

Logging

1997

Issued November 1999

EC97M-1133A

1997 Economic Census

Manufacturing

Industry Series



U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

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U.S. Department of Commerce
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-- 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.

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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	8 061	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

