

Institutional Furniture Manufacturing

1997

Issued August 1999

EC97M-3371F

1997 Economic Census

Manufacturing

Industry Series



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

Helping You Make Informed Decisions

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

William M. Daley,

Secretary

Robert L. Mallett,

Deputy Secretary

Economics

and Statistics

Administration

Robert J. Shapiro,

Under Secretary for

Economic Affairs

U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Kenneth Prewitt,

Director



**Economics
and Statistics
Administration**

Robert J. Shapiro,
Under Secretary
for Economic Affairs



U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Kenneth Prewitt,
Director

William G. Barron,
Deputy Director

Paula J. Schneider,
Principal Associate Director
for Programs

Frederick T. Knickerbocker,
Associate Director
for Economic Programs

Thomas L. Mesenbourg,
Assistant Director
for Economic Programs

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

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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/econguide. More information on the methodology, procedures, and history of the censuses will be published in the *History of the 1997 Economic Census* at www.census.gov/econ/www/history.html.

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

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

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

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

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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.

GENERAL

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

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

State reports, which include the District of Columbia, present similar statistics at the “all manufacturing” level for each state and its metropolitan areas (MAs) with 250 employees or more, and for counties, consolidated cities, and places with 500 employees or more. The state reports also include six-digit NAICS level data for industries with 100 employees or more in the state.

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

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

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

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

GEOGRAPHIC AREAS COVERED

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

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

Data are available for the metropolitan areas (MAs) with 250 employees or more. The term MA is a general term used to encompass all of the specifically defined metropolitan areas. A consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) is made up of two or more contiguous primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSAs) with a combined population of at least 1 million. A PMSA is a subdivision of a CMSA that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links separate from the ties to other portions of the CMSA. A metropolitan statistical area (MSA) is an integrated economic and social unit with a population of at least 50,000. An MA is made up of one or more counties meeting standards of metropolitan character. In New England, cities and towns, rather than counties, are the component geographic units. Determination of the MAs was made by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) as of June 30, 1997. The population estimates were from the 1990 Census of Population or a subsequent special

census. When applicable, the make-up of an MA is included in Appendix E. Changes to geographical boundaries are noted in Appendix D.

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

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

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

COMPARABILITY OF THE 1992 AND 1997 CENSUSES

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

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

Another change resulting from the conversion to NAICS is that data for central administrative offices (CAOs) associated with manufacturing are not included along side the

manufacturing data. This change affects data in the state reports and the general summary.

DISCLOSURE

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

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

AVAILABILITY OF MORE FREQUENT ECONOMIC DATA

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

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

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

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

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

NAICS or SIC code	Industry	Com-panies ¹	All estab-lish-ments ²	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufac-ture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of ship-ments (\$1,000)	Total capital ex-pen-di-tures (\$1,000)
				Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)	Wages (\$1,000)				
337127 253120	Institutional furniture mfg Public building & related furniture (pt)	965	997	36 898	974 559	27 485	50 883	597 084	2 077 107	1 839 648	3 917 934	108 354
259910	Furniture & fixtures, n.e.c. (pt)	N	257	14 035	356 860	10 582	18 716	228 287	814 736	769 854	1 579 497	49 722
395220	Lead pencils & art goods (pt)	N	726	22 347	603 615	16 474	31 286	360 104	1 236 614	1 049 998	2 293 392	57 668
399975	Manufacturing industries, n.e.c. (pt)	N	9	187	5 901	141	234	2 443	9 048	8 111	16 749	244
		N	5	329	8 183	288	647	6 250	16 709	11 685	28 296	720

¹For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.
²Includes establishments with payroll at any time during the year.

Table 2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1997

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

Industry and geographic area	All establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufac-ture (\$1,000)	Cost of materials (\$1,000)	Value of ship-ments (\$1,000)	Total capital ex-pen-di-tures (\$1,000)	
	E ¹	Total	With 20 em-ploy-ees or more	Number	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Hours (1,000)					Wages (\$1,000)
337127, INSTITUTIONAL FURNITURE MFG												
United States	1	997	366	36 898	974 559	27 485	50 883	597 084	2 077 107	1 839 648	3 917 934	108 354
Alabama	-	21	11	581	13 969	458	817	9 222	30 231	35 759	66 519	2 757
Arizona	3	11	3	231	6 959	177	369	4 312	17 363	6 241	23 165	2 140
Arkansas	-	22	11	2 569	55 757	2 121	3 077	43 352	130 788	137 761	264 603	5 582
California	1	123	43	4 451	121 117	3 339	6 365	72 680	257 542	182 327	435 327	6 433
Colorado	-	18	8	872	25 929	665	1 184	14 244	36 614	47 334	84 221	2 832
Florida	1	64	15	1 765	49 876	1 197	2 247	26 322	93 823	102 139	194 851	7 620
Idaho	-	6	3	111	2 172	90	144	1 384	3 702	2 303	6 023	83
Illinois	2	58	19	1 647	44 754	1 262	2 393	25 935	105 061	81 936	186 912	3 885
Indiana	-	27	8	852	20 534	656	1 233	13 683	50 535	30 844	80 650	1 566
Iowa	1	11	5	259	5 273	203	387	3 476	10 893	10 217	20 896	538
Kansas	1	16	8	540	17 985	397	928	10 919	38 515	25 580	64 311	2 583
Louisiana	1	5	2	224	3 070	171	176	1 924	5 821	4 935	10 758	357
Maryland	5	10	5	247	6 513	190	349	3 729	13 281	7 942	21 024	519
Massachusetts	-	20	10	1 110	34 804	781	1 491	20 416	73 416	47 844	121 059	4 847
Michigan	-	48	19	2 534	83 482	1 898	3 737	51 906	203 947	144 254	347 010	8 217
Minnesota	-	20	12	1 547	50 778	1 051	1 950	27 961	105 286	68 251	172 538	7 167
Missouri	-	20	18	1 449	39 210	1 050	2 063	23 042	92 942	80 500	172 935	5 328
Nebraska	1	4	2	156	3 657	141	325	3 329	3 960	8 543	12 453	191
New Jersey	3	34	14	785	23 229	623	1 239	14 007	45 626	31 370	77 381	1 244
New York	3	61	15	1 065	24 677	816	1 496	15 560	53 661	38 630	92 035	1 732
North Carolina	1	42	13	1 009	21 285	741	1 311	13 948	40 382	43 824	84 385	1 646
Oklahoma	1	7	1	137	3 318	104	167	1 324	5 438	4 226	9 679	87
Oregon	4	11	3	190	5 040	144	279	3 121	9 742	5 096	14 979	279
Pennsylvania	-	43	19	1 927	61 620	1 248	2 506	32 128	125 726	136 743	263 498	4 509
South Carolina	-	12	4	497	12 434	288	548	7 112	30 952	60 811	93 219	929
Tennessee	-	36	16	2 273	44 539	1 720	3 363	29 415	100 693	116 671	218 159	5 092
Texas	-	53	25	2 403	50 363	1 837	3 034	31 440	106 846	144 437	249 642	5 140
Utah	1	9	2	211	5 155	131	237	2 525	15 847	13 077	28 886	898
Virginia	-	15	4	328	9 089	273	425	6 280	15 693	11 849	27 432	1 118
Washington	1	30	8	744	19 703	576	1 053	13 485	38 764	30 834	69 177	1 400
Wisconsin	-	21	9	1 026	28 058	727	1 405	16 515	58 166	57 772	116 962	2 809

* 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
337127, INSTITUTIONAL FURNITURE MFG		337127, INSTITUTIONAL FURNITURE MFG—Con.	
Companies ¹ number..	965	Value added \$1,000..	2 077 107
All establishments number..	997	Total inventories, beginning of year \$1,000..	546 324
Establishments with 1 to 19 employees number..	631	Finished goods inventories, beginning of year \$1,000..	145 144
Establishments with 20 to 99 employees number..	280	Work-in-process inventories, beginning of year \$1,000..	133 145
Establishments with 100 employees or more number..	86	Materials and supplies inventories, beginning of year \$1,000..	268 035
All employees number..	36 898	Total inventories, end of year \$1,000..	575 968
Total compensation ² \$1,000..	1 181 428	Finished goods inventories, end of year \$1,000..	130 932
Annual payroll \$1,000..	974 559	Work-in-process inventories, end of year \$1,000..	146 178
Total fringe benefits \$1,000..	206 869	Materials and supplies inventories, end of year \$1,000..	298 858
Production workers, average for year number..	27 485	Gross book value of total assets at beginning of year \$1,000..	890 012
Production workers on March 12 number..	26 869	Total capital expenditures (new and used) \$1,000..	108 354
Production workers on May 12 number..	27 218	Capital expenditures for buildings and other structures (new and used) \$1,000..	20 418
Production workers on August 12 number..	27 908	Capital expenditures for machinery and equipment (new and used) \$1,000..	87 936
Production workers on November 12 number..	27 945	Total retirements ² \$1,000..	27 824
Production-worker hours 1,000..	50 883	Gross book value of total assets at end of year \$1,000..	970 542
Production-worker wages \$1,000..	597 084	Total depreciation during year ² \$1,000..	71 310
Total cost of materials \$1,000..	1 839 648	Total rental payments ² \$1,000..	74 421
Cost of materials, parts, containers, etc., consumed \$1,000..	1 456 031	Buildings and other structures rental payments ² \$1,000..	30 103
Cost of resales \$1,000..	272 248	Machinery and equipment rental payments ² \$1,000..	44 318
Cost of fuels \$1,000..	16 209	Cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and other structures ³ \$1,000..	5 963
Cost of purchased electricity \$1,000..	32 411	Response coverage ratio ⁴ percent..	77
Cost of contract work \$1,000..	62 749	Cost of purchased services for the repair of machinery and equipment ³ \$1,000..	12 204
Quantity of electricity purchased for heat and power 1,000 kWh..	497 157	Response coverage ratio ⁴ percent..	77
Quantity of electricity generated less sold for heat and power 1,000 kWh..	—	Cost of purchased communications services ³ \$1,000..	9 815
Total value of shipments \$1,000..	3 917 934	Response coverage ratio ⁴ percent..	77
Primary products value of shipments \$1,000..	3 184 011	Cost of purchased legal services ³ \$1,000..	4 004
Secondary products value of shipments \$1,000..	345 942	Response coverage ratio ⁴ percent..	77
Total miscellaneous receipts \$1,000..	387 981	Cost of purchased accounting and bookkeeping services ³ \$1,000..	4 748
Value of resales \$1,000..	338 164	Response coverage ratio ⁴ percent..	77
Contract receipts \$1,000..	7 663	Cost of purchased advertising services ³ \$1,000..	24 123
Other miscellaneous receipts \$1,000..	42 154	Response coverage ratio ⁴ percent..	77
Primary products specialization ratio percent..	90	Cost of purchased software and other data processing services ³ \$1,000..	5 343
Value of primary products shipments made in all industries \$1,000..	3 541 878	Response coverage ratio ⁴ percent..	77
Value of primary products shipments made in this industry \$1,000..	3 184 011	Cost of purchased refuse removal (including hazardous waste) services ³ \$1,000..	2 555
Value of primary products shipments made in other industries \$1,000..	357 867	Response coverage ratio ⁴ percent..	77
Coverage ratio percent..	89		

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)				
337127, INSTITUTIONAL FURNITURE MFG												
All establishments	1	997	366	36 898	974 559	27 485	50 883	597 084	2 077 107	1 839 648	3 917 934	108 354
Establishments with 1 to 4 employees	8	313	-	663	14 247	534	823	9 142	27 464	25 916	53 469	1 416
Establishments with 5 to 9 employees	7	154	-	1 033	22 775	783	1 224	14 617	50 599	41 538	91 998	2 599
Establishments with 10 to 19 employees	4	164	-	2 283	54 980	1 731	2 987	35 703	107 976	89 329	198 134	4 535
Establishments with 20 to 49 employees	2	176	176	5 486	137 216	4 175	7 617	85 004	271 340	214 357	496 999	14 205
Establishments with 50 to 99 employees	1	104	104	7 153	174 308	5 427	10 140	108 366	371 272	318 377	686 509	17 309
Establishments with 100 to 249 employees	-	67	67	10 892	307 916	7 965	15 751	183 346	654 680	614 161	1 270 535	39 578
Establishments with 250 to 499 employees	-	13	13	4 440	130 475	2 995	5 863	68 027	296 354	269 446	563 188	18 121
Establishments with 500 to 999 employees	-	5	5	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Establishments with 1,000 to 2,499 employees	-	1	1	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Establishments with 2,500 employees or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative records ²	9	304	-	1 346	24 763	1 072	1 462	16 576	46 339	53 544	100 289	2 947

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)				
337127	Institutional furniture mfg .	997	36 898	974 559	27 485	50 883	597 084	2 077 107	1 839 648	3 917 934	108 354
3371271	School furniture, except stone and concrete, excluding library furniture .	49	6 484	159 725	4 922	8 096	106 216	357 389	354 051	709 018	26 633
3371274	Public building furniture, except school and restaurant furniture	101	6 899	184 193	5 162	9 971	113 573	436 400	372 839	805 535	20 869
3371277	Furniture and fixtures, nec	162	11 073	310 872	8 166	16 162	187 746	660 908	627 396	1 289 169	32 211
337127A	Other furniture, nec	132	7 667	221 962	5 607	10 795	125 099	452 102	311 884	757 329	18 552

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)
337127	Institutional furniture	N	X	X	3 541 878	N	X	X	N
3371271	School furniture, except stone and concrete, excluding library furniture	N	X	X	543 858	N	X	X	N
33712711	School single-pupil units and chairs, excluding library	N	X	X	218 346	N	X	X	N
3371271111	School single-pupil units, excluding library	12	X	S	123 900	17	X	S	116 306
3371271121	School chairs, all-purpose (nonfolding), excluding library	13	X	4 188.9	94 446	20	X	S	99 541
33712712	School storage units and furniture except single-pupil units and chairs (excluding library)	N	X	X	323 790	N	X	X	N
3371271211	School storage cabinets, excluding library	29	X	X	97 800	48	X	X	75 751
3371271221	Other school furniture (designed specifically for use in schools)	56	X	X	225 990	N	X	X	N
3371271Y	School furniture, except stone and concrete (excluding library furniture), nsk	N	X	X	1 722	N	X	X	N
3371271YVW	School furniture, except stone and concrete (excluding library furniture), nsk	N	X	X	1 722	N	X	X	N
3371274	Public building furniture, except school and restaurant furniture	N	X	X	849 643	N	X	X	N
33712741	Public building furniture, including church and library furniture, except school and restaurant furniture	N	X	X	849 643	N	X	X	N
3371274111	Library furniture, all types (including chairs, charging desks, study carrels, reading tables, etc.)	26	X	X	56 963	21	X	X	28 346
3371274121	Church pews	20	X	X	51 190	28	X	X	34 650
3371274131	Church furniture, except pews (pulpits, alters, lecterns, etc.)	26	X	X	16 884	24	X	X	18 849
3371274141	Folding tables, including folding banquet tables, except school, restaurant, household, office, or library	15	X	S	67 808	18	X	S	70 104
3371274151	Fixed chairs and seats, including theater, auditorium, and institutional (except school, restaurant, household, office, or library)	8	X	1 795.7	172 258	9	X	S	53 709
3371274161	Portable folding chairs, single or ganged, including theater, auditorium, and institutional (except school, restaurant, household, office, or library)	8	X	4 555.2	40 616	6	X	4 328.6	37 946
3371274171	Stacking chairs and seats, including theater, auditorium, and institutional (except school, restaurant, household, office, or library)	18	X	584.6	43 567	24	X	569.0	79 212
3371274175	Beauty and barber chairs	11	X	X	25 886	N	X	X	N
3371274181	Other chairs and seats, including freestanding, theater, auditorium, and institutional (except school, restaurant, household, office, or library)	15	X	X	93 004	17	X	X	52 383
3371274191	Stadium and bleacher seating, including grandstands	14	X	X	147 750	18	X	X	130 566
3371274195	Other public building furniture, nec	43	X	X	133 717	39	X	X	82 413
3371274Y	Public building furniture, except school and restaurant furniture, nsk	N	X	X	-	N	X	X	N
3371274YVW	Public building furniture, except school and restaurant furniture, nsk	N	X	X	-	N	X	X	N
3371277	Furniture and fixtures, nec	N	X	X	1 041 534	N	X	X	904 272
33712771	Chairs, stools, booths, bars, and back bars for restaurants, cafeterias, and bars	N	X	X	873 944	N	X	X	N
3371277111	Upholstered chairs and stools for restaurants, cafeterias, bars, and bowling centers, wood	20	X	X	148 546	46	X	X	146 182
3371277121	Nonupholstered chairs and stools for restaurants, cafeterias, bars, and bowling centers, wood	12	X	X	36 700	20	X	X	28 663
3371277131	Metal chairs and stools for restaurants, cafeterias, bars, and bowling centers	23	X	X	89 126	26	X	X	77 745
3371277141	Booths, bars, and back bars for restaurants, cafeterias, bars, and bowling centers	63	X	X	105 687	79	X	X	101 375
3371277191	Other restaurant, cafeteria, bar, and bowling center furniture, nec	117	X	X	493 885	163	X	X	446 582
3371277Y	Restaurant, cafeteria, and bar furniture and fixtures, nsk	N	X	X	167 590	N	X	X	N
3371277YVW	Restaurant, cafeteria, and bar furniture and fixtures, nsk	N	X	X	167 590	N	X	X	103 725

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)
337127	Institutional furniture—Con.								
337127A	Other furniture, nec.....	N	X	X	766 699	N	X	X	N
337127A2	Other furniture, nec.....	N	X	X	740 853	N	X	X	N
337127A211	Industrial work benches and stools.....	44	X	X	112 904	35	X	X	62 649
337127A221	Drafting and drawing tables made of metal.....	2	X	X	D	N	X	X	N
337127A231	Drafting and drawing tables made of wood.....	3	X	X	1 744	N	X	X	N
337127A241	Drafting and drawing tables made of other materials.....	2	X	X	D	N	X	X	N
337127A291	Other furniture and fixtures, nec (including ship furniture, amusement game cabinets, etc.).....	137	X	X	607 381	134	X	X	292 962
337127AY	Other furniture and fixtures, nsk.....	N	X	X	25 846	N	X	X	N
337127AYWV	Other furniture and fixtures, nsk.....	N	X	X	25 846	N	X	X	N
337127W	Institutional furniture manufacturing, nsk, total.....	N	X	X	340 144	N	X	X	N
337127WY	Institutional furniture manufacturing, nsk, total.....	N	X	X	340 144	N	X	X	N
337127WYWW	Institutional furniture manufacturing, nsk, for nonadministrative-record establishments.....	N	X	X	244 818	N	X	X	N
337127WYWY	Institutional furniture manufacturing, nsk, for administrative-record establishments.....	N	X	X	95 326	N	X	X	N

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

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

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

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

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

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

NAICS product class code	Product class and geographic area	Value of product shipments (\$1,000)	
		1997	1992
3371271	SCHOOL FURNITURE, EXCEPT STONE AND CONCRETE, EXCLUDING LIBRARY FURNITURE		
	United States.....	543 858	N
	Illinois.....	23 550	N
	Indiana.....	6 808	N
	Michigan.....	29 735	N
	Pennsylvania.....	28 165	N
	Texas.....	76 867	N
	Utah.....	3 489	N
	Wisconsin.....	25 024	N
3371274	PUBLIC BUILDING FURNITURE, EXCEPT SCHOOL AND RESTAURANT FURNITURE		
	United States.....	849 643	N
	Alabama.....	24 129	N
	California.....	45 492	N
	Illinois.....	42 322	N
	Indiana.....	72 555	N
	Iowa.....	12 834	N
	Kentucky.....	4 017	N
	Michigan.....	165 133	N
	Missouri.....	27 279	N
	New York.....	30 618	N
	North Carolina.....	44 643	N
	Pennsylvania.....	23 723	N
	Tennessee.....	10 239	N
	Texas.....	103 196	N
	Virginia.....	2 559	N
	Washington.....	3 633	N
	Wisconsin.....	60 417	N

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

NAICS product class code	Product class and geographic area	Value of product shipments (\$1,000)	
		1997	1992
3371277	FURNITURE AND FIXTURES, NEC		
	United States	1 041 534	904 272
	Alabama	7 547	9 597
	Arkansas	48 424	36 205
	California	147 376	98 292
	Colorado	26 537	28 704
	Florida	66 695	41 328
	Georgia	21 634	28 680
	Illinois	43 664	43 762
	Indiana	19 168	7 716
	Kansas	14 923	30 753
	Massachusetts	39 369	20 911
	Michigan	61 532	30 405
	Minnesota	52 250	38 653
	Missouri	81 130	85 125
	New Jersey	26 170	33 463
	New York	19 721	17 687
	North Carolina	25 332	39 757
	Ohio	8 936	24 803
	Pennsylvania	32 703	11 884
	South Carolina	35 735	21 382
	Tennessee	130 526	111 989
	Texas	10 409	19 927
	Washington	11 227	6 924
	Wisconsin	41 908	38 457
337127A	OTHER FURNITURE, NEC		
	United States	766 699	N
	Alabama	9 527	N
	Arkansas	13 203	N
	California	124 619	N
	Florida	20 790	N
	Illinois	25 448	N
	Indiana	55 487	N
	Michigan	64 034	N
	Minnesota	21 131	N
	Mississippi	14 544	N
	Missouri	16 073	N
	New Jersey	16 158	N
	New York	17 563	N
	North Carolina	2 931	N
	Ohio	12 866	N
	Oregon	8 914	N
	Pennsylvania	86 962	N
	Tennessee	21 111	N
	Texas	19 179	N
	Washington	21 407	N
	Wisconsin	21 120	N

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

Table 7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1997 and 1992

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

NAICS material code	Material consumed	1997		1992	
		Quantity	Delivered cost (\$1,000)	Quantity	Delivered cost (\$1,000)
337127	INSTITUTIONAL FURNITURE MFG				
332000AC	Metal stampings	X	24 926	X	N
33200043	All other fabricated metal products (except castings and forgings)	X	18 320	X	N
33210001	Forgings	X	2 206	X	N
33100035	Castings (rough and semifinished)	X	13 882	X	N
33120017	Steel sheet and strip, including tin plate	X	138 853	X	N
33120083	All other steel shapes and forms (except castings, forgings, and fabricated metal products)	X	61 972	X	N
33131501	Aluminum and aluminum-base alloy sheet, plate, foil, and welded tubing	X	18 553	X	N
33100055	All other aluminum and aluminum-base alloy shapes and forms (except castings, forgings, and fabricated metal products)	X	36 780	X	N
33100077	Other nonferrous shapes and forms (except castings, forgings, and fabricated metal products)	X	3 796	X	N
32100025	Hardwood lumber, rough and dressed	X	117 886	X	N
32100031	Softwood lumber, rough and dressed	X	7 539	X	N
00190097	Hardwood dimension and parts, including wood furniture frames	X	26 054	X	N
32121105	Hardwood veneer	X	11 970	X	N
32121101	Hardwood plywood	X	34 286	X	N
32121201	Softwood plywood	X	9 635	X	N

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1997 and 1992—Con.

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

NAICS material code	Material consumed	1997		1992	
		Quantity	Delivered cost (\$1,000)	Quantity	Delivered cost (\$1,000)
337127	INSTITUTIONAL FURNITURE MFG—Con.				
32121903	Particleboard (wood)	X	30 636	X	N
32121907	Medium density fiberboard (MDF)	X	8 244	X	N
32121909	Hardboard	X	8 019	X	N
32613001	Plastics laminated sheets	X	52 402	X	N
32619909	Plastics furniture parts and components	X	67 394	X	N
32615000	Formed and slab stock for pillows, cushions, seating, etc. (urethane)	X	20 809	X	N
31332007	Coated or laminated fabrics, including vinyl coated	X	22 044	X	N
31321019	Uncoated broadwoven fabrics for upholstery	X	18 820	X	N
32721101	Flat glass (plate, float, and sheet)	X	2 376	X	N
32552001	Adhesives and sealants	X	8 825	X	N
32551003	Paints, varnishes, lacquers, stains, shellacs, japans, enamels, and allied products	X	26 503	X	N
33251001	Furniture and builders' hardware, including cabinet hardware, casters, glides, handles, hinges, locks, etc.	X	92 656	X	N
32221001	Paperboard containers, boxes, and corrugated paperboard	X	36 654	X	N
00970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies	X	250 923	X	N
00971000	Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies, n.s.k.	X	283 068	X	N

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

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

Appendix A.

Explanation of Terms

BEGINNING- AND END-OF-YEAR INVENTORIES

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

Inventory Data by Stage of Fabrication

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

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

COST OF MATERIALS

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

Included in this item are:

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

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

Specific Materials Consumed

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

Duplication in Cost of Materials and Value of Shipment

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

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

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

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

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

COST OF PURCHASED SERVICES

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

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

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

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

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

Response Coverage Ratio

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

DEPRECIATION CHARGES FOR FIXED ASSETS

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

EMPLOYEES

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

Production Workers

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

All Other Employees

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

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

FRINGE BENEFITS

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

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

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

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

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

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND COMPANIES

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

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

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

PAYROLL

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

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

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

PRODUCT CODES AND CLASSES OF PRODUCTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PRIMARY PRODUCT CLASS CODE

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

PRODUCTION-WORKER HOURS

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

QUANTITY OF ELECTRIC ENERGY CONSUMED FOR HEAT AND POWER

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

RENTAL PAYMENTS

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

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

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

RETIREMENTS OF DEPRECIABLE ASSETS

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

TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES (NEW AND USED)

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

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

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

VALUE ADDED

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

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

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

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

VALUE OF SHIPMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Duplication in Cost of Materials and Value of Shipment

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

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

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

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

Specialization and Coverage Ratios

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

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

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

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

Appendix B.

NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions

337127 INSTITUTIONAL FURNITURE MANUFACTURING

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing institutional-type furniture (e.g., library, school, theater, and church furniture). The furniture may be made on a stock or custom basis and may be assembled or unassembled (i.e., knockdown).

The data published with NAICS code 337127 include the following SIC industries:

2531 Public building and related furniture (pt)
2599 Furniture and fixtures, n.e.c. (pt)

3952 Lead pencils and art goods (pt)
3999 Manufacturing industries, n.e.c. (pt)

This definition comes from the 1997 NAICS Manual. However, for this industry, the 1997 Economic Census – Manufacturing did not fully implement the conversion to NAICS. Data for NAICS industry 337127 do not include establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing wood or nonwood lunchroom tables and chairs. The NAICS definitions will be fully implemented with the 2002 Economic Census.

Appendix C.

Coverage and Methodology

MAIL/NONMAIL UNIVERSE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. Establishments sent a report form.

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

- a. ASM sample establishments.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION OF ESTABLISHMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ESTABLISHMENT BASIS OF REPORTING

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

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

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

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASM SURVEY SAMPLE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASM ESTIMATING PROCEDURE

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

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

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

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

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

QUALIFICATIONS OF THE ASM DATA

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA FROM THE CURRENT INDUSTRIAL REPORTS (CIR)

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

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

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

DUPLICATION IN COST OF MATERIALS AND VALUE OF SHIPMENTS

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

VALUE OF INDUSTRY SHIPMENTS COMPARED WITH VALUE OF PRODUCT SHIPMENTS

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

Appendix D. Geographic Notes

Not applicable for this report.

Appendix E. Metropolitan Areas

Not applicable for this report.

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

Not applicable for this report.

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

1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published	1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published	1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published
3371101	24341	24341	3371227411	2511533	2511533	3371277	25992	25992
3371101111	2434111	2434111	3371227421	2511541	2511541	3371277111	2599231	2599231
3371101121	2434113	2434113	3371227431	2511561	2511561	3371277121	2599233	2599233
3371101YVW	2434100	2434100	3371227491	2511598	2511598	3371277131	2599236	2599236
3371104	24342	24342	3371227YVW	2511500	2511500	3371277141	2599247	2599247
3371104111	2434212	2434212	337122A	25116	25116	3371277191	2599248	2599248
3371104121	2434214	2434214	337122A111	2511611	2511611	3371277YVW	2599200	2599200
3371104YVW	2434200	2434200	337122A121	2511621	2511621	337127A pt	25994	25994
3371107	24343	24343	337122A131	2511631	2511631	337127A pt	39524 pt	39524 pt
3371107111	2434316	2434316	337122A141	2511698	2511698	337127A211	2599451	2599451
3371107121	2434318	2434318	337122AYVW	2511600	2511600	337127A221	3952411	3952413 pt
3371107YVW	2434300	2434300	337122E	25117	25117	337127A231	3952412	3952413 pt
337110A	25412 pt	25412 pt	337122E111	2511725	2511725	337127A241	3952413	3952413 pt
337110A111	2541211	2541200 pt	337122E121	2511748	2511748	337127A291	2599497	2599497
337110A121	2541212	2541200 pt	337122E131	2511763	2511763	337127AYVW pt	2599400	2599400
337110AYVW	2541200 pt	2541200 pt	337122E141	2511765	2511765	337127AYVW pt	3952400 pt	3952400 pt
337110E	25412 pt	25412 pt	337122E151	2511767	2511767	337127W pt	25310 pt	25310 pt
337110E111	2541213	2541200 pt	337122E161	2511775	2511775	337127W pt	25990 pt	25990 pt
337110E121	2541214	2541200 pt	337122E171	2511777	2511779 pt	337127W pt	39520 pt	39520 pt
337110EYVW	2541200 pt	2541200 pt	337122E181	2511781	2511779 pt	337127W pt	39990 pt	39990 pt
337110H	57121 pt	57120 pt	337122E191	2511783	2511779 pt	337127WYVW pt	2531000 pt	2531000 pt
337110H100	5712141	5712000 pt	337122EYVW	2511700	2511700	337127WYVW pt	2599000 pt	2599000 pt
337110W pt	24340	24340	337122W pt	25110	25110	337127WYVW pt	3952000 pt	3952000 pt
337110W pt	25410 pt	25410 pt	337122WYVW pt	57120 pt	57120 pt	337127WYVW pt	3999000 pt	3999000 pt
337110W pt	57120 pt	57120 pt	337122WYVW pt	2511000	2511000	337127WYVW pt	2531002 pt	2531002 pt
337110WYVW pt	2434000	2434000	337122WYVW pt	5712000 pt	5712000 pt	337127WYVW pt	2599002 pt	2599002 pt
337110WYVW pt	2541000 pt	2541000 pt	337122WYVW pt	2511002	2511002	337127WYVW pt	3952002 pt	3952002 pt
337110WYVW pt	5712000 pt	5712000 pt	337122WYVW pt	5712002 pt	5712000 pt	337127WYVW pt	3999002 pt	3999002 pt
337110WYVW pt	2434002	2434002	33712241	25145	25145	3371290	25170	25170
337110WYVW pt	2541002 pt	2541002 pt	3371224111	2514512	2514512	3371290111	2517015	2517015
337110WYVW pt	5712002 pt	5712000 pt	33712241121	2514513	2514513	3371290211	2517018	2517018
3371211	25120 pt	25120 pt	33712241131	2514515	2514515	3371290221	2517021	2517021
3371211 pt	57121 pt	57120 pt	33712241141	2514517	2514517	3371290YVW	2517000	2517000
3371211111	2512012	2512012	33712241151	2514521	2514521	3371290YVW	2517002	2517002
3371211121	2512041	2512041	33712241161	2514527	2514527	3372111	25212	25210 pt
3371211311	2512045	2512045	33712241171	2514597	2514597	3372111111	2521211	2521000 pt
3371211411	2512054	2512054	33712241YVW	2514500	2514500	3372111121	2521213	2521000 pt
3371211511	2512031	2512031	3371224	25146	25146	3372111131	2521214	2521000 pt
3371211521	2512035	2512035	33712244111	2514612	2514612	3372111141	2521217	2521000 pt
3371211531 pt	2512098	2512098	33712244221	2514622	2514622	3372111151	2521219	2521000 pt
3371211531 pt	5712121	5712000 pt	33712244231	2514624	2514624	3372111161	2521221	2521000 pt
3371211YVW pt	2512000 pt	2512000 pt	33712244241	2514698	2514698	3372111YVW	2521200	2521000 pt
3371211YVW pt	5712100 pt	5712000 pt	33712244YVW	2514600	2514600	3372114	25213	25210 pt
3371214	25155	25155	33712247	25147	25147	3372114111	2521311	2521000 pt
3371214100	2515500	2515500	33712247111	2514733	2514733	3372114121	2521313	2521000 pt
337121W pt	25120 pt	25120 pt	33712247121	2514737	2514737	3372114YVW	2521300	2521000 pt
337121W pt	25150 pt	25150 pt	3371224721	2514775	2514775	3372117	25214	25210 pt
337121W pt	57120 pt	57120 pt	33712247221	2514782	2514782	3372117111	2521411	2521000 pt
337121WYVW pt	2512000 pt	2512000 pt	33712247231	2514783	2514783	3372117211	2521413	2521000 pt
337121WYVW pt	2515000 pt	2515000 pt	33712247241	2514788	2514788	3372117311	2521415	2521000 pt
337121WYVW pt	5712000 pt	5712000 pt	33712247291 pt	2514789 pt	2514771	3372117321	2521417	2521000 pt
337121WYVW pt	2512002	2512002	33712247291 pt	2514789 pt	2514798	3372117331	2521419	2521000 pt
337121WYVW pt	2515002 pt	2515002 pt	33712247YVW	2514700	2514700	3372117341	2521425	2521000 pt
337121WYVW pt	5712002 pt	5712000 pt	3371224W	25140	25140	3372117351	2521427	2521000 pt
337121WYVW pt	2515002 pt	2515002 pt	3371224WYVW	2514000	2514000	3372117361	2521429	2521000 pt
337121WYVW pt	5712000 pt	5712000 pt	3371224WYVW	2514002	2514002	3372117YVW	2521400	2521000 pt
3371221 pt	25112	25112	33712250	25190	25190	337211A	25217	25210 pt
3371221 pt	57121 pt	57120 pt	33712250111	2519011	2519011	337211A111	2521711	2521000 pt
3371221111	2511241	2511241	33712250211	2519033	2519033	337211A121	2521713	2521000 pt
3371221211	2511219	2511219	33712250221	2519035	2519035	337211A131	2521715	2521000 pt
3371221221	2511251	2511251	33712250311 pt	2519015 pt	2519023	337211A141	2521719	2521000 pt
3371221231	2511271	2511271	33712250321	2519098	2519098	337211AYVW	2521700	2521000 pt
3371221241	2511281	2511281	33712250YVW	2519000	2519000	337211W	25210	25210 pt
3371221311	2511233	2511233	33712250YVW	2519002	2519002	337211WYVW	2521000	2521000 pt
3371221321	2511235	2511235	33712271	25311 pt	25311 pt	337211WYVW	2521002	2521002
3371221391	2511291	2511291	33712271111	2531131	2531131	3372120 pt	25410 pt	25410 pt
3371221395 pt	2511298	2511298	33712271121	2531136	2531136	3372120 pt	25417 pt	25411 pt
3371221395 pt	5712111	5712000 pt	33712271121	2531137	2531137	3372120 pt	25417 pt	25413 pt
3371221YVW pt	2511200	2511200	33712271221	2531192	2531198 pt	3372120 pt	25417 pt	25413 pt
3371221YVW pt	5712100 pt	5712000 pt	33712271YVW	2531100 pt	2531100 pt	3372120100 pt	2541700 pt	2541111 pt
3371224	25113	25113	33712274	25312 pt	25312 pt	3372120100 pt	2541700 pt	2541121 pt
3371224111	2511311	2511311	33712274 pt	39999 pt	39999 pt	3372120100 pt	2541700 pt	2541131 pt
3371224211	2511331	2511331	33712274111	2531271	2531271	3372120100 pt	2541700 pt	2541200 pt
3371224311	2511351	2511351	33712274121	2531234	2531234	3372120100 pt	2541700 pt	2541332
3371224321	2511371	2511371	33712274131	2531239	2531239	3372120100 pt	2541700 pt	2541333
3371224391	2511391	2511391	33712274141	2531241	2531241	3372120100 pt	2541700 pt	2541334
3371224395	2511399	2511399	33712274151	2531251	2531251	3372120100 pt	2541700 pt	2541338 pt
3371224YVW	2511300	2511300	33712274161	2531255	2531255	3372120100 pt	2541700 pt	2541339 pt
3371227	25115	25115	33712274171	2531257	2531257	3372120100 pt	2541700 pt	2541341 pt
3371227111	2511511	2511511	33712274175	3999912	3999911 pt	3372120100 pt	2541700 pt	2541361 pt
3371227121	2511513	2511513	33712274181	2531259	2531259	3372120100 pt	2541700 pt	2541381 pt
3371227131	2511515	2511515	33712274191	2531261	2531261	3372120100 pt	2541700 pt	2541397 pt
3371227141	2511517	2511517	33712274195	2531297	2531297	3372120YVW pt	2541000 pt	2541000 pt
3371227211	2511521	2511521	33712274YVW pt	2531200 pt	2531200 pt	3372120YVW pt	2541700 pt	2541100 pt
3371227311	2511535	2511535	33712274YVW pt	3999900 pt	3999900 pt	3372120YVW pt	2541600 pt	2541300 pt

1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published	1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published	1997 published	1997 collected	1992 published
3372120YWY	2541002 pt	2541002 pt	3372154161	2541625	2541361 pt	337215W pt	34990 pt	34990 pt
3372141	25221	25221	3372154171	2541629	2541381 pt	337215WYWW	2426000 pt	2426000 pt
3372141111	2522111	2522100 pt	3372154181	2541631	2541397 pt	337215WYWW	2541000 pt	2541000 pt
337214121	2522113	2522100 pt	3372154YVW	2541600 pt	2541300 pt	337215WYWW	2542000	2542000
3372141211	2522114	2522100 pt				337215WYWW	3499000 pt	3499000 pt
3372141221	2522117	2522100 pt	3372157	25421	25421	337215WYWW	2426002 pt	2426002 pt
3372141231	2522119	2522100 pt	3372157111	2542113	2542113	337215WYWW	2541002 pt	2541002 pt
3372141241	2522121	2522100 pt	3372157121	2542117	2542117	337215WYWW	2542002	2542002
3372141YVW	2522100	2522100 pt	3372157131	2542119	2542119	337215WYWW	3499002 pt	3499002 pt
			3372157YVW	2542100	2542100			
3372144	25225	25225	337215A	25422	25422	3379101	25151	25151
3372144111	2522511	2522500 pt	337215A111	2542233	2542233	3379101100	2515100	2515100
3372144121	2522513	2522500 pt	337215A211	2542237	2542237			
3372144YVW	2522500	2522500 pt	337215A221	2542241	2542241	3379104	25152	25152
			337215A231	2542251	2542251	3379104111	2515211	2515211
3372147	25226	25226	337215AYVW	2542200	2542200	3379104121	2515215	2515215
3372147111	2522615	2522600 pt				3379104131	2515247	2515247
3372147211	2522617	2522600 pt				3379104141	2515265	2515265
3372147311	2522619	2522600 pt				3379104YVW	2515200	2515200
3372147411	2522611	2522600 pt	337215E	25423	25423			
3372147421	2522613	2522600 pt	337215E111	2542341	2542341	3379107	25153	25153
3372147431	2522625	2522600 pt	337215E121	2542343	2542343	3379107111	2515315	2515315
3372147441	2522627	2522600 pt	337215E131	2542345	2542345	3379107121	2515317	2515317
3372147451	2522629	2522600 pt	337215E141	2542347	2542347	3379107131	2515319	2515319
3372147YVW	2522600	2522600 pt	337215E151	2542349	2542349	3379107YVW	2515300	2515300
			337215EYVW	2542300	2542300			
337214A	25227	25227	337215H pt	25424	25424	337910A	25156	25156
337214A111	2522711	2522700 pt				337910A111	2515613	2515613
337214A211	2522713	2522700 pt	337215H pt	34998 pt	34998 pt	337910A121	2515619	2515619
337214A221	2522715	2522700 pt	337215H111 pt	2542461 pt	2542463	337910AYVW	2515600	2515600
337214A231	2522719	2522700 pt	337215H211 pt	2542461 pt	2542467 pt			
337214AYVW	2522700	2522700 pt	337215H211 pt	2542464 pt	2542465	337910W	25150 pt	25150 pt
			337215H311	2542469	2542469	337910WYWW	2515000 pt	2515000 pt
337214W	25220	25220	337215H321	2542471	2542471	337910WYVW	2515002 pt	2515002 pt
337214WYWW	2522000	2522000	337215H331	2542499	2542499			
337214WYVW	2522002	2522002	337215H341	3499896	3499899 pt	3379201	25913	25913
			337215H351	3499897	3499899 pt	3379201111	2591311	2591311
3372151	25414	25411 pt	337215HYVW pt	2542400	2542400	3379201121	2591313	2591313
3372151111	2541413	2541111 pt	337215HYVW pt	3499800 pt	3499800 pt	3379201131	2591315	2591315
3372151121	2541415	2541121 pt				3379201YVW	2591300	2591300
3372151131	2541419	2541131 pt	337215K	24266	24266			
3372151YVW	2541400	2541100 pt	337215K111	2426611	2426611	3379204	25914	25914
			337215K121	2426613	2426613	3379204111	2591452	2591452
3372154	25416	25413 pt	337215KYVW	2426600	2426600	3379204211	2591458	2591458
3372154111 pt	2541611 pt	2541335				3379204311	2591471	2591471
3372154111 pt	2541611 pt	2541338 pt				3379204YVW	2591400	2591400
3372154121 pt	2541613 pt	2541336	337215W pt	24260 pt	24260 pt			
3372154121 pt	2541613 pt	2541338 pt				3379207	25915	25915
3372154131 pt	2541615 pt	2541337	337215W pt	25410 pt	25410 pt	3379207111	2591511	2591511
3372154131 pt	2541615 pt	2541338 pt				3379207121	2591517	2591517
3372154141	2541621	2541339 pt	337215W pt	25420	25420	3379207YVW	2591500	2591500
3372154151	2541623	2541341 pt						
						337920W	25910	25910
						337920WYWW	2591000	2591000
						337920WYVW	2591002	2591002

