. All establishments with 250 employees or more were defined as employment certainties. In addition, all establishments producing products in SIC 3571 (Electronic Computers) were defined as certainties. Across these three arbitrary certainty classes, there were approximately 25,000 establishments included in the sample with certainty. Collectively, these certainty establishments accounted for approximately 80 percent of the total value of shipments in the 1992 Census of Manufactures.

Smaller establishments in the remaining portion of the mail stratum were sampled with probabilities ranging from .02 to 1.00. The initial probabilities of selection assigned to these establishments were proportionate to a measure-of-size determined for each establishment. The measure-of-size was a function of the establishment's 1992 industry classification, its 1992 product class data, and the historical variability of the year-to-year estimates of the product class estimates. For each product class (1,755) and four-digit industry (459), a desired reliability

constraint was specified. Using a technique developed by Dr. James R. Chromy of the Research Triangle Institute, the initial establishment probabilities were optimized such that the expected sample satisfied all industry and product class reliability constraints while the sample size was minimized. This technique reduces the likelihood of selecting nonrepresentative samples for individual product classes or industries.

This method of assigning probabilities based on product class shipments is motivated by our primary desire to produce reliable estimates of both product class and industry shipments. The high correlation between shipments and employment, value-added, and other general statistics assures that these variables will also be well represented by the sample. The actual sample selection procedure uses an independent chance of selection method (Poisson sampling) which permits us to prevent small establishments from being selected in consecutive samples without introducing a bias into the survey estimates.

Nonmail component. The initial nonmail component of the survey was comprised of approximately 140,000 small, single-establishment companies that were tabulated as administrative records in the 1992 Census of Manufactures. The nonmail stratum is also supplemented annually using the list of newly active single-location companies provided by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and payroll cutoffs. Companies with payroll below the payroll cutoff are added to the nonmail stratum. For this portion of the population, sampling is not used. The data for this group are estimated based on selected information obtained annually from the administrative records of the IRS and Social Security Administration (SSA). This administrative information, which includes payroll, total employment, industry classification, and physical location, is obtained under conditions which safeguard the confidentiality of both tax and census records.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASM ESTIMATING PROCEDURE

Most of the ASM estimates derived for the mail stratum are computed using a difference estimator. At the establishment level, there is a strong correlation between the current-year data values and the corresponding 1992 (base) data values. Therefore, within the mailed stratum, for each item at each level of aggregation, an estimate of the "difference" between the current year and the base year is computed from sample cases and added to the corresponding base-year values. For the 1993-1997 ASM estimates, the 1992 Census of Manufactures values serve as the base year. For the 1998 ASM, the base will be updated to be the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing.

Due to the positive year-to-year correlation, estimates derived using this methodology are generally more reliable than comparable estimates developed from the current sample data alone. Estimates for the capital expenditures variables are not generated using the difference

estimator because the year-to-year correlations are considerably weaker. The standard linear estimator is used for these variables.

For the nonmail stratum, estimates for payroll and employment are directly tabulated from the administrative-record data provided by IRS and SSA. Estimates of data other than payroll and employment are developed from industry averages. Although the nonmail stratum contains approximately 170,000 individual establishments in 1994, it accounts for less than 2 percent of the estimate for total value of shipments at the total manufacturing level.

Corresponding estimates for the mail and nonmail components are combined to produce the estimates included in this publication.

QUALIFICATIONS OF THE ASM DATA

The estimates developed from the sample are apt to differ somewhat from the results of a survey covering all companies in the sample lists but otherwise conducted under essentially the same conditions as the actual sample survey. The estimates of the magnitude of the sampling errors (the difference between the estimates obtained and the results theoretically obtained from a comparable, complete-coverage survey) are provided by the standard errors of estimates.

The particular sample selected for the ASM is one of many similar probability samples that, by chance, might have been selected under the same specifications. Each of the possible samples would yield somewhat different sets of results, and the standard errors are measures of the variation of all the possible sample estimates around the theoretically comparable, complete-coverage values.

Estimates of the standard errors have been computed from the sample data for selected ASM statistics in this report. They are represented in the form of relative standard errors (the standard errors divided by the estimated values to which they refer).

In conjunction with its associated estimate, the relative standard error may be used to define confidence intervals (ranges that would include the comparable, complete-coverage value for specified percentages of all the possible samples).

The complete-coverage value would be included in the range:

From one standard error below to one standard error above the derived estimate for about two-thirds of all possible samples.

From two standard errors below to two standard errors above the derived estimate for about 19 out of 20 of all possible samples.

From three standard errors below to three standard errors above the derived estimate for nearly all samples.

An inference that the comparable, complete-survey result would be within the indicated ranges would be correct in approximately the relative frequencies shown. Those proportions, therefore, may be interpreted as defining the confidence that the estimates from a particular sample would differ from complete-coverage results by as much as one, two, or three standard errors, respectively.

For example, suppose an estimated total is shown at 50,000 with an associated relative standard error of 2 percent, that is, a standard error of 1,000 (2 percent of 50,000). There is approximately 67 percent confidence that the interval 49,000 to 51,000 includes the complete-coverage total, about 95 percent confidence that the interval 48,000 to 52,000 includes the complete-coverage total, and almost certain confidence that the interval 47,000 to 53,000 includes the complete-coverage total.

In addition to the sample errors, the estimates are subject to various response and operational errors: errors of collection, reporting, coding, transcription, imputation for nonresponse, etc. These operational errors also would occur if a complete canvass were to be conducted under the same conditions as the survey. Explicit measures of their effects generally are not available. However, it is believed that most of the important operational errors were detected and corrected during the Census Bureau's review of the data for reasonableness and consistency. The small operational errors usually remain. To some extent, they are compensating in the aggregated totals shown. When important operational errors were detected too late to correct the estimates, the data were suppressed or were specifically qualified in the tables.

As derived, the estimated standard errors included part of the effect of the operational errors. The total errors, which depend upon the joint effect of the sampling and operational errors, are usually of the order of size indicated by the standard error, or moderately higher. However, for particular estimates, the total error may considerably exceed the standard errors shown. Any figures shown in the tables in this publication having an associated standard error exceeding 15 percent may be combined with higher level totals, creating a broader aggregate, which then may be of acceptable reliability.

DATA FROM THE CURRENT INDUSTRIAL REPORTS (CIR)

The CIR program provides product statistics for selected manufacturing industries at the U.S. level annually and, in some cases, monthly and/or quarterly. When detail product data are collected in the CIR, they are not also collected in the census. However, the annual CIR data are included in the census Product Summary report.

The CIR program uses a unified data collection, processing, and publication system. The Census Bureau updates the survey panels for most reports annually and reconciles the estimates to the results of the broader-based annual survey of manufactures and the economic

census – manufacturing. The economic census – manufacturing provides a complete list of all producers of the products covered by the CIR program and serves as the primary source for CIR sampling. Where a small number of producers exist, CIR surveys cover all known producers of a product. However, when the number of producers is large, cutoff and random sampling techniques are used. Surveys are continually reviewed and modified to provide the most up-to-date information on products produced. While the CIR program includes both mandatory and voluntary surveys, the annual data are mandatory.

DUPLICATION IN COST OF MATERIALS AND VALUE OF SHIPMENTS

Data for cost of materials and value of shipments include varying amounts of duplication, especially at higher levels of aggregation. This is because the products of one establishment may be the materials of another. The value added statistics avoid this duplication and are, for most purposes, the best measure for comparing the relative economic importance of industries and geographic areas.

VALUE OF INDUSTRY SHIPMENTS COMPARED WITH VALUE OF PRODUCT SHIPMENTS

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing shows value of shipments data for industries and products. In the industry statistics tables and files, these data represent the total value of shipments of all establishments classified in a particular industry. The data include the shipments of the products classified in the industry (primary to the industry), products classified in other industries (secondary to the industry), and miscellaneous receipts (repair work, sale of scrap, research and development, installation receipts, and resales). Value of product shipments shown in the products statistics tables and files represent the total value of all products shipped that are classified as primary to an industry regardless of the classification of the producing establishment.

Appendix D. Geographic Notes

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix E. Metropolitan Areas

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix F. Footnotes for Products Statistics and Materials Consumed by Kind

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix G. Comparability of Product Classes and Product Codes: 1997 to 1992

1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published	1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published	1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published
31111111	20473	20473	311211561	2041117	2041117	3112217	20463	20463
311111111	2047321	2047321	311211671	2041121	2041121	311221711	2046353	2046353
311111121	2047323	2047323	311211681	2041123	2041123	3112217121	2046354	2046354
311111231	2047326	2047326	311211791	2041126	2041126	3112217131	2046356	2046356
311111341	2047338	2047338	3112117A1	2041129	2041129	3112217141	2046359	2046359
311111YVW	2047300	2047300	3112117B1	2041128	2041128	3112217YVW	2046300	2046300
3111114	20474	20474	3112118C1	2041131	2041131	311221A	20464	20464
311111411	2047441	2047441	3112118D1	2041151	2041151	311221A11	2046462	2046462
3111114221	2047443	2047443	3112118E1	2041161	2041161	311221A211	2046465	2046465
3111114231	2047445	2047445	3112118F1	2041198	2041198	311221A231	2046472	2046472
3111114341	2047454	2047454	3112118YVW	2041100	2041100	311221A241	2046475	2046475
3111114351	2047457	2047457	3112114	20412	20412	311221AYVW	2046400	2046400
3111114YVW	2047400	2047400	311211411	2041213	2041213	311221W	20460	20460
311111W	20470	20470	3112114121	2041219	2041219	311221WYVW	2046000	2046000
311111WYVW	2047000	2047000	3112114YVW	2041200	2041200	311221WYVW	2046002	2046002
311111YVW	2047002	2047002	3112117	20413	20413	3112221	20751	20751
3111191	20481	20481	3112117111	2041311	2041311	3112221111	2075113	2075113
311119111	2048111	2048111	3112117121	2041315	2041315	3112221221	2075115	2075115
311119121	2048115	2048115	3112117131	2041321	2041321	3112221231	2075121	2075121
3111191231	2048116	2048116	3112117141	2041323	2041323	3112221241	2075131	2075131
3111191341	2048118	2048118	3112117151	2041365	2041365	3112221YVW	2075100	2075100
3111191351	2048121	2048121	3112117161	2041393	2041393	3112224	20752 pt	20752 pt
3111191361	2048122	2048122	3112117171	2041395	2041395	3112224111	2075211	2075211
3111191371	2048123	2048123	3112117181	2041397	2041397	3112224221	2075231	2075231
3111191381	2048124	2048124	3112117YVW	2041300	2041300	3112224231	2075251	2075251
3111191391	2048131	2048131	311211A	20415	20415	3112224241	2075261	2075261
31111913A1	2048132	2048132	311211A111	2041511	2041511	3112224261	2075297	2075297
31111913B1	2048133	2048133	311211A121	2041513	2041513	3112224YVW	2075200 pt	2075200 pt
31111913C1	2048134	2048134	311211A131	2041515	2041515	311222W	20750 pt	20750 pt
3111191YVW	2048100	2048100	311211A141	2041521	2041521	311222WYVW	2075000 pt	2075000 pt
3111194	20482	20482	311211A151 pt	2041530 pt	2041530 pt	311222WYVW	2075002 pt	2075002 pt
3111194100	2048200	2048200	311211A151 pt	2041530 pt	2041530 pt	3112231	20741	20741
3111197	20483	20483	311211A161 pt	2041590 pt	2041581	3112231100	2074100	2074100
3111197111	2048301	2048301	311211A161 pt	2041590 pt	2041585	3112234	20742	20742
3111197121	2048302	2048302	311211A161 pt	2041590 pt	2041586	3112234100	2074200	2074200
3111197YVW	2048300	2048300	311211A161 pt	2041590 pt	2041588	3112237	20743	20743
311119A	20484	20484	311211A161 pt	2041590 pt	2041589	3112237100	2074300	2074300
311119A100	2048400	2048400	311211A171 pt	2041596 pt	2041591	311223A	20744 pt	20744 pt
311119D	20485	20485	311211A171 pt	2041596 pt	2041592	311223A111	2074414	2074414
311119D111	2048503	2048503	311211A171 pt	2041596 pt	2041595	311223A221	2074451	2074451
311119D121	2048504	2048504	311211AYVW	2041500	2041500	311223A231	2074498	2074498
311119DYVW	2048500	2048500	311211D pt	20343 pt	20343 pt	311223AYVW	2074400 pt	2074400 pt
311119G	20486	20486	311211D pt	20416	20416	311223D	20761	20761
311119G100	2048600	2048600	311211D111 pt	2034338	2034339 pt	311223D111	2076113	2076113
311119J	20487	20487	311211D111 pt	2041613	2041613	311223D121	2076133	2076133
311119J111	2048705	2048705	311211D121	2041627	2041627	311223DYVW	2076100	2076100
311119J121	2048706	2048706	311211DYVW pt	2034300 pt	2034300 pt	311223G	20762	20762
311119JYVW	2048700	2048700	311211DYVW pt	2041600	2041600	311223G111	2076223	2076223
311119M	20488	20488	311211W pt	20340 pt	20340 pt	311223G121	2076252	2076252
311119M111	2048811	2048811	311211W pt	20410	20410	311223G131	2076257	2076257
311119M121	2048812	2048812	311211WYVW pt	2034000 pt	2034000 pt	311223G141	2076262	2076262
311119M131	2048813	2048813	311211WYVW pt	2041000	2041000	311223G151	2076263	2076263
311119M141	2048816	2048816	311211WYVW pt	2034002 pt	2034002 pt	311223G161	2076264	2076264
311119M151	2048821	2048821	311211WYVW pt	2041002	2041002	311223G171	2076265	2076265
311119M161	2048823	2048823	3112120	20440	20440	311223G181	2076268	2076268
311119M171	2048825	2048825	3112120111	2044011	2044011	311223G191	2076273	2076273
311119M181	2048831	2048831	3112120221	2044015	2044015	311223GYVW	2076200	2076200
311119M191	2048833	2048833	3112120331	2044017	2044017	311223J	20763 pt	20763 pt
311119MYVW	2048800	2048800	3112120441	2044021	2044021	311223J111	2076311	2076311
311119P	20489 pt	20489 pt	3112120451	2044035	2044035	311223J121	2076351	2076351
311119P111	2048911	2048911	3112120461	2044051	2044051	311223J131	2076361	2076361
311119P121	2048922	2048922	3112120471	2044098	2044098	311223J141	2076397	2076397
311119P131	2048935	2048935	3112120481	2044093	2044093	311223JYVW	2076300 pt	2076300 pt
311119P141	2048939	2048939	3112120YVW	2044000	2044000	311223W pt	20740 pt	20740 pt
311119P151	2048943	2048943 pt	3112120YVW	2044002	2044002	311223W pt	20760 pt	20760 pt
311119PYVW	2048900 pt	2048900 pt	3112120	20830	20830	311223WYVW pt	2074000 pt	2074000 pt
311119T	2048A	2048A	3112130100	2083000 pt	2083000 pt	311223WYVW pt	2076000 pt	2076000 pt
311119T111	2048A01	2048A01	3112130YVW	2083000 pt	2083000 pt	311223WYVW pt	2074002 pt	2074002 pt
311119T121	2048A03	2048A03	3112130YVW	2083002	2083002	311223WYVW pt	2076002 pt	2076002 pt
311119T131	2048A05	2048A05	3112211	20461	20461	3112251	20744 pt	20744 pt
311119T141	2048A07	2048A07	3112211111	2046103	2046103	3112251 pt	20752 pt	20752 pt
311119T151	2048A09	2048A09	3112211121	2046104	2046104	3112251 pt	20763 pt	20763 pt
311119T161	2048A11	2048A11	3112211131 pt	2046114 pt	2046113	3112251 pt	20773 pt	20773 pt
311119T171	2048A12	2048A12	3112211131 pt	2046114 pt	2046118	3112251 pt	20791	20791
311119T181	2048A19	2048A19	3112211141	2046123	2046123	3112251111	2079113	2079113
311119TYVW	2048A00	2048A00	3112211251	2046125	2046125	3112251221	2079115	2079115
311119W	20480 pt	20480 pt	3112211261	2046125	2046125	3112251331	2079142	2079142
311119WYVW	2048000 pt	2048000 pt	3112211271	2046125	2046125	3112251441	2079151	2079151
311119YVW	2048002 pt	2048002 pt	3112211371	2046129	2046129	3112251551	2079152	2079152
3112111	20411	20411	3112211YVW	2046100	2046100	3112251561	2079153	2079153
311211111	2041105	2041105	3112214	20462	20462	3112251571	2079154	2079154
3112111221	2041107	2041107	3112214111	2046211	2046211	3112251581	2079159	2079159
3112111331	2041111	2041111	3112214221	2046213	2046213			
3112111441	2041113	2041113	3112214331 pt	2046218 pt	2046217			
3112111551	2041115	2041115	3112214YVW	2046200	2046200			

1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published	1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published	1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published
3112251591	2079171	2079171	3113207	20669	20669	3114121	20382	20382
31122515A1	2079183	2079183	3113207111	2066921	2066921	3114121111	2038211	2038211
31122515B1	2079185	2079185	3113207221	2066911	2066911	3114121221	2038213	2038213
31122515C1	2079198	2079198	3113207231	2066971	2066971	3114121331	2038215	2038215
31122515D1	2077313	2077311 pt	3113207241	2066975	2066975	3114121341	2038219	2038219
3112251701	2074499	2074499	3113207251	2066963	2066963	3114121451	2038221	2038221
3112251706	2075299	2075299	3113207360	2066981	2066981	3114121561	2038223	2038223
3112251711	2076391	2076391	3113207371	2066992	2066992	3114121671	2038220	2038220
3112251721	2076394	2076394	3113207381	2066993	2066993	3114121781	2038228	2038228
3112251731	2076395	2076395	3113207391	2066995	2066995	3114121791	2038231	2038231
3112251741	2076396	2076396	3113207YVW	2066900	2066900	31141217A1	2038235	2038235
3112251751	2076398	2076398	311320W	20660	20660	31141217B1	2038237	2038237
3112251YVW pt	2074400 pt	2074400 pt	311320WYVW	2066000	2066000	31141217C1	2038238	2038238
3112251YVW pt	2075200 pt	2075200 pt	311320WYVY	2066002	2066002	31141217D1	2038239	2038239
3112251YVW pt	2076300 pt	2076300 pt	3113301	20642	20642	31141217E1	2038247	2038247
3112251YVW pt	2077300 pt	2077300 pt	3113301000	2064200	2064200	31141217F1 pt	2038250 pt	2038243
3112251YVW pt	2079100	2079100	3113302	54410 pt	54410 pt	31141217G1 pt	2038250 pt	2038245
3112254	20792	20792	3113302000	5441011	5441000 pt	31141217F1 pt	2038250 pt	2038249
3112254100	2079200	2079200	311330W pt	20640 pt	20640 pt	3114121YVW	2038200	2038200
311225W pt	20740 pt	20740 pt	311330W pt	20640 pt	20640 pt	3114124	20384	20384
311225W pt	20750 pt	20750 pt	311330W pt	54410 pt	54410 pt	3114124111	2038451	2038451
311225W pt	20760 pt	20760 pt	311330WYVW pt	2064000 pt	2064000 pt	3114124221	2038459	2038459
311225W pt	20770 pt	20770 pt	311330WYVY pt	5441000 pt	5441000 pt	3114124331	2038463	2038463
311225W pt	20790	20790	311330WYVY pt	2064002 pt	2064002 pt	3114124441	2038469	2038469
311225WYVW pt	2074000 pt	2074000 pt	311330WYVY pt	5441002 pt	5441000 pt	3114124YVW	2038400	2038400
311225WYVW pt	2075000 pt	2075000 pt	3113401	20643	20643	311412W	20380	20380
311225WYVW pt	2076000 pt	2076000 pt	3113401000	2064300	2064300	311412WYVW	2038000	2038000
311225WYVW pt	2077000 pt	2077000 pt	3113402	54410 pt	54410 pt	311412WYVY	2038002	2038002
311225WYVW pt	2079000	2079000	3113402000	5441015	5441000 pt	3114211	20331	20331
311225WYVY pt	2074002 pt	2074002 pt	3113404	20648	20648	3114211111	2033112	2033112
311225WYVY pt	2075002 pt	2075002 pt	3113404110	2064811	2064811	3114211121	2033113	2033113
311225WYVY pt	2076002 pt	2076002 pt	3113404320	2064814	2064814	3114211131	2033115	2033115
311225WYVY pt	2077002 pt	2077002 pt	3113404330	2064815	2064815	3114211141	2033122	2033122
311225WYVY pt	2079002	2079002	3113404450	2064815	2064815	3114211151	2033124	2033124
3112301	20431	20431	3113404YVW	2064800	2064800	3114211161	2033128	2033128
3112301111	2043101	2043101	3113407 pt	20649	20649	3114211171	2033132	2033132
3112301121	2043103	2043103	3113407 pt	20649	20649	3114211181	2033134	2033134
3112301231	2043105	2043105	3113407 pt	2099G pt	2099G pt	3114211191	2033136	2033136
3112301241	2043107	2043107	3113407221	2064976	2064976	31142111A1	2033138	2033138
3112301351	2043109	2043109	3113407231	2099G95	2099G98 pt	31142111B1	2033141	2033141
3112301361	2043111	2043111	3113407241	2064921	2064921	31142111C1	2033157	2033157
3112301471	2043113	2043113	3113407YVW pt	2064900 pt	2064900 pt	31142111D1	2033159	2033159
3112301481	2043116	2043116	3113407YVW pt	2099G00 pt	2099G00 pt	31142111E1	2033161	2033161
3112301591	2043118	2043118	311340W pt	20640 pt	20640 pt	31142111F1	2033163	2033163
31123015A1	2043119	2043119	311340W pt	20990 pt	20990 pt	31142111G1	2033165	2033165
3112301YVW	2043100	2043100	311340W pt	54410 pt	54410 pt	31142111H1	2033169	2033169
3112304	20432 pt	20432 pt	311340W pt	54410 pt	54410 pt	3114211YVW	2033100	2033100
3112304111	2043201	2043201	311340WYVW pt	2064000 pt	2064000 pt	3114214	20332	20332
3112304121	2043203	2043203	311340WYVW pt	2099000 pt	2099000 pt	3114214111	2033203	2033203
3112304131	2043205	2043205	311340WYVW pt	5441000 pt	5441000 pt	3114214121	2033205	2033205
3112304141	2043207	2043207	311340WYVY pt	2064002 pt	2064002 pt	3114214131	2033215	2033215
3112304151	2043213	2043209 pt	311340WYVY pt	2099002 pt	2099002 pt	3114214141	2033235	2033235
3112304YVW	2043200 pt	2043200 pt	311340WYVY pt	5441002 pt	5441000 pt	3114214151	2033237	2033237
311230W	20430 pt	20430 pt	3114111	20371	20371	3114214161	2033239	2033239
311230WYVW	2043000 pt	2043000 pt	3114111111	2037135	2037135	3114214171	2033253	2033253
311230WYVY	2043002 pt	2043002 pt	3114111112	2037141	2037141	3114214181	2033255	2033255
3113110	20610	20610	3114111131	2037155	2037155	3114214191	2033274	2033274
3113110111	2061011	2061011	3114111141	2037157	2037157	31142141A1	2033275	2033275
3113110221	2061065	2061065	3114111151	2037161	2037161	31142141B1	2033276	2033276
3113110231	2061085	2061085	3114111261	2037162	2037162	31142141C1	2033291	2033291
3113110YVW	2061000	2061000	3114111371	2037165	2037165	31142141D1	2033293	2033293
3113110YVY	2061002	2061002	3114111481	2037166	2037166	31142141E1	2033294	2033294
3113120	20620	20620	3114111491	2037168	2037168	31142141F1	2033295	2033295
3113120111	2062009	2062009	31141115A1	2037169	2037169	31142141G1	2033297	2033297
3113120221	2062012	2062012	3114111581	2037170	2037170	31142141H1	2033298	2033298
3113120331	2062014	2062014	311411161	2037171	2037171	3114214YVW	2033200	2033200
3113120441	2062015	2062015	31141116C1	2037172	2037172	3114217	20333	20333
3113120551	2062031	2062031	31141116D1	2037174	2037174	3114217111	2033315	2033315
3113120561	2062035	2062035	31141116E1	2037180	2037180	3114217121	2033321	2033321
3113120571	2062041	2062041	31141116F1	2037183	2037183	3114217YVW	2033300	2033300
3113120581	2062045	2062045	31141116G1	2037185	2037185	311421A	20335	20335
3113120591	2062053	2062053	31141116H1	2037186	2037186	311421A111	2033515	2033515
31131205A1	2062056	2062056	31141116J1	2037187	2037187	311421A121	2033598	2033598
31131205B1	2062075	2062075	31141116K1	2037194	2037194	311421AYVW	2033500	2033500
3113120YVW	2062000	2062000	31141116L1	2037197	2037197	311421D	20336	20336
3113120YVY	2062002	2062002	3114111YVW	2037100	2037100	311421D111	2033632	2033631 pt
3113130	20630	20630	3114114	20372	20372	311421D221	2033614	2033614
3113130111	2063009	2063009	3114114111	2037211	2037211	311421D231	2033615	2033615
3113130221	2063012	2063012	3114114121	2037213	2037213	311421D241	2033622	2033622
3113130331	2063013	2063013	3114114131	2037221	2037221	311421D251	2033623	2033623
3113130441	2063015	2063015	3114114141	2037225	2037225	311421D261	2033651	2033651
3113130551	2063033	2063033	3114114151	2037233	2037233	311421D271	2033655	2033655
3113130561	2063035	2063035	3114114161	2037235	2037235	311421D281	2033667	2033667
3113130671	2063053 pt	2063051 pt	3114114171	2037241	2037241	311421D291	2033691	2033691
3113130671 pt	2063053 pt	2063055 pt	3114114181	2037242	2037242	311421D3A1	2033658	2033631 pt
3113130781	2063076	2063076	3114114191	2037245	2037245	311421D3B1	2033659	2033631 pt
3113130791	2063082	2063082	31141142A1	2037248	2037248	311421D3C1	2033660	2033631 pt
3								

1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published	1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published	1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published
311421J	2033A	2033A	3115117	20263	20263	3115200	20240	20240
311421J111	2033A25	2033A25	3115117111	2026313	2026313	3115200111	2024014	2024014
311421J221	2033A11	2033A11	3115117121	2026316	2026316	3115200221	2024015	2024015
311421J231	2033A31	2033A31	3115117131	2026318	2026318	3115200331	2024016	2024016
311421J241	2033A41	2033A41	3115117YVW	2026300	2026300	3115200441	2024021	2024021
311421J251	2033A78	2033A78				3115200451	2024022	2024022
311421J261	2033A93	2033A93	311511A	20265	20265	3115200461	2024023	2024023
311421J271	2033A94	2033A94	311511A111	2026502	2026500 pt	3115200471	2024025	2024099 pt
311421JYVW	2033A00	2033A00	311511A121	2026504	2026500 pt	3115200481	2024026	2024099 pt
			311511AYVW	2026500	2026500 pt	3115200491	2024027	2024099 pt
311421M	2033B	2033B				31152005A1	2024035	2024031 pt
311421M111	2033B12	2033B12	311511D	20267	20267			
311421M121	2033B19	2033B19	311511D111	2026711	2026711	31152005B1	2024037	2024031 pt
311421M131	2033B21	2033B21	311511D121	2026713	2026713	31152005C1	2024039	2024039
311421MYVW	2033B00	2033B00	311511D131	2026714	2026714	31152005D1	2024096	2024096
			311511D141	2026716	2026716	31152005E1	2024052	2024052
311421P	20352	20352	311511D151	2026717	2026717	31152005F1	2024054	2024054
311421P111	2035211	2035211	311511D161	2026718	2026718	31152005G1	2024071	2024071
311421P121	2035213	2035213	311511DYVW	2026700	2026700	31152005H1	2024098	2024099 pt
311421P131	2035215	2035215				3115200YVW	2024000	2024000
311421P141	2035219	2035219	311511G	20268	20268	3115200YVW	2024002	2024002
311421P151	2035221	2035221	311511G111	2026813	2026813			
311421P161	2035231	2035231	311511G121	2026815	2026815	3116111	20111	20111
311421P171	2035233	2035233	311511G131	2026819	2026819	3116111111	2011112	2011112
311421P181	2035235	2035235	311511GYVW	2026800	2026800	3116111221	2011114	2011114
311421P191	2035239	2035239				3116111331	2011116	2011116
311421P1A1	2035271	2035271	311511W	20260	20260	3116111441	2011118	2011118
311421P1B1	2035275	2035275	311511WYVW	2026000	2026000	3116111551	2011131	2011131
311421P1C1	2035298	2035298	311511WYVW	2026002	2026002	3116111661	2011151	2011151
311421PYVW	2035200	2035200				3116111671	2011171	2011171
						3116111YVW	2011100	2011100
311421W pt.	20330	20330	3115120	20210	20210			
311421W pt.	20350 pt	20350 pt	3115120111	2021013	2021013	3116114	20112	20112
311421WYVW pt.	2033000	2033000	3115120121	2021015	2021015	3116114111	2011212	2011212
311421WYVW pt.	2035000 pt	2035000 pt	3115120131	2021021	2021021	3116114121	2011217	2011217
311421WYVW pt.	2033002	2033002	3115120YVW	2021000	2021000	3116114131	2011261	2011261
311421WYVW pt.	2035002 pt	2035002 pt	3115120YVW	2021002	2021002	3116114YVW	2011200	2011200
3114221	20321	20321	3115131	20223	20223	3116117	20113	20113
3114221100	2032100	2032100	3115131111	2022303	2022301 pt	3116117111	2011312	2011312
			3115131121	2022304	2022302 pt	3116117121	2011352	2011352
3114224	20322	20322	311513131	2022305	2022301 pt	3116117YVW	2011300	2011300
3114224100	2032200	2032200	3115131141	2022306	2022302 pt			
			3115131YVW	2022300	2022300			
3114227	20323	20323				311611A	20114	20114
3114227111	2032370	2032370	3115134	20224	20224	311611A111	2011412	2011412
3114227121	2032371	2032371	3115134111	2022411	2022411	311611A121	2011417	2011417
3114227131	2032375	2032375	3115134221	2022413	2022413	311611A131	2011451	2011451
3114227141	2032376	2032376	3115134231	2022423	2022423	311611AYVW	2011400	2011400
3114227151	2032379	2032379	3115134241	2022425	2022425			
3114227161	2032382	2032382	3115134251	2022429	2022429	311611D	20115	20115
3114227171	2032384	2032384	3115134YVW	2022400	2022400	311611D111	2011513	2011513
3114227181	2032386	2032386				311611D121	2011517	2011517
3114227191	2032391	2032391	3115137	20225	20225	311611DYVW	2011500	2011500
3114227YVW	2032300	2032300	3115137111	2022511	2022511			
			3115137121	2022521	2022521	311611G	20116	20116
311422A	20324 pt	20324 pt	3115137YVW	2022500	2022500	311611G111	2011612	2011612
311422A111 pt.	2032464 pt	2032463				311611G121	2011622	2011622
311422A111 pt.	2032464 pt	2032494	311513A	20226	20220 pt	311611G131	2011631	2011631
311422A121	2032491	2032491	311513A100	2022600	2022000 pt	311611G141	2011635	2011635
311422A131	2032493	2032493				311611G151	2011641	2011641
311422A136	2032471	2032499 pt	311513W	20220	20220 pt	311611G161	2011652	2011652
311422A141 pt.	2032498 pt	2032468	311513WYVW	2022000	2022000 pt	311611G171	2011661	2011661
311422A141 pt.	2032498 pt	2032496	311513WYVW	2022002	2022002	311611GYVW	2011600	2011600
311422A141 pt.	2032498 pt	2032497						
311422A141 pt.	2032498 pt	2032499 pt	3115141	20235	20235	311611J	20117	20117
311422AYVW	2032400 pt	2032400 pt	3115141111	2023511	2023511	311611J111	2011711	2011711
			3115141221	2023522	2023522	311611J121	2011717	2011717
311422W	20320 pt	20320 pt	3115141331	2023529	2023529	311611J131	2011721	2011721
311422WYVW	2032000 pt	2032000 pt	3115141441	2023542	2023542	311611J141	2011735	2011735
311422WYVW	2032002 pt	2032002 pt	3115141551	2023543	2023543	311611J151	2011791	2011791
			3115141661	2023545	2023545	311611JYVW	2011700	2011700
3114231 pt.	20342	20342	3115141671	2023546	2023547 pt			
			3115141681	2023548	2023547 pt	311611M	20118	20118
3114231 pt.	2099B pt	2099B pt	3115141791	2023549	2023549	311611M100	2011800	2011800
3114231111	2034200	2034200	31151418A1	2023551	2023551			
3114231121	2099B17	2099B19 pt	3115141YVW	2023500	2023500	311611P	20119	20119
3114231YVW	2099B00 pt.	2099B00 pt				311611P111	2011914	2011914
						311611P121	2011922	2011922
3114234	20343 pt	20343 pt	3115144	20236	20236	311611P131	2011951	2011951
3114234111	2034313	2034313	3115144111	2023612	2023612	311611P141	2011997	2011997
3114234121	2034315	2034315	3115144121	2023616	2023616	311611PYVW	2011900	2011900
3114234131	2034321	2034321	3115144131	2023621	2023621			
3114234141	2034325	2034325	3115144241	2023626	2023626	311611T	2011B	2011B
3114234151	2034332	2034332	3115144351	2023628	2023628	311611T pt.	20489 pt	20489 pt
3114234161	2034337	2034337	3115144YVW	2023600	2023600	311611T111	2011B15	2011B15
3114234181	2034340	2034339 pt				311611T121	2011B17	2011B17
3114234YVW	2034300 pt.	2034300 pt	3115147	20237	20237	311611T131	2011B41	2011B41
			3115147111	2023712	2023712	311611T141	2011B45	2011B45
311423W pt.	20340 pt	20340 pt	3115147121	2023717	2023717	311611T151	2011B55	2011B55
			3115147131	2023719	2023719	311611T161	2011B59	2011B59
311423W pt.	20990 pt	20990 pt	3115147YVW	2023700	2023700	311611T171	2048940	2048941 pt
311423WYVW pt.	2034000 pt.	2034000 pt				311611TYVW pt.	2011B00	2011B00
311423WYVW pt.	2099000 pt.	2099000 pt	311514A	20238	20238	311611TYVW pt.	2048900 pt.	2048900 pt
311423WYVW pt.	2034002 pt	2034002 pt	311514A111	2023801	2023801			
311423WYVW pt.	2099002 pt.	2099002 pt	311514A121	2023803	2023803	311611W pt.	20110	20110
			311514A131	2023804	2023819 pt			
3115111	20261	20261	311514A241	2023805	2023805	311611WYVW pt.	20480 pt	20480 pt
3115111111	2026112	2026112	311514A251	2023807	2023807	311611WYVW pt.	2011000	2011000
3115111221	2026115	2026115	311514A261	2023813	2023813	311611WYVW pt.	2048000 pt.	2048000 pt
3115111231	2026116	2026116	311514A271	2023821	2023819 pt	311611WYVW pt.	2011002	2011002
3115111241	2026119	2026119	311514AYVW	2023800	2023800	311611WYVW pt.	2048002 pt.	2048002 pt
3115111YVW	2026100	2026100						
			311514D	20239	20239	3116121 pt.	20136	20136
3115114	20262	20262	311514D111	2023921	2023921			
3115114111	2026212	2026212	311514D121	2023923	2023923	3116121 pt.	20137 pt.	20137 pt
3115114221	2026223	2026223	311514D131	2023925	2023925	3116121111	2013612	2013612
3115114331	2026225	2026225	311514D141	2023928	2023928	3116121121	2013622	2013622
3115114441	2026232	2026232	311514D151	2023932	2023932	3116121231	2013631	2013631
3115114451	2026243	2026243	311514D161	2023938	2023938	3116121341	2013635	2013635
3115114461	2026245	2026245	311514DYVW	2023900	2023900	3116121451	2013641	2013641
3115114471	2026252	2026252				3116121561	2013652	2013652
3115114481	2026263	2026263	311514W	20230	20230	3116121671	2013661	2013661
3115114YVW	2026200							

1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published	1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published	1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published
3116124	20137 pt	20137 pt	3117110YWY pt	2091002	2091002	3118124	20512	20512
3116124111	2013711	2013711	3117121	20922	20922	3118124111	2051230	2051230
3116124221	2013717	2013717	3117121111	2092201	2092213 pt	3118124121	2051231	2051231
3116124331	2013721	2013721	3117121121	2092202	2092213 pt	3118124231	2051243	2051243
3116124441	2013735	2013735	3117121131	2092203	2092213 pt	3118124241	2051244	2051244
3116124451	2013791	2013791	3117121141	2092204	2092213 pt	3118124251	2051250	2051250
3116124YVW	2013700 pt	2013700 pt	3117121151	2092207	2092213 pt	3118124261	2051251	2051251
3116127	20138	20138	3117121161	2092208	2092213 pt	3118124271	2051260	2051260
3116127100	2013800	2013800	3117121171	2092209	2092213 pt	3118124281	2051261	2051261
311612A pt	2013B	2013B	3117121181	2092210	2092213 pt	3118124291	2051270	2051270
311612A pt	51470 pt	51470 pt	3117121191	2092211	2092213 pt	31181242A1	2051271	2051271
311612A111	5147009	5147000 pt	31171211A1	2092212	2092213 pt	31181242B1	2051280	2051280
311612A221	2013B11	2013B11	31171211B1	2092215	2092215	31181242C1	2051281	2051281
311612A331	2013B13	2013B13	31171211C1	2092217	2092217	31181242D1	2051290	2051290
311612A441	2013B17	2013B17	31171211D1	2092218	2092218	31181242E1	2051291	2051291
311612A451	2013B18	2013B18	31171211E1	2092219	2092219	31181242F1	2051299	2051299
311612A461	2013B21	2013B21	31171211F1	2092223	2092223	3118124YVW	2051200	2051200
311612AYWV pt	2013B00	2013B00	31171211G1	2092224	2092224	3118127	20514	20514
311612AYWV pt	5147000 pt	5147000 pt	31171211H1	2092225	2092225	3118127111	2051413	2051413
311612W pt	20130	20130	31171211J1	2092226	2092226	3118127121	2051415	2051415
311612W pt	51470 pt	51470 pt	31171211K1	2092227	2092227	3118127131	2051419	2051419
311612WYVW pt	2013000	2013000	31171211L1	2092228	2092228	3118127YVW	2051400	2051400
311612WYVW pt	5147000 pt	5147000 pt	31171211M1	2092231	2092231	311812A	20515	20515
311612WYVW pt	2013002	2013002	3117121YVW	2092200	2092200	311812A111	2051513	2051513
311612WYVW pt	5147002	5147002	3117122	20923	20923	311812A121	2051519	2051519
3116131	20771	20771	3117122211	2092311	2092311	311812AYWV	2051500	2051500
3116131111	2077111	2077111	3117122221	2092313	2092313	311812D pt	20518 pt	20518
3116131121	2077113	2077113	3117122331	2092315	2092315	311812D pt	20518 pt	20518
3116131YVW	2077100	2077100	3117122441	2092317	2092317	311812D pt	20518 pt	20518
3116134 pt	20772	20772	3117122451	2092319	2092319	311812D111	2051813	2051813
3116134 pt	20773 pt	20773 pt	3117122461	2092321	2092321	311812D131	2051845	2051700
3116134111	2077211	2077211	3117122471	2092323	2092323	311812D151	2051850	2051600
3116134221	2077212	2077212	3117122581	2092325	2092326 pt	311812D181	2051890	2051398 pt
3116134231	2077237	2077237	3117122691	2092328	2092327 pt	311812D191	2051892	2051398 pt
3116134241	2077298	2077298	31171226A1	2092331	2092329 pt	311812DYVW	2051800	2051300
3116134251	2077346	2077346	31171227B1	2092332	2092326 pt	311812W pt	20510	20510
3116134261	2077312	2077311 pt	31171228C1	2092333	2092327 pt	311812W pt	20520 pt	20520 pt
3116134YVW pt	2077200	2077200	31171228D1	2092334	2092329 pt	311812WYVW pt	2051000	2051000
3116134YVW pt	2077300 pt	2077300 pt	31171229E1	2092336	2092326 pt	311812WYVW pt	2052000 pt	2052000 pt
311613W	20770 pt	20770 pt	3117122AF1	2092338	2092327 pt	311812WYVW pt	2051002	2051002
311613WYVW	2077000 pt	2077000 pt	3117122AG1	2092339	2092329 pt	311812WYVW pt	2052002 pt	2052002 pt
311613WYVW	2077002 pt	2077002 pt	3117122YVW	2092300	2092300	3118130	20530	20530
3116151	20151	20151	3117123	20925	20925	3118130111	2053014	2053014
3116151111	2015133	2015133	3117123111	2092521	2092521	3118130221	2053011	2053011
3116151221	2015134	2015134	3117123121	2092522	2092522	3118130331	2053020	2053020
3116151331	2015136	2015136	3117123131	2092523	2092523	3118130341	2053017	2053017
3116151441	2015139	2015139	3117123141	2092524	2092524	3118130351	2053040	2053040
3116151551	2015141	2015141	3117123281	2092526	2092526	3118130361	2053030	2053025 pt
3116151YVW	2015100	2015100	3117123271	2092527	2092527	3118130371	2053032	2053025 pt
3116154	20152	20152	3117123281	2092528	2092528	3118130391	2053055	2053050 pt
3116154111	2015221	2015221	3117123291	2092529	2092529	31181303V1	2053060	2053050 pt
3116154121	2015223	2015223	31171232A1	2092530	2092530	3118130YVW	2053000	2053000
3116154YVW	2015200	2015200	31171232B1	2092533	2092533	3118130YVW	2053002	2053002
3116157	20153	20153	31171232C1	2092534	2092534	3118211	20521 pt	20521 pt
3116157111	2015322	2015322	31171232D1	2092535	2092535	3118211111	2052125	2052125
3116157221	2015324	2015324	31171232E1	2092536	2092536	3118211221	2052135	2052135
3116157331	2015327	2015327	3117123YVW	2092500	2092500	3118211331	2052123	2052123
3116157341	2015300	2015300	3117124 pt	20773 pt	20773 pt	3118211341	2052133	2052133
3116157YVW	2015300	2015300	3117124 pt	20926	20926	3118211351	2052159	2052151 pt
311615A	20154	20154	3117124111	2092611	2092611	3118211391	2052197	2052198 pt
311615A111	2015414	2015414	3117124121	2092613	2092613	3118211YVW	2052100 pt	2052100 pt
311615A121	2015446	2015446	3117124131	2092698	2092698	3118214	20522	20522
311615AYVW	2015400	2015400	3117124211	2077363	2077361 pt	3118214111	2052213	2052213
311615D	20155	20155	3117124221	2077376	2077366 pt	3118214221	2052217	2052217
311615D111 pt	2015512 pt	2015511	3117124231	2077372	2077379 pt	3118214331	2052215	2052215
311615D111 pt	2015512 pt	2015513	3117124241	2077314	2077311 pt	3118214341	2052218	2052218
311615D111 pt	2015512 pt	2015515	31171242VW pt	2077300 pt	2077300 pt	3118214351	2052218	2052218
311615D121	2015531	2015531	3117124YVW pt	2092600	2092600	3118214361	2052220	2052220
311615D131	2015532	2015532	311712W pt	20770 pt	20770 pt	3118214371	2052221	2052221
311615D141	2015533	2015533	311712W pt	20920	20920	3118214381	2052235	2052235
311615D151	2015534	2015534	311712WYVW pt	2077000 pt	2077000 pt	3118214391	2052231	2052231
311615D161	2015539	2015539	311712WYVW pt	2092000	2092000	3118214YVW	2052200	2052200
311615D171	2015548	2015548	311712WYVW pt	2077002 pt	2077002 pt	311821W	20520 pt	20520 pt
311615DYVW	2015500	2015500	311712WYVW pt	2092002	2092002	311821WYVW	2052000 pt	2052000 pt
311615W	20150 pt	20150 pt	3118110	54610	54610	311821WYVW	2052002 pt	2052002 pt
311615WYVW	2015000 pt	2015000 pt	3118110111	5461011	5461000 pt	3118220	20450	20450
311615YVW	2015002 pt	2015002 pt	3118110121	5461013	5461000 pt	3118220121	2045013	2045013
3117110 pt	20770 pt	20770 pt	3118110131	5461015	5461000 pt	3118220211	2045011	2045011
3117110 pt	20773 pt	20773 pt	3118110141	5461017	5461000 pt	3118220231	2045015	2045015
3117110 pt	20910	20910	3118110151	5461019	5461000 pt	3118220241	2045030 pt	2045017
3117110111	2091012	2091012	3118110161	5461021	5461000 pt	3118220241 pt	2045030 pt	2045019
3117110221	2091013	2091013	3118110171	5461022	5461000 pt	3118220242	2045030 pt	2045025
3117110331	2091014	2091014	31181101V1	5461090	5461000 pt	3118220251	2045021	2045021
3117110341	2091015	2091015	3118110YVW	5461000	5461000 pt	3118220261	2045090 pt	2045081
3117110351	2091016	2091016	3118110YVW	5461002	5461000 pt	3118220261 pt	2045090 pt	2045085
3117110461	2077362	2077361 pt	3118121 pt	20511	20511	3118220261 pt	2045090 pt	2045086
3117110471	2077364	2077366 pt	3118121 pt	20521 pt	20521 pt	3118220261 pt	2045090 pt	2045088
3117110481	2077371	2077379 pt	3118121111	2051121	2051121	3118220271	2045096 pt	2045091
3117110591	2091019	2091019	3118121121	2051122	2051122	3118220271 pt	2045096 pt	2045092

1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published	1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published	1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published
3118230YVY	2098002	2098002 pt	3119301	20872	20872	3119910 pt.	20990 pt.	20990 pt
3118300 pt.	20990 pt.	20990 pt	3119301111	2087215	2087215	3119910 pt.	20999 pt.	20999 pt
3118300 pt.	20999 pt	20999 pt	3119301111	2087215	2087221	3119910111	2099921	2099921
3118300100	2099943	2099943	3119301121	2087221	2087221	3119910221	2099931	2099931
3118300YVW pt.	2099000 pt.	2099000 pt	3119301YVW	2087200	2087200	3119910331	2099935	2099935
3118300YVW pt.	2099000 pt.	2099000 pt	3119304	20873	20873	3119910441	2099945	2099945
3118300YVW pt.	2099000 pt.	2099000 pt	3119304111	2087321	2087321	3119910551	2099953	2099953
3118300YVW pt.	2099002 pt.	2099002 pt	3119304121	2087323	2087323	3119910561	2099955	2099955
			3119304131	2087325	2087325	3119910671	2099958	2099958
			3119304141	2087341	2087341	3119910781	2099959	2099959
			3119304151	2087343	2087343	3119910YVW pt.	2099000 pt.	2099000 pt
			3119304161	2087345	2087345	3119910YVW pt.	2099000 pt.	2099000 pt
			3119304YVW	2087300	2087300	3119910YVW pt.	2099002 pt.	2099002 pt
			3119307	20874 pt	20874 pt			
			3119307111	2087459	2087459			
			3119307121	2087461	2087461			
			3119307131	2087471	2087471			
			3119307141	2087481	2087481			
			3119307YVW	2087400 pt	2087400 pt			
			311930W	20870 pt	20870 pt			
			311930WYVW	2087000 pt.	2087000 pt			
			311930WYVY	2087002 pt.	2087002 pt			
			3119411	20996	20996	3119994	20993	20993
			3119411111	2099611	2099611	3119994111	2099325	2099325
			3119411121	2099651	2099651	3119994121	2099327	2099327
			3119411131	2099657	2099657	3119994YVW	2099300	2099300
			3119411YVW	2099600	2099600			
			3119414	20353	20353	3119997	20994	20994
			3119414111	2035311	2035311	3119997111	2099413	2099413
			3119414221	2035351	2035351	3119997121	2099423	2099423
			3119414YVW	2035300	2035300	3119997131	2099434	2099434
						3119997141	2099455	2099455
						3119997YVW	2099400	2099400
			3119417	20354	20354	311999A	2099A	2099A
			3119417111	2035411	2035411	311999A111	2099A01	2099A01
			3119417221	2035423	2035423	311999A121	2099A02	2099A02
			3119417331	2035429	2035429	311999A131	2099A03	2099A03
			3119417441	2035435	2035435	311999A141	2099A04	2099A04
			3119417YVW	2035400	2035400	311999A151	2099A05	2099A05
						311999A161	2099A06	2099A06
						311999AYVW	2099A00	2099A00
			311941W pt.	20350 pt.	20350 pt.	311999D	2099B pt.	2099B pt
						311999D131	2099B11	2099B11
						311999D141	2099B13	2099B13
						311999D151	2099B21	2099B19 pt
						311999DYVW	2099B00 pt.	2099B00 pt
			3119421 pt.	2099E	2099E	311999G	20159	20159
						311999G111	2015911	2015911
						311999G121	2015913	2015913
						311999G131	2015915	2015915
						311999G141	2015917	2015917
						311999G151	2015951	2015951
						311999G161	2015953	2015953
						311999G171	2015955	2015955
						311999G181	2015957	2015957
						311999GYVW	2015900	2015900
						311999J	20874 pt.	20874 pt
						311999J111	2087435	2087435
						311999J121	2087437	2087437
						311999JYVW	2087400 pt.	2087400 pt
						311999M pt.	20324 pt.	20324 pt
						311999M pt.	2099G pt.	2099G pt
						311999M101	2032495	2032499 pt
						311999M111	2099G11	2099G11
						311999M121	2099G25	2099G25
						311999M131	2099G41	2099G41
						311999M141	2099G51	2099G51
						311999M151	2099G85	2099G85
						311999M161	2099G91	2099G91
						311999M171	2099G98	2099G98 pt
						311999MYVW pt.	2032400 pt.	2032400 pt
						311999MYVW pt.	2099G00 pt.	2099G00 pt
						311999W pt.	20150 pt.	20150 pt
						311999W pt.	20320 pt.	20320 pt
						311999W pt.	20870 pt.	20870 pt
						311999W pt.	20990 pt.	20990 pt
						311999WYVW pt.	2015000 pt.	2015000 pt
						311999WYVW pt.	2032000 pt.	2032000 pt
						311999WYVW pt.	2087000 pt.	2087000 pt
						311999WYVW pt.	2099000 pt.	2099000 pt
						311999WYVW pt.	2099000 pt.	2099000 pt
						311999WYVW pt.	2099000 pt.	2099000 pt
						311999WYVW pt.	2099000 pt.	2099000 pt
						311999WYVW pt.	2099000 pt.	2099000 pt
						311999WYVW pt.	2099002 pt.	2099002 pt
						311999WYVW pt.	2099002 pt.	2099002 pt
						311999WYVW pt.	2099002 pt.	2099002 pt

Perishable Prepared Food Manufacturing

1997

Issued June 1999

EC97M-3119G

1997 Economic Census

Manufacturing

Industry Series



U S C E N S U S B U R E A U

Helping You Make Informed Decisions

U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The staff of the Manufacturing and Construction Division prepared this report. **Judy M. Dodds**, Assistant Chief for Census and Related Programs, was responsible for the overall planning, management, and coordination. **Kenneth Hansen**, Chief, Manufactured Durables Branch, assisted by **Mike Brown**, **Renee Coley**, **Raphael Corrado**, and **Milbren Thomas**, Section Chiefs, **Michael Zampogna**, Former Chief, Manufactured Nondurables Branch, assisted by **Allen Foreman**, **Robert Miller**, **Robert Reinard**, and **Nat Shelton**, Section Chiefs, and **Tom Lee**, **Robert Rosati**, and **Tom Flood**, Special Assistants, performed the planning and implementation. **Stephanie Angel**, **Brian Appert**, **Stanis Batton**, **Carol Beasley**, **Chris Blackburn**, **Larry Blumberg**, **Vera Harris-Bourne**, **Brenda Campbell**, **Suzanne Conard**, **Vance Davis**, **Mary Ellickson**, **Matt Gaines**, **Merry Glascoe**, **Kay Hanks**, **Karen Harshbarger**, **Nancy Higgins**, **James Hinckley**, **Walter Hunter**, **Jim Jamski**, **Evelyn Jordan**, **Robert Lee**, **John Linehan**, **Paul Marck**, **Keith McKenzie**, **Philippe Morris**, **Joanna Nguyen**, **Betty Pannell**, **Joyce Pomeroy**, **Venita Powell**, **Cynthia Ramsey**, **Chris Savage**, **Arona Stovall**, **Sue Sundermann**, **Thanos Theodoropoulos**, **Dora Thomas**, **Ann Truffa**, **Ronanne Vinson**, **Denneth Wallace**, **Tempie Whittington**, **Lissene Witt**, and **Mike Yamaner** provided primary staff assistance.

Brian Greenberg, Assistant Chief for Research and Methodology Programs, assisted by **Stacey Cole**, Chief, Manufacturing Programs Methodology Branch, and **Robert Struble**, Section Chief, provided the mathematical and statistical techniques as well as the coverage operations. **Jeffrey Dalzell** and **Cathy Ritenour** provided primary staff assistance.

Mendel D. Gayle, Chief, Forms, Publications, and Customer Services Branch, assisted by **Julius Smith Jr.** and **Baruti Taylor**, Section Chiefs, performed overall coordination of the publication process.

Kim Credito, **Patrick Duck**, **Chip Murph**, **Wanda Sledd**, and **Veronica White** provided primary staff assistance.

The Economic Planning and Coordination Division, **Lawrence A. Blum**, Assistant Chief for Collection Activities and **Shirin A. Ahmed**, Assistant Chief for Post-Collection Processing, assisted by **Dennis Shoemaker**, Chief, Post-Collection Census Processing Branch, **Brandy Yarbrough**, Section Chief, **Sheila Proudfoot**, **Richard Williamson**, **Andrew W. Hait**, and **Jennifer E. Lins**, was responsible for developing the systems and procedures for data collection, editing, review, correction and dissemination

The staff of the National Processing Center, **Judith N. Petty**, Chief, performed mailout preparation and receipt operations, clerical and analytical review activities, data keying, and geocoding review.

The Geography Division staff developed geographic coding procedures and associated computer programs.

The Economic Statistical Methods and Programming Division, **Charles P. Pautler Jr.**, Chief, developed and coordinated the computer processing systems. **Martin S. Harahush**, Assistant Chief for Quinquennial Programs, assisted by **Barbara Lambert** and **Christina Arledge** were responsible for design and implementation of the computer systems. **Gary T. Sheridan**, Chief, Manufacturing and Construction Branch, **Lori A. Guido** and **Roy A. Smith**, Section Chiefs, supervised the preparation of the computer programs.

Computer Services Division, **Debra Williams**, Chief, performed the computer processing.

The staff of the Administrative and Customer Services Division, **Walter C. Odom**, Chief, performed planning, design, composition, editorial review, and printing planning and procurement for publications, Internet products, and report forms. **Cynthia G. Brooks** provided publication coordination and editing.

Perishable Prepared Food Manufacturing

1997

Issued June 1999

EC97M-3119G

1997 Economic Census

Manufacturing

Industry Series



U.S. Department of Commerce

William M. Daley,

Secretary

Robert L. Mallett,

Deputy Secretary

Economics

and Statistics

Administration

Robert J. Shapiro,

Under Secretary for

Economic Affairs

U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Kenneth Prewitt,

Director



**Economics
and Statistics
Administration**

Robert J. Shapiro,
Under Secretary
for Economic Affairs



U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Kenneth Prewitt,
Director

William G. Barron,
Deputy Director

William G. Bostic Jr.,
Chief, Manufacturing
and Construction Division

CONTENTS

Introduction to the Economic Census	1
Manufacturing	5

TABLES

1. Industry Statistics on NAICS Basis With Distribution Among 1987 SIC-Based Industries: 1997	7
2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1997	7
3. Detailed Statistics by Industry: 1997	8
4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size: 1997.....	9
5. Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1997	9
6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992.....	10
6b. Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992 .	10
7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1997 and 1992.....	11

APPENDIXES

A. Explanation of Terms	A-1
B. NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions	B-1
C. Coverage and Methodology.....	C-1
D. Geographic Notes	--
E. Metropolitan Areas	--
F. Footnotes for Products Statistics and Materials Consumed by Kind	--
G. Comparability of Product Classes and Product Codes: 1997 to 1992.....	G-1

-- Not applicable for this report.

Introduction to the Economic Census

PURPOSES AND USES OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUS

The economic census is the major source of facts about the structure and functioning of the Nation's economy. It provides essential information for government, business, industry, and the general public. Title 13 of the United States Code (Sections 131, 191, and 224) directs the Census Bureau to take the economic census every 5 years, covering years ending in 2 and 7.

The economic census furnishes an important part of the framework for such composite measures as the gross domestic product estimates, input/output measures, production and price indexes, and other statistical series that measure short-term changes in economic conditions. Specific uses of economic census data include the following:

- Policymaking agencies of the Federal Government use the data to monitor economic activity and assess the effectiveness of policies.
- State and local governments use the data to assess business activities and tax bases within their jurisdictions and to develop programs to attract business.
- Trade associations study trends in their own and competing industries, which allows them to keep their members informed of market changes.
- Individual businesses use the data to locate potential markets and to analyze their own production and sales performance relative to industry or area averages.

ALL-NEW INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATIONS

Data from the 1997 Economic Census are published primarily on the basis of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), unlike earlier censuses, which were published according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS is in the process of being adopted in the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Most economic census reports cover one of the following NAICS sectors:

21	Mining
22	Utilities
23	Construction
31-33	Manufacturing
42	Wholesale Trade
44-45	Retail Trade
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing
51	Information

52	Finance and Insurance
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises
56	Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services
61	Educational Services
62	Health Care and Social Assistance
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation
72	Accommodation and Foodservices
81	Other Services (except Public Administration)

(Not listed above are the Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting sector (NAICS 11), partially covered by the census of agriculture conducted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the Public Administration sector (NAICS 92), covered by the census of governments conducted by the Census Bureau.)

The 20 NAICS sectors are subdivided into 96 subsectors (three-digit codes), 313 industry groups (four-digit codes), and, as implemented in the United States, 1170 industries (five- and six-digit codes).

RELATIONSHIP TO SIC

While many of the individual NAICS industries correspond directly to industries as defined under the SIC system, most of the higher level groupings do not. Particular care should be taken in comparing data for retail trade, wholesale trade, and manufacturing, which are sector titles used in both NAICS and SIC, but cover somewhat different groups of industries. The industry definitions discuss the relationships between NAICS and SIC industries. Where changes are significant, it will not be possible to construct time series that include data for points both before and after 1997.

For 1997, data for auxiliary establishments (those functioning primarily to manage, service, or support the activities of their company's operating establishments, such as a central administrative office or warehouse) will not be included in the sector-specific reports. These data will be published separately.

GEOGRAPHIC AREA CODING

Accurate and complete information on the physical location of each establishment is required to tabulate the census data for the states, metropolitan areas (MAs), counties, parishes, and corporate municipalities including cities, towns, villages, and boroughs. Respondents were

required to report their physical location (street address, municipality, county, and state) if it differed from their mailing address. For establishments not surveyed by mail (and those single-establishment companies that did not provide acceptable information on physical location), location information from Internal Revenue Service tax forms is used as a basis for coding.

BASIS OF REPORTING

The economic census is conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each store, factory, shop, or other location. Each establishment is assigned a separate industry classification based on its primary activity and not that of its parent company.

DOLLAR VALUES

All dollar values presented are expressed in current dollars; i.e., 1997 data are expressed in 1997 dollars, and 1992 data, in 1992 dollars. Consequently, when making comparisons with prior years, users of the data should consider the changes in prices that have occurred.

All dollar values are shown in thousands of dollars.

AVAILABILITY OF ADDITIONAL DATA

Reports in Print and Electronic Media

All results of the 1997 Economic Census are available on the Census Bureau Internet site (www.census.gov) and on compact discs (CD-ROM) for sale by the Census Bureau. Unlike previous censuses, only selected highlights are published in printed reports. For more information, including a description of electronic and printed reports being issued, see the Internet site, or write to U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-8300, or call Customer Services at 301-457-4100.

Special Tabulations

Special tabulations of data collected in the 1997 Economic Census may be obtained, depending on availability of time and personnel, in electronic or tabular form. The data will be summaries subject to the same rules prohibiting disclosure of confidential information (including name, address, kind of business, or other data for individual business establishments or companies) that govern the regular publications.

Special tabulations are prepared on a cost basis. A request for a cost estimate, as well as exact specifications on the type and format of the data to be provided, should be directed to the Chief of the division named below, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-8300. To discuss a special tabulation before submitting specifications, call the appropriate division:

Manufacturing and Construction Division 301-457-4673
Service Sector Statistics Division 301-457-2668

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The economic census has been taken as an integrated program at 5-year intervals since 1967 and before that for 1954, 1958, and 1963. Prior to that time, individual components of the economic census were taken separately at varying intervals.

The economic census traces its beginnings to the 1810 Decennial Census, when questions on manufacturing were included with those for population. Coverage of economic activities was expanded for the 1840 Decennial Census and subsequent censuses to include mining and some commercial activities. The 1905 Manufactures Census was the first time a census was taken apart from the regular decennial population census. Censuses covering retail and wholesale trade and construction industries were added in 1930, as were some covering service trades in 1933. Censuses of construction, manufacturing, and the other business service censuses were suspended during World War II.

The 1954 Economic Census was the first census to be fully integrated: providing comparable census data across economic sectors, using consistent time periods, concepts, definitions, classifications, and reporting units. It was the first census to be taken by mail, using lists of firms provided by the administrative records of other Federal agencies. Since 1963, administrative records also have been used to provide basic statistics for very small firms, reducing or eliminating the need to send them census questionnaires.

The range of industries covered in the economic censuses expanded between 1967 and 1992. The census of construction industries began on a regular basis in 1967, and the scope of service industries, introduced in 1933, was broadened in 1967, 1977, and 1987. While a few transportation industries were covered as early as 1963, it was not until 1992 that the census broadened to include all of transportation, communications, and utilities. Also new for 1992 was coverage of financial, insurance, and real estate industries. With these additions, the economic census and the separate census of governments and census of agriculture collectively covered roughly 98 percent of all economic activity.

Printed statistical reports from the 1992 and earlier censuses provide historical figures for the study of long-term time series and are available in some large libraries. All of the census reports printed since 1967 are still available for sale on microfiche from the Census Bureau. CD-ROMs issued from the 1987 and 1992 Economic Censuses contain databases including nearly all data published in print, plus additional statistics, such as ZIP Code statistics, published only on CD-ROM.

SOURCES FOR MORE INFORMATION

More information about the scope, coverage, classification system, data items, and publications for each of the economic censuses and related surveys is published in the *Guide to the 1997 Economic Census and Related Statistics* at www.census.gov/econguide. More information on the methodology, procedures, and history of the censuses will be published in the *History of the 1997 Economic Census* at www.census.gov/econ/www/history.html.

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

The following abbreviations and symbols are used with the 1997 Economic Census data:

A	Standard error of 100 percent or more.
D	Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual companies; data are included in higher level totals.
F	Exceeds 100 percent because data include establishments with payroll exceeding revenue.
N	Not available or not comparable.
Q	Revenue not collected at this level of detail for multiestablishment firms.
S	Withheld because estimates did not meet publication standards.

V	Represents less than 50 vehicles or .05 percent.
X	Not applicable.
Y	Disclosure withheld because of insufficient coverage of merchandise lines.
Z	Less than half the unit shown.
a	0 to 19 employees.
b	20 to 99 employees.
c	100 to 249 employees.
e	250 to 499 employees.
f	500 to 999 employees.
g	1,000 to 2,499 employees.
h	2,500 to 4,999 employees.
i	5,000 to 9,999 employees.
j	10,000 to 24,999 employees.
k	25,000 to 49,999 employees.
l	50,000 to 99,999 employees.
m	100,000 employees or more.
p	10 to 19 percent estimated.
q	20 to 29 percent estimated.
r	Revised.
s	Sampling error exceeds 40 percent.
nec	Not elsewhere classified.
nsk	Not specified by kind.
–	Represents zero (page image/print only).
(CC)	Consolidated city.
(IC)	Independent city.

Manufacturing

SCOPE

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing covers all manufacturing establishments with one or more paid employees. Manufacturing is defined as the mechanical, physical, or chemical transformation of materials or substances into new products. The assembly of components into new products is also considered manufacturing, except when it is appropriately classified as construction.

Establishments in the manufacturing sector are often described as plants, factories, or mills and typically use power-driven machines and materials-handling equipment. Also included in the manufacturing sector are some establishments that make products by hand, like custom tailors and the makers of custom draperies. While manufacturers typically do not sell to the public, some establishments like bakeries and candy stores that make products on the premises may be included.

GENERAL

This report, from the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, is one of a series of 480 industry reports and 51 geographic area reports, each of which provides statistics for individual industries or states, respectively. Seven of the industry reports are for industries no longer in the manufacturing sector but are included with manufacturing for the 1997 census year. Also included for this sector are General, Product, and Materials Consumed Summary reports, a special report on Concentration Ratios in Manufacturing, and data files on Location of Manufacturing Plants.

Each industry report presents data for a six-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) industry. A description of the particular NAICS industry may be found in Appendix B. These reports include such statistics as number of establishments, employment, payroll, value added by manufacture, cost of materials consumed, value of shipments, capital expenditures, etc. Explanations of these and other terms may be found in Appendix A. The industry reports also include data for states with 100 employees or more in the industry.

State reports, which include the District of Columbia, present similar statistics at the “all manufacturing” level for each state and its metropolitan areas (MAs) with 250 employees or more, and for counties, consolidated cities, and places with 500 employees or more. The state reports also include six-digit NAICS level data for industries with 100 employees or more in the state.

The General Summary report contains industry and geographic area statistics summarized in one report. It includes higher levels of aggregation than the industry and state reports, as well as revisions to the data made after the release of the industry and state reports.

The Products and Materials Consumed reports summarize the products and materials data published in the industry reports. The Product Summary report also includes data from the Current Industrial Reports (CIR) and a special table with data for products that are primary to more than one industry, which are not in the industry reports.

The Concentration Ratios report publishes data on the percentage of value of shipments accounted for by the 4-, 8-, 20-, and 50-largest companies for each manufacturing industry. Also shown in this report are Hirschmann-Herfindahl Indexes for each industry.

The Location of Manufacturing data files contain statistics on the number of establishments for the three- and six-digit NAICS industry by state, county, place, and ZIP Code by employment-size of the establishment.

GEOGRAPHIC AREAS COVERED

Statistics at the six-digit NAICS industry level are shown for states and the District of Columbia in both the state and industry reports for cells with 100 employees or more.

The state reports also include data at the “all manufacturing” level for a variety of geographies that meet the employment criteria.

Data are available for the metropolitan areas (MAs) with 250 employees or more. The term MA is a general term used to encompass all of the specifically defined metropolitan areas. A consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) is made up of two or more contiguous primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSAs) with a combined population of at least 1 million. A PMSA is a subdivision of a CMSA that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links separate from the ties to other portions of the CMSA. A metropolitan statistical area (MSA) is an integrated economic and social unit with a population of at least 50,000. An MA is made up of one or more counties meeting standards of metropolitan character. In New England, cities and towns, rather than counties, are the component geographic units. Determination of the MAs was made by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) as of June 30, 1997. The population estimates were from the 1990 Census of Population or a subsequent special

census. When applicable, the make-up of an MA is included in Appendix E. Changes to geographical boundaries are noted in Appendix D.

The state reports include data for counties with 500 employees or more. These are the primary divisions of states, except in Louisiana where they are called parishes and in Alaska where they are called boroughs and census areas. Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia have one or more places that are independent of county organizations. These places are treated as counties and places. The counties and places are defined as of January 1, 1997.

The state reports include data for places with 500 employees or more. Places are typically cities, towns, and villages. They may be incorporated municipalities, semi-independent municipalities, special economic urban areas (SEUAs), or other place equivalents.

The state reports also include data for consolidated cities with 500 employees or more. Consolidated cities are made up of separately incorporated municipalities.

COMPARABILITY OF THE 1992 AND 1997 CENSUSES

The adoption of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) has had a major impact on the comparability of data between the 1992 and 1997 censuses. Approximately half of the industries in the manufacturing sector of NAICS do not have comparable industries in the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system that was used in the past. If industries are not comparable between the two censuses, historic data are not shown. When applicable, Appendix G shows the product class and product comparability between the two systems.

While most of the change affecting the manufacturing sector was change within the sector, some industries left manufacturing and others came into manufacturing. Prominent among those leaving manufacturing are logging and portions of publishing. Prominent among the industries coming into the manufacturing sector are bakeries, candy stores where candy is made on the premises, custom tailors, makers of custom draperies, and tire retreading. Data for the industries coming into manufacturing as well as those leaving manufacturing are included in the manufacturing industry report series for 1997. However, the state and summary reports only include data for industries in the NAICS definition of manufacturing.

Another change resulting from the conversion to NAICS is that data for central administrative offices (CAOs) associated with manufacturing are not included along side the

manufacturing data. This change affects data in the state reports and the general summary.

DISCLOSURE

In accordance with Federal law governing census reports (Title 13 of the United States Code), no data are published that would disclose the operations of an individual establishment or company. However, the number of establishments classified in a specific industry or geography is not considered a disclosure, and may be released even when other information is withheld.

The disclosure analysis for the industry statistics files is based on the total value of shipments. When the total value of shipments cannot be shown without disclosing information for individual companies, the complete line is suppressed except for capital expenditures. However, the suppressed data are included in higher-level totals. A separate disclosure analysis is performed for capital expenditures that can be suppressed even though value of shipments data are published.

AVAILABILITY OF MORE FREQUENT ECONOMIC DATA

The Census Bureau conducts the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) in each of the 4 years between the economic censuses. The ASM is a probability-based sample of approximately 58,000 establishments and collects many of the same industry statistics (including employment, payroll, value of shipments, etc.) as the economic census. However, there are selected statistics not included in the ASM. Among these are the number of companies and establishments, detailed product and materials data, and substate geographic data.

In addition to the ASM, the Census Bureau conducts a Current Industrial Reports (CIR) program. The CIR publishes detailed product statistics for selected manufacturing industries at the U.S. level annually and, in some cases, monthly and/or quarterly. For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, the annual CIR data are included in the Product Summary report.

The Census Bureau also conducts the monthly Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories, and Orders (M3) program, which publishes detailed statistics for manufacturing industries at the U.S. level.

Table 1. Industry Statistics on NAICS Basis With Distribution Among 1987 SIC-Based Industries: 1997

[NAICS codes appear in bold type. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS or SIC code	Industry	Com-panies ¹	All estab-lish-ments ²	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufac-ture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of ship-ments (\$1,000)	Total capital ex-pen-di-tures (\$1,000)
				Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311991 209980	Perishable prepared food mfg . Food preparations, n.e.c. (pt) ..	416 N	443 443	20 687 20 687	462 006 462 006	15 707 15 707	29 790 29 790	272 038 272 038	1 397 082 1 397 082	1 357 722 1 357 722	2 740 447 2 740 447	124 723 124 723

¹For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

²Includes establishments with payroll at any time during the year.

Table 2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1997

[States that are disclosures or with less than 100 employees are not shown. For explanation of terms, see appendixes. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Industry and geographic area	E ¹	All establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufac-ture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of ship-ments (\$1,000)	Total capital ex-pen-di-tures (\$1,000)
		Total	With 20 em-ploy-ees or more	Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311991, PERISHABLE PREPARED FOOD MFG												
United States	1	443	193	20 687	462 006	15 707	29 790	272 038	1 397 082	1 357 722	2 740 447	124 723
Arizona	4	5	2	275	5 917	221	314	3 439	18 791	21 652	40 507	2 002
California	-	92	46	5 488	125 861	4 566	9 676	80 128	411 664	311 873	709 460	43 210
Colorado	1	6	1	127	2 868	76	166	1 839	7 195	5 365	12 506	337
Florida	1	8	3	291	5 891	133	238	1 861	9 632	9 303	19 316	464
Hawaii *	2	21	6	506	12 004	301	479	5 661	22 938	26 986	48 816	8 859
Illinois	-	24	10	1 267	36 386	977	2 279	19 049	100 767	87 659	188 038	5 154
Indiana	-	7	4	414	11 140	327	586	7 835	21 562	33 682	55 325	737
Kansas	-	4	4	560	11 840	405	839	6 209	46 738	58 601	104 870	3 635
Louisiana	-	8	3	352	5 343	262	354	2 981	45 265	21 713	69 217	724
Maryland	-	9	4	460	10 618	361	537	5 049	26 702	30 912	57 083	3 968
Massachusetts	-	10	5	322	8 394	221	406	4 378	19 152	21 460	40 528	4 368
Michigan	5	11	5	428	7 221	334	586	3 750	17 375	21 698	38 859	1 090
Minnesota	-	12	9	825	20 220	737	1 282	15 074	49 301	46 927	101 282	12 590
New Jersey	1	7	1	210	5 642	159	304	3 412	18 697	19 612	38 380	1 030
New York	-	28	10	1 181	27 578	728	1 284	14 356	90 570	85 246	175 392	5 356
North Carolina	3	7	5	436	8 471	256	455	3 505	18 060	25 004	42 999	930
Ohio	-	15	9	858	20 235	638	1 311	13 378	46 109	90 701	136 338	3 559
Oregon	-	13	4	441	7 118	313	615	4 614	40 277	52 646	91 223	1 467
Pennsylvania	1	21	7	851	19 156	611	1 075	11 391	48 357	54 579	102 690	2 705
Texas	1	44	19	2 225	39 610	1 614	2 626	22 255	91 698	105 705	197 142	7 807
Virginia	-	3	3	359	7 463	313	606	4 957	36 793	25 807	62 050	639
Washington	-	13	4	260	7 127	202	356	3 110	22 053	16 235	38 404	1 604
Wisconsin	-	13	5	484	11 843	420	769	7 266	32 054	26 825	57 896	4 615

* Hawaii has no incorporated places in the sense of functioning governmental units; however, in agreement with Hawaiian law, the Bureau of the Census reports data for census designated places (CDPs) which have been designated as place equivalents. Those CDPs, only for the state of Hawaii, with 2,500 or more population are recognized.

¹Some payroll and sales data for small single-unit companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of the figures shown: 1-10 to 19 percent; 2-20 to 29 percent; 3-30 to 39 percent; 4-40 to 49 percent; 5-50 to 59 percent; 6-60 to 69 percent; 7-70 to 79 percent; 8-80 to 89 percent; 9-90 percent or more.

Table 3. Detailed Statistics by Industry: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	Value	Item	Value
311991, PERISHABLE PREPARED FOOD MFG		311991, PERISHABLE PREPARED FOOD MFG— Con.	
Companies ¹	number.. 416	Value added	\$1,000.. 1 397 082
All establishments	number.. 443	Total inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 135 338
Establishments with 1 to 19 employees	number.. 250	Finished goods inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 45 645
Establishments with 20 to 99 employees	number.. 138	Work-in-process inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 7 267
Establishments with 100 employees or more	number.. 55	Materials and supplies inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 82 426
All employees	number.. 20 687	Total inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 145 625
Total compensation ²	\$1,000.. 559 617	Finished goods inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 47 406
Annual payroll	\$1,000.. 462 006	Work-in-process inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 19 804
Total fringe benefits	\$1,000.. 97 611	Materials and supplies inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 78 415
Production workers, average for year	number.. 15 707	Gross book value of total assets at beginning of year	\$1,000.. 887 233
Production workers on March 15	number.. 15 683	Total capital expenditures (new and used)	\$1,000.. 124 723
Production workers on May 15	number.. 15 772	Capital expenditures for buildings and other structures (new and used)	\$1,000.. 21 638
Production workers on August 15	number.. 15 323	Capital expenditures for machinery and equipment (new and used)	\$1,000.. 103 085
Production workers on November 15	number.. 16 050	Total retirements ²	\$1,000.. 36 787
Production-worker hours	1,000.. 29 790	Gross book value of total assets at end of year	\$1,000.. 975 169
Production-worker wages	\$1,000.. 272 038	Total depreciation during year ²	\$1,000.. 61 017
Total cost of materials	\$1,000.. 1 357 722	Total rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 29 937
Cost of materials, parts, containers, etc., consumed	\$1,000.. 1 158 252	Buildings and other structures rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 16 656
Cost of resales	\$1,000.. 149 303	Machinery and equipment rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 13 281
Cost of fuels	\$1,000.. 10 988	Cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and other structures ³	\$1,000.. 3 580
Cost of purchased electricity	\$1,000.. 24 191	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 68
Cost of contract work	\$1,000.. 14 988	Cost of purchased services for the repair of machinery and equipment ³	\$1,000.. 21 641
Quantity of electricity purchased for heat and power	1,000 kWh.. 389 264	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 68
Quantity of electricity generated less sold for heat and power	1,000 kWh.. —	Cost of purchased communications services ³	\$1,000.. 3 113
Total value of shipments	\$1,000.. 2 740 447	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 68
Primary products value of shipments	\$1,000.. 2 359 397	Cost of purchased legal services ³	\$1,000.. 1 904
Secondary products value of shipments	\$1,000.. 185 043	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 68
Total miscellaneous receipts	\$1,000.. 196 007	Cost of purchased accounting and bookkeeping services ³	\$1,000.. 2 592
Value of resales	\$1,000.. 194 429	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 68
Contract receipts	\$1,000.. 384	Cost of purchased advertising services ³	\$1,000.. 20 161
Other miscellaneous receipts	\$1,000.. 1 194	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 68
Primary products specialization ratio	percent.. 92	Cost of purchased software and other data processing services ³	\$1,000.. 1 214
Value of primary products shipments made in all industries	\$1,000.. 3 004 474	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 68
Value of primary products shipments made in this industry	\$1,000.. 2 359 397	Cost of purchased refuse removal (including hazardous waste) services ³	\$1,000.. 3 855
Value of primary products shipments made in other industries	\$1,000.. 645 077	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 68
Coverage ratio	percent.. 78		

¹For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

²These items are collected in the ASM and estimated for the remaining establishments; therefore, the levels of estimation are higher than for other items in the table.

³Based on ASM sample data.

⁴A response coverage ratio is derived for this item by calculating the ratio of the weighted employment (establishment data multiplied by sample weight) for those ASM establishments that reported to the weighted total employment for all ASM establishments classified in this industry.

Note: The amounts shown for purchased services reflect only those services that establishments purchase from other companies.

Table 4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Employment size class	E ¹	All establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)
		Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311991, PERISHABLE PREPARED FOOD MFG												
All establishments	1	443	193	20 687	462 006	15 707	29 790	272 038	1 397 082	1 357 722	2 740 447	124 723
Establishments with 1 to 4 employees	9	100	—	190	3 347	164	203	2 092	11 470	11 237	22 757	1 032
Establishments with 5 to 9 employees	7	72	—	467	8 200	368	455	4 994	25 335	26 487	51 807	2 675
Establishments with 10 to 19 employees	3	78	—	1 091	20 129	844	1 167	12 341	57 824	63 486	121 264	4 501
Establishments with 20 to 49 employees	2	102	102	3 187	62 950	2 314	3 684	35 994	174 709	181 814	355 192	10 501
Establishments with 50 to 99 employees	1	36	36	2 546	56 917	1 884	3 520	34 410	165 160	154 867	318 338	20 835
Establishments with 100 to 249 employees	—	41	41	6 527	146 584	4 626	8 716	75 047	475 441	534 540	1 008 555	24 997
Establishments with 250 to 499 employees	—	11	11	3 727	88 496	2 940	5 755	58 647	297 171	256 370	557 309	26 397
Establishments with 500 to 999 employees	—	2	2	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Establishments with 1,000 to 2,499 employees	—	1	1	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Establishments with 2,500 employees or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Administrative records ²	9	141	—	800	11 591	636	655	7 090	39 221	40 264	79 520	3 275

¹Some payroll and sales data for small single-unit companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of the figures shown: 1–10 to 19 percent; 2–20 to 29 percent; 3–30 to 39 percent; 4–40 to 49 percent; 5–50 to 59 percent; 6–60 to 69 percent; 7–70 to 79 percent; 8–80 to 89 percent; 9–90 percent or more.

²Some payroll and sales data for small single-unit companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. Data are also included in respective size classes shown.

Table 5. Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS industry or product class code	Industry or primary product class	All establishments	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)
			Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311991	Perishable prepared food mfg	443	20 687	462 006	15 707	29 790	272 038	1 397 082	1 357 722	2 740 447	124 723

Table 6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992

[Includes quantity and value of products of this industry produced by (1) establishments classified in this industry (primary) and (2) establishments classified in other industries (secondary). Transfers of products of this industry from one establishment of a company to another establishment of the same company (interplant transfers) are also included. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product code	Product	1997				1992			
		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments	
				Quantity	Value (\$1,000)			Quantity	Value (\$1,000)
311991	Perishable prepared foods	N	X	X	3 004 474	N	X	X	N
3119910	Perishable prepared food sold in bulk or packages, not frozen or canned	N	X	X	3 004 474	N	X	X	N
31199101	Salads sold in bulk or packages, not frozen or canned	N	X	X	722 095	N	X	X	N
3119910111	Salads sold in bulk or packages, not frozen or canned	71	X	X	722 095	72	X	X	515 727
31199102	Sandwiches, made from bread, sold in bulk or packages, not frozen or canned	N	X	X	275 307	N	X	X	N
3119910221	Sandwiches, made from bread, sold in bulk or packages, not frozen or canned	59	X	X	275 307	40	X	X	257 528
31199103	Vegetables and potatoes, peeled or cut for the trade, sold in bulk or packages, not frozen or canned	N	X	X	416 377	N	X	X	N
3119910331	Vegetables and potatoes, peeled or cut for the trade, sold in bulk or packages, not frozen or canned	30	X	X	416 377	20	X	X	120 053
31199104	Tamales and other Mexican food specialties sold in bulk or packages, not frozen or canned	N	X	X	149 457	N	X	X	N
3119910441	Tamales and other Mexican food specialties sold in bulk or packages, not frozen or canned	41	X	X	149 457	45	X	X	249 521
31199105	Prepared meals, including tofu, meat, and poultry pies, sold in bulk or packages, not frozen or canned	N	X	X	805 304	N	X	X	N
3119910551	Prepared meals, including meat and poultry pies, sold in bulk or packages, not frozen	23	X	X	D	20	X	X	95 362
3119910561	Tofu (bean curd) sold in bulk or packages, not frozen or canned	25	X	D	D	24	X	§37.2	70 574
31199106	Pizza sold in bulk or packages, not frozen or canned	N	X	X	70 578	N	X	X	N
3119910671	Pizza sold in bulk or packages, not frozen or canned	22	X	S	70 578	20	X	38.9	114 470
31199107	Other perishable prepared foods	N	X	X	448 845	N	X	X	N
3119910781	Other perishable prepared foods	85	X	X	448 845	64	X	X	221 965
3119910Y	Perishable prepared foods, sold in bulk or packages, not frozen or canned, nsk	N	X	X	116 511	N	X	X	N
3119910YWW	Perishable prepared food manufacturing, nsk, for nonadministrative-record establishments	N	X	X	48 431	N	X	X	N
3119910YWY	Perishable prepared food manufacturing, nsk, for administrative-record establishments	N	X	X	68 080	N	X	X	N

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.

@ Additional data are available for this item in the Current Industrial Report (CIR) series; see Appendix F for the CIR survey number and title.

\$ This product is primary to more than one industry; see Appendix F for a listing of the related product codes.

Note: For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: P 10 to 19 percent estimated; q 20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by S.

Table 6b. Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992

[Not applicable for this report]

Table 7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1997 and 1992

[Includes quantity and cost of materials consumed or put into production by establishments classified only in this industry. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS material code	Material consumed	1997		1992	
		Quantity	Delivered cost (\$1,000)	Quantity	Delivered cost (\$1,000)
311991	PERISHABLE PREPARED FOOD MFG				
00190041	Sweetcorn, fresh or frozen 1,000 s tons..	P0.4	301	N	N
11121100	White potatoes 1,000 s tons..	314.1	64 096	N	N
11100025	Other fresh vegetables 1,000 s tons..	404.3	188 400	N	N
31142309	Dried vegetables, except potatoes and corn mil lb..	0.9	1 102	N	N
11115001	Field corn, whole grain 1,000 s tons..	P15.2	2 783	N	N
31121117	Corn grits, meal, and flakes 1,000 cwt..	D	D	N	N
31121127	Corn flour mil lb..	25.4	7 606	N	N
31121101	Wheat flour 1,000 cwt..	761.2	8 612	N	N
11100027	Spices, raw mil lb..	S	4 472	N	N
31122101	Corn syrup mil lb..	S	408	N	N
31131003	Sugar, cane and beet (in terms of sugar solids) 1,000 s tons..	P16.6	10 191	N	N
31100019	Fats and oils, all types (purchased as such) mil lb..	S	13 662	N	N
32221001	Paperboard containers, boxes, and corrugated paperboard	X	101 792	X	N
001900A1	Packaging paper and plastics film, coated and laminated	X	35 899	X	N
001900A3	Bags; plastics, foil, and coated paper	X	6 087	X	N
32222401	Bags; uncoated paper and multiwall	X	D	X	N
00970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies	X	489 517	X	N
00971000	Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies, n.s.k.	X	219 132	X	N

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.

Note: For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: P 10 to 19 percent estimated; Q 20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by S.

Appendix A.

Explanation of Terms

BEGINNING- AND END-OF-YEAR INVENTORIES

Respondents were asked to report their beginning-of-year and end-of-year inventories at cost or market. Effective with the 1982 Economic Census, this change to a uniform instruction for reporting inventories was introduced for all sector reports. Prior to 1982, respondents were permitted to value inventories using any generally accepted accounting method (FIFO, LIFO, market, to name a few). Beginning in 1982, LIFO users were asked to first report inventory values prior to the LIFO adjustment and then to report the LIFO reserve and the LIFO value after adjustment for the reserve.

Inventory Data by Stage of Fabrication

Total inventories and three detailed components (1) finished goods, (2) work-in-process, and (3) materials, supplies, fuels, etc., were collected.

When using inventory data by stage of fabrication for “all industries” and at the three-digit subsector level, it should be noted that an item treated as a finished product by an establishment in one industry may be reported as a raw material by an establishment in a different industry. For example, the finished-product inventories of a steel mill would be reported as raw materials by a stamping plant. Such differences are present in the inventory figures by stage of fabrication shown for all publication levels.

COST OF MATERIALS

This term refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed, whether purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

Included in this item are:

1. Cost of parts, components, containers, etc.—Includes all raw materials, semifinished goods, parts, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year.
2. Cost of products bought and sold in the same condition.

3. Cost of fuels consumed for heat and power—Includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed, whether purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.
4. Cost of purchased electricity—The cost of purchased electric energy represents the amount actually used during the year for heat and power. In addition, information was collected on the quantity of electric energy generated by the establishment and the quantity of electric energy sold or transferred to other plants of the same company.
5. Cost of contract work—This term applies to work done by others on materials furnished by the manufacturing establishment. The actual cost of the material is to be reported on the cost of materials, parts, and containers line of this item. The term “Contract Work” refers to the fee a company pays to another company to perform a service.

Specific Materials Consumed

In addition to the total cost of materials, which every establishment was required to report, information also was collected for most manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. The inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. If less than \$25,000 of a listed material was consumed by an establishment, the cost data could be reported in the “Cost of all other materials...,” Census material code 00970099. Also, the cost of materials for small establishments for which administrative records or short forms were used was imputed into the “Materials not specified by kind,” Census materials code 00971000.

Duplication in Cost of Materials and Value of Shipment

The aggregate of the cost of materials and value of shipments figures for industry groups and for all manufacturing industries includes large amounts of duplication since the products of some industries are used as materials by others. This duplication results, in part, from the addition of related industries representing successive

stages in the production of a finished manufactured product. Examples are the addition of flour mills to bakeries in the food group and the addition of pulp mills to paper mills in the paper and allied products group of industries. Estimates of the overall extent of this duplication indicate that the value of manufactured products exclusive of such duplication (the value of finished manufactures) tends to approximate two-thirds of the total value of products reported in the survey.

Duplication of products within individual industries is significant within a number of industry groups, e.g., machinery and transportation industries. These industries frequently include complete machinery and their parts. In this case, the parts made for original equipment are materials consumed for assembly plants in the same industry.

Even when no significant amount of duplication is involved, value of shipments figures are deficient as measures of the relative economic importance of individual manufacturing industries or geographic areas because of the wide variation in ratio of materials, labor, and other processing costs of value of shipments, both among industries and within the same industry.

Before 1962, cost of materials and value of shipments were not published for some industries which included considerable duplication. Since then, these data have been published for all industries at the U.S. level and beginning in 1964, for all geographic levels.

COST OF PURCHASED SERVICES

Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) establishments were requested to provide information on the cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and other structures, the repair of machinery, communication services, legal services, accounting and bookkeeping services, advertising, software and other data processing services, and refuse removal. Each of these items reflects the costs paid directly by the establishment and excludes salaries paid to employees of the establishment for these services.

Included in the cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and machinery are payments made for all maintenance and repair work on buildings and equipment. Payments made to other establishments of the same company and for repair and maintenance of any leased property also are included. Extensive repairs or reconstruction that was capitalized is considered capital expenditures and is, therefore, excluded from this item. Repair and maintenance costs provided by an owner as part of a rental contract or incurred directly by an establishment in using its own work force also are excluded.

Included in the cost of purchased advertising services are payments for printing, media coverage, and other advertising services and materials.

Included in the cost of purchased software and other data processing services are all purchases by the establishment from other companies. Excluded are services provided by other establishments of the same company (such as by a separate data processing unit).

Included in the cost of purchased refuse removal services are all costs of refuse removal services paid by the establishment, including costs for hazardous waste removal or treatment. Excluded are all costs included in rental payments or as capital expenditures.

Response Coverage Ratio

A response coverage ratio is a measure of the extent to which respondents report for an item. The estimate is made by calculating the ratio value of the weighted total employment data for all the ASM establishments that report the item to the weighted total employment data for all ASM establishments classified in an industry (reporters and non-reporters).

DEPRECIATION CHARGES FOR FIXED ASSETS

This item includes depreciation and amortization charged during the year against assets. Depreciation charged against fixed assets acquired since the beginning of the year and against assets sold or retired during the year are components of this category. Respondents were requested to make certain that they did not report accumulated depreciation.

EMPLOYEES

This item includes all full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments during any part of the pay period which included the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employees" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average for the payroll periods including the 12th of March, May, August, and November.

Production Workers

This item includes workers (up through the line-supervisor level) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, receiving, storing, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping (but not delivering), maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e.g., power plant), recordkeeping, and other services closely associated with these production operations at the establishment covered by the report. Employees above the working-supervisor level are excluded from this item.

All Other Employees

This item covers nonproduction employees of the manufacturing establishment including those engaged in factory supervision above the line-supervisor level. It

includes sales (including driver-salespersons), sales delivery (highway truck drivers and their helpers), advertising, credit, collection, installation and servicing of own products, clerical and routine office functions, executive, purchasing, financing, legal, personnel (including cafeteria, medical, etc.), professional, and technical employees. Also included are employees on the payroll of the manufacturing establishment engaged in the construction of major additions or alterations utilized as a separate work force.

FRINGE BENEFITS

Fringe benefits are divided into legally required expenditures and payments for voluntary programs. The legally required portion consists primarily of Federal old age and survivors' insurance, unemployment compensation, and workers' compensation. Payments for voluntary programs include all programs not specifically required by legislation whether they were employer initiated or the result of collective bargaining. They include the employer portion of such plans as insurance premiums, premiums for supplemental accident and sickness insurance, pension plans, supplemental unemployment compensation, welfare plans, stock purchase plans on which the employer payment is not subject to withholding tax, and deferred profit-sharing plans. They exclude such items as company-operated cafeterias, in-plant medical services, free parking lots, discounts on employee purchases, and uniforms and work clothing for employees.

GROSS BOOK VALUE OF DEPRECIABLE ASSETS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR (BOY) AND END OF YEAR (EOY)

Total value of depreciable assets is collected on all census forms. It shows the value of depreciable assets for the beginning of year and end of year. The data encompass all fixed depreciable assets on the books of establishments. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, machinery, and equipment (production, office, and transportation equipment) for which depreciation reserves are maintained. Excluded are nondepreciable capital assets including inventories and intangible assets, such as timber and mineral rights.

The definition of fixed depreciable assets is consistent with the definition of capital expenditures. For example, expenditures include actual capital outlays during the year rather than the final value of equipment put in place and buildings completed during the year. Accordingly, the value of assets at the end of the year includes the value of construction in progress.

In addition, respondents were requested to make certain that assets at the beginning of the year plus capital expenditures, less retirements, equaled assets at the end of the year.

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND COMPANIES

A separate report was required for each manufacturing establishment (plant) with one employee or more. An establishment is defined as a single physical location where manufacturing is performed. A company, on the other hand, is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

If the company operated at different physical locations, even if the individual locations were producing the same line of goods, a separate report was requested for each location. If the company operated in two or more distinct lines of manufacturing at the same location, a separate report was requested for each activity.

An establishment not in operation for any portion of the year was requested to return the report form with the proper notation in the "Operational Status" section of the form. In addition, the establishment was requested to report data on any employees, capital expenditures, inventories, or shipments from inventories during the year.

PAYROLL

This item includes the gross earnings of all employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments paid in the calendar year. Respondents were told they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax. It includes all forms of compensation, such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' social security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of corporations; it excludes payments to proprietors or partners of unincorporated concerns. Also excluded are payments to members of Armed Forces and pensioners carried on the active payrolls of manufacturing establishments.

The census definition of payrolls is identical to that recommended to all Federal statistical agencies by the Office of Management and Budget. It should be noted that this definition does not include employers' social security contributions or other nonpayroll labor costs, such as employees' pension plans, group insurance premiums, and workers' compensation.

The ASM provides estimates of employers' total supplemental labor costs (those required by Federal and state laws and those incurred voluntarily or as part of collective bargaining agreements).

PRODUCT CODES AND CLASSES OF PRODUCTS

NAICS United States industries are identified by a six-digit code, in contrast to the four-digit SIC code. The longer code accommodates the large number of sectors and allows more flexibility in designing subsectors. Each

product or service is assigned a ten-digit code. The product coding structure represents an extension by the Census Bureau of the six-digit industry classifications of the manufacturing and mining sectors. The classification system operates so that the industrial coverage is progressively narrower with the successive addition of digits. This is illustrated as follows:

NAICS level	NAICS code	Description
Industry	33461	Manufacturing and reproduction of magnetic and optical media
U.S. industry	334612	Reproduction of software
Product class	3346120	Prerecorded compact disc (except software), tape, and record reproducing
BLS link code	3346120X	
Product code	3346120XXX	

As in previous censuses, data were collected for most industries on the quantity and value of individual products shipped. In the 1997 census program, information was collected on the output of almost 10,000 individual product items.

In the new system, there are about 1,500 product classes (seven-digit codes), about 6,000 census products (ten-digit codes), and an additional 3,700 CIR products (ten-digit codes). The ten-digit products are considered the primary products of the industry with the same first six digits.

The list of products for which separate information was collected was prepared after consultation with industry and government representatives. Comparability with previous figures was given considerable weight in the selection of product categories so that comparable 1992 information is presented for most products.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if quantity was not significant or could not be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected.

Shipments include both commercial shipments and transfers of products to other plants of the same company. For industries in which a considerable portion of the total shipments is transferred to other plants of the same company, separate information on interplant transfers also was collected. Moreover, for products that are used to a large degree within the same establishment as materials or components in the fabrication of other products, total production and often consumption of the item within the plant (quantity produced and consumed) was collected. Typically, the information on production also was collected for products for which there are significant differences between total production and shipments in a given year because of wide fluctuations in finished goods inventories. Other measures of output of products with long production cycles were used as appropriate and feasible.

PRIMARY PRODUCT CLASS CODE

This file presents selected statistics for establishments according to their degree of specialization in products primary to their industry. This field contains either the six-digit North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) industry code corresponding to all establishments in the industry, or the seven-digit NAICS product class code for all establishments within the industry that are specialized in a particular product class. Product class specialization is determined by evaluating the ratio of the largest primary product class shipments to total product shipments (primary plus secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishment.

PRODUCTION-WORKER HOURS

This item covers hours worked or paid for at the plant, including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave.

QUANTITY OF ELECTRIC ENERGY CONSUMED FOR HEAT AND POWER

Data on the cost of purchased electric energy were collected on all census forms. However, data on the quantity of purchased electric energy were collected only on the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) form. In addition, information is collected on the quantity of electric energy generated by the establishment and the quantity of electric energy sold or transferred to other plants of the same company.

RENTAL PAYMENTS

Total rental payments are collected on all census forms. However, the breakdown between rental payments for buildings and other structures and rental payments for machinery and equipment is collected only on the ASM forms. This item includes rental payments for the use of all items for which depreciation reserves would be maintained if they were owned by the establishment, e.g., structures and buildings, and production, office, and transportation equipment. Excluded are royalties and other payments for the use of intangibles and depletable assets and land rents where separable.

When an establishment of a multiestablishment company was charged rent by another part of the same company for the use of assets owned by the company, it was instructed to exclude that cost from rental payments. However, the book value (original cost) of these company-owned assets was to be reported as assets of the establishment at the end of the year.

If there were assets at an establishment rented from another company and the rents were paid centrally by the head office of the establishment, the company was instructed to report these rental payments as if they were paid directly by the establishment.

RETIREMENTS OF DEPRECIABLE ASSETS

Included in this item is the gross value of assets sold, retired, scrapped, destroyed, etc., during the calendar year. When a complete operation or establishment changed ownership, the respondent was instructed to report the value of the assets sold at the original cost as recorded in the books of the seller. The respondent also was requested to report retirements of equipment or structures owned by a parent company that the establishment was using as if it were a tenant.

TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES (NEW AND USED)

For establishments in operation and any known plants under construction, manufacturers were asked to report their new and used expenditures for (1) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments and (2) machinery and equipment used for replacement and additions to plant capacity if they were of the type for which depreciation accounts were ordinarily maintained.

Totals for expenditures include the costs of assets leased from nonmanufacturing concerns through capital leases. New facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations are excluded. Also excluded are expenditures for land and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses.

For any equipment or structure transferred for the use of the reporting establishment by the parent company or one of its subsidiaries, the value at which it was transferred to the establishment was to be reported. If an establishment changed ownership during the year, the cost of the fixed assets (building and equipment) was to be reported.

VALUE ADDED

This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments (products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered). The result of this calculation is adjusted by the addition of value added by merchandising operations (i.e., the difference between the sales value and the cost of merchandise sold without further manufacture, processing, or assembly) plus the net change in finished goods and work-in-process between the beginning- and end-of-year inventories.

For those industries where value of production is collected instead of value of shipments, value added is adjusted only for the change in work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of year. For those

industries where value of work done is collected, the value added does not include an adjustment for the change in finished goods or work-in-process inventories.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the figure for value of shipments that results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

VALUE OF SHIPMENTS

This item covers the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts, such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sales of products bought and sold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from material owned by it, whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value, including not only the direct cost of production but also a reasonable proportion of “all other costs” (including company overhead) and profit.

In addition to the value for NAICS defined products, aggregates of the following categories of miscellaneous receipts are reported as part of a total establishment’s value of product shipments:

1. Reported contract work—Receipts for work or services that a plant performed for others on their materials.
2. Value of resales—Sales of products brought and sold without further manufacture, processing, or assembly.
3. Other miscellaneous receipts—Such as repair work, installation, sales of scrap, etc.

Industry primary product value of shipments represents one of the three components of value of shipments. These components are:

1. Primary products value of shipments.
2. Secondary product value of shipments.
3. Total miscellaneous receipts.

Primary product shipments is used in the calculations of industry specialization ratio and industry coverage ratio. The term “Value of primary products shipments made in this industry” is used in this publication and refers to the same data.

Duplication in Cost of Materials and Value of Shipment

The aggregate of the cost of materials and value of shipments figures for industry groups and for all manufacturing industries includes large amounts of duplication since the products of some industries are used as materials by others. This duplication results, in part, from the addition of related industries representing successive stages in the production of a finished manufactured product. Examples are the addition of flour mills to bakeries in the food group and the addition of pulp mills to paper mills in the paper and allied products group of industries. Estimates of the overall extent of this duplication indicate that the value of manufactured products exclusive of such duplication (the value of finished manufactures) tends to approximate two-thirds of the total value of products reported in the annual survey.

Duplication of products within individual industries is significant within a number of industry groups, e.g., machinery and transportation industries. These industries frequently include complete machinery and their parts. In this case, the parts made for original equipment are materials consumed for assembly plants in the same industry.

Even when no significant amount of duplication is involved, value of shipments figures are deficient as measures of the relative economic importance of individual manufacturing industries or geographic areas because of the wide variation in ratio of materials, labor, and other processing costs of value of shipments, both among industries and within the same industry.

Before 1962, cost of materials and value of shipments were not published for some industries which included considerable duplication. Since then, these data have been published for all industries at the U.S. level and beginning in 1964, for all geographic levels.

Specialization and Coverage Ratios

These items are not collected on the report forms but are derived from the data shown in Table 3. An establishment is classified in a particular industry if its shipments of primary products of that industry exceed in value its shipments of the products of any other single industry.

An establishment's shipments include those products assigned to an industry (primary products), those considered primary to other industries (secondary products), and receipts for miscellaneous activities (merchandising, contract work, resales, etc.). Specialization and coverage ratios have been developed to measure the relationship of primary product shipments to the data on shipments for the industry shown in Tables 1a through 5 and data on product shipments shown in Tables 6a and 6b.

Specialization ratio represents the ratio of primary product shipments to total product shipments (primary and secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishments classified in the industry.

Coverage ratio represents the ratio of primary products shipped by the establishments classified in the industry to the total shipments of such products that are shipped by all manufacturing establishments wherever classified.

Appendix B.

NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions

311991 PERISHABLE PREPARED FOOD MANUFACTURING

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing perishable prepared foods, such as salads, sandwiches, prepared meals, fresh pizza, fresh pasta, and peeled or cut vegetables.

The data published with NAICS code 311991 include the following SIC industry:

2099 Food preparations, n.e.c. (pt)

Appendix C.

Coverage and Methodology

MAIL/NONMAIL UNIVERSE

The manufacturing universe includes about 400,000 establishments. This number includes those industries in the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) definition of manufacturing, but not those industries leaving the manufacturing sector in the classification change. The amounts of information requested from manufacturing establishments were dependent upon a number of factors. The more important considerations were the size of the company and whether it was included in the annual survey of manufactures (ASM). The methods of obtaining information for the various subsets of the universe to arrive at the aggregate figures shown in the publication are described below:

1. Small single-establishment companies not sent a report form.

Approximately 40 percent of the manufacturing establishments were small single-establishment companies that were excused from filing a census report. Selection of these establishments was based on two factors: annual payroll and our ability to assign the correct six-digit NAICS industry classification to the establishment. For each four-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) industry code, an annual payroll cutoff was determined. These cutoffs were derived so that the establishments with payroll less than the cutoff were expected to account for no more than 3 percent of the value of shipments for the industry. Generally, all single-establishment companies with less than 5 employees were excused, while all establishments with more than 20 employees were mailed forms. Establishments below the cutoff that could not be directly assigned a six-digit NAICS code were mailed a classification report which requested information for assigning NAICS industry codes. Establishments below the cutoff that could be directly assigned a six-digit NAICS code were excused from filing any report. For below cutoff establishments, information on the physical location, payroll, and receipts was obtained from the administrative records of other Federal agencies under special arrangements that safeguarded their confidentiality.

Estimates of data for these small establishments were developed using industry averages in conjunction with the administrative information. The value of shipments and cost of materials were not distributed among specific products and materials for these

establishments but were included in the product and material “not specified by kind” (nsc) categories.

The industry classification codes included in the administrative-record files were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. As a result, an indeterminate number of establishments were erroneously coded to a four-digit SIC industry and then erroneously re-coded to a six-digit NAICS industry. This was especially true whenever there was a relatively fine line of demarcation between industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity.

Sometimes the administrative-record cases had only two- or three-digit SIC group classification codes available in the files. For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, these establishments were sent a separate classification form, which requested information on the products and services of the establishment. This form was used to code many of these establishments to the appropriate six-digit NAICS level. Establishments that did not return the classification form were coded later to those six-digit NAICS industries identified as “All other” industries within the given subsector.

As a result of these situations, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified by industry. However, such possible misclassification has no significant effect on the statistics other than on the number of companies and establishments.

The total establishment count for individual industries should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the count of total number of establishments.

2. Establishments sent a report form.

The establishments covered in the mail canvass were divided into three groups:

- a. ASM sample establishments.

This group accounts for approximately 15 percent of all manufacturing establishments. The ASM panel covers all the units of large manufacturing establishments as well as a sample of the medium and smaller establishments. The probability of selection was proportionate to size. For more information, see the Description of the ASM Survey Sample.

In an economic census year, the ASM report form (MA-1000) replaces the first page of the regular census form for those establishments included in the ASM. In addition to information on employment, payroll, and other items normally requested on the regular census form, establishments in the ASM sample were requested to supply additional information on gross book value of assets and capital expenditures. ASM establishments were also requested to provide information on retirements, depreciation, rental payments, and supplemental labor costs. For establishments not included in the ASM, these additional items were estimated using relationships observed in the ASM establishment data. The census statistics for these variables are a sum of the ASM establishment data and the estimated data for non-ASM establishments. ASM establishments were also requested to provide information for selected purchased services. The census statistics for the purchased service items were derived solely from the ASM establishments. See Appendix A, Explanation of Terms for an explanation of these items. The census part of the report form is 1 of 220 versions containing product, material, and special inquiries. The diversity of manufacturing activities necessitated the use of this many forms to canvass the 480 manufacturing industries. Each form was developed for a group of related industries.

Appearing on each form was a list of products primary to the group of related industries as well as secondary products and miscellaneous services that establishments classified in these industries were likely to perform. Respondents were requested to identify the products, the value of each product, and, in many cases, the quantity of the product shipped during the survey year. Space also was provided for the respondent to describe products not specifically identified on the form.

The report form also contained a materials-consumed inquiry which varied from form to form depending on the industries being canvassed. The respondents were asked to review a list of materials generally used in their production processes. From this list, each establishment was requested to identify those materials consumed during the survey year, the cost of each, and, in certain cases, the quantity consumed. Once again, space was provided for the respondent to describe significant materials not identified on the form.

A wide variety of special inquiries was included to measure activities peculiar to a given industry, such as operations performed and equipment used.

b. Large and medium establishments (non-ASM).

Approximately 30 percent of all manufacturing establishments were included in this group. A variable cutoff, based on administrative-record payroll data and determined on an industry-by-industry basis, was used to select those establishments that were to receive 1 of the 220 economic census – manufacturing regular forms. The first page, requesting establishment data for items such as employment and payroll, was standard but did not contain the detailed statistics included on the ASM form. The product, material, and special inquiry sections supplied were based on the historical industry classification of the establishment.

c. Small single-establishment companies (non-ASM).

This group includes approximately 15 percent of all manufacturing establishments. For those industries where application of the variable cutoff for administrative-record cases resulted in a large number of small establishments being included in the mail canvass, an abbreviated or short form was used. These establishments received 1 of the 31 versions of the short form, which requested summary product and material data and totals but no details on employment, payroll, cost of materials, inventories, and capital expenditures.

Use of the short form has no adverse effect on published totals for the industry statistics because the same data were collected on the short form as on the long form. However, detailed information on products and materials consumed was not collected on the short form; thus, its use would increase the value of the nsk categories.

INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION OF ESTABLISHMENTS

Each of the establishments covered in the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing was classified in 1 of 480 industries (473 manufacturing industries and 7 former manufacturing industries) in accordance with the industry definitions in the 1997 NAICS Manual. This is the first edition of the NAICS Manual and it is a major change from the 1987 SIC Manual that was used previously. Appendix A of the 1997 NAICS Manual notes the comparability between the 1987 SIC and 1997 NAICS classification systems. When applicable, Appendix G of this report shows the product class and product comparability between the two systems for data in this report.

In the NAICS system, an industry is generally defined as a group of establishments that have similar production processes. To the extent practical, the system uses supply-based or production-oriented concepts in defining industries. The resulting group of establishments must be significant in terms of number, value added by manufacture, value of shipments, and number of employees.

The coding system works in such a way that the definitions progressively become narrower with successive additions of numerical digits. In the manufacturing sector for 1997, there are 21 subsectors (three-digit NAICS), 86 industry groups (four-digit NAICS), 184 NAICS industries (five-digit NAICS) that are comparable with Canadian and Mexican classification, and 473 U.S. industries (six-digit NAICS). This represents an expansion of the four-digit SIC-based U.S. industries from 459 in 1987. Product classes and products of the manufacturing industries have been assigned codes based on the industry from which they originate. In the new system, there are about 1,500 product classes (seven-digit codes), about 6,000 census products, and an additional 3,700 CIR products (ten-digit codes). The ten-digit products are considered the primary products of the industry with the same first six digits. These counts do not include the seven former manufacturing industries that are included in the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing.

For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, all establishments were classified in particular industries based on the products they produced. If an establishment made products of more than one industry, it was classified in the industry with the largest product value. For 1997, there were no “resistance rules” or “frozen industries.”

In ASM years, establishments included in the ASM sample with certainty weights are reclassified by industry only if the change in the primary activity from the prior year is significant or if the change has occurred for 2 successive years. This procedure prevents reclassification when there are minor shifts in product mix.

In ASM years, establishments included in the ASM sample with noncertainty weight are not shifted from one industry classification to another. They are retained in the industry where they were classified in the base census year. However, in the following census year, these ASM plants are allowed to shift from one industry to another.

The results of these rules covering the switching of plants from one industry classification to another are that some industries comprise different mixes of establishments in different survey years. Hence, comparisons between prior-year and current-year published totals, particularly at the six-digit NAICS level, should be viewed with caution. This is particularly true for the comparison between the data shown for a census year versus the data shown for the previous ASM year.

As previously noted, the small establishments that may have been misclassified by industry are usually administrative-record cases whose industry codes were assigned on the basis of incomplete descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. Such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than on the number of companies and establishments.

Establishments frequently make products classified both in their industry (primary products) and other industries (secondary products). Industry statistics (employment, payroll, value added by manufacture, value of shipments, etc.) reflect the activities of the establishments which may make both primary and secondary products. Product statistics, however, represent the output of all establishments without regard for the classification of the producing establishment. For this reason, when relating the industry statistics, especially the value of shipments, to the product statistics, the composition of the industry’s output should be considered.

The extent to which industry and product statistics may be matched with each other is measured by the primary product specialization ratio and the coverage ratio. The primary product specialization ratio is the proportion of industry shipments accounted for by the primary products of establishments classified in the industry. The coverage ratio is the proportion of product shipments accounted for by establishments classified in the industry.

ESTABLISHMENT BASIS OF REPORTING

The economic census – manufacturing is conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each location or establishment. The ASM also is conducted on an establishment basis, but separate reports are filed for just those establishments selected in the sample. Companies engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location are requested to submit separate reports if the plant records permit such a separation and if the activities are substantial in size.

In 1997, as in earlier years, a minimum size limit was set for inclusion of establishments in the census. All establishments employing one person or more at any time during the census year are included. The same size limitation has applied since 1947 in censuses and annual surveys of manufactures. In the 1939 and earlier censuses, establishments with less than \$5,000 value of products were excluded. The change in the minimum size limit in 1947 does not appreciably affect the historical comparability of the census figures except for data on number of establishments for a few industries.

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing excludes data for central administrative offices (CAOs). These would include separately operated administrative offices, warehouses, garages, and other auxiliary units that service manufacturing establishments of the same company. These data are published in a separate report series.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASM SURVEY SAMPLE

The annual survey of manufactures (ASM) sample is drawn for the second survey year after a census. The most recent sample was drawn for the 1994 survey year based on the 1992 Census of Manufactures. This sample will be in place through the 1998 ASM.

In 1992, there were approximately 370,000 individual manufacturing establishments. For sample efficiency and cost considerations, the 1992 manufacturing population was partitioned into two components for developing estimates within the ASM; a mail stratum and a nonmail stratum.

Mail stratum. The mail stratum of the survey is comprised of larger single-location manufacturing companies and all manufacturing establishments of multiunit companies (companies that operate at more than one physical location). Approximately 230,000 of the 370,000 establishments in the 1992 census were assigned to the mail stratum. On an annual basis, the mail stratum is supplemented with larger, newly active single-location companies identified from a list provided by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and new manufacturing locations of multiunit companies identified from the Census Bureau's Company Organization Survey (COS).

For the 1994 survey, a new sample of approximately 58,000 individual establishments was selected from the mail stratum assembled from the 1992 census. Supplemental samples representing both 1993 and 1994 births (newly active establishments that were not included in the 1992 census) were also selected. Establishments selected for the sample are mailed an ASM survey questionnaire for each year through 1998.

The 1994-98 ASM sample design is similar to the one used since 1984. Companies in the 1992 Census of Manufactures with manufacturing shipments of at least \$500 million were defined as company certainties. For these large companies, each manufacturing establishment is included in the mail sample. For the 1994-98 sample, there are approximately 650 certainty companies collectively accounting for over 18,000 establishments.

For the remaining portion of the mail component of the survey, the establishment was defined as the sample unit. All establishments with 250 employees or more were defined as employment certainties. In addition, all establishments producing products in SIC 3571 (Electronic Computers) were defined as certainties. Across these three arbitrary certainty classes, there were approximately 25,000 establishments included in the sample with certainty. Collectively, these certainty establishments accounted for approximately 80 percent of the total value of shipments in the 1992 Census of Manufactures.

Smaller establishments in the remaining portion of the mail stratum were sampled with probabilities ranging from .02 to 1.00. The initial probabilities of selection assigned to these establishments were proportionate to a measure-of-size determined for each establishment. The measure-of-size was a function of the establishment's 1992 industry classification, its 1992 product class data, and the historical variability of the year-to-year estimates of the product class estimates. For each product class (1,755) and four-digit industry (459), a desired reliability

constraint was specified. Using a technique developed by Dr. James R. Chromy of the Research Triangle Institute, the initial establishment probabilities were optimized such that the expected sample satisfied all industry and product class reliability constraints while the sample size was minimized. This technique reduces the likelihood of selecting nonrepresentative samples for individual product classes or industries.

This method of assigning probabilities based on product class shipments is motivated by our primary desire to produce reliable estimates of both product class and industry shipments. The high correlation between shipments and employment, value-added, and other general statistics assures that these variables will also be well represented by the sample. The actual sample selection procedure uses an independent chance of selection method (Poisson sampling) which permits us to prevent small establishments from being selected in consecutive samples without introducing a bias into the survey estimates.

Nonmail component. The initial nonmail component of the survey was comprised of approximately 140,000 small, single-establishment companies that were tabulated as administrative records in the 1992 Census of Manufactures. The nonmail stratum is also supplemented annually using the list of newly active single-location companies provided by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and payroll cutoffs. Companies with payroll below the payroll cutoff are added to the nonmail stratum. For this portion of the population, sampling is not used. The data for this group are estimated based on selected information obtained annually from the administrative records of the IRS and Social Security Administration (SSA). This administrative information, which includes payroll, total employment, industry classification, and physical location, is obtained under conditions which safeguard the confidentiality of both tax and census records.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASM ESTIMATING PROCEDURE

Most of the ASM estimates derived for the mail stratum are computed using a difference estimator. At the establishment level, there is a strong correlation between the current-year data values and the corresponding 1992 (base) data values. Therefore, within the mailed stratum, for each item at each level of aggregation, an estimate of the "difference" between the current year and the base year is computed from sample cases and added to the corresponding base-year values. For the 1993-1997 ASM estimates, the 1992 Census of Manufactures values serve as the base year. For the 1998 ASM, the base will be updated to be the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing.

Due to the positive year-to-year correlation, estimates derived using this methodology are generally more reliable than comparable estimates developed from the current sample data alone. Estimates for the capital expenditures variables are not generated using the difference

estimator because the year-to-year correlations are considerably weaker. The standard linear estimator is used for these variables.

For the nonmail stratum, estimates for payroll and employment are directly tabulated from the administrative-record data provided by IRS and SSA. Estimates of data other than payroll and employment are developed from industry averages. Although the nonmail stratum contains approximately 170,000 individual establishments in 1994, it accounts for less than 2 percent of the estimate for total value of shipments at the total manufacturing level.

Corresponding estimates for the mail and nonmail components are combined to produce the estimates included in this publication.

QUALIFICATIONS OF THE ASM DATA

The estimates developed from the sample are apt to differ somewhat from the results of a survey covering all companies in the sample lists but otherwise conducted under essentially the same conditions as the actual sample survey. The estimates of the magnitude of the sampling errors (the difference between the estimates obtained and the results theoretically obtained from a comparable, complete-coverage survey) are provided by the standard errors of estimates.

The particular sample selected for the ASM is one of many similar probability samples that, by chance, might have been selected under the same specifications. Each of the possible samples would yield somewhat different sets of results, and the standard errors are measures of the variation of all the possible sample estimates around the theoretically comparable, complete-coverage values.

Estimates of the standard errors have been computed from the sample data for selected ASM statistics in this report. They are represented in the form of relative standard errors (the standard errors divided by the estimated values to which they refer).

In conjunction with its associated estimate, the relative standard error may be used to define confidence intervals (ranges that would include the comparable, complete-coverage value for specified percentages of all the possible samples).

The complete-coverage value would be included in the range:

From one standard error below to one standard error above the derived estimate for about two-thirds of all possible samples.

From two standard errors below to two standard errors above the derived estimate for about 19 out of 20 of all possible samples.

From three standard errors below to three standard errors above the derived estimate for nearly all samples.

An inference that the comparable, complete-survey result would be within the indicated ranges would be correct in approximately the relative frequencies shown. Those proportions, therefore, may be interpreted as defining the confidence that the estimates from a particular sample would differ from complete-coverage results by as much as one, two, or three standard errors, respectively.

For example, suppose an estimated total is shown at 50,000 with an associated relative standard error of 2 percent, that is, a standard error of 1,000 (2 percent of 50,000). There is approximately 67 percent confidence that the interval 49,000 to 51,000 includes the complete-coverage total, about 95 percent confidence that the interval 48,000 to 52,000 includes the complete-coverage total, and almost certain confidence that the interval 47,000 to 53,000 includes the complete-coverage total.

In addition to the sample errors, the estimates are subject to various response and operational errors: errors of collection, reporting, coding, transcription, imputation for nonresponse, etc. These operational errors also would occur if a complete canvass were to be conducted under the same conditions as the survey. Explicit measures of their effects generally are not available. However, it is believed that most of the important operational errors were detected and corrected during the Census Bureau's review of the data for reasonableness and consistency. The small operational errors usually remain. To some extent, they are compensating in the aggregated totals shown. When important operational errors were detected too late to correct the estimates, the data were suppressed or were specifically qualified in the tables.

As derived, the estimated standard errors included part of the effect of the operational errors. The total errors, which depend upon the joint effect of the sampling and operational errors, are usually of the order of size indicated by the standard error, or moderately higher. However, for particular estimates, the total error may considerably exceed the standard errors shown. Any figures shown in the tables in this publication having an associated standard error exceeding 15 percent may be combined with higher level totals, creating a broader aggregate, which then may be of acceptable reliability.

DATA FROM THE CURRENT INDUSTRIAL REPORTS (CIR)

The CIR program provides product statistics for selected manufacturing industries at the U.S. level annually and, in some cases, monthly and/or quarterly. When detail product data are collected in the CIR, they are not also collected in the census. However, the annual CIR data are included in the census Product Summary report.

The CIR program uses a unified data collection, processing, and publication system. The Census Bureau updates the survey panels for most reports annually and reconciles the estimates to the results of the broader-based annual survey of manufactures and the economic

census – manufacturing. The economic census – manufacturing provides a complete list of all producers of the products covered by the CIR program and serves as the primary source for CIR sampling. Where a small number of producers exist, CIR surveys cover all known producers of a product. However, when the number of producers is large, cutoff and random sampling techniques are used. Surveys are continually reviewed and modified to provide the most up-to-date information on products produced. While the CIR program includes both mandatory and voluntary surveys, the annual data are mandatory.

DUPLICATION IN COST OF MATERIALS AND VALUE OF SHIPMENTS

Data for cost of materials and value of shipments include varying amounts of duplication, especially at higher levels of aggregation. This is because the products of one establishment may be the materials of another. The value added statistics avoid this duplication and are, for most purposes, the best measure for comparing the relative economic importance of industries and geographic areas.

VALUE OF INDUSTRY SHIPMENTS COMPARED WITH VALUE OF PRODUCT SHIPMENTS

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing shows value of shipments data for industries and products. In the industry statistics tables and files, these data represent the total value of shipments of all establishments classified in a particular industry. The data include the shipments of the products classified in the industry (primary to the industry), products classified in other industries (secondary to the industry), and miscellaneous receipts (repair work, sale of scrap, research and development, installation receipts, and resales). Value of product shipments shown in the products statistics tables and files represent the total value of all products shipped that are classified as primary to an industry regardless of the classification of the producing establishment.

Appendix D. Geographic Notes

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix E. Metropolitan Areas

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix F. Footnotes for Products Statistics and Materials Consumed by Kind

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix G. Comparability of Product Classes and Product Codes: 1997 to 1992

1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published	1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published	1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published
31111111	20473	20473	311211561	2041117	2041117	3112217	20463	20463
311111111	2047321	2047321	3112111671	2041121	2041121	3112217111	2046353	2046353
311111121	2047323	2047323	3112111681	2041123	2041123	3112217121	2046354	2046354
311111231	2047326	2047326	3112111791	2041126	2041126	3112217131	2046356	2046356
311111341	2047338	2047338	31121117A1	2041129	2041129	3112217141	2046359	2046359
311111YVW	2047300	2047300	31121117B1	2041128	2041128	3112217YVW	2046300	2046300
3111114	20474	20474	31121118C1	2041131	2041131	311221A	20464	20464
3111114111	2047441	2047441	31121118D1	2041151	2041151	311221A111	2046462	2046462
3111114221	2047443	2047443	31121118E1	2041161	2041161	311221A221	2046465	2046465
3111114231	2047445	2047445	31121118F1	2041198	2041198	311221A231	2046472	2046472
3111114341	2047454	2047454	3112111YVW	2041100	2041100	311221A241	2046475	2046475
3111114351	2047457	2047457	3112114	20412	20412	311221AYVW	2046400	2046400
3111114YVW	2047400	2047400	3112114111	2041213	2041213	311221W	20460	20460
311111W	20470	20470	3112114121	2041219	2041219	311221WYVW	2046000	2046000
311111WYVW	2047000	2047000	3112114YVW	2041200	2041200	311221WYVW	2046002	2046002
311111WYVW	2047002	2047002	3112117	20413	20413	3112221	20751	20751
3111191	20481	20481	3112117111	2041311	2041311	3112221111	2075113	2075113
3111191111	2048111	2048111	3112117121	2041315	2041315	3112221221	2075115	2075115
311119121	2048115	2048115	3112117131	2041321	2041321	3112221231	2075121	2075121
3111191231	2048116	2048116	3112117141	2041323	2041323	3112221241	2075131	2075131
3111191341	2048118	2048118	3112117151	2041365	2041365	3112221YVW	2075100	2075100
3111191351	2048121	2048121	3112117161	2041393	2041393	3112224	20752 pt	20752 pt
3111191361	2048122	2048122	3112117171	2041395	2041395	3112224111	2075211	2075211
3111191371	2048123	2048123	3112117181	2041397	2041397	3112224221	2075231	2075231
3111191381	2048124	2048124	3112117YVW	2041300	2041300	3112224231	2075251	2075251
3111191391	2048131	2048131	311211A	20415	20415	3112224241	2075261	2075261
31111913A1	2048132	2048132	311211A111	2041511	2041511	3112224261	2075297	2075297
31111913B1	2048133	2048133	311211A121	2041513	2041513	3112224YVW	2075200 pt	2075200 pt
31111913C1	2048134	2048134	311211A131	2041515	2041515	311222W	20750 pt	20750 pt
3111191YVW	2048100	2048100	311211A141	2041521	2041521	311222WYVW	2075000 pt	2075000 pt
3111194	20482	20482	311211A151 pt	2041530 pt	2041530 pt	311222WYVW	2075002 pt	2075002 pt
3111194100	2048200	2048200	311211A151 pt	2041530 pt	2041530 pt	3112231	20741	20741
3111197	20483	20483	311211A161 pt	2041590 pt	2041581	3112231100	2074100	2074100
3111197111	2048301	2048301	311211A161 pt	2041590 pt	2041585	3112234	20742	20742
3111197121	2048302	2048302	311211A161 pt	2041590 pt	2041586	3112234100	2074200	2074200
3111197YVW	2048300	2048300	311211A161 pt	2041590 pt	2041588	3112237	20743	20743
311119A	20484	20484	311211A161 pt	2041590 pt	2041589	3112237100	2074300	2074300
311119A100	2048400	2048400	311211A171 pt	2041596 pt	2041591	311223A	20744 pt	20744 pt
311119D	20485	20485	311211A171 pt	2041596 pt	2041592	311223A111	2074414	2074414
311119D111	2048503	2048503	311211AYVW	2041500	2041500	311223A221	2074451	2074451
311119D121	2048504	2048504	311211D pt	20343 pt	20343 pt	311223A231	2074498	2074498
311119DYVW	2048500	2048500	311211D1 pt	20416	20416	311223AYVW	2074400 pt	2074400 pt
311119G	20486	20486	311211D111 pt	2034338	2034339 pt	311223D	20761	20761
311119G100	2048600	2048600	311211D111 pt	2041613	2041613	311223D111	2076113	2076113
311119J	20487	20487	311211D121	2041627	2041627	311223D121	2076133	2076133
311119J111	2048705	2048705	311211DYVW pt	2034300 pt	2034300 pt	311223DYVW	2076100	2076100
311119J121	2048706	2048706	311211DYVW pt	2041600	2041600	311223G	20762	20762
311119JYVW	2048700	2048700	311211W pt	20340 pt	20340 pt	311223G111	2076223	2076223
311119M	20488	20488	311211W pt	20410	20410	311223G121	2076252	2076252
311119M111	2048811	2048811	311211WYVW pt	2034000 pt	2034000 pt	311223G131	2076257	2076257
311119M121	2048812	2048812	311211WYVW pt	2041000	2041000	311223G141	2076262	2076262
311119M131	2048813	2048813	311211WYVW pt	2034002 pt	2034002 pt	311223G151	2076263	2076263
311119M141	2048816	2048816	311211WYVW pt	2041002	2041002	311223G161	2076264	2076264
311119M151	2048821	2048821	3112120	20440	20440	311223G171	2076265	2076265
311119M161	2048823	2048823	3112120111	2044011	2044011	311223G181	2076268	2076268
311119M171	2048825	2048825	3112120221	2044015	2044015	311223G191	2076273	2076273
311119M181	2048831	2048831	3112120331	2044017	2044017	311223GYVW	2076200	2076200
311119M191	2048833	2048833	3112120441	2044021	2044021	311223J	20763 pt	20763 pt
311119MYVW	2048800	2048800	3112120451	2044035	2044035	311223J111	2076311	2076311
311119P	20489 pt	20489 pt	3112120461	2044051	2044051	311223J121	2076351	2076351
311119P111	2048911	2048911	3112120471	2044098	2044098	311223J131	2076361	2076361
311119P121	2048922	2048922	3112120481	2044093	2044093	311223J141	2076397	2076397
311119P131	2048935	2048935	3112120YVW	2044000	2044000	311223JYVW	2076300 pt	2076300 pt
311119P141	2048939	2048939	3112120YVW	2044002	2044002	311223W pt	20740 pt	20740 pt
311119P151	2048943	2048943 pt	3112130	20830	20830	311223W pt	20760 pt	20760 pt
311119PYVW	2048900 pt	2048900 pt	3112130100	2083000 pt	2083000 pt	311223WYVW pt	2074000 pt	2074000 pt
311119T	2048A	2048A	3112130YVW	2083000 pt	2083000 pt	311223WYVW pt	2076000 pt	2076000 pt
311119T111	2048A01	2048A01	3112130YVW	2083002	2083002	311223WYVW pt	2074002 pt	2074002 pt
311119T121	2048A03	2048A03	3112211	20461	20461	311223WYVW pt	2076002 pt	2076002 pt
311119T131	2048A05	2048A05	3112211111	2046103	2046103	3112251 pt	20744 pt	20744 pt
311119T141	2048A07	2048A07	3112211121	2046104	2046104	3112251 pt	20752 pt	20752 pt
311119T151	2048A09	2048A09	3112211131 pt	2046114 pt	2046113	3112251 pt	20763 pt	20763 pt
311119T161	2048A11	2048A11	3112211131 pt	2046114 pt	2046118	3112251 pt	20773 pt	20773 pt
311119T171	2048A12	2048A12	3112211141	2046118	2046118	3112251 pt	20791	20791
311119T181	2048A19	2048A19	3112211251	2046123	2046123	3112251111	2079113	2079113
311119TYVW	2048A00	2048A00	3112211261	2046125	2046125	3112251221	2079115	2079115
311119W	20480 pt	20480 pt	3112211371	2046129	2046129	3112251331	2079142	2079142
311119WYVW	2048000 pt	2048000 pt	3112211YVW	2046100	2046100	3112251441	2079151	2079151
311119WYVW	2048002 pt	2048002 pt	3112214	20462	20462	3112251551	2079152	2079152
3121211	20411	20411	3112214111	2046211	2046211	3112251561	2079153	2079153
3121211111	2041105	2041105	3112214221	2046213	2046213	3112251571	2079154	2079154
3121211221	2041107	2041107	3112214331 pt	2046218 pt	2046217	3112251581	2079159	2079159
3121211331	2041111	2041111	3112214331 pt	2046218 pt	2046217			
3121211441	2041113	2041113	3112214YVW	2046200	2046200			
3121211551	2041115	2041115						

1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published	1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published	1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published
3112251591	2079171	2079171	3113207	20669	20669	3114121	20382	20382
31122515A1	2079183	2079183	3113207111	2066921	2066921	3114121111	2038211	2038211
31122515B1	2079185	2079185	3113207221	2066911	2066911	3114121221	2038213	2038213
31122515C1	2079198	2079198	3113207231	2066971	2066971	3114121331	2038215	2038215
31122515D1	2077313	2077313 pt	3113207241	2066975	2066975	3114121341	2038219	2038219
3112251701	2074499	2074499	3113207251	2066963	2066963	3114121451	2038221	2038221
3112251706	2075299	2075299	3113207360	2066981	2066981	3114121561	2038223	2038223
3112251711	2076391	2076391	3113207371	2066992	2066992	3114121671	2038224	2038224
3112251721	2076394	2076394	3113207381	2066993	2066993	3114121781	2038228	2038228
3112251731	2076395	2076395	3113207391	2066995	2066995	3114121791	2038231	2038231
3112251741	2076396	2076396	3113207YVW	2066900	2066900	31141217A1	2038235	2038235
3112251751	2076398	2076398	311320W	20660	20660	31141217B1	2038237	2038237
3112251YVW pt	2074400 pt	2074400 pt	311320WYVW	2066000	2066000	31141217C1	2038238	2038238
3112251YVW pt	2075200 pt	2075200 pt	311320WYVY	2066002	2066002	31141217D1	2038239	2038239
3112251YVW pt	2076300 pt	2076300 pt	3113301	20642	20642	31141217E1	2038247	2038247
3112251YVW pt	2077300 pt	2077300 pt	3113301000	2064200	2064200	31141217F1 pt	2038250 pt	2038243
3112251YVW pt	2079100	2079100	3113302	54410 pt	54410 pt	31141217F1 pt	2038250 pt	2038249
3112254	20792	20792	3113302000	5441011	5441000 pt	3114121YVW	2038200	2038200
3112254100	2079200	2079200	311330W pt	20640 pt	20640 pt	3114124	20384	20384
311225W pt	20740 pt	20740 pt	311330W pt	20640 pt	20640 pt	3114124111	2038451	2038451
311225W pt	20750 pt	20750 pt	311330W pt	54410 pt	54410 pt	3114124221	2038459	2038459
311225W pt	20760 pt	20760 pt	311330WYVW pt	2064000 pt	2064000 pt	3114124331	2038463	2038463
311225W pt	20770 pt	20770 pt	311330WYVW pt	5441000 pt	5441000 pt	3114124441	2038469	2038469
311225W pt	20790	20790	311330WYVY pt	2064002 pt	2064002 pt	3114124YVW	2038400	2038400
311225WYVW pt	2074000 pt	2074000 pt	311330WYVY pt	5441002 pt	5441000 pt	311412W	20380	20380
311225WYVW pt	2075000 pt	2075000 pt	3113401	20643	20643	311412WYVW	2038000	2038000
311225WYVW pt	2076000 pt	2076000 pt	3113401000	2064300	2064300	311412WYVY	2038002	2038002
311225WYVW pt	2077000 pt	2077000 pt	3113402	54410 pt	54410 pt	3114211	20331	20331
311225WYVW pt	2079000	2079000	3113402000	5441015	5441000 pt	3114211111	2033112	2033112
311225WYVY pt	2074002 pt	2074002 pt	3113404	20648	20648	3114211121	2033113	2033113
311225WYVY pt	2075002 pt	2075002 pt	3113404110	2064811	2064811	3114211131	2033115	2033115
311225WYVY pt	2076002 pt	2076002 pt	3113404320	2064814	2064814	3114211141	2033122	2033122
311225WYVY pt	2077002 pt	2077002 pt	3113404450	2064815	2064815	3114211151	2033124	2033124
311225WYVY pt	2079002	2079002	3113404YVW	2064800	2064800	3114211161	2033128	2033128
3112301	20431	20431	3113407 pt	20649	20649	3114211171	2033132	2033132
3112301111	2043101	2043101	3113407 pt	2099G pt	2099G pt	3114211181	2033134	2033134
3112301121	2043103	2043103	3113407221	2064976	2064976	3114211191	2033136	2033136
3112301231	2043105	2043105	3113407231	2099G95	2099G98 pt	31142111A1	2033138	2033138
3112301241	2043107	2043107	3113407241	2064921	2064921	31142111B1	2033141	2033141
3112301351	2043109	2043109	3113407251	2064921	2064921	31142111C1	2033157	2033157
3112301361	2043111	2043111	3113407YVW pt	2064900	2064900	31142111D1	2033159	2033159
3112301471	2043113	2043113	3113407YVW pt	2099G00 pt	2099G00 pt	31142111E1	2033161	2033161
3112301481	2043116	2043116	311340W pt	20640 pt	20640 pt	31142111F1	2033163	2033163
3112301591	2043118	2043118	311340W pt	20990 pt	20990 pt	31142111G1	2033165	2033165
31123015A1	2043119	2043119	311340W pt	5441002 pt	5441000 pt	31142111H1	2033169	2033169
3112301YVW	2043100	2043100	311340W pt	20990 pt	20990 pt	3114211YVW	2033100	2033100
3112304	20432 pt	20432 pt	311340W pt	54410 pt	54410 pt	3114214	20332	20332
3112304111	2043201	2043201	311340WYVW pt	2064000 pt	2064000 pt	3114214111	2033203	2033203
3112304121	2043203	2043203	311340WYVW pt	2099000 pt	2099000 pt	3114214121	2033205	2033205
3112304131	2043205	2043205	311340WYVW pt	5441000 pt	5441000 pt	3114214131	2033215	2033215
3112304141	2043207	2043207	311340WYVY pt	2064002 pt	2064002 pt	3114214141	2033235	2033235
3112304151	2043213	2043209 pt	311340WYVY pt	2099002 pt	2099002 pt	3114214151	2033237	2033237
3112304YVW	2043200 pt	2043200 pt	311340WYVY pt	5441002 pt	5441000 pt	3114214161	2033239	2033239
311230W	20430 pt	20430 pt	3114111	20371	20371	3114214171	2033253	2033253
311230WYVW	2043000 pt	2043000 pt	3114111111	2037135	2037135	3114214181	2033255	2033255
311230WYVY	2043002 pt	2043002 pt	3114111111	2037141	2037141	3114214191	2033275	2033275
3113110	20610	20610	3114111121	2037155	2037155	31142141A1	2033277	2033277
3113110111	2061011	2061011	3114111131	2037157	2037157	31142141B1	2033276	2033276
3113110221	2061065	2061065	3114111141	2037161	2037161	31142141C1	2033291	2033291
3113110231	2061085	2061085	3114111151	2037162	2037162	31142141D1	2033293	2033293
3113110YVW	2061000	2061000	3114111261	2037165	2037165	31142141E1	2033294	2033294
3113110YVY	2061002	2061002	3114111371	2037166	2037166	31142141F1	2033295	2033295
3113120	20620	20620	3114111481	2037168	2037168	31142141G1	2033297	2033297
3113120111	2062009	2062009	3114111491	2037169	2037169	31142141H1	2033298	2033298
3113120221	2062012	2062012	31141115A1	2037170	2037170	3114214YVW	2033200	2033200
3113120331	2062014	2062014	31141116B1	2037172	2037172	3114217	20333	20333
3113120441	2062015	2062015	31141116C1	2037174	2037174	3114217111	2033315	2033315
3113120551	2062031	2062031	31141116D1	2037180	2037180	3114217121	2033321	2033321
3113120561	2062035	2062035	31141116E1	2037183	2037183	3114217YVW	2033300	2033300
3113120571	2062041	2062041	31141116F1	2037185	2037185	311421A	20335	20335
3113120581	2062045	2062045	31141116G1	2037186	2037186	311421A111	2033515	2033515
3113120591	2062053	2062053	31141116H1	2037187	2037187	311421A121	2033598	2033598
31131205A1	2062056	2062056	31141116J1	2037194	2037194	311421AYVW	2033500	2033500
31131205B1	2062075	2062075	31141116K1	2037197	2037197	311421D	20336	20336
3113120YVW	2062000	2062000	31141116L1	2037100	2037100	311421D111	2033632	2033631 pt
3113120YVY	2062002	2062002	3114111YVW	2037210	2037210	311421D221	2033614	2033614
3113130	20630	20630	3114114	2037211	2037211	311421D231	2033615	2033615
3113130111	2063009	2063009	3114114111	2037213	2037213	311421D241	2033622	2033622
3113130221	2063012	2063012	3114114121	2037221	2037221	311421D251	2033623	2033623
3113130331	2063013	2063013	3114114131	2037225	2037225	311421D261	2033651	2033651
3113130441	2063015	2063015	3114114141	2037233	2037233	311421D271	2033655	2033655
3113130551	2063033	2063033	3114114151	2037235	2037235	311421D281	2033667	2033667
3113130561	2063035	2063035	3114114161	2037241	2037241	311421D291	2033691	2033691
3113130671	2063053 pt	2063055	3114114171	2037242	2037242	311421D3A1	2033658	2033658
3113130671 pt	2063053 pt	2063076	3114114181	2037245	2037245	311421D3B1	2033659	2033631 pt
3113130781	2063076	2063076	3114114191	2037248	2037248	311421D3C1	2033660	2033631 pt
3113130791	2063082	2063082	31141142A1	2037249	2037249	311421DYVW	2033600	2033600
31131308A1	2063084	2063084	31141143B1	2037253	2037253	311421G	20338	20338
31131309B1	2063091	2063091	31141144C1	2037255	2037255	311421G111	2033811	2033811
3113130YVW	2063000	2063000	31141145D1	2037261	2037261	311421G121	2033812	2033812
3113130YVY	2063002	2063002	31141145E1	2037263	2037263	311421G131	2033813	2033813 pt
3113201	20661	20661	31141146F1	2037269	2037269	311421G141	2033821	2033821
3113201111	2066122	2066122	31141146G1	2037270	2037270	311421G151	2033825	2033825

1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published	1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published	1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published
311421J	2033A	2033A	3115117	20263	20263	3115200	20240	20240
311421J111	2033A25	2033A25	3115117111	2026313	2026313	3115200111	2024014	2024014
311421J221	2033A11	2033A11	3115117121	2026316	2026316	3115200221	2024015	2024015
311421J231	2033A31	2033A31	3115117131	2026318	2026318	3115200331	2024016	2024016
311421J241	2033A41	2033A41	3115117YVW	2026300	2026300	3115200441	2024021	2024021
311421J251	2033A78	2033A78				3115200451	2024022	2024022
311421J261	2033A93	2033A93	311511A	20265	20265	3115200461	2024023	2024023
311421J271	2033A94	2033A94	311511A111	2026502	2026500 pt	3115200471	2024025	2024099 pt
311421JYVW	2033A00	2033A00	311511A121	2026504	2026500 pt	3115200481	2024026	2024099 pt
			311511AYVW	2026500	2026500 pt	3115200491	2024027	2024099 pt
311421M	2033B	2033B				31152005A1	2024035	2024031 pt
311421M111	2033B12	2033B12	311511D	20267	20267			
311421M121	2033B19	2033B19	311511D111	2026711	2026711	31152005B1	2024037	2024031 pt
311421M131	2033B21	2033B21	311511D121	2026713	2026713	31152005C1	2024094	2024094
311421MYVW	2033B00	2033B00	311511D131	2026714	2026714	31152005D1	2024096	2024096
			311511D141	2026716	2026716	31152005E1	2024052	2024052
311421P	20352	20352	311511D151	2026717	2026717	31152005F1	2024054	2024054
311421P111	2035211	2035211	311511D161	2026718	2026718	31152005G1	2024071	2024071
311421P121	2035213	2035213	311511DYVW	2026700	2026700	31152005H1	2024098	2024099 pt
311421P131	2035215	2035215				3115200YVW	2024000	2024000
311421P141	2035219	2035219	311511G	20268	20268	3115200YVY	2024002	2024002
311421P151	2035221	2035221	311511G111	2026813	2026813			
311421P161	2035231	2035231	311511G121	2026815	2026815	3116111	20111	20111
311421P171	2035233	2035233	311511G131	2026819	2026819	3116111111	2011112	2011112
311421P181	2035235	2035235	311511GYVW	2026800	2026800	3116111221	2011114	2011114
311421P191	2035239	2035239				3116111331	2011116	2011116
311421P1A1	2035271	2035271	311511W	20260	20260	3116111441	2011118	2011118
311421P1B1	2035275	2035275	311511WYVW	2026000	2026000	3116111551	2011131	2011131
311421P1C1	2035298	2035298	311511WYVY	2026002	2026002	3116111661	2011151	2011151
311421PYVW	2035200	2035200				3116111671	2011171	2011171
			3115120	20210	20210	3116111YVW	2011100	2011100
311421W pt.	20330	20330	3115120111	2021013	2021013			
311421W pt.	20350 pt	20350 pt	3115120121	2021015	2021015	3116114	20112	20112
311421WYVW pt.	2033000	2033000	3115120131	2021021	2021021	3116114111	2011212	2011212
311421WYVW pt.	2035000 pt	2035000 pt	3115120YVW	2021000	2021000	3116114121	2011217	2011217
311421WYVY pt.	2033002	2033002	3115120YVY	2021002	2021002	3116114131	2011261	2011261
311421WYVY pt.	2035002 pt	2035002 pt				3116114YVW	2011200	2011200
			3115131	20223	20223	3116117	20113	20113
3114221	20321	20321	3115131111	2022303	2022301 pt	3116117111	2011312	2011312
3114221100	2032100	2032100	3115131121	2022304	2022302 pt	3116117121	2011352	2011352
			3115131131	2022305	2022301 pt	3116117YVW	2011300	2011300
3114224	20322	20322	3115131141	2022306	2022302 pt			
3114224100	2032200	2032200	3115131YVW	2022300	2022300	311611A	20114	20114
						311611A111	2011412	2011412
3114227	20323	20323	3115134	20224	20224	311611A121	2011417	2011417
3114227111	2032370	2032370	3115134111	2022411	2022411	311611A131	2011451	2011451
3114227121	2032371	2032371	3115134221	2022413	2022413	311611AYVW	2011400	2011400
3114227131	2032375	2032375	3115134231	2022423	2022423			
3114227141	2032376	2032376	3115134241	2022425	2022425	311611D	20115	20115
3114227151	2032379	2032379	3115134251	2022429	2022429	311611D111	2011513	2011513
3114227161	2032382	2032382	3115134YVW	2022400	2022400	311611D121	2011517	2011517
3114227171	2032384	2032384				311611DYVW	2011500	2011500
3114227181	2032386	2032386	3115137	20225	20225			
3114227191	2032391	2032391	3115137111	2022511	2022511	311611G	20116	20116
3114227YVW	2032300	2032300	3115137121	2022521	2022521	311611G111	2011612	2011612
			3115137YVW	2022500	2022500	311611G121	2011622	2011622
311422A	20324 pt	20324 pt	311513A	20226	20220 pt	311611G131	2011631	2011631
311422A111 pt.	2032464 pt	2032463	311513A100	2022600	2022000 pt	311611G141	2011635	2011635
311422A111 pt.	2032464 pt	2032494				311611G151	2011641	2011641
311422A121	2032491	2032491	311513W	20220	20220 pt	311611G161	2011652	2011652
311422A131	2032493	2032493	311513WYVW	2022000	2022000 pt	311611G171	2011661	2011661
311422A136	2032471	2032499 pt	311513WYVY	2022002	2022002	311611GYVW	2011600	2011600
311422A141 pt.	2032498 pt	2032468						
311422A141 pt.	2032498 pt	2032496	3115141	20235	20235	311611J	20117	20117
311422A141 pt.	2032498 pt	2032497	3115141111	2023511	2023511	311611J111	2011711	2011711
311422A141 pt.	2032498 pt	2032497	311514121	2023522	2023522	311611J121	2011717	2011717
311422A141 pt.	2032498 pt	2032499 pt	311514131	2023529	2023529	311611J131	2011721	2011721
311422AYVW	2032400 pt	2032400 pt	3115141331	2023529	2023529	311611J141	2011735	2011735
			3115141441	2023542	2023542	311611J151	2011791	2011791
311422W	20320 pt	20320 pt	3115141551	2023543	2023543	311611JYVW	2011700	2011700
311422WYVW	2032000 pt	2032000 pt	3115141661	2023545	2023545			
311422WYVY	2032002 pt	2032002 pt	3115141671	2023546	2023547 pt	311611M	20118	20118
			3115141681	2023548	2023547 pt	311611M100	2011800	2011800
3114231 pt.	20342	20342	3115141791	2023549	2023549			
3114231 pt.	2099B pt	2099B pt	31151418A1	2023551	2023551	311611P	20119	20119
3114231111	2034200	2034200	3115141YVW	2023500	2023500	311611P111	2011914	2011914
3114231121	2099B17	2099B19 pt				311611P121	2011922	2011922
3114231YVW	2099B00 pt.	2099B00 pt	3115144	20236	20236	311611P131	2011951	2011951
			3115144111	2023612	2023612	311611P141	2011997	2011997
3114234	20343 pt	20343 pt	3115144121	2023616	2023616	311611PYVW	2011900	2011900
3114234111	2034313	2034313	3115144131	2023621	2023621			
3114234121	2034315	2034315	3115144241	2023626	2023626	311611T pt.	2011B	2011B
3114234131	2034321	2034321	3115144351	2023628	2023628			
3114234141	2034325	2034325	3115144YVW	2023600	2023600	311611T pt.	20489 pt	20489 pt
3114234151	2034332	2034332				311611T111	2011B15	2011B15
3114234161	2034337	2034337	3115147	20237	20237	311611T121	2011B17	2011B17
3114234181	2034340	2034339 pt	3115147111	2023712	2023712	311611T131	2011B41	2011B41
3114234YVW	2034300 pt	2034300 pt	3115147121	2023717	2023717	311611T141	2011B45	2011B45
			3115147131	2023719	2023719	311611T151	2011B55	2011B55
311423W pt.	20340 pt	20340 pt	3115147YVW	2023700	2023700	311611T161	2011B59	2011B59
						311611T171	2048940	2048941 pt
311423W pt.	20990 pt	20990 pt	311514A	20238	20238	311611TYVW pt.	2011B00	2011B00
311423WYVW pt.	2034000 pt	2034000 pt	311514A111	2023801	2023801	311611TYVW pt.	2048900 pt.	2048900 pt
311423WYVW pt.	2099000 pt	2099000 pt	311514A121	2023803	2023803			
311423WYVY pt.	2034002 pt	2034002 pt	311514A131	2023804	2023819 pt	311611W pt.	20110	20110
311423WYVY pt.	2099002 pt	2099002 pt	311514A241	2023805	2023805			
			311514A251	2023807	2023807	311611W pt.	20480 pt	20480 pt
3115111	20261	20261	311514A261	2023813	2023813	311611WYVW pt.	2011000	2011000
3115111111	2026112	2026112	311514A271	2023821	2023819 pt	311611WYVW pt.	2048000 pt.	2048000 pt
3115111221	2026115	2026115	311514AYVW	2023800	2023800	311611WYVY pt.	2011002	2011002
3115111231	2026116	2026116				311611WYVY pt.	2048002 pt.	2048002 pt
3115111241	2026119	2026119						
3115111YVW	2026100	2026100	311514D	20239	20239	3116121 pt.	20136	20136
			311514D111	2023921	2023921			
3115114	20262	20262	311514D121	2023923	2023923	3116121 pt.	20137 pt	20137 pt
3115114111	2026212	2026212	311514D131	2023925	2023925	3116121111	2013612	2013612
3115114221	2026223	2026223	311514D141	2023928	2023928	3116121121	2013622	2013622
3115114331	2026225	2026225	311514D151	2023932	2023			

1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published	1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published	1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published
3116124	20137 pt	20137 pt	3117110YWY pt	2091002	2091002	3118124	20512	20512
3116124111	2013711	2013711	3117121	20922	20922	3118124111	2051230	2051230
3116124221	2013717	2013717	3117121111	2092201	2092213 pt	3118124121	2051231	2051231
3116124331	2013721	2013721	3117121121	2092202	2092213 pt	3118124231	2051243	2051243
3116124441	2013735	2013735	3117121131	2092203	2092213 pt	3118124241	2051244	2051244
3116124451	2013791	2013791	3117121141	2092204	2092213 pt	3118124251	2051250	2051250
3116124YVW	2013700 pt	2013700 pt	3117121151	2092207	2092213 pt	3118124261	2051251	2051251
3116127	20138	20138	3117121161	2092208	2092213 pt	3118124271	2051260	2051260
3116127100	2013800	2013800	3117121171	2092209	2092213 pt	3118124281	2051261	2051261
311612A pt	2013B	2013B	3117121181	2092210	2092213 pt	3118124291	2051270	2051270
311612A pt	51470 pt	51470 pt	3117121191	2092211	2092213 pt	31181242A1	2051271	2051271
311612A111	5147009	5147000 pt	31171211A1	2092212	2092213 pt	31181242B1	2051280	2051280
311612A221	2013B11	2013B11	31171211B1	2092215	2092215	31181242C1	2051281	2051281
311612A331	2013B13	2013B13	31171211C1	2092217	2092217	31181242D1	2051290	2051290
311612A441	2013B17	2013B17	31171211D1	2092218	2092218	31181242E1	2051291	2051291
311612A451	2013B18	2013B18	31171211E1	2092219	2092219	31181242F1	2051299	2051299
311612A461	2013B21	2013B21	31171211F1	2092223	2092223	3118124YVW	2051240	2051240
311612AYWV pt	2013B00	2013B00	31171211G1	2092224	2092224	3118127	20514	20514
311612AYWV pt	5147000 pt	5147000 pt	31171211H1	2092225	2092225	3118127111	2051413	2051413
311612W pt	20130	20130	31171211J1	2092226	2092226	3118127121	2051415	2051415
311612W pt	51470 pt	51470 pt	31171211K1	2092227	2092227	3118127131	2051419	2051419
311612WYVW pt ...	2013000	2013000	31171211L1	2092228	2092228	3118127YVW	2051400	2051400
311612WYVW pt ...	5147000 pt	5147000 pt	31171211M1	2092231	2092231	311812A	20515	20515
311612WYVW pt ...	2013002	2013002	3117121YVW	2092200	2092200	311812A111	2051513	2051513
311612WYVW pt ...	5147002	5147002	3117122	20923	20923	311812A121	2051519	2051519
3116131	20771	20771	3117122211	2092311	2092311	311812AYVW	2051500	2051500
3116131111	2077111	2077111	3117122221	2092313	2092313	311812D pt	20518 pt	20518
3116131121	2077113	2077113	3117122331	2092315	2092315	311812D pt	20518 pt	20518
3116131YVW	2077100	2077100	3117122441	2092317	2092317	311812D pt	20518 pt	20518
3116134 pt	20772	20772	3117122451	2092319	2092319	311812D111	2051813	2051813
3116134 pt	20773 pt	20773 pt	3117122461	2092321	2092321	311812D131	2051845	2051700
3116134111	2077211	2077211	3117122471	2092323	2092323	311812D151	2051850	2051600
3116134221	2077212	2077212	3117122581	2092325	2092326 pt	311812D181	2051890	2051398 pt
3116134231	2077237	2077237	3117122691	2092328	2092327 pt	311812D191	2051892	2051398 pt
3116134241	2077298	2077298	31171226A1	2092331	2092329 pt	311812DYVW	2051800	2051300
3116134251	2077346	2077346	31171227B1	2092332	2092326 pt	311812W pt	20510	20510
3116134261	2077312	2077311 pt	31171228C1	2092333	2092327 pt	311812W pt	20520 pt	20520 pt
3116134YVW pt ...	2077200	2077200	31171228D1	2092334	2092329 pt	311812WYVW pt ...	2051000	2051000
3116134YVW pt ...	2077300 pt	2077300 pt	31171229E1	2092336	2092326 pt	311812WYVW pt ...	2052000 pt	2052000 pt
311613W	20770 pt	20770 pt	3117122AF1	2092338	2092327 pt	311812WYVW pt ...	2051002	2051002
311613WYVW	2077000 pt	2077000 pt	3117122AG1	2092339	2092329 pt	311812WYVW pt ...	2052002 pt	2052002 pt
311613WYVW	2077002 pt	2077002 pt	3117122YVW	2092300	2092300	3118130	20530	20530
3116151	20151	20151	3117123	20925	20925	3118130111	2053014	2053014
3116151111	2015133	2015133	3117123111	2092521	2092521	3118130221	2053011	2053011
3116151221	2015134	2015134	3117123121	2092522	2092522	3118130331	2053020	2053020
3116151331	2015136	2015136	3117123131	2092523	2092523	3118130341	2053017	2053017
3116151441	2015139	2015139	3117123141	2092524	2092524	3118130351	2053040	2053040
3116151551	2015141	2015141	3117123251	2092525	2092525	3118130361	2053030	2053025 pt
3116151YVW	2015100	2015100	3117123261	2092526	2092526	3118130371	2053032	2053025 pt
3116154	20152	20152	3117123271	2092527	2092527	3118130391	2053055	2053050 pt
3116154111	2015221	2015221	3117123281	2092528	2092528	31181303V1	2053060	2053050 pt
3116154121	2015223	2015223	3117123291	2092529	2092529	3118130YVW	2053000	2053000
3116154YVW	2015200	2015200	31171232A1	2092530	2092530	3118130YVW	2053002	2053002
3116157	20153	20153	31171232B1	2092533	2092533	3118211	20521 pt	20521 pt
3116157111	2015322	2015322	31171232C1	2092534	2092534	3118211111	2052125	2052125
3116157221	2015324	2015324	31171232D1	2092535	2092535	3118211221	2052135	2052135
3116157331	2015326	2015326	31171232E1	2092536	2092536	3118211331	2052123	2052123
3116157341	2015327	2015327	31171232F1	2092538	2092538	3118211341	2052133	2052133
3116157YVW	2015300	2015300	31171232G1	2092539	2092539	3118211351	2052159	2052151 pt
311615A	20154	20154	31171232H1	2092540	2092540	3118211391	2052197	2052198 pt
311615A111	2015414	2015414	31171232I1	2092541	2092541	3118211YVW	2052100 pt	2052100 pt
311615A121	2015416	2015416	31171232J1	2092542	2092542	3118214	20522	20522
311615AYVW	2015400	2015400	31171232K1	2092543	2092543	3118214111	2052213	2052213
311615D	20155	20155	31171232L1	2092544	2092544	3118214221	2052217	2052217
311615D111 pt	2015512 pt	2015511	31171232M1	2092545	2092545	3118214331	2052215	2052215
311615D111 pt	2015512 pt	2015513	31171232N1	2092546	2092546	3118214341	2052218	2052218
311615D111 pt	2015512 pt	2015515	31171232O1	2092547	2092547	3118214351	2052218	2052218
311615D121	2015531	2015531	31171232P1	2092548	2092548	3118214361	2052220	2052220
311615D131	2015532	2015532	31171232Q1	2092549	2092549	3118214371	2052221	2052221
311615D141	2015533	2015533	31171232R1	2092550	2092550	3118214381	2052235	2052235
311615D151	2015534	2015534	31171232S1	2092551	2092551	3118214391	2052231	2052231
311615D161	2015539	2015539	31171232T1	2092552	2092552	3118214YVW	2052200	2052200
311615D171	2015548	2015548	31171232U1	2092553	2092553	311821W	20520 pt	20520 pt
311615DYVW	2015500	2015500	31171232V1	2092554	2092554	311821WYVW	2052000 pt	2052000 pt
311615W	20150 pt	20150 pt	31171232W1	2092555	2092555	311821WYVW	2052002 pt	2052002 pt
311615WYVW	2015000 pt	2015000 pt	31171232X1	2092556	2092556	3118220	20450	20450
311615WYVW	2015002 pt	2015002 pt	31171232Y1	2092557	2092557	3118220121	2045013	2045013
3117110 pt	20770 pt	20770 pt	31171232Z1	2092558	2092558	3118220211	2045011	2045011
3117110 pt	20773 pt	20773 pt	31171233A1	2092559	2092559	3118220231	2045015	2045015
3117110 pt	20910	20910	31171233B1	2092560	2092560	3118220241	2045030 pt	2045017
3117110111	2091012	2091012	3117124 pt	20926	20926	3118220241 pt	2045030 pt	2045019
3117110221	2091013	2091013	3117124111	2092611	2092611	3118220241 pt	2045030 pt	2045025
3117110331	2091014	2091014	3117124121	2092613	2092613	3118220251	2045021	2045021
3117110341	2091015	2091015	3117124131	2092698	2092698	3118220261	2045090 pt	2045081
3117110351	2091016	2091016	3117124141	20927363	20927361 pt	3118220261 pt	2045090 pt	2045088
3117110461	2077362	2077361 pt	3117124151	20927367	20927366 pt	3118220261 pt	2045090 pt	2045089
3117110471	2077364	2077366 pt	3117124161	20927372	20927379 pt	3118220271	2045096 pt	2045091
3117110481	2077371	2077379 pt	3117124171	20927373	20927372 pt	3118220271 pt	2045096 pt	2045092
3117110591	2091019	2091019	3117124181	20927374	20927371 pt	3118220271 pt	2045096 pt	2045095
31171106A1	2091031	2091031	3117124191	20927375	20927372 pt	3118220YVW	2045000	2045000
31171107B1	2091051	2091051	3117124201	20927376	20927373 pt	3118220YVW	2045002	2045002
31171107C1	2091071	2091071	3117124211	20927377	20927374 pt	3118230	20980	20980
31171107D1	2091082	2091082	3117124221	20927378	20927375 pt	3118230111	2098001	2098001
31171107E1	2091089	2091089	3117124231	20927379	20927376 pt	3118230221	2098007	2098002 pt
3117110YVW pt ...	2077000 pt	2077000 pt	3117124241	20927380	20927377 pt	3118230331	2098003	2098003
3117110YVW pt ...	2077300 pt	2077300 pt	3117124251	20927381	20927378 pt	3118230341	2098004	2098004
3117110YVW pt ...	2091000	209						

1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published	1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published	1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published
3118230YVY	2098002	2098002 pt	3119301	20872	20872	3119910 pt.....	20990 pt	20990 pt
3118300 pt.....	20990 pt	20990 pt	3119301111	2087215	2087215	3119910 pt.....	20999 pt	20999 pt
3118300 pt.....	20999 pt	20999 pt	3119301121	2087221	2087221	3119910111	2099921	2099921
3118300100	2099943	2099943	3119301YVW	2087200	2087200	3119910221	2099931	2099931
3118300YVW pt ...	2099000 pt	2099000 pt	3119304	20873	20873	3119910331	2099935	2099935
3118300YVW pt ...	2099000 pt	2099000 pt	3119304111	2087321	2087321	3119910441	2099945	2099945
3118300YVW pt ...	2099000 pt	2099000 pt	3119304121	2087323	2087323	3119910551	2099953	2099953
3118300YVW pt ...	2099002 pt	2099002 pt	3119304131	2087325	2087325	3119910561	2099955	2099955
3119111	20680 pt	20680 pt	3119304141	2087341	2087341	3119910671	2099958	2099958
3119111111	2068013	2068013	3119304151	2087343	2087343	3119910781	2099959	2099959
3119111251	2068015	2068015	3119304161	2087345	2087345	3119910YVW pt ...	2099000 pt	2099000 pt
311911131	2068017	2068017	3119304YVW	2087300	2087300	3119910YVW pt ...	2099000 pt	2099000 pt
3119111241	2068033	2068033	3119307	20874 pt	20874 pt	3119910YVW pt ...	2099002 pt	2099002 pt
3119111251	2068035	2068035	3119307111	2087459	2087459	3119911	20991	20991
3119111261	2068037	2068037	3119307121	2087461	2087461	311991111	2099113	2099113
3119111371	2068053	2068053	3119307131	2087471	2087471	311991121	2099115	2099115
3119111381	2068055	2068055	3119307141	2087481	2087481	311991131	2099153	2099153
3119111391	2068057	2068057	3119307YVW	2087400 pt	2087400 pt	311991141	2099155	2099155
31191113A1	2068061	2068061	311930W	20870 pt	20870 pt	311991151	2099159	2099159
3119111YVW	2068000 pt	2068000 pt	311930YVW	2087000 pt	2087000 pt	311991YVW	2099100	2099100
3119114	2099F	2099F	311930YVWY	2087002 pt	2087002 pt	3119994	20993	20993
3119114111	2099F44	2099F44	3119411	20996	20996	3119994111	2099325	2099325
3119114121	2099F46	2099F46	3119411111	2099611	2099611	3119994121	2099327	2099327
3119114YVW	2099F00	2099F00	3119411121	2099651	2099651	3119994YVW	2099300	2099300
311911W pt.....	20680 pt	20680 pt	3119411131	2099657	2099657	3119997	20994	20994
311911W pt.....	20990 pt	20990 pt	3119411YVW	2099600	2099600	3119997111	2099413	2099413
311911WYVW pt...	2068000 pt	2068000 pt	3119414	20353	20353	3119997121	2099423	2099423
311911WYVW pt...	2099000 pt	2099000 pt	3119414111	2035311	2035311	3119997131	2099434	2099434
311911WYVW pt...	2068002	2068002	3119414221	2035351	2035351	3119997141	2099455	2099455
311911WYVW pt...	2099002 pt	2099002 pt	3119414YVW	2035300	2035300	3119997YVW	2099400	2099400
3119191	20961	20961	3119417	20354	20354	311999A	2099A	2099A
3119191100	2096100	2096100	3119417111	2035411	2035411	311999A111	2099A01	2099A01
3119194	20962	20962	3119417221	2035423	2035423	311999A121	2099A02	2099A02
3119194111	2096219	2096221 pt	3119417331	2035429	2035429	311999A131	2099A03	2099A03
3119194221	2096225	2096221 pt	3119417441	2035435	2035435	311999A141	2099A04	2099A04
3119194331	2096229	2096229	3119417YVW	2035400	2035400	311999A151	2099A05	2099A05
3119194YVW	2096200	2096200	311941W pt.....	20350 pt	20350 pt	311999A161	2099A06	2099A06
3119197 pt.....	20521 pt	20521 pt	311941W pt.....	20990 pt	20990 pt	311999AYVW	2099A00	2099A00
3119197 pt.....	20963	20963	311941WYVW pt...	2035000 pt	2035000 pt	311999D	2099B pt	2099B pt
3119197111	2052155	2052151 pt	311941WYVW pt...	2099000 pt	2099000 pt	311999D131	2099B11	2099B11
3119197221	2096300 pt	2096300 pt	311941WYVW pt...	2035002 pt	2035002 pt	311999D141	2099B13	2099B13
3119197YVW pt...	2052100 pt	2052100 pt	311941WYVW pt...	2099002 pt	2099002 pt	311999D151	2099B21	2099B19 pt
3119197YVW pt...	2096300 pt	2096300 pt	3119421 pt.....	2099E	2099E	311999DYVW	2099B00 pt.....	2099B00 pt
311919W pt.....	20520 pt	20520 pt	3119421 pt.....	28991 pt	28991 pt	311999G	20159	20159
311919W pt.....	20960	20960	3119421111	2899121	2899100 pt	311999G111	2015911	2015911
311919WYVW pt...	2052000 pt	2052000 pt	3119421121	2099E31	2099E31	311999G121	2015913	2015913
311919WYVW pt...	2096000	2096000	3119421131	2099E33	2099E33	311999G131	2015915	2015915
311919WYVW pt...	2052002 pt	2052002 pt	3119421241	2099E38	2099E38	311999G141	2015917	2015917
311919WYVW pt...	2096002	2096002	3119421351	2099E39	2099E39	311999G151	2015951	2015951
3119201	20951	20951	3119421YVW pt...	2099E00	2099E00	311999G161	2015953	2015953
3119201111	2095111	2095111	3119421YVW pt...	2899100 pt	2899100 pt	311999G171	2015955	2015955
3119201211	2095115	2095115	3119424 pt.....	20871	20871	311999G181	2015957	2015957
3119201331	2095121	2095121	3119424 pt.....	20871	20871	311999GYVW	2015900	2015900
3119201YVW	2095100	2095100	3119424 pt.....	20952 pt	20952 pt	311999J	20874 pt	20874 pt
3119204 pt.....	20432 pt	20432 pt	3119424111	2087111	2087111	311999J111	2087435	2087435
3119204 pt.....	20952 pt	20952 pt	3119424121	2087115	2087115	311999J121	2087437	2087437
3119204111	2095211	2095200 pt	3119424131	2087153	2087153	311999JYVW	2087400 pt	2087400 pt
3119204121	2043211	2043209 pt	3119424141	2095231	2095200 pt	311999M pt.....	20324 pt	20324 pt
3119204YVW pt ...	2043200 pt	2043200 pt	3119424YVW pt...	2087100	2087100	311999M pt.....	2099G pt	2099G pt
3119204YVW pt ...	2095200 pt	2095200 pt	3119424YVW pt...	2095200 pt	2095200 pt	311999M101	2032495	2032499 pt
3119207	2099D	2099D	3119427	2099B pt	2099B pt	311999M111	2099G11	2099G11
3119207111	2099D82	2099D82	3119427111	2099B01	2099B01	311999M121	2099G25	2099G25
3119207221	2099D83	2099D83	3119427121	2099B03	2099B03	311999M131	2099G41	2099G41
3119207231	2099D86	2099D86	3119427131	2099B07	2099B07	311999M141	2099G51	2099G51
3119207YVW	2099D00	2099D00	3119427251	2099B09	2099B09	311999M151	2099G85	2099G85
311920W pt.....	20430 pt	20430 pt	3119427YVW	2099B00 pt	2099B00 pt	311999M161	2099G91	2099G91
311920W pt.....	20950 pt	20950 pt	311942W pt.....	20870 pt	20870 pt	311999M171	2099G98	2099G98 pt
311920W pt.....	20990 pt	20990 pt	311942W pt.....	20950 pt	20950 pt	311999MYVW pt...	2032400 pt	2032400 pt
311920WYVW pt...	2043000 pt	2043000 pt	311942W pt.....	20990 pt	20990 pt	311999MYVW pt...	2099G00 pt	2099G00 pt
311920WYVW pt...	2095000 pt	2095000 pt	311942WYVW pt...	28990 pt	28990 pt	311999W	20150 pt	20150 pt
311920WYVW pt...	2099000 pt	2099000 pt	311942WYVW pt...	2087000 pt	2087000 pt	311999W pt.....	20320 pt	20320 pt
311920WYVW pt...	2099000 pt	2099000 pt	311942WYVW pt...	2095000 pt	2095000 pt	311999W pt.....	20870 pt	20870 pt
311920WYVW pt...	2099000 pt	2099000 pt	311942WYVW pt...	2099000 pt	2099000 pt	311999WYVW pt...	20990 pt	20990 pt
311920WYVW pt...	2043002 pt	2043002 pt	311942WYVW pt...	2087002 pt	2087002 pt	311999WYVW pt...	2015002 pt	2015002 pt
311920WYVW pt...	2095002 pt	2095002 pt	311942WYVW pt...	2095002 pt	2095002 pt	311999WYVW pt...	2032002 pt	2032002 pt
311920WYVW pt...	2099002 pt	2099002 pt	311942WYVW pt...	2099002 pt	2099002 pt	311999WYVW pt...	2087002 pt	2087002 pt
			311942WYVW pt...	2899002 pt	2899002 pt	311999WYVW pt...	2099002 pt	2099002 pt

All Other Miscellaneous Food Manufacturing

1997

Issued November 1999

EC97M-3119H

1997 Economic Census

Manufacturing

Industry Series



U S C E N S U S B U R E A U

Helping You Make Informed Decisions

U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The staff of the Manufacturing and Construction Division prepared this report. **Judy M. Dodds**, Assistant Chief for Census and Related Programs, was responsible for the overall planning, management, and coordination. **Kenneth Hansen**, Chief, Manufactured Durables Branch, assisted by **Mike Brown**, **Renee Coley**, **Raphael Corrado**, and **Milbren Thomas**, Section Chiefs, **Michael Zampogna**, Former Chief, Manufactured Nondurables Branch, assisted by **Allen Foreman**, **Robert Miller**, **Robert Reinard**, and **Nat Shelton**, Section Chiefs, and **Tom Lee**, **Robert Rosati**, and **Tom Flood**, Special Assistants, performed the planning and implementation. **Stephanie Angel**, **Brian Appert**, **Stanis Batton**, **Carol Beasley**, **Chris Blackburn**, **Larry Blumberg**, **Vera Harris-Bourne**, **Brenda Campbell**, **Suzanne Conard**, **Vance Davis**, **Mary Ellickson**, **Matt Gaines**, **Merry Glascoe**, **Kay Hanks**, **Karen Harshbarger**, **Nancy Higgins**, **James Hinckley**, **Walter Hunter**, **Jim Jamski**, **Evelyn Jordan**, **Robert Lee**, **John Linehan**, **Paul Marck**, **Keith McKenzie**, **Philippe Morris**, **Joanna Nguyen**, **Betty Pannell**, **Joyce Pomeroy**, **Venita Powell**, **Cynthia Ramsey**, **Chris Savage**, **Arona Stovall**, **Sue Sundermann**, **Thanos Theodoropoulos**, **Dora Thomas**, **Ann Truffa**, **Ronanne Vinson**, **Keeley Voor**, **Denneth Wallace**, **Tempie Whittington**, **Lissene Witt**, and **Mike Yamaner** provided primary staff assistance.

Brian Greenberg, Assistant Chief for Research and Methodology Programs, assisted by **Stacey Cole**, Chief, Manufacturing Programs Methodology Branch, and **Robert Struble**, Section Chief, provided the mathematical and statistical techniques as well as the coverage operations. **Jeffrey Dalzell** and **Cathy Ritenour** provided primary staff assistance.

Mendel D. Gayle, Chief, Forms, Publications, and Customer Services Branch, assisted by **Julius Smith Jr.** and **Baruti Taylor**, Section Chiefs, performed overall

coordination of the publication process. **Kim Credito**, **Patrick Duck**, **Chip Murph**, **Wanda Sledd**, and **Veronica White** provided primary staff assistance.

The Economic Planning and Coordination Division, **Lawrence A. Blum**, Assistant Chief for Collection Activities and **Shirin A. Ahmed**, Assistant Chief for Post-Collection Processing, assisted by **Dennis Shoemaker**, Chief, Post-Collection Census Processing Branch, **Brandy Yarbrough**, Section Chief, **Sheila Proudfoot**, **Richard Williamson**, **Andrew W. Hait**, and **Jennifer E. Lins**, was responsible for developing the systems and procedures for data collection, editing, review, correction and dissemination

The staff of the National Processing Center, **Judith N. Petty**, Chief, performed mailout preparation and receipt operations, clerical and analytical review activities, data keying, and geocoding review.

The Geography Division staff developed geographic coding procedures and associated computer programs.

The Economic Statistical Methods and Programming Division, **Charles P. Pautler Jr.**, Chief, developed and coordinated the computer processing systems. **Martin S. Harahush**, Assistant Chief for Quinquennial Programs, assisted by **Barbara Lambert** and **Christina Arledge** were responsible for design and implementation of the computer systems. **Gary T. Sheridan**, Chief, Manufacturing and Construction Branch, **Lori A. Guido** and **Roy A. Smith**, Section Chiefs, supervised the preparation of the computer programs.

Computer Services Division, **Debra Williams**, Chief, performed the computer processing.

The staff of the Administrative and Customer Services Division, **Walter C. Odom**, Chief, performed planning, design, composition, editorial review, and printing planning and procurement for publications, Internet products, and report forms. **Cynthia G. Brooks** provided publication coordination and editing.

All Other Miscellaneous Food Manufacturing

1997

Issued November 1999

EC97M-3119H

1997 Economic Census

Manufacturing

Industry Series



U.S. Department of Commerce

William M. Daley,

Secretary

Robert L. Mallett,

Deputy Secretary

Economics

and Statistics

Administration

Robert J. Shapiro,

Under Secretary for

Economic Affairs

U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Kenneth Prewitt,

Director



**Economics
and Statistics
Administration**

Robert J. Shapiro,
Under Secretary
for Economic Affairs



U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Kenneth Prewitt,
Director

William G. Barron,
Deputy Director

Paula J. Schneider,
Principal Associate Director
for Programs

Frederick T. Knickerbocker,
Associate Director
for Economic Programs

Thomas L. Mesenbourg,
Assistant Director
for Economic Programs

William G. Bostic Jr.,
Chief, Manufacturing
and Construction Division

CONTENTS

Introduction to the Economic Census	1
Manufacturing	5

TABLES

1. Industry Statistics on NAICS Basis With Distribution Among 1987 SIC-Based Industries: 1997	7
2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1997	7
3. Detailed Statistics by Industry: 1997	8
4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size: 1997.....	9
5. Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1997	9
6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992.....	10
6b. Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992 .	12
7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1997 and 1992.....	13

APPENDIXES

A. Explanation of Terms	A-1
B. NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions	B-1
C. Coverage and Methodology.....	C-1
D. Geographic Notes	--
E. Metropolitan Areas	--
F. Footnotes for Products Statistics and Materials Consumed by Kind	--
G. Comparability of Product Classes and Product Codes: 1997 to 1992.....	G-1

-- Not applicable for this report.

Introduction to the Economic Census

PURPOSES AND USES OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUS

The economic census is the major source of facts about the structure and functioning of the Nation's economy. It provides essential information for government, business, industry, and the general public. Title 13 of the United States Code (Sections 131, 191, and 224) directs the Census Bureau to take the economic census every 5 years, covering years ending in 2 and 7.

The economic census furnishes an important part of the framework for such composite measures as the gross domestic product estimates, input/output measures, production and price indexes, and other statistical series that measure short-term changes in economic conditions. Specific uses of economic census data include the following:

- Policymaking agencies of the Federal Government use the data to monitor economic activity and assess the effectiveness of policies.
- State and local governments use the data to assess business activities and tax bases within their jurisdictions and to develop programs to attract business.
- Trade associations study trends in their own and competing industries, which allows them to keep their members informed of market changes.
- Individual businesses use the data to locate potential markets and to analyze their own production and sales performance relative to industry or area averages.

ALL-NEW INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATIONS

Data from the 1997 Economic Census are published primarily on the basis of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), unlike earlier censuses, which were published according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS is in the process of being adopted in the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Most economic census reports cover one of the following NAICS sectors:

21	Mining
22	Utilities
23	Construction
31-33	Manufacturing
42	Wholesale Trade
44-45	Retail Trade
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing
51	Information

52	Finance and Insurance
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises
56	Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services
61	Educational Services
62	Health Care and Social Assistance
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation
72	Accommodation and Foodservices
81	Other Services (except Public Administration)

(Not listed above are the Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting sector (NAICS 11), partially covered by the census of agriculture conducted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the Public Administration sector (NAICS 92), covered by the census of governments conducted by the Census Bureau.)

The 20 NAICS sectors are subdivided into 96 subsectors (three-digit codes), 313 industry groups (four-digit codes), and, as implemented in the United States, 1170 industries (five- and six-digit codes).

RELATIONSHIP TO SIC

While many of the individual NAICS industries correspond directly to industries as defined under the SIC system, most of the higher level groupings do not. Particular care should be taken in comparing data for retail trade, wholesale trade, and manufacturing, which are sector titles used in both NAICS and SIC, but cover somewhat different groups of industries. The industry definitions discuss the relationships between NAICS and SIC industries. Where changes are significant, it will not be possible to construct time series that include data for points both before and after 1997.

For 1997, data for auxiliary establishments (those functioning primarily to manage, service, or support the activities of their company's operating establishments, such as a central administrative office or warehouse) will not be included in the sector-specific reports. These data will be published separately.

GEOGRAPHIC AREA CODING

Accurate and complete information on the physical location of each establishment is required to tabulate the census data for the states, metropolitan areas (MAs), counties, parishes, and corporate municipalities including cities, towns, villages, and boroughs. Respondents were

required to report their physical location (street address, municipality, county, and state) if it differed from their mailing address. For establishments not surveyed by mail (and those single-establishment companies that did not provide acceptable information on physical location), location information from Internal Revenue Service tax forms is used as a basis for coding.

BASIS OF REPORTING

The economic census is conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each store, factory, shop, or other location. Each establishment is assigned a separate industry classification based on its primary activity and not that of its parent company.

DOLLAR VALUES

All dollar values presented are expressed in current dollars; i.e., 1997 data are expressed in 1997 dollars, and 1992 data, in 1992 dollars. Consequently, when making comparisons with prior years, users of the data should consider the changes in prices that have occurred.

All dollar values are shown in thousands of dollars.

AVAILABILITY OF ADDITIONAL DATA

Reports in Print and Electronic Media

All results of the 1997 Economic Census are available on the Census Bureau Internet site (www.census.gov) and on compact discs (CD-ROM) for sale by the Census Bureau. Unlike previous censuses, only selected highlights are published in printed reports. For more information, including a description of electronic and printed reports being issued, see the Internet site, or write to U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-8300, or call Customer Services at 301-457-4100.

Special Tabulations

Special tabulations of data collected in the 1997 Economic Census may be obtained, depending on availability of time and personnel, in electronic or tabular form. The data will be summaries subject to the same rules prohibiting disclosure of confidential information (including name, address, kind of business, or other data for individual business establishments or companies) that govern the regular publications.

Special tabulations are prepared on a cost basis. A request for a cost estimate, as well as exact specifications on the type and format of the data to be provided, should be directed to the Chief of the division named below, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-8300. To discuss a special tabulation before submitting specifications, call the appropriate division:

Manufacturing and Construction Division	301-457-4673
Service Sector Statistics Division	301-457-2668

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The economic census has been taken as an integrated program at 5-year intervals since 1967 and before that for 1954, 1958, and 1963. Prior to that time, individual components of the economic census were taken separately at varying intervals.

The economic census traces its beginnings to the 1810 Decennial Census, when questions on manufacturing were included with those for population. Coverage of economic activities was expanded for the 1840 Decennial Census and subsequent censuses to include mining and some commercial activities. The 1905 Manufactures Census was the first time a census was taken apart from the regular decennial population census. Censuses covering retail and wholesale trade and construction industries were added in 1930, as were some covering service trades in 1933. Censuses of construction, manufacturing, and the other business service censuses were suspended during World War II.

The 1954 Economic Census was the first census to be fully integrated: providing comparable census data across economic sectors, using consistent time periods, concepts, definitions, classifications, and reporting units. It was the first census to be taken by mail, using lists of firms provided by the administrative records of other Federal agencies. Since 1963, administrative records also have been used to provide basic statistics for very small firms, reducing or eliminating the need to send them census questionnaires.

The range of industries covered in the economic censuses expanded between 1967 and 1992. The census of construction industries began on a regular basis in 1967, and the scope of service industries, introduced in 1933, was broadened in 1967, 1977, and 1987. While a few transportation industries were covered as early as 1963, it was not until 1992 that the census broadened to include all of transportation, communications, and utilities. Also new for 1992 was coverage of financial, insurance, and real estate industries. With these additions, the economic census and the separate census of governments and census of agriculture collectively covered roughly 98 percent of all economic activity.

Printed statistical reports from the 1992 and earlier censuses provide historical figures for the study of long-term time series and are available in some large libraries. All of the census reports printed since 1967 are still available for sale on microfiche from the Census Bureau. CD-ROMs issued from the 1987 and 1992 Economic Censuses contain databases including nearly all data published in print, plus additional statistics, such as ZIP Code statistics, published only on CD-ROM.

SOURCES FOR MORE INFORMATION

More information about the scope, coverage, classification system, data items, and publications for each of the economic censuses and related surveys is published in the *Guide to the 1997 Economic Census and Related Statistics* at www.census.gov/econguide. More information on the methodology, procedures, and history of the censuses will be published in the *History of the 1997 Economic Census* at www.census.gov/econ/www/history.html.

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

The following abbreviations and symbols are used with the 1997 Economic Census data:

A	Standard error of 100 percent or more.
D	Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual companies; data are included in higher level totals.
F	Exceeds 100 percent because data include establishments with payroll exceeding revenue.
N	Not available or not comparable.
Q	Revenue not collected at this level of detail for multiestablishment firms.
S	Withheld because estimates did not meet publication standards.

V	Represents less than 50 vehicles or .05 percent.
X	Not applicable.
Y	Disclosure withheld because of insufficient coverage of merchandise lines.
Z	Less than half the unit shown.
a	0 to 19 employees.
b	20 to 99 employees.
c	100 to 249 employees.
e	250 to 499 employees.
f	500 to 999 employees.
g	1,000 to 2,499 employees.
h	2,500 to 4,999 employees.
i	5,000 to 9,999 employees.
j	10,000 to 24,999 employees.
k	25,000 to 49,999 employees.
l	50,000 to 99,999 employees.
m	100,000 employees or more.
p	10 to 19 percent estimated.
q	20 to 29 percent estimated.
r	Revised.
s	Sampling error exceeds 40 percent.
nec	Not elsewhere classified.
nsk	Not specified by kind.
–	Represents zero (page image/print only).
(CC)	Consolidated city.
(IC)	Independent city.

This page is intentionally blank.

Manufacturing

SCOPE

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing covers all manufacturing establishments with one or more paid employees. Manufacturing is defined as the mechanical, physical, or chemical transformation of materials or substances into new products. The assembly of components into new products is also considered manufacturing, except when it is appropriately classified as construction.

Establishments in the manufacturing sector are often described as plants, factories, or mills and typically use power-driven machines and materials-handling equipment. Also included in the manufacturing sector are some establishments that make products by hand, like custom tailors and the makers of custom draperies. While manufacturers typically do not sell to the public, some establishments like bakeries and candy stores that make products on the premises may be included.

While logging and publishing are no longer in the scope of manufacturing, data for these industries are included in the manufacturing industry reports, but are not included in the manufacturing state, summary, and other reports.

GENERAL

This report, from the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, is one of a series of 480 industry reports and 51 geographic area reports, each of which provides statistics for individual industries or states, respectively. Seven of the industry reports are for industries no longer in the manufacturing sector but are included with manufacturing for the 1997 census year. Also included for this sector are General, Product, and Materials Consumed Summary reports, a special report on Concentration Ratios in Manufacturing, and data files on Location of Manufacturing Plants.

Each industry report presents data for a six-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) industry. A description of the particular NAICS industry may be found in Appendix B. These reports include such statistics as number of establishments, employment, payroll, value added by manufacture, cost of materials consumed, value of shipments, capital expenditures, etc. Explanations of these and other terms may be found in Appendix A. The industry reports also include data for states with 100 employees or more in the industry.

State reports, which include the District of Columbia, present similar statistics at the “all manufacturing” level for each state and its metropolitan areas (MAs) with 250

employees or more, and for counties, consolidated cities, and places with 500 employees or more. The state reports also include six-digit NAICS level data for industries with 100 employees or more in the state.

The General Summary report contains industry and geographic area statistics summarized in one report. It includes higher levels of aggregation than the industry and state reports, as well as revisions to the data made after the release of the industry and state reports.

The Products and Materials Consumed reports summarize the products and materials data published in the industry reports. The Product Summary report also includes data from the Current Industrial Reports (CIR) and a special table with data for products that are primary to more than one industry, which are not in the industry reports.

The Concentration Ratios report publishes data on the percentage of value of shipments accounted for by the 4-, 8-, 20-, and 50-largest companies for each manufacturing industry. Also shown in this report are Hirschmann-Herfindahl Indexes for each industry.

The Location of Manufacturing data files contain statistics on the number of establishments for the three- and six-digit NAICS industry by state, county, place, and ZIP Code by employment-size of the establishment.

GEOGRAPHIC AREAS COVERED

Statistics at the six-digit NAICS industry level are shown for states and the District of Columbia in both the state and industry reports for cells with 100 employees or more.

The state reports also include data at the “all manufacturing” level for a variety of geographies that meet the employment criteria.

Data are available for the metropolitan areas (MAs) with 250 employees or more. The term MA is a general term used to encompass all of the specifically defined metropolitan areas. A consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) is made up of two or more contiguous primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSAs) with a combined population of at least 1 million. A PMSA is a subdivision of a CMSA that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links separate from the ties to other portions of the CMSA. A metropolitan statistical area (MSA) is an integrated economic and social unit with a population of at least 50,000. An MA is made up of one or more counties meeting standards of metropolitan character. In New England, cities and towns, rather than counties, are the

component geographic units. Determination of the MAs was made by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) as of June 30, 1997. The population estimates were from the 1990 Census of Population or a subsequent special census. When applicable, the make-up of an MA is included in Appendix E. Changes to geographical boundaries are noted in Appendix D.

The state reports include data for counties with 500 employees or more. These are the primary divisions of states, except in Louisiana where they are called parishes and in Alaska where they are called boroughs and census areas. Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia have one or more places that are independent of county organizations. These places are treated as counties and places. The counties and places are defined as of January 1, 1997.

The state reports include data for places with 500 employees or more. Places are typically cities, towns, and villages. They may be incorporated municipalities, semi-independent municipalities, special economic urban areas (SEUAs), or other place equivalents.

The state reports also include data for consolidated cities with 500 employees or more. Consolidated cities are made up of separately incorporated municipalities.

COMPARABILITY OF THE 1992 AND 1997 CENSUSES

The adoption of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) has had a major impact on the comparability of data between the 1992 and 1997 censuses. Approximately half of the industries in the manufacturing sector of NAICS do not have comparable industries in the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system that was used in the past. If industries are not comparable between the two censuses, historic data are not shown. When applicable, Appendix G shows the product class and product comparability between the two systems.

While most of the change affecting the manufacturing sector was change within the sector, some industries left manufacturing and others came into manufacturing. Prominent among those leaving manufacturing are logging and portions of publishing. Prominent among the industries coming into the manufacturing sector are bakeries, candy stores where candy is made on the premises, custom tailors, makers of custom draperies, and tire retreading. Data for the industries coming into manufacturing as well as those leaving manufacturing are included in the manufacturing industry report series for 1997. However, the state and summary reports only include data for industries in the NAICS definition of manufacturing.

Another change resulting from the conversion to NAICS is that data for central administrative offices (CAOs) associated with manufacturing are not included along side the manufacturing data. This change affects data in the state reports and the general summary.

DISCLOSURE

In accordance with Federal law governing census reports (Title 13 of the United States Code), no data are published that would disclose the operations of an individual establishment or company. However, the number of establishments classified in a specific industry or geography is not considered a disclosure, and may be released even when other information is withheld.

The disclosure analysis for the industry statistics files is based on the total value of shipments. When the total value of shipments cannot be shown without disclosing information for individual companies, the complete line is suppressed except for capital expenditures. However, the suppressed data are included in higher-level totals. A separate disclosure analysis is performed for capital expenditures that can be suppressed even though value of shipments data are published.

AVAILABILITY OF MORE FREQUENT ECONOMIC DATA

The Census Bureau conducts the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) in each of the 4 years between the economic censuses. The ASM is a probability-based sample of approximately 58,000 establishments and collects many of the same industry statistics (including employment, payroll, value of shipments, etc.) as the economic census. However, there are selected statistics not included in the ASM. Among these are the number of companies and establishments, detailed product and materials data, and substate geographic data.

In addition to the ASM, the Census Bureau conducts a Current Industrial Reports (CIR) program. The CIR publishes detailed product statistics for selected manufacturing industries at the U.S. level annually and, in some cases, monthly and/or quarterly. For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, the annual CIR data are included in the Product Summary report.

The Census Bureau also conducts the monthly Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories, and Orders (M3) program, which publishes detailed statistics for manufacturing industries at the U.S. level.

Table 1. Industry Statistics on NAICS Basis With Distribution Among 1987 SIC-Based Industries: 1997

[NAICS codes appear in bold type. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS or SIC code	Industry	Com-panies ¹	All estab-lish-ments ²	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expendi-tures (\$1,000)
				Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311999	All other miscellaneous food mfg	781	852	35 978	938 869	28 610	54 782	603 507	3 841 654	4 265 783	8 113 673	280 177
201520	Poultry & egg processing (pt) ..	N	84	11 048	210 503	9 851	18 907	161 107	607 735	1 078 360	1 687 510	43 130
203220	Canned specialties (pt)	N	7	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
208730	Flavoring extracts & syrups, n.e.c. (pt)	N	29	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
209990	Food preparations, n.e.c. (pt) ..	N	732	23 161	654 034	17 736	33 668	404 069	2 993 847	2 861 752	5 862 108	220 138

¹For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.
²Includes establishments with payroll at any time during the year.

Table 2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1997

[States that are disclosures or with less than 100 employees are not shown. For explanation of terms, see appendixes. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Industry and geographic area	All establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expendi-tures (\$1,000)	
	E ¹	Total	With 20 em-ploy-ees or more	Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)					Wages (\$1,000)
311999, ALL OTHER MISCELLANEOUS FOOD MFG												
United States	1	852	318	35 978	938 869	28 610	54 782	603 507	3 841 654	4 265 783	8 113 673	280 177
Arizona	5	7	2	132	3 719	122	273	2 404	6 041	8 210	14 274	447
California	2	154	51	3 896	114 956	2 710	5 045	59 373	373 398	355 011	740 111	35 352
Colorado	2	11	3	271	5 836	203	329	3 137	21 411	28 388	47 359	758
Florida	1	29	9	808	21 709	500	950	10 193	113 944	66 538	180 356	4 092
Hawaii *	6	14	3	151	3 339	111	181	1 994	11 357	9 412	20 800	521
Illinois	-	54	26	3 609	100 269	2 888	5 842	68 731	573 877	458 107	1 031 909	30 248
Indiana	1	13	8	1 004	33 351	748	1 692	18 657	149 188	190 278	337 591	11 187
Kansas	-	7	5	494	18 011	268	557	6 561	59 338	125 876	184 996	3 646
Louisiana	2	17	5	545	13 749	418	825	8 259	89 232	68 460	157 703	3 673
Maryland	1	12	5	284	10 859	232	514	8 559	55 973	42 534	98 615	6 426
Massachusetts	-	13	4	330	8 960	247	450	5 798	52 655	40 393	93 026	959
Michigan	3	28	11	712	17 636	541	932	9 690	68 536	95 206	163 849	11 603
Minnesota	1	28	11	1 807	56 769	1 389	2 617	30 600	183 662	267 967	452 888	9 605
Missouri	-	18	8	712	17 427	598	1 235	11 840	88 795	70 633	159 299	6 170
Nebraska	-	7	4	1 009	16 713	928	1 795	15 323	52 568	94 618	147 049	10 563
Nevada	7	6	4	285	7 595	197	391	4 063	19 899	22 106	42 045	1 232
New Jersey	-	28	12	2 053	81 244	1 535	3 319	50 265	354 550	444 280	798 160	17 685
New York	2	46	11	872	20 387	642	1 066	11 748	92 008	87 874	179 265	5 649
North Carolina	-	13	8	1 243	22 990	1 024	2 007	15 077	76 169	45 423	121 610	4 033
North Dakota	2	6	2	106	2 433	77	190	1 664	9 897	9 748	19 488	403
Ohio	1	27	10	1 507	43 949	1 180	2 393	32 098	173 545	310 309	482 767	13 302
Oregon	5	9	2	124	2 872	102	166	1 873	7 712	10 299	18 013	760
Pennsylvania	2	36	11	789	18 882	578	965	11 288	62 671	194 892	257 843	7 631
Texas	2	64	19	1 405	30 443	1 144	2 012	20 686	115 286	142 129	257 338	8 177
Utah	1	4	4	304	7 765	246	434	4 189	31 991	42 752	74 413	8 123
Washington	3	22	4	204	3 937	161	263	2 656	13 290	17 253	30 571	882
Wisconsin	-	29	12	1 024	27 901	788	1 746	17 028	121 799	100 614	222 468	11 150

* Hawaii has no incorporated places in the sense of functioning governmental units; however, in agreement with Hawaiian law, the Bureau of the Census reports data for census designated places (CDPs) which have been designated as place equivalents. Those CDPs, only for the state of Hawaii, with 2,500 or more population are recognized.

¹Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of the figures shown: 1-10 to 19 percent; 2-20 to 29 percent; 3-30 to 39 percent; 4-40 to 49 percent; 5-50 to 59 percent; 6-60 to 69 percent; 7-70 to 79 percent; 8-80 to 89 percent; 9-90 percent or more.

Table 3. Detailed Statistics by Industry: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	Value	Item	Value
311999, ALL OTHER MISCELLANEOUS FOOD MFG		311999, ALL OTHER MISCELLANEOUS FOOD MFG	
— Con.		— Con.	
Companies ¹	number.. 781	Value added	\$1,000.. 3 841 654
All establishments	number.. 852	Total inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 718 566
Establishments with 1 to 19 employees	number.. 534	Finished goods inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 303 100
Establishments with 20 to 99 employees	number.. 236	Work-in-process inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 63 941
Establishments with 100 employees or more	number.. 82	Materials and supplies inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 351 525
All employees	number.. 35 978	Total inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 775 231
Total compensation ²	\$1,000.. 1 169 281	Finished goods inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 335 552
Annual payroll	\$1,000.. 938 869	Work-in-process inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 57 763
Total fringe benefits	\$1,000.. 230 412	Materials and supplies inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 381 916
Production workers, average for year	number.. 28 610	Gross book value of total assets at beginning of year	\$1,000.. 2 403 224
Production workers on March 12	number.. 28 550	Total capital expenditures (new and used)	\$1,000.. 280 177
Production workers on May 12	number.. 28 432	Capital expenditures for buildings and other structures (new and used)	\$1,000.. 58 861
Production workers on August 12	number.. 28 226	Capital expenditures for machinery and equipment (new and used)	\$1,000.. 221 316
Production workers on November 12	number.. 29 232	Total retirements ²	\$1,000.. 47 266
Production-worker hours	1,000.. 54 782	Gross book value of total assets at end of year	\$1,000.. 2 636 135
Production-worker wages	\$1,000.. 603 507	Total depreciation during year ²	\$1,000.. 162 165
Total cost of materials	\$1,000.. 4 265 783	Total rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 54 835
Cost of materials, parts, containers, etc., consumed	\$1,000.. 3 937 081	Buildings and other structures rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 23 741
Cost of resales	\$1,000.. 163 909	Machinery and equipment rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 31 094
Cost of fuels	\$1,000.. 58 818	Cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and other structures ³	\$1,000.. 5 413
Cost of purchased electricity	\$1,000.. 75 767	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 60
Cost of contract work	\$1,000.. 30 208	Cost of purchased services for the repair of machinery and equipment ³	\$1,000.. 37 737
Quantity of electricity purchased for heat and power	1,000 kWh.. 1 298 366	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 60
Quantity of electricity generated less sold for heat and power	1,000 kWh.. D	Cost of purchased communications services ³	\$1,000.. 4 178
Total value of shipments	\$1,000.. 8 113 673	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 60
Primary products value of shipments	\$1,000.. 6 888 273	Cost of purchased legal services ³	\$1,000.. 2 283
Secondary products value of shipments	\$1,000.. 774 074	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 60
Total miscellaneous receipts	\$1,000.. 451 326	Cost of purchased accounting and bookkeeping services ³	\$1,000.. 1 487
Value of resales	\$1,000.. 241 655	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 60
Contract receipts	\$1,000.. 204 374	Cost of purchased advertising services ³	\$1,000.. 6 317
Other miscellaneous receipts	\$1,000.. 5 297	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 60
Primary products specialization ratio	percent.. 89	Cost of purchased software and other data processing services ³	\$1,000.. 1 729
Value of primary products shipments made in all industries	\$1,000.. 9 377 956	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 60
Value of primary products shipments made in this industry	\$1,000.. 6 888 273	Cost of purchased refuse removal (including hazardous waste) services ³	\$1,000.. 8 429
Value of primary products shipments made in other industries	\$1,000.. 2 489 683	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 60
Coverage ratio	percent.. 73		

¹For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

²These items are collected in the ASM and estimated for the remaining establishments; therefore, the levels of estimation are higher than for other items in the table.

³Based on ASM sample data.

⁴A response coverage ratio is derived for this item by calculating the ratio of the weighted employment (establishment data multiplied by sample weight) for those ASM establishments that reported to the weighted total employment for all ASM establishments classified in this industry.

Note: The amounts shown for purchased services reflect only those services that establishments purchase from other companies.

Table 4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Employment size class	E ¹	All establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)
		Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311999, ALL OTHER MISCELLANEOUS FOOD MFG												
All establishments	1	852	318	35 978	938 869	28 610	54 782	603 507	3 841 654	4 265 783	8 113 673	280 177
Establishments with 1 to 4 employees	7	267	—	479	10 261	407	562	6 019	36 892	40 934	78 139	3 294
Establishments with 5 to 9 employees	5	128	—	859	19 427	647	921	11 028	85 900	77 688	162 977	9 560
Establishments with 10 to 19 employees	4	139	—	1 921	42 049	1 429	2 252	24 804	144 759	139 063	283 522	13 604
Establishments with 20 to 49 employees	2	150	150	4 589	113 295	3 476	6 187	66 902	422 842	536 604	960 430	35 928
Establishments with 50 to 99 employees	2	86	86	6 089	164 073	4 394	8 525	92 740	739 500	846 221	1 582 908	47 646
Establishments with 100 to 249 employees	1	56	56	8 570	245 693	6 482	12 961	143 461	1 129 162	1 088 880	2 217 087	79 475
Establishments with 250 to 499 employees	—	12	12	4 001	128 679	3 116	6 784	78 372	571 071	653 066	1 234 003	31 864
Establishments with 500 to 999 employees	—	14	14	9 470	215 392	8 659	16 590	180 181	711 528	883 327	1 594 607	58 806
Establishments with 1,000 to 2,499 employees	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Establishments with 2,500 employees or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Administrative records ²	9	217	—	940	15 837	765	910	10 052	56 005	58 823	114 908	4 437

¹Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of the figures shown: 1–10 to 19 percent; 2–20 to 29 percent; 3–30 to 39 percent; 4–40 to 49 percent; 5–50 to 59 percent; 6–60 to 69 percent; 7–70 to 79 percent; 8–80 to 89 percent; 9–90 percent or more.

²Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. Data are also included in respective size classes shown.

Table 5. Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS industry or product class code	Industry or primary product class	All establishments	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)
			Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
311999	All other miscellaneous food mfg	852	35 978	938 869	28 610	54 782	603 507	3 841 654	4 265 783	8 113 673	280 177
3119991	Desserts (ready-to-mix)	16	1 674	58 291	1 397	2 858	43 517	267 692	344 011	612 089	13 983
3119994	Sweetening syrups and molasses ...	24	1 185	34 783	841	1 654	21 109	174 162	173 014	346 582	9 970
3119997	Baking powder and yeast	30	1 565	57 679	1 092	2 388	35 419	290 839	193 034	483 714	26 247
311999A	Macaroni and noodle products packaged with other ingredients, not canned or frozen	50	2 580	65 874	2 200	4 221	49 523	341 682	308 780	649 881	23 272
311999D	Dried and dehydrated products, except pasta, packaged with other ingredients	25	2 089	66 722	1 404	2 813	32 930	489 107	358 670	844 722	22 413
311999G	Liquid, dried, and frozen eggs	44	4 651	110 330	3 893	8 156	77 006	433 255	991 476	1 426 219	30 561
311999J	Flavoring powders, tablets, and paste, including dry mix cocktails ...	20	1 635	73 755	1 000	2 411	39 512	287 074	271 620	558 690	15 581
311999M	Other food preparations, nec	118	7 081	218 425	5 274	10 739	127 124	898 874	1 052 363	1 960 404	74 609

Table 6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992

[Includes quantity and value of products of this industry produced by (1) establishments classified in this industry (primary) and (2) establishments classified in other industries (secondary). Transfers of products of this industry from one establishment of a company to another establishment of the same company (interplant transfers) are also included. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product code	Product	1997				1992			
		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments	
				Quantity	Value (\$1,000)			Quantity	Value (\$1,000)
311999	All other miscellaneous food preparations	N	X	X	9 377 956	N	X	X	N
3119991	Desserts (ready-to-mix)	N	X	X	512 820	N	X	X	708 846
31199911	Desserts (ready-to-mix)	N	X	X	502 000	N	X	X	N
3119991111	Ready-to-mix desserts with cornstarch base, consumer sizes (less than 1 lb)	10	X	101.1	151 846	8	X	226.4	204 858
3119991121	Ready-to-mix desserts with cornstarch base, commercial sizes (1 lb or more)	6	X	6.3	8 706	5	X	28.3	28 319
3119991131	Ready-to-mix desserts with gelatin base, consumer sizes (less than 1 lb)	11	X	119.0	156 942	11	X	264.4	324 038
3119991141	Ready-to-mix desserts with gelatin base, commercial sizes (1 lb or more)	6	X	5.2	5 860	10	X	6.3	6 973
3119991151	Ready-to-mix desserts, other base	17	X	194.7	178 646	6	X	36.4	43 245
3119991Y	Desserts (ready-to-mix), nsk	N	X	X	10 820	N	X	X	N
3119991YWW	Desserts (ready-to-mix), nsk	N	X	X	10 820	N	X	X	101 413
3119994	Sweetening syrups and molasses	N	X	X	627 456	N	X	X	611 636
31199941	Sweetening syrups and molasses	N	X	X	612 366	N	X	X	N
3119994111	Sweetening syrups and molasses containing corn syrup	37	X	913.5	423 337	48	X	883.1	531 825
3119994121	Sweetening syrups and molasses not containing corn syrup	27	X	275.6	189 029	16	X	118.5	57 808
3119994Y	Sweetening syrups and molasses, nsk	N	X	X	15 090	N	X	X	N
3119994YWW	Sweetening syrups and molasses, nsk	N	X	X	15 090	N	X	X	22 003
3119997	Baking powder and yeast	N	X	X	373 875	N	X	X	315 951
31199971	Baking powder and yeast	N	X	X	371 691	N	X	X	N
3119997111	Baking powder	7	X	114.7	45 777	6	X	41.8	60 819
3119997121	Compressed yeast	5	X	495.3	160 539	5	X	431.8	165 359
3119997131	Active dry yeast	5	X	42.9	65 739	4	X	D	D
3119997141	Other yeast products (brewers', primary grown yeast, including torule, extracts, and other yeast products)	9	X	251.0	99 636	10	X	129.7	29 858
3119997Y	Baking powder and yeast, nsk	N	X	X	2 184	N	X	X	N
3119997YWW	Baking powder and yeast, nsk	N	X	X	2 184	N	X	X	D
311999A	Macaroni and noodle products packaged with other ingredients, not canned or frozen	N	X	X	1 321 561	N	X	X	1 122 344
311999A1	Macaroni and noodle products packaged with other ingredients, not canned or frozen	N	X	X	1 310 664	N	X	X	N
311999A111	Dry (less than 14 percent moisture) macaroni, spaghetti, vermicelli, and other macaroni products packaged with other ingredients, not canned or frozen	28	X	838.5	1 093 451	23	X	470.9	611 456
311999A121	Wet (14 percent or more moisture) macaroni, spaghetti, vermicelli, and other macaroni products packaged with other ingredients, not canned, frozen, or refrigerated	4	X	3.6	7 639	4	X	D	D
311999A131	Refrigerated macaroni, spaghetti, vermicelli, and other macaroni products packaged with other ingredients, not canned or frozen	26	X	58.9	64 350	19	X	74.8	69 098
311999A141	Dry (less than 14 percent moisture) noodle products of all shapes, sizes, and types (except Chinese), packaged with other ingredients, not canned or frozen	14	X	173.2	123 829	12	X	142.9	161 762
311999A151	Wet (14 percent or more moisture) noodle products of all shapes, sizes, and types (except Chinese), packaged with other ingredients, not canned, frozen, or refrigerated	7	X	6.8	6 566	2	X	D	D
311999A161	Refrigerated noodle products of all shapes, sizes, and types (except Chinese), packaged with other ingredients, not canned or frozen	12	X	S	14 829	5	X	S	12 623
311999AY	Macaroni and noodle products packaged with other ingredients, not canned or frozen, nsk	N	X	X	10 897	N	X	X	N
311999AYWW	Macaroni and noodle products packaged with other ingredients, not canned or frozen, nsk	N	X	X	10 897	N	X	X	16 214
311999D	Dried and dehydrated products, except pasta, packaged with other ingredients	N	X	X	1 000 184	N	X	X	N
311999D1	Dried and dehydrated products, except pasta, packaged with other ingredients	N	X	X	1 000 184	N	X	X	N
311999D131	Dried and dehydrated potatoes, packaged with other ingredients	13	X	73.5	111 931	7	X	102.5	127 429
311999D141	Head rice packaged with other ingredients	13	X	853.2	627 339	15	X	464.1	395 597
311999D151	Other dried and dehydrated products, except pasta and imitation dairy mixes, packaged with other ingredients	40	X	190.6	260 914	N	X	N	N

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6a. **Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992—Con.**

[Includes quantity and value of products of this industry produced by (1) establishments classified in this industry (primary) and (2) establishments classified in other industries (secondary). Transfers of products of this industry from one establishment of a company to another establishment of the same company (interplant transfers) are also included. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product code	Product	1997				1992			
		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments	
				Quantity	Value (\$1,000)			Quantity	Value (\$1,000)
311999	All other miscellaneous food preparations—Con.								
311999D	Dried and dehydrated products, except pasta, packaged with other ingredients—Con.								
311999DY	Dried and dehydrated products, except pasta, packaged with other ingredients, nsk	N	X	X	—	N	X	X	N
311999DYWV	Dried and dehydrated products, except pasta, packaged with other ingredients, nsk	N	X	X	—	N	X	X	N
311999G	Liquid, dried, and frozen eggs	N	X	X	1 461 611	N	X	X	866 236
311999G1	Liquid, dried, and frozen eggs	N	X	X	1 345 194	N	X	X	N
311999G111	Dried egg whites mil lb.	9	X	P24.2	66 625	14	X	P45.1	107 251
311999G121	Dried egg yolks mil lb.	6	X	P27.4	43 921	10	X	S	47 129
311999G131	Dried eggs, whole mil lb.	8	X	Q31.8	55 464	11	X	45.9	68 048
311999G141	Dried eggs, mixed mil lb.	7	X	S	86 674	8	X	33.1	50 609
311999G151	Frozen or liquid egg whites mil lb.	15	X	395.0	261 229	17	X	279.7	265 237
311999G161	Frozen or liquid egg yolks mil lb.	13	X	Q56.6	44 117	13	X	112.2	51 648
311999G171	Frozen or liquid eggs, whole mil lb.	16	X	P667.9	345 086	18	X	P277.5	146 798
311999G181	Frozen or liquid eggs, mixed mil lb.	17	X	635.2	442 078	14	X	146.1	79 403
311999GY	Liquid, dried, or frozen eggs, nsk	N	X	X	116 417	N	X	X	N
311999GYWV	Egg processing, nsk	N	X	X	116 417	N	X	X	50 113
311999J	Flavoring powders, tablets, and paste, including dry mix cocktails	N	X	X	847 999	N	X	X	N
311999J1	Flavoring powders, tablets, and paste, including dry mix cocktails	N	X	X	847 999	N	X	X	N
311999J111	Soft drink (effervescent and noneffervescent) flavoring powders, tablets, and pastes mil lb.	20	X	115.4	458 581	13	X	88.7	188 913
311999J121	Other flavoring powders, tablets, and paste, including dry mix cocktails mil lb.	54	X	Q111.1	389 418	38	X	285.6	958 296
311999JY	Flavoring powders, tablets, and paste, including dry mix cocktails, nsk	N	X	X	—	N	X	X	N
311999JYWV	Flavoring powders, tablets, and paste, including dry mix cocktails, nsk	N	X	X	—	N	X	X	N
311999M	Other food preparations, nec	N	X	X	2 079 878	N	X	X	N
311999M1	Other food preparations, nec	N	X	X	2 073 445	N	X	X	N
311999M101	Canned Puddings	7	X	X	222 801	N	X	X	N
311999M111	Coconut, sweetened, creamed, and toasted mil lb.	4	X	14.5	16 476	7	X	31.5	42 580
311999M121	Blended honey, including churned mil lb.	17	X	168.6	186 171	21	X	Q159.4	148 288
311999M131	Chinese noodles, except canned and frozen mil lb.	44	X	Q223.4	127 201	36	X	Q144.5	101 964
311999M141	Pectin (100 grade, dry basis) mil lb.	4	X	D	D	5	X	7.5	22 908
311999M151	Unpopped popcorn, in consumer packages mil lb.	13	X	P1 407.4	737 300	15	X	P1 934.6	679 541
311999M161	Cracker sandwiches, made from purchased crackers mil lb.	1	X	D	D	3	X	D	D
311999M171	Food preparations, nec	93	X	X	689 538	N	X	X	N
311999MY	Other food preparations, nec, nsk	N	X	X	6 433	N	X	X	N
311999MYWV	Other food preparations, nec, nsk	N	X	X	6 433	N	X	X	N
311999W	All other miscellaneous food products, nsk, total	N	X	X	1 152 572	N	X	X	N
311999WY	All other miscellaneous food manufacturing, nsk, total	N	X	X	1 152 572	N	X	X	N
311999WYWV	All other miscellaneous food manufacturing, nsk, for nonadministrative-record establishments	N	X	X	1 002 938	N	X	X	N
311999WYWY	All other miscellaneous food manufacturing, nsk, for administrative-record establishments	N	X	X	149 634	N	X	X	N

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.

@ Additional data are available for these codes at the aggregate U.S. level in the Current Industrial Report (CIR) series; see Appendix F for the CIR survey number and title.

\$ This product is primary to more than one industry; see Appendix F for a listing of the related product codes.

Note: For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: P 10 to 19 percent estimated; Q 20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by S.

Table 6b. Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992

[Product classes covered are those that are economically significant and whose production is geographically dispersed, provided dispersion is not approximated by data in Table 2. Also, product classes are not shown if they are miscellaneous or "not specified by kind" classes. Statistics for some states are withheld because they are either less than \$2 million in product class shipments or they disclose data for individual companies in 1997. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanations of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product class code	Product class and geographic area	Value of product shipments (\$1,000)	
		1997	1992
3119991	DESSERTS (READY-TO-MIX)		
	United States	512 820	708 846
	California.....	110 264	N
	Illinois	13 877	13 110
3119994	SWEETENING SYRUPS AND MOLASSES		
	United States	627 456	611 636
	California.....	33 560	19 230
	Illinois	236 013	282 968
	Iowa	110 363	N
	Ohio	28 666	21 887
	Texas.....	18 045	5 623
3119997	BAKING POWDER AND YEAST		
	United States	373 875	315 951
	California.....	35 933	40 116
311999A	MACARONI AND NOODLE PRODUCTS PACKAGED WITH OTHER INGREDIENTS, NOT CANNED OR FROZEN		
	United States	1 321 561	1 122 344
	California.....	96 260	50 284
	Florida	9 212	2 676
	Illinois	592 521	N
	Nebraska	5 098	N
	New York	32 462	19 762
	Pennsylvania	46 899	N
	Texas.....	5 487	N
	Virginia	101 577	N
	311999D	DRIED AND DEHYDRATED PRODUCTS, EXCEPT PASTA, PACKAGED WITH OTHER INGREDIENTS	
United States		1 000 184	N
California.....		157 409	N
Idaho		24 030	N
Illinois		231 541	N
Minnesota		2 871	N
New Jersey		11 723	N
Wisconsin		10 856	N
311999G	LIQUID, DRIED, AND FROZEN EGGS		
	United States	1 461 611	866 236
	California.....	36 480	39 308
	Georgia	67 053	50 745
	Iowa	106 480	92 590
	Minnesota	271 553	N
	Missouri.....	103 976	111 696
	Ohio	86 032	N
311999J	FLAVORING POWDERS, TABLETS, AND PASTE, INCLUDING DRY MIX COCKTAILS		
	United States	847 999	N
	California.....	50 505	N
	Florida	16 070	N
	Illinois	193 360	N
	Minnesota	14 401	N
	Missouri.....	12 024	N
	New Jersey.....	164 632	N
	Wisconsin	15 396	N
311999M	OTHER FOOD PREPARATIONS, NEC		
	United States	2 079 878	N
	California.....	255 995	N
	Florida	7 682	N
	Georgia	22 793	N
	Hawaii	9 576	N
	Illinois	133 953	N
	Iowa	306 717	N
	Kansas	139 149	N
	Massachusetts	6 169	N
	Michigan	5 183	N
	Minnesota	177 106	N
	Missouri.....	43 324	N
	Nebraska	19 605	N
	New Jersey.....	43 745	N
	New York	47 937	N
	North Carolina	39 685	N
	Ohio	201 436	N
	Texas.....	21 754	N
	Washington	24 869	N
Wisconsin	91 528	N	

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.

@ Additional data are available for these codes at the aggregate U.S. level in the Current Industrial Report (CIR) series; see Appendix F for the CIR survey number and title.

\$ This product is primary to more than one industry; see Appendix F for a listing of the related product codes.

Table 7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1997 and 1992

[Includes quantity and cost of materials consumed or put into production by establishments classified only in this industry. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS material code	Material consumed	1997		1992	
		Quantity	Delivered cost (\$1,000)	Quantity	Delivered cost (\$1,000)
311999	ALL OTHER MISCELLANEOUS FOOD MFG				
32721301	Glass containers	X	-	N	N
11231005	Shell eggs 1,000 cases (30 doz) ..				
		⁹ 46 476.3	681 517	N	N
31142103	Concentrated fruit juices mil gal ..	D	D	N	N
11121100	White potatoes 1,000 s tons ..	5.2	2 354	N	N
31142309	Dried vegetables, except potatoes and corn mil lb ..	⁹ 10.5	19 595	N	N
11115007	Popcorn, whole grain mil lb ..	784.5	117 829	N	N
31121117	Corn grits, meal, and flakes 1,000 cwt ..	D	D	N	N
31121127	Corn flour mil lb ..	11.6	1 683	N	N
31121101	Wheat flour 1,000 cwt ..	8 146.6	102 935	N	N
11100027	Spices, raw mil lb ..	34.7	23 272	N	N
31122101	Corn syrup mil lb ..	343.5	41 401	N	N
31131003	Sugar, cane and beet (in terms of sugar solids) 1,000 s tons ..	277.2	148 652	N	N
31100019	Fats and oils, all types (purchased as such) mil lb ..	197.4	68 642	N	N
32221001	Paperboard containers, boxes, and corrugated paperboard	X	260 227	X	N
33243101	Metal cans, can lids and ends	X	28 029	X	N
00970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies	X	1 653 800	X	N
00971000	Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies, n.s.k.	X	780 981	X	N

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.

Note: For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: ^P 10 to 19 percent estimated; ⁹ 20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by S.

Appendix A.

Explanation of Terms

BEGINNING- AND END-OF-YEAR INVENTORIES

Respondents were asked to report their beginning-of-year and end-of-year inventories at cost or market. Effective with the 1982 Economic Census, this change to a uniform instruction for reporting inventories was introduced for all sector reports. Prior to 1982, respondents were permitted to value inventories using any generally accepted accounting method (FIFO, LIFO, market, to name a few). Beginning in 1982, LIFO users were asked to first report inventory values prior to the LIFO adjustment and then to report the LIFO reserve and the LIFO value after adjustment for the reserve.

Inventory Data by Stage of Fabrication

Total inventories and three detailed components (1) finished goods, (2) work-in-process, and (3) materials, supplies, fuels, etc., were collected.

When using inventory data by stage of fabrication for “all industries” and at the three-digit subsector level, it should be noted that an item treated as a finished product by an establishment in one industry may be reported as a raw material by an establishment in a different industry. For example, the finished-product inventories of a steel mill would be reported as raw materials by a stamping plant. Such differences are present in the inventory figures by stage of fabrication shown for all publication levels.

COST OF MATERIALS

This term refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed, whether purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

Included in this item are:

1. Cost of parts, components, containers, etc.—Includes all raw materials, semifinished goods, parts, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year.
2. Cost of products bought and sold in the same condition.

3. Cost of fuels consumed for heat and power—Includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed, whether purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.
4. Cost of purchased electricity—The cost of purchased electric energy represents the amount actually used during the year for heat and power. In addition, information was collected on the quantity of electric energy generated by the establishment and the quantity of electric energy sold or transferred to other plants of the same company.
5. Cost of contract work—This term applies to work done by others on materials furnished by the manufacturing establishment. The actual cost of the material is to be reported on the cost of materials, parts, and containers line of this item. The term “Contract Work” refers to the fee a company pays to another company to perform a service.

Specific Materials Consumed

In addition to the total cost of materials, which every establishment was required to report, information also was collected for most manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. The inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. If less than \$25,000 of a listed material was consumed by an establishment, the cost data could be reported in the “Cost of all other materials...,” Census material code 00970099. Also, the cost of materials for small establishments for which administrative records or short forms were used was imputed into the “Materials not specified by kind,” Census materials code 00971000.

Duplication in Cost of Materials and Value of Shipment

The aggregate of the cost of materials and value of shipments figures for industry groups and for all manufacturing industries includes large amounts of duplication since the products of some industries are used as materials by others. This duplication results, in part, from the addition of related industries representing successive

stages in the production of a finished manufactured product. Examples are the addition of flour mills to bakeries in the food group and the addition of pulp mills to paper mills in the paper and allied products group of industries. Estimates of the overall extent of this duplication indicate that the value of manufactured products exclusive of such duplication (the value of finished manufactures) tends to approximate two-thirds of the total value of products reported in the survey.

Duplication of products within individual industries is significant within a number of industry groups, e.g., machinery and transportation industries. These industries frequently include complete machinery and their parts. In this case, the parts made for original equipment are materials consumed for assembly plants in the same industry.

Even when no significant amount of duplication is involved, value of shipments figures are deficient as measures of the relative economic importance of individual manufacturing industries or geographic areas because of the wide variation in ratio of materials, labor, and other processing costs of value of shipments, both among industries and within the same industry.

Before 1962, cost of materials and value of shipments were not published for some industries which included considerable duplication. Since then, these data have been published for all industries at the U.S. level and beginning in 1964, for all geographic levels.

COST OF PURCHASED SERVICES

Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) establishments were requested to provide information on the cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and other structures, the repair of machinery, communication services, legal services, accounting and bookkeeping services, advertising, software and other data processing services, and refuse removal. Each of these items reflects the costs paid directly by the establishment and excludes salaries paid to employees of the establishment for these services.

Included in the cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and machinery are payments made for all maintenance and repair work on buildings and equipment. Payments made to other establishments of the same company and for repair and maintenance of any leased property also are included. Extensive repairs or reconstruction that was capitalized is considered capital expenditures and is, therefore, excluded from this item. Repair and maintenance costs provided by an owner as part of a rental contract or incurred directly by an establishment in using its own work force also are excluded.

Included in the cost of purchased advertising services are payments for printing, media coverage, and other advertising services and materials.

Included in the cost of purchased software and other data processing services are all purchases by the establishment from other companies. Excluded are services provided by other establishments of the same company (such as by a separate data processing unit).

Included in the cost of purchased refuse removal services are all costs of refuse removal services paid by the establishment, including costs for hazardous waste removal or treatment. Excluded are all costs included in rental payments or as capital expenditures.

Response Coverage Ratio

A response coverage ratio is a measure of the extent to which respondents report for an item. The estimate is made by calculating the ratio value of the weighted total employment data for all the ASM establishments that report the item to the weighted total employment data for all ASM establishments classified in an industry (reporters and non-reporters).

DEPRECIATION CHARGES FOR FIXED ASSETS

This item includes depreciation and amortization charged during the year against assets. Depreciation charged against fixed assets acquired since the beginning of the year and against assets sold or retired during the year are components of this category. Respondents were requested to make certain that they did not report accumulated depreciation.

EMPLOYEES

This item includes all full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments during any part of the pay period which included the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employees" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average for the payroll periods including the 12th of March, May, August, and November.

Production Workers

This item includes workers (up through the line-supervisor level) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, receiving, storing, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping (but not delivering), maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e.g., power plant), recordkeeping, and other services closely associated with these production operations at the establishment covered by the report. Employees above the working-supervisor level are excluded from this item.

All Other Employees

This item covers nonproduction employees of the manufacturing establishment including those engaged in factory supervision above the line-supervisor level. It

includes sales (including driver-salespersons), sales delivery (highway truck drivers and their helpers), advertising, credit, collection, installation and servicing of own products, clerical and routine office functions, executive, purchasing, financing, legal, personnel (including cafeteria, medical, etc.), professional, and technical employees. Also included are employees on the payroll of the manufacturing establishment engaged in the construction of major additions or alterations utilized as a separate work force.

FRINGE BENEFITS

Fringe benefits are divided into legally required expenditures and payments for voluntary programs. The legally required portion consists primarily of Federal old age and survivors' insurance, unemployment compensation, and workers' compensation. Payments for voluntary programs include all programs not specifically required by legislation whether they were employer initiated or the result of collective bargaining. They include the employer portion of such plans as insurance premiums, premiums for supplemental accident and sickness insurance, pension plans, supplemental unemployment compensation, welfare plans, stock purchase plans on which the employer payment is not subject to withholding tax, and deferred profit-sharing plans. They exclude such items as company-operated cafeterias, in-plant medical services, free parking lots, discounts on employee purchases, and uniforms and work clothing for employees.

GROSS BOOK VALUE OF DEPRECIABLE ASSETS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR (BOY) AND END OF YEAR (EOY)

Total value of depreciable assets is collected on all census forms. It shows the value of depreciable assets for the beginning of year and end of year. The data encompass all fixed depreciable assets on the books of establishments. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, machinery, and equipment (production, office, and transportation equipment) for which depreciation reserves are maintained. Excluded are nondepreciable capital assets including inventories and intangible assets, such as timber and mineral rights.

The definition of fixed depreciable assets is consistent with the definition of capital expenditures. For example, expenditures include actual capital outlays during the year rather than the final value of equipment put in place and buildings completed during the year. Accordingly, the value of assets at the end of the year includes the value of construction in progress.

In addition, respondents were requested to make certain that assets at the beginning of the year plus capital expenditures, less retirements, equaled assets at the end of the year.

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND COMPANIES

A separate report was required for each manufacturing establishment (plant) with one employee or more. An establishment is defined as a single physical location where manufacturing is performed. A company, on the other hand, is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

If the company operated at different physical locations, even if the individual locations were producing the same line of goods, a separate report was requested for each location. If the company operated in two or more distinct lines of manufacturing at the same location, a separate report was requested for each activity.

An establishment not in operation for any portion of the year was requested to return the report form with the proper notation in the "Operational Status" section of the form. In addition, the establishment was requested to report data on any employees, capital expenditures, inventories, or shipments from inventories during the year.

PAYROLL

This item includes the gross earnings of all employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments paid in the calendar year. Respondents were told they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax. It includes all forms of compensation, such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' social security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of corporations; it excludes payments to proprietors or partners of unincorporated concerns. Also excluded are payments to members of Armed Forces and pensioners carried on the active payrolls of manufacturing establishments.

The census definition of payrolls is identical to that recommended to all Federal statistical agencies by the Office of Management and Budget. It should be noted that this definition does not include employers' social security contributions or other nonpayroll labor costs, such as employees' pension plans, group insurance premiums, and workers' compensation.

The ASM provides estimates of employers' total supplemental labor costs (those required by Federal and state laws and those incurred voluntarily or as part of collective bargaining agreements).

PRODUCT CODES AND CLASSES OF PRODUCTS

NAICS United States industries are identified by a six-digit code, in contrast to the four-digit SIC code. The longer code accommodates the large number of sectors and allows more flexibility in designing subsectors. Each

product or service is assigned a ten-digit code. The product coding structure represents an extension by the Census Bureau of the six-digit industry classifications of the manufacturing and mining sectors. The classification system operates so that the industrial coverage is progressively narrower with the successive addition of digits. This is illustrated as follows:

NAICS level	NAICS code	Description
Industry	33461	Manufacturing and reproduction of magnetic and optical media
U.S. industry	334612	Reproduction of software
Product class	3346120	Prerecorded compact disc (except software), tape, and record reproducing
BLS link code	3346120X	
Product code	3346120XXX	

As in previous censuses, data were collected for most industries on the quantity and value of individual products shipped. In the 1997 census program, information was collected on the output of almost 10,000 individual product items.

In the new system, there are about 1,500 product classes (seven-digit codes), about 6,000 census products (ten-digit codes), and an additional 3,700 CIR products (ten-digit codes). The ten-digit products are considered the primary products of the industry with the same first six digits.

The list of products for which separate information was collected was prepared after consultation with industry and government representatives. Comparability with previous figures was given considerable weight in the selection of product categories so that comparable 1992 information is presented for most products.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if quantity was not significant or could not be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected.

Shipments include both commercial shipments and transfers of products to other plants of the same company. For industries in which a considerable portion of the total shipments is transferred to other plants of the same company, separate information on interplant transfers also was collected. Moreover, for products that are used to a large degree within the same establishment as materials or components in the fabrication of other products, total production and often consumption of the item within the plant (quantity produced and consumed) was collected. Typically, the information on production also was collected for products for which there are significant differences between total production and shipments in a given year because of wide fluctuations in finished goods inventories. Other measures of output of products with long production cycles were used as appropriate and feasible.

PRIMARY PRODUCT CLASS CODE

This file presents selected statistics for establishments according to their degree of specialization in products primary to their industry. This field contains either the six-digit North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) industry code corresponding to all establishments in the industry, or the seven-digit NAICS product class code for all establishments within the industry that are specialized in a particular product class. Product class specialization is determined by evaluating the ratio of the largest primary product class shipments to total product shipments (primary plus secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishment.

PRODUCTION-WORKER HOURS

This item covers hours worked or paid for at the plant, including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave.

QUANTITY OF ELECTRIC ENERGY CONSUMED FOR HEAT AND POWER

Data on the cost of purchased electric energy were collected on all census forms. However, data on the quantity of purchased electric energy were collected only on the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) form. In addition, information is collected on the quantity of electric energy generated by the establishment and the quantity of electric energy sold or transferred to other plants of the same company.

RENTAL PAYMENTS

Total rental payments are collected on all census forms. However, the breakdown between rental payments for buildings and other structures and rental payments for machinery and equipment is collected only on the ASM forms. This item includes rental payments for the use of all items for which depreciation reserves would be maintained if they were owned by the establishment, e.g., structures and buildings, and production, office, and transportation equipment. Excluded are royalties and other payments for the use of intangibles and depletable assets and land rents where separable.

When an establishment of a multiestablishment company was charged rent by another part of the same company for the use of assets owned by the company, it was instructed to exclude that cost from rental payments. However, the book value (original cost) of these company-owned assets was to be reported as assets of the establishment at the end of the year.

If there were assets at an establishment rented from another company and the rents were paid centrally by the head office of the establishment, the company was instructed to report these rental payments as if they were paid directly by the establishment.

RETIREMENTS OF DEPRECIABLE ASSETS

Included in this item is the gross value of assets sold, retired, scrapped, destroyed, etc., during the calendar year. When a complete operation or establishment changed ownership, the respondent was instructed to report the value of the assets sold at the original cost as recorded in the books of the seller. The respondent also was requested to report retirements of equipment or structures owned by a parent company that the establishment was using as if it were a tenant.

TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES (NEW AND USED)

For establishments in operation and any known plants under construction, manufacturers were asked to report their new and used expenditures for (1) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments and (2) machinery and equipment used for replacement and additions to plant capacity if they were of the type for which depreciation accounts were ordinarily maintained.

Totals for expenditures include the costs of assets leased from nonmanufacturing concerns through capital leases. New facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations are excluded. Also excluded are expenditures for land and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses.

For any equipment or structure transferred for the use of the reporting establishment by the parent company or one of its subsidiaries, the value at which it was transferred to the establishment was to be reported. If an establishment changed ownership during the year, the cost of the fixed assets (building and equipment) was to be reported.

VALUE ADDED

This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments (products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered). The result of this calculation is adjusted by the addition of value added by merchandising operations (i.e., the difference between the sales value and the cost of merchandise sold without further manufacture, processing, or assembly) plus the net change in finished goods and work-in-process between the beginning and end-of-year inventories.

For those industries where value of production is collected instead of value of shipments, value added is adjusted only for the change in work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of year. For those

industries where value of work done is collected, the value added does not include an adjustment for the change in finished goods or work-in-process inventories.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the figure for value of shipments that results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

VALUE OF SHIPMENTS

This item covers the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts, such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sales of products bought and sold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from material owned by it, whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value, including not only the direct cost of production but also a reasonable proportion of “all other costs” (including company overhead) and profit.

In addition to the value for NAICS defined products, aggregates of the following categories of miscellaneous receipts are reported as part of a total establishment’s value of product shipments:

1. Reported contract work—Receipts for work or services that a plant performed for others on their materials.
2. Value of resales—Sales of products brought and sold without further manufacture, processing, or assembly.
3. Other miscellaneous receipts—Such as repair work, installation, sales of scrap, etc.

Industry primary product value of shipments represents one of the three components of value of shipments. These components are:

1. Primary products value of shipments.
2. Secondary product value of shipments.
3. Total miscellaneous receipts.

Primary product shipments is used in the calculations of industry specialization ratio and industry coverage ratio. The term “Value of primary products shipments made in this industry” is used in this publication and refers to the same data.

Duplication in Cost of Materials and Value of Shipment

The aggregate of the cost of materials and value of shipments figures for industry groups and for all manufacturing industries includes large amounts of duplication since the products of some industries are used as materials by others. This duplication results, in part, from the addition of related industries representing successive stages in the production of a finished manufactured product. Examples are the addition of flour mills to bakeries in the food group and the addition of pulp mills to paper mills in the paper and allied products group of industries. Estimates of the overall extent of this duplication indicate that the value of manufactured products exclusive of such duplication (the value of finished manufactures) tends to approximate two-thirds of the total value of products reported in the annual survey.

Duplication of products within individual industries is significant within a number of industry groups, e.g., machinery and transportation industries. These industries frequently include complete machinery and their parts. In this case, the parts made for original equipment are materials consumed for assembly plants in the same industry.

Even when no significant amount of duplication is involved, value of shipments figures are deficient as measures of the relative economic importance of individual manufacturing industries or geographic areas because of the wide variation in ratio of materials, labor, and other processing costs of value of shipments, both among industries and within the same industry.

Before 1962, cost of materials and value of shipments were not published for some industries which included considerable duplication. Since then, these data have been published for all industries at the U.S. level and beginning in 1964, for all geographic levels.

Specialization and Coverage Ratios

These items are not collected on the report forms but are derived from the data shown in Table 3. An establishment is classified in a particular industry if its shipments of primary products of that industry exceed in value its shipments of the products of any other single industry.

An establishment's shipments include those products assigned to an industry (primary products), those considered primary to other industries (secondary products), and receipts for miscellaneous activities (merchandising, contract work, resales, etc.). Specialization and coverage ratios have been developed to measure the relationship of primary product shipments to the data on shipments for the industry shown in Tables 1a through 5 and data on product shipments shown in Tables 6a and 6b.

Specialization ratio represents the ratio of primary product shipments to total product shipments (primary and secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishments classified in the industry.

Coverage ratio represents the ratio of primary products shipped by the establishments classified in the industry to the total shipments of such products that are shipped by all manufacturing establishments wherever classified.

Appendix B.

NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions

311999 ALL OTHER MISCELLANEOUS FOOD MANUFACTURING

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing food (except animal food; grain and oilseed milling; sugar and confectionery products; preserved fruits, vegetables, and specialties; dairy products; meat products; seafood products; bakeries and tortillas; snack foods; coffee and tea; flavoring syrups and concentrates; seasonings and dressings; and perishable prepared food). Included in this industry are establishments primarily engaged in mixing purchased dried and/or dehydrated ingredients including those mixing purchased dried and/or dehydrated ingredients for soup mixes and bouillon.

The data published with NAICS code 311999 include the following SIC industries:

2015 Poultry slaughtering and processing (pt)

2032 Canned specialties (pt)

2087 Flavoring extracts and syrups, n.e.c. (pt)

2099 Food preparations, n.e.c. (pt)

This definition comes from the 1997 NAICS Manual. However, for this industry, the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing did not fully implement the conversion to NAICS. Data for NAICS industry 311999 do not include establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of soup mixes from purchased dehydrated ingredients. The NAICS definitions will be fully implemented with the 2002 Economic Census.

Appendix C.

Coverage and Methodology

MAIL/NONMAIL UNIVERSE

The manufacturing universe includes about 400,000 establishments. This number includes those industries in the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) definition of manufacturing, but not those industries leaving the manufacturing sector in the classification change. The amounts of information requested from manufacturing establishments were dependent upon a number of factors. The more important considerations were the size of the company and whether it was included in the annual survey of manufactures (ASM). The methods of obtaining information for the various subsets of the universe to arrive at the aggregate figures shown in the publication are described below:

1. Small single-establishment companies not sent a report form.

Approximately 40 percent of the manufacturing establishments were small single-establishment companies that were excused from filing a census report. Selection of these establishments was based on two factors: annual payroll and our ability to assign the correct six-digit NAICS industry classification to the establishment. For each four-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) industry code, an annual payroll cutoff was determined. These cutoffs were derived so that the establishments with payroll less than the cutoff were expected to account for no more than 3 percent of the value of shipments for the industry. Generally, all single-establishment companies with less than 5 employees were excused, while all establishments with more than 20 employees were mailed forms. Establishments below the cutoff that could not be directly assigned a six-digit NAICS code were mailed a classification report which requested information for assigning NAICS industry codes. Establishments below the cutoff that could be directly assigned a six-digit NAICS code were excused from filing any report. For below cutoff establishments, information on the physical location, payroll, and receipts was obtained from the administrative records of other Federal agencies under special arrangements that safeguarded their confidentiality.

Estimates of data for these small establishments were developed using industry averages in conjunction with the administrative information. The value of shipments and cost of materials were not distributed among specific products and materials for these

establishments but were included in the product and material “not specified by kind” (nsc) categories.

The industry classification codes included in the administrative-record files were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. As a result, an indeterminate number of establishments were erroneously coded to a four-digit SIC industry and then erroneously re-coded to a six-digit NAICS industry. This was especially true whenever there was a relatively fine line of demarcation between industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity.

Sometimes the administrative-record cases had only two- or three-digit SIC group classification codes available in the files. For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, these establishments were sent a separate classification form, which requested information on the products and services of the establishment. This form was used to code many of these establishments to the appropriate six-digit NAICS level. Establishments that did not return the classification form were coded later to those six-digit NAICS industries identified as “All other” industries within the given subsector.

As a result of these situations, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified by industry. However, such possible misclassification has no significant effect on the statistics other than on the number of companies and establishments.

The total establishment count for individual industries should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the count of total number of establishments.

2. Establishments sent a report form.

The establishments covered in the mail canvass were divided into three groups:

- a. ASM sample establishments.

This group accounts for approximately 15 percent of all manufacturing establishments. The ASM panel covers all the units of large manufacturing establishments as well as a sample of the medium and smaller establishments. The probability of selection was proportionate to size. For more information, see the Description of the ASM Survey Sample.

In an economic census year, the ASM report form (MA-1000) replaces the first page of the regular census form for those establishments included in the ASM. In addition to information on employment, payroll, and other items normally requested on the regular census form, establishments in the ASM sample were requested to supply additional information on gross book value of assets and capital expenditures. ASM establishments were also requested to provide information on retirements, depreciation, rental payments, and supplemental labor costs. For establishments not included in the ASM, these additional items were estimated using relationships observed in the ASM establishment data. The census statistics for these variables are a sum of the ASM establishment data and the estimated data for non-ASM establishments. ASM establishments were also requested to provide information for selected purchased services. The census statistics for the purchased service items were derived solely from the ASM establishments. See Appendix A, Explanation of Terms for an explanation of these items. The census part of the report form is 1 of 220 versions containing product, material, and special inquiries. The diversity of manufacturing activities necessitated the use of this many forms to canvass the 480 manufacturing industries. Each form was developed for a group of related industries.

Appearing on each form was a list of products primary to the group of related industries as well as secondary products and miscellaneous services that establishments classified in these industries were likely to perform. Respondents were requested to identify the products, the value of each product, and, in many cases, the quantity of the product shipped during the survey year. Space also was provided for the respondent to describe products not specifically identified on the form.

The report form also contained a materials-consumed inquiry which varied from form to form depending on the industries being canvassed. The respondents were asked to review a list of materials generally used in their production processes. From this list, each establishment was requested to identify those materials consumed during the survey year, the cost of each, and, in certain cases, the quantity consumed. Once again, space was provided for the respondent to describe significant materials not identified on the form.

A wide variety of special inquiries was included to measure activities peculiar to a given industry, such as operations performed and equipment used.

b. Large and medium establishments (non-ASM).

Approximately 30 percent of all manufacturing establishments were included in this group. A variable cutoff, based on administrative-record payroll data and determined on an industry-by-industry basis, was used to select those establishments that were to receive 1 of the 220 economic census – manufacturing regular forms. The first page, requesting establishment data for items such as employment and payroll, was standard but did not contain the detailed statistics included on the ASM form. The product, material, and special inquiry sections supplied were based on the historical industry classification of the establishment.

c. Small single-establishment companies (non-ASM).

This group includes approximately 15 percent of all manufacturing establishments. For those industries where application of the variable cutoff for administrative-record cases resulted in a large number of small establishments being included in the mail canvass, an abbreviated or short form was used. These establishments received 1 of the 31 versions of the short form, which requested summary product and material data and totals but no details on employment, payroll, cost of materials, inventories, and capital expenditures.

Use of the short form has no adverse effect on published totals for the industry statistics because the same data were collected on the short form as on the long form. However, detailed information on products and materials consumed was not collected on the short form; thus, its use would increase the value of the nsk categories.

INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION OF ESTABLISHMENTS

Each of the establishments covered in the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing was classified in 1 of 480 industries (473 manufacturing industries and 7 former manufacturing industries) in accordance with the industry definitions in the 1997 NAICS Manual. This is the first edition of the NAICS Manual and it is a major change from the 1987 SIC Manual that was used previously. Appendix A of the 1997 NAICS Manual notes the comparability between the 1987 SIC and 1997 NAICS classification systems. When applicable, Appendix G of this report shows the product class and product comparability between the two systems for data in this report.

In the NAICS system, an industry is generally defined as a group of establishments that have similar production processes. To the extent practical, the system uses supply-based or production-oriented concepts in defining industries. The resulting group of establishments must be significant in terms of number, value added by manufacture, value of shipments, and number of employees.

The coding system works in such a way that the definitions progressively become narrower with successive additions of numerical digits. In the manufacturing sector for 1997, there are 21 subsectors (three-digit NAICS), 86 industry groups (four-digit NAICS), 184 NAICS industries (five-digit NAICS) that are comparable with Canadian and Mexican classification, and 473 U.S. industries (six-digit NAICS). This represents an expansion of the four-digit SIC-based U.S. industries from 459 in 1987. Product classes and products of the manufacturing industries have been assigned codes based on the industry from which they originate. In the new system, there are about 1,500 product classes (seven-digit codes), about 6,000 census products, and an additional 3,700 CIR products (ten-digit codes). The ten-digit products are considered the primary products of the industry with the same first six digits. These counts do not include the seven former manufacturing industries that are included in the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing.

For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, all establishments were classified in particular industries based on the products they produced. If an establishment made products of more than one industry, it was classified in the industry with the largest product value. For 1997, there were no “resistance rules” or “frozen industries.”

In ASM years, establishments included in the ASM sample with certainty weights are reclassified by industry only if the change in the primary activity from the prior year is significant or if the change has occurred for 2 successive years. This procedure prevents reclassification when there are minor shifts in product mix.

In ASM years, establishments included in the ASM sample with noncertainty weight are not shifted from one industry classification to another. They are retained in the industry where they were classified in the base census year. However, in the following census year, these ASM plants are allowed to shift from one industry to another.

The results of these rules covering the switching of plants from one industry classification to another are that some industries comprise different mixes of establishments in different survey years. Hence, comparisons between prior-year and current-year published totals, particularly at the six-digit NAICS level, should be viewed with caution. This is particularly true for the comparison between the data shown for a census year versus the data shown for the previous ASM year.

As previously noted, the small establishments that may have been misclassified by industry are usually administrative-record cases whose industry codes were assigned on the basis of incomplete descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. Such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than on the number of companies and establishments.

Establishments frequently make products classified both in their industry (primary products) and other industries (secondary products). Industry statistics (employment, payroll, value added by manufacture, value of shipments, etc.) reflect the activities of the establishments which may make both primary and secondary products. Product statistics, however, represent the output of all establishments without regard for the classification of the producing establishment. For this reason, when relating the industry statistics, especially the value of shipments, to the product statistics, the composition of the industry’s output should be considered.

The extent to which industry and product statistics may be matched with each other is measured by the primary product specialization ratio and the coverage ratio. The primary product specialization ratio is the proportion of industry shipments accounted for by the primary products of establishments classified in the industry. The coverage ratio is the proportion of product shipments accounted for by establishments classified in the industry.

ESTABLISHMENT BASIS OF REPORTING

The economic census – manufacturing is conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each location or establishment. The ASM also is conducted on an establishment basis, but separate reports are filed for just those establishments selected in the sample. Companies engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location are requested to submit separate reports if the plant records permit such a separation and if the activities are substantial in size.

In 1997, as in earlier years, a minimum size limit was set for inclusion of establishments in the census. All establishments employing one person or more at any time during the census year are included. The same size limitation has applied since 1947 in censuses and annual surveys of manufactures. In the 1939 and earlier censuses, establishments with less than \$5,000 value of products were excluded. The change in the minimum size limit in 1947 does not appreciably affect the historical comparability of the census figures except for data on number of establishments for a few industries.

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing excludes data for central administrative offices (CAOs). These would include separately operated administrative offices, warehouses, garages, and other auxiliary units that service manufacturing establishments of the same company. These data are published in a separate report series.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASM SURVEY SAMPLE

The annual survey of manufactures (ASM) sample is drawn for the second survey year after a census. The most recent sample was drawn for the 1994 survey year based on the 1992 Census of Manufactures. This sample will be in place through the 1998 ASM.

In 1992, there were approximately 370,000 individual manufacturing establishments. For sample efficiency and cost considerations, the 1992 manufacturing population was partitioned into two components for developing estimates within the ASM; a mail stratum and a nonmail stratum.

Mail stratum. The mail stratum of the survey is comprised of larger single-location manufacturing companies and all manufacturing establishments of multiunit companies (companies that operate at more than one physical location). Approximately 230,000 of the 370,000 establishments in the 1992 census were assigned to the mail stratum. On an annual basis, the mail stratum is supplemented with larger, newly active single-location companies identified from a list provided by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and new manufacturing locations of multiunit companies identified from the Census Bureau's Company Organization Survey (COS).

For the 1994 survey, a new sample of approximately 58,000 individual establishments was selected from the mail stratum assembled from the 1992 census. Supplemental samples representing both 1993 and 1994 births (newly active establishments that were not included in the 1992 census) were also selected. Establishments selected for the sample are mailed an ASM survey questionnaire for each year through 1998.

The 1994-98 ASM sample design is similar to the one used since 1984. Companies in the 1992 Census of Manufactures with manufacturing shipments of at least \$500 million were defined as company certainties. For these large companies, each manufacturing establishment is included in the mail sample. For the 1994-98 sample, there are approximately 650 certainty companies collectively accounting for over 18,000 establishments.

For the remaining portion of the mail component of the survey, the establishment was defined as the sample unit. All establishments with 250 employees or more were defined as employment certainties. In addition, all establishments producing products in SIC 3571 (Electronic Computers) were defined as certainties. Across these three arbitrary certainty classes, there were approximately 25,000 establishments included in the sample with certainty. Collectively, these certainty establishments accounted for approximately 80 percent of the total value of shipments in the 1992 Census of Manufactures.

Smaller establishments in the remaining portion of the mail stratum were sampled with probabilities ranging from .02 to 1.00. The initial probabilities of selection assigned to these establishments were proportionate to a measure-of-size determined for each establishment. The measure-of-size was a function of the establishment's 1992 industry classification, its 1992 product class data, and the historical variability of the year-to-year estimates of the product class estimates. For each product class (1,755) and four-digit industry (459), a desired reliability

constraint was specified. Using a technique developed by Dr. James R. Chromy of the Research Triangle Institute, the initial establishment probabilities were optimized such that the expected sample satisfied all industry and product class reliability constraints while the sample size was minimized. This technique reduces the likelihood of selecting nonrepresentative samples for individual product classes or industries.

This method of assigning probabilities based on product class shipments is motivated by our primary desire to produce reliable estimates of both product class and industry shipments. The high correlation between shipments and employment, value-added, and other general statistics assures that these variables will also be well represented by the sample. The actual sample selection procedure uses an independent chance of selection method (Poisson sampling) which permits us to prevent small establishments from being selected in consecutive samples without introducing a bias into the survey estimates.

Nonmail component. The initial nonmail component of the survey was comprised of approximately 140,000 small, single-establishment companies that were tabulated as administrative records in the 1992 Census of Manufactures. The nonmail stratum is also supplemented annually using the list of newly active single-location companies provided by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and payroll cutoffs. Companies with payroll below the payroll cutoff are added to the nonmail stratum. For this portion of the population, sampling is not used. The data for this group are estimated based on selected information obtained annually from the administrative records of the IRS and Social Security Administration (SSA). This administrative information, which includes payroll, total employment, industry classification, and physical location, is obtained under conditions which safeguard the confidentiality of both tax and census records.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASM ESTIMATING PROCEDURE

Most of the ASM estimates derived for the mail stratum are computed using a difference estimator. At the establishment level, there is a strong correlation between the current-year data values and the corresponding 1992 (base) data values. Therefore, within the mailed stratum, for each item at each level of aggregation, an estimate of the "difference" between the current year and the base year is computed from sample cases and added to the corresponding base-year values. For the 1993-1997 ASM estimates, the 1992 Census of Manufactures values serve as the base year. For the 1998 ASM, the base will be updated to be the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing.

Due to the positive year-to-year correlation, estimates derived using this methodology are generally more reliable than comparable estimates developed from the current sample data alone. Estimates for the capital expenditures variables are not generated using the difference

estimator because the year-to-year correlations are considerably weaker. The standard linear estimator is used for these variables.

For the nonmail stratum, estimates for payroll and employment are directly tabulated from the administrative-record data provided by IRS and SSA. Estimates of data other than payroll and employment are developed from industry averages. Although the nonmail stratum contains approximately 170,000 individual establishments in 1994, it accounts for less than 2 percent of the estimate for total value of shipments at the total manufacturing level.

Corresponding estimates for the mail and nonmail components are combined to produce the estimates included in this publication.

QUALIFICATIONS OF THE ASM DATA

The estimates developed from the sample are apt to differ somewhat from the results of a survey covering all companies in the sample lists but otherwise conducted under essentially the same conditions as the actual sample survey. The estimates of the magnitude of the sampling errors (the difference between the estimates obtained and the results theoretically obtained from a comparable, complete-coverage survey) are provided by the standard errors of estimates.

The particular sample selected for the ASM is one of many similar probability samples that, by chance, might have been selected under the same specifications. Each of the possible samples would yield somewhat different sets of results, and the standard errors are measures of the variation of all the possible sample estimates around the theoretically comparable, complete-coverage values.

Estimates of the standard errors have been computed from the sample data for selected ASM statistics in this report. They are represented in the form of relative standard errors (the standard errors divided by the estimated values to which they refer).

In conjunction with its associated estimate, the relative standard error may be used to define confidence intervals (ranges that would include the comparable, complete-coverage value for specified percentages of all the possible samples).

The complete-coverage value would be included in the range:

From one standard error below to one standard error above the derived estimate for about two-thirds of all possible samples.

From two standard errors below to two standard errors above the derived estimate for about 19 out of 20 of all possible samples.

From three standard errors below to three standard errors above the derived estimate for nearly all samples.

An inference that the comparable, complete-survey result would be within the indicated ranges would be correct in approximately the relative frequencies shown. Those proportions, therefore, may be interpreted as defining the confidence that the estimates from a particular sample would differ from complete-coverage results by as much as one, two, or three standard errors, respectively.

For example, suppose an estimated total is shown at 50,000 with an associated relative standard error of 2 percent, that is, a standard error of 1,000 (2 percent of 50,000). There is approximately 67 percent confidence that the interval 49,000 to 51,000 includes the complete-coverage total, about 95 percent confidence that the interval 48,000 to 52,000 includes the complete-coverage total, and almost certain confidence that the interval 47,000 to 53,000 includes the complete-coverage total.

In addition to the sample errors, the estimates are subject to various response and operational errors: errors of collection, reporting, coding, transcription, imputation for nonresponse, etc. These operational errors also would occur if a complete canvass were to be conducted under the same conditions as the survey. Explicit measures of their effects generally are not available. However, it is believed that most of the important operational errors were detected and corrected during the Census Bureau's review of the data for reasonableness and consistency. The small operational errors usually remain. To some extent, they are compensating in the aggregated totals shown. When important operational errors were detected too late to correct the estimates, the data were suppressed or were specifically qualified in the tables.

As derived, the estimated standard errors included part of the effect of the operational errors. The total errors, which depend upon the joint effect of the sampling and operational errors, are usually of the order of size indicated by the standard error, or moderately higher. However, for particular estimates, the total error may considerably exceed the standard errors shown. Any figures shown in the tables in this publication having an associated standard error exceeding 15 percent may be combined with higher level totals, creating a broader aggregate, which then may be of acceptable reliability.

DATA FROM THE CURRENT INDUSTRIAL REPORTS (CIR)

The CIR program provides product statistics for selected manufacturing industries at the U.S. level annually and, in some cases, monthly and/or quarterly. When detail product data are collected in the CIR, they are not also collected in the census. However, the annual CIR data are included in the census Product Summary report.

The CIR program uses a unified data collection, processing, and publication system. The Census Bureau updates the survey panels for most reports annually and reconciles the estimates to the results of the broader-based annual survey of manufactures and the economic

census – manufacturing. The economic census – manufacturing provides a complete list of all producers of the products covered by the CIR program and serves as the primary source for CIR sampling. Where a small number of producers exist, CIR surveys cover all known producers of a product. However, when the number of producers is large, cutoff and random sampling techniques are used. Surveys are continually reviewed and modified to provide the most up-to-date information on products produced. While the CIR program includes both mandatory and voluntary surveys, the annual data are mandatory.

DUPLICATION IN COST OF MATERIALS AND VALUE OF SHIPMENTS

Data for cost of materials and value of shipments include varying amounts of duplication, especially at higher levels of aggregation. This is because the products of one establishment may be the materials of another. The value added statistics avoid this duplication and are, for most purposes, the best measure for comparing the relative economic importance of industries and geographic areas.

VALUE OF INDUSTRY SHIPMENTS COMPARED WITH VALUE OF PRODUCT SHIPMENTS

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing shows value of shipments data for industries and products. In the industry statistics tables and files, these data represent the total value of shipments of all establishments classified in a particular industry. The data include the shipments of the products classified in the industry (primary to the industry), products classified in other industries (secondary to the industry), and miscellaneous receipts (repair work, sale of scrap, research and development, installation receipts, and resales). Value of product shipments shown in the products statistics tables and files represent the total value of all products shipped that are classified as primary to an industry regardless of the classification of the producing establishment.

Appendix D. Geographic Notes

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix E. Metropolitan Areas

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix F. Footnotes for Products Statistics and Materials Consumed by Kind

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix G. Comparability of Product Classes and Product Codes: 1997 to 1992

1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published	1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published	1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published
31111111	20473	20473	311211561	2041117	2041117	3112217	20463	20463
311111111	2047321	2047321	3112111671	2041121	2041121	3112217111	2046353	2046353
311111121	2047323	2047323	3112111681	2041123	2041123	3112217121	2046354	2046354
311111231	2047326	2047326	3112111791	2041126	2041126	3112217131	2046356	2046356
311111341	2047338	2047338	31121117A1	2041129	2041129	3112217141	2046359	2046359
311111YVW	2047300	2047300	31121117B1	2041128	2041128	3112217YVW	2046300	2046300
3111114	20474	20474	31121118C1	2041131	2041131	311221A	20464	20464
3111114111	2047441	2047441	31121118D1	2041151	2041151	311221A111	2046462	2046462
3111114221	2047443	2047443	31121118E1	2041161	2041161	311221A221	2046465	2046465
3111114231	2047445	2047445	31121118F1	2041198	2041198	311221A231	2046472	2046472
3111114341	2047454	2047454	3112111YVW	2041100	2041100	311221A241	2046475	2046475
3111114351	2047457	2047457				311221AYVW	2046400	2046400
3111114YVW	2047400	2047400	3112114	20412	20412	311221W	20460	20460
311111W	20470	20470	3112114111	2041213	2041213	311221WYVW	2046000	2046000
311111WYVW	2047000	2047000	3112114121	2041219	2041219	311221WYVW	2046000	2046000
311111WYVW	2047002	2047002	3112114YVW	2041200	2041200	311221WYVW	2046002	2046002
3111191	20481	20481	3112117	20413	20413	3112221	20751	20751
3111191111	2048111	2048111	3112117111	2041311	2041311	3112221111	2075113	2075113
311119121	2048115	2048115	3112117121	2041315	2041315	3112221221	2075115	2075115
3111191231	2048116	2048116	3112117131	2041321	2041321	3112221231	2075121	2075121
3111191341	2048118	2048118	3112117141	2041323	2041323	3112221241	2075131	2075131
3111191351	2048121	2048121	3112117151	2041365	2041365	3112221YVW	2075100	2075100
3111191361	2048122	2048122	3112117161	2041393	2041393			
3111191371	2048123	2048123	3112117171	2041395	2041395			
3111191381	2048124	2048124	3112117181	2041397	2041397	3112224	20752 pt	20752 pt
3111191391	2048131	2048131	3112117YVW	2041300	2041300	3112224111	2075211	2075211
31111913A1	2048132	2048132				3112224221	2075231	2075231
31111913B1	2048133	2048133	311211A	20415	20415	3112224231	2075251	2075251
31111913C1	2048134	2048134	311211A111	2041511	2041511	3112224241	2075261	2075261
3111191YVW	2048100	2048100	311211A121	2041513	2041513	3112224261	2075297	2075297
3111194	20482	20482	311211A131	2041515	2041515	3112224YVW	2075200 pt	2075200 pt
3111194100	2048200	2048200	311211A141	2041521	2041521			
3111197	20483	20483	311211A151 pt	2041530 pt	2041530 pt	311222W	20750 pt	20750 pt
3111197111	2048301	2048301	311211A151 pt	2041530 pt	2041530 pt	311222WYVW	2075000 pt	2075000 pt
3111197121	2048302	2048302	311211A151 pt	2041530 pt	2041530 pt	311222WYVW	2075002 pt	2075002 pt
3111197YVW	2048300	2048300	311211A161 pt	2041590 pt	2041581	3112231	20741	20741
311119A	20484	20484	311211A161 pt	2041590 pt	2041585	3112231100	2074100	2074100
311119A100	2048400	2048400	311211A161 pt	2041590 pt	2041586			
311119D	20485	20485	311211A161 pt	2041590 pt	2041588	3112234	20742	20742
311119D111	2048503	2048503	311211A171 pt	2041596 pt	2041589	3112234100	2074200	2074200
311119D121	2048504	2048504	311211A171 pt	2041596 pt	2041591			
311119DYVW	2048500	2048500	311211AYVW	2041500	2041592	3112237	20743	20743
311119G	20486	20486	311211D pt	20343 pt	20343 pt	3112237100	2074300	2074300
311119G100	2048600	2048600	311211D1 pt	20416	20416			
311119J	20487	20487	311211D111 pt	2034338	2034339 pt	311223A	20744 pt	20744 pt
311119J111	2048705	2048705	311211D111 pt	2041613	2041613	311223A111	2074414	2074414
311119J121	2048706	2048706	311211D121	2041627	2041627	311223A221	2074451	2074451
311119JYVW	2048700	2048700	311211DYVW pt	2034300 pt	2034300 pt	311223A231	2074498	2074498
311119M	20488	20488	311211DYVW pt	2041600	2041600	311223AYVW	2074400 pt	2074400 pt
311119M111	2048811	2048811	311211W pt	20340 pt	20340 pt			
311119M121	2048812	2048812	311211W pt	20410	20410	311223D	20761	20761
311119M131	2048813	2048813	311211WYVW pt	2034000 pt	2034000 pt	311223D111	2076113	2076113
311119M141	2048816	2048816	311211WYVW pt	2041000	2041000	311223D121	2076133	2076133
311119M151	2048821	2048821	311211WYVW pt	2034002 pt	2034002 pt	311223DYVW	2076100	2076100
311119M161	2048823	2048823	311211WYVW pt	2041002	2041002			
311119M171	2048825	2048825	3112120	20440	20440	311223G	20762	20762
311119M181	2048831	2048831	3112120111	2044011	2044011	311223G111	2076223	2076223
311119M191	2048833	2048833	3112120221	2044015	2044015	311223G121	2076252	2076252
311119MYVW	2048800	2048800	3112120331	2044017	2044017	311223G131	2076257	2076257
311119P	20489 pt	20489 pt	3112120441	2044021	2044021	311223G141	2076262	2076262
311119P111	2048911	2048911	3112120451	2044035	2044035	311223G151	2076263	2076263
311119P121	2048922	2048922	3112120461	2044051	2044051	311223G161	2076264	2076264
311119P131	2048935	2048935	3112120471	2044098	2044098	311223G171	2076265	2076265
311119P141	2048939	2048939	3112120481	2044093	2044093	311223G181	2076268	2076268
311119P151	2048943	2048943 pt	3112120YVW	2044000	2044000	311223G191	2076273	2076273
311119PYVW	2048900 pt	2048900 pt	3112120YVW	2044002	2044002	311223GYVW	2076200	2076200
311119T	2048A	2048A	3112130	20830	20830	311223J	20763 pt	20763 pt
311119T111	2048A01	2048A01	3112130100	2083000 pt	2083000 pt	311223J111	2076311	2076311
311119T121	2048A03	2048A03	3112130YVW	2083000 pt	2083000 pt	311223J121	2076351	2076351
311119T131	2048A05	2048A05	3112130YVW	2083002	2083002	311223J131	2076361	2076361
311119T141	2048A07	2048A07				311223J141	2076397	2076397
311119T151	2048A09	2048A09	3112211	20461	20461	311223JYVW	2076300 pt	2076300 pt
311119T161	2048A11	2048A11	3112211111	2046103	2046103			
311119T171	2048A12	2048A12	3112211121	2046104	2046104	311223W pt	20740 pt	20740 pt
311119T181	2048A19	2048A19	3112211131 pt	2046114 pt	2046113	311223WYVW pt	2074000 pt	2074000 pt
311119TYVW	2048A00	2048A00	3112211141	2046118	2046118	311223WYVW pt	2074002 pt	2074002 pt
311119W	20480 pt	20480 pt	3112211151	2046123	2046123	311223WYVW pt	2076002 pt	2076002 pt
311119WYVW	2048000 pt	2048000 pt	3112211251	2046125	2046125			
311119WYVW	2048002 pt	2048002 pt	3112211261	2046125	2046125	3112251 pt	20744 pt	20744 pt
3112111	20411	20411	3112211371	2046129	2046129	3112251 pt	20752 pt	20752 pt
3112111111	2041105	2041105	3112211YVW	2046100	2046100	3112251 pt	20763 pt	20763 pt
3112111221	2041107	2041107				3112251 pt	20773 pt	20773 pt
3112111331	2041111	2041111	3112214	20462	20462	3112251 pt	20791	20791
3112111441	2041113	2041113	3112214111	2046211	2046211	3112251111	2079113	2079113
3112111551	2041115	2041115	3112214221	2046213	2046213	3112251221	2079115	2079115
			3112214331 pt	2046218 pt	2046215	3112251331	2079142	2079142
			3112214331 pt	2046218 pt	2046217	3112251441	2079151	2079151
			3112214YVW	2046200	2046200	3112251551	2079152	2079152
						3112251561	2079153	2079153
						3112251571	2079154	2079154
						3112251581	2079159	2079159

1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published	1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published	1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published
311421J	2033A	2033A	3115117	20263	20263	3115200	20240	20240
311421J111	2033A25	2033A25	3115117111	2026313	2026313	3115200111	2024014	2024014
311421J221	2033A11	2033A11	3115117121	2026316	2026316	3115200221	2024015	2024015
311421J231	2033A31	2033A31	3115117131	2026318	2026318	3115200331	2024016	2024016
311421J241	2033A41	2033A41	3115117YVW	2026300	2026300	3115200441	2024021	2024021
311421J251	2033A78	2033A78				3115200451	2024022	2024022
311421J261	2033A93	2033A93	311511A	20265	20265	3115200461	2024023	2024023
311421J271	2033A94	2033A94	311511A111	2026502	2026500 pt	3115200471	2024025	2024099 pt
311421JYVW	2033A00	2033A00	311511A121	2026504	2026500 pt	3115200481	2024026	2024099 pt
			311511AYVW	2026500	2026500 pt	3115200491	2024027	2024099 pt
311421M	2033B	2033B	311511D	20267	20267	31152005A1	2024035	2024031 pt
311421M111	2033B12	2033B12	311511D111	2026711	2026711	31152005B1	2024037	2024031 pt
311421M121	2033B19	2033B19	311511D121	2026713	2026713	31152005C1	2024039	2024039
311421M131	2033B21	2033B21	311511D131	2026714	2026714	31152005D1	2024046	2024096
311421MYVW	2033B00	2033B00	311511D141	2026716	2026716	31152005E1	2024052	2024052
311421P	20352	20352	311511D151	2026717	2026717	31152005F1	2024054	2024054
311421P111	2035211	2035211	311511D161	2026718	2026718	31152005G1	2024071	2024071
311421P121	2035213	2035213	311511DYVW	2026700	2026700	31152005H1	2024098	2024099 pt
311421P131	2035215	2035215				3115200YVW	2024000	2024000
311421P141	2035219	2035219	311511G	20268	20268	3115200YVW	2024002	2024002
311421P151	2035221	2035221	311511G111	2026813	2026813			
311421P161	2035231	2035231	311511G121	2026815	2026815	3116111	20111	20111
311421P171	2035233	2035233	311511G131	2026819	2026819	3116111111	2011112	2011112
311421P181	2035235	2035235	311511GYVW	2026800	2026800	3116111221	2011114	2011114
311421P191	2035239	2035239				3116111331	2011116	2011116
311421P1A1	2035271	2035271	311511W	20260	20260	3116111441	2011118	2011118
311421P1B1	2035275	2035275	311511WYVW	2026000	2026000	3116111551	2011131	2011131
311421P1C1	2035298	2035298	311511WYVW	2026002	2026002	3116111661	2011151	2011151
311421PYVW	2035200	2035200				3116111671	2011171	2011171
			3115120	20210	20210	3116111YVW	2011100	2011100
311421W pt.	20330	20330	3115120111	2021013	2021013			
			3115120121	2021015	2021015	3116114	20112	20112
311421W pt.	20350 pt	20350 pt	3115120131	2021021	2021021	3116114111	2011212	2011212
311421WYVW pt.	2033000	2033000	3115120YVW	2021000	2021000	3116114121	2011217	2011217
311421WYVW pt.	2035000 pt	2035000 pt	3115120YVW	2021002	2021002	3116114131	2011261	2011261
311421WYVW pt.	2033002	2033002				3116114YVW	2011200	2011200
311421WYVW pt.	2035002 pt	2035002 pt	3115131	20223	20223	3116117	20113	20113
3114221	20321	20321	3115131111	2022303	2022301 pt	3116117111	2011312	2011312
3114221100	2032100	2032100	3115131121	2022304	2022302 pt	3116117121	2011352	2011352
			3115131131	2022305	2022301 pt	3116117YVW	2011300	2011300
3114224	20322	20322	3115131141	2022306	2022302 pt			
3114224100	2032200	2032200	3115131YVW	2022300	2022300	311611A	20114	20114
			3115134	20224	20224	311611A111	2011412	2011412
3114227	20323	20323	3115134111	2022411	2022411	311611A121	2011417	2011417
3114227111	2032370	2032370	3115134221	2022413	2022413	311611A131	2011451	2011451
3114227121	2032371	2032371	3115134231	2022423	2022423	311611AYVW	2011400	2011400
3114227131	2032375	2032375	3115134241	2022425	2022425			
3114227141	2032376	2032376	3115134251	2022429	2022429	311611D	20115	20115
3114227151	2032379	2032379	3115134YVW	2022400	2022400	311611D111	2011513	2011513
3114227161	2032382	2032382				311611D121	2011517	2011517
3114227171	2032384	2032384	3115137	20225	20225	311611DYVW	2011500	2011500
3114227181	2032386	2032386	3115137111	2022511	2022511			
3114227191	2032391	2032391	3115137121	2022521	2022521	311611G	20116	20116
3114227YVW	2032300	2032300	3115137YVW	2022500	2022500	311611G111	2011612	2011612
			311513A	20226	20220 pt	311611G121	2011622	2011622
311422A	20324 pt	20324 pt	311513A100	2022600	2022000 pt	311611G131	2011631	2011631
311422A111 pt.	2032464 pt	2032463				311611G141	2011635	2011635
311422A111 pt.	2032464 pt	2032494	311513W	20220	20220 pt	311611G151	2011641	2011641
311422A121	2032491	2032491	311513WYVW	2022000	2022000 pt	311611G161	2011652	2011652
311422A131	2032493	2032493	311513WYVW	2022002	2022002	311611G171	2011661	2011661
311422A136	2032471	2032499 pt				311611GYVW	2011600	2011600
311422A141 pt.	2032498 pt	2032468	3115141	20235	20235	311611J	20117	20117
311422A141 pt.	2032498 pt	2032496	3115141111	2023511	2023511	311611J111	2011711	2011711
311422A141 pt.	2032498 pt	2032497	3115141221	2023522	2023522	311611J121	2011717	2011717
311422A141 pt.	2032498 pt	2032497	3115141331	2023529	2023529	311611J131	2011721	2011721
311422A141 pt.	2032498 pt	2032499 pt	3115141441	2023542	2023542	311611J141	2011735	2011735
311422AYVW	2032400 pt	2032400 pt	3115141551	2023543	2023543	311611J151	2011791	2011791
			3115141661	2023545	2023545	311611JYVW	2011700	2011700
311422W	20320 pt	20320 pt	3115141671	2023546	2023547 pt			
311422WYVW	2032000 pt	2032000 pt	3115141681	2023548	2023547 pt	311611M	20118	20118
311422WYVW	2032002 pt	2032002 pt	3115141791	2023549	2023549	311611M100	2011800	2011800
			31151418A1	2023551	2023551			
3114231 pt.	20342	20342	3115141YVW	2023500	2023500	311611P	20119	20119
						311611P111	2011914	2011914
3114231 pt.	2099B pt	2099B pt	3115144	20236	20236	311611P121	2011922	2011922
3114231111	2034200	2034200	3115144111	2023612	2023612	311611P131	2011951	2011951
3114231121	2099B17	2099B19 pt	3115144121	2023616	2023616	311611P141	2011997	2011997
3114231YVW	2099B00 pt	2099B00 pt	3115144131	2023621	2023621	311611PYVW	2011900	2011900
			3115144241	2023626	2023626			
3114234	20343 pt	20343 pt	3115144351	2023628	2023628	311611T pt	2011B	2011B
3114234111	2034313	2034313	3115144YVW	2023600	2023600			
3114234121	2034315	2034315				311611T pt	20489 pt	20489 pt
3114234131	2034321	2034321	3115147	20237	20237	311611T111	2011B15	2011B15
3114234141	2034325	2034325	3115147111	2023712	2023712	311611T121	2011B17	2011B17
3114234151	2034332	2034332	3115147121	2023717	2023717	311611T131	2011B41	2011B41
3114234161	2034337	2034337	3115147131	2023719	2023719	311611T141	2011B45	2011B45
3114234181	2034340	2034339 pt	3115147YVW	2023700	2023700	311611T151	2011B55	2011B55
3114234YVW	2034300 pt	2034300 pt				311611T161	2011B59	2011B59
			311514A	20238	20238	311611T171	2048940	2048941 pt
311423W pt.	20340 pt	20340 pt	311514A111	2023801	2023801	311611TYVW pt.	2011B00	2011B00
			311514A121	2023803	2023803	311611TYVW pt.	2048900 pt	2048900 pt
311423W pt.	20990 pt	20990 pt	311514A131	2023804	2023819 pt			
311423WYVW pt.	2034002 pt	2034002 pt	311514A241	2023805	2023805	311611W pt	20110	20110
311423WYVW pt.	2099002 pt	2099002 pt	311514A251	2023807	2023807	311611W pt	20480 pt	20480 pt
			311514A261	2023813	2023813	311611WYVW pt.</		

1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published	1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published	1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published
3116124	20137 pt	20137 pt	3117110YWY pt	2091002	2091002	3118124	20512	20512
3116124111	2013711	2013711	3117121	20922	20922	3118124111	2051230	2051230
3116124221	2013717	2013717	3117121111	2092201	2092213 pt	3118124121	2051231	2051231
3116124331	2013721	2013721	3117121121	2092202	2092213 pt	3118124231	2051243	2051243
3116124441	2013735	2013735	3117121131	2092203	2092213 pt	3118124241	2051244	2051244
3116124451	2013791	2013791	3117121141	2092204	2092213 pt	3118124251	2051250	2051250
3116124YVW	2013700 pt	2013700 pt	3117121151	2092207	2092213 pt	3118124261	2051251	2051251
3116127	20138	20138	3117121161	2092208	2092213 pt	3118124271	2051260	2051260
3116127100	2013800	2013800	3117121171	2092209	2092213 pt	3118124281	2051261	2051261
311612A pt	2013B	2013B	3117121181	2092210	2092213 pt	3118124291	2051270	2051270
311612A pt	51470 pt	51470 pt	3117121191	2092211	2092213 pt	31181242A1	2051271	2051271
311612A111	5147009	5147000 pt	31171211A1	2092212	2092213 pt	31181242B1	2051280	2051280
311612A221	2013B11	2013B11	31171211B1	2092215	2092215	31181242C1	2051281	2051281
311612A331	2013B13	2013B13	31171211C1	2092217	2092217	31181242D1	2051290	2051290
311612A441	2013B17	2013B17	31171211D1	2092218	2092218	31181242E1	2051291	2051291
311612A451	2013B18	2013B18	31171211E1	2092219	2092219	31181242F1	2051299	2051299
311612A461	2013B21	2013B21	31171211F1	2092223	2092223	3118124YVW	2051200	2051200
311612AYVW pt	2013800	2013800	31171211G1	2092224	2092224	3118127	20514	20514
311612AYVW pt	5147000 pt	5147000 pt	31171211H1	2092225	2092225	3118127111	2051413	2051413
311612W pt	20130	20130	31171211J1	2092226	2092226	3118127121	2051415	2051415
311612W pt	51470 pt	51470 pt	31171211K1	2092227	2092227	3118127131	2051419	2051419
311612WYVW pt ...	2013000	2013000	31171211L1	2092228	2092228	3118127YVW	2051400	2051400
311612WYVW pt ...	5147000 pt	5147000 pt	31171211M1	2092231	2092231	311812A	20515	20515
311612WYVW pt ...	2013002	2013002	3117121YVW	2092200	2092200	311812A111	2051513	2051513
311612WYVW pt ...	5147002	5147002	3117122	20923	20923	311812A121	2051519	2051519
3116131	20771	20771	3117122211	2092311	2092311	311812AYVW	2051500	2051500
3116131111	2077111	2077111	3117122221	2092313	2092313	311812D pt	20518 pt	20518 pt
3116131121	2077113	2077113	3117122331	2092315	2092315	311812D pt	20518 pt	20518 pt
3116131YVW	2077100	2077100	3117122441	2092317	2092317	311812D pt	20518 pt	20518 pt
3116134 pt	20772	20772	3117122451	2092319	2092319	311812D111	2051813	2051813
3116134 pt	20773 pt	20773 pt	3117122461	2092321	2092321	311812D131	2051845	2051845
3116134111	2077211	2077211	3117122471	2092323	2092323	311812D151	2051850	2051850
3116134221	2077212	2077212	3117122581	2092325	2092326 pt	311812D181	2051890	2051890
3116134231	2077237	2077237	3117122691	2092328	2092327 pt	311812D191	2051892	2051892
3116134241	2077298	2077298	31171226A1	2092331	2092329 pt	311812DYVW	2051800	2051800
3116134251	2077346	2077346	31171227B1	2092332	2092326 pt	311812W pt	20510	20510
3116134261	2077312	2077311 pt	31171228C1	2092333	2092327 pt	311812W pt	20520 pt	20520 pt
3116134YVW pt ...	2077200	2077200	31171228D1	2092334	2092329 pt	311812WYVW pt ...	2051000	2051000
3116134YVW pt ...	2077300 pt	2077300 pt	31171229E1	2092336	2092326 pt	311812WYVW pt ...	2052000 pt	2052000 pt
311613W	20770 pt	20770 pt	3117122AF1	2092338	2092327 pt	311812WYVW pt ...	2051002	2051002
311613WYVW	2077000 pt	2077000 pt	3117122AG1	2092339	2092329 pt	311812WYVW pt ...	2052002 pt	2052002 pt
311613WYVW	2077002 pt	2077002 pt	3117122YVW	2092300	2092300	3118130	20530	20530
3116151	20151	20151	311712311	20925	20925	3118130111	2053014	2053014
3116151111	2015133	2015133	3117123121	2092521	2092521	3118130221	2053011	2053011
3116151221	2015134	2015134	3117123131	2092522	2092522	3118130331	2053020	2053020
3116151331	2015136	2015136	3117123141	2092523	2092523	3118130341	2053017	2053017
3116151441	2015139	2015139	3117123251	2092524	2092524	3118130351	2053040	2053040
3116151551	2015141	2015141	3117123261	2092525	2092525	3118130361	2053030	2053030
3116151YVW	2015100	2015100	3117123271	2092526	2092526	3118130371	2053032	2053032
3116154	20152	20152	3117123281	2092528	2092528	3118130391	2053055	2053055
3116154111	2015221	2015221	3117123291	2092529	2092529	31181303V1	2053060	2053060
3116154121	2015223	2015223	31171232A1	2092530	2092530	3118130YVW	2053000	2053000
3116154YVW	2015200	2015200	31171232B1	2092533	2092533	3118130YVW	2053002	2053002
3116157	20153	20153	31171232C1	2092534	2092534	3118211	20521 pt	20521 pt
3116157111	2015322	2015322	31171232D1	2092535	2092535	3118211111	2052125	2052125
3116157221	2015324	2015324	31171232E1	2092536	2092536	3118211221	2052135	2052135
3116157331	2015327	2015327	3117123YVW	2092500	2092500	3118211331	2052123	2052123
3116157341	2015300	2015300	3117124 pt	20773 pt	20773 pt	3118211341	2052133	2052133
3116157YVW	2015300	2015300	3117124 pt	20926	20926	3118211351	2052159	2052159 pt
311615A	20154	20154	3117124111	2092611	2092611	3118211391	2052197	2052198 pt
311615A111	2015414	2015414	3117124121	2092613	2092613	3118211YVW	2052100 pt	2052100 pt
311615A121	2015416	2015416	3117124131	2092698	2092698	3118214	20522	20522
311615AYVW	2015400	2015400	3117124211	2077363	2077361 pt	3118214111	2052213	2052213
311615D	20155	20155	3117124221	2077367	2077366 pt	3118214221	2052217	2052217
311615D111	2015512 pt	2015511	3117124231	2077372	2077379 pt	3118214331	2052215	2052215
311615D111 pt	2015512 pt	2015513	3117124311	2077374	2077371 pt	3118214341	2052218	2052218
311615D111 pt	2015512 pt	2015515	3117124321	2077314	2077311 pt	3118214351	2052218	2052218
311615D121	2015531	2015531	3117124331	2077314	2077311 pt	3118214361	2052220	2052220
311615D131	2015532	2015532	3117124341	2077300 pt	2077300 pt	3118214371	2052221	2052221
311615D141	2015533	2015533	3117124YVW pt ...	2092600	2092600	3118214381	2052235	2052235
311615D151	2015534	2015534	3117124YVW pt ...	2092600	2092600	3118214391	2052231	2052231
311615D161	2015539	2015539	311712W pt	20770 pt	20770 pt	3118214YVW	2052200	2052200
311615D171	2015548	2015548	311712W pt	20920	20920	311821W	20520 pt	20520 pt
311615DYVW	2015500	2015500	311712WYVW pt ...	2077000 pt	2077000 pt	311821WYVW	2052000 pt	2052000 pt
311615W	20150 pt	20150 pt	311712WYVW pt ...	2092000	2092000	311821WYVW	2052002 pt	2052002 pt
311615WYVW	2015000 pt	2015000 pt	311712WYVW pt ...	2077002 pt	2077002 pt	3118220	20450	20450
311615WYVW	2015002 pt	2015002 pt	311712WYVW pt ...	2092002	2092002	3118220121	2045013	2045013
3117110 pt	20770 pt	20770 pt	3118110	54610	54610	3118220211	2045011	2045011
3117110 pt	20773 pt	20773 pt	3118110111	5461011	5461000 pt	3118220231	2045015	2045015
3117110 pt	20910	20910	3118110121	5461013	5461000 pt	3118220241 pt	2045030 pt	2045017
3117110111	2091012	2091012	3118110131	5461015	5461000 pt	3118220242 pt	2045030 pt	2045019
3117110221	2091013	2091013	3118110141	5461017	5461000 pt	3118220243 pt	2045030 pt	2045025
3117110331	2091014	2091014	3118110151	5461019	5461000 pt	3118220244 pt	2045021	2045021
3117110341	2091015	2091015	3118110161	5461021	5461000 pt	3118220251	2045021	2045021
3117110351	2091016	2091016	31181101V1	5461090	5461000 pt	3118220261 pt	2045090 pt	2045081
3117110461	2077362	2077361 pt	3118110YVW	5461000	5461000 pt	3118220262 pt	2045090 pt	2045085
3117110471	2077364	2077366 pt	3118110YVW	5461002	5461000 pt	3118220263 pt	2045090 pt	2045086
3								

1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published	1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published	1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published
3118230YVW	2098002	2098002	3119301	20872	20872	3119910 pt.	20990 pt.	20990 pt.
3118300 pt.	20990 pt.	20990 pt.	3119301111	2087215	2087215	3119910 pt.	20999 pt.	20999 pt.
3118300 pt.	20999 pt.	20999 pt.	3119301121	2087221	2087221	3119910111	2099921	2099921
3118300100	2099943	2099943	3119301YVW	2087200	2087200	3119910221	2099931	2099931
3118300YVW pt.	2099000 pt.	2099000 pt.	3119304	20873	20873	3119910331	2099935	2099935
3118300YVW pt.	2099900 pt.	2099900 pt.	3119304111	2087321	2087321	3119910441	2099945	2099945
3118300YVW	2099002 pt.	2099002 pt.	3119304121	2087323	2087323	3119910551	2099953	2099953
3119111	20680 pt.	20680 pt.	3119304131	2087325	2087325	3119910561	2099955	2099955
3119111111	2068013	2068013	3119304141	2087341	2087341	3119910671	2099958	2099958
3119111251	2068015	2068015	3119304151	2087343	2087343	3119910781	2099959	2099959
311911131	2068017	2068017	3119304161	2087345	2087345	3119910YVW pt.	2099000 pt.	2099000 pt.
3119111241	2068033	2068033	3119304YVW	2087300	2087300	3119910YVW pt.	2099900 pt.	2099900 pt.
3119111251	2068035	2068035	3119307	20874 pt.	20874 pt.	3119910YVW pt.	2099002 pt.	2099002 pt.
3119111261	2068037	2068037	3119307111	2087459	2087459	3119991	20991	20991
3119111371	2068053	2068053	3119307121	2087461	2087461	3119991111	2099113	2099113
3119111381	2068055	2068055	3119307131	2087471	2087471	3119991121	2099115	2099115
3119111391	2068057	2068057	3119307141	2087481	2087481	3119991131	2099153	2099153
31191113A1	2068061	2068061	3119307YVW	2087400 pt.	2087400 pt.	3119991141	2099155	2099155
3119111YVW	2068000 pt.	2068000 pt.	311930W	20870 pt.	20870 pt.	3119991151	2099159	2099159
3119114	2099F	2099F	311930WYVW	2087000 pt.	2087000 pt.	3119991YVW	2099100	2099100
3119114111	2099F44	2099F44	311930WYVW	2087002 pt.	2087002 pt.	3119994	20993	20993
3119114121	2099F46	2099F46	3119411	20996	20996	3119994111	2099325	2099325
3119114YVW	2099F00	2099F00	3119411111	2099611	2099611	3119994121	2099327	2099327
311911W pt.	20680 pt.	20680 pt.	3119411121	2099651	2099651	3119994YVW	2099300	2099300
311911W pt.	20990 pt.	20990 pt.	3119411131	2099657	2099657	3119997	20994	20994
311911WYVW pt.	2068000 pt.	2068000 pt.	3119411YVW	2099600	2099600	3119997111	2099413	2099413
311911WYVW pt.	2099000 pt.	2099000 pt.	3119414	20353	20353	3119997121	2099423	2099423
311911WYVW pt.	2068002	2068002	3119414111	2035311	2035311	3119997131	2099434	2099434
311911WYVW pt.	2099002 pt.	2099002 pt.	3119414221	2035351	2035351	3119997141	2099455	2099455
3119191	20961	20961	3119414YVW	2035300	2035300	3119997YVW	2099400	2099400
3119191100	2096100	2096100	3119417	20354	20354	311999A	2099A	2099A
3119194	20962	20962	3119417111	2035411	2035411	311999A111	2099A01	2099A01
3119194111	2096219	2096221 pt.	3119417221	2035423	2035423	311999A121	2099A02	2099A02
3119194221	2096225	2096221 pt.	3119417331	2035429	2035429	311999A131	2099A03	2099A03
3119194331	2096229	2096229	3119417441	2035435	2035435	311999A141	2099A04	2099A04
3119194YVW	2096200	2096200	3119417YVW	2035400	2035400	311999A151	2099A05	2099A05
3119197 pt.	20521 pt.	20521 pt.	311941W pt.	20350 pt.	20350 pt.	311999A161	2099A06	2099A06
3119197 pt.	20963	20963	311941W pt.	20990 pt.	20990 pt.	311999AYVW	2099A00	2099A00
3119197111	2052155	2052151 pt.	311941WYVW pt.	2035000 pt.	2035000 pt.	311999D	2099B pt.	2099B pt.
3119197221	2052100 pt.	2052100 pt.	311941WYVW pt.	2099000 pt.	2099000 pt.	311999D131	2099B11	2099B11
3119197YVW pt.	2096300 pt.	2096300 pt.	311941WYVW pt.	2035002 pt.	2035002 pt.	311999D141	2099B13	2099B13
3119197YVW pt.	2052100 pt.	2052100 pt.	311941WYVW pt.	2099002 pt.	2099002 pt.	311999D151	2099B21	2099B19 pt.
3119197YVW pt.	2096300 pt.	2096300 pt.	3119421 pt.	2099E	2099E	311999DYVW	2099B00 pt.	2099B00 pt.
311919W pt.	20520 pt.	20520 pt.	3119421 pt.	28991 pt.	28991 pt.	311999G	20159	20159
311919W pt.	20960	20960	3119421111	2899121	2899100 pt.	311999G111	2015911	2015911
311919WYVW pt.	2052000 pt.	2052000 pt.	3119421121	2099E31	2099E31	311999G121	2015913	2015913
311919WYVW pt.	2096000	2096000	3119421131	2099E33	2099E33	311999G131	2015915	2015915
311919WYVW pt.	2052002 pt.	2052002 pt.	3119421241	2099E38	2099E38	311999G141	2015917	2015917
311919WYVW pt.	2096002	2096002	3119421351	2099E39	2099E39	311999G151	2015951	2015951
3119201	20951	20951	3119421YVW pt.	2099E00	2099E00	311999G161	2015953	2015953
3119201111	2095111	2095111	3119421YVW pt.	2899100 pt.	2899100 pt.	311999G171	2015955	2015955
3119201211	2095115	2095115	3119424 pt.	20871	20871	311999G181	2015957	2015957
3119201331	2095121	2095121	3119424 pt.	20952 pt.	20952 pt.	311999GYVW	2015900	2015900
3119201YVW	2095100	2095100	3119424111	2087111	2087111	311999J	20874 pt.	20874 pt.
3119204 pt.	20432 pt.	20432 pt.	3119424121	2087115	2087115	311999J111	2087435	2087435
3119204 pt.	20952 pt.	20952 pt.	3119424131	2087153	2087153	311999J121	2087437	2087437
3119204111	2095211	2095200 pt.	3119424141	2095231	2095200 pt.	311999JYVW	2087400 pt.	2087400 pt.
3119204121	2043211	2043209 pt.	3119424YVW pt.	2087100	2087100	311999M pt.	20324 pt.	20324 pt.
3119204YVW pt.	2043200 pt.	2043200 pt.	3119424YVW pt.	2095200 pt.	2095200 pt.	311999M pt.	2099G pt.	2099G pt.
3119204YVW pt.	2095200 pt.	2095200 pt.	3119427	2099B pt.	2099B pt.	311999M101	2032495	2032499 pt.
3119207	2099D	2099D	3119427111	2099B01	2099B01	311999M111	2099G11	2099G11
3119207111	2099D82	2099D82	3119427121	2099B03	2099B03	311999M121	2099G25	2099G25
3119207221	2099D83	2099D83	3119427131	2099B07	2099B07	311999M131	2099G41	2099G41
3119207231	2099D86	2099D86	3119427251	2099B09	2099B09	311999M141	2099G51	2099G51
3119207YVW	2099D00	2099D00	3119427YVW	2099B09 pt.	2099B09 pt.	311999M151	2099G85	2099G85
311920W pt.	20430 pt.	20430 pt.	311942W pt.	20870 pt.	20870 pt.	311999M161	2099G91	2099G91
311920W pt.	20950 pt.	20950 pt.	311942W pt.	20950 pt.	20950 pt.	311999M171	2099G98	2099G98 pt.
311920W pt.	20990 pt.	20990 pt.	311942W pt.	20990 pt.	20990 pt.	311999MYVW pt.	2032400 pt.	2032400 pt.
311920WYVW pt.	2043000 pt.	2043000 pt.	311942WYVW pt.	28990 pt.	28990 pt.	311999MYVW pt.	2099G00 pt.	2099G00 pt.
311920WYVW pt.	2095000 pt.	2095000 pt.	311942WYVW pt.	2087000 pt.	2087000 pt.	311999W pt.	20150 pt.	20150 pt.
311920WYVW pt.	2099000 pt.	2099000 pt.	311942WYVW pt.	2095000 pt.	2095000 pt.	311999W pt.	20320 pt.	20320 pt.
311920WYVW pt.	2099000 pt.	2099000 pt.	311942WYVW pt.	2099000 pt.	2099000 pt.	311999W pt.	20870 pt.	20870 pt.
311920WYVW pt.	2099000 pt.	2099000 pt.	311942WYVW pt.	2899000 pt.	2899000 pt.	311999W pt.	20990 pt.	20990 pt.
311920WYVW pt.	2099000 pt.	2099000 pt.	311942WYVW pt.	2087002 pt.	2087002 pt.	311999WYVW pt.	2015000 pt.	2015000 pt.
311920WYVW pt.	2043002 pt.	2043002 pt.	311942WYVW pt.	2087002 pt.	2087002 pt.	311999WYVW pt.	2032000 pt.	2032000 pt.
311920WYVW pt.	2095002 pt.	2095002 pt.	311942WYVW pt.	2095002 pt.	2095002 pt.	311999WYVW pt.	2087000 pt.	2087000 pt.
311920WYVW pt.	2099002 pt.	2099002 pt.	311942WYVW pt.	2099002 pt.	2099002 pt.	311999WYVW pt.	2099000 pt.	2099000 pt.
			311942WYVW pt.	2899002 pt.	2899002 pt.	311999WYVW pt.	2087002 pt.	2087002 pt.
						311999WYVW pt.	2099002 pt.	2099002 pt.

Soft Drink Manufacturing

1997

Issued December 1999

EC97M-3121A

1997 Economic Census

Manufacturing

Industry Series



U S C E N S U S B U R E A U

Helping You Make Informed Decisions

U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The staff of the Manufacturing and Construction Division prepared this report. **Judy M. Dodds**, Assistant Chief for Census and Related Programs, was responsible for the overall planning, management, and coordination. **Kenneth Hansen**, Chief, Manufactured Durables Branch, assisted by **Mike Brown**, **Renee Coley**, **Raphael Corrado**, and **Milbren Thomas**, Section Chiefs, **Michael Zampogna**, Former Chief, Manufactured Nondurables Branch, assisted by **Allen Foreman**, **Robert Miller**, **Robert Reinard**, and **Nat Shelton**, Section Chiefs, and **Tom Lee**, **Robert Rosati**, and **Tom Flood**, Special Assistants, performed the planning and implementation. **Stephanie Angel**, **Brian Appert**, **Stanis Batton**, **Carol Beasley**, **Chris Blackburn**, **Larry Blumberg**, **Vera Harris-Bourne**, **Brenda Campbell**, **Suzanne Conard**, **Vance Davis**, **Mary Ellickson**, **Matt Gaines**, **Merry Glascoe**, **Kay Hanks**, **Karen Harshbarger**, **Nancy Higgins**, **James Hinckley**, **Walter Hunter**, **Jim Jamski**, **Evelyn Jordan**, **Robert Lee**, **John Linehan**, **Paul Marck**, **Keith McKenzie**, **Philippe Morris**, **Joanna Nguyen**, **Betty Pannell**, **Joyce Pomeroy**, **Venita Powell**, **Cynthia Ramsey**, **Chris Savage**, **Arona Stovall**, **Sue Sundermann**, **Thanos Theodoropoulos**, **Dora Thomas**, **Ann Truffa**, **Ronanne Vinson**, **Keeley Voor**, **Denneth Wallace**, **Tempie Whittington**, **Lissene Witt**, and **Mike Yamaner** provided primary staff assistance.

Brian Greenberg, Assistant Chief for Research and Methodology Programs, assisted by **Stacey Cole**, Chief, Manufacturing Programs Methodology Branch, and **Robert Struble**, Section Chief, provided the mathematical and statistical techniques as well as the coverage operations. **Jeffrey Dalzell** and **Cathy Ritenour** provided primary staff assistance.

Mendel D. Gayle, Chief, Forms, Publications, and Customer Services Branch, assisted by **Julius Smith Jr.** and **Baruti Taylor**, Section Chiefs, performed overall

coordination of the publication process. **Kim Credito**, **Patrick Duck**, **Chip Murph**, **Wanda Sledd**, and **Veronica White** provided primary staff assistance.

The Economic Planning and Coordination Division, **Lawrence A. Blum**, Assistant Chief for Collection Activities and **Shirin A. Ahmed**, Assistant Chief for Post-Collection Processing, assisted by **Dennis Shoemaker**, Chief, Post-Collection Census Processing Branch, **Brandy Yarbrough**, Section Chief, **Sheila Proudfoot**, **Richard Williamson**, **Andrew W. Hait**, and **Jennifer E. Lins**, was responsible for developing the systems and procedures for data collection, editing, review, correction and dissemination

The staff of the National Processing Center, **Judith N. Petty**, Chief, performed mailout preparation and receipt operations, clerical and analytical review activities, data keying, and geocoding review.

The Geography Division staff developed geographic coding procedures and associated computer programs.

The Economic Statistical Methods and Programming Division, **Charles P. Pautler Jr.**, Chief, developed and coordinated the computer processing systems. **Martin S. Harahush**, Assistant Chief for Quinquennial Programs, assisted by **Barbara Lambert** and **Christina Arledge** were responsible for design and implementation of the computer systems. **Gary T. Sheridan**, Chief, Manufacturing and Construction Branch, **Lori A. Guido** and **Roy A. Smith**, Section Chiefs, supervised the preparation of the computer programs.

Computer Services Division, **Debra Williams**, Chief, performed the computer processing.

The staff of the Administrative and Customer Services Division, **Walter C. Odom**, Chief, performed planning, design, composition, editorial review, and printing planning and procurement for publications, Internet products, and report forms. **Cynthia G. Brooks** provided publication coordination and editing.

Soft Drink Manufacturing

1997

Issued December 1999

EC97M-3121A

1997 Economic Census

Manufacturing

Industry Series



U.S. Department of Commerce

William M. Daley,

Secretary

Robert L. Mallett,

Deputy Secretary

Economics

and Statistics

Administration

Robert J. Shapiro,

Under Secretary for

Economic Affairs

U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Kenneth Prewitt,

Director



**Economics
and Statistics
Administration**

Robert J. Shapiro,
Under Secretary
for Economic Affairs



U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Kenneth Prewitt,
Director

William G. Barron,
Deputy Director

Paula J. Schneider,
Principal Associate Director
for Programs

Frederick T. Knickerbocker,
Associate Director
for Economic Programs

Thomas L. Mesenbourg,
Assistant Director
for Economic Programs

William G. Bostic Jr.,
Chief, Manufacturing
and Construction Division

CONTENTS

Introduction to the Economic Census	1
Manufacturing	5

TABLES

1. Industry Statistics on NAICS Basis With Distribution Among 1987 SIC-Based Industries: 1997	7
2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1997	7
3. Detailed Statistics by Industry: 1997	8
4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size: 1997.....	9
5. Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1997	9
6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992.....	10
6b. Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992 .	13
7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1997 and 1992.....	15

APPENDIXES

A. Explanation of Terms	A-1
B. NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions	B-1
C. Coverage and Methodology.....	C-1
D. Geographic Notes	--
E. Metropolitan Areas	--
F. Footnotes for Products Statistics and Materials Consumed by Kind	--
G. Comparability of Product Classes and Product Codes: 1997 to 1992.....	G-1

-- Not applicable for this report.

Introduction to the Economic Census

PURPOSES AND USES OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUS

The economic census is the major source of facts about the structure and functioning of the Nation's economy. It provides essential information for government, business, industry, and the general public. Title 13 of the United States Code (Sections 131, 191, and 224) directs the Census Bureau to take the economic census every 5 years, covering years ending in 2 and 7.

The economic census furnishes an important part of the framework for such composite measures as the gross domestic product estimates, input/output measures, production and price indexes, and other statistical series that measure short-term changes in economic conditions. Specific uses of economic census data include the following:

- Policymaking agencies of the Federal Government use the data to monitor economic activity and assess the effectiveness of policies.
- State and local governments use the data to assess business activities and tax bases within their jurisdictions and to develop programs to attract business.
- Trade associations study trends in their own and competing industries, which allows them to keep their members informed of market changes.
- Individual businesses use the data to locate potential markets and to analyze their own production and sales performance relative to industry or area averages.

ALL-NEW INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATIONS

Data from the 1997 Economic Census are published primarily on the basis of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), unlike earlier censuses, which were published according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS is in the process of being adopted in the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Most economic census reports cover one of the following NAICS sectors:

21	Mining
22	Utilities
23	Construction
31-33	Manufacturing
42	Wholesale Trade
44-45	Retail Trade
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing
51	Information

52	Finance and Insurance
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises
56	Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services
61	Educational Services
62	Health Care and Social Assistance
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation
72	Accommodation and Foodservices
81	Other Services (except Public Administration)

(Not listed above are the Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting sector (NAICS 11), partially covered by the census of agriculture conducted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the Public Administration sector (NAICS 92), covered by the census of governments conducted by the Census Bureau.)

The 20 NAICS sectors are subdivided into 96 subsectors (three-digit codes), 313 industry groups (four-digit codes), and, as implemented in the United States, 1170 industries (five- and six-digit codes).

RELATIONSHIP TO SIC

While many of the individual NAICS industries correspond directly to industries as defined under the SIC system, most of the higher level groupings do not. Particular care should be taken in comparing data for retail trade, wholesale trade, and manufacturing, which are sector titles used in both NAICS and SIC, but cover somewhat different groups of industries. The industry definitions discuss the relationships between NAICS and SIC industries. Where changes are significant, it will not be possible to construct time series that include data for points both before and after 1997.

For 1997, data for auxiliary establishments (those functioning primarily to manage, service, or support the activities of their company's operating establishments, such as a central administrative office or warehouse) will not be included in the sector-specific reports. These data will be published separately.

GEOGRAPHIC AREA CODING

Accurate and complete information on the physical location of each establishment is required to tabulate the census data for the states, metropolitan areas (MAs), counties, parishes, and corporate municipalities including cities, towns, villages, and boroughs. Respondents were

required to report their physical location (street address, municipality, county, and state) if it differed from their mailing address. For establishments not surveyed by mail (and those single-establishment companies that did not provide acceptable information on physical location), location information from Internal Revenue Service tax forms is used as a basis for coding.

BASIS OF REPORTING

The economic census is conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each store, factory, shop, or other location. Each establishment is assigned a separate industry classification based on its primary activity and not that of its parent company.

DOLLAR VALUES

All dollar values presented are expressed in current dollars; i.e., 1997 data are expressed in 1997 dollars, and 1992 data, in 1992 dollars. Consequently, when making comparisons with prior years, users of the data should consider the changes in prices that have occurred.

All dollar values are shown in thousands of dollars.

AVAILABILITY OF ADDITIONAL DATA

Reports in Print and Electronic Media

All results of the 1997 Economic Census are available on the Census Bureau Internet site (www.census.gov) and on compact discs (CD-ROM) for sale by the Census Bureau. Unlike previous censuses, only selected highlights are published in printed reports. For more information, including a description of electronic and printed reports being issued, see the Internet site, or write to U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-8300, or call Customer Services at 301-457-4100.

Special Tabulations

Special tabulations of data collected in the 1997 Economic Census may be obtained, depending on availability of time and personnel, in electronic or tabular form. The data will be summaries subject to the same rules prohibiting disclosure of confidential information (including name, address, kind of business, or other data for individual business establishments or companies) that govern the regular publications.

Special tabulations are prepared on a cost basis. A request for a cost estimate, as well as exact specifications on the type and format of the data to be provided, should be directed to the Chief of the division named below, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-8300. To discuss a special tabulation before submitting specifications, call the appropriate division:

Manufacturing and Construction Division 301-457-4673
Service Sector Statistics Division 301-457-2668

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The economic census has been taken as an integrated program at 5-year intervals since 1967 and before that for 1954, 1958, and 1963. Prior to that time, individual components of the economic census were taken separately at varying intervals.

The economic census traces its beginnings to the 1810 Decennial Census, when questions on manufacturing were included with those for population. Coverage of economic activities was expanded for the 1840 Decennial Census and subsequent censuses to include mining and some commercial activities. The 1905 Manufactures Census was the first time a census was taken apart from the regular decennial population census. Censuses covering retail and wholesale trade and construction industries were added in 1930, as were some covering service trades in 1933. Censuses of construction, manufacturing, and the other business service censuses were suspended during World War II.

The 1954 Economic Census was the first census to be fully integrated: providing comparable census data across economic sectors, using consistent time periods, concepts, definitions, classifications, and reporting units. It was the first census to be taken by mail, using lists of firms provided by the administrative records of other Federal agencies. Since 1963, administrative records also have been used to provide basic statistics for very small firms, reducing or eliminating the need to send them census questionnaires.

The range of industries covered in the economic censuses expanded between 1967 and 1992. The census of construction industries began on a regular basis in 1967, and the scope of service industries, introduced in 1933, was broadened in 1967, 1977, and 1987. While a few transportation industries were covered as early as 1963, it was not until 1992 that the census broadened to include all of transportation, communications, and utilities. Also new for 1992 was coverage of financial, insurance, and real estate industries. With these additions, the economic census and the separate census of governments and census of agriculture collectively covered roughly 98 percent of all economic activity.

Printed statistical reports from the 1992 and earlier censuses provide historical figures for the study of long-term time series and are available in some large libraries. All of the census reports printed since 1967 are still available for sale on microfiche from the Census Bureau. CD-ROMs issued from the 1987 and 1992 Economic Censuses contain databases including nearly all data published in print, plus additional statistics, such as ZIP Code statistics, published only on CD-ROM.

SOURCES FOR MORE INFORMATION

More information about the scope, coverage, classification system, data items, and publications for each of the economic censuses and related surveys is published in the *Guide to the 1997 Economic Census and Related Statistics* at www.census.gov/econguide. More information on the methodology, procedures, and history of the censuses will be published in the *History of the 1997 Economic Census* at www.census.gov/econ/www/history.html.

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

The following abbreviations and symbols are used with the 1997 Economic Census data:

A	Standard error of 100 percent or more.
D	Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual companies; data are included in higher level totals.
F	Exceeds 100 percent because data include establishments with payroll exceeding revenue.
N	Not available or not comparable.
Q	Revenue not collected at this level of detail for multiestablishment firms.
S	Withheld because estimates did not meet publication standards.

V	Represents less than 50 vehicles or .05 percent.
X	Not applicable.
Y	Disclosure withheld because of insufficient coverage of merchandise lines.
Z	Less than half the unit shown.
a	0 to 19 employees.
b	20 to 99 employees.
c	100 to 249 employees.
e	250 to 499 employees.
f	500 to 999 employees.
g	1,000 to 2,499 employees.
h	2,500 to 4,999 employees.
i	5,000 to 9,999 employees.
j	10,000 to 24,999 employees.
k	25,000 to 49,999 employees.
l	50,000 to 99,999 employees.
m	100,000 employees or more.
p	10 to 19 percent estimated.
q	20 to 29 percent estimated.
r	Revised.
s	Sampling error exceeds 40 percent.
nec	Not elsewhere classified.
nsk	Not specified by kind.
–	Represents zero (page image/print only).
(CC)	Consolidated city.
(IC)	Independent city.

This page is intentionally blank.

Manufacturing

SCOPE

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing covers all manufacturing establishments with one or more paid employees. Manufacturing is defined as the mechanical, physical, or chemical transformation of materials or substances into new products. The assembly of components into new products is also considered manufacturing, except when it is appropriately classified as construction.

Establishments in the manufacturing sector are often described as plants, factories, or mills and typically use power-driven machines and materials-handling equipment. Also included in the manufacturing sector are some establishments that make products by hand, like custom tailors and the makers of custom draperies. While manufacturers typically do not sell to the public, some establishments like bakeries and candy stores that make products on the premises may be included.

While logging and publishing are no longer in the scope of manufacturing, data for these industries are included in the manufacturing industry reports, but are not included in the manufacturing state, summary, and other reports.

GENERAL

This report, from the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, is one of a series of 480 industry reports and 51 geographic area reports, each of which provides statistics for individual industries or states, respectively. Seven of the industry reports are for industries no longer in the manufacturing sector but are included with manufacturing for the 1997 census year. Also included for this sector are General, Product, and Materials Consumed Summary reports, a special report on Concentration Ratios in Manufacturing, and data files on Location of Manufacturing Plants.

Each industry report presents data for a six-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) industry. A description of the particular NAICS industry may be found in Appendix B. These reports include such statistics as number of establishments, employment, payroll, value added by manufacture, cost of materials consumed, value of shipments, capital expenditures, etc. Explanations of these and other terms may be found in Appendix A. The industry reports also include data for states with 100 employees or more in the industry.

State reports, which include the District of Columbia, present similar statistics at the “all manufacturing” level for each state and its metropolitan areas (MAs) with 250

employees or more, and for counties, consolidated cities, and places with 500 employees or more. The state reports also include six-digit NAICS level data for industries with 100 employees or more in the state.

The General Summary report contains industry and geographic area statistics summarized in one report. It includes higher levels of aggregation than the industry and state reports, as well as revisions to the data made after the release of the industry and state reports.

The Products and Materials Consumed reports summarize the products and materials data published in the industry reports. The Product Summary report also includes data from the Current Industrial Reports (CIR) and a special table with data for products that are primary to more than one industry, which are not in the industry reports.

The Concentration Ratios report publishes data on the percentage of value of shipments accounted for by the 4-, 8-, 20-, and 50-largest companies for each manufacturing industry. Also shown in this report are Hirschmann-Herfindahl Indexes for each industry.

The Location of Manufacturing data files contain statistics on the number of establishments for the three- and six-digit NAICS industry by state, county, place, and ZIP Code by employment-size of the establishment.

GEOGRAPHIC AREAS COVERED

Statistics at the six-digit NAICS industry level are shown for states and the District of Columbia in both the state and industry reports for cells with 100 employees or more.

The state reports also include data at the “all manufacturing” level for a variety of geographies that meet the employment criteria.

Data are available for the metropolitan areas (MAs) with 250 employees or more. The term MA is a general term used to encompass all of the specifically defined metropolitan areas. A consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) is made up of two or more contiguous primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSAs) with a combined population of at least 1 million. A PMSA is a subdivision of a CMSA that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links separate from the ties to other portions of the CMSA. A metropolitan statistical area (MSA) is an integrated economic and social unit with a population of at least 50,000. An MA is made up of one or more counties meeting standards of metropolitan character. In New England, cities and towns, rather than counties, are the

component geographic units. Determination of the MAs was made by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) as of June 30, 1997. The population estimates were from the 1990 Census of Population or a subsequent special census. When applicable, the make-up of an MA is included in Appendix E. Changes to geographical boundaries are noted in Appendix D.

The state reports include data for counties with 500 employees or more. These are the primary divisions of states, except in Louisiana where they are called parishes and in Alaska where they are called boroughs and census areas. Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia have one or more places that are independent of county organizations. These places are treated as counties and places. The counties and places are defined as of January 1, 1997.

The state reports include data for places with 500 employees or more. Places are typically cities, towns, and villages. They may be incorporated municipalities, semi-independent municipalities, special economic urban areas (SEUAs), or other place equivalents.

The state reports also include data for consolidated cities with 500 employees or more. Consolidated cities are made up of separately incorporated municipalities.

COMPARABILITY OF THE 1992 AND 1997 CENSUSES

The adoption of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) has had a major impact on the comparability of data between the 1992 and 1997 censuses. Approximately half of the industries in the manufacturing sector of NAICS do not have comparable industries in the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system that was used in the past. If industries are not comparable between the two censuses, historic data are not shown. When applicable, Appendix G shows the product class and product comparability between the two systems.

While most of the change affecting the manufacturing sector was change within the sector, some industries left manufacturing and others came into manufacturing. Prominent among those leaving manufacturing are logging and portions of publishing. Prominent among the industries coming into the manufacturing sector are bakeries, candy stores where candy is made on the premises, custom tailors, makers of custom draperies, and tire retreading. Data for the industries coming into manufacturing as well as those leaving manufacturing are included in the manufacturing industry report series for 1997. However, the state and summary reports only include data for industries in the NAICS definition of manufacturing.

Another change resulting from the conversion to NAICS is that data for central administrative offices (CAOs) associated with manufacturing are not included along side the manufacturing data. This change affects data in the state reports and the general summary.

DISCLOSURE

In accordance with Federal law governing census reports (Title 13 of the United States Code), no data are published that would disclose the operations of an individual establishment or company. However, the number of establishments classified in a specific industry or geography is not considered a disclosure, and may be released even when other information is withheld.

The disclosure analysis for the industry statistics files is based on the total value of shipments. When the total value of shipments cannot be shown without disclosing information for individual companies, the complete line is suppressed except for capital expenditures. However, the suppressed data are included in higher-level totals. A separate disclosure analysis is performed for capital expenditures that can be suppressed even though value of shipments data are published.

AVAILABILITY OF MORE FREQUENT ECONOMIC DATA

The Census Bureau conducts the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) in each of the 4 years between the economic censuses. The ASM is a probability-based sample of approximately 58,000 establishments and collects many of the same industry statistics (including employment, payroll, value of shipments, etc.) as the economic census. However, there are selected statistics not included in the ASM. Among these are the number of companies and establishments, detailed product and materials data, and substate geographic data.

In addition to the ASM, the Census Bureau conducts a Current Industrial Reports (CIR) program. The CIR publishes detailed product statistics for selected manufacturing industries at the U.S. level annually and, in some cases, monthly and/or quarterly. For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, the annual CIR data are included in the Product Summary report.

The Census Bureau also conducts the monthly Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories, and Orders (M3) program, which publishes detailed statistics for manufacturing industries at the U.S. level.

Table 1. Industry Statistics on NAICS Basis With Distribution Among 1987 SIC-Based Industries: 1997

[NAICS codes appear in bold type. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS or SIC code	Industry	Com-panies ¹	All estab-lish-ments ²	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufac-ture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of ship-ments (\$1,000)	Total capital ex-pen-di-tures (\$1,000)
				Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
312111 208610	Soft drink mfg	380	606	73 587	2 364 719	31 876	73 128	914 848	12 339 917	18 894 080	31 208 593	827 987
	Bottled & canned soft drinks (pt)	N	606	73 587	2 364 719	31 876	73 128	914 848	12 339 917	18 894 080	31 208 593	827 987

¹For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

²Includes establishments with payroll at any time during the year.

Table 2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1997

[States that are disclosures or with less than 100 employees are not shown. For explanation of terms, see appendixes. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Industry and geographic area	All establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufac-ture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of ship-ments (\$1,000)	Total capital ex-pen-di-tures (\$1,000)	
	E ¹	Total	With 20 em-ploy-ees or more	Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)					Wages (\$1,000)
312111, SOFT DRINK MFG												
United States	1	606	441	73 587	2 364 719	31 876	73 128	914 848	12 339 917	18 894 080	31 208 593	827 987
Alabama	1	9	5	1 894	53 034	628	1 344	14 728	146 431	378 902	525 398	13 808
Arizona	-	10	9	1 331	39 476	531	1 095	12 377	157 539	384 100	540 245	23 221
California	2	56	39	7 603	219 320	3 126	6 529	93 313	1 150 518	1 821 041	2 964 015	68 504
Colorado	4	11	9	1 130	45 234	390	829	13 641	145 043	286 202	432 602	14 632
Florida	1	26	20	3 759	119 584	1 066	2 412	34 234	641 414	990 207	1 631 562	44 498
Georgia	-	18	13	2 402	85 454	1 240	2 696	35 248	674 423	726 836	1 397 762	38 594
Illinois	1	16	12	2 116	74 217	1 198	2 321	35 227	308 466	583 816	888 812	19 399
Indiana	3	12	12	2 014	69 819	967	2 059	29 011	679 462	777 228	1 453 538	29 298
Kansas	2	7	7	720	26 405	254	627	7 218	98 331	270 794	368 275	13 037
Kentucky	4	13	9	1 080	35 437	262	556	6 762	82 644	133 038	215 837	6 657
Louisiana	-	9	8	2 037	71 694	581	1 241	15 377	68 106	302 500	369 307	6 472
Maryland	2	10	9	1 211	41 561	457	952	14 550	285 516	395 953	681 673	16 989
Massachusetts	-	16	8	1 885	63 721	792	1 782	27 331	338 495	460 431	799 100	20 262
Michigan	1	18	13	2 280	93 690	1 121	2 429	43 768	420 212	765 990	1 181 832	38 749
Minnesota	-	11	7	1 183	44 962	662	1 452	19 233	179 607	463 546	641 951	9 870
Mississippi	-	4	4	567	14 587	160	336	4 212	77 876	114 425	192 088	2 024
Montana	3	6	6	258	6 255	144	245	3 038	19 901	54 609	74 441	2 337
New York	4	45	24	4 871	120 570	3 006	7 187	68 080	577 688	857 459	1 437 498	32 728
North Carolina	-	20	15	1 755	49 957	507	1 165	12 718	455 339	431 950	887 404	26 275
Ohio	-	24	18	3 783	123 977	1 466	2 936	47 433	635 468	941 057	1 578 648	63 171
Oklahoma	-	12	7	1 678	47 070	625	1 320	13 606	241 812	262 512	504 176	12 298
Oregon	2	9	9	978	31 787	437	856	12 550	120 859	247 593	369 014	8 885
Pennsylvania	3	33	20	3 935	133 715	1 987	4 142	59 645	788 938	977 152	1 758 659	40 036
South Carolina	-	5	4	734	22 759	239	593	6 590	87 684	249 986	338 624	4 419
Tennessee	2	16	12	2 001	61 689	959	2 156	25 764	264 414	495 653	759 062	25 602
Texas	-	34	30	7 402	233 756	2 585	5 754	68 664	1 137 491	1 687 940	2 830 734	84 576
Utah	1	5	5	463	13 367	185	414	4 652	85 850	199 021	285 344	7 177
Washington	2	18	15	1 623	49 560	795	1 434	22 966	261 263	411 998	668 156	13 245
Wisconsin	-	12	7	888	28 911	634	1 427	21 761	131 460	353 082	491 455	7 526

* Hawaii has no incorporated places in the sense of functioning governmental units; however, in agreement with Hawaiian law, the Bureau of the Census reports data for census designated places (CDPs) which have been designated as place equivalents. Those CDPs, only for the state of Hawaii, with 2,500 or more population are recognized.

¹Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of the figures shown: 1-10 to 19 percent; 2-20 to 29 percent; 3-30 to 39 percent; 4-40 to 49 percent; 5-50 to 59 percent; 6-60 to 69 percent; 7-70 to 79 percent; 8-80 to 89 percent; 9-90 percent or more.

Table 3. Detailed Statistics by Industry: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	Value	Item	Value
312111, SOFT DRINK MFG		312111, SOFT DRINK MFG—Con.	
Companies ¹	number.. 380	Value added	\$1,000.. 12 339 917
All establishments	number.. 606	Total inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 1 209 016
Establishments with 1 to 19 employees	number.. 165	Finished goods inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 610 136
Establishments with 20 to 99 employees	number.. 203	Work-in-process inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 34 247
Establishments with 100 employees or more	number.. 238	Materials and supplies inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 564 633
All employees	number.. 73 587	Total inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 1 256 220
Total compensation ²	\$1,000.. 3 001 700	Finished goods inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 630 238
Annual payroll	\$1,000.. 2 364 719	Work-in-process inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 39 549
Total fringe benefits	\$1,000.. 636 981	Materials and supplies inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 586 433
Production workers, average for year	number.. 31 876	Gross book value of total assets at beginning of year	\$1,000.. 8 505 175
Production workers on March 12	number.. 31 343	Total capital expenditures (new and used)	\$1,000.. 827 987
Production workers on May 12	number.. 32 638	Capital expenditures for buildings and other structures (new and used)	\$1,000.. 109 583
Production workers on August 12	number.. 32 715	Capital expenditures for machinery and equipment (new and used)	\$1,000.. 718 404
Production workers on November 12	number.. 30 808	Total retirements ²	\$1,000.. 247 091
Production-worker hours	1,000.. 73 128	Gross book value of total assets at end of year	\$1,000.. 9 086 071
Production-worker wages	\$1,000.. 914 848	Total depreciation during year ²	\$1,000.. 633 567
Total cost of materials	\$1,000.. 18 894 080	Total rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 263 417
Cost of materials, parts, containers, etc., consumed	\$1,000.. 16 843 142	Buildings and other structures rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 103 982
Cost of resales	\$1,000.. 1 788 250	Machinery and equipment rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 159 435
Cost of fuels	\$1,000.. 67 746	Cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and other structures ³	\$1,000.. 22 826
Cost of purchased electricity	\$1,000.. 122 236	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 67
Cost of contract work	\$1,000.. 72 706	Cost of purchased services for the repair of machinery and equipment ³	\$1,000.. 99 630
Quantity of electricity purchased for heat and power	1,000 kWh.. 1 908 321	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 67
Quantity of electricity generated less sold for heat and power	1,000 kWh.. —	Cost of purchased communications services ³	\$1,000.. 15 342
Total value of shipments	\$1,000.. 31 208 593	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 67
Primary products value of shipments	\$1,000.. 27 751 411	Cost of purchased legal services ³	\$1,000.. 30 609
Secondary products value of shipments	\$1,000.. 778 329	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 67
Total miscellaneous receipts	\$1,000.. 2 678 853	Cost of purchased accounting and bookkeeping services ³	\$1,000.. 5 373
Value of resales	\$1,000.. 2 536 549	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 67
Contract receipts	\$1,000.. 114 859	Cost of purchased advertising services ³	\$1,000.. 196 125
Other miscellaneous receipts	\$1,000.. 27 445	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 67
Primary products specialization ratio	percent.. 97	Cost of purchased software and other data processing services ³	\$1,000.. 8 870
Value of primary products shipments made in all industries	\$1,000.. 28 747 562	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 67
Value of primary products shipments made in this industry	\$1,000.. 27 751 411	Cost of purchased refuse removal (including hazardous waste) services ³	\$1,000.. 11 221
Value of primary products shipments made in other industries	\$1,000.. 996 151	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 67
Coverage ratio	percent.. 96		

¹For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

²These items are collected in the ASM and estimated for the remaining establishments; therefore, the levels of estimation are higher than for other items in the table.

³Based on ASM sample data.

⁴A response coverage ratio is derived for this item by calculating the ratio of the weighted employment (establishment data multiplied by sample weight) for those ASM establishments that reported to the weighted total employment for all ASM establishments classified in this industry.

Note: The amounts shown for purchased services reflect only those services that establishments purchase from other companies.

Table 4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Employment size class	E ¹	All establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)
		Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
312111, SOFT DRINK MFG												
All establishments	1	606	441	73 587	2 364 719	31 876	73 128	914 848	12 339 917	18 894 080	31 208 593	827 987
Establishments with 1 to 4 employees	9	83	—	170	3 990	98	149	1 832	19 194	36 356	55 589	1 366
Establishments with 5 to 9 employees	9	31	—	215	5 246	107	174	2 581	24 702	41 361	66 046	1 593
Establishments with 10 to 19 employees	7	51	—	712	17 896	368	628	8 121	106 108	138 430	244 841	4 948
Establishments with 20 to 49 employees	3	95	95	3 195	97 251	1 612	7 930	42 034	502 137	763 124	1 270 892	27 828
Establishments with 50 to 99 employees	1	108	108	7 854	255 786	4 550	9 334	136 745	1 813 914	3 193 564	5 005 320	111 261
Establishments with 100 to 249 employees	2	146	146	23 882	786 326	11 928	25 116	349 051	5 528 094	7 400 983	12 900 381	323 865
Establishments with 250 to 499 employees	1	74	74	25 992	866 516	9 727	21 551	286 182	3 339 981	5 776 989	9 115 545	266 712
Establishments with 500 to 999 employees	—	17	17	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Establishments with 1,000 to 2,499 employees	9	1	1	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Establishments with 2,500 employees or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Administrative records ²	9	99	—	643	14 076	314	461	6 376	71 041	127 276	198 252	4 990

¹Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of the figures shown: 1–10 to 19 percent; 2–20 to 29 percent; 3–30 to 39 percent; 4–40 to 49 percent; 5–50 to 59 percent; 6–60 to 69 percent; 7–70 to 79 percent; 8–80 to 89 percent; 9–90 percent or more.

²Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. Data are also included in respective size classes shown.

Table 5. Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS industry or product class code	Industry or primary product class	All establishments	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)
			Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
312111	Soft drink mfg	606	73 587	2 364 719	31 876	73 128	914 848	12 339 917	18 894 080	31 208 593	827 987
3121111	Bottled carbonated soft drinks	154	26 040	813 764	9 771	21 951	256 051	3 381 121	5 387 444	8 759 251	256 881
3121114	Canned carbonated soft drinks	188	34 154	1 097 305	12 882	26 891	375 799	5 494 443	10 212 348	15 708 415	385 543
3121117	Soft drink flavoring syrup sold in bulk	8	465	17 788	208	437	8 004	104 556	144 988	248 103	6 697
312111A	Noncarbonated soft drinks	69	9 601	342 543	7 365	16 270	235 071	2 936 032	2 503 895	5 426 344	147 269

Table 6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992

[Includes quantity and value of products of this industry produced by (1) establishments classified in this industry (primary) and (2) establishments classified in other industries (secondary). Transfers of products of this industry from one establishment of a company to another establishment of the same company (interplant transfers) are also included. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product code	Product	1997				1992			
		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments	
				Quantity	Value (\$1,000)			Quantity	Value (\$1,000)
312111	Soft drinks	N	X	X	28 747 562	N	X	X	N
3121111	Bottled carbonated soft drinks	N	X	X	9 104 611	N	X	X	7 456 576
31211111	Bottled carbonated soft drinks in refillable glass bottles (regular and diet)	N	X	X	336 037	N	X	X	N
312111111	Bottled carbonated soft drinks in refillable glass bottles (regular and diet) mil cases, 192 oz case equiv..	39	X	112.5	336 037	92	X	N	598 968
31211112	Bottled carbonated soft drinks in refillable glass bottles (regular and diet) (sum of quantity detail)	N	X	X	220	N	X	X	N
312111221	Regular bottled carbonated soft drinks containing some real juice, in refillable glass bottles mil cases, 192 oz case equiv..	N	X	D	X	N	X	8.5	X
312111231	Regular bottled carbonated soft drinks containing kola extract, except those with some real juice, in refillable glass bottles mil cases, 192 oz case equiv..	N	X	69.3	X	N	X	94.7	X
312111241	Regular bottled carbonated soft drinks containing lemon, lime, and lemon-lime combinations, except those with some real juice, in refillable glass bottles mil cases, 192 oz case equiv..	N	X	10.0	X	N	X	D	X
312111251	Other regular bottled carbonated soft drink flavors (including carbonated waters, sparkling waters, and club soda, except those with some real juice) in refillable glass bottles mil cases, 192 oz case equiv..	N	X	22.1	X	N	X	D	X
312111261	Diet bottled carbonated soft drinks containing some real juice, in refillable glass bottles mil cases, 192 oz case equiv..	N	X	0.1	X	N	X	2.0	X
312111271	Diet bottled carbonated soft drinks containing kola extract, except those with some real juice, in refillable glass bottles mil cases, 192 oz case equiv..	N	X	D	X	N	X	29.8	X
312111281	Diet bottled carbonated soft drinks containing lemon, lime, and lemon-lime combinations, except those with some real juice, in refillable glass bottles mil cases, 192 oz case equiv..	N	X	D	X	N	X	4.8	X
312111291	Other diet bottled carbonated soft drink flavors (including carbonated waters, sparkling waters, and club soda, except those with some real juice) in refillable glass bottles mil cases, 192 oz case equiv..	N	X	1.0	X	N	X	D	X
3121113	Bottled carbonated soft drinks in non-refillable glass bottles (regular and diet)	N	X	X	931 618	N	X	X	N
3121113A1	Bottled carbonated soft drinks in non-refillable glass bottles (regular and diet) mil cases, 192 oz case equiv..	78	X	203.7	931 618	152	X	N	2 145 106
3121114	Bottled carbonated soft drinks in non-refillable glass bottles (regular and diet) (sum of quantity detail)	N	X	X	7 376	N	X	X	N
3121114B1	Regular bottled carbonated soft drinks containing some real juice, in nonrefillable glass bottles mil cases, 192 oz case equiv..	N	X	19.3	X	N	X	30.2	X
3121114C1	Regular bottled carbonated soft drinks containing kola extract, except those with some real juice, in nonrefillable glass bottles mil cases, 192 oz case equiv..	2	X	57.8	X	N	X	D	X
3121114D1	Regular bottled carbonated soft drinks containing lemon, lime, and lemon-lime combinations, except those with some real juice, in nonrefillable glass bottles mil cases, 192 oz case equiv..	N	X	18.4	X	N	X	35.2	X
3121114E1	Carbonated waters, sparkling waters, and club soda (except those with some real juice) mil cases, 192 oz case equiv..	1	X	D	X	N	X	X	N
3121114F1	Other regular bottled carbonated soft drink flavors, including club soda, except those with some real juice, in nonrefillable glass bottles mil cases, 192 oz case equiv..	2	X	D	X	N	X	X	N
3121114G1	Diet bottled carbonated soft drinks containing some real juice, in nonrefillable glass bottles mil cases, 192 oz case equiv..	N	X	1.4	X	N	X	3.3	X

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992—Con.

[Includes quantity and value of products of this industry produced by (1) establishments classified in this industry (primary) and (2) establishments classified in other industries (secondary). Transfers of products of this industry from one establishment of a company to another establishment of the same company (interplant transfers) are also included. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product code	Product	1997				1992			
		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments	
				Quantity	Value (\$1,000)			Quantity	Value (\$1,000)
312111	Soft drinks—Con.								
3121111	Bottled carbonated soft drinks—Con.								
31211114	Bottled carbonated soft drinks in non-refillable glass bottles (regular and diet) (sum of quantity detail)—Con.								
31211114H1	Diet bottled carbonated soft drinks containing kola extract, except those with some real juice, in nonrefillable glass bottles mil cases, 192 oz case equiv..	N	X	18.8	X	N	X	58.7	X
31211114J1	Diet bottled carbonated soft drinks containing lemon, lime, and lemon-lime combinations, except those with some real juice, in nonrefillable glass bottles mil cases, 192 oz case equiv..	N	X	4.2	X	N	X	9.4	X
31211114K1	Other diet bottled carbonated soft drink flavors (including carbonated waters, sparkling waters, and club soda, except those with some real juice) in nonrefillable glass bottles mil cases, 192 oz case equiv..	N	X	D	X	N	X	135.6	X
31211115	Bottled carbonated soft drinks in plastics bottles (regular and diet)	N	X	X	7 639 479	N	X	X	X
3121111511	Bottled carbonated soft drinks in plastics bottles (regular and diet) mil cases, 192 oz case equiv..	134	X	P2 271.1	7 639 479	184	X	N	4 697 572
31211116	Bottled carbonated soft drinks in plastics bottles (regular and diet) (sum of quantity detail)	N	X	X	24 297	N	X	X	N
31211116L1	Regular bottled carbonated soft drinks containing some real juice, in plastics bottles mil cases, 192 oz case equiv..	1	X	D	X	N	X	62.0	X
31211116M1	Regular bottled carbonated soft drinks containing kola extract, except those with some real juice, in plastics bottles mil cases, 192 oz case equiv..	N	X	825.2	X	N	X	D	X
31211116N1	Regular bottled carbonated soft drinks containing lemon, lime, and lemon-lime combinations, except those with some real juice, in plastics bottles mil cases, 192 oz case equiv..	N	X	280.3	X	N	X	D	X
31211116P1	Carbonated waters, sparkling waters, and club soda (except those with some real juice) mil cases, 192 oz case equiv..	1	X	D	X	N	X	N	N
31211116Q1	Other regular bottled carbonated soft drink flavors, including club soda, except those with some real juice, in plastics bottles mil cases, 192 oz case equiv..	N	X	569.4	X	N	X	X	N
31211116R1	Diet bottled carbonated soft drinks containing some real juice, in plastics bottles mil cases, 192 oz case equiv..	N	X	8.1	X	N	X	24.2	X
31211116T1	Diet bottled carbonated soft drinks containing kola extract, except those with some real juice, in plastics bottles mil cases, 192 oz case equiv..	N	X	319.9	X	N	X	282.8	X
31211116U1	Diet bottled carbonated soft drinks containing lemon, lime, and lemon-lime combinations, except those with some real juice, in plastics bottles mil cases, 192 oz case equiv..	N	X	D	X	N	X	35.5	X
31211116V1	Other diet bottled carbonated soft drink flavors (including carbonated waters, sparkling waters, and club soda, except those with some real juice) in plastics bottles mil cases, 192 oz case equiv..	1	X	D	X	N	X	71.5	X
3121111Y	Bottled carbonated soft drinks, nsk	N	X	X	165 584	N	X	X	N
3121111YWV	Bottled carbonated soft drinks, nsk	N	X	X	165 584	N	X	X	7 667
3121114	Canned carbonated soft drinks	N	X	X	11 762 928	N	X	X	9 941 320
31211141	Canned carbonated soft drinks	N	X	X	11 762 928	N	X	X	N
3121114100	Canned carbonated soft drinks	118	X	X	11 713 994	N	X	X	9 941 320
3121114111	Regular canned carbonated soft drinks containing some real juice mil cases, 192 oz case equiv..	2	X	D	X	N	X	104.5	X
3121114121	Regular canned carbonated soft drinks containing kola extract, except those with some real juice mil cases, 192 oz case equiv..	N	X	1 223.0	X	N	X	1 146.8	X
3121114131	Regular canned carbonated soft drinks containing lemon, lime, and lemon-lime combinations, except those with some real juice mil cases, 192 oz case equiv..	N	X	305.9	X	N	X	218.9	X

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992—Con.

[Includes quantity and value of products of this industry produced by (1) establishments classified in this industry (primary) and (2) establishments classified in other industries (secondary). Transfers of products of this industry from one establishment of a company to another establishment of the same company (interplant transfers) are also included. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendices]

NAICS product code	Product	1997				1992			
		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments	
				Quantity	Value (\$1,000)			Quantity	Value (\$1,000)
312111	Soft drinks—Con.								
3121114	Canned carbonated soft drinks—Con.								
31211141	Canned carbonated soft drinks—Con.								
3121114141	Carbonated waters, sparkling waters, and club soda, except those with some real juice, canned mil cases, 192 oz case equiv.	N	X	39.5	X	N	X	X	N
3121114151	Other regular canned carbonated soft drink flavors mil cases, 192 oz case equiv.	1	X	D	X	N	X	X	N
3121114161	Diet canned carbonated soft drinks containing some real juice mil cases, 192 oz case equiv.	N	X	9.8	X	N	X	58.4	X
3121114171	Diet canned carbonated soft drinks containing kola extracts, except those with some real juice mil cases, 192 oz case equiv.	N	X	508.6	X	N	X	539.4	X
3121114181	Diet canned carbonated soft drinks containing lemon, lime, and lemon-lime combinations, except those with some real juice mil cases, 192 oz case equiv.	N	X	59.2	X	N	X	75.2	X
3121114191	Diet canned carbonated waters, sparkling waters, and club soda, except those with some real juice mil cases, 192 oz case equiv.	N	X	2.2	X	N	X	N	N
31211141A1	Other diet canned carbonated soft drink flavors mil cases, 192 oz case equiv.	N	X	228.4	X	N	X	N	N
3121117	Soft drink flavoring syrup sold in bulk	N	X	X	1 139 247	N	X	X	1 052 418
31211171	Soft drink flavoring syrup sold in bulk	N	X	X	1 042 884	N	X	X	N
3121117111	Soft drink flavoring syrup sold in bulk, postmix mil gal.	79	X	384.7	829 206	103	X	354.4	830 747
3121117121	Soft drink flavoring syrup sold in bulk, premix mil gal.	64	X	S	213 678	90	X	57.5	143 601
3121117Y	Soft drink flavoring syrup sold in bulk, nsk	N	X	X	96 363	N	X	X	N
3121117YWV	Soft drink flavoring syrup sold in bulk, nsk	N	X	X	96 363	N	X	X	78 070
312111A	Noncarbonated soft drinks	N	X	X	5 819 136	N	X	X	N
312111A1	Noncarbonated fruit drinks, cocktails, and ades containing some real juice, 16.9 oz (1/2 liter) container or less, except concentrates	N	X	X	1 189 553	N	X	X	N
312111A111	Noncarbonated fruit drinks, cocktails, and ades containing some real juice, 16.9 oz (1/2 liter) container or less, except concentrates mil gal.	81	X	S	1 189 553	84	X	275.6	585 529
312111A2	Noncarbonated fruit drinks, cocktails, and ades containing some real juice, in other size containers (cartons, bottles, cans, etc.), except concentrates	N	X	X	2 096 786	N	X	X	N
312111A221	Noncarbonated fruit drinks, cocktails, and ades containing some real juice, in other size containers (cartons, bottles, cans, etc.), except concentrates mil gal.	140	X	S	2 096 786	150	X	954.4	1 912 734
312111A3	All other noncarbonated soft drinks	N	X	X	2 532 797	N	X	X	N
312111A331	Noncarbonated fruit drinks, cocktails, and ades concentrates containing some real juice mil gal.	39	X	P133.4	531 719	26	X	66.6	206 125
312111A341	Noncarbonated fruit drinks, cocktails, and ades, containing no real juice, 16.9 oz (1/2 liter) container or less, except concentrates mil gal.	24	X	P83.8	208 924	20	X	51.8	133 793
312111A351	Noncarbonated fruit drinks, cocktails, and ades, containing no real juice, in other size containers (cartons, bottles, cans, etc.), except concentrates mil gal.	29	X	P156.2	552 945	23	X	64.8	211 602
312111A361	Noncarbonated fruit drinks, cocktails, and ades concentrates containing no real juice mil gal.	6	X	13.1	32 506	6	X	93.6	15 560
312111A371	Canned iced tea (noncarbonated), with or without flavorings mil gal.	30	X	S	211 214	33	X	46.7	99 961
312111A381	Bottled iced tea, with or without flavorings mil gal.	32	X	P58.7	102 818	N	X	N	N
312111A391	All other noncarbonated soft drinks mil gal.	39	X	S	892 671	N	X	N	N
312111AY	Noncarbonated soft drinks, nsk	N	X	X	—	N	X	X	N
312111AYWV	Noncarbonated soft drinks, nsk	N	X	X	—	N	X	X	N
312111W	Soft drinks, nsk, total	N	X	X	921 640	N	X	X	N
312111WY	Soft drink manufacturing, nsk	N	X	X	921 640	N	X	X	N
312111WYWV	Soft drink manufacturing, nsk, for nonadministrative-record establishments	N	X	X	699 800	N	X	X	N
312111WYWY	Soft drink manufacturing, nsk, for administrative-record establishments	N	X	X	221 840	N	X	X	N

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6a. **Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992—Con.**

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.
 @ Additional data are available for these codes at the aggregate U.S. level in the Current Industrial Report (CIR) series; see Appendix F for the CIR survey number and title.
 \$ This product is primary to more than one industry; see Appendix F for a listing of the related product codes.

Note: For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: ^P 10 to 19 percent estimated; ^Q 20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by S.

Table 6b. **Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992**

[Product classes covered are those that are economically significant and whose production is geographically dispersed, provided dispersion is not approximated by data in Table 2. Also, product classes are not shown if they are miscellaneous or "not specified by kind" classes. Statistics for some states are withheld because they are either less than \$2 million in product class shipments or they disclose data for individual companies in 1997. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanations of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product class code	Product class and geographic area	Value of product shipments (\$1,000)	
		1997	1992
3121111	BOTTLED CARBONATED SOFT DRINKS		
	United States	9 104 611	7 456 576
	Alabama	212 274	215 679
	Arizona	121 327	87 183
	Arkansas	44 124	43 619
	California	769 470	712 349
	Colorado	65 232	73 328
	Florida	388 114	422 782
	Georgia	359 770	229 188
	Illinois	171 744	304 673
	Indiana	104 759	135 612
	Iowa	134 819	118 081
	Kansas	72 681	110 551
	Kentucky	114 212	97 430
	Louisiana	127 335	169 055
	Maine	24 218	54 435
	Maryland	235 867	200 298
	Massachusetts	255 147	163 844
	Michigan	358 152	532 085
	Minnesota	149 565	69 567
	Mississippi	60 603	88 006
	Missouri	225 118	178 887
	Nebraska	58 907	22 132
	New Jersey	160 257	173 223
	New York	626 309	623 049
	North Carolina	416 504	284 327
	Ohio	532 925	236 853
	Oklahoma	201 638	82 773
	Oregon	85 076	42 015
	Pennsylvania	555 191	366 322
	South Carolina	128 965	148 206
	South Dakota	17 451	N
	Tennessee	281 952	196 764
	Texas	926 255	567 458
	Utah	83 434	30 165
	Virginia	512 414	349 444
	Washington	101 102	71 170
	Wisconsin	81 680	53 782
3121114	CANNED CARBONATED SOFT DRINKS		
	United States	11 762 928	9 941 320
	Alabama	176 141	199 613
	Arizona	272 340	225 034
	Arkansas	153 214	N
	California	1 263 479	1 272 192
	Colorado	187 547	171 434
	Florida	730 636	634 051
	Georgia	705 519	383 508
	Illinois	472 618	517 005
	Indiana	477 365	476 441
	Iowa	220 574	135 896
	Kansas	226 285	209 000
	Louisiana	146 057	179 474
	Maryland	339 679	275 526
	Michigan	301 882	210 525
	Minnesota	363 269	353 262
	Missouri	311 623	311 370
	Nebraska	112 909	86 927
	New Jersey	160 504	182 624
	New York	397 329	401 240
	North Carolina	324 617	103 866
	Ohio	773 820	397 793
	Oregon	137 663	112 865
	Pennsylvania	254 351	207 110
	Tennessee	308 157	269 583
	Texas	1 008 679	928 345
	Utah	120 894	51 283
	Virginia	266 811	240 728
	Washington	245 254	209 682
	Wisconsin	235 538	203 869

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6b. **Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992—Con.**

[Product classes covered are those that are economically significant and whose production is geographically dispersed, provided dispersion is not approximated by data in Table 2. Also, product classes are not shown if they are miscellaneous or "not specified by kind" classes. Statistics for some states are withheld because they are either less than \$2 million in product class shipments or they disclose data for individual companies in 1997. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanations of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product class code	Product class and geographic area	Value of product shipments (\$1,000)	
		1997	1992
3121117	SOFT DRINK FLAVORING SYRUP SOLD IN BULK		
	United States	1 139 247	1 052 418
	Alabama	18 017	14 644
	Arizona	40 331	35 825
	Arkansas	7 229	9 317
	California	110 444	125 940
	Florida	58 687	41 041
	Georgia	18 601	N
	Indiana	71 193	N
	Iowa	20 141	20 563
	Kansas	10 807	38 158
	Kentucky	10 861	7 243
	Louisiana	11 301	12 765
	Michigan	31 918	N
	Minnesota	15 551	16 289
	Mississippi	14 932	6 628
	Missouri	41 679	37 405
	New York	36 688	23 740
	North Carolina	10 121	32 970
	Ohio	71 901	67 789
	Oregon	74 237	25 747
	Pennsylvania	32 990	17 968
	South Carolina	12 862	16 106
	Texas	61 639	106 547
	Utah	16 446	N
	Washington	22 428	14 498
	Wisconsin	8 049	16 040
312111A	NONCARBONATED SOFT DRINKS		
	United States	5 819 136	N
	Alabama	4 418	N
	Arizona	46 021	N
	California	644 050	N
	Connecticut	7 253	N
	Florida	367 004	N
	Georgia	231 167	N
	Hawaii	29 554	N
	Illinois	384 297	N
	Iowa	6 385	N
	Kentucky	2 835	N
	Louisiana	17 858	N
	Maryland	43 536	N
	Massachusetts	339 213	N
	Michigan	388 856	N
	Minnesota	38 540	N
	Mississippi	5 971	N
	Missouri	16 731	N
	New Jersey	683 776	N
	New York	97 685	N
	North Carolina	15 074	N
	Ohio	71 551	N
	Oklahoma	13 505	N
	Oregon	16 810	N
	Pennsylvania	725 573	N
	South Carolina	13 923	N
Tennessee	60 259	N	
Texas	525 455	N	
Utah	7 643	N	
Virginia	80 429	N	
Washington	200 291	N	

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.
 @ Additional data are available for these codes at the aggregate U.S. level in the Current Industrial Report (CIR) series; see Appendix F for the CIR survey number and title.
 \$ This product is primary to more than one industry; see Appendix F for a listing of the related product codes.

Table 7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1997 and 1992

[Includes quantity and cost of materials consumed or put into production by establishments classified only in this industry. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS material code	Material consumed	1997		1992	
		Quantity	Delivered cost (\$1,000)	Quantity	Delivered cost (\$1,000)
312111	SOFT DRINK MFG				
31131003	Sugar, cane and beet (in terms of sugar solids) 1,000 s tons..	⁹ 109.8	68 605	N	N
31122105	Up to 50% fructose corn syrup, in terms of solids mil lb..	^{P3} 164.3	343 147	N	N
31122107	50% or more fructose corn syrup, in terms of solids mil lb..	^{P7} 932.4	1 027 299	N	N
31100003	Other natural sweeteners, including dextrose, honey, molasses, blends of corn sweeteners and sugar (in terms of solids) mil lb..	128.3	26 000	N	N
32510057	Artificial sweeteners (in terms of solids) mil lb..	⁹ 296.9	25 846	N	N
31193001	Concentrated liquid beverage bases (finished drink basis), with some juice content mil cases, 192 oz case equiv..	^{P441.4}	275 823	N	N
31193003	Other concentrated liquid beverage bases (finished drink basis) mil cases, 192 oz case equiv..	⁹⁵ 464.7	4 232 665	N	N
31193005	Syrup beverage bases (finished drink basis) mil cases, 192 oz case equiv..	S	817 224	N	N
31142103	Concentrated fruit juices mil gal..	S	357 830	N	N
00190050	Plastics wrappings, trays, carriers, etc., including preforms	X	313 759	X	N
32221001	Paperboard containers, boxes, and corrugated paperboard	X	491 787	X	N
32610027	Plastics bottles and cans	X	1 670 628	X	N
32721309	Refillable glass containers with or without paperboard wrapping	X	42 919	X	N
32721311	Nonrefillable glass containers with or without paperboard wrapping or plastic shielding	X	333 308	X	N
33243101	Metal cans, can lids and ends	X	3 799 676	X	N
00970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies	X	1 321 126	X	N
00971000	Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies, n.s.k.	X	1 695 500	X	N

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.

Note: For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: ^P 10 to 19 percent estimated; ⁹ 20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by S.

Appendix A.

Explanation of Terms

BEGINNING- AND END-OF-YEAR INVENTORIES

Respondents were asked to report their beginning-of-year and end-of-year inventories at cost or market. Effective with the 1982 Economic Census, this change to a uniform instruction for reporting inventories was introduced for all sector reports. Prior to 1982, respondents were permitted to value inventories using any generally accepted accounting method (FIFO, LIFO, market, to name a few). Beginning in 1982, LIFO users were asked to first report inventory values prior to the LIFO adjustment and then to report the LIFO reserve and the LIFO value after adjustment for the reserve.

Inventory Data by Stage of Fabrication

Total inventories and three detailed components (1) finished goods, (2) work-in-process, and (3) materials, supplies, fuels, etc., were collected.

When using inventory data by stage of fabrication for "all industries" and at the three-digit subsector level, it should be noted that an item treated as a finished product by an establishment in one industry may be reported as a raw material by an establishment in a different industry. For example, the finished-product inventories of a steel mill would be reported as raw materials by a stamping plant. Such differences are present in the inventory figures by stage of fabrication shown for all publication levels.

COST OF MATERIALS

This term refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed, whether purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

Included in this item are:

1. Cost of parts, components, containers, etc.—Includes all raw materials, semifinished goods, parts, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year.
2. Cost of products bought and sold in the same condition.

3. Cost of fuels consumed for heat and power—Includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed, whether purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.
4. Cost of purchased electricity—The cost of purchased electric energy represents the amount actually used during the year for heat and power. In addition, information was collected on the quantity of electric energy generated by the establishment and the quantity of electric energy sold or transferred to other plants of the same company.
5. Cost of contract work—This term applies to work done by others on materials furnished by the manufacturing establishment. The actual cost of the material is to be reported on the cost of materials, parts, and containers line of this item. The term "Contract Work" refers to the fee a company pays to another company to perform a service.

Specific Materials Consumed

In addition to the total cost of materials, which every establishment was required to report, information also was collected for most manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. The inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. If less than \$25,000 of a listed material was consumed by an establishment, the cost data could be reported in the "Cost of all other materials...", Census material code 00970099. Also, the cost of materials for small establishments for which administrative records or short forms were used was imputed into the "Materials not specified by kind," Census materials code 00971000.

Duplication in Cost of Materials and Value of Shipment

The aggregate of the cost of materials and value of shipments figures for industry groups and for all manufacturing industries includes large amounts of duplication since the products of some industries are used as materials by others. This duplication results, in part, from the addition of related industries representing successive

stages in the production of a finished manufactured product. Examples are the addition of flour mills to bakeries in the food group and the addition of pulp mills to paper mills in the paper and allied products group of industries. Estimates of the overall extent of this duplication indicate that the value of manufactured products exclusive of such duplication (the value of finished manufactures) tends to approximate two-thirds of the total value of products reported in the survey.

Duplication of products within individual industries is significant within a number of industry groups, e.g., machinery and transportation industries. These industries frequently include complete machinery and their parts. In this case, the parts made for original equipment are materials consumed for assembly plants in the same industry.

Even when no significant amount of duplication is involved, value of shipments figures are deficient as measures of the relative economic importance of individual manufacturing industries or geographic areas because of the wide variation in ratio of materials, labor, and other processing costs of value of shipments, both among industries and within the same industry.

Before 1962, cost of materials and value of shipments were not published for some industries which included considerable duplication. Since then, these data have been published for all industries at the U.S. level and beginning in 1964, for all geographic levels.

COST OF PURCHASED SERVICES

Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) establishments were requested to provide information on the cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and other structures, the repair of machinery, communication services, legal services, accounting and bookkeeping services, advertising, software and other data processing services, and refuse removal. Each of these items reflects the costs paid directly by the establishment and excludes salaries paid to employees of the establishment for these services.

Included in the cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and machinery are payments made for all maintenance and repair work on buildings and equipment. Payments made to other establishments of the same company and for repair and maintenance of any leased property also are included. Extensive repairs or reconstruction that was capitalized is considered capital expenditures and is, therefore, excluded from this item. Repair and maintenance costs provided by an owner as part of a rental contract or incurred directly by an establishment in using its own work force also are excluded.

Included in the cost of purchased advertising services are payments for printing, media coverage, and other advertising services and materials.

Included in the cost of purchased software and other data processing services are all purchases by the establishment from other companies. Excluded are services provided by other establishments of the same company (such as by a separate data processing unit).

Included in the cost of purchased refuse removal services are all costs of refuse removal services paid by the establishment, including costs for hazardous waste removal or treatment. Excluded are all costs included in rental payments or as capital expenditures.

Response Coverage Ratio

A response coverage ratio is a measure of the extent to which respondents report for an item. The estimate is made by calculating the ratio value of the weighted total employment data for all the ASM establishments that report the item to the weighted total employment data for all ASM establishments classified in an industry (reporters and non-reporters).

DEPRECIATION CHARGES FOR FIXED ASSETS

This item includes depreciation and amortization charged during the year against assets. Depreciation charged against fixed assets acquired since the beginning of the year and against assets sold or retired during the year are components of this category. Respondents were requested to make certain that they did not report accumulated depreciation.

EMPLOYEES

This item includes all full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments during any part of the pay period which included the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employees" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average for the payroll periods including the 12th of March, May, August, and November.

Production Workers

This item includes workers (up through the line-supervisor level) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, receiving, storing, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping (but not delivering), maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e.g., power plant), recordkeeping, and other services closely associated with these production operations at the establishment covered by the report. Employees above the working-supervisor level are excluded from this item.

All Other Employees

This item covers nonproduction employees of the manufacturing establishment including those engaged in factory supervision above the line-supervisor level. It

includes sales (including driver-salespersons), sales delivery (highway truck drivers and their helpers), advertising, credit, collection, installation and servicing of own products, clerical and routine office functions, executive, purchasing, financing, legal, personnel (including cafeteria, medical, etc.), professional, and technical employees. Also included are employees on the payroll of the manufacturing establishment engaged in the construction of major additions or alterations utilized as a separate work force.

FRINGE BENEFITS

Fringe benefits are divided into legally required expenditures and payments for voluntary programs. The legally required portion consists primarily of Federal old age and survivors' insurance, unemployment compensation, and workers' compensation. Payments for voluntary programs include all programs not specifically required by legislation whether they were employer initiated or the result of collective bargaining. They include the employer portion of such plans as insurance premiums, premiums for supplemental accident and sickness insurance, pension plans, supplemental unemployment compensation, welfare plans, stock purchase plans on which the employer payment is not subject to withholding tax, and deferred profit-sharing plans. They exclude such items as company-operated cafeterias, in-plant medical services, free parking lots, discounts on employee purchases, and uniforms and work clothing for employees.

GROSS BOOK VALUE OF DEPRECIABLE ASSETS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR (BOY) AND END OF YEAR (EOY)

Total value of depreciable assets is collected on all census forms. It shows the value of depreciable assets for the beginning of year and end of year. The data encompass all fixed depreciable assets on the books of establishments. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, machinery, and equipment (production, office, and transportation equipment) for which depreciation reserves are maintained. Excluded are nondepreciable capital assets including inventories and intangible assets, such as timber and mineral rights.

The definition of fixed depreciable assets is consistent with the definition of capital expenditures. For example, expenditures include actual capital outlays during the year rather than the final value of equipment put in place and buildings completed during the year. Accordingly, the value of assets at the end of the year includes the value of construction in progress.

In addition, respondents were requested to make certain that assets at the beginning of the year plus capital expenditures, less retirements, equaled assets at the end of the year.

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND COMPANIES

A separate report was required for each manufacturing establishment (plant) with one employee or more. An establishment is defined as a single physical location where manufacturing is performed. A company, on the other hand, is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

If the company operated at different physical locations, even if the individual locations were producing the same line of goods, a separate report was requested for each location. If the company operated in two or more distinct lines of manufacturing at the same location, a separate report was requested for each activity.

An establishment not in operation for any portion of the year was requested to return the report form with the proper notation in the "Operational Status" section of the form. In addition, the establishment was requested to report data on any employees, capital expenditures, inventories, or shipments from inventories during the year.

PAYROLL

This item includes the gross earnings of all employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments paid in the calendar year. Respondents were told they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax. It includes all forms of compensation, such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' social security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of corporations; it excludes payments to proprietors or partners of unincorporated concerns. Also excluded are payments to members of Armed Forces and pensioners carried on the active payrolls of manufacturing establishments.

The census definition of payrolls is identical to that recommended to all Federal statistical agencies by the Office of Management and Budget. It should be noted that this definition does not include employers' social security contributions or other nonpayroll labor costs, such as employees' pension plans, group insurance premiums, and workers' compensation.

The ASM provides estimates of employers' total supplemental labor costs (those required by Federal and state laws and those incurred voluntarily or as part of collective bargaining agreements).

PRODUCT CODES AND CLASSES OF PRODUCTS

NAICS United States industries are identified by a six-digit code, in contrast to the four-digit SIC code. The longer code accommodates the large number of sectors and allows more flexibility in designing subsectors. Each

product or service is assigned a ten-digit code. The product coding structure represents an extension by the Census Bureau of the six-digit industry classifications of the manufacturing and mining sectors. The classification system operates so that the industrial coverage is progressively narrower with the successive addition of digits. This is illustrated as follows:

NAICS level	NAICS code	Description
Industry	33461	Manufacturing and reproduction of magnetic and optical media
U.S. industry	334612	Reproduction of software
Product class	3346120	Prerecorded compact disc (except software), tape, and record reproducing
BLS link code	3346120X	
Product code	3346120XXX	

As in previous censuses, data were collected for most industries on the quantity and value of individual products shipped. In the 1997 census program, information was collected on the output of almost 10,000 individual product items.

In the new system, there are about 1,500 product classes (seven-digit codes), about 6,000 census products (ten-digit codes), and an additional 3,700 CIR products (ten-digit codes). The ten-digit products are considered the primary products of the industry with the same first six digits.

The list of products for which separate information was collected was prepared after consultation with industry and government representatives. Comparability with previous figures was given considerable weight in the selection of product categories so that comparable 1992 information is presented for most products.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if quantity was not significant or could not be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected.

Shipments include both commercial shipments and transfers of products to other plants of the same company. For industries in which a considerable portion of the total shipments is transferred to other plants of the same company, separate information on interplant transfers also was collected. Moreover, for products that are used to a large degree within the same establishment as materials or components in the fabrication of other products, total production and often consumption of the item within the plant (quantity produced and consumed) was collected. Typically, the information on production also was collected for products for which there are significant differences between total production and shipments in a given year because of wide fluctuations in finished goods inventories. Other measures of output of products with long production cycles were used as appropriate and feasible.

PRIMARY PRODUCT CLASS CODE

This file presents selected statistics for establishments according to their degree of specialization in products primary to their industry. This field contains either the six-digit North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) industry code corresponding to all establishments in the industry, or the seven-digit NAICS product class code for all establishments within the industry that are specialized in a particular product class. Product class specialization is determined by evaluating the ratio of the largest primary product class shipments to total product shipments (primary plus secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishment.

PRODUCTION-WORKER HOURS

This item covers hours worked or paid for at the plant, including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave.

QUANTITY OF ELECTRIC ENERGY CONSUMED FOR HEAT AND POWER

Data on the cost of purchased electric energy were collected on all census forms. However, data on the quantity of purchased electric energy were collected only on the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) form. In addition, information is collected on the quantity of electric energy generated by the establishment and the quantity of electric energy sold or transferred to other plants of the same company.

RENTAL PAYMENTS

Total rental payments are collected on all census forms. However, the breakdown between rental payments for buildings and other structures and rental payments for machinery and equipment is collected only on the ASM forms. This item includes rental payments for the use of all items for which depreciation reserves would be maintained if they were owned by the establishment, e.g., structures and buildings, and production, office, and transportation equipment. Excluded are royalties and other payments for the use of intangibles and depletable assets and land rents where separable.

When an establishment of a multiestablishment company was charged rent by another part of the same company for the use of assets owned by the company, it was instructed to exclude that cost from rental payments. However, the book value (original cost) of these company-owned assets was to be reported as assets of the establishment at the end of the year.

If there were assets at an establishment rented from another company and the rents were paid centrally by the head office of the establishment, the company was instructed to report these rental payments as if they were paid directly by the establishment.

RETIREMENTS OF DEPRECIABLE ASSETS

Included in this item is the gross value of assets sold, retired, scrapped, destroyed, etc., during the calendar year. When a complete operation or establishment changed ownership, the respondent was instructed to report the value of the assets sold at the original cost as recorded in the books of the seller. The respondent also was requested to report retirements of equipment or structures owned by a parent company that the establishment was using as if it were a tenant.

TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES (NEW AND USED)

For establishments in operation and any known plants under construction, manufacturers were asked to report their new and used expenditures for (1) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments and (2) machinery and equipment used for replacement and additions to plant capacity if they were of the type for which depreciation accounts were ordinarily maintained.

Totals for expenditures include the costs of assets leased from nonmanufacturing concerns through capital leases. New facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations are excluded. Also excluded are expenditures for land and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses.

For any equipment or structure transferred for the use of the reporting establishment by the parent company or one of its subsidiaries, the value at which it was transferred to the establishment was to be reported. If an establishment changed ownership during the year, the cost of the fixed assets (building and equipment) was to be reported.

VALUE ADDED

This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments (products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered). The result of this calculation is adjusted by the addition of value added by merchandising operations (i.e., the difference between the sales value and the cost of merchandise sold without further manufacture, processing, or assembly) plus the net change in finished goods and work-in-process between the beginning- and end-of-year inventories.

For those industries where value of production is collected instead of value of shipments, value added is adjusted only for the change in work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of year. For those

industries where value of work done is collected, the value added does not include an adjustment for the change in finished goods or work-in-process inventories.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the figure for value of shipments that results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

VALUE OF SHIPMENTS

This item covers the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts, such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sales of products bought and sold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from material owned by it, whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value, including not only the direct cost of production but also a reasonable proportion of “all other costs” (including company overhead) and profit.

In addition to the value for NAICS defined products, aggregates of the following categories of miscellaneous receipts are reported as part of a total establishment’s value of product shipments:

1. Reported contract work—Receipts for work or services that a plant performed for others on their materials.
2. Value of resales—Sales of products brought and sold without further manufacture, processing, or assembly.
3. Other miscellaneous receipts—Such as repair work, installation, sales of scrap, etc.

Industry primary product value of shipments represents one of the three components of value of shipments. These components are:

1. Primary products value of shipments.
2. Secondary product value of shipments.
3. Total miscellaneous receipts.

Primary product shipments is used in the calculations of industry specialization ratio and industry coverage ratio. The term “Value of primary products shipments made in this industry” is used in this publication and refers to the same data.

Duplication in Cost of Materials and Value of Shipment

The aggregate of the cost of materials and value of shipments figures for industry groups and for all manufacturing industries includes large amounts of duplication since the products of some industries are used as materials by others. This duplication results, in part, from the addition of related industries representing successive stages in the production of a finished manufactured product. Examples are the addition of flour mills to bakeries in the food group and the addition of pulp mills to paper mills in the paper and allied products group of industries. Estimates of the overall extent of this duplication indicate that the value of manufactured products exclusive of such duplication (the value of finished manufactures) tends to approximate two-thirds of the total value of products reported in the annual survey.

Duplication of products within individual industries is significant within a number of industry groups, e.g., machinery and transportation industries. These industries frequently include complete machinery and their parts. In this case, the parts made for original equipment are materials consumed for assembly plants in the same industry.

Even when no significant amount of duplication is involved, value of shipments figures are deficient as measures of the relative economic importance of individual manufacturing industries or geographic areas because of the wide variation in ratio of materials, labor, and other processing costs of value of shipments, both among industries and within the same industry.

Before 1962, cost of materials and value of shipments were not published for some industries which included considerable duplication. Since then, these data have been published for all industries at the U.S. level and beginning in 1964, for all geographic levels.

Specialization and Coverage Ratios

These items are not collected on the report forms but are derived from the data shown in Table 3. An establishment is classified in a particular industry if its shipments of primary products of that industry exceed in value its shipments of the products of any other single industry.

An establishment's shipments include those products assigned to an industry (primary products), those considered primary to other industries (secondary products), and receipts for miscellaneous activities (merchandising, contract work, resales, etc.). Specialization and coverage ratios have been developed to measure the relationship of primary product shipments to the data on shipments for the industry shown in Tables 1a through 5 and data on product shipments shown in Tables 6a and 6b.

Specialization ratio represents the ratio of primary product shipments to total product shipments (primary and secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishments classified in the industry.

Coverage ratio represents the ratio of primary products shipped by the establishments classified in the industry to the total shipments of such products that are shipped by all manufacturing establishments wherever classified.

Appendix B.

NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions

312111 SOFT DRINK MANUFACTURING

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing soft drinks and artificially carbonated waters.

The data published with NAICS code 312111 include the following SIC industry:

2086 Bottled and canned soft drinks (pt)

Appendix C.

Coverage and Methodology

MAIL/NONMAIL UNIVERSE

The manufacturing universe includes about 400,000 establishments. This number includes those industries in the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) definition of manufacturing, but not those industries leaving the manufacturing sector in the classification change. The amounts of information requested from manufacturing establishments were dependent upon a number of factors. The more important considerations were the size of the company and whether it was included in the annual survey of manufactures (ASM). The methods of obtaining information for the various subsets of the universe to arrive at the aggregate figures shown in the publication are described below:

1. Small single-establishment companies not sent a report form.

Approximately 40 percent of the manufacturing establishments were small single-establishment companies that were excused from filing a census report. Selection of these establishments was based on two factors: annual payroll and our ability to assign the correct six-digit NAICS industry classification to the establishment. For each four-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) industry code, an annual payroll cutoff was determined. These cutoffs were derived so that the establishments with payroll less than the cutoff were expected to account for no more than 3 percent of the value of shipments for the industry. Generally, all single-establishment companies with less than 5 employees were excused, while all establishments with more than 20 employees were mailed forms. Establishments below the cutoff that could not be directly assigned a six-digit NAICS code were mailed a classification report which requested information for assigning NAICS industry codes. Establishments below the cutoff that could be directly assigned a six-digit NAICS code were excused from filing any report. For below cutoff establishments, information on the physical location, payroll, and receipts was obtained from the administrative records of other Federal agencies under special arrangements that safeguarded their confidentiality.

Estimates of data for these small establishments were developed using industry averages in conjunction with the administrative information. The value of shipments and cost of materials were not distributed among specific products and materials for these

establishments but were included in the product and material “not specified by kind” (nsc) categories.

The industry classification codes included in the administrative-record files were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. As a result, an indeterminate number of establishments were erroneously coded to a four-digit SIC industry and then erroneously re-coded to a six-digit NAICS industry. This was especially true whenever there was a relatively fine line of demarcation between industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity.

Sometimes the administrative-record cases had only two- or three-digit SIC group classification codes available in the files. For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, these establishments were sent a separate classification form, which requested information on the products and services of the establishment. This form was used to code many of these establishments to the appropriate six-digit NAICS level. Establishments that did not return the classification form were coded later to those six-digit NAICS industries identified as “All other” industries within the given subsector.

As a result of these situations, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified by industry. However, such possible misclassification has no significant effect on the statistics other than on the number of companies and establishments.

The total establishment count for individual industries should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the count of total number of establishments.

2. Establishments sent a report form.

The establishments covered in the mail canvass were divided into three groups:

- a. ASM sample establishments.

This group accounts for approximately 15 percent of all manufacturing establishments. The ASM panel covers all the units of large manufacturing establishments as well as a sample of the medium and smaller establishments. The probability of selection was proportionate to size. For more information, see the Description of the ASM Survey Sample.

In an economic census year, the ASM report form (MA-1000) replaces the first page of the regular census form for those establishments included in the ASM. In addition to information on employment, payroll, and other items normally requested on the regular census form, establishments in the ASM sample were requested to supply additional information on gross book value of assets and capital expenditures. ASM establishments were also requested to provide information on retirements, depreciation, rental payments, and supplemental labor costs. For establishments not included in the ASM, these additional items were estimated using relationships observed in the ASM establishment data. The census statistics for these variables are a sum of the ASM establishment data and the estimated data for non-ASM establishments. ASM establishments were also requested to provide information for selected purchased services. The census statistics for the purchased service items were derived solely from the ASM establishments. See Appendix A, Explanation of Terms for an explanation of these items. The census part of the report form is 1 of 220 versions containing product, material, and special inquiries. The diversity of manufacturing activities necessitated the use of this many forms to canvass the 480 manufacturing industries. Each form was developed for a group of related industries.

Appearing on each form was a list of products primary to the group of related industries as well as secondary products and miscellaneous services that establishments classified in these industries were likely to perform. Respondents were requested to identify the products, the value of each product, and, in many cases, the quantity of the product shipped during the survey year. Space also was provided for the respondent to describe products not specifically identified on the form.

The report form also contained a materials-consumed inquiry which varied from form to form depending on the industries being canvassed. The respondents were asked to review a list of materials generally used in their production processes. From this list, each establishment was requested to identify those materials consumed during the survey year, the cost of each, and, in certain cases, the quantity consumed. Once again, space was provided for the respondent to describe significant materials not identified on the form.

A wide variety of special inquiries was included to measure activities peculiar to a given industry, such as operations performed and equipment used.

b. Large and medium establishments (non-ASM).

Approximately 30 percent of all manufacturing establishments were included in this group. A variable cutoff, based on administrative-record payroll data and determined on an industry-by-industry basis, was used to select those establishments that were to receive 1 of the 220 economic census – manufacturing regular forms. The first page, requesting establishment data for items such as employment and payroll, was standard but did not contain the detailed statistics included on the ASM form. The product, material, and special inquiry sections supplied were based on the historical industry classification of the establishment.

c. Small single-establishment companies (non-ASM).

This group includes approximately 15 percent of all manufacturing establishments. For those industries where application of the variable cutoff for administrative-record cases resulted in a large number of small establishments being included in the mail canvass, an abbreviated or short form was used. These establishments received 1 of the 31 versions of the short form, which requested summary product and material data and totals but no details on employment, payroll, cost of materials, inventories, and capital expenditures.

Use of the short form has no adverse effect on published totals for the industry statistics because the same data were collected on the short form as on the long form. However, detailed information on products and materials consumed was not collected on the short form; thus, its use would increase the value of the nsk categories.

INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION OF ESTABLISHMENTS

Each of the establishments covered in the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing was classified in 1 of 480 industries (473 manufacturing industries and 7 former manufacturing industries) in accordance with the industry definitions in the 1997 NAICS Manual. This is the first edition of the NAICS Manual and it is a major change from the 1987 SIC Manual that was used previously. Appendix A of the 1997 NAICS Manual notes the comparability between the 1987 SIC and 1997 NAICS classification systems. When applicable, Appendix G of this report shows the product class and product comparability between the two systems for data in this report.

In the NAICS system, an industry is generally defined as a group of establishments that have similar production processes. To the extent practical, the system uses supply-based or production-oriented concepts in defining industries. The resulting group of establishments must be significant in terms of number, value added by manufacture, value of shipments, and number of employees.

The coding system works in such a way that the definitions progressively become narrower with successive additions of numerical digits. In the manufacturing sector for 1997, there are 21 subsectors (three-digit NAICS), 86 industry groups (four-digit NAICS), 184 NAICS industries (five-digit NAICS) that are comparable with Canadian and Mexican classification, and 473 U.S. industries (six-digit NAICS). This represents an expansion of the four-digit SIC-based U.S. industries from 459 in 1987. Product classes and products of the manufacturing industries have been assigned codes based on the industry from which they originate. In the new system, there are about 1,500 product classes (seven-digit codes), about 6,000 census products, and an additional 3,700 CIR products (ten-digit codes). The ten-digit products are considered the primary products of the industry with the same first six digits. These counts do not include the seven former manufacturing industries that are included in the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing.

For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, all establishments were classified in particular industries based on the products they produced. If an establishment made products of more than one industry, it was classified in the industry with the largest product value. For 1997, there were no “resistance rules” or “frozen industries.”

In ASM years, establishments included in the ASM sample with certainty weights are reclassified by industry only if the change in the primary activity from the prior year is significant or if the change has occurred for 2 successive years. This procedure prevents reclassification when there are minor shifts in product mix.

In ASM years, establishments included in the ASM sample with noncertainty weight are not shifted from one industry classification to another. They are retained in the industry where they were classified in the base census year. However, in the following census year, these ASM plants are allowed to shift from one industry to another.

The results of these rules covering the switching of plants from one industry classification to another are that some industries comprise different mixes of establishments in different survey years. Hence, comparisons between prior-year and current-year published totals, particularly at the six-digit NAICS level, should be viewed with caution. This is particularly true for the comparison between the data shown for a census year versus the data shown for the previous ASM year.

As previously noted, the small establishments that may have been misclassified by industry are usually administrative-record cases whose industry codes were assigned on the basis of incomplete descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. Such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than on the number of companies and establishments.

Establishments frequently make products classified both in their industry (primary products) and other industries (secondary products). Industry statistics (employment, payroll, value added by manufacture, value of shipments, etc.) reflect the activities of the establishments which may make both primary and secondary products. Product statistics, however, represent the output of all establishments without regard for the classification of the producing establishment. For this reason, when relating the industry statistics, especially the value of shipments, to the product statistics, the composition of the industry’s output should be considered.

The extent to which industry and product statistics may be matched with each other is measured by the primary product specialization ratio and the coverage ratio. The primary product specialization ratio is the proportion of industry shipments accounted for by the primary products of establishments classified in the industry. The coverage ratio is the proportion of product shipments accounted for by establishments classified in the industry.

ESTABLISHMENT BASIS OF REPORTING

The economic census – manufacturing is conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each location or establishment. The ASM also is conducted on an establishment basis, but separate reports are filed for just those establishments selected in the sample. Companies engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location are requested to submit separate reports if the plant records permit such a separation and if the activities are substantial in size.

In 1997, as in earlier years, a minimum size limit was set for inclusion of establishments in the census. All establishments employing one person or more at any time during the census year are included. The same size limitation has applied since 1947 in censuses and annual surveys of manufactures. In the 1939 and earlier censuses, establishments with less than \$5,000 value of products were excluded. The change in the minimum size limit in 1947 does not appreciably affect the historical comparability of the census figures except for data on number of establishments for a few industries.

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing excludes data for central administrative offices (CAOs). These would include separately operated administrative offices, warehouses, garages, and other auxiliary units that service manufacturing establishments of the same company. These data are published in a separate report series.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASM SURVEY SAMPLE

The annual survey of manufactures (ASM) sample is drawn for the second survey year after a census. The most recent sample was drawn for the 1994 survey year based on the 1992 Census of Manufactures. This sample will be in place through the 1998 ASM.

In 1992, there were approximately 370,000 individual manufacturing establishments. For sample efficiency and cost considerations, the 1992 manufacturing population was partitioned into two components for developing estimates within the ASM; a mail stratum and a nonmail stratum.

Mail stratum. The mail stratum of the survey is comprised of larger single-location manufacturing companies and all manufacturing establishments of multiunit companies (companies that operate at more than one physical location). Approximately 230,000 of the 370,000 establishments in the 1992 census were assigned to the mail stratum. On an annual basis, the mail stratum is supplemented with larger, newly active single-location companies identified from a list provided by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and new manufacturing locations of multiunit companies identified from the Census Bureau's Company Organization Survey (COS).

For the 1994 survey, a new sample of approximately 58,000 individual establishments was selected from the mail stratum assembled from the 1992 census. Supplemental samples representing both 1993 and 1994 births (newly active establishments that were not included in the 1992 census) were also selected. Establishments selected for the sample are mailed an ASM survey questionnaire for each year through 1998.

The 1994-98 ASM sample design is similar to the one used since 1984. Companies in the 1992 Census of Manufactures with manufacturing shipments of at least \$500 million were defined as company certainties. For these large companies, each manufacturing establishment is included in the mail sample. For the 1994-98 sample, there are approximately 650 certainty companies collectively accounting for over 18,000 establishments.

For the remaining portion of the mail component of the survey, the establishment was defined as the sample unit. All establishments with 250 employees or more were defined as employment certainties. In addition, all establishments producing products in SIC 3571 (Electronic Computers) were defined as certainties. Across these three arbitrary certainty classes, there were approximately 25,000 establishments included in the sample with certainty. Collectively, these certainty establishments accounted for approximately 80 percent of the total value of shipments in the 1992 Census of Manufactures.

Smaller establishments in the remaining portion of the mail stratum were sampled with probabilities ranging from .02 to 1.00. The initial probabilities of selection assigned to these establishments were proportionate to a measure-of-size determined for each establishment. The measure-of-size was a function of the establishment's 1992 industry classification, its 1992 product class data, and the historical variability of the year-to-year estimates of the product class estimates. For each product class (1,755) and four-digit industry (459), a desired reliability

constraint was specified. Using a technique developed by Dr. James R. Chromy of the Research Triangle Institute, the initial establishment probabilities were optimized such that the expected sample satisfied all industry and product class reliability constraints while the sample size was minimized. This technique reduces the likelihood of selecting nonrepresentative samples for individual product classes or industries.

This method of assigning probabilities based on product class shipments is motivated by our primary desire to produce reliable estimates of both product class and industry shipments. The high correlation between shipments and employment, value-added, and other general statistics assures that these variables will also be well represented by the sample. The actual sample selection procedure uses an independent chance of selection method (Poisson sampling) which permits us to prevent small establishments from being selected in consecutive samples without introducing a bias into the survey estimates.

Nonmail component. The initial nonmail component of the survey was comprised of approximately 140,000 small, single-establishment companies that were tabulated as administrative records in the 1992 Census of Manufactures. The nonmail stratum is also supplemented annually using the list of newly active single-location companies provided by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and payroll cutoffs. Companies with payroll below the payroll cutoff are added to the nonmail stratum. For this portion of the population, sampling is not used. The data for this group are estimated based on selected information obtained annually from the administrative records of the IRS and Social Security Administration (SSA). This administrative information, which includes payroll, total employment, industry classification, and physical location, is obtained under conditions which safeguard the confidentiality of both tax and census records.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASM ESTIMATING PROCEDURE

Most of the ASM estimates derived for the mail stratum are computed using a difference estimator. At the establishment level, there is a strong correlation between the current-year data values and the corresponding 1992 (base) data values. Therefore, within the mailed stratum, for each item at each level of aggregation, an estimate of the "difference" between the current year and the base year is computed from sample cases and added to the corresponding base-year values. For the 1993-1997 ASM estimates, the 1992 Census of Manufactures values serve as the base year. For the 1998 ASM, the base will be updated to be the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing.

Due to the positive year-to-year correlation, estimates derived using this methodology are generally more reliable than comparable estimates developed from the current sample data alone. Estimates for the capital expenditures variables are not generated using the difference

estimator because the year-to-year correlations are considerably weaker. The standard linear estimator is used for these variables.

For the nonmail stratum, estimates for payroll and employment are directly tabulated from the administrative-record data provided by IRS and SSA. Estimates of data other than payroll and employment are developed from industry averages. Although the nonmail stratum contains approximately 170,000 individual establishments in 1994, it accounts for less than 2 percent of the estimate for total value of shipments at the total manufacturing level.

Corresponding estimates for the mail and nonmail components are combined to produce the estimates included in this publication.

QUALIFICATIONS OF THE ASM DATA

The estimates developed from the sample are apt to differ somewhat from the results of a survey covering all companies in the sample lists but otherwise conducted under essentially the same conditions as the actual sample survey. The estimates of the magnitude of the sampling errors (the difference between the estimates obtained and the results theoretically obtained from a comparable, complete-coverage survey) are provided by the standard errors of estimates.

The particular sample selected for the ASM is one of many similar probability samples that, by chance, might have been selected under the same specifications. Each of the possible samples would yield somewhat different sets of results, and the standard errors are measures of the variation of all the possible sample estimates around the theoretically comparable, complete-coverage values.

Estimates of the standard errors have been computed from the sample data for selected ASM statistics in this report. They are represented in the form of relative standard errors (the standard errors divided by the estimated values to which they refer).

In conjunction with its associated estimate, the relative standard error may be used to define confidence intervals (ranges that would include the comparable, complete-coverage value for specified percentages of all the possible samples).

The complete-coverage value would be included in the range:

From one standard error below to one standard error above the derived estimate for about two-thirds of all possible samples.

From two standard errors below to two standard errors above the derived estimate for about 19 out of 20 of all possible samples.

From three standard errors below to three standard errors above the derived estimate for nearly all samples.

An inference that the comparable, complete-survey result would be within the indicated ranges would be correct in approximately the relative frequencies shown. Those proportions, therefore, may be interpreted as defining the confidence that the estimates from a particular sample would differ from complete-coverage results by as much as one, two, or three standard errors, respectively.

For example, suppose an estimated total is shown at 50,000 with an associated relative standard error of 2 percent, that is, a standard error of 1,000 (2 percent of 50,000). There is approximately 67 percent confidence that the interval 49,000 to 51,000 includes the complete-coverage total, about 95 percent confidence that the interval 48,000 to 52,000 includes the complete-coverage total, and almost certain confidence that the interval 47,000 to 53,000 includes the complete-coverage total.

In addition to the sample errors, the estimates are subject to various response and operational errors: errors of collection, reporting, coding, transcription, imputation for nonresponse, etc. These operational errors also would occur if a complete canvass were to be conducted under the same conditions as the survey. Explicit measures of their effects generally are not available. However, it is believed that most of the important operational errors were detected and corrected during the Census Bureau's review of the data for reasonableness and consistency. The small operational errors usually remain. To some extent, they are compensating in the aggregated totals shown. When important operational errors were detected too late to correct the estimates, the data were suppressed or were specifically qualified in the tables.

As derived, the estimated standard errors included part of the effect of the operational errors. The total errors, which depend upon the joint effect of the sampling and operational errors, are usually of the order of size indicated by the standard error, or moderately higher. However, for particular estimates, the total error may considerably exceed the standard errors shown. Any figures shown in the tables in this publication having an associated standard error exceeding 15 percent may be combined with higher level totals, creating a broader aggregate, which then may be of acceptable reliability.

DATA FROM THE CURRENT INDUSTRIAL REPORTS (CIR)

The CIR program provides product statistics for selected manufacturing industries at the U.S. level annually and, in some cases, monthly and/or quarterly. When detail product data are collected in the CIR, they are not also collected in the census. However, the annual CIR data are included in the census Product Summary report.

The CIR program uses a unified data collection, processing, and publication system. The Census Bureau updates the survey panels for most reports annually and reconciles the estimates to the results of the broader-based annual survey of manufactures and the economic

census – manufacturing. The economic census – manufacturing provides a complete list of all producers of the products covered by the CIR program and serves as the primary source for CIR sampling. Where a small number of producers exist, CIR surveys cover all known producers of a product. However, when the number of producers is large, cutoff and random sampling techniques are used. Surveys are continually reviewed and modified to provide the most up-to-date information on products produced. While the CIR program includes both mandatory and voluntary surveys, the annual data are mandatory.

DUPLICATION IN COST OF MATERIALS AND VALUE OF SHIPMENTS

Data for cost of materials and value of shipments include varying amounts of duplication, especially at higher levels of aggregation. This is because the products of one establishment may be the materials of another. The value added statistics avoid this duplication and are, for most purposes, the best measure for comparing the relative economic importance of industries and geographic areas.

VALUE OF INDUSTRY SHIPMENTS COMPARED WITH VALUE OF PRODUCT SHIPMENTS

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing shows value of shipments data for industries and products. In the industry statistics tables and files, these data represent the total value of shipments of all establishments classified in a particular industry. The data include the shipments of the products classified in the industry (primary to the industry), products classified in other industries (secondary to the industry), and miscellaneous receipts (repair work, sale of scrap, research and development, installation receipts, and resales). Value of product shipments shown in the products statistics tables and files represent the total value of all products shipped that are classified as primary to an industry regardless of the classification of the producing establishment.

Appendix D. Geographic Notes

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix E. Metropolitan Areas

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix F. Footnotes for Products Statistics and Materials Consumed by Kind

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix G. Comparability of Product Classes and Product Codes: 1997 to 1992

1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published	1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published	1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published
3211131.....	24211 pt.....	24211 pt.....	3212117.....	24353.....	24353.....	3212197.....	24936.....	24936.....
321113111.....	2421111.....	2421161 pt.....	3212117111.....	2435331.....	2435331.....	3212197111.....	2493612.....	2493612.....
3211131121.....	2421115.....	2421163 pt.....	3212117291.....	2435398.....	2435398.....	3212197121.....	2493616.....	2493616.....
3211131131.....	2421121.....	2421165 pt.....	3212117YVV.....	2435300 pt.....	2435300.....	3212197131.....	2493617.....	2493617.....
3211131141.....	2421125.....	2421177 pt.....	3212117YVW.....	2435300 pt.....	2435311.....	3212197YVV.....	2493600.....	2493600.....
3211131YVV.....	2421100 pt.....	2421100 pt.....						
3211133.....	24212 pt.....	24212 pt.....	321211W.....	24350.....	24350.....	3212198.....	24937.....	24937.....
3211133111.....	2421241.....	2421212 pt.....	321211WYVW.....	2435000.....	2435000.....	3212198111.....	2493721.....	2493721.....
3211133121.....	2421244.....	2421213 pt.....	321211WYVY.....	2435002.....	2435002.....	3212198121.....	2493731.....	2493731.....
3211133131.....	2421247.....	2421215 pt.....				3212198YVW.....	2493700.....	2493700.....
3211133241.....	2421251.....	2421233 pt.....	3212121.....	24364.....	24364.....	321219W.....	24930.....	24930.....
3211133351.....	2421254.....	2421235 pt.....	3212121100.....	2436400.....	2436400.....	321219WYVW.....	2493000.....	2493000.....
3211133461.....	2421257.....	2421237 pt.....				321219WYVY.....	2493002.....	2493002.....
3211133YVW.....	2421200 pt.....	2421200 pt.....	3212123.....	24365.....	24365.....	3219111.....	24311.....	24311.....
			3212123111.....	2436501.....	2436501.....	3219111111.....	2431131.....	2431131.....
3211135.....	24215.....	24215.....	3212123221.....	2436505.....	2436505.....	3219111121.....	2431132.....	2431132.....
3211135111.....	2421516.....	2421516.....	3212123331.....	2436511.....	2436511.....	3219111231.....	2431135.....	2431135.....
3211135121.....	2421522.....	2421522.....	3212123441.....	2436521.....	2436521.....	3219111241.....	2431136.....	2431136.....
3211135231.....	2421518.....	2421518.....	3212123451.....	2436523.....	2436523.....	3219111351.....	2431142.....	2431141 pt.....
3211135241.....	2421524.....	2421524.....	3212123YVW.....	2436500.....	2436500.....	3219111361.....	2431143.....	2431141 pt.....
3211135YVW.....	2421500.....	2421500.....				3219111391 pt.....	2431191 pt.....	2431134.....
			3212125.....	24366.....	24366.....	3219111391 pt.....	2431191 pt.....	2431145.....
3211137 pt.....	24218 pt.....	24218 pt.....	3212125111.....	2436607.....	2436607.....	3219111YVW.....	2431100.....	2431100.....
			3212125121.....	2436611.....	2436611.....			
3211137 pt.....	24219 pt.....	24219 pt.....	3212125131.....	2436613.....	2436613.....			
			3212125141.....	2436615.....	2436615.....			
3211137 pt.....	24290 pt.....	24290 pt.....	3212125151.....	2436617.....	2436617.....	3219113.....	24312.....	24312.....
3211137111.....	2421817.....	2421817.....	3212125YVW.....	2436600.....	2436600.....	3219113111.....	2431209.....	2431209.....
3211137121.....	2421813.....	2421813.....				3219113121.....	2431215.....	2431215.....
3211137131 pt.....	2429011 pt.....	2429004.....	3212127.....	24367.....	24367.....	3219113YVW.....	2431200.....	2431200.....
3211137131 pt.....	2429011 pt.....	2429007.....	3212127111.....	2436703.....	2436703.....			
3211137131 pt.....	2429011 pt.....	2429009.....	3212127121.....	2436721.....	2436721.....	3219115.....	24313.....	24313.....
3211137141.....	2421911.....	2421911.....	3212127191 pt.....	2436727 pt.....	2436723.....	3219115121.....	2431315.....	2431315.....
3211137YVW pt.....	2421800 pt.....	2421800 pt.....	3212127191 pt.....	2436727 pt.....	2436725.....	3219115YVW.....	2431300.....	2431300.....
3211137YVW pt.....	2421900 pt.....	2421900 pt.....	3212127YVW.....	2436700.....	2436700.....			
						3219117.....	24314.....	24314.....
321113W pt.....	24210 pt.....	24210 pt.....	3212129.....	24363.....	24363.....	3219117111.....	2431411.....	2431411.....
			3212129111.....	2436331.....	2436331.....	3219117115.....	2431413.....	2431413.....
321113W pt.....	24290 pt.....	24290 pt.....	3212129191.....	2436398.....	2436398.....	3219117121.....	2431419.....	2431419.....
			3212129YVW pt.....	2436300 pt.....	2436300.....	3219117131.....	2431431.....	2431431.....
321113W pt.....	24390 pt.....	24390 pt.....	3212129YVW pt.....	2436300 pt.....	2436311.....	3219117135.....	2431433.....	2431433.....
321113WYVW pt.....	2421000 pt.....	2421000 pt.....				3219117141.....	2431435.....	2431435.....
321113WYVW pt.....	2429000 pt.....	2429000 pt.....	321212W.....	24360.....	24360.....	3219117145.....	2431437.....	2431437.....
321113WYVW pt.....	2439000 pt.....	2439000 pt.....	321212WYVW.....	2436000.....	2436000.....	3219117151.....	2431441.....	2431441.....
321113WYVW pt.....	2439085.....	2439033 pt.....	321212WYVW.....	2436002.....	2436002.....	3219117155.....	2431445.....	2431445.....
321113WYVW pt.....	2421002 pt.....	2421002 pt.....				3219117161 pt.....	2431449 pt.....	2431446.....
321113WYVW pt.....	2429002 pt.....	2429002 pt.....	3212130.....	24390 pt.....	24390 pt.....	3219117161 pt.....	2431449 pt.....	2431448.....
321113WYVW pt.....	2439002 pt.....	2439002 pt.....	3212130111.....	2439011.....	2439098 pt.....	3219117171.....	2431461.....	2431400 pt.....
			3212130221.....	2439015.....	2439031.....	3219117YVW.....	2431400.....	2431400 pt.....
3211141.....	24912.....	24912.....	3212130231.....	2439021.....	2439098 pt.....			
3211141111.....	2491201.....	2491201.....	3212130241 pt.....	2439025 pt.....	2439035.....	3219119.....	24315.....	24315.....
3211141121.....	2491203.....	2491203.....	3212130241 pt.....	2439025 pt.....	2439098 pt.....	3219119111.....	2431561.....	2431561.....
3211141131 pt.....	2491208 pt.....	2491205.....	3212130YVW.....	2439000 pt.....	2439000 pt.....	3219119121.....	2431584.....	2431584.....
3211141131 pt.....	2491208 pt.....	2491207.....	3212130YVY.....	2439002 pt.....	2439002 pt.....	3219119131.....	2431585.....	2431585.....
3211141141.....	2491209.....	2491209.....				3219119141.....	2431587.....	2431587.....
3211141151.....	2491212.....	2491212.....	3212140.....	24390 pt.....	24390 pt.....	3219119151.....	2431588.....	2431597 pt.....
3211141161.....	2491214.....	2491214.....	3212140111 pt.....	2439061 pt.....	2439051 pt.....	3219119191 pt.....	2431591 pt.....	2431575.....
3211141171.....	2491216.....	2491216.....	3212140111 pt.....	2439061 pt.....	2439098 pt.....	3219119191 pt.....	2431591 pt.....	2431581.....
3211141YVW.....	2491200.....	2491200.....	3212140121.....	2439065.....	2439098 pt.....	3219119191 pt.....	2431591 pt.....	2431597 pt.....
			3212140131 pt.....	2439071 pt.....	2439051 pt.....	3219119YVW.....	2431500.....	2431500.....
3211145.....	24913.....	24913.....	3212140131 pt.....	2439071 pt.....	2439098 pt.....			
3211145111.....	2491302.....	2491302.....	3212140YVW.....	2439000 pt.....	2439000 pt.....	321911W.....	24310 pt.....	24310 pt.....
3211145121.....	2491305.....	2491305.....	3212140YVY.....	2439002 pt.....	2439002 pt.....	321911WYVW.....	2431000 pt.....	2431000 pt.....
3211145131.....	2491307.....	2491307.....				321911WYVY.....	2431002 pt.....	2431002 pt.....
3211145141.....	2491309.....	2491309.....	3212191.....	24931.....	24931.....			
3211145151.....	2491312.....	2491312.....	3212191111.....	2493111 pt.....	2493120.....	3219121.....	24211 pt.....	24211 pt.....
3211145161.....	2491314.....	2491314.....	3212191111 pt.....	2493111 pt.....	2493121 pt.....	321912111.....	2421135.....	2421161 pt.....
3211145171.....	2491317.....	2491317.....	3212191221 pt.....	2493115 pt.....	2493103.....	3219121121.....	2421141.....	2421163 pt.....
3211145191.....	2491321.....	2491321.....	3212191221 pt.....	2493115 pt.....	2493105.....	3219121131.....	2421145.....	2421165 pt.....
3211145YVW.....	2491300.....	2491300.....	3212191291.....	2493191.....	2493121 pt.....	3219121141.....	2421151.....	2421177 pt.....
			3212191YVW.....	2493100.....	2493100.....	3219121151 pt.....	2421155 pt.....	2421161 pt.....
3211149.....	24919.....	24919.....				3219121151 pt.....	2421155 pt.....	2421163 pt.....
3211149111.....	2491905.....	2491905.....	3212192.....	24932.....	24932.....	3219121151 pt.....	2421155 pt.....	2421165 pt.....
3211149121.....	2491907.....	2491907.....	3212192111.....	2493205.....	2493205.....	3219121151 pt.....	2421155 pt.....	2421175.....
3211149191.....	2491911.....	2491911.....	3212192121.....	2493207.....	2493207.....	3219121YVW.....	2421100 pt.....	2421100 pt.....
3211149YVW.....	2491900.....	2491900.....	3212192191 pt.....	2493291 pt.....	2493209.....			
			3212192191 pt.....	2493291 pt.....	2493221.....	3219123.....	24212 pt.....	24212 pt.....
321114W.....	24910.....	24910.....	3212192YVW.....	2493200.....	2493200.....	3219123111.....	2421264.....	2421212 pt.....
321114WYVW.....	2491000.....	2491000.....				3219123121.....	2421267.....	2421213 pt.....
321114WYVY.....	2491002.....	2491002.....	3212193.....	24933.....	24933.....	3219123131.....	2421271.....	2421215 pt.....
			3212193111.....	2493311 pt.....	2493314 pt.....	3219123141.....	2421274.....	2421233 pt.....
3212111.....	24354.....	24354.....	3212193111 pt.....	2493311 pt.....	2493316 pt.....	3219123151.....	2421277.....	2421235 pt.....
3212111111.....	2435419.....	2435419.....	3212193191 pt.....	2493391 pt.....	2493314 pt.....	3219123161.....	2421281.....	2421237 pt.....
3212111221.....	2435415.....	2435415.....	3212193191 pt.....	2493391 pt.....	2493316 pt.....	3219123171 pt.....	2421284 pt.....	2421212 pt.....
3212111231.....	2435417.....	2435417.....	3212193YVW.....	2493300.....	2493300.....	3219123171 pt.....	2421284 pt.....	2421213 pt.....
3212111241.....	2435421.....	2435421.....				3219123171 pt.....	2421284 pt.....	2421215 pt.....
3212111251.....	2435427.....	2435427.....	3212194.....	24934.....	24934.....	3219123171 pt.....	2421284 pt.....	2421231.....
3212111261.....	2435431.....	2435431.....	3212194111.....	2493412.....	2493412.....	3219123YVW.....	2421200 pt.....	2421200 pt.....
3212111YVW.....	2435400.....	2435400.....	3212194121.....	2493414.....	2493414.....			
			3212194131.....	2493416.....	2493416.....	3219125.....	24262.....	24262.....
3212113.....	24351.....	24351.....	3212194141.....	2493417.....	2493417.....	3219125111.....	2426231.....	2426224 pt.....
3212113111.....	2435101.....	2435101.....	3212194151.....	2493418.....	2493418.....	3219125115.....	2426241.....	2426224 pt.....
3212113221.....	2435105.....	2435105.....	3212194161.....	2493419.....	2493419.....	3219125221.....	2426233.....	2426251 pt.....
3212113231.....	2435107.....	2435107.....	3212194YVW.....	2493400.....	2493400.....	3219125225.....	2426243.....	2426251 pt.....
3212113								

1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published	1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published	1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published
3219125444	2426285	2426285	321918WYWW pt ...	2431002 pt	2431002 pt	3219925	24523	24523
3219125447	2426286	2426286	3219201	24411	24411	3219925111	2452333	2452333
3219125451	2426287	2426287	3219201111	2441127	2441127	3219925121	2452335	2452335
3219125YVV	2426200	2426200	3219201163	2441163	2441163	3219925131	2452337	2452337
3219127 pt	24217	24217	3219201YVV	2441100	2441100	3219925YVV	2452300	2452300
3219127 pt	24994 pt	24994 pt	3219203	24412	24412	3219927	24524	24524
3219127111	2421711	2421711	3219203111	2441211	2441211	3219927111	2452441	2452441
3219127121	2421751	2421751	3219203121	2441215	2441215	3219927221	2452447	2452447
3219127131 pt	2499493 pt	2499491 pt	3219203131	2441225	2441225	3219927YVV	2452400	2452400
3219127131 pt	2499493 pt	2499498 pt	3219203YVV	2441200	2441200	321992W	24520	24520
3219127YVV pt	2421700	2421700	3219205	24480 pt	24480 pt	321992WYVV	2452000	2452000
3219127YVV pt	2499400 pt	2499400 pt	3219205111	2448062	2448062	321992WYVY	2452002	2452002
3219129 pt	24218 pt	24218 pt	3219205221	2448065	2448065	3219990 pt	24210 pt	24210 pt
3219129 pt	24219 pt	24219 pt	3219205231	2448066	2448066	3219990 pt	24218 pt	24218 pt
3219129111	2421825	2421825	3219205241	2448064	2448064	3219990 pt	24219 pt	24219 pt
3219129121	2421823	2421823	3219205YVV	2448000 pt	2448000 pt	3219990 pt	24290 pt	24290 pt
3219129131	2421971	2421951 pt	3219207 pt	24290 pt	24290 pt	3219990 pt	24290 pt	24290 pt
3219129YVV pt	2421800 pt	2421800 pt	3219207 pt	24490 pt	24490 pt	3219990 pt	24990 pt	24990 pt
3219129YVV pt	2421900 pt	2421900 pt	3219207 pt	24994 pt	24994 pt	3219990 pt	24991 pt	24991 pt
321912W pt	24210 pt	24210 pt	3219207111	2449011	2449011	3219990 pt	24992	24992
321912W pt	24260 pt	24260 pt	3219207121	2449021	2449021	3219990 pt	24992	24992
321912W pt	24390 pt	24390 pt	3219207131	2449043	2449043	3219990 pt	24994 pt	24994 pt
321912W pt	24990 pt	24990 pt	3219207141	2449073	2449073	3219990 pt	24994 pt	24994 pt
321912WYVV pt	2421000 pt	2421000 pt	3219207151	2499411	2499411	3219990 pt	31310 pt	31310 pt
321912WYVV pt	2426000 pt	2426000 pt	3219207191 pt	2429021	2429087 pt	3219990 pt	39990 pt	39990 pt
321912WYVV pt	2439000 pt	2439000 pt	3219207191 pt	2449061	2449061	3219990 pt	39999 pt	39999 pt
321912WYVV pt	2439081	2439033 pt	3219207YVV pt	2499481	2499498 pt	3219990111	2499131	2499131
321912WYVV pt	2499000 pt	2499000 pt	3219207YVV pt	2449000 pt	2449000 pt	3219990114	2499200	2499200
321912WYVV pt	2421002 pt	2421002 pt	3219207YVV pt	2499400 pt	2499400 pt	3219990121	2499414	2499414
321912WYVV pt	2426002 pt	2426002 pt	321920W pt	24290 pt	24290 pt	3219990124	2499416	2499416
321912WYVV pt	2439002 pt	2439002 pt	321920W pt	24410 pt	24410 pt	3219990127	2499417	2499417
321912WYVV pt	2499002 pt	2499002 pt	321920W pt	24480 pt	24480 pt	3219990131	2499419	2499419
3219181	24316	24316	321920W pt	24490 pt	24490 pt	3219990134	2499423	2499423
3219181111	2431621	2431621	321920W pt	24990 pt	24990 pt	3219990137	2499426	2499425 pt
3219181121	2431631	2431631	321920WYVV pt	2429000 pt	2429000 pt	3219990141	2499441	2499441
3219181131	2431651	2431651	321920WYVV pt	2441000	2441000	3219990144	2499451	2499451
3219181YVV	2431600	2431600	321920WYVV pt	2448000 pt	2448000 pt	3219990147	2499454	2499454
3219183	24317	24317	321920WYVV pt	2499000 pt	2499000 pt	3219990151	2499457	2499457
3219183111	2431725	2431725	321920WYVV pt	2449000 pt	2449000 pt	3219990154	2499458	2499458
3219183121	2431771	2431771	321920WYVV pt	2499000 pt	2499000 pt	3219990157	2499462	2499462
3219183YVV	2431700	2431700	321920WYVV pt	2429002 pt	2429002 pt	3219990161	2499471	2499471
3219185 pt	24218 pt	24218 pt	321920WYVV pt	2441002	2441002	3219990164	2499475	2499475
3219185 pt	24318	24318	321920WYVV pt	2448002	2448002	3219990167	2499485	2499485
3219185111	2431821	2431821	321920WYVV pt	2449002	2449002	3219990171	2499489	2499489
3219185121	2431825	2431825	321920WYVV pt	2499002 pt	2499002 pt	3219990174	2499497	2499497
3219185131	2431835	2431835	3219911	24511	24511	3219990191 pt	2421896	2421896
3219185141	2431873	2431873	3219911111	2451111	2451111	3219990191 pt	2421961	2421951 pt
3219185151	2431877	2431877	3219911121 pt	2451112 pt	2451113	3219990191 pt	2429031	2429087 pt
3219185161	2421811	2421811	3219911121 pt	2451112 pt	2451115	3219990191 pt	2499496 pt	2499425 pt
3219185191 pt	2431891 pt	2431833	3219911231	2451114	2451117 pt	3219990191 pt	2499492	2499491 pt
3219185191 pt	2431891 pt	2431898	3219911241	2451116	2451117 pt	3219990191 pt	2499496 pt	2499498 pt
3219185YVV pt	2421800 pt	2421800 pt	3219911351	2451118	2451118	3219990191 pt	3131033	3131061 pt
3219185YVV pt	2431800	2431800	3219911YVV	2451100	2451100	3219990191 pt	3999994 pt	3999913 pt
3219187	24261	24261	3219915	24512	24512	3219990191 pt	3999994 pt	3999942 pt
3219187111	2426111	2426111	3219915111	2451222	2451222	3219990191 pt	3999931	3999999 pt
3219187121	2426121	2426121	3219915121	2451230	2451230	3219990191 pt	3999994 pt	3999999 pt
3219187131	2426123	2426123	3219915YVV	2451200	2451200	3219990YVV pt	2421000 pt	2421000 pt
3219187241	2426131	2426131	321991W	24510	24510	3219990YVV pt	2421800 pt	2421800 pt
3219187251	2426141	2426141	321991WYVV	2451000	2451000	3219990YVV pt	2421900 pt	2421900 pt
3219187291	2426198	2426198	321991WYVY	2451002	2451002	3219990YVV pt	2429000 pt	2429000 pt
3219187YVV	2426100	2426100	3219921	24521	24521	3219990YVV pt	2499000 pt	2499000 pt
321918W pt	24210 pt	24210 pt	3219921111	2452173	2452173	3219990YVV pt	2499100 pt	2499100 pt
321918W pt	24260 pt	24260 pt	3219921121	2452175	2452175	3219990YVV pt	2499400 pt	2499400 pt
321918W pt	24310 pt	24310 pt	3219921YVV	2452100	2452100	3219990YVV pt	3131000 pt	3131000 pt
321918WYVV pt	2421000 pt	2421000 pt	3219923	24522	24522	3219990YVV pt	3999000 pt	3999000 pt
321918WYVV pt	2426000 pt	2426000 pt	3219923111	2452217	2452217	3219990YVV pt	3999900 pt	3999900 pt
321918WYVV pt	2431000 pt	2431000 pt	3219923121	2452219	2452219	3219990YVV pt	2421002 pt	2421002 pt
321918WYVV pt	2421002 pt	2421002 pt	3219923131	2452223	2452223	3219990YVV pt	2429002 pt	2429002 pt
321918WYVV pt	2426002 pt	2426002 pt	3219923YVV	2452200	2452200	3219990YVV pt	2499002 pt	2499002 pt
						3219990YVV pt	3131002 pt	3131002 pt
						3219990YVV pt	3999002 pt	3999002 pt

Bottled Water Manufacturing

1997

Issued December 1999

EC97M-3121B

1997 Economic Census

Manufacturing

Industry Series



U S C E N S U S B U R E A U

Helping You Make Informed Decisions

U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The staff of the Manufacturing and Construction Division prepared this report. **Judy M. Dodds**, Assistant Chief for Census and Related Programs, was responsible for the overall planning, management, and coordination. **Kenneth Hansen**, Chief, Manufactured Durables Branch, assisted by **Mike Brown**, **Renee Coley**, **Raphael Corrado**, and **Milbren Thomas**, Section Chiefs, **Michael Zampogna**, Former Chief, Manufactured Nondurables Branch, assisted by **Allen Foreman**, **Robert Miller**, **Robert Reinard**, and **Nat Shelton**, Section Chiefs, and **Tom Lee**, **Robert Rosati**, and **Tom Flood**, Special Assistants, performed the planning and implementation. **Stephanie Angel**, **Brian Appert**, **Stanis Batton**, **Carol Beasley**, **Chris Blackburn**, **Larry Blumberg**, **Vera Harris-Bourne**, **Brenda Campbell**, **Suzanne Conard**, **Vance Davis**, **Mary Ellickson**, **Matt Gaines**, **Merry Glascoe**, **Kay Hanks**, **Karen Harshbarger**, **Nancy Higgins**, **James Hinckley**, **Walter Hunter**, **Jim Jamski**, **Evelyn Jordan**, **Robert Lee**, **John Linehan**, **Paul Marck**, **Keith McKenzie**, **Philippe Morris**, **Joanna Nguyen**, **Betty Pannell**, **Joyce Pomeroy**, **Venita Powell**, **Cynthia Ramsey**, **Chris Savage**, **Arona Stovall**, **Sue Sundermann**, **Thanos Theodoropoulos**, **Dora Thomas**, **Ann Truffa**, **Ronanne Vinson**, **Keeley Voor**, **Denneth Wallace**, **Tempie Whittington**, **Lissene Witt**, and **Mike Yamaner** provided primary staff assistance.

Brian Greenberg, Assistant Chief for Research and Methodology Programs, assisted by **Stacey Cole**, Chief, Manufacturing Programs Methodology Branch, and **Robert Struble**, Section Chief, provided the mathematical and statistical techniques as well as the coverage operations. **Jeffrey Dalzell** and **Cathy Ritenour** provided primary staff assistance.

Mendel D. Gayle, Chief, Forms, Publications, and Customer Services Branch, assisted by **Julius Smith Jr.** and **Baruti Taylor**, Section Chiefs, performed overall

coordination of the publication process. **Kim Credito**, **Patrick Duck**, **Chip Murph**, **Wanda Sledd**, and **Veronica White** provided primary staff assistance.

The Economic Planning and Coordination Division, **Lawrence A. Blum**, Assistant Chief for Collection Activities and **Shirin A. Ahmed**, Assistant Chief for Post-Collection Processing, assisted by **Dennis Shoemaker**, Chief, Post-Collection Census Processing Branch, **Brandy Yarbrough**, Section Chief, **Sheila Proudfoot**, **Richard Williamson**, **Andrew W. Hait**, and **Jennifer E. Lins**, was responsible for developing the systems and procedures for data collection, editing, review, correction and dissemination

The staff of the National Processing Center, **Judith N. Petty**, Chief, performed mailout preparation and receipt operations, clerical and analytical review activities, data keying, and geocoding review.

The Geography Division staff developed geographic coding procedures and associated computer programs.

The Economic Statistical Methods and Programming Division, **Charles P. Pautler Jr.**, Chief, developed and coordinated the computer processing systems. **Martin S. Harahush**, Assistant Chief for Quinquennial Programs, assisted by **Barbara Lambert** and **Christina Arledge** were responsible for design and implementation of the computer systems. **Gary T. Sheridan**, Chief, Manufacturing and Construction Branch, **Lori A. Guido** and **Roy A. Smith**, Section Chiefs, supervised the preparation of the computer programs.

Computer Services Division, **Debra Williams**, Chief, performed the computer processing.

The staff of the Administrative and Customer Services Division, **Walter C. Odom**, Chief, performed planning, design, composition, editorial review, and printing planning and procurement for publications, Internet products, and report forms. **Cynthia G. Brooks** provided publication coordination and editing.

Bottled Water Manufacturing

1997

Issued December 1999

EC97M-3121B

1997 Economic Census

Manufacturing

Industry Series



U.S. Department of Commerce

William M. Daley,

Secretary

Robert L. Mallett,

Deputy Secretary

Economics

and Statistics

Administration

Robert J. Shapiro,

Under Secretary for

Economic Affairs

U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Kenneth Prewitt,

Director



**Economics
and Statistics
Administration**

Robert J. Shapiro,
Under Secretary
for Economic Affairs



U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Kenneth Prewitt,
Director

William G. Barron,
Deputy Director

Paula J. Schneider,
Principal Associate Director
for Programs

Frederick T. Knickerbocker,
Associate Director
for Economic Programs

Thomas L. Mesenbourg,
Assistant Director
for Economic Programs

William G. Bostic Jr.,
Chief, Manufacturing
and Construction Division

CONTENTS

Introduction to the Economic Census	1
Manufacturing	5

TABLES

1. Industry Statistics on NAICS Basis With Distribution Among 1987 SIC-Based Industries: 1997	7
2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1997	7
3. Detailed Statistics by Industry: 1997	8
4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size: 1997.....	9
5. Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1997	9
6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992.....	10
6b. Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992 .	--
7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1997 and 1992.....	10

APPENDIXES

A. Explanation of Terms	A-1
B. NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions	B-1
C. Coverage and Methodology.....	C-1
D. Geographic Notes	--
E. Metropolitan Areas	--
F. Footnotes for Products Statistics and Materials Consumed by Kind	--
G. Comparability of Product Classes and Product Codes: 1997 to 1992.....	G-1

-- Not applicable for this report.

Introduction to the Economic Census

PURPOSES AND USES OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUS

The economic census is the major source of facts about the structure and functioning of the Nation's economy. It provides essential information for government, business, industry, and the general public. Title 13 of the United States Code (Sections 131, 191, and 224) directs the Census Bureau to take the economic census every 5 years, covering years ending in 2 and 7.

The economic census furnishes an important part of the framework for such composite measures as the gross domestic product estimates, input/output measures, production and price indexes, and other statistical series that measure short-term changes in economic conditions. Specific uses of economic census data include the following:

- Policymaking agencies of the Federal Government use the data to monitor economic activity and assess the effectiveness of policies.
- State and local governments use the data to assess business activities and tax bases within their jurisdictions and to develop programs to attract business.
- Trade associations study trends in their own and competing industries, which allows them to keep their members informed of market changes.
- Individual businesses use the data to locate potential markets and to analyze their own production and sales performance relative to industry or area averages.

ALL-NEW INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATIONS

Data from the 1997 Economic Census are published primarily on the basis of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), unlike earlier censuses, which were published according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS is in the process of being adopted in the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Most economic census reports cover one of the following NAICS sectors:

21	Mining
22	Utilities
23	Construction
31-33	Manufacturing
42	Wholesale Trade
44-45	Retail Trade
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing
51	Information

52	Finance and Insurance
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises
56	Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services
61	Educational Services
62	Health Care and Social Assistance
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation
72	Accommodation and Foodservices
81	Other Services (except Public Administration)

(Not listed above are the Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting sector (NAICS 11), partially covered by the census of agriculture conducted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the Public Administration sector (NAICS 92), covered by the census of governments conducted by the Census Bureau.)

The 20 NAICS sectors are subdivided into 96 subsectors (three-digit codes), 313 industry groups (four-digit codes), and, as implemented in the United States, 1170 industries (five- and six-digit codes).

RELATIONSHIP TO SIC

While many of the individual NAICS industries correspond directly to industries as defined under the SIC system, most of the higher level groupings do not. Particular care should be taken in comparing data for retail trade, wholesale trade, and manufacturing, which are sector titles used in both NAICS and SIC, but cover somewhat different groups of industries. The industry definitions discuss the relationships between NAICS and SIC industries. Where changes are significant, it will not be possible to construct time series that include data for points both before and after 1997.

For 1997, data for auxiliary establishments (those functioning primarily to manage, service, or support the activities of their company's operating establishments, such as a central administrative office or warehouse) will not be included in the sector-specific reports. These data will be published separately.

GEOGRAPHIC AREA CODING

Accurate and complete information on the physical location of each establishment is required to tabulate the census data for the states, metropolitan areas (MAs), counties, parishes, and corporate municipalities including cities, towns, villages, and boroughs. Respondents were

required to report their physical location (street address, municipality, county, and state) if it differed from their mailing address. For establishments not surveyed by mail (and those single-establishment companies that did not provide acceptable information on physical location), location information from Internal Revenue Service tax forms is used as a basis for coding.

BASIS OF REPORTING

The economic census is conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each store, factory, shop, or other location. Each establishment is assigned a separate industry classification based on its primary activity and not that of its parent company.

DOLLAR VALUES

All dollar values presented are expressed in current dollars; i.e., 1997 data are expressed in 1997 dollars, and 1992 data, in 1992 dollars. Consequently, when making comparisons with prior years, users of the data should consider the changes in prices that have occurred.

All dollar values are shown in thousands of dollars.

AVAILABILITY OF ADDITIONAL DATA

Reports in Print and Electronic Media

All results of the 1997 Economic Census are available on the Census Bureau Internet site (www.census.gov) and on compact discs (CD-ROM) for sale by the Census Bureau. Unlike previous censuses, only selected highlights are published in printed reports. For more information, including a description of electronic and printed reports being issued, see the Internet site, or write to U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-8300, or call Customer Services at 301-457-4100.

Special Tabulations

Special tabulations of data collected in the 1997 Economic Census may be obtained, depending on availability of time and personnel, in electronic or tabular form. The data will be summaries subject to the same rules prohibiting disclosure of confidential information (including name, address, kind of business, or other data for individual business establishments or companies) that govern the regular publications.

Special tabulations are prepared on a cost basis. A request for a cost estimate, as well as exact specifications on the type and format of the data to be provided, should be directed to the Chief of the division named below, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-8300. To discuss a special tabulation before submitting specifications, call the appropriate division:

Manufacturing and Construction Division 301-457-4673
Service Sector Statistics Division 301-457-2668

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The economic census has been taken as an integrated program at 5-year intervals since 1967 and before that for 1954, 1958, and 1963. Prior to that time, individual components of the economic census were taken separately at varying intervals.

The economic census traces its beginnings to the 1810 Decennial Census, when questions on manufacturing were included with those for population. Coverage of economic activities was expanded for the 1840 Decennial Census and subsequent censuses to include mining and some commercial activities. The 1905 Manufactures Census was the first time a census was taken apart from the regular decennial population census. Censuses covering retail and wholesale trade and construction industries were added in 1930, as were some covering service trades in 1933. Censuses of construction, manufacturing, and the other business service censuses were suspended during World War II.

The 1954 Economic Census was the first census to be fully integrated: providing comparable census data across economic sectors, using consistent time periods, concepts, definitions, classifications, and reporting units. It was the first census to be taken by mail, using lists of firms provided by the administrative records of other Federal agencies. Since 1963, administrative records also have been used to provide basic statistics for very small firms, reducing or eliminating the need to send them census questionnaires.

The range of industries covered in the economic censuses expanded between 1967 and 1992. The census of construction industries began on a regular basis in 1967, and the scope of service industries, introduced in 1933, was broadened in 1967, 1977, and 1987. While a few transportation industries were covered as early as 1963, it was not until 1992 that the census broadened to include all of transportation, communications, and utilities. Also new for 1992 was coverage of financial, insurance, and real estate industries. With these additions, the economic census and the separate census of governments and census of agriculture collectively covered roughly 98 percent of all economic activity.

Printed statistical reports from the 1992 and earlier censuses provide historical figures for the study of long-term time series and are available in some large libraries. All of the census reports printed since 1967 are still available for sale on microfiche from the Census Bureau. CD-ROMs issued from the 1987 and 1992 Economic Censuses contain databases including nearly all data published in print, plus additional statistics, such as ZIP Code statistics, published only on CD-ROM.

SOURCES FOR MORE INFORMATION

More information about the scope, coverage, classification system, data items, and publications for each of the economic censuses and related surveys is published in the *Guide to the 1997 Economic Census and Related Statistics* at www.census.gov/econgguide. More information on the methodology, procedures, and history of the censuses will be published in the *History of the 1997 Economic Census* at www.census.gov/econ/www/history.html.

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

The following abbreviations and symbols are used with the 1997 Economic Census data:

A	Standard error of 100 percent or more.
D	Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual companies; data are included in higher level totals.
F	Exceeds 100 percent because data include establishments with payroll exceeding revenue.
N	Not available or not comparable.
Q	Revenue not collected at this level of detail for multiestablishment firms.
S	Withheld because estimates did not meet publication standards.

V	Represents less than 50 vehicles or .05 percent.
X	Not applicable.
Y	Disclosure withheld because of insufficient coverage of merchandise lines.
Z	Less than half the unit shown.
a	0 to 19 employees.
b	20 to 99 employees.
c	100 to 249 employees.
e	250 to 499 employees.
f	500 to 999 employees.
g	1,000 to 2,499 employees.
h	2,500 to 4,999 employees.
i	5,000 to 9,999 employees.
j	10,000 to 24,999 employees.
k	25,000 to 49,999 employees.
l	50,000 to 99,999 employees.
m	100,000 employees or more.
p	10 to 19 percent estimated.
q	20 to 29 percent estimated.
r	Revised.
s	Sampling error exceeds 40 percent.
nec	Not elsewhere classified.
nsk	Not specified by kind.
–	Represents zero (page image/print only).
(CC)	Consolidated city.
(IC)	Independent city.

This page is intentionally blank.

Manufacturing

SCOPE

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing covers all manufacturing establishments with one or more paid employees. Manufacturing is defined as the mechanical, physical, or chemical transformation of materials or substances into new products. The assembly of components into new products is also considered manufacturing, except when it is appropriately classified as construction.

Establishments in the manufacturing sector are often described as plants, factories, or mills and typically use power-driven machines and materials-handling equipment. Also included in the manufacturing sector are some establishments that make products by hand, like custom tailors and the makers of custom draperies. While manufacturers typically do not sell to the public, some establishments like bakeries and candy stores that make products on the premises may be included.

While logging and publishing are no longer in the scope of manufacturing, data for these industries are included in the manufacturing industry reports, but are not included in the manufacturing state, summary, and other reports.

GENERAL

This report, from the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, is one of a series of 480 industry reports and 51 geographic area reports, each of which provides statistics for individual industries or states, respectively. Seven of the industry reports are for industries no longer in the manufacturing sector but are included with manufacturing for the 1997 census year. Also included for this sector are General, Product, and Materials Consumed Summary reports, a special report on Concentration Ratios in Manufacturing, and data files on Location of Manufacturing Plants.

Each industry report presents data for a six-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) industry. A description of the particular NAICS industry may be found in Appendix B. These reports include such statistics as number of establishments, employment, payroll, value added by manufacture, cost of materials consumed, value of shipments, capital expenditures, etc. Explanations of these and other terms may be found in Appendix A. The industry reports also include data for states with 100 employees or more in the industry.

State reports, which include the District of Columbia, present similar statistics at the “all manufacturing” level for each state and its metropolitan areas (MAs) with 250

employees or more, and for counties, consolidated cities, and places with 500 employees or more. The state reports also include six-digit NAICS level data for industries with 100 employees or more in the state.

The General Summary report contains industry and geographic area statistics summarized in one report. It includes higher levels of aggregation than the industry and state reports, as well as revisions to the data made after the release of the industry and state reports.

The Products and Materials Consumed reports summarize the products and materials data published in the industry reports. The Product Summary report also includes data from the Current Industrial Reports (CIR) and a special table with data for products that are primary to more than one industry, which are not in the industry reports.

The Concentration Ratios report publishes data on the percentage of value of shipments accounted for by the 4-, 8-, 20-, and 50-largest companies for each manufacturing industry. Also shown in this report are Hirschmann-Herfindahl Indexes for each industry.

The Location of Manufacturing data files contain statistics on the number of establishments for the three- and six-digit NAICS industry by state, county, place, and ZIP Code by employment-size of the establishment.

GEOGRAPHIC AREAS COVERED

Statistics at the six-digit NAICS industry level are shown for states and the District of Columbia in both the state and industry reports for cells with 100 employees or more.

The state reports also include data at the “all manufacturing” level for a variety of geographies that meet the employment criteria.

Data are available for the metropolitan areas (MAs) with 250 employees or more. The term MA is a general term used to encompass all of the specifically defined metropolitan areas. A consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) is made up of two or more contiguous primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSAs) with a combined population of at least 1 million. A PMSA is a subdivision of a CMSA that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links separate from the ties to other portions of the CMSA. A metropolitan statistical area (MSA) is an integrated economic and social unit with a population of at least 50,000. An MA is made up of one or more counties meeting standards of metropolitan character. In New England, cities and towns, rather than counties, are the

component geographic units. Determination of the MAs was made by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) as of June 30, 1997. The population estimates were from the 1990 Census of Population or a subsequent special census. When applicable, the make-up of an MA is included in Appendix E. Changes to geographical boundaries are noted in Appendix D.

The state reports include data for counties with 500 employees or more. These are the primary divisions of states, except in Louisiana where they are called parishes and in Alaska where they are called boroughs and census areas. Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia have one or more places that are independent of county organizations. These places are treated as counties and places. The counties and places are defined as of January 1, 1997.

The state reports include data for places with 500 employees or more. Places are typically cities, towns, and villages. They may be incorporated municipalities, semi-independent municipalities, special economic urban areas (SEUAs), or other place equivalents.

The state reports also include data for consolidated cities with 500 employees or more. Consolidated cities are made up of separately incorporated municipalities.

COMPARABILITY OF THE 1992 AND 1997 CENSUSES

The adoption of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) has had a major impact on the comparability of data between the 1992 and 1997 censuses. Approximately half of the industries in the manufacturing sector of NAICS do not have comparable industries in the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system that was used in the past. If industries are not comparable between the two censuses, historic data are not shown. When applicable, Appendix G shows the product class and product comparability between the two systems.

While most of the change affecting the manufacturing sector was change within the sector, some industries left manufacturing and others came into manufacturing. Prominent among those leaving manufacturing are logging and portions of publishing. Prominent among the industries coming into the manufacturing sector are bakeries, candy stores where candy is made on the premises, custom tailors, makers of custom draperies, and tire retreading. Data for the industries coming into manufacturing as well as those leaving manufacturing are included in the manufacturing industry report series for 1997. However, the state and summary reports only include data for industries in the NAICS definition of manufacturing.

Another change resulting from the conversion to NAICS is that data for central administrative offices (CAOs) associated with manufacturing are not included along side the manufacturing data. This change affects data in the state reports and the general summary.

DISCLOSURE

In accordance with Federal law governing census reports (Title 13 of the United States Code), no data are published that would disclose the operations of an individual establishment or company. However, the number of establishments classified in a specific industry or geography is not considered a disclosure, and may be released even when other information is withheld.

The disclosure analysis for the industry statistics files is based on the total value of shipments. When the total value of shipments cannot be shown without disclosing information for individual companies, the complete line is suppressed except for capital expenditures. However, the suppressed data are included in higher-level totals. A separate disclosure analysis is performed for capital expenditures that can be suppressed even though value of shipments data are published.

AVAILABILITY OF MORE FREQUENT ECONOMIC DATA

The Census Bureau conducts the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) in each of the 4 years between the economic censuses. The ASM is a probability-based sample of approximately 58,000 establishments and collects many of the same industry statistics (including employment, payroll, value of shipments, etc.) as the economic census. However, there are selected statistics not included in the ASM. Among these are the number of companies and establishments, detailed product and materials data, and substate geographic data.

In addition to the ASM, the Census Bureau conducts a Current Industrial Reports (CIR) program. The CIR publishes detailed product statistics for selected manufacturing industries at the U.S. level annually and, in some cases, monthly and/or quarterly. For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, the annual CIR data are included in the Product Summary report.

The Census Bureau also conducts the monthly Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories, and Orders (M3) program, which publishes detailed statistics for manufacturing industries at the U.S. level.

Table 1. Industry Statistics on NAICS Basis With Distribution Among 1987 SIC-Based Industries: 1997

[NAICS codes appear in bold type. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS or SIC code	Industry	Com-panies ¹	All estab-lish-ments ²	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)
				Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
312112 208620	Bottled water mfg	109	151	4 661	132 426	1 961	3 714	57 471	412 997	373 757	785 869	47 508
	Bottled & canned soft drinks (pt)	N	151	4 661	132 426	1 961	3 714	57 471	412 997	373 757	785 869	47 508

¹For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

²Includes establishments with payroll at any time during the year.

Table 2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1997

[States that are disclosures or with less than 100 employees are not shown. For explanation of terms, see appendixes. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Industry and geographic area	All establishments			All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)
	E ¹	Total	With 20 em-ploy-ees or more	Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
312112, BOTTLED WATER MFG												
United States	3	151	61	4 661	132 426	1 961	3 714	57 471	412 997	373 757	785 869	47 508
Arizona	-	4	3	149	3 873	48	105	1 620	7 841	2 824	10 569	348
California	2	30	15	1 207	36 262	595	1 146	20 883	99 652	107 930	207 919	12 906
Georgia	1	7	3	274	8 502	112	220	2 712	34 879	23 540	58 591	939
New York	7	10	1	100	2 460	47	78	1 005	10 817	12 764	23 534	787
North Carolina	2	4	1	122	3 893	76	150	1 764	17 948	22 966	41 059	1 076
Pennsylvania	9	6	2	117	2 312	71	128	1 295	13 044	22 118	35 156	841
Texas	-	11	7	411	13 197	136	176	5 344	37 161	11 583	49 258	1 774

* Hawaii has no incorporated places in the sense of functioning governmental units; however, in agreement with Hawaiian law, the Bureau of the Census reports data for census designated places (CDPs) which have been designated as place equivalents. Those CDPs, only for the state of Hawaii, with 2,500 or more population are recognized.

¹Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of the figures shown: 1-10 to 19 percent; 2-20 to 29 percent; 3-30 to 39 percent; 4-40 to 49 percent; 5-50 to 59 percent; 6-60 to 69 percent; 7-70 to 79 percent; 8-80 to 89 percent; 9-90 percent or more.

Table 3. Detailed Statistics by Industry: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	Value	Item	Value
312112, BOTTLED WATER MFG		312112, BOTTLED WATER MFG—Con.	
Companies ¹	number.. 109	Value added	\$1,000.. 412 997
All establishments	number.. 151	Total inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 42 071
Establishments with 1 to 19 employees	number.. 90	Finished goods inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 26 479
Establishments with 20 to 99 employees	number.. 50	Work-in-process inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 913
Establishments with 100 employees or more	number.. 11	Materials and supplies inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 14 679
All employees	number.. 4 661	Total inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 61 314
Total compensation ²	\$1,000.. 168 324	Finished goods inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 27 420
Annual payroll	\$1,000.. 132 426	Work-in-process inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 900
Total fringe benefits	\$1,000.. 35 898	Materials and supplies inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 32 994
Production workers, average for year	number.. 1 961	Gross book value of total assets at beginning of year	\$1,000.. 410 209
Production workers on March 12	number.. 1 913	Total capital expenditures (new and used)	\$1,000.. 47 508
Production workers on May 12	number.. 1 973	Capital expenditures for buildings and other structures (new and used)	\$1,000.. 12 653
Production workers on August 12	number.. 2 056	Capital expenditures for machinery and equipment (new and used)	\$1,000.. 34 855
Production workers on November 12	number.. 1 902	Total retirements ²	\$1,000.. 11 223
Production-worker hours	1,000.. 3 714	Gross book value of total assets at end of year	\$1,000.. 446 494
Production-worker wages	\$1,000.. 57 471	Total depreciation during year ²	\$1,000.. 33 026
Total cost of materials	\$1,000.. 373 757	Total rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 6 869
Cost of materials, parts, containers, etc., consumed	\$1,000.. 348 110	Buildings and other structures rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 2 422
Cost of resales	\$1,000.. 17 168	Machinery and equipment rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 4 447
Cost of fuels	\$1,000.. 1 696	Cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and other structures ³	\$1,000.. 988
Cost of purchased electricity	\$1,000.. 5 698	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 63
Cost of contract work	\$1,000.. 1 085	Cost of purchased services for the repair of machinery and equipment ³	\$1,000.. 3 030
Quantity of electricity purchased for heat and power	1,000 kWh.. 72 097	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 63
Quantity of electricity generated less sold for heat and power	1,000 kWh.. —	Cost of purchased communications services ³	\$1,000.. 1 013
Total value of shipments	\$1,000.. 785 869	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 63
Primary products value of shipments	\$1,000.. 647 248	Cost of purchased legal services ³	\$1,000.. 306
Secondary products value of shipments	\$1,000.. 61 747	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 63
Total miscellaneous receipts	\$1,000.. 76 874	Cost of purchased accounting and bookkeeping services ³	\$1,000.. 181
Value of resales	\$1,000.. 27 801	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 63
Contract receipts	\$1,000.. D	Cost of purchased advertising services ³	\$1,000.. 1 584
Other miscellaneous receipts	\$1,000.. D	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 63
Primary products specialization ratio	percent.. 91	Cost of purchased software and other data processing services ³	\$1,000.. 120
Value of primary products shipments made in all industries	\$1,000.. 839 232	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 63
Value of primary products shipments made in this industry	\$1,000.. 647 248	Cost of purchased refuse removal (including hazardous waste) services ³	\$1,000.. 233
Value of primary products shipments made in other industries	\$1,000.. 191 984	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 63
Coverage ratio	percent.. 77		

¹For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

²These items are collected in the ASM and estimated for the remaining establishments; therefore, the levels of estimation are higher than for other items in the table.

³Based on ASM sample data.

⁴A response coverage ratio is derived for this item by calculating the ratio of the weighted employment (establishment data multiplied by sample weight) for those ASM establishments that reported to the weighted total employment for all ASM establishments classified in this industry.

Note: The amounts shown for purchased services reflect only those services that establishments purchase from other companies.

Table 4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Employment size class	All establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)	
	E ¹	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)					Wages (\$1,000)
312112, BOTTLED WATER MFG												
All establishments	3	151	61	4 661	132 426	1 961	3 714	57 471	412 997	373 757	785 869	47 508
Establishments with 1 to 4 employees	9	43	—	81	1 925	48	64	950	9 524	16 153	25 650	885
Establishments with 5 to 9 employees	8	27	—	193	4 193	98	139	2 048	18 311	32 606	50 905	1 453
Establishments with 10 to 19 employees	6	20	—	278	7 737	156	282	4 146	35 701	41 873	77 418	3 809
Establishments with 20 to 49 employees	2	30	30	940	26 460	438	769	11 159	90 302	67 640	160 095	5 468
Establishments with 50 to 99 employees	2	20	20	1 302	38 030	547	1 071	14 659	125 749	122 648	246 449	10 377
Establishments with 100 to 249 employees	1	10	10	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Establishments with 250 to 499 employees	—	1	1	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Establishments with 500 to 999 employees	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Establishments with 1,000 to 2,499 employees	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Establishments with 2,500 employees or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Administrative records ²	9	68	—	463	10 256	210	316	4 647	51 751	92 740	144 453	3 639

¹Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of the figures shown: 1–10 to 19 percent; 2–20 to 29 percent; 3–30 to 39 percent; 4–40 to 49 percent; 5–50 to 59 percent; 6–60 to 69 percent; 7–70 to 79 percent; 8–80 to 89 percent; 9–90 percent or more.

²Some payroll and sales data for small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. Data are also included in respective size classes shown.

Table 5. Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS industry or product class code	Industry or primary product class	All establishments	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)
			Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
312112	Bottled water mfg	151	4 661	132 426	1 961	3 714	57 471	412 997	373 757	785 869	47 508

Table 6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992

[Includes quantity and value of products of this industry produced by (1) establishments classified in this industry (primary) and (2) establishments classified in other industries (secondary). Transfers of products of this industry from one establishment of a company to another establishment of the same company (interplant transfers) are also included. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product code	Product	1997				1992			
		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments	
				Quantity	Value (\$1,000)			Quantity	Value (\$1,000)
312112	Bottled Water Manufacturing	N	X	X	839 232	N	X	X	N
3121120	Bottled Water Manufacturing	N	X	X	839 232	N	X	X	N
31211201	Bottled water	N	X	X	783 766	N	X	X	N
3121120100	Bottled water (noncarbonated), processed or pasteurized, except artificially carbonated and sterile mil gal ..	102	X	^p 486.9	783 766	38	X	^q 156.6	192 987
3121120Y	Bottled water, nsk	N	X	X	55 466	N	X	X	N
3121120YWW	Bottled water manufacturing, nsk, for nonadministrative-record establishments	N	X	X	144	N	X	X	N
3121120YWY	Bottled water manufacturing, nsk, for administrative-record establishments	N	X	X	55 322	N	X	X	N

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.

@ Additional data are available for these codes at the aggregate U.S. level in the Current Industrial Report (CIR) series; see Appendix F for the CIR survey number and title.

\$ This product is primary to more than one industry; see Appendix F for a listing of the related product codes.

Note: For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: ^p 10 to 19 percent estimated; ^q 20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by S.

Table 6b. Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992

[Not applicable for this report]

Table 7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1997 and 1992

[Includes quantity and cost of materials consumed or put into production by establishments classified only in this industry. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS material code	Material consumed	1997		1992	
		Quantity	Delivered cost (\$1,000)	Quantity	Delivered cost (\$1,000)
312112	BOTTLED WATER MFG				
00190050	Plastics wrappings, trays, carriers, etc., including preforms	X	2 293	X	N
32221001	Paperboard containers, boxes, and corrugated paperboard	X	16 934	X	N
32610027	Plastics bottles and cans	X	53 260	X	N
32721309	Refillable glass containers with or without paperboard wrapping	X	D	X	N
32721311	Nonrefillable glass containers with or without paperboard wrapping or plastic shielding	X	D	X	N
00970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies	X	49 910	X	N
00971000	Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies, n.s.k.	X	222 697	X	N

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.

Note: For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: ^p 10 to 19 percent estimated; ^q 20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by S.

Appendix A.

Explanation of Terms

BEGINNING- AND END-OF-YEAR INVENTORIES

Respondents were asked to report their beginning-of-year and end-of-year inventories at cost or market. Effective with the 1982 Economic Census, this change to a uniform instruction for reporting inventories was introduced for all sector reports. Prior to 1982, respondents were permitted to value inventories using any generally accepted accounting method (FIFO, LIFO, market, to name a few). Beginning in 1982, LIFO users were asked to first report inventory values prior to the LIFO adjustment and then to report the LIFO reserve and the LIFO value after adjustment for the reserve.

Inventory Data by Stage of Fabrication

Total inventories and three detailed components (1) finished goods, (2) work-in-process, and (3) materials, supplies, fuels, etc., were collected.

When using inventory data by stage of fabrication for “all industries” and at the three-digit subsector level, it should be noted that an item treated as a finished product by an establishment in one industry may be reported as a raw material by an establishment in a different industry. For example, the finished-product inventories of a steel mill would be reported as raw materials by a stamping plant. Such differences are present in the inventory figures by stage of fabrication shown for all publication levels.

COST OF MATERIALS

This term refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed, whether purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

Included in this item are:

1. Cost of parts, components, containers, etc.—Includes all raw materials, semifinished goods, parts, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year.
2. Cost of products bought and sold in the same condition.

3. Cost of fuels consumed for heat and power—Includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed, whether purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.
4. Cost of purchased electricity—The cost of purchased electric energy represents the amount actually used during the year for heat and power. In addition, information was collected on the quantity of electric energy generated by the establishment and the quantity of electric energy sold or transferred to other plants of the same company.
5. Cost of contract work—This term applies to work done by others on materials furnished by the manufacturing establishment. The actual cost of the material is to be reported on the cost of materials, parts, and containers line of this item. The term “Contract Work” refers to the fee a company pays to another company to perform a service.

Specific Materials Consumed

In addition to the total cost of materials, which every establishment was required to report, information also was collected for most manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. The inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. If less than \$25,000 of a listed material was consumed by an establishment, the cost data could be reported in the “Cost of all other materials...,” Census material code 00970099. Also, the cost of materials for small establishments for which administrative records or short forms were used was imputed into the “Materials not specified by kind,” Census materials code 00971000.

Duplication in Cost of Materials and Value of Shipment

The aggregate of the cost of materials and value of shipments figures for industry groups and for all manufacturing industries includes large amounts of duplication since the products of some industries are used as materials by others. This duplication results, in part, from the addition of related industries representing successive

stages in the production of a finished manufactured product. Examples are the addition of flour mills to bakeries in the food group and the addition of pulp mills to paper mills in the paper and allied products group of industries. Estimates of the overall extent of this duplication indicate that the value of manufactured products exclusive of such duplication (the value of finished manufactures) tends to approximate two-thirds of the total value of products reported in the survey.

Duplication of products within individual industries is significant within a number of industry groups, e.g., machinery and transportation industries. These industries frequently include complete machinery and their parts. In this case, the parts made for original equipment are materials consumed for assembly plants in the same industry.

Even when no significant amount of duplication is involved, value of shipments figures are deficient as measures of the relative economic importance of individual manufacturing industries or geographic areas because of the wide variation in ratio of materials, labor, and other processing costs of value of shipments, both among industries and within the same industry.

Before 1962, cost of materials and value of shipments were not published for some industries which included considerable duplication. Since then, these data have been published for all industries at the U.S. level and beginning in 1964, for all geographic levels.

COST OF PURCHASED SERVICES

Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) establishments were requested to provide information on the cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and other structures, the repair of machinery, communication services, legal services, accounting and bookkeeping services, advertising, software and other data processing services, and refuse removal. Each of these items reflects the costs paid directly by the establishment and excludes salaries paid to employees of the establishment for these services.

Included in the cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and machinery are payments made for all maintenance and repair work on buildings and equipment. Payments made to other establishments of the same company and for repair and maintenance of any leased property also are included. Extensive repairs or reconstruction that was capitalized is considered capital expenditures and is, therefore, excluded from this item. Repair and maintenance costs provided by an owner as part of a rental contract or incurred directly by an establishment in using its own work force also are excluded.

Included in the cost of purchased advertising services are payments for printing, media coverage, and other advertising services and materials.

Included in the cost of purchased software and other data processing services are all purchases by the establishment from other companies. Excluded are services provided by other establishments of the same company (such as by a separate data processing unit).

Included in the cost of purchased refuse removal services are all costs of refuse removal services paid by the establishment, including costs for hazardous waste removal or treatment. Excluded are all costs included in rental payments or as capital expenditures.

Response Coverage Ratio

A response coverage ratio is a measure of the extent to which respondents report for an item. The estimate is made by calculating the ratio value of the weighted total employment data for all the ASM establishments that report the item to the weighted total employment data for all ASM establishments classified in an industry (reporters and non-reporters).

DEPRECIATION CHARGES FOR FIXED ASSETS

This item includes depreciation and amortization charged during the year against assets. Depreciation charged against fixed assets acquired since the beginning of the year and against assets sold or retired during the year are components of this category. Respondents were requested to make certain that they did not report accumulated depreciation.

EMPLOYEES

This item includes all full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments during any part of the pay period which included the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employees" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average for the payroll periods including the 12th of March, May, August, and November.

Production Workers

This item includes workers (up through the line-supervisor level) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, receiving, storing, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping (but not delivering), maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e.g., power plant), recordkeeping, and other services closely associated with these production operations at the establishment covered by the report. Employees above the working-supervisor level are excluded from this item.

All Other Employees

This item covers nonproduction employees of the manufacturing establishment including those engaged in factory supervision above the line-supervisor level. It

includes sales (including driver-salespersons), sales delivery (highway truck drivers and their helpers), advertising, credit, collection, installation and servicing of own products, clerical and routine office functions, executive, purchasing, financing, legal, personnel (including cafeteria, medical, etc.), professional, and technical employees. Also included are employees on the payroll of the manufacturing establishment engaged in the construction of major additions or alterations utilized as a separate work force.

FRINGE BENEFITS

Fringe benefits are divided into legally required expenditures and payments for voluntary programs. The legally required portion consists primarily of Federal old age and survivors' insurance, unemployment compensation, and workers' compensation. Payments for voluntary programs include all programs not specifically required by legislation whether they were employer initiated or the result of collective bargaining. They include the employer portion of such plans as insurance premiums, premiums for supplemental accident and sickness insurance, pension plans, supplemental unemployment compensation, welfare plans, stock purchase plans on which the employer payment is not subject to withholding tax, and deferred profit-sharing plans. They exclude such items as company-operated cafeterias, in-plant medical services, free parking lots, discounts on employee purchases, and uniforms and work clothing for employees.

GROSS BOOK VALUE OF DEPRECIABLE ASSETS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR (BOY) AND END OF YEAR (EOY)

Total value of depreciable assets is collected on all census forms. It shows the value of depreciable assets for the beginning of year and end of year. The data encompass all fixed depreciable assets on the books of establishments. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, machinery, and equipment (production, office, and transportation equipment) for which depreciation reserves are maintained. Excluded are nondepreciable capital assets including inventories and intangible assets, such as timber and mineral rights.

The definition of fixed depreciable assets is consistent with the definition of capital expenditures. For example, expenditures include actual capital outlays during the year rather than the final value of equipment put in place and buildings completed during the year. Accordingly, the value of assets at the end of the year includes the value of construction in progress.

In addition, respondents were requested to make certain that assets at the beginning of the year plus capital expenditures, less retirements, equaled assets at the end of the year.

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND COMPANIES

A separate report was required for each manufacturing establishment (plant) with one employee or more. An establishment is defined as a single physical location where manufacturing is performed. A company, on the other hand, is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

If the company operated at different physical locations, even if the individual locations were producing the same line of goods, a separate report was requested for each location. If the company operated in two or more distinct lines of manufacturing at the same location, a separate report was requested for each activity.

An establishment not in operation for any portion of the year was requested to return the report form with the proper notation in the "Operational Status" section of the form. In addition, the establishment was requested to report data on any employees, capital expenditures, inventories, or shipments from inventories during the year.

PAYROLL

This item includes the gross earnings of all employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments paid in the calendar year. Respondents were told they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax. It includes all forms of compensation, such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' social security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of corporations; it excludes payments to proprietors or partners of unincorporated concerns. Also excluded are payments to members of Armed Forces and pensioners carried on the active payrolls of manufacturing establishments.

The census definition of payrolls is identical to that recommended to all Federal statistical agencies by the Office of Management and Budget. It should be noted that this definition does not include employers' social security contributions or other nonpayroll labor costs, such as employees' pension plans, group insurance premiums, and workers' compensation.

The ASM provides estimates of employers' total supplemental labor costs (those required by Federal and state laws and those incurred voluntarily or as part of collective bargaining agreements).

PRODUCT CODES AND CLASSES OF PRODUCTS

NAICS United States industries are identified by a six-digit code, in contrast to the four-digit SIC code. The longer code accommodates the large number of sectors and allows more flexibility in designing subsectors. Each

product or service is assigned a ten-digit code. The product coding structure represents an extension by the Census Bureau of the six-digit industry classifications of the manufacturing and mining sectors. The classification system operates so that the industrial coverage is progressively narrower with the successive addition of digits. This is illustrated as follows:

NAICS level	NAICS code	Description
Industry	33461	Manufacturing and reproduction of magnetic and optical media
U.S. industry	334612	Reproduction of software
Product class	3346120	Prerecorded compact disc (except software), tape, and record reproducing
BLS link code	3346120X	
Product code	3346120XXX	

As in previous censuses, data were collected for most industries on the quantity and value of individual products shipped. In the 1997 census program, information was collected on the output of almost 10,000 individual product items.

In the new system, there are about 1,500 product classes (seven-digit codes), about 6,000 census products (ten-digit codes), and an additional 3,700 CIR products (ten-digit codes). The ten-digit products are considered the primary products of the industry with the same first six digits.

The list of products for which separate information was collected was prepared after consultation with industry and government representatives. Comparability with previous figures was given considerable weight in the selection of product categories so that comparable 1992 information is presented for most products.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if quantity was not significant or could not be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected.

Shipments include both commercial shipments and transfers of products to other plants of the same company. For industries in which a considerable portion of the total shipments is transferred to other plants of the same company, separate information on interplant transfers also was collected. Moreover, for products that are used to a large degree within the same establishment as materials or components in the fabrication of other products, total production and often consumption of the item within the plant (quantity produced and consumed) was collected. Typically, the information on production also was collected for products for which there are significant differences between total production and shipments in a given year because of wide fluctuations in finished goods inventories. Other measures of output of products with long production cycles were used as appropriate and feasible.

PRIMARY PRODUCT CLASS CODE

This file presents selected statistics for establishments according to their degree of specialization in products primary to their industry. This field contains either the six-digit North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) industry code corresponding to all establishments in the industry, or the seven-digit NAICS product class code for all establishments within the industry that are specialized in a particular product class. Product class specialization is determined by evaluating the ratio of the largest primary product class shipments to total product shipments (primary plus secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishment.

PRODUCTION-WORKER HOURS

This item covers hours worked or paid for at the plant, including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave.

QUANTITY OF ELECTRIC ENERGY CONSUMED FOR HEAT AND POWER

Data on the cost of purchased electric energy were collected on all census forms. However, data on the quantity of purchased electric energy were collected only on the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) form. In addition, information is collected on the quantity of electric energy generated by the establishment and the quantity of electric energy sold or transferred to other plants of the same company.

RENTAL PAYMENTS

Total rental payments are collected on all census forms. However, the breakdown between rental payments for buildings and other structures and rental payments for machinery and equipment is collected only on the ASM forms. This item includes rental payments for the use of all items for which depreciation reserves would be maintained if they were owned by the establishment, e.g., structures and buildings, and production, office, and transportation equipment. Excluded are royalties and other payments for the use of intangibles and depletable assets and land rents where separable.

When an establishment of a multiestablishment company was charged rent by another part of the same company for the use of assets owned by the company, it was instructed to exclude that cost from rental payments. However, the book value (original cost) of these company-owned assets was to be reported as assets of the establishment at the end of the year.

If there were assets at an establishment rented from another company and the rents were paid centrally by the head office of the establishment, the company was instructed to report these rental payments as if they were paid directly by the establishment.

RETIREMENTS OF DEPRECIABLE ASSETS

Included in this item is the gross value of assets sold, retired, scrapped, destroyed, etc., during the calendar year. When a complete operation or establishment changed ownership, the respondent was instructed to report the value of the assets sold at the original cost as recorded in the books of the seller. The respondent also was requested to report retirements of equipment or structures owned by a parent company that the establishment was using as if it were a tenant.

TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES (NEW AND USED)

For establishments in operation and any known plants under construction, manufacturers were asked to report their new and used expenditures for (1) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments and (2) machinery and equipment used for replacement and additions to plant capacity if they were of the type for which depreciation accounts were ordinarily maintained.

Totals for expenditures include the costs of assets leased from nonmanufacturing concerns through capital leases. New facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations are excluded. Also excluded are expenditures for land and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses.

For any equipment or structure transferred for the use of the reporting establishment by the parent company or one of its subsidiaries, the value at which it was transferred to the establishment was to be reported. If an establishment changed ownership during the year, the cost of the fixed assets (building and equipment) was to be reported.

VALUE ADDED

This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments (products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered). The result of this calculation is adjusted by the addition of value added by merchandising operations (i.e., the difference between the sales value and the cost of merchandise sold without further manufacture, processing, or assembly) plus the net change in finished goods and work-in-process between the beginning and end-of-year inventories.

For those industries where value of production is collected instead of value of shipments, value added is adjusted only for the change in work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of year. For those

industries where value of work done is collected, the value added does not include an adjustment for the change in finished goods or work-in-process inventories.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the figure for value of shipments that results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

VALUE OF SHIPMENTS

This item covers the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts, such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sales of products bought and sold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from material owned by it, whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value, including not only the direct cost of production but also a reasonable proportion of “all other costs” (including company overhead) and profit.

In addition to the value for NAICS defined products, aggregates of the following categories of miscellaneous receipts are reported as part of a total establishment’s value of product shipments:

1. Reported contract work—Receipts for work or services that a plant performed for others on their materials.
2. Value of resales—Sales of products brought and sold without further manufacture, processing, or assembly.
3. Other miscellaneous receipts—Such as repair work, installation, sales of scrap, etc.

Industry primary product value of shipments represents one of the three components of value of shipments. These components are:

1. Primary products value of shipments.
2. Secondary product value of shipments.
3. Total miscellaneous receipts.

Primary product shipments is used in the calculations of industry specialization ratio and industry coverage ratio. The term “Value of primary products shipments made in this industry” is used in this publication and refers to the same data.

Duplication in Cost of Materials and Value of Shipment

The aggregate of the cost of materials and value of shipments figures for industry groups and for all manufacturing industries includes large amounts of duplication since the products of some industries are used as materials by others. This duplication results, in part, from the addition of related industries representing successive stages in the production of a finished manufactured product. Examples are the addition of flour mills to bakeries in the food group and the addition of pulp mills to paper mills in the paper and allied products group of industries. Estimates of the overall extent of this duplication indicate that the value of manufactured products exclusive of such duplication (the value of finished manufactures) tends to approximate two-thirds of the total value of products reported in the annual survey.

Duplication of products within individual industries is significant within a number of industry groups, e.g., machinery and transportation industries. These industries frequently include complete machinery and their parts. In this case, the parts made for original equipment are materials consumed for assembly plants in the same industry.

Even when no significant amount of duplication is involved, value of shipments figures are deficient as measures of the relative economic importance of individual manufacturing industries or geographic areas because of the wide variation in ratio of materials, labor, and other processing costs of value of shipments, both among industries and within the same industry.

Before 1962, cost of materials and value of shipments were not published for some industries which included considerable duplication. Since then, these data have been published for all industries at the U.S. level and beginning in 1964, for all geographic levels.

Specialization and Coverage Ratios

These items are not collected on the report forms but are derived from the data shown in Table 3. An establishment is classified in a particular industry if its shipments of primary products of that industry exceed in value its shipments of the products of any other single industry.

An establishment's shipments include those products assigned to an industry (primary products), those considered primary to other industries (secondary products), and receipts for miscellaneous activities (merchandising, contract work, resales, etc.). Specialization and coverage ratios have been developed to measure the relationship of primary product shipments to the data on shipments for the industry shown in Tables 1a through 5 and data on product shipments shown in Tables 6a and 6b.

Specialization ratio represents the ratio of primary product shipments to total product shipments (primary and secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishments classified in the industry.

Coverage ratio represents the ratio of primary products shipped by the establishments classified in the industry to the total shipments of such products that are shipped by all manufacturing establishments wherever classified.

Appendix B.

NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions

312112 BOTTLED WATER MANUFACTURING

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in purifying and bottling water (including naturally carbonated).

The data published with NAICS code 312112 include the following SIC industry:

2086 Bottled and canned soft drinks (pt)

This definition comes from the 1997 NAICS manual. However, for this industry, the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing did not fully implement the conversion to NAICS. Data for NAICS industry 312112 do not include establishments primarily engaged in the bottling of mineral or spring water. The NAICS definitions will be fully implemented with the 2002 Economic Census.

Appendix C.

Coverage and Methodology

MAIL/NONMAIL UNIVERSE

The manufacturing universe includes about 400,000 establishments. This number includes those industries in the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) definition of manufacturing, but not those industries leaving the manufacturing sector in the classification change. The amounts of information requested from manufacturing establishments were dependent upon a number of factors. The more important considerations were the size of the company and whether it was included in the annual survey of manufactures (ASM). The methods of obtaining information for the various subsets of the universe to arrive at the aggregate figures shown in the publication are described below:

1. Small single-establishment companies not sent a report form.

Approximately 40 percent of the manufacturing establishments were small single-establishment companies that were excused from filing a census report. Selection of these establishments was based on two factors: annual payroll and our ability to assign the correct six-digit NAICS industry classification to the establishment. For each four-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) industry code, an annual payroll cutoff was determined. These cutoffs were derived so that the establishments with payroll less than the cutoff were expected to account for no more than 3 percent of the value of shipments for the industry. Generally, all single-establishment companies with less than 5 employees were excused, while all establishments with more than 20 employees were mailed forms. Establishments below the cutoff that could not be directly assigned a six-digit NAICS code were mailed a classification report which requested information for assigning NAICS industry codes. Establishments below the cutoff that could be directly assigned a six-digit NAICS code were excused from filing any report. For below cutoff establishments, information on the physical location, payroll, and receipts was obtained from the administrative records of other Federal agencies under special arrangements that safeguarded their confidentiality.

Estimates of data for these small establishments were developed using industry averages in conjunction with the administrative information. The value of shipments and cost of materials were not distributed among specific products and materials for these

establishments but were included in the product and material “not specified by kind” (nsc) categories.

The industry classification codes included in the administrative-record files were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. As a result, an indeterminate number of establishments were erroneously coded to a four-digit SIC industry and then erroneously re-coded to a six-digit NAICS industry. This was especially true whenever there was a relatively fine line of demarcation between industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity.

Sometimes the administrative-record cases had only two- or three-digit SIC group classification codes available in the files. For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, these establishments were sent a separate classification form, which requested information on the products and services of the establishment. This form was used to code many of these establishments to the appropriate six-digit NAICS level. Establishments that did not return the classification form were coded later to those six-digit NAICS industries identified as “All other” industries within the given subsector.

As a result of these situations, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified by industry. However, such possible misclassification has no significant effect on the statistics other than on the number of companies and establishments.

The total establishment count for individual industries should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the count of total number of establishments.

2. Establishments sent a report form.

The establishments covered in the mail canvass were divided into three groups:

- a. ASM sample establishments.

This group accounts for approximately 15 percent of all manufacturing establishments. The ASM panel covers all the units of large manufacturing establishments as well as a sample of the medium and smaller establishments. The probability of selection was proportionate to size. For more information, see the Description of the ASM Survey Sample.

In an economic census year, the ASM report form (MA-1000) replaces the first page of the regular census form for those establishments included in the ASM. In addition to information on employment, payroll, and other items normally requested on the regular census form, establishments in the ASM sample were requested to supply additional information on gross book value of assets and capital expenditures. ASM establishments were also requested to provide information on retirements, depreciation, rental payments, and supplemental labor costs. For establishments not included in the ASM, these additional items were estimated using relationships observed in the ASM establishment data. The census statistics for these variables are a sum of the ASM establishment data and the estimated data for non-ASM establishments. ASM establishments were also requested to provide information for selected purchased services. The census statistics for the purchased service items were derived solely from the ASM establishments. See Appendix A, Explanation of Terms for an explanation of these items. The census part of the report form is 1 of 220 versions containing product, material, and special inquiries. The diversity of manufacturing activities necessitated the use of this many forms to canvass the 480 manufacturing industries. Each form was developed for a group of related industries.

Appearing on each form was a list of products primary to the group of related industries as well as secondary products and miscellaneous services that establishments classified in these industries were likely to perform. Respondents were requested to identify the products, the value of each product, and, in many cases, the quantity of the product shipped during the survey year. Space also was provided for the respondent to describe products not specifically identified on the form.

The report form also contained a materials-consumed inquiry which varied from form to form depending on the industries being canvassed. The respondents were asked to review a list of materials generally used in their production processes. From this list, each establishment was requested to identify those materials consumed during the survey year, the cost of each, and, in certain cases, the quantity consumed. Once again, space was provided for the respondent to describe significant materials not identified on the form.

A wide variety of special inquiries was included to measure activities peculiar to a given industry, such as operations performed and equipment used.

b. Large and medium establishments (non-ASM).

Approximately 30 percent of all manufacturing establishments were included in this group. A variable cutoff, based on administrative-record payroll data and determined on an industry-by-industry basis, was used to select those establishments that were to receive 1 of the 220 economic census – manufacturing regular forms. The first page, requesting establishment data for items such as employment and payroll, was standard but did not contain the detailed statistics included on the ASM form. The product, material, and special inquiry sections supplied were based on the historical industry classification of the establishment.

c. Small single-establishment companies (non-ASM).

This group includes approximately 15 percent of all manufacturing establishments. For those industries where application of the variable cutoff for administrative-record cases resulted in a large number of small establishments being included in the mail canvass, an abbreviated or short form was used. These establishments received 1 of the 31 versions of the short form, which requested summary product and material data and totals but no details on employment, payroll, cost of materials, inventories, and capital expenditures.

Use of the short form has no adverse effect on published totals for the industry statistics because the same data were collected on the short form as on the long form. However, detailed information on products and materials consumed was not collected on the short form; thus, its use would increase the value of the nsk categories.

INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION OF ESTABLISHMENTS

Each of the establishments covered in the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing was classified in 1 of 480 industries (473 manufacturing industries and 7 former manufacturing industries) in accordance with the industry definitions in the 1997 NAICS Manual. This is the first edition of the NAICS Manual and it is a major change from the 1987 SIC Manual that was used previously. Appendix A of the 1997 NAICS Manual notes the comparability between the 1987 SIC and 1997 NAICS classification systems. When applicable, Appendix G of this report shows the product class and product comparability between the two systems for data in this report.

In the NAICS system, an industry is generally defined as a group of establishments that have similar production processes. To the extent practical, the system uses supply-based or production-oriented concepts in defining industries. The resulting group of establishments must be significant in terms of number, value added by manufacture, value of shipments, and number of employees.

The coding system works in such a way that the definitions progressively become narrower with successive additions of numerical digits. In the manufacturing sector for 1997, there are 21 subsectors (three-digit NAICS), 86 industry groups (four-digit NAICS), 184 NAICS industries (five-digit NAICS) that are comparable with Canadian and Mexican classification, and 473 U.S. industries (six-digit NAICS). This represents an expansion of the four-digit SIC-based U.S. industries from 459 in 1987. Product classes and products of the manufacturing industries have been assigned codes based on the industry from which they originate. In the new system, there are about 1,500 product classes (seven-digit codes), about 6,000 census products, and an additional 3,700 CIR products (ten-digit codes). The ten-digit products are considered the primary products of the industry with the same first six digits. These counts do not include the seven former manufacturing industries that are included in the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing.

For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, all establishments were classified in particular industries based on the products they produced. If an establishment made products of more than one industry, it was classified in the industry with the largest product value. For 1997, there were no “resistance rules” or “frozen industries.”

In ASM years, establishments included in the ASM sample with certainty weights are reclassified by industry only if the change in the primary activity from the prior year is significant or if the change has occurred for 2 successive years. This procedure prevents reclassification when there are minor shifts in product mix.

In ASM years, establishments included in the ASM sample with noncertainty weight are not shifted from one industry classification to another. They are retained in the industry where they were classified in the base census year. However, in the following census year, these ASM plants are allowed to shift from one industry to another.

The results of these rules covering the switching of plants from one industry classification to another are that some industries comprise different mixes of establishments in different survey years. Hence, comparisons between prior-year and current-year published totals, particularly at the six-digit NAICS level, should be viewed with caution. This is particularly true for the comparison between the data shown for a census year versus the data shown for the previous ASM year.

As previously noted, the small establishments that may have been misclassified by industry are usually administrative-record cases whose industry codes were assigned on the basis of incomplete descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. Such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than on the number of companies and establishments.

Establishments frequently make products classified both in their industry (primary products) and other industries (secondary products). Industry statistics (employment, payroll, value added by manufacture, value of shipments, etc.) reflect the activities of the establishments which may make both primary and secondary products. Product statistics, however, represent the output of all establishments without regard for the classification of the producing establishment. For this reason, when relating the industry statistics, especially the value of shipments, to the product statistics, the composition of the industry’s output should be considered.

The extent to which industry and product statistics may be matched with each other is measured by the primary product specialization ratio and the coverage ratio. The primary product specialization ratio is the proportion of industry shipments accounted for by the primary products of establishments classified in the industry. The coverage ratio is the proportion of product shipments accounted for by establishments classified in the industry.

ESTABLISHMENT BASIS OF REPORTING

The economic census – manufacturing is conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each location or establishment. The ASM also is conducted on an establishment basis, but separate reports are filed for just those establishments selected in the sample. Companies engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location are requested to submit separate reports if the plant records permit such a separation and if the activities are substantial in size.

In 1997, as in earlier years, a minimum size limit was set for inclusion of establishments in the census. All establishments employing one person or more at any time during the census year are included. The same size limitation has applied since 1947 in censuses and annual surveys of manufactures. In the 1939 and earlier censuses, establishments with less than \$5,000 value of products were excluded. The change in the minimum size limit in 1947 does not appreciably affect the historical comparability of the census figures except for data on number of establishments for a few industries.

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing excludes data for central administrative offices (CAOs). These would include separately operated administrative offices, warehouses, garages, and other auxiliary units that service manufacturing establishments of the same company. These data are published in a separate report series.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASM SURVEY SAMPLE

The annual survey of manufactures (ASM) sample is drawn for the second survey year after a census. The most recent sample was drawn for the 1994 survey year based on the 1992 Census of Manufactures. This sample will be in place through the 1998 ASM.

In 1992, there were approximately 370,000 individual manufacturing establishments. For sample efficiency and cost considerations, the 1992 manufacturing population was partitioned into two components for developing estimates within the ASM; a mail stratum and a nonmail stratum.

Mail stratum. The mail stratum of the survey is comprised of larger single-location manufacturing companies and all manufacturing establishments of multiunit companies (companies that operate at more than one physical location). Approximately 230,000 of the 370,000 establishments in the 1992 census were assigned to the mail stratum. On an annual basis, the mail stratum is supplemented with larger, newly active single-location companies identified from a list provided by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and new manufacturing locations of multiunit companies identified from the Census Bureau's Company Organization Survey (COS).

For the 1994 survey, a new sample of approximately 58,000 individual establishments was selected from the mail stratum assembled from the 1992 census. Supplemental samples representing both 1993 and 1994 births (newly active establishments that were not included in the 1992 census) were also selected. Establishments selected for the sample are mailed an ASM survey questionnaire for each year through 1998.

The 1994-98 ASM sample design is similar to the one used since 1984. Companies in the 1992 Census of Manufactures with manufacturing shipments of at least \$500 million were defined as company certainties. For these large companies, each manufacturing establishment is included in the mail sample. For the 1994-98 sample, there are approximately 650 certainty companies collectively accounting for over 18,000 establishments.

For the remaining portion of the mail component of the survey, the establishment was defined as the sample unit. All establishments with 250 employees or more were defined as employment certainties. In addition, all establishments producing products in SIC 3571 (Electronic Computers) were defined as certainties. Across these three arbitrary certainty classes, there were approximately 25,000 establishments included in the sample with certainty. Collectively, these certainty establishments accounted for approximately 80 percent of the total value of shipments in the 1992 Census of Manufactures.

Smaller establishments in the remaining portion of the mail stratum were sampled with probabilities ranging from .02 to 1.00. The initial probabilities of selection assigned to these establishments were proportionate to a measure-of-size determined for each establishment. The measure-of-size was a function of the establishment's 1992 industry classification, its 1992 product class data, and the historical variability of the year-to-year estimates of the product class estimates. For each product class (1,755) and four-digit industry (459), a desired reliability

constraint was specified. Using a technique developed by Dr. James R. Chromy of the Research Triangle Institute, the initial establishment probabilities were optimized such that the expected sample satisfied all industry and product class reliability constraints while the sample size was minimized. This technique reduces the likelihood of selecting nonrepresentative samples for individual product classes or industries.

This method of assigning probabilities based on product class shipments is motivated by our primary desire to produce reliable estimates of both product class and industry shipments. The high correlation between shipments and employment, value-added, and other general statistics assures that these variables will also be well represented by the sample. The actual sample selection procedure uses an independent chance of selection method (Poisson sampling) which permits us to prevent small establishments from being selected in consecutive samples without introducing a bias into the survey estimates.

Nonmail component. The initial nonmail component of the survey was comprised of approximately 140,000 small, single-establishment companies that were tabulated as administrative records in the 1992 Census of Manufactures. The nonmail stratum is also supplemented annually using the list of newly active single-location companies provided by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and payroll cutoffs. Companies with payroll below the payroll cutoff are added to the nonmail stratum. For this portion of the population, sampling is not used. The data for this group are estimated based on selected information obtained annually from the administrative records of the IRS and Social Security Administration (SSA). This administrative information, which includes payroll, total employment, industry classification, and physical location, is obtained under conditions which safeguard the confidentiality of both tax and census records.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASM ESTIMATING PROCEDURE

Most of the ASM estimates derived for the mail stratum are computed using a difference estimator. At the establishment level, there is a strong correlation between the current-year data values and the corresponding 1992 (base) data values. Therefore, within the mailed stratum, for each item at each level of aggregation, an estimate of the "difference" between the current year and the base year is computed from sample cases and added to the corresponding base-year values. For the 1993-1997 ASM estimates, the 1992 Census of Manufactures values serve as the base year. For the 1998 ASM, the base will be updated to be the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing.

Due to the positive year-to-year correlation, estimates derived using this methodology are generally more reliable than comparable estimates developed from the current sample data alone. Estimates for the capital expenditures variables are not generated using the difference

estimator because the year-to-year correlations are considerably weaker. The standard linear estimator is used for these variables.

For the nonmail stratum, estimates for payroll and employment are directly tabulated from the administrative-record data provided by IRS and SSA. Estimates of data other than payroll and employment are developed from industry averages. Although the nonmail stratum contains approximately 170,000 individual establishments in 1994, it accounts for less than 2 percent of the estimate for total value of shipments at the total manufacturing level.

Corresponding estimates for the mail and nonmail components are combined to produce the estimates included in this publication.

QUALIFICATIONS OF THE ASM DATA

The estimates developed from the sample are apt to differ somewhat from the results of a survey covering all companies in the sample lists but otherwise conducted under essentially the same conditions as the actual sample survey. The estimates of the magnitude of the sampling errors (the difference between the estimates obtained and the results theoretically obtained from a comparable, complete-coverage survey) are provided by the standard errors of estimates.

The particular sample selected for the ASM is one of many similar probability samples that, by chance, might have been selected under the same specifications. Each of the possible samples would yield somewhat different sets of results, and the standard errors are measures of the variation of all the possible sample estimates around the theoretically comparable, complete-coverage values.

Estimates of the standard errors have been computed from the sample data for selected ASM statistics in this report. They are represented in the form of relative standard errors (the standard errors divided by the estimated values to which they refer).

In conjunction with its associated estimate, the relative standard error may be used to define confidence intervals (ranges that would include the comparable, complete-coverage value for specified percentages of all the possible samples).

The complete-coverage value would be included in the range:

From one standard error below to one standard error above the derived estimate for about two-thirds of all possible samples.

From two standard errors below to two standard errors above the derived estimate for about 19 out of 20 of all possible samples.

From three standard errors below to three standard errors above the derived estimate for nearly all samples.

An inference that the comparable, complete-survey result would be within the indicated ranges would be correct in approximately the relative frequencies shown. Those proportions, therefore, may be interpreted as defining the confidence that the estimates from a particular sample would differ from complete-coverage results by as much as one, two, or three standard errors, respectively.

For example, suppose an estimated total is shown at 50,000 with an associated relative standard error of 2 percent, that is, a standard error of 1,000 (2 percent of 50,000). There is approximately 67 percent confidence that the interval 49,000 to 51,000 includes the complete-coverage total, about 95 percent confidence that the interval 48,000 to 52,000 includes the complete-coverage total, and almost certain confidence that the interval 47,000 to 53,000 includes the complete-coverage total.

In addition to the sample errors, the estimates are subject to various response and operational errors: errors of collection, reporting, coding, transcription, imputation for nonresponse, etc. These operational errors also would occur if a complete canvass were to be conducted under the same conditions as the survey. Explicit measures of their effects generally are not available. However, it is believed that most of the important operational errors were detected and corrected during the Census Bureau's review of the data for reasonableness and consistency. The small operational errors usually remain. To some extent, they are compensating in the aggregated totals shown. When important operational errors were detected too late to correct the estimates, the data were suppressed or were specifically qualified in the tables.

As derived, the estimated standard errors included part of the effect of the operational errors. The total errors, which depend upon the joint effect of the sampling and operational errors, are usually of the order of size indicated by the standard error, or moderately higher. However, for particular estimates, the total error may considerably exceed the standard errors shown. Any figures shown in the tables in this publication having an associated standard error exceeding 15 percent may be combined with higher level totals, creating a broader aggregate, which then may be of acceptable reliability.

DATA FROM THE CURRENT INDUSTRIAL REPORTS (CIR)

The CIR program provides product statistics for selected manufacturing industries at the U.S. level annually and, in some cases, monthly and/or quarterly. When detail product data are collected in the CIR, they are not also collected in the census. However, the annual CIR data are included in the census Product Summary report.

The CIR program uses a unified data collection, processing, and publication system. The Census Bureau updates the survey panels for most reports annually and reconciles the estimates to the results of the broader-based annual survey of manufactures and the economic

census – manufacturing. The economic census – manufacturing provides a complete list of all producers of the products covered by the CIR program and serves as the primary source for CIR sampling. Where a small number of producers exist, CIR surveys cover all known producers of a product. However, when the number of producers is large, cutoff and random sampling techniques are used. Surveys are continually reviewed and modified to provide the most up-to-date information on products produced. While the CIR program includes both mandatory and voluntary surveys, the annual data are mandatory.

DUPLICATION IN COST OF MATERIALS AND VALUE OF SHIPMENTS

Data for cost of materials and value of shipments include varying amounts of duplication, especially at higher levels of aggregation. This is because the products of one establishment may be the materials of another. The value added statistics avoid this duplication and are, for most purposes, the best measure for comparing the relative economic importance of industries and geographic areas.

VALUE OF INDUSTRY SHIPMENTS COMPARED WITH VALUE OF PRODUCT SHIPMENTS

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing shows value of shipments data for industries and products. In the industry statistics tables and files, these data represent the total value of shipments of all establishments classified in a particular industry. The data include the shipments of the products classified in the industry (primary to the industry), products classified in other industries (secondary to the industry), and miscellaneous receipts (repair work, sale of scrap, research and development, installation receipts, and resales). Value of product shipments shown in the products statistics tables and files represent the total value of all products shipped that are classified as primary to an industry regardless of the classification of the producing establishment.

Appendix D. Geographic Notes

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix E. Metropolitan Areas

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix F. Footnotes for Products Statistics and Materials Consumed by Kind

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix G.

Comparability of Product Classes and Product Codes: 1997 to 1992

1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published	1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published	1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published
3121111	20863	20863	3121120 pt.	20866 pt	20866 pt	3121401241	2085148	2085148
312111111	2086310	2086310	3121120111	2086618	2086609	3121401351	2085165	2085165
3121111221	2086311	2086311	3121120121	2086626	2086608 pt	3121401YVV	2085100	2085100
3121111231	2086312	2086312	3121120YWW pt	2086000 pt	2086000 pt			
3121111241	2086313	2086313	3121120YWW pt	2086600 pt	2086600 pt	3121404	20853	20853
3121111251	2086314	2086314	3121120YWW pt	2086002 pt	2086002 pt	3121404111	2085311	2085311
3121111261	2086315	2086315	3121130	20970	20970	3121404221	2085313	2085313
3121111271	2086316	2086316	3121130111	2097011	2097011	3121404331	2085316	2085316
3121111281	2086317	2086317	3121130121	2097051	2097051	3121404441	2085318	2085318
3121111291	2086318	2086318	3121130YWW	2097000	2097000	3121404551	2085322	2085322
31211113A1	2086340	2086320	3121130YWW	2097002	2097002	3121404661	2085325	2085325
						3121404771	2085327	2085327
31211114B1	2086341	2086321	3121201	20821	20821	3121404881	2085331	2085331
31211114C1	2086342	2086322	3121201111	2082101	2082101	3121404991	2085335	2085335
31211114D1	2086343	2086323	3121201221	2082102	2082102	31214049A1	2085341	2085341
31211114E1	2086344	2086324 pt	3121201231	2082103	2082103	31214049B1	2085365	2085365
31211114F1	2086345	2086324 pt	3121201YVV	2082100	2082100	3121404YVV	2085300	2085300
31211114G1	2086346	2086325						
31211114H1	2086347	2086326	3121204	20822	20822	312140W	20850	20850
31211114J1	2086348	2086327	3121204111	2082222	2082222	312140WYWW	2085000	2085000
31211114K1	2086349	2086328	3121204121	2082224	2082224	312140WYWW	2085002	2085002
3121111511	2086350	2086330	3121204131	2082227	2082227			
			3121204141	2082228	2082228	3122101	21411	21411
31211116L1	2086351	2086331	3121204251	2082232	2082232	3122101100	2141100	2141100
31211116M1	2086352	2086332	3121204261	2082234	2082234			
31211116N1	2086353	2086333	3121204271	2082237	2082237	3122104	21412	21412
31211116P1	2086354	2086334 pt	3121204281	2082238	2082238	3122104111	2141211	2141211
31211116Q1	2086355	2086334 pt	3121204291	2082241	2082241	3122104121	2141215	2141215
31211116R1	2086356	2086335	3121204YVV	2082200	2082200	3122104131	2141227	2141227
31211116T1	2086357	2086336				3122104YVV	2141200	2141200
31211116U1	2086358	2086337	3121207	20823	20823	312210W	21410 pt	21410 pt
31211116V1	2086359	2086338	3121207111	2082364	2082364	312210WYWW	2141000 pt	2141000 pt
3121111YVV	2086300	2086300	3121207121	2082365	2082365	312210WYWW	2141002 pt	2141002 pt
			3121207YVV	2082300	2082300			
3121114	20864	20864	312120A	20824	20824	3122210	21110	21110
3121114100	2086400	2086400	312120A111	2082411	2082411	3122210111	2111013	2111013
3121114111	2086411	2086411	312120A121	2082451	2082451	3122210121	2111016	2111016
3121114121	2086412	2086412	312120A131	2082493	2082493	3122210131	2111018	2111018
3121114131	2086413	2086413	312120A141	2082495	2082495	3122210141	2111055	2111055
3121114141	2086419	2086414 pt	312120A151	2082499	2082499	3122210YWW	2111000	2111000
3121114151	2086420	2086414 pt	312120AYVV	2082400	2082400	3122210YWW	2111002	2111002
3121114161	2086421	2086415						
3121114171	2086423	2086416	312120W	20820	20820	3122291	21210 pt	21210 pt
3121114181	2086425	2086417	312120WYWW	2082000	2082000	3122291111	2121013	2121013
3121114191	2086426	2086418 pt	312120WYWW	2082002	2082002	3122291121	2121021	2121021
31211141A1	2086427	2086418 pt				3122291131	2121031	2121031
			3121300	20840	20840	3122291YVV	2121000 pt	2121000 pt
3121117	20865	20865	3121300111	2084012	2084012			
3121117111	2086501	2086501	3121300221	2084014	2084014	3122294	21310 pt	21310 pt
3121117121	2086502	2086502	3121300331	2084016	2084016	3122294111	2131008	2131008
3121117YVV	2086500	2086500	3121300441	2084019	2084019	3122294221	2131013	2131013
			3121300551	2084025	2084025	3122294231	2131015	2131015
312111A	20866 pt	20866 pt	3121300661	2084031	2084031	3122294241	2131019	2131019
312111A111	2086601	2086601	3121300771	2084045	2084045	3122294YVV	2131000 pt	2131000 pt
312111A221	2086602	2086602	3121300881	2084041	2084041			
312111A331	2086603	2086603	3121300891	2084046	2084046	3122297	21413	21413
312111A341	2086604	2086604	31213008A1	2084010	2084010	3122297100	2141300	2141300
312111A351	2086605	2086605						
312111A361	2086606	2086606	31213008B1	2084065	2084065	312229W pt.	21210 pt	21210 pt
312111A371	2086607	2086607	31213008C1	2084081	2084081			
312111A381	2086610	2086608 pt	31213009D1	2084085	2084085	312229W pt.	21310 pt	21310 pt
312111A391	2086614	2086608 pt	3121300YWW	2084000	2084000			
312111AYVV	2086600 pt	2086600 pt	3121300YWW	2084002	2084002	312229W pt.	21410 pt	21410 pt
						312229WYWW pt.	2121000 pt	2121000 pt
312111W	20860 pt	20860 pt	3121401	20851	20851	312229WYWW pt.	2131000 pt	2131000 pt
312111WYWW	2086000 pt	2086000 pt	3121401111	2085115	2085115	312229WYWW pt.	2141000 pt	2141000 pt
312111WYWW	2086002 pt	2086002 pt	3121401221	2085131	2085131	312229WYWW pt.	2121002	2121002
			3121401223	2085143	2085143	312229WYWW pt.	2131002	2131002
3121120 pt.	20860 pt	20860 pt				312229WYWW pt.	2141002 pt	2141002 pt

Ice Manufacturing

1997

Issued May 1999

EC97M-3121C

1997 Economic Census

Manufacturing

Industry Series



U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Helping You Make Informed Decisions

U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The staff of the Manufacturing and Construction Division prepared this report. **Judy M. Dodds**, Assistant Chief for Census and Related Programs, was responsible for the overall planning, management, and coordination. **Kenneth Hansen**, Chief, Manufactured Durables Branch, assisted by **Mike Brown**, **Renee Coley**, **Raphael Corrado**, and **Milbren Thomas**, Section Chiefs, **Michael Zampogna**, Former Chief, Manufactured Nondurables Branch, assisted by **Allen Foreman**, **Robert Miller**, **Robert Reinard**, and **Nat Shelton**, Section Chiefs, and **Tom Lee**, **Robert Rosati**, and **Tom Flood**, Special Assistants, performed the planning and implementation. **Stephanie Angel**, **Brian Appert**, **Stanis Batton**, **Carol Beasley**, **Chris Blackburn**, **Larry Blumberg**, **Vera Harris-Bourne**, **Brenda Campbell**, **Suzanne Conard**, **Vance Davis**, **Mary Ellickson**, **Matt Gaines**, **Merry Glascoe**, **Kay Hanks**, **Karen Harshbarger**, **Nancy Higgins**, **James Hinckley**, **Walter Hunter**, **Jim Jamski**, **Evelyn Jordan**, **Robert Lee**, **John Linehan**, **Paul Marck**, **Keith McKenzie**, **Philippe Morris**, **Joanna Nguyen**, **Betty Pannell**, **Joyce Pomeroy**, **Venita Powell**, **Cindy Ramsey**, **Chris Savage**, **Aronda Stovall**, **Sue Sundermann**, **Thanos Theodoropoulos**, **Dora Thomas**, **Ann Truffa**, **Ronanne Vinson**, **Denneth Wallace**, **Tempie Whittington**, **Lissene Witt**, and **Mike Yamaner** provided primary staff assistance.

Brian Greenberg, Assistant Chief for Research and Methodology Programs, assisted by **Stacey Cole**, Chief, Manufacturing Programs Methodology Branch, and **Robert Struble**, Section Chief, provided the mathematical and statistical techniques as well as the coverage operations. **Jeffrey Dalzell** and **Cathy Ritenour** provided primary staff assistance.

Mendel D. Gayle, Chief, Forms, Publications, and Customer Services Branch, assisted by **Julius Smith Jr.** and **Baruti Taylor**, Section Chiefs, performed overall coordination of the publication process.

Kim Credito, **Patrick Duck**, **Chip Murph**, **Wanda Sledd**, and **Veronica White** provided primary staff assistance.

The Economic Planning and Coordination Division, **Lawrence A. Blum**, Assistant Chief for Collection Activities and **Shirin A. Ahmed**, Assistant Chief for Post-Collection Processing, assisted by **Dennis Shoemaker**, Chief, Post-Collection Census Processing Branch, **Brandy Yarbrough**, Section Chief, **Sheila Proudfoot**, **Richard Williamson**, **Andrew W. Hait**, and **Jennifer E. Lins**, was responsible for developing the systems and procedures for data collection, editing, review, correction and dissemination

The staff of the National Processing Center, **Judith N. Petty**, Chief, performed mailout preparation and receipt operations, clerical and analytical review activities, data keying, and geocoding review.

The Geography Division staff developed geographic coding procedures and associated computer programs.

The Economic Statistical Methods and Programming Division, **Charles P. Pautler Jr.**, Chief, developed and coordinated the computer processing systems. **Martin S. Harahush**, Assistant Chief for Quinquennial Programs, assisted by **Barbara Lambert** and **Christina Arledge** were responsible for design and implementation of the computer systems. **Gary T. Sheridan**, Chief, Manufacturing and Construction Branch, **Lori A. Guido** and **Roy A. Smith**, Section Chiefs, supervised the preparation of the computer programs.

Computer Services Division, **Debra Williams**, Chief, performed the computer processing.

The staff of the Administrative and Customer Services Division, **Walter C. Odom**, Chief, performed planning, design, composition, editorial review, and printing planning and procurement for publications, Internet products, and report forms. **Cynthia G. Brooks** provided publication coordination and editing.

Ice Manufacturing 1997

Issued May 1999

EC97M-3121C

1997 Economic Census

Manufacturing

Industry Series



U.S. Department of Commerce

William M. Daley,

Secretary

Robert L. Mallett,

Deputy Secretary

Economics

and Statistics

Administration

Robert J. Shapiro,

Under Secretary for

Economic Affairs

U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Kenneth Prewitt,

Director



**Economics
and Statistics
Administration**

Robert J. Shapiro,
Under Secretary
for Economic Affairs



U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Kenneth Prewitt,
Director

William G. Barron,
Deputy Director

William G. Bostic Jr.,
Chief, Manufacturing
and Construction Division

CONTENTS

Introduction to the Economic Census	1
Manufacturing	5

TABLES

1. Industry Statistics on NAICS Basis With Distribution Among 1987 SIC-Based Industries: 1997	7
2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1997	7
3. Detailed Statistics by Industry: 1997	8
4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size: 1997.....	9
5. Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1997	9
6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992.....	9
6b. Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992 .	10
7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1997 and 1992.....	10

APPENDIXES

A. Explanation of Terms	A-1
B. NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions	B-1
C. Coverage and Methodology.....	C-1
D. Geographic Notes	--
E. Metropolitan Areas	--
F. Footnotes for Products Statistics and Materials Consumed by Kind	--
G. Comparability of Product Classes and Product Codes: 1997 to 1992.....	G-1

-- Not applicable for this report.

Introduction to the Economic Census

PURPOSES AND USES OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUS

The economic census is the major source of facts about the structure and functioning of the Nation's economy. It provides essential information for government, business, industry, and the general public. Title 13 of the United States Code (Sections 131, 191, and 224) directs the Census Bureau to take the economic census every 5 years, covering years ending in 2 and 7.

The economic census furnishes an important part of the framework for such composite measures as the gross domestic product estimates, input/output measures, production and price indexes, and other statistical series that measure short-term changes in economic conditions. Specific uses of economic census data include the following:

- Policymaking agencies of the Federal Government use the data to monitor economic activity and assess the effectiveness of policies.
- State and local governments use the data to assess business activities and tax bases within their jurisdictions and to develop programs to attract business.
- Trade associations study trends in their own and competing industries, which allows them to keep their members informed of market changes.
- Individual businesses use the data to locate potential markets and to analyze their own production and sales performance relative to industry or area averages.

ALL-NEW INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATIONS

Data from the 1997 Economic Census are published primarily on the basis of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), unlike earlier censuses, which were published according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS is in the process of being adopted in the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Most economic census reports cover one of the following NAICS sectors:

21	Mining
22	Utilities
23	Construction
31-33	Manufacturing
42	Wholesale Trade
44-45	Retail Trade
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing
51	Information

52	Finance and Insurance
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises
56	Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services
61	Educational Services
62	Health Care and Social Assistance
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation
72	Accommodation and Foodservices
81	Other Services (except Public Administration)

(Not listed above are the Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting sector (NAICS 11), partially covered by the census of agriculture conducted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the Public Administration sector (NAICS 92), covered by the census of governments conducted by the Census Bureau.)

The 20 NAICS sectors are subdivided into 96 subsectors (three-digit codes), 313 industry groups (four-digit codes), and, as implemented in the United States, 1170 industries (five- and six-digit codes).

RELATIONSHIP TO SIC

While many of the individual NAICS industries correspond directly to industries as defined under the SIC system, most of the higher level groupings do not. Particular care should be taken in comparing data for retail trade, wholesale trade, and manufacturing, which are sector titles used in both NAICS and SIC, but cover somewhat different groups of industries. The industry definitions discuss the relationships between NAICS and SIC industries. Where changes are significant, it will not be possible to construct time series that include data for points both before and after 1997.

For 1997, data for auxiliary establishments (those functioning primarily to manage, service, or support the activities of their company's operating establishments, such as a central administrative office or warehouse) will not be included in the sector-specific reports. These data will be published separately.

GEOGRAPHIC AREA CODING

Accurate and complete information on the physical location of each establishment is required to tabulate the census data for the states, metropolitan areas (MAs), counties, parishes, and corporate municipalities including cities, towns, villages, and boroughs. Respondents were

required to report their physical location (street address, municipality, county, and state) if it differed from their mailing address. For establishments not surveyed by mail (and those single-establishment companies that did not provide acceptable information on physical location), location information from Internal Revenue Service tax forms is used as a basis for coding.

BASIS OF REPORTING

The economic census is conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each store, factory, shop, or other location. Each establishment is assigned a separate industry classification based on its primary activity and not that of its parent company.

DOLLAR VALUES

All dollar values presented are expressed in current dollars; i.e., 1997 data are expressed in 1997 dollars, and 1992 data, in 1992 dollars. Consequently, when making comparisons with prior years, users of the data should consider the changes in prices that have occurred.

All dollar values are shown in thousands of dollars.

AVAILABILITY OF ADDITIONAL DATA

Reports in Print and Electronic Media

All results of the 1997 Economic Census are available on the Census Bureau Internet site (www.census.gov) and on compact discs (CD-ROM) for sale by the Census Bureau. Unlike previous censuses, only selected highlights are published in printed reports. For more information, including a description of electronic and printed reports being issued, see the Internet site, or write to U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-8300, or call Customer Services at 301-457-4100.

Special Tabulations

Special tabulations of data collected in the 1997 Economic Census may be obtained, depending on availability of time and personnel, in electronic or tabular form. The data will be summaries subject to the same rules prohibiting disclosure of confidential information (including name, address, kind of business, or other data for individual business establishments or companies) that govern the regular publications.

Special tabulations are prepared on a cost basis. A request for a cost estimate, as well as exact specifications on the type and format of the data to be provided, should be directed to the Chief of the division named below, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-8300. To discuss a special tabulation before submitting specifications, call the appropriate division:

Manufacturing and Construction Division 301-457-4673
Service Sector Statistics Division 301-457-2668

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The economic census has been taken as an integrated program at 5-year intervals since 1967 and before that for 1954, 1958, and 1963. Prior to that time, individual components of the economic census were taken separately at varying intervals.

The economic census traces its beginnings to the 1810 Decennial Census, when questions on manufacturing were included with those for population. Coverage of economic activities was expanded for the 1840 Decennial Census and subsequent censuses to include mining and some commercial activities. The 1905 Manufactures Census was the first time a census was taken apart from the regular decennial population census. Censuses covering retail and wholesale trade and construction industries were added in 1930, as were some covering service trades in 1933. Censuses of construction, manufacturing, and the other business service censuses were suspended during World War II.

The 1954 Economic Census was the first census to be fully integrated: providing comparable census data across economic sectors, using consistent time periods, concepts, definitions, classifications, and reporting units. It was the first census to be taken by mail, using lists of firms provided by the administrative records of other Federal agencies. Since 1963, administrative records also have been used to provide basic statistics for very small firms, reducing or eliminating the need to send them census questionnaires.

The range of industries covered in the economic censuses expanded between 1967 and 1992. The census of construction industries began on a regular basis in 1967, and the scope of service industries, introduced in 1933, was broadened in 1967, 1977, and 1987. While a few transportation industries were covered as early as 1963, it was not until 1992 that the census broadened to include all of transportation, communications, and utilities. Also new for 1992 was coverage of financial, insurance, and real estate industries. With these additions, the economic census and the separate census of governments and census of agriculture collectively covered roughly 98 percent of all economic activity.

Printed statistical reports from the 1992 and earlier censuses provide historical figures for the study of long-term time series and are available in some large libraries. All of the census reports printed since 1967 are still available for sale on microfiche from the Census Bureau. CD-ROMs issued from the 1987 and 1992 Economic Censuses contain databases including nearly all data published in print, plus additional statistics, such as ZIP Code statistics, published only on CD-ROM.

SOURCES FOR MORE INFORMATION

More information about the scope, coverage, classification system, data items, and publications for each of the economic censuses and related surveys is published in the *Guide to the 1997 Economic Census and Related Statistics* at www.census.gov/econguide. More information on the methodology, procedures, and history of the censuses will be published in the *History of the 1997 Economic Census* at www.census.gov/econ/www/history.html.

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

The following abbreviations and symbols are used with the 1997 Economic Census data:

A	Standard error of 100 percent or more.
D	Withheld to avoid disclosing data of individual companies; data are included in higher level totals.
F	Exceeds 100 percent because data include establishments with payroll exceeding revenue.
N	Not available or not comparable.
Q	Revenue not collected at this level of detail for multiestablishment firms.
S	Withheld because estimates did not meet publication standards.

V	Represents less than 50 vehicles or .05 percent.
X	Not applicable.
Y	Disclosure withheld because of insufficient coverage of merchandise lines.
Z	Less than half the unit shown.
a	0 to 19 employees.
b	20 to 99 employees.
c	100 to 249 employees.
e	250 to 499 employees.
f	500 to 999 employees.
g	1,000 to 2,499 employees.
h	2,500 to 4,999 employees.
i	5,000 to 9,999 employees.
j	10,000 to 24,999 employees.
k	25,000 to 49,999 employees.
l	50,000 to 99,999 employees.
m	100,000 employees or more.
p	10 to 19 percent estimated.
q	20 to 29 percent estimated.
r	Revised.
s	Sampling error exceeds 40 percent.
nec	Not elsewhere classified.
nsk	Not specified by kind.
–	Represents zero (page image/print only).
(CC)	Consolidated city.
(IC)	Independent city.

Manufacturing

SCOPE

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing covers all manufacturing establishments with one or more paid employees. Manufacturing is defined as the mechanical, physical, or chemical transformation of materials or substances into new products. The assembly of components into new products is also considered manufacturing, except when it is appropriately classified as construction.

Establishments in the manufacturing sector are often described as plants, factories, or mills and typically use power-driven machines and materials-handling equipment. Also included in the manufacturing sector are some establishments that make products by hand, like custom tailors and the makers of custom draperies. While manufacturers typically do not sell to the public, some establishments like bakeries and candy stores that make products on the premises may be included.

GENERAL

This report, from the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, is one of a series of 480 industry reports and 51 geographic area reports, each of which provides statistics for individual industries or states, respectively. Seven of the industry reports are for industries no longer in the manufacturing sector but are included with manufacturing for the 1997 census year. Also included for this sector are General, Product, and Materials Consumed Summary reports, a special report on Concentration Ratios in Manufacturing, and data files on Location of Manufacturing Plants.

Each industry report presents data for a six-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) industry. A description of the particular NAICS industry may be found in Appendix B. These reports include such statistics as number of establishments, employment, payroll, value added by manufacture, cost of materials consumed, value of shipments, capital expenditures, etc. Explanations of these and other terms may be found in Appendix A. The industry reports also include data for states with 100 employees or more in the industry.

State reports, which include the District of Columbia, present similar statistics at the “all manufacturing” level for each state and its metropolitan areas (MAs) with 250 employees or more, and for counties, consolidated cities, and places with 500 employees or more. The state reports also include six-digit NAICS level data for industries with 100 employees or more in the state.

The General Summary report contains industry and geographic area statistics summarized in one report. It includes higher levels of aggregation than the industry and state reports, as well as revisions to the data made after the release of the industry and state reports.

The Products and Materials Consumed reports summarize the products and materials data published in the industry reports. The Product Summary report also includes data from the Current Industrial Reports (CIR) and a special table with data for products that are primary to more than one industry, which are not in the industry reports.

The Concentration Ratios report publishes data on the percentage of value of shipments accounted for by the 4-, 8-, 20-, and 50-largest companies for each manufacturing industry. Also shown in this report are Hirschmann-Herfindahl Indexes for each industry.

The Location of Manufacturing data files contain statistics on the number of establishments for the three- and six-digit NAICS industry by state, county, place, and ZIP Code by employment-size of the establishment.

GEOGRAPHIC AREAS COVERED

Statistics at the six-digit NAICS industry level are shown for states and the District of Columbia in both the state and industry reports for cells with 100 employees or more.

The state reports also include data at the “all manufacturing” level for a variety of geographies that meet the employment criteria.

Data are available for the metropolitan areas (MAs) with 250 employees or more. The term MA is a general term used to encompass all of the specifically defined metropolitan areas. A consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) is made up of two or more contiguous primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSAs) with a combined population of at least 1 million. A PMSA is a subdivision of a CMSA that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links separate from the ties to other portions of the CMSA. A metropolitan statistical area (MSA) is an integrated economic and social unit with a population of at least 50,000. An MA is made up of one or more counties meeting standards of metropolitan character. In New England, cities and towns, rather than counties, are the component geographic units. Determination of the MAs was made by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) as of June 30, 1997. The population estimates were from the 1990 Census of Population or a subsequent special

census. When applicable, the make-up of an MA is included in Appendix E. Changes to geographical boundaries are noted in Appendix D.

The state reports include data for counties with 500 employees or more. These are the primary divisions of states, except in Louisiana where they are called parishes and in Alaska where they are called boroughs and census areas. Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia have one or more places that are independent of county organizations. These places are treated as counties and places. The counties and places are defined as of January 1, 1997.

The state reports include data for places with 500 employees or more. Places are typically cities, towns, and villages. They may be incorporated municipalities, semi-independent municipalities, special economic urban areas (SEUAs), or other place equivalents.

The state reports also include data for consolidated cities with 500 employees or more. Consolidated cities are made up of separately incorporated municipalities.

COMPARABILITY OF THE 1992 AND 1997 CENSUSES

The adoption of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) has had a major impact on the comparability of data between the 1992 and 1997 censuses. Approximately half of the industries in the manufacturing sector of NAICS do not have comparable industries in the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system that was used in the past. If industries are not comparable between the two censuses, historic data are not shown. When applicable, Appendix G shows the product class and product comparability between the two systems.

While most of the change affecting the manufacturing sector was change within the sector, some industries left manufacturing and others came into manufacturing. Prominent among those leaving manufacturing are logging and portions of publishing. Prominent among the industries coming into the manufacturing sector are bakeries, candy stores where candy is made on the premises, custom tailors, makers of custom draperies, and tire retreading. Data for the industries coming into manufacturing as well as those leaving manufacturing are included in the manufacturing industry report series for 1997. However, the state and summary reports only include data for industries in the NAICS definition of manufacturing.

Another change resulting from the conversion to NAICS is that data for central administrative offices (CAOs) associated with manufacturing are not included along side the

manufacturing data. This change affects data in the state reports and the general summary.

DISCLOSURE

In accordance with Federal law governing census reports (Title 13 of the United States Code), no data are published that would disclose the operations of an individual establishment or company. However, the number of establishments classified in a specific industry or geography is not considered a disclosure, and may be released even when other information is withheld.

The disclosure analysis for the industry statistics files is based on the total value of shipments. When the total value of shipments cannot be shown without disclosing information for individual companies, the complete line is suppressed except for capital expenditures. However, the suppressed data are included in higher-level totals. A separate disclosure analysis is performed for capital expenditures that can be suppressed even though value of shipments data are published.

AVAILABILITY OF MORE FREQUENT ECONOMIC DATA

The Census Bureau conducts the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) in each of the 4 years between the economic censuses. The ASM is a probability-based sample of approximately 58,000 establishments and collects many of the same industry statistics (including employment, payroll, value of shipments, etc.) as the economic census. However, there are selected statistics not included in the ASM. Among these are the number of companies and establishments, detailed product and materials data, and substate geographic data.

In addition to the ASM, the Census Bureau conducts a Current Industrial Reports (CIR) program. The CIR publishes detailed product statistics for selected manufacturing industries at the U.S. level annually and, in some cases, monthly and/or quarterly. For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, the annual CIR data are included in the Product Summary report.

The Census Bureau also conducts the monthly Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories, and Orders (M3) program, which publishes detailed statistics for manufacturing industries at the U.S. level.

Table 1. Industry Statistics on NAICS Basis With Distribution Among 1987 SIC-Based Industries: 1997

[NAICS codes appear in bold type. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS or SIC code	Industry	Com-panies ¹	All estab-lish-ments ²	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expendi-tures (\$1,000)
				Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
312113	Ice mfg	514	582	5 262	118 176	2 912	5 985	55 072	298 418	129 398	431 247	33 603
209700	Manufactured ice	N	582	5 262	118 176	2 912	5 985	55 072	298 418	129 398	431 247	33 603

¹For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

²Includes establishments with payroll at any time during the year.

Table 2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1997

[States that are disclosures or with less than 100 employees are not shown. For explanation of terms, see appendixes. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Industry and geographic area	E ¹	All establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expendi-tures (\$1,000)
		Total	With 20 em-ploy-ees or more	Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
312113, ICE MFG												
United States	2	582	75	5 262	118 176	2 912	5 985	55 072	298 418	129 398	431 247	33 603
Arizona	1	14	3	207	3 918	135	286	1 843	16 034	4 060	20 049	2 377
Georgia	2	22	2	118	2 701	76	140	1 538	9 686	4 853	14 529	360
Kentucky	1	12	2	125	2 716	53	116	1 072	6 865	1 974	8 919	923
Michigan	1	15	2	126	2 934	77	158	1 885	6 683	3 592	10 276	838
New York	1	30	5	332	7 293	135	246	2 733	18 044	6 590	24 625	3 034
Ohio	6	16	4	209	3 338	133	288	2 062	7 889	4 917	12 940	919
Pennsylvania	3	28	3	195	4 128	110	213	2 139	8 868	4 681	13 709	990
Texas	2	55	8	663	13 400	340	698	4 962	35 854	11 887	47 967	4 637

* Hawaii has no incorporated places in the sense of functioning governmental units; however, in agreement with Hawaiian law, the Bureau of the Census reports data for census designated places (CDPs) which have been designated as place equivalents. Those CDPs, only for the state of Hawaii, with 2,500 or more population are recognized.

¹Some payroll and sales data for small single-unit companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of the figures shown: 1-10 to 19 percent; 2-20 to 29 percent; 3-30 to 39 percent; 4-40 to 49 percent; 5-50 to 59 percent; 6-60 to 69 percent; 7-70 to 79 percent; 8-80 to 89 percent; 9-90 percent or more.

Table 3. Detailed Statistics by Industry: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	Value	Item	Value
312113, ICE MFG		312113, ICE MFG—Con.	
Companies ¹	number.. 514	Value added	\$1,000.. 298 418
All establishments	number.. 582	Total inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 13 909
Establishments with 1 to 19 employees	number.. 507	Finished goods inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 6 181
Establishments with 20 to 99 employees	number.. 75	Work-in-process inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 602
Establishments with 100 employees or more	number.. -	Materials and supplies inventories, beginning of year	\$1,000.. 7 126
All employees	number.. 5 262	Total inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 8 824
Total compensation ²	\$1,000.. 141 454	Finished goods inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 3 210
Annual payroll	\$1,000.. 118 176	Work-in-process inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 142
Total fringe benefits	\$1,000.. 23 278	Materials and supplies inventories, end of year	\$1,000.. 5 472
Production workers, average for year	number.. 2 912	Gross book value of total assets at beginning of year	\$1,000.. 432 135
Production workers on March 15	number.. 2 532	Total capital expenditures (new and used)	\$1,000.. 33 603
Production workers on May 15	number.. 2 900	Capital expenditures for buildings and other structures (new and used)	\$1,000.. 4 223
Production workers on August 15	number.. 3 736	Capital expenditures for machinery and equipment (new and used)	\$1,000.. 29 380
Production workers on November 15	number.. 2 480	Total retirements ²	\$1,000.. 10 705
Production-worker hours	1,000.. 5 985	Gross book value of total assets at end of year	\$1,000.. 455 033
Production-worker wages	\$1,000.. 55 072	Total depreciation during year ²	\$1,000.. 30 795
Total cost of materials	\$1,000.. 129 398	Total rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 14 149
Cost of materials, parts, containers, etc., consumed	\$1,000.. 77 266	Buildings and other structures rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 5 370
Cost of resales	\$1,000.. 8 880	Machinery and equipment rental payments ²	\$1,000.. 8 779
Cost of fuels	\$1,000.. 2 871	Cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and other structures ³	\$1,000.. 185
Cost of purchased electricity	\$1,000.. 32 102	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 73
Cost of contract work	\$1,000.. 8 279	Cost of purchased services for the repair of machinery and equipment ³	\$1,000.. 5 620
Quantity of electricity purchased for heat and power	1,000 kWh.. 511 735	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 73
Quantity of electricity generated less sold for heat and power	1,000 kWh.. -	Cost of purchased communications services ³	\$1,000.. 1 168
Total value of shipments	\$1,000.. 431 247	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 73
Primary products value of shipments	\$1,000.. 409 122	Cost of purchased legal services ³	\$1,000.. 232
Secondary products value of shipments	\$1,000.. 2 370	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 73
Total miscellaneous receipts	\$1,000.. 19 755	Cost of purchased accounting and bookkeeping services ³	\$1,000.. 107
Value of resales	\$1,000.. 14 424	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 73
Contract receipts	\$1,000.. 519	Cost of purchased advertising services ³	\$1,000.. 227
Other miscellaneous receipts	\$1,000.. 4 812	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 73
Primary products specialization ratio	percent.. 99	Cost of purchased software and other data processing services ³	\$1,000.. 41
Value of primary products shipments made in all industries	\$1,000.. 411 712	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 73
Value of primary products shipments made in this industry	\$1,000.. 409 122	Cost of purchased refuse removal (including hazardous waste) services ³	\$1,000.. 208
Value of primary products shipments made in other industries	\$1,000.. 2 590	Response coverage ratio ⁴	percent.. 73
Coverage ratio	percent.. 99		

¹For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

²These items are collected in the ASM and estimated for the remaining establishments; therefore, the levels of estimation are higher than for other items in the table.

³Based on ASM sample data.

⁴A response coverage ratio is derived for this item by calculating the ratio of the weighted employment (establishment data multiplied by sample weight) for those ASM establishments that reported to the weighted total employment for all ASM establishments classified in this industry.

Note: The amounts shown for purchased services reflect only those services that establishments purchase from other companies.

Table 4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Employment size class	E ¹	All establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)
		Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
312113, ICE MFG												
All establishments	2	582	75	5 262	118 176	2 912	5 985	55 072	298 418	129 398	431 247	33 603
Establishments with 1 to 4 employees	7	299	-	577	11 997	450	892	7 553	30 532	19 178	49 975	3 234
Establishments with 5 to 9 employees	3	106	-	730	15 512	458	934	7 963	35 983	17 945	54 864	4 096
Establishments with 10 to 19 employees	1	102	-	1 340	30 267	724	1 522	14 333	74 867	34 308	110 390	8 120
Establishments with 20 to 49 employees	1	66	66	2 088	49 938	1 048	2 160	21 997	126 652	50 470	178 052	14 390
Establishments with 50 to 99 employees	-	9	9	527	10 462	232	477	3 226	30 384	7 497	37 966	3 763
Establishments with 100 to 249 employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Establishments with 250 to 499 employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Establishments with 500 to 999 employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Establishments with 1,000 to 2,499 employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Establishments with 2,500 employees or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative records ²	9	288	-	800	13 000	616	1 197	9 016	28 697	20 783	50 186	3 971

¹Some payroll and sales data for small single-unit companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of the figures shown: 1-10 to 19 percent; 2-20 to 29 percent; 3-30 to 39 percent; 4-40 to 49 percent; 5-50 to 59 percent; 6-60 to 69 percent; 7-70 to 79 percent; 8-80 to 89 percent; 9-90 percent or more.

²Some payroll and sales data for small single-unit companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate statistics for these small establishments. Data are also included in respective size classes shown.

Table 5. Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1997

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS industry or product class code	Industry or primary product class	All establishments	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of shipments (\$1,000)	Total capital expenditures (\$1,000)
			Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
312113	Ice mfg	582	5 262	118 176	2 912	5 985	55 072	298 418	129 398	431 247	33 603

Table 6a. Products Statistics: 1997 and 1992

[Includes quantity and value of products of this industry produced by (1) establishments classified in this industry (primary) and (2) establishments classified in other industries (secondary). Transfers of products of this industry from one establishment of a company to another establishment of the same company (interplant transfers) are also included. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

NAICS product code	Product	1997				1992			
		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Quantity of production for all purposes	Product shipments	
				Quantity	Value (\$1,000)			Quantity	Value (\$1,000)
312113	Ice	N	X	X	411 712	N	X	X	343 158
3121130	Ice	N	X	X	411 712	N	X	X	343 158
31211301	Ice manufacturing	N	X	X	310 092	N	X	X	N
3121130111	Manufactured can or block ice	45	X	345.9	34 759	48	X	S	50 026
3121130121	Manufactured cubed, crushed, or other processed ice	146	X	2 265.8	275 333	154	X	S	188 886
3121130Y	Ice manufacturing, nsk	N	X	X	101 620	N	X	X	N
3121130YWW	Ice manufacturing, nsk, for nonadministrative-record establishments	N	X	X	51 866	N	X	X	69 629
3121130YWY	Ice manufacturing, nsk, for administrative-record establishments	N	X	X	49 754	N	X	X	34 617

Additional information is available for this item; see Appendix F.

@ Additional data are available for this item in the Current Industrial Report (CIR) series; see Appendix F for the CIR survey number and title.

\$ This product is primary to more than one industry; see Appendix F for a listing of the related product codes.

Note: For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: P 10 to 19 percent estimated; Q 20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by S.

Table 6b. **Product Class Shipments for Selected States: 1997 and 1992**

[Not applicable for this report]

Table 7. **Materials Consumed by Kind: 1997 and 1992**

[Not applicable for this report]

Appendix A.

Explanation of Terms

BEGINNING- AND END-OF-YEAR INVENTORIES

Respondents were asked to report their beginning-of-year and end-of-year inventories at cost or market. Effective with the 1982 Economic Census, this change to a uniform instruction for reporting inventories was introduced for all sector reports. Prior to 1982, respondents were permitted to value inventories using any generally accepted accounting method (FIFO, LIFO, market, to name a few). Beginning in 1982, LIFO users were asked to first report inventory values prior to the LIFO adjustment and then to report the LIFO reserve and the LIFO value after adjustment for the reserve.

Inventory Data by Stage of Fabrication

Total inventories and three detailed components (1) finished goods, (2) work-in-process, and (3) materials, supplies, fuels, etc., were collected.

When using inventory data by stage of fabrication for “all industries” and at the three-digit subsector level, it should be noted that an item treated as a finished product by an establishment in one industry may be reported as a raw material by an establishment in a different industry. For example, the finished-product inventories of a steel mill would be reported as raw materials by a stamping plant. Such differences are present in the inventory figures by stage of fabrication shown for all publication levels.

COST OF MATERIALS

This term refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed, whether purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

Included in this item are:

1. Cost of parts, components, containers, etc.—Includes all raw materials, semifinished goods, parts, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year.
2. Cost of products bought and sold in the same condition.

3. Cost of fuels consumed for heat and power—Includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed, whether purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.
4. Cost of purchased electricity—The cost of purchased electric energy represents the amount actually used during the year for heat and power. In addition, information was collected on the quantity of electric energy generated by the establishment and the quantity of electric energy sold or transferred to other plants of the same company.
5. Cost of contract work—This term applies to work done by others on materials furnished by the manufacturing establishment. The actual cost of the material is to be reported on the cost of materials, parts, and containers line of this item. The term “Contract Work” refers to the fee a company pays to another company to perform a service.

Specific Materials Consumed

In addition to the total cost of materials, which every establishment was required to report, information also was collected for most manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. The inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. If less than \$25,000 of a listed material was consumed by an establishment, the cost data could be reported in the “Cost of all other materials...,” Census material code 00970099. Also, the cost of materials for small establishments for which administrative records or short forms were used was imputed into the “Materials not specified by kind,” Census materials code 00971000.

Duplication in Cost of Materials and Value of Shipment

The aggregate of the cost of materials and value of shipments figures for industry groups and for all manufacturing industries includes large amounts of duplication since the products of some industries are used as materials by others. This duplication results, in part, from the addition of related industries representing successive

stages in the production of a finished manufactured product. Examples are the addition of flour mills to bakeries in the food group and the addition of pulp mills to paper mills in the paper and allied products group of industries. Estimates of the overall extent of this duplication indicate that the value of manufactured products exclusive of such duplication (the value of finished manufactures) tends to approximate two-thirds of the total value of products reported in the survey.

Duplication of products within individual industries is significant within a number of industry groups, e.g., machinery and transportation industries. These industries frequently include complete machinery and their parts. In this case, the parts made for original equipment are materials consumed for assembly plants in the same industry.

Even when no significant amount of duplication is involved, value of shipments figures are deficient as measures of the relative economic importance of individual manufacturing industries or geographic areas because of the wide variation in ratio of materials, labor, and other processing costs of value of shipments, both among industries and within the same industry.

Before 1962, cost of materials and value of shipments were not published for some industries which included considerable duplication. Since then, these data have been published for all industries at the U.S. level and beginning in 1964, for all geographic levels.

COST OF PURCHASED SERVICES

Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) establishments were requested to provide information on the cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and other structures, the repair of machinery, communication services, legal services, accounting and bookkeeping services, advertising, software and other data processing services, and refuse removal. Each of these items reflects the costs paid directly by the establishment and excludes salaries paid to employees of the establishment for these services.

Included in the cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and machinery are payments made for all maintenance and repair work on buildings and equipment. Payments made to other establishments of the same company and for repair and maintenance of any leased property also are included. Extensive repairs or reconstruction that was capitalized is considered capital expenditures and is, therefore, excluded from this item. Repair and maintenance costs provided by an owner as part of a rental contract or incurred directly by an establishment in using its own work force also are excluded.

Included in the cost of purchased advertising services are payments for printing, media coverage, and other advertising services and materials.

Included in the cost of purchased software and other data processing services are all purchases by the establishment from other companies. Excluded are services provided by other establishments of the same company (such as by a separate data processing unit).

Included in the cost of purchased refuse removal services are all costs of refuse removal services paid by the establishment, including costs for hazardous waste removal or treatment. Excluded are all costs included in rental payments or as capital expenditures.

Response Coverage Ratio

A response coverage ratio is a measure of the extent to which respondents report for an item. The estimate is made by calculating the ratio value of the weighted total employment data for all the ASM establishments that report the item to the weighted total employment data for all ASM establishments classified in an industry (reporters and non-reporters).

DEPRECIATION CHARGES FOR FIXED ASSETS

This item includes depreciation and amortization charged during the year against assets. Depreciation charged against fixed assets acquired since the beginning of the year and against assets sold or retired during the year are components of this category. Respondents were requested to make certain that they did not report accumulated depreciation.

EMPLOYEES

This item includes all full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments during any part of the pay period which included the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employees" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average for the payroll periods including the 12th of March, May, August, and November.

Production Workers

This item includes workers (up through the line-supervisor level) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, receiving, storing, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping (but not delivering), maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e.g., power plant), recordkeeping, and other services closely associated with these production operations at the establishment covered by the report. Employees above the working-supervisor level are excluded from this item.

All Other Employees

This item covers nonproduction employees of the manufacturing establishment including those engaged in factory supervision above the line-supervisor level. It

includes sales (including driver-salespersons), sales delivery (highway truck drivers and their helpers), advertising, credit, collection, installation and servicing of own products, clerical and routine office functions, executive, purchasing, financing, legal, personnel (including cafeteria, medical, etc.), professional, and technical employees. Also included are employees on the payroll of the manufacturing establishment engaged in the construction of major additions or alterations utilized as a separate work force.

FRINGE BENEFITS

Fringe benefits are divided into legally required expenditures and payments for voluntary programs. The legally required portion consists primarily of Federal old age and survivors' insurance, unemployment compensation, and workers' compensation. Payments for voluntary programs include all programs not specifically required by legislation whether they were employer initiated or the result of collective bargaining. They include the employer portion of such plans as insurance premiums, premiums for supplemental accident and sickness insurance, pension plans, supplemental unemployment compensation, welfare plans, stock purchase plans on which the employer payment is not subject to withholding tax, and deferred profit-sharing plans. They exclude such items as company-operated cafeterias, in-plant medical services, free parking lots, discounts on employee purchases, and uniforms and work clothing for employees.

GROSS BOOK VALUE OF DEPRECIABLE ASSETS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR (BOY) AND END OF YEAR (EOY)

Total value of depreciable assets is collected on all census forms. It shows the value of depreciable assets for the beginning of year and end of year. The data encompass all fixed depreciable assets on the books of establishments. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, machinery, and equipment (production, office, and transportation equipment) for which depreciation reserves are maintained. Excluded are nondepreciable capital assets including inventories and intangible assets, such as timber and mineral rights.

The definition of fixed depreciable assets is consistent with the definition of capital expenditures. For example, expenditures include actual capital outlays during the year rather than the final value of equipment put in place and buildings completed during the year. Accordingly, the value of assets at the end of the year includes the value of construction in progress.

In addition, respondents were requested to make certain that assets at the beginning of the year plus capital expenditures, less retirements, equaled assets at the end of the year.

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND COMPANIES

A separate report was required for each manufacturing establishment (plant) with one employee or more. An establishment is defined as a single physical location where manufacturing is performed. A company, on the other hand, is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

If the company operated at different physical locations, even if the individual locations were producing the same line of goods, a separate report was requested for each location. If the company operated in two or more distinct lines of manufacturing at the same location, a separate report was requested for each activity.

An establishment not in operation for any portion of the year was requested to return the report form with the proper notation in the "Operational Status" section of the form. In addition, the establishment was requested to report data on any employees, capital expenditures, inventories, or shipments from inventories during the year.

PAYROLL

This item includes the gross earnings of all employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments paid in the calendar year. Respondents were told they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax. It includes all forms of compensation, such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' social security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of corporations; it excludes payments to proprietors or partners of unincorporated concerns. Also excluded are payments to members of Armed Forces and pensioners carried on the active payrolls of manufacturing establishments.

The census definition of payrolls is identical to that recommended to all Federal statistical agencies by the Office of Management and Budget. It should be noted that this definition does not include employers' social security contributions or other nonpayroll labor costs, such as employees' pension plans, group insurance premiums, and workers' compensation.

The ASM provides estimates of employers' total supplemental labor costs (those required by Federal and state laws and those incurred voluntarily or as part of collective bargaining agreements).

PRODUCT CODES AND CLASSES OF PRODUCTS

NAICS United States industries are identified by a six-digit code, in contrast to the four-digit SIC code. The longer code accommodates the large number of sectors and allows more flexibility in designing subsectors. Each

product or service is assigned a ten-digit code. The product coding structure represents an extension by the Census Bureau of the six-digit industry classifications of the manufacturing and mining sectors. The classification system operates so that the industrial coverage is progressively narrower with the successive addition of digits. This is illustrated as follows:

NAICS level	NAICS code	Description
Industry	33461	Manufacturing and reproduction of magnetic and optical media
U.S. industry	334612	Reproduction of software
Product class	3346120	Prerecorded compact disc (except software), tape, and record reproducing
BLS link code	3346120X	
Product code	3346120XXX	

As in previous censuses, data were collected for most industries on the quantity and value of individual products shipped. In the 1997 census program, information was collected on the output of almost 10,000 individual product items.

In the new system, there are about 1,500 product classes (seven-digit codes), about 6,000 census products (ten-digit codes), and an additional 3,700 CIR products (ten-digit codes). The ten-digit products are considered the primary products of the industry with the same first six digits.

The list of products for which separate information was collected was prepared after consultation with industry and government representatives. Comparability with previous figures was given considerable weight in the selection of product categories so that comparable 1992 information is presented for most products.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if quantity was not significant or could not be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected.

Shipments include both commercial shipments and transfers of products to other plants of the same company. For industries in which a considerable portion of the total shipments is transferred to other plants of the same company, separate information on interplant transfers also was collected. Moreover, for products that are used to a large degree within the same establishment as materials or components in the fabrication of other products, total production and often consumption of the item within the plant (quantity produced and consumed) was collected. Typically, the information on production also was collected for products for which there are significant differences between total production and shipments in a given year because of wide fluctuations in finished goods inventories. Other measures of output of products with long production cycles were used as appropriate and feasible.

PRIMARY PRODUCT CLASS CODE

This file presents selected statistics for establishments according to their degree of specialization in products primary to their industry. This field contains either the six-digit North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) industry code corresponding to all establishments in the industry, or the seven-digit NAICS product class code for all establishments within the industry that are specialized in a particular product class. Product class specialization is determined by evaluating the ratio of the largest primary product class shipments to total product shipments (primary plus secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishment.

PRODUCTION-WORKER HOURS

This item covers hours worked or paid for at the plant, including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave.

QUANTITY OF ELECTRIC ENERGY CONSUMED FOR HEAT AND POWER

Data on the cost of purchased electric energy were collected on all census forms. However, data on the quantity of purchased electric energy were collected only on the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) form. In addition, information is collected on the quantity of electric energy generated by the establishment and the quantity of electric energy sold or transferred to other plants of the same company.

RENTAL PAYMENTS

Total rental payments are collected on all census forms. However, the breakdown between rental payments for buildings and other structures and rental payments for machinery and equipment is collected only on the ASM forms. This item includes rental payments for the use of all items for which depreciation reserves would be maintained if they were owned by the establishment, e.g., structures and buildings, and production, office, and transportation equipment. Excluded are royalties and other payments for the use of intangibles and depletable assets and land rents where separable.

When an establishment of a multiestablishment company was charged rent by another part of the same company for the use of assets owned by the company, it was instructed to exclude that cost from rental payments. However, the book value (original cost) of these company-owned assets was to be reported as assets of the establishment at the end of the year.

If there were assets at an establishment rented from another company and the rents were paid centrally by the head office of the establishment, the company was instructed to report these rental payments as if they were paid directly by the establishment.

RETIREMENTS OF DEPRECIABLE ASSETS

Included in this item is the gross value of assets sold, retired, scrapped, destroyed, etc., during the calendar year. When a complete operation or establishment changed ownership, the respondent was instructed to report the value of the assets sold at the original cost as recorded in the books of the seller. The respondent also was requested to report retirements of equipment or structures owned by a parent company that the establishment was using as if it were a tenant.

TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES (NEW AND USED)

For establishments in operation and any known plants under construction, manufacturers were asked to report their new and used expenditures for (1) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments and (2) machinery and equipment used for replacement and additions to plant capacity if they were of the type for which depreciation accounts were ordinarily maintained.

Totals for expenditures include the costs of assets leased from nonmanufacturing concerns through capital leases. New facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations are excluded. Also excluded are expenditures for land and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses.

For any equipment or structure transferred for the use of the reporting establishment by the parent company or one of its subsidiaries, the value at which it was transferred to the establishment was to be reported. If an establishment changed ownership during the year, the cost of the fixed assets (building and equipment) was to be reported.

VALUE ADDED

This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments (products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered). The result of this calculation is adjusted by the addition of value added by merchandising operations (i.e., the difference between the sales value and the cost of merchandise sold without further manufacture, processing, or assembly) plus the net change in finished goods and work-in-process between the beginning- and end-of-year inventories.

For those industries where value of production is collected instead of value of shipments, value added is adjusted only for the change in work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of year. For those

industries where value of work done is collected, the value added does not include an adjustment for the change in finished goods or work-in-process inventories.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the figure for value of shipments that results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

VALUE OF SHIPMENTS

This item covers the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts, such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sales of products bought and sold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from material owned by it, whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value, including not only the direct cost of production but also a reasonable proportion of “all other costs” (including company overhead) and profit.

In addition to the value for NAICS defined products, aggregates of the following categories of miscellaneous receipts are reported as part of a total establishment’s value of product shipments:

1. Reported contract work—Receipts for work or services that a plant performed for others on their materials.
2. Value of resales—Sales of products brought and sold without further manufacture, processing, or assembly.
3. Other miscellaneous receipts—Such as repair work, installation, sales of scrap, etc.

Industry primary product value of shipments represents one of the three components of value of shipments. These components are:

1. Primary products value of shipments.
2. Secondary product value of shipments.
3. Total miscellaneous receipts.

Primary product shipments is used in the calculations of industry specialization ratio and industry coverage ratio. The term “Value of primary products shipments made in this industry” is used in this publication and refers to the same data.

Duplication in Cost of Materials and Value of Shipment

The aggregate of the cost of materials and value of shipments figures for industry groups and for all manufacturing industries includes large amounts of duplication since the products of some industries are used as materials by others. This duplication results, in part, from the addition of related industries representing successive stages in the production of a finished manufactured product. Examples are the addition of flour mills to bakeries in the food group and the addition of pulp mills to paper mills in the paper and allied products group of industries. Estimates of the overall extent of this duplication indicate that the value of manufactured products exclusive of such duplication (the value of finished manufactures) tends to approximate two-thirds of the total value of products reported in the annual survey.

Duplication of products within individual industries is significant within a number of industry groups, e.g., machinery and transportation industries. These industries frequently include complete machinery and their parts. In this case, the parts made for original equipment are materials consumed for assembly plants in the same industry.

Even when no significant amount of duplication is involved, value of shipments figures are deficient as measures of the relative economic importance of individual manufacturing industries or geographic areas because of the wide variation in ratio of materials, labor, and other processing costs of value of shipments, both among industries and within the same industry.

Before 1962, cost of materials and value of shipments were not published for some industries which included considerable duplication. Since then, these data have been published for all industries at the U.S. level and beginning in 1964, for all geographic levels.

Specialization and Coverage Ratios

These items are not collected on the report forms but are derived from the data shown in Table 3. An establishment is classified in a particular industry if its shipments of primary products of that industry exceed in value its shipments of the products of any other single industry.

An establishment's shipments include those products assigned to an industry (primary products), those considered primary to other industries (secondary products), and receipts for miscellaneous activities (merchandising, contract work, resales, etc.). Specialization and coverage ratios have been developed to measure the relationship of primary product shipments to the data on shipments for the industry shown in Tables 1a through 5 and data on product shipments shown in Tables 6a and 6b.

Specialization ratio represents the ratio of primary product shipments to total product shipments (primary and secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishments classified in the industry.

Coverage ratio represents the ratio of primary products shipped by the establishments classified in the industry to the total shipments of such products that are shipped by all manufacturing establishments wherever classified.

Appendix B.

NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions

312113 ICE MANUFACTURING

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing ice.

The data published with NAICS code 312113 include the following SIC industry:

2097 Manufactured ice

Appendix C.

Coverage and Methodology

MAIL/NONMAIL UNIVERSE

The manufacturing universe includes about 400,000 establishments. This number includes those industries in the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) definition of manufacturing, but not those industries leaving the manufacturing sector in the classification change. The amounts of information requested from manufacturing establishments were dependent upon a number of factors. The more important considerations were the size of the company and whether it was included in the annual survey of manufactures (ASM). The methods of obtaining information for the various subsets of the universe to arrive at the aggregate figures shown in the publication are described below:

1. Small single-establishment companies not sent a report form.

Approximately 40 percent of the manufacturing establishments were small single-establishment companies that were excused from filing a census report. Selection of these establishments was based on two factors: annual payroll and our ability to assign the correct six-digit NAICS industry classification to the establishment. For each four-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) industry code, an annual payroll cutoff was determined. These cutoffs were derived so that the establishments with payroll less than the cutoff were expected to account for no more than 3 percent of the value of shipments for the industry. Generally, all single-establishment companies with less than 5 employees were excused, while all establishments with more than 20 employees were mailed forms. Establishments below the cutoff that could not be directly assigned a six-digit NAICS code were mailed a classification report which requested information for assigning NAICS industry codes. Establishments below the cutoff that could be directly assigned a six-digit NAICS code were excused from filing any report. For below cutoff establishments, information on the physical location, payroll, and receipts was obtained from the administrative records of other Federal agencies under special arrangements that safeguarded their confidentiality.

Estimates of data for these small establishments were developed using industry averages in conjunction with the administrative information. The value of shipments and cost of materials were not distributed among specific products and materials for these

establishments but were included in the product and material “not specified by kind” (nsc) categories.

The industry classification codes included in the administrative-record files were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. As a result, an indeterminate number of establishments were erroneously coded to a four-digit SIC industry and then erroneously re-coded to a six-digit NAICS industry. This was especially true whenever there was a relatively fine line of demarcation between industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity.

Sometimes the administrative-record cases had only two- or three-digit SIC group classification codes available in the files. For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, these establishments were sent a separate classification form, which requested information on the products and services of the establishment. This form was used to code many of these establishments to the appropriate six-digit NAICS level. Establishments that did not return the classification form were coded later to those six-digit NAICS industries identified as “All other” industries within the given subsector.

As a result of these situations, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified by industry. However, such possible misclassification has no significant effect on the statistics other than on the number of companies and establishments.

The total establishment count for individual industries should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the count of total number of establishments.

2. Establishments sent a report form.

The establishments covered in the mail canvass were divided into three groups:

- a. ASM sample establishments.

This group accounts for approximately 15 percent of all manufacturing establishments. The ASM panel covers all the units of large manufacturing establishments as well as a sample of the medium and smaller establishments. The probability of selection was proportionate to size. For more information, see the Description of the ASM Survey Sample.

In an economic census year, the ASM report form (MA-1000) replaces the first page of the regular census form for those establishments included in the ASM. In addition to information on employment, payroll, and other items normally requested on the regular census form, establishments in the ASM sample were requested to supply additional information on gross book value of assets and capital expenditures. ASM establishments were also requested to provide information on retirements, depreciation, rental payments, and supplemental labor costs. For establishments not included in the ASM, these additional items were estimated using relationships observed in the ASM establishment data. The census statistics for these variables are a sum of the ASM establishment data and the estimated data for non-ASM establishments. ASM establishments were also requested to provide information for selected purchased services. The census statistics for the purchased service items were derived solely from the ASM establishments. See Appendix A, Explanation of Terms for an explanation of these items. The census part of the report form is 1 of 220 versions containing product, material, and special inquiries. The diversity of manufacturing activities necessitated the use of this many forms to canvass the 480 manufacturing industries. Each form was developed for a group of related industries.

Appearing on each form was a list of products primary to the group of related industries as well as secondary products and miscellaneous services that establishments classified in these industries were likely to perform. Respondents were requested to identify the products, the value of each product, and, in many cases, the quantity of the product shipped during the survey year. Space also was provided for the respondent to describe products not specifically identified on the form.

The report form also contained a materials-consumed inquiry which varied from form to form depending on the industries being canvassed. The respondents were asked to review a list of materials generally used in their production processes. From this list, each establishment was requested to identify those materials consumed during the survey year, the cost of each, and, in certain cases, the quantity consumed. Once again, space was provided for the respondent to describe significant materials not identified on the form.

A wide variety of special inquiries was included to measure activities peculiar to a given industry, such as operations performed and equipment used.

b. Large and medium establishments (non-ASM).

Approximately 30 percent of all manufacturing establishments were included in this group. A variable cutoff, based on administrative-record payroll data and determined on an industry-by-industry basis, was used to select those establishments that were to receive 1 of the 220 economic census – manufacturing regular forms. The first page, requesting establishment data for items such as employment and payroll, was standard but did not contain the detailed statistics included on the ASM form. The product, material, and special inquiry sections supplied were based on the historical industry classification of the establishment.

c. Small single-establishment companies (non-ASM).

This group includes approximately 15 percent of all manufacturing establishments. For those industries where application of the variable cutoff for administrative-record cases resulted in a large number of small establishments being included in the mail canvass, an abbreviated or short form was used. These establishments received 1 of the 31 versions of the short form, which requested summary product and material data and totals but no details on employment, payroll, cost of materials, inventories, and capital expenditures.

Use of the short form has no adverse effect on published totals for the industry statistics because the same data were collected on the short form as on the long form. However, detailed information on products and materials consumed was not collected on the short form; thus, its use would increase the value of the *nsk* categories.

INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION OF ESTABLISHMENTS

Each of the establishments covered in the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing was classified in 1 of 480 industries (473 manufacturing industries and 7 former manufacturing industries) in accordance with the industry definitions in the 1997 NAICS Manual. This is the first edition of the NAICS Manual and it is a major change from the 1987 SIC Manual that was used previously. Appendix A of the 1997 NAICS Manual notes the comparability between the 1987 SIC and 1997 NAICS classification systems. When applicable, Appendix G of this report shows the product class and product comparability between the two systems for data in this report.

In the NAICS system, an industry is generally defined as a group of establishments that have similar production processes. To the extent practical, the system uses supply-based or production-oriented concepts in defining industries. The resulting group of establishments must be significant in terms of number, value added by manufacture, value of shipments, and number of employees.

The coding system works in such a way that the definitions progressively become narrower with successive additions of numerical digits. In the manufacturing sector for 1997, there are 21 subsectors (three-digit NAICS), 86 industry groups (four-digit NAICS), 184 NAICS industries (five-digit NAICS) that are comparable with Canadian and Mexican classification, and 473 U.S. industries (six-digit NAICS). This represents an expansion of the four-digit SIC-based U.S. industries from 459 in 1987. Product classes and products of the manufacturing industries have been assigned codes based on the industry from which they originate. In the new system, there are about 1,500 product classes (seven-digit codes), about 6,000 census products, and an additional 3,700 CIR products (ten-digit codes). The ten-digit products are considered the primary products of the industry with the same first six digits. These counts do not include the seven former manufacturing industries that are included in the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing.

For the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing, all establishments were classified in particular industries based on the products they produced. If an establishment made products of more than one industry, it was classified in the industry with the largest product value. For 1997, there were no “resistance rules” or “frozen industries.”

In ASM years, establishments included in the ASM sample with certainty weights are reclassified by industry only if the change in the primary activity from the prior year is significant or if the change has occurred for 2 successive years. This procedure prevents reclassification when there are minor shifts in product mix.

In ASM years, establishments included in the ASM sample with noncertainty weight are not shifted from one industry classification to another. They are retained in the industry where they were classified in the base census year. However, in the following census year, these ASM plants are allowed to shift from one industry to another.

The results of these rules covering the switching of plants from one industry classification to another are that some industries comprise different mixes of establishments in different survey years. Hence, comparisons between prior-year and current-year published totals, particularly at the six-digit NAICS level, should be viewed with caution. This is particularly true for the comparison between the data shown for a census year versus the data shown for the previous ASM year.

As previously noted, the small establishments that may have been misclassified by industry are usually administrative-record cases whose industry codes were assigned on the basis of incomplete descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. Such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than on the number of companies and establishments.

Establishments frequently make products classified both in their industry (primary products) and other industries (secondary products). Industry statistics (employment, payroll, value added by manufacture, value of shipments, etc.) reflect the activities of the establishments which may make both primary and secondary products. Product statistics, however, represent the output of all establishments without regard for the classification of the producing establishment. For this reason, when relating the industry statistics, especially the value of shipments, to the product statistics, the composition of the industry’s output should be considered.

The extent to which industry and product statistics may be matched with each other is measured by the primary product specialization ratio and the coverage ratio. The primary product specialization ratio is the proportion of industry shipments accounted for by the primary products of establishments classified in the industry. The coverage ratio is the proportion of product shipments accounted for by establishments classified in the industry.

ESTABLISHMENT BASIS OF REPORTING

The economic census – manufacturing is conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each location or establishment. The ASM also is conducted on an establishment basis, but separate reports are filed for just those establishments selected in the sample. Companies engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location are requested to submit separate reports if the plant records permit such a separation and if the activities are substantial in size.

In 1997, as in earlier years, a minimum size limit was set for inclusion of establishments in the census. All establishments employing one person or more at any time during the census year are included. The same size limitation has applied since 1947 in censuses and annual surveys of manufactures. In the 1939 and earlier censuses, establishments with less than \$5,000 value of products were excluded. The change in the minimum size limit in 1947 does not appreciably affect the historical comparability of the census figures except for data on number of establishments for a few industries.

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing excludes data for central administrative offices (CAOs). These would include separately operated administrative offices, warehouses, garages, and other auxiliary units that service manufacturing establishments of the same company. These data are published in a separate report series.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASM SURVEY SAMPLE

The annual survey of manufactures (ASM) sample is drawn for the second survey year after a census. The most recent sample was drawn for the 1994 survey year based on the 1992 Census of Manufactures. This sample will be in place through the 1998 ASM.

In 1992, there were approximately 370,000 individual manufacturing establishments. For sample efficiency and cost considerations, the 1992 manufacturing population was partitioned into two components for developing estimates within the ASM; a mail stratum and a nonmail stratum.

Mail stratum. The mail stratum of the survey is comprised of larger single-location manufacturing companies and all manufacturing establishments of multiunit companies (companies that operate at more than one physical location). Approximately 230,000 of the 370,000 establishments in the 1992 census were assigned to the mail stratum. On an annual basis, the mail stratum is supplemented with larger, newly active single-location companies identified from a list provided by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and new manufacturing locations of multiunit companies identified from the Census Bureau's Company Organization Survey (COS).

For the 1994 survey, a new sample of approximately 58,000 individual establishments was selected from the mail stratum assembled from the 1992 census. Supplemental samples representing both 1993 and 1994 births (newly active establishments that were not included in the 1992 census) were also selected. Establishments selected for the sample are mailed an ASM survey questionnaire for each year through 1998.

The 1994-98 ASM sample design is similar to the one used since 1984. Companies in the 1992 Census of Manufactures with manufacturing shipments of at least \$500 million were defined as company certainties. For these large companies, each manufacturing establishment is included in the mail sample. For the 1994-98 sample, there are approximately 650 certainty companies collectively accounting for over 18,000 establishments.

For the remaining portion of the mail component of the survey, the establishment was defined as the sample unit. All establishments with 250 employees or more were defined as employment certainties. In addition, all establishments producing products in SIC 3571 (Electronic Computers) were defined as certainties. Across these three arbitrary certainty classes, there were approximately 25,000 establishments included in the sample with certainty. Collectively, these certainty establishments accounted for approximately 80 percent of the total value of shipments in the 1992 Census of Manufactures.

Smaller establishments in the remaining portion of the mail stratum were sampled with probabilities ranging from .02 to 1.00. The initial probabilities of selection assigned to these establishments were proportionate to a measure-of-size determined for each establishment. The measure-of-size was a function of the establishment's 1992 industry classification, its 1992 product class data, and the historical variability of the year-to-year estimates of the product class estimates. For each product class (1,755) and four-digit industry (459), a desired reliability

constraint was specified. Using a technique developed by Dr. James R. Chromy of the Research Triangle Institute, the initial establishment probabilities were optimized such that the expected sample satisfied all industry and product class reliability constraints while the sample size was minimized. This technique reduces the likelihood of selecting nonrepresentative samples for individual product classes or industries.

This method of assigning probabilities based on product class shipments is motivated by our primary desire to produce reliable estimates of both product class and industry shipments. The high correlation between shipments and employment, value-added, and other general statistics assures that these variables will also be well represented by the sample. The actual sample selection procedure uses an independent chance of selection method (Poisson sampling) which permits us to prevent small establishments from being selected in consecutive samples without introducing a bias into the survey estimates.

Nonmail component. The initial nonmail component of the survey was comprised of approximately 140,000 small, single-establishment companies that were tabulated as administrative records in the 1992 Census of Manufactures. The nonmail stratum is also supplemented annually using the list of newly active single-location companies provided by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and payroll cutoffs. Companies with payroll below the payroll cutoff are added to the nonmail stratum. For this portion of the population, sampling is not used. The data for this group are estimated based on selected information obtained annually from the administrative records of the IRS and Social Security Administration (SSA). This administrative information, which includes payroll, total employment, industry classification, and physical location, is obtained under conditions which safeguard the confidentiality of both tax and census records.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASM ESTIMATING PROCEDURE

Most of the ASM estimates derived for the mail stratum are computed using a difference estimator. At the establishment level, there is a strong correlation between the current-year data values and the corresponding 1992 (base) data values. Therefore, within the mailed stratum, for each item at each level of aggregation, an estimate of the "difference" between the current year and the base year is computed from sample cases and added to the corresponding base-year values. For the 1993-1997 ASM estimates, the 1992 Census of Manufactures values serve as the base year. For the 1998 ASM, the base will be updated to be the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing.

Due to the positive year-to-year correlation, estimates derived using this methodology are generally more reliable than comparable estimates developed from the current sample data alone. Estimates for the capital expenditures variables are not generated using the difference

estimator because the year-to-year correlations are considerably weaker. The standard linear estimator is used for these variables.

For the nonmail stratum, estimates for payroll and employment are directly tabulated from the administrative-record data provided by IRS and SSA. Estimates of data other than payroll and employment are developed from industry averages. Although the nonmail stratum contains approximately 170,000 individual establishments in 1994, it accounts for less than 2 percent of the estimate for total value of shipments at the total manufacturing level.

Corresponding estimates for the mail and nonmail components are combined to produce the estimates included in this publication.

QUALIFICATIONS OF THE ASM DATA

The estimates developed from the sample are apt to differ somewhat from the results of a survey covering all companies in the sample lists but otherwise conducted under essentially the same conditions as the actual sample survey. The estimates of the magnitude of the sampling errors (the difference between the estimates obtained and the results theoretically obtained from a comparable, complete-coverage survey) are provided by the standard errors of estimates.

The particular sample selected for the ASM is one of many similar probability samples that, by chance, might have been selected under the same specifications. Each of the possible samples would yield somewhat different sets of results, and the standard errors are measures of the variation of all the possible sample estimates around the theoretically comparable, complete-coverage values.

Estimates of the standard errors have been computed from the sample data for selected ASM statistics in this report. They are represented in the form of relative standard errors (the standard errors divided by the estimated values to which they refer).

In conjunction with its associated estimate, the relative standard error may be used to define confidence intervals (ranges that would include the comparable, complete-coverage value for specified percentages of all the possible samples).

The complete-coverage value would be included in the range:

From one standard error below to one standard error above the derived estimate for about two-thirds of all possible samples.

From two standard errors below to two standard errors above the derived estimate for about 19 out of 20 of all possible samples.

From three standard errors below to three standard errors above the derived estimate for nearly all samples.

An inference that the comparable, complete-survey result would be within the indicated ranges would be correct in approximately the relative frequencies shown. Those proportions, therefore, may be interpreted as defining the confidence that the estimates from a particular sample would differ from complete-coverage results by as much as one, two, or three standard errors, respectively.

For example, suppose an estimated total is shown at 50,000 with an associated relative standard error of 2 percent, that is, a standard error of 1,000 (2 percent of 50,000). There is approximately 67 percent confidence that the interval 49,000 to 51,000 includes the complete-coverage total, about 95 percent confidence that the interval 48,000 to 52,000 includes the complete-coverage total, and almost certain confidence that the interval 47,000 to 53,000 includes the complete-coverage total.

In addition to the sample errors, the estimates are subject to various response and operational errors: errors of collection, reporting, coding, transcription, imputation for nonresponse, etc. These operational errors also would occur if a complete canvass were to be conducted under the same conditions as the survey. Explicit measures of their effects generally are not available. However, it is believed that most of the important operational errors were detected and corrected during the Census Bureau's review of the data for reasonableness and consistency. The small operational errors usually remain. To some extent, they are compensating in the aggregated totals shown. When important operational errors were detected too late to correct the estimates, the data were suppressed or were specifically qualified in the tables.

As derived, the estimated standard errors included part of the effect of the operational errors. The total errors, which depend upon the joint effect of the sampling and operational errors, are usually of the order of size indicated by the standard error, or moderately higher. However, for particular estimates, the total error may considerably exceed the standard errors shown. Any figures shown in the tables in this publication having an associated standard error exceeding 15 percent may be combined with higher level totals, creating a broader aggregate, which then may be of acceptable reliability.

DATA FROM THE CURRENT INDUSTRIAL REPORTS (CIR)

The CIR program provides product statistics for selected manufacturing industries at the U.S. level annually and, in some cases, monthly and/or quarterly. When detail product data are collected in the CIR, they are not also collected in the census. However, the annual CIR data are included in the census Product Summary report.

The CIR program uses a unified data collection, processing, and publication system. The Census Bureau updates the survey panels for most reports annually and reconciles the estimates to the results of the broader-based annual survey of manufactures and the economic

census – manufacturing. The economic census – manufacturing provides a complete list of all producers of the products covered by the CIR program and serves as the primary source for CIR sampling. Where a small number of producers exist, CIR surveys cover all known producers of a product. However, when the number of producers is large, cutoff and random sampling techniques are used. Surveys are continually reviewed and modified to provide the most up-to-date information on products produced. While the CIR program includes both mandatory and voluntary surveys, the annual data are mandatory.

DUPLICATION IN COST OF MATERIALS AND VALUE OF SHIPMENTS

Data for cost of materials and value of shipments include varying amounts of duplication, especially at higher levels of aggregation. This is because the products of one establishment may be the materials of another. The value added statistics avoid this duplication and are, for most purposes, the best measure for comparing the relative economic importance of industries and geographic areas.

VALUE OF INDUSTRY SHIPMENTS COMPARED WITH VALUE OF PRODUCT SHIPMENTS

The 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing shows value of shipments data for industries and products. In the industry statistics tables and files, these data represent the total value of shipments of all establishments classified in a particular industry. The data include the shipments of the products classified in the industry (primary to the industry), products classified in other industries (secondary to the industry), and miscellaneous receipts (repair work, sale of scrap, research and development, installation receipts, and resales). Value of product shipments shown in the products statistics tables and files represent the total value of all products shipped that are classified as primary to an industry regardless of the classification of the producing establishment.

Appendix D. Geographic Notes

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix E. Metropolitan Areas

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix F. Footnotes for Products Statistics and Materials Consumed by Kind

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix G. Comparability of Product Classes and Product Codes: 1997 to 1992

1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published	1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published	1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published
31211111	20863	20863	3121120 pt	20866 pt	20866 pt	3121401241	2085148	2085148
3121111111	2086310	2086310	3121120111	2086618	2086609	3121401351	2085165	2085165
3121111221	2086311	2086311	3121120121	2086626	2086608 pt	3121401YVV	2085100	2085100
3121111231	2086312	2086312	3121120YWW pt	2086000 pt	2086000 pt			
3121111241	2086313	2086313	3121120YWW pt	2086600 pt	2086600 pt	3121404	20853	20853
3121111251	2086314	2086314	3121120YWW pt	2086002 pt	2086002 pt	3121404111	2085311	2085311
3121111261	2086315	2086315	3121130	20970	20970	3121404221	2085313	2085313
3121111271	2086316	2086316	3121130111	2097011	2097011	3121404331	2085316	2085316
3121111281	2086317	2086317	3121130121	2097051	2097051	3121404441	2085318	2085318
3121111291	2086318	2086318	3121130YWW	2097000	2097000	3121404551	2085322	2085322
31211113A1	2086340	2086320	3121130YWW	2097002	2097002	3121404661	2085325	2085325
						3121404771	2085327	2085327
31211114B1	2086341	2086321	3121201	20821	20821	3121404881	2085331	2085331
31211114C1	2086342	2086322	3121201111	2082101	2082101	3121404991	2085335	2085335
31211114D1	2086343	2086323	3121201221	2082102	2082102	31214049A1	2085341	2085341
31211114E1	2086344	2086324 pt	3121201231	2082103	2082103	31214049B1	2085365	2085365
31211114F1	2086345	2086324 pt	3121201YVV	2082100	2082100	3121404YVV	2085300	2085300
31211114G1	2086346	2086325						
31211114H1	2086347	2086326	3121204	20822	20822	312140W	20850	20850
31211114J1	2086348	2086327	3121204111	2082222	2082222	312140WYWW	2085000	2085000
31211114K1	2086349	2086328	3121204121	2082224	2082224	312140WYVY	2085002	2085002
3121111511	2086350	2086330	3121204131	2082227	2082227			
			3121204141	2082228	2082228	3122101	21411	21411
31211116L1	2086351	2086331	3121204251	2082232	2082232	3122101100	2141100	2141100
31211116M1	2086352	2086332	3121204261	2082234	2082234			
31211116N1	2086353	2086333	3121204271	2082237	2082237	3122104	21412	21412
31211116P1	2086354	2086334 pt	3121204281	2082238	2082238	3122104111	2141211	2141211
31211116Q1	2086355	2086334 pt	3121204291	2082241	2082241	3122104121	2141215	2141215
31211116R1	2086356	2086335	3121204YVV	2082200	2082200	3122104131	2141227	2141227
31211116T1	2086357	2086336				3122104YVV	2141200	2141200
31211116U1	2086358	2086337	3121207	20823	20823	312210W	21410 pt	21410 pt
31211116V1	2086359	2086338	3121207111	2082364	2082364	312210WYWW	2141000 pt	2141000 pt
3121111YVV	2086300	2086300	3121207121	2082365	2082365	312210WYVY	2141002 pt	2141002 pt
			3121207YVV	2082300	2082300			
3121114	20864	20864	312120A	20824	20824	3122210	21110	21110
3121114100	2086400	2086400	312120A111	2082411	2082411	3122210111	2111013	2111013
3121114111	2086411	2086411	312120A121	2082451	2082451	3122210121	2111016	2111016
3121114121	2086412	2086412	312120A131	2082493	2082493	3122210131	2111018	2111018
3121114131	2086413	2086413	312120A141	2082495	2082495	3122210141	2111055	2111055
3121114141	2086419	2086414 pt	312120A151	2082499	2082499	3122210YWW	2111000	2111000
3121114151	2086420	2086414 pt	312120AYVV	2082400	2082400	3122210YVY	2111002	2111002
3121114161	2086421	2086415						
3121114171	2086423	2086416	312120W	20820	20820	3122291	21210 pt	21210 pt
3121114181	2086425	2086417	312120WYWW	2082000	2082000	3122291111	2121013	2121013
3121114191	2086426	2086418 pt	312120WYVY	2082002	2082002	3122291121	2121021	2121021
31211141A1	2086427	2086418 pt				3122291131	2121031	2121031
			3121300	20840	20840	3122291YVV	2121000 pt	2121000 pt
3121117	20865	20865	3121300111	2084012	2084012			
3121117111	2086501	2086501	3121300221	2084014	2084014	3122294	21310 pt	21310 pt
3121117121	2086502	2086502	3121300331	2084016	2084016	3122294111	2131008	2131008
3121117YVV	2086500	2086500	3121300441	2084019	2084019	3122294221	2131013	2131013
			3121300551	2084025	2084025	3122294231	2131015	2131015
312111A	20866 pt	20866 pt	3121300661	2084031	2084031	3122294241	2131019	2131019
312111A111	2086601	2086601	3121300771	2084045	2084045	3122294YVV	2131000 pt	2131000 pt
312111A221	2086602	2086602	3121300881	2084041	2084041			
312111A331	2086603	2086603	3121300891	2084046	2084046	3122297	21413	21413
312111A341	2086604	2086604	31213008A1	2084010	2084010	3122297100	2141300	2141300
312111A351	2086605	2086605						
312111A361	2086606	2086606	31213008B1	2084065	2084065	312229W pt	21210 pt	21210 pt
312111A371	2086607	2086607	31213008C1	2084081	2084081			
312111A381	2086610	2086608 pt	31213009D1	2084085	2084085	312229W pt	21310 pt	21310 pt
312111A391	2086614	2086608 pt	3121300YWW	2084000	2084000			
312111AYVV	2086600 pt	2086600 pt	3121300YVY	2084002	2084002	312229W pt	21410 pt	21410 pt
						312229WYWW pt	2121000 pt	2121000 pt
312111W	20860 pt	20860 pt	3121401	20851	20851	312229WYVY pt	2131000 pt	2131000 pt
312111WYWW	2086000 pt	2086000 pt	3121401111	2085115	2085115	312229WYVY pt	2141000 pt	2141000 pt
312111WYVY	2086002 pt	2086002 pt	3121401221	2085131	2085131	312229WYVY pt	2121002	2121002
			3121401223	2085143	2085143	312229WYVY pt	2131002	2131002
3121120 pt	20860 pt	20860 pt				312229WYVY pt	2141002 pt	2141002 pt

