

Foreign Direct Investment in the United States

Establishment Data for 2002



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Preface

THIS volume presents detailed establishment data for U.S. affiliates of foreign companies in 2002. Data, disaggregated according to the industry of each plant or other business location, are presented on the number, employment, payroll, and shipments or sales of the establishments of U.S. affiliates. For manufacturing establishments, data are presented on a number of additional items, including value added, employee benefits, hourly wage rates of production workers, and expenditures for plant and equipment. In addition to data by industry, data are disaggregated by state and by country of owner.

The data were obtained as the result of a project that links Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) enterprise, or company, data on foreign direct investment in the United States with the Census Bureau's establishment data for all U.S. companies. The project was authorized by the Foreign Direct Investment and International Financial Data Improvements Act of 1990.

Data from the project for 1987, 1992, and 1997 covering manufacturing and nonmanufacturing establishments and for each year from 1988–91 covering manufacturing establishments were published earlier (in separate volumes for each year). Several articles analyzing the establishment data have been published in the *SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS*, BEA's monthly journal.

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Ned G. Howenstine, Chief of the Research Branch of IID, assisted by **Lawrence R. McNeil** and **Thomas W. Anderson** of the Research Branch, designed this publication and prepared the statement of methodology. **Marilyn Ibarra** of the Research Branch provided assistance in the preparation of the tables.

Kristina L. Maze of the Communications Division at BEA coordinated the production of this publication. **M. Gretchen Gibson**, **Danielle M. Wittenberg**, and **Dan Seidov**, all of the Communications Division, provided desktop publishing and editorial services. VP Consulting Contractor **Walt G. Kampas** provided technical assistance in processing the data tables.

Methodology

The data in this volume cover the operations of establishments of U.S. affiliates of foreign companies in 2002. A U.S. affiliate is a U.S. business enterprise that is owned 10 percent or more, directly or indirectly, by a foreign person.¹

The volume is divided into two parts. The first (part A) covers all industries and presents data on the number, employment, payroll, and shipments or sales of the establishments of U.S. affiliates (hereinafter referred to as “foreign-owned establishments”); it includes data by detailed industry for nonmanufacturing and totals for manufacturing as a whole. The second part (part M) covers manufacturing establishments and presents these data items and additional items, including value added, total compensation of employees, employee benefits, hourly wage rates of production workers, and expenditures for new plant and equipment. In addition to data by industry, both parts present data by state and by country of owner.

The data for this volume were derived from the Census Bureau’s 2002 Economic Census and the Business Register.² They are the result of a project that links Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) enterprise, or company, data on foreign direct investment in the United States with the Census Bureau’s establishment data for all U.S. companies.³ The project was authorized by the Foreign Direct Investment and International Financial Data Improvements Act of 1990.

This volume updates data for foreign-owned manufacturing and nonmanufacturing establishments published in *Foreign Direct Investment in the United States:*

Establishment Data for 1997, in *Foreign Direct Investment in the United States: Establishment Data for 1992*, and in *Foreign Direct Investment in the United States: Establishment Data for 1987*, and data for foreign-owned manufacturing establishments for 1988–91 published in *Foreign Direct Investment in the United States: Establishment Data for Manufacturing*, in separate volumes for each year.⁴ In tables A and B, the 2002 and 1997 data for selected items for broad North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) industry groups are compared, and in tables C–F, the 2002, 1997, 1992, and 1987 data for geographic areas and countries and by state are compared.⁵

The establishment data from the link project complement BEA’s enterprise data for U.S. affiliates. BEA’s enterprise data are needed for analyzing the overall significance of, and trends in, direct investment and for compiling the U.S. international transactions accounts, the international investment position of the United States, and the U.S. national income and product accounts. The data on positions and transactions between U.S. affiliates and their foreign parents that are used in compiling the national and international accounts exist only at the enterprise level. Analyses of some topics, such as profits and taxes, are meaningful only at that level. Furthermore, balance sheets and income statements containing the critical, nonduplicative financial and operating data needed for examining these topics exist only at the enterprise level.

The establishment data facilitate analyses of the activities and importance of foreign-owned U.S. companies in specific, detailed industries. Each establishment of an enterprise can be classified separately in the establishment data, while BEA’s enterprise data classify the entire enterprise, however diversified, in one industry. Furthermore, the level of industry classification can be much more detailed for individual establishments than is appropriate for consolidated enterprises whose operations may span many narrowly defined industries. As a result, foreign-owned establishments can be classified into over 1,000 industries, while BEA’s

1. “Person” is broadly defined to include any individual, corporation, branch, partnership, associated group, association, estate, trust, or other organization and any government (including any corporation, institution, or other entity or instrumentality of a government). The data are not adjusted for percentage of foreign ownership. Thus, for example, the employment data shown here include all employees at establishments of each U.S. affiliate even though the foreign investor may own as little as 10 percent of the affiliate. However, most affiliates are majority owned; according to Bureau of Economic Analysis data, U.S. affiliates that are majority owned (that is, affiliates that are owned more than 50 percent by foreign direct investors) accounted for 92 percent of all employment by U.S. affiliates in 2002.

2. The Census Bureau’s 2002 Economic Census covered the following 2002 North American Industry Classification System sectors: Mining (21), Utilities (22), Construction (23), Manufacturing (31–33), Wholesale Trade (42), Retail Trade (44–45), Transportation and Warehousing (48–49), Information (51), Finance and Insurance (52), Real Estate and Rental and Leasing (53), Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services (54), Management of Companies and Enterprises (55), Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services (56), Educational Services (61), Health Care and Social Assistance (62), Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation (71), Accommodation and Food Services (72), and Other Services (except public administration) (81). The census did not cover Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting (11) or Public Administration (92).

3. An establishment is a single physical location where business is conducted or where services or industrial operations are performed. See the section “Definitions.”

4. The following Survey of Current Business articles analyze the establishment data: “Foreign Direct Investment in the United States: Establishment Data for 1987” (October 1992), “Characteristics of Foreign-Owned U.S. Manufacturing Establishments” (January 1994), “Differences in Foreign-Owned U.S. Manufacturing Establishments by Country of Owner” (March 1996), and “Regional Patterns in the Location of Foreign-Owned U.S. Manufacturing Establishments” (May 1999). The articles can be accessed online at <www.bea.gov>.

5. In the 1987 and 1992 data, establishments are classified into industries that are based on the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC), and data by industry for those years may not be comparable with the data for 1997 and 2002 that are classified by industry based on NAICS (see the section “Country and Industry Classification”).

foreign-owned enterprises are classified into only about 200 industries.

The tables in each part of this volume are organized into three groups. The first group gives an overview of the data by industry, by country, and by state. The second group presents detailed industry tables for individual states. The third group presents detailed industry tables for selected major investor countries. Some of the tables show totals for key items of all U.S. establishments and the share of the all-U.S. totals accounted for by foreign-owned establishments.⁶

6. Data for all U.S. establishments are from the 2002 Economic Census data set available on the Census Bureau's Web site at <www.census.gov>.

How the Link Was Done

BEA and the Census Bureau exchanged their data in order to identify and obtain data for those U.S. establishments on the Business Register that are foreign-owned. The Business Register is a file of all U.S. companies and their establishments; it includes names, addresses, and other identification information as well as key economic data obtained from the Census Bureau surveys and from administrative records.

Foreign-owned establishments in the Business Register were identified primarily through a computer match of the Employer Identification Numbers (EINs) that are reported on BEA's surveys of foreign direct investment in the United States and included in the Census Bureau's Business Register. EINs are used by

Table A. Number of Foreign-Owned Establishments, 1997 and 2002

Industry	Number of establishments			Percent change 1997-2002 (annual rate)	Foreign-owned establishments as a percentage of all U.S. establishments ¹	
	1997	2002	Change 1997-2002		1997	2002
All industries	105,673	118,588	12,915	2.3	1.7	1.7
Mining	992	1,107	115	2.2	4.0	4.6
Utilities	308	815	507	21.5	2.0	4.8
Construction	1,235	1,082	-153	-2.6	0.2	0.2
Manufacturing	10,568	10,322	-246	-0.5	2.9	2.9
Food manufacturing	722	691	-31	-0.9	2.7	2.5
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	121	140	19	3.0	4.5	4.6
Textile mills.....	170	121	-49	-6.6	3.6	3.1
Textile product mills.....	67	44	-23	-8.1	0.8	0.6
Apparel manufacturing.....	100	44	-56	-15.1	0.6	0.3
Leather and allied product manufacturing.....	14	3	-11	-26.5	0.8	0.2
Wood product manufacturing.....	116	158	42	6.4	0.7	0.9
Paper manufacturing.....	333	224	-109	-7.6	5.7	4.1
Printing and related support activities.....	277	233	-44	-3.4	0.6	0.6
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing.....	337	379	42	2.4	15.7	16.8
Chemical manufacturing	1,630	1,520	-110	-1.4	12.4	11.3
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing.....	793	735	-58	-1.5	4.7	4.7
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing.....	1,597	1,933	336	3.9	9.8	11.6
Primary metal manufacturing.....	350	316	-34	-2.0	6.9	6.1
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	884	840	-44	-1.0	1.4	1.4
Machinery manufacturing	954	942	-12	-0.3	3.1	3.3
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	788	634	-154	-4.3	4.5	4.0
Electric equipment and appliance manufacturing	390	358	-32	-1.7	5.6	5.5
Transportation equipment manufacturing.....	561	645	84	2.8	4.3	5.1
Furniture and related product manufacturing.....	83	44	-39	-11.9	0.4	0.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing	281	318	37	2.5	0.9	1.0
Wholesale trade	15,467	15,798	331	0.4	3.4	3.6
Retail trade	27,380	30,540	3,160	2.2	2.4	2.7
Transportation and warehousing	3,416	5,468	2,052	9.9	1.9	2.7
Information	4,393	5,046	653	2.8	3.8	3.7
Finance and insurance	9,010	10,166	1,156	2.4	2.3	2.3
Real estate and rental and leasing	3,565	1,890	-1,675	-11.9	1.2	0.6
Professional, scientific, and technical services	2,484	4,275	1,791	11.5	0.4	0.6
Management of companies and enterprises	4,352	5,217	865	3.7	9.2	10.6
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation service	3,569	6,912	3,343	14.1	1.3	2.0
Educational services	175	213	38	4.0	0.5	0.4
Health and social assistance	2,849	2,179	-670	-5.2	0.5	0.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	592	470	-122	-4.5	0.7	0.4
Accommodation and food service	10,161	15,255	5,094	8.5	1.9	2.7
Other services, except public administration	3,759	1,833	-1,926	-13.4	0.9	0.3
Auxiliaries, except managing offices ²	1,398				10.8	

NOTE: Data are classified by North American Industry Classification (NAICS) industry. Data for foreign-owned establishments are also available for 1987-1992, but are classified by Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) industry. The 1987-1992 data are available on BEA's Web site at www.bea.gov.

1. The all-U.S. establishment data that were used in calculating these percentages are from the Economic Censuses.

2. For 2002, Auxiliaries, except managing offices are classified in the industry (and sector) that reflects their activities (see the text).

companies and their establishments use when they file Federal and state payroll and income taxes. For enterprises that failed to link in the computer match of EINs, other enterprise identification information, such as names and addresses, was used to match the BEA enterprises to Census Bureau establishments. The data items that are available in the Business Register in economic census years are the number of establishments, employment, payroll, and shipments or sales.

To gather the additional data items presented for the manufacturing establishments, the foreign-owned establishments were linked to the 2002 Economic Census—Manufacturing. Thus, the detailed data items—such as value added, capital expenditures, and the cost of materials—come from this.

Estimation of Data for Manufacturing

Some data in the 2002 Economic Census—Manufacturing, and therefore some data for foreign-owned manufacturing establishments, are estimated.⁷ Published statistics from the census cover all manufacturing establishments in the United States. However, to reduce the reporting burden, small establishments are exempt from reporting, and data for them are estimated or obtained from administrative records. In addition, estimates are made for reports not received in time for publication and for data items that respondents are not able to complete. For establishments that require

7. Data for the four items presented for nonmanufacturing establishments are either reported in the Economic Census or are obtained from the administrative records of the Internal Revenue Service.

Table B. Employment of Foreign-Owned Establishments, 1997 and 2002

Industry	Thousands of employees			Percent change 1997–2002 (annual rate)	Percentage of employment of all U.S. establishments ¹	
	1997	2002	Change 1997–2002		1997	2002
All industries	5,195.9	5,895.7	699.8	2.6	5.6	5.4
Mining	77.2	76.1	-1.1	-0.3	15.1	15.9
Utilities	7.5	34.6	27.1	35.8	1.1	5.2
Construction	97.7	120.2	22.5	4.2	1.7	1.7
Manufacturing	1,822.8	1,761.8	-61.0	-0.7	10.8	12.0
Food manufacturing.....	123.1	114.0	-9.1	-1.5	8.4	7.6
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing.....	14.5	23.1	8.6	9.8	8.2	14.4
Textile mills.....	38.0	20.9	-17.1	-11.3	9.7	7.8
Textile product mills.....	13.7	8.6	-5.1	-8.9	5.8	4.7
Apparel manufacturing.....	26.6	10.3	-16.3	-17.3	3.7	3.0
Leather and allied product manufacturing.....	2.8	0.6	-2.2	-26.5	3.3	1.3
Wood product manufacturing.....	12.1	14.1	2.0	3.1	2.1	2.6
Paper manufacturing.....	54.8	42.5	-12.3	-5.0	9.5	8.6
Printing and related support activities.....	45.3	50.9	5.6	2.4	5.4	7.1
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing.....	23.8	22.8	-1.0	-0.9	22.2	22.2
Chemical manufacturing.....	211.5	197.0	-14.5	-1.4	24.1	23.1
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing.....	139.8	137.4	-2.4	-0.3	13.6	14.0
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing.....	107.9	106.6	-1.3	-0.2	21.4	22.1
Primary metal manufacturing.....	90.3	79.1	-11.2	-2.6	14.8	16.1
Fabricated metal product manufacturing.....	133.5	126.8	-6.7	-1.0	7.6	8.1
Machinery manufacturing.....	179.6	163.9	-15.7	-1.8	12.7	14.0
Computer and electronic product manufacturing.....	216.7	175.1	-41.6	-4.2	12.8	13.9
Electric equipment and appliance manufacturing.....	100.2	90.7	-9.5	-2.0	16.9	18.3
Transportation equipment manufacturing.....	207.9	302.6	94.7	7.8	11.3	18.1
Furniture and related product manufacturing.....	19.7	12.0	-7.7	-9.4	3.3	2.0
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	61.0	62.7	1.7	0.6	8.4	8.3
Wholesale trade	457.1	514.4	57.3	2.4	7.9	8.7
Retail trade	630.1	655.4	25.3	0.8	4.5	4.5
Transportation and warehousing	122.8	271.5	148.7	17.2	4.2	7.4
Information	235.3	280.6	45.3	3.6	7.7	7.5
Finance and insurance	361.5	412.3	50.8	2.7	6.2	6.3
Real estate and rental and leasing	40.1	41.3	1.2	0.6	2.4	2.1
Professional, scientific, and technical services	118.7	294.3	175.6	19.9	2.3	4.1
Management of companies and enterprises	322.5	332.7	10.2	0.6	12.3	12.8
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation service	296.8	546.3	249.5	13.0	4.0	6.2
Educational services	5.8	8.2	2.4	7.2	2.3	1.9
Health and social assistance	124.3	96.1	-28.2	-5.0	2.0	0.6
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	29.5	33.8	4.3	2.8	2.4	1.8
Accommodation and food service	308.5	386.4	77.9	4.6	3.3	3.8
Other services, except public administration	53.4	30.4	-23.0	-10.7	2.1	0.9
Auxiliaries, except managing offices ²	84.5	10.7

NOTE. Data are classified by North American Industry Classification (NAICS) industry. Data for foreign-owned establishments are also available for 1987–1992, but are classified by Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) industry. The 1987–1992 data are available on BEA's Web site at www.bea.gov.

1. The all-U.S. establishment data that were used in calculating these percentages are from the Economic Censuses.

2. For 2002, Auxiliaries, except managing offices are classified in the industry (and sector) that reflects their activities (see the text).

estimation, selected data items, including employment and payroll, are obtained from the administrative records of the Internal Revenue Service. Data items that are not available from administrative records are estimated using industry-average relationships. For foreign-owned manufacturing establishments, the percentage of the data that is estimated varies depending on the item, the industry, the country, and the state (tables G-I). For example, for total manufacturing, 8 percent of the cost of materials and 11 percent of production worker wages are estimated. Among three-digit manufacturing industries, the percentage of production worker wages that is estimated ranges from 4 percent for petroleum and coal products manufacturing to 44 percent for beverage and tobacco product manufacturing.

Evaluation of the Link

The data for foreign-owned establishments cover only establishments with employment.⁸ On the basis of BEA data for all industries, U.S. affiliates that linked had 5,889,700 employees (table J, column 1) and accounted for 97 percent of the employment of all U.S. affiliates in 2002. Virtually all of the large BEA affiliates linked

8. More specifically, the data cover any foreign-owned establishment that had one or more paid employees some time during 2002.

to Census Bureau establishments.⁹ Affiliates that failed to link were generally small and together accounted for only 180,800 employees. In general, affiliates failed to link to a Census Bureau establishment because the two agencies had different EINs or other identification information for a given company or because of the absence of valid EINs or other identification information.

BEA and Census Bureau Data Compared

For affiliates that linked, the employment total based on Census Bureau establishment data, at 5,895,700 (table J, column 2) was very close to the total based on BEA enterprise data. The -6,000-employee difference (table J, column 32) represents the net effect of differences in coverage, definition, and classification. This section summarizes the key differences.

Coverage differences

The scope of the foreign-owned establishment data is consistent with the 2002 Economic Census and as a result, the industry coverage of the establishment data is somewhat narrower than that of BEA's enterprise data.

9. Some U.S. affiliates that linked to Census Bureau establishments through the Business Register were in industries or geographic areas that were not covered by the 2002 Economic Census as described in the next section.

Table C. Number of Foreign-Owned Establishments, by Country of UBO, 1987, 1992, 1997, and 2002

Country	Number of establishments					Percent change 1987-2002 (annual rate)
	1987	1992	1997	2002	Change 1987-2002	
All countries	66,878	102,958	105,673	118,588	51,710	4.1
Canada	12,251	14,133	14,038	9,451	-2,800	-1.8
Europe	40,096	59,896	63,512	82,404	42,308	5.2
Of which:						
France	4,041	8,732	9,534	19,542	15,501	11.7
Germany	5,916	7,652	9,092	10,253	4,337	3.9
Netherlands	5,508	6,746	6,939	9,555	4,047	3.9
Switzerland	3,450	5,287	5,736	5,219	1,769	2.9
United Kingdom	16,542	22,400	23,583	24,967	8,425	2.9
Latin America and Other Western Hemisphere	2,262	3,506	2,870	5,432	3,170	6.3
Africa	337	553	684	188	-149	-4.0
Middle East	1,290	1,556	2,258	884	-406	-2.6
Asia and Pacific	10,007	21,909	20,545	17,884	7,877	4.1
Of which:						
Australia	1,443	1,650	1,616	1,232	-211	-1.1
Japan	5,284	17,178	16,044	14,384	9,100	7.3
United States	635	1,405	1,766	2,345	1,710	9.6

NOTE: The industry coverage of the 1997 and 2002 data differs somewhat from the 1992 and 1987 data (see the text).

Table D. Employment of Foreign-Owned Establishments, by Country of UBO, 1987, 1992, 1997, and 2002

Country	Thousands of employees					Percent change 1987-2002 (annual rate)
	1987	1992	1997	2002	Change 1987-2002	
All countries	3,228.9	4,944.2	5,195.9	5,895.7	2,666.8	4.3
Canada	540.4	604.7	633.9	506.0	-34.4	-0.5
Europe	1,975.3	3,040.2	3,207.3	3,969.2	1,993.9	5.0
Of which:						
France	181.9	356.6	454.7	568.8	386.9	8.3
Germany	391.6	534.7	624.2	739.7	348.1	4.6
Netherlands	254.4	316.3	357.6	525.3	270.9	5.2
Switzerland	214.4	364.7	393.5	474.5	260.1	5.7
United Kingdom	661.8	992.4	972.2	1,050.4	388.6	3.3
Latin America and Other Western Hemisphere	139.3	133.5	171.9	402.6	263.3	7.7
Africa	19.0	15.0	22.6	9.1	-9.9	-5.0
Middle East	66.2	41.9	89.7	39.9	-26.3	-3.5
Asia and Pacific	459.8	1,023.0	1,013.3	879.7	419.9	4.6
Of which:						
Australia	86.6	134.8	78.3	71.8	-14.8	-1.3
Japan	296.1	787.6	814.0	720.5	424.4	6.4
United States	29.0	85.9	57.0	89.1	60.1	8.2

NOTE: The industry coverage of the 1997 and 2002 data differs somewhat from the 1992 and 1987 data (see the text).

The establishment data do not cover agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting (NAICS sector 11), air transportation by large certificated passenger carriers (part of NAICS 4811), railroad transportation (NAICS 482), and funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles except real estate investment trusts (NAICS 5251, 52591, and 52592) because these industries were out of scope

for the 2002 Economic Census.¹⁰ The BEA data indicate that in 2002 affiliates in these industries had 14,000 employees.

10. Real estate investment trusts (NAICS 52593) is the only industry in the funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles subsector that is covered by the establishment data.

Table E. Number of Foreign-Owned Establishments, by State, 1987, 1992, 1997 and 2002

State	Number of establishments					Percent change 1987-2002 (annual rate)	Foreign-owned establishments as a percentage of all U.S. establishments ¹			
	1987	1992	1997	2002	Change 1987-2002		1987	1992	1997	2002
Total	66,878	102,958	105,673	118,588	51,710	4.1	1.1	1.7	1.7	1.7
Alabama	726	1,227	1,158	1,539	813	5.4	0.9	1.4	1.3	1.6
Alaska	165	222	162	292	127	4.1	1.2	1.5	1.0	1.6
Arizona	978	1,148	1,538	2,002	1,024	5.1	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.7
Arkansas	420	629	519	537	117	1.7	0.8	1.2	0.9	0.9
California	8,107	12,144	12,269	13,969	5,862	3.9	1.2	1.7	1.8	1.8
Colorado	1,011	1,806	1,860	2,259	1,248	5.8	1.1	1.8	1.6	1.6
Connecticut	941	1,576	1,752	2,095	1,154	5.8	1.0	1.8	2.1	2.4
Delaware	237	573	748	867	630	9.5	1.4	3.0	3.7	3.7
District of Columbia	289	416	364	499	210	3.9	1.5	2.4	2.4	2.6
Florida	3,305	6,570	6,965	7,015	3,710	5.4	1.0	1.8	1.9	1.6
Georgia	2,494	3,640	3,825	4,313	1,819	3.9	1.7	2.3	2.2	2.2
Hawaii	453	1,030	1,161	990	537	5.6	1.7	3.6	4.4	3.3
Idaho	191	261	318	419	228	5.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1
Illinois	2,977	4,844	5,311	5,602	2,625	4.5	1.1	1.8	1.9	1.9
Indiana	1,090	1,873	1,974	2,012	922	4.4	0.9	1.5	1.5	1.4
Iowa	553	730	657	826	273	2.8	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.1
Kansas	570	907	980	829	259	2.7	0.9	1.4	1.5	1.2
Kentucky	695	1,147	1,287	1,497	802	5.5	0.9	1.5	1.6	1.7
Louisiana	1,249	1,438	1,257	1,274	25	0.1	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.3
Maine	353	424	520	572	219	3.4	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.5
Maryland	1,566	2,308	2,087	2,644	1,078	3.7	1.5	2.1	1.8	2.1
Massachusetts	1,400	2,602	3,259	3,824	2,424	7.3	0.9	1.8	2.2	2.3
Michigan	1,927	2,970	3,477	3,343	1,416	3.9	1.0	1.4	1.7	1.5
Minnesota	840	1,438	1,260	1,792	952	5.4	0.8	1.3	1.1	1.3
Mississippi	380	552	566	604	224	3.3	0.7	1.1	1.1	1.1
Missouri	1,216	1,955	1,886	1,909	693	3.2	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.4
Montana	126	183	187	228	102	4.2	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7
Nebraska	238	420	357	466	228	4.8	0.6	1.0	0.8	1
Nevada	355	471	648	808	453	5.9	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.6
New Hampshire	276	588	625	808	532	7.8	0.8	1.9	1.9	2.2
New Jersey	2,356	4,160	3,632	4,216	1,860	4.2	1.1	2.0	1.7	1.8
New Mexico	376	421	433	494	118	1.9	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2
New York	5,883	7,575	7,520	8,332	2,449	2.5	1.3	1.7	1.8	1.7
North Carolina	2,126	2,850	3,707	4,098	1,972	4.7	1.4	1.8	2.1	2.1
North Dakota	128	173	130	182	54	2.5	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.9
Ohio	3,212	4,513	4,470	4,663	1,451	2.6	1.3	1.9	1.8	1.8
Oklahoma	729	1,080	780	774	45	0.4	1.0	1.5	1.0	0.9
Oregon	693	1,050	1,086	1,399	706	5.0	0.9	1.3	1.3	1.4
Pennsylvania	3,039	4,299	4,264	5,094	2,055	3.7	1.1	1.6	1.6	1.8
Rhode Island	166	336	401	520	354	8.3	0.6	1.3	1.6	1.9
South Carolina	1,133	1,550	1,704	1,950	817	3.9	1.5	2.0	2.1	2.1
South Dakota	67	117	105	152	85	5.9	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.7
Tennessee	1,376	2,112	2,165	2,611	1,235	4.6	1.3	1.0	1.9	2.1
Texas	5,442	8,495	7,693	8,319	2,877	3.0	1.4	2.1	1.9	1.8
Utah	331	627	772	971	640	7.8	0.9	1.6	1.6	1.7
Vermont	117	150	214	310	193	7.1	0.6	0.8	1.2	1.5
Virginia	2,068	3,176	3,335	3,711	1,643	4.2	1.5	2.2	2.2	2.2
Washington	1,064	2,057	2,206	2,562	1,498	6.3	0.9	1.5	1.6	1.6
West Virginia	387	573	501	427	40	0.7	1.1	1.6	1.4	1.1
Wisconsin	939	1,377	1,405	1,735	796	4.4	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.3
Wyoming	118	175	173	234	116	4.9	0.8	1.2	1.1	1.3

NOTE: The industry coverage of the 1997 and 2002 data differs somewhat from the 1992 and 1987 data (see the text).

1. The all-U.S. establishment data that were used in calculating these percentages are from the Economic Censuses and the Census Bureau's County Business Patterns.

The geographic coverage of the Census Bureau's economic census data for foreign-owned establishments is somewhat narrower than that of BEA's enterprise data. The Census Bureau data cover the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The BEA data also cover Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and other outlying U.S. areas; in the BEA data,

employment by U.S. affiliates in these areas was 30,000 in 2002, less than 1 percent of the total employment of foreign-owned establishments.

Definitional differences

BEA data are reported on a fiscal year basis, whereas the Census Bureau data are generally on a calendar

Table F. Employment of Foreign-Owned Establishments, by State, 1987, 1992, 1997 and 2002

State	Number of establishments					Percent change 1987-2002 (annual rate)	Foreign-owned establishments as a percentage of all U.S. establishments ¹			
	1987	1992	1997	2002	Change 1987-2002		1987	1992	1997	2002
Total	3,228.9	4,944.2	5,195.9	5,895.7	2,666.8	4.3	3.7	5.8	5.6	5.4
Alabama.....	35.4	61.7	63.3	83.7	48.3	6.2	3.0	4.8	4.5	5.5
Alaska.....	6.4	12.2	9.5	14.7	8.3	6.0	4.6	7.8	5.2	6.8
Arizona.....	49.5	56.3	55.9	64.8	15.3	1.9	4.4	4.8	3.6	3.8
Arkansas.....	20.4	29.1	29.7	33.3	12.9	3.5	3.1	4.0	3.6	3.6
California.....	375.7	581.7	585.1	673.7	298.0	4.2	3.7	5.8	5.6	5.3
Colorado.....	32.6	64.5	79.2	84.5	51.9	6.9	2.8	5.3	5.2	4.3
Connecticut.....	56.0	88.5	99.6	125.3	69.3	5.8	3.8	6.9	7.7	8.3
Delaware.....	35.2	41.9	16.2	32.1	-3.1	-0.6	12.9	15.0	5.2	8.7
District of Columbia.....	8.2	13.6	9.6	13.6	5.4	3.6	2.1	4.3	3.7	3.9
Florida.....	108.0	202.3	246.0	315.4	207.4	7.8	2.6	4.7	5.0	5.1
Georgia.....	114.1	162.6	186.3	198.9	84.8	4.0	5.0	6.8	6.6	6.2
Hawaii.....	26.2	53.8	47.8	35.1	8.9	2.1	7.2	13.1	13.0	8.4
Idaho.....	4.5	10.0	12.3	12.3	7.8	7.3	1.8	3.3	3.3	2.8
Illinois.....	156.6	274.9	260.8	286.2	129.6	4.3	3.7	6.5	5.8	5.7
Indiana.....	61.8	122.1	124.5	153.4	91.6	6.6	3.2	6.1	5.7	6.3
Iowa.....	18.7	33.2	33.8	41.5	22.8	5.7	2.1	3.6	3.4	3.5
Kansas.....	17.0	28.4	42.6	37.1	20.1	5.6	2.4	3.5	4.6	3.5
Kentucky.....	37.6	71.2	89.9	95.9	58.3	6.8	3.6	6.4	7.1	6.8
Louisiana.....	50.9	64.4	54.9	53.0	2.1	0.3	4.3	5.2	4.1	3.5
Maine.....	20.9	21.5	28.7	30.0	9.1	2.6	5.4	6.0	7.6	6.3
Maryland.....	54.2	79.1	91.3	110.5	56.3	5.1	3.2	5.1	5.5	5.5
Massachusetts.....	91.5	127.6	175.7	201.1	109.6	5.7	3.3	5.5	7.3	7
Michigan.....	93.8	147.5	166.9	224.5	130.7	6.3	2.9	4.8	4.9	6
Minnesota.....	34.8	89.2	76.6	93.1	58.3	7.1	2.1	5.3	4.0	4.1
Mississippi.....	16.9	21.2	22.5	25.2	8.3	2.8	2.6	3.1	2.8	2.9
Missouri.....	50.2	77.6	83.6	96.7	46.5	4.7	2.7	4.3	4.3	4.3
Montana.....	3.0	4.9	3.5	4.7	1.7	3.2	1.5	2.4	1.5	1.6
Nebraska.....	7.1	17.4	19.2	19.4	12.3	7.3	1.4	3.2	3.1	2.7
Nevada.....	9.9	20.6	20.5	35.7	25.8	9.4	2.3	3.9	2.8	3.8
New Hampshire.....	18.2	28.1	31.6	41.1	22.9	5.9	4.2	7.3	7.2	7.8
New Jersey.....	178.6	251.5	212.1	255.8	77.2	2.5	5.8	8.9	7.2	7.3
New Mexico.....	14.0	13.1	12.1	12.8	-1.2	-0.6	3.6	3.2	2.6	2.3
New York.....	335.1	412.0	411.3	463.0	127.9	2.3	4.9	7.1	7.2	6.4
North Carolina.....	136.3	190.5	225.0	218.9	82.6	3.4	5.7	7.6	8.0	7
North Dakota.....	1.6	3.4	4.0	7.4	5.8	11.3	0.9	2.0	2.0	3
Ohio.....	129.4	212.8	241.5	239.4	110.0	4.4	3.3	5.6	5.8	5.2
Oklahoma.....	27.7	45.7	32.1	37.8	10.1	2.2	3.2	5.1	3.3	3.3
Oregon.....	24.4	40.8	47.7	52.0	27.6	5.4	2.8	4.3	4.2	4.1
Pennsylvania.....	167.4	235.7	234.9	271.9	104.5	3.5	3.9	5.9	5.8	5.7
Rhode Island.....	11.0	13.9	20.8	24.7	13.7	5.8	2.8	4.3	6.4	6.2
South Carolina.....	65.8	101.9	118.8	134.1	68.3	5.1	5.9	8.7	8.9	9
South Dakota.....	1.5	4.7	4.3	4.9	3.4	8.6	0.8	2.3	1.8	1.7
Tennessee.....	74.6	121.6	139.8	136.8	62.2	4.3	4.5	6.8	6.9	6.2
Texas.....	218.0	335.1	344.4	370.2	152.2	3.8	4.0	5.9	5.2	4.8
Utah.....	11.3	22.9	34.5	35.2	23.9	8.3	2.3	4.0	4.7	4.1
Vermont.....	6.2	7.7	9.1	13.5	7.3	5.6	3.1	4.1	4.7	5.5
Virginia.....	84.4	123.2	142.0	150.8	66.4	4.1	4.1	5.8	6.0	5.3
Washington.....	42.4	80.1	80.8	90.7	48.3	5.5	2.9	4.8	4.4	4.3
West Virginia.....	25.1	34.8	27.1	24.2	-0.9	-0.3	5.6	8.0	5.9	4.5
Wisconsin.....	55.0	80.9	80.1	106.4	51.4	4.7	3.2	4.4	4.0	4.6
Wyoming.....	3.4	4.7	6.6	8.7	5.3	6.8	2.8	3.7	4.2	4.8

NOTE: The industry coverage of the 1997 and 2002 data differs somewhat from the 1992 and 1987 data (see the text).

1. The all-U.S. establishment data that were used in calculating these percentages are from the Economic Censuses and the Census Bureau's County Business Patterns.

year basis.¹¹ As a result, for some industries, BEA totals

11. In BEA's surveys, a U.S. affiliate's fiscal year is the financial reporting year for the affiliate that ended in that calendar year. In BEA's 2002 benchmark survey of foreign direct investment in the United States, affiliates with fiscal years ending in the last quarter of the calendar year accounted for almost three-quarters of total U.S. affiliate employment. See U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Foreign Direct Investment in the United States: Final Results From the 2002 Benchmark Survey* (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, October 2006).

for certain items, such as compensation of employees, can differ from the totals for similar items based on the Census Bureau data for foreign-owned establishments.

In cases where similar items are available from both agencies, such as employment and value added, the BEA definitions sometimes differ from those used by the Census Bureau. These differences are noted in the section "Definitions."

Table G. Percentage of the Data That is Estimated for Foreign-Owned Manufacturing Establishments, Selected Items by Industry—Continues

NAICS code	Industry	Number of establishments ¹	Percent estimated						
			Production workers			Cost of materials	Expenditures for new plant and equipment	Inventories (end of 2002)	Gross book value of depreciable assets
			Number	Hours	Wages				
31-33	Manufacturing	10,322	13	30	11	8	23	10	16
311	Food manufacturing	691	17	33	14	13	34	15	22
3111	Animal food manufacturing	76	8	31	8	5	17	4	6
3112	Grain and oilseed milling	91	10	27	8	12	11	9	8
3113	Sugar and confectionery product manufacturing	38	12	27	10	10	38	31	19
3114	Fruit and vegetable preserving and specialty	52	14	39	9	13	50	16	41
3115	Dairy product manufacturing	85	5	18	4	3	25	3	17
3116	Animal slaughtering and processing	47	9	17	10	12	29	12	20
3117	Seafood product preparation and packaging	42	31	60	27	32	37	33	30
3118	Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing	118	22	45	20	24	45	11	47
3119	Other food manufacturing	142	40	48	26	27	50	29	26
312	Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	140	46	54	44	40	52	14	46
3121	Beverage manufacturing	129	59	68	62	49	55	22	56
3122	Tobacco manufacturing	11	2	7	1	1	30	1	8
313	Textile mills	121	15	25	11	10	14	6	11
3131	Fiber, yarn, and thread mills	27	24	29	18	9	2	12	5
3132	Fabric mills	69	10	20	7	11	18	5	13
3133	Textile and fabric finishing mills	25	23	35	19	9	20	10	14
314	Textile product mills	44	21	39	17	8	23	5	10
3141	Textile furnishings mills	11	21	37	16	14	6	2	6
3149	Other textile product mills	33	21	40	17	7	29	5	11
315	Apparel manufacturing	44	40	46	35	20	25	20	28
3151	Apparel knitting mills	8	0	24	0	39	29	0	5
3152	Cut and sew apparel manufacturing	33	52	51	43	17	23	21	35
3159	Accessories and other apparel manufacturing	3	68	68	78	46	100	77	100
316	Leather and allied product manufacturing	3	7	7	6	9	1	7	2
3169	Other leather product manufacturing	3	7	7	6	9	1	7	2
321	Wood product manufacturing	158	9	25	7	9	16	6	7
3211	Sawmills and wood preservation	22	8	28	6	13	23	5	11
3212	Plywood and engineered wood product manufacturing	41	13	34	12	18	11	11	5
3219	Other wood product manufacturing	95	7	19	5	3	15	3	8
322	Paper manufacturing	224	5	23	5	3	11	3	8
3221	Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	57	6	15	5	2	8	2	7
3222	Converted paper product manufacturing	167	4	31	4	4	16	3	10
323	Printing and related support activities	233	13	41	11	9	13	12	9
3231	Printing and related support activities	233	13	41	11	9	13	12	9
324	Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	379	8	45	4	3	18	2	18
3241	Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	379	8	45	4	3	18	2	18
325	Chemical manufacturing	1,520	15	31	11	6	23	6	16
3251	Basic chemical manufacturing	508	8	30	5	4	20	6	9
3252	Resin, rubber, and artificial fibers manufacturing	150	5	20	7	6	10	3	10
3253	Agricultural chemical manufacturing	69	9	52	9	3	22	6	19
3254	Pharmaceutical and medicine manufacturing	234	22	30	15	3	25	5	24
3255	Paint, coating, and adhesive manufacturing	126	15	28	12	8	43	10	18
3256	Soap, cleaning compound, and toiletry manufacturing	160	22	42	22	12	18	15	22
3259	Other chemical product and preparation manufacturing	273	21	29	15	12	58	10	50
326	Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	735	10	26	10	8	20	8	13
3261	Plastics product manufacturing	583	13	35	15	11	19	10	17
3262	Rubber product manufacturing	152	5	14	5	2	20	4	8
327	Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	1,933	19	41	17	12	15	13	14
3271	Clay product and refractory manufacturing	111	14	28	12	8	30	6	10
3272	Glass and glass product manufacturing	158	11	27	8	8	28	14	20
3273	Cement and concrete product manufacturing	1,501	27	53	24	16	10	13	12
3274	Lime and gypsum product manufacturing	39	16	59	17	3	84	22	34
3279	Other nonmetallic mineral products	124	9	32	12	5	9	15	9

1. Includes both establishments that reported in the Economic Census—Manufacturing and establishments whose data were estimated.

Classification differences

As noted earlier, most BEA data for U.S. affiliates are classified by the primary industry of the consolidated enterprise, whereas the Census Bureau data are classified by the primary industry of each establishment within the enterprise. Affiliates are often highly diversified, and many of them have activities in industries other than the one that applies to the consolidated en-

terprise as a whole. As a result, totals for industries in the BEA data often differ significantly from totals for the same industries in the Census Bureau data. In table J, additional information on how differences in classification affect the industry distribution of the data are broken down by each industry's enterprise-based employment total into the industries of the establishments; column 1 shows the industry distribution of

Table G. Percentage of the Data That is Estimated for Foreign-Owned Manufacturing Establishments, Selected Items by Industry—Table Ends

NAICS code	Industry	Number of establishments ¹	Percent estimated						
			Production workers			Cost of materials	Expenditures for new plant and equipment	Inventories (end of 2002)	Gross book value of depreciable assets
			Number	Hours	Wages				
331	Primary metal manufacturing	316	12	23	11	11	23	12	16
3311	Iron and steel mills and ferroalloy manufacturing	47	15	17	15	13	17	16	8
3312	Steel product manufacturing, from purchased steel	67	14	38	16	18	30	11	14
3313	Alumina and aluminum production	61	8	21	7	4	23	2	23
3314	Other nonferrous metal production	84	18	25	14	17	14	18	20
3315	Foundries	57	8	26	6	1	42	1	31
332	Fabricated metal product manufacturing	840	12	30	11	12	44	10	15
3321	Forging and stamping	81	16	33	12	28	23	21	10
3322	Cutlery and handtool manufacturing	37	21	19	18	12	12	11	12
3323	Architectural and structural metals manufacturing	194	11	29	9	10	65	9	22
3324	Boiler, tank, and shipping container manufacturing	62	16	39	13	12	26	16	27
3325	Hardware manufacturing	53	2	27	2	8	39	5	19
3326	Spring and wire product manufacturing	38	28	23	14	13	26	23	13
3327	Machine shops and threaded product manufacturing	89	15	50	13	13	20	9	22
3328	Coating, engraving, and heat treating metals	89	10	35	6	7	86	3	11
3329	Other fabricated metal product manufacturing	197	13	26	13	10	17	11	11
333	Machinery manufacturing	942	17	32	16	12	35	16	25
3331	Agriculture, construction, and mining machinery manufacturing	95	20	31	19	8	35	12	29
3332	Industrial machinery manufacturing	154	26	39	25	23	60	30	30
3333	Commercial and service industry machinery	90	43	54	43	32	71	34	51
3334	HVAC and commercial refrigeration equipment	93	10	22	7	9	24	9	29
3335	Metalworking machinery manufacturing	145	13	29	10	11	33	14	18
3336	Turbine and power transmission equipment manufacturing	73	3	17	2	7	11	2	10
3339	Other general purpose machinery manufacturing	292	16	36	17	12	24	14	23
334	Computer and electronic product manufacturing	634	11	29	11	8	35	15	20
3341	Computer and peripheral equipment manufacturing	45	24	51	24	5	55	10	60
3342	Communications equipment manufacturing	86	15	29	12	8	43	14	38
3343	Audio and video equipment manufacturing	15	0	0	0	11	37	0	39
3344	Semiconductor and electronic component manufacturing	206	1	14	1	1	14	1	2
3345	Electronic instrument manufacturing	249	18	37	17	18	44	26	33
3346	Magnetic media manufacturing and reproducing	33	18	57	30	8	18	31	30
335	Electrical equipment and appliance manufacturing	358	9	19	7	7	32	13	9
3351	Electric lighting equipment manufacturing	32	0	30	0	0	1	0	0
3352	Household appliance manufacturing	27	2	9	1	1	40	1	6
3353	Electrical equipment manufacturing	134	11	20	8	8	24	11	10
3359	Other electrical equipment and component manufacturing	165	14	21	11	14	41	22	12
336	Transportation equipment manufacturing	645	9	29	7	5	15	6	14
3361	Motor vehicle manufacturing	42	1	8	1	1	10	2	6
3362	Motor vehicle body and trailer manufacturing	16	11	28	9	6	2	6	7
3363	Motor vehicle parts manufacturing	463	13	39	10	11	19	9	21
3364	Aerospace product and parts manufacturing	79	9	31	8	6	40	4	14
3365	Railroad rolling stock manufacturing	11	19	54	17	38	66	11	43
3366	Ship and boat building	18	13	26	10	15	38	22	24
3369	Other transportation equipment manufacturing	16	0	10	0	1	0	2	0
337	Furniture and related product manufacturing	44	11	22	11	16	81	11	23
3371	Household and institutional furniture manufacturing	20	12	24	13	9	54	12	24
3372	Office furniture and fixtures manufacturing	12	1	10	1	5	32	3	30
3379	Other furniture related product manufacturing	12	13	24	14	32	94	15	15
339	Miscellaneous manufacturing	318	21	33	17	20	22	15	18
3391	Medical equipment and supplies manufacturing	167	23	33	17	11	23	13	21
3399	Other miscellaneous manufacturing	151	18	34	17	31	21	18	14

1. Includes both establishments that reported in the Economic Census—Manufacturing and establishments whose data were estimated.

BEA enterprise data on employment for affiliates that linked to Census Bureau establishments, column 2 shows the distribution of Census Bureau employment data that would result if the employment of all foreign-owned establishments were classified in the primary industry of the enterprise of which they are a part. In columns 3–31, the employment totals shown in col-

umn 2 are cross-classified by the industry of each Census Bureau establishment.

Country and Industry Classification

In tables that show data by country, the data are classified by country of ultimate beneficial owner (UBO) of the U.S. affiliate to which the establishment belongs. A

Table H. Percentage of the Data That is Estimated for Foreign-Owned Manufacturing Establishments, Selected Items by Country of UBO

Country	Number of establishments ¹	Percent estimated						
		Production workers			Cost of materials	Expenditures for new plant and equipment	Inventories (end of 2002)	Gross book value of depreciable assets
		Number	Hours	Wages				
All countries	10,322	13	30	11	8	23	10	16
Canada	759	15	38	13	9	26	9	17
Europe	6,750	13	29	11	8	26	10	19
Austria	60	15	24	12	14	13	6	9
Belgium	111	18	42	14	13	31	6	19
Denmark	62	24	22	14	14	21	20	18
Finland	172	9	24	7	3	13	4	7
France	1,183	14	27	12	10	25	16	18
Germany	1,298	8	26	6	4	19	7	16
Ireland	355	22	31	21	13	33	11	22
Italy	203	18	33	18	16	29	14	20
Luxembourg	20	0	1	0	8	0	0	0
Netherlands	401	20	35	16	11	21	16	16
Norway	55	18	62	10	12	43	9	28
Spain	47	15	34	16	3	76	7	31
Sweden	286	12	20	8	4	24	12	15
Switzerland	426	14	28	12	8	18	8	16
United Kingdom	1,997	15	32	14	11	39	10	28
Other	74	29	53	22	7	8	10	7
Latin America and Other Western Hemisphere	649	9	24	7	6	13	11	11
South and Central America	240	19	39	16	7	12	5	13
Brazil	30	25	25	21	3	48	3	9
Mexico	184	25	49	25	33	53	13	45
Panama	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	12	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	0	(D)	(D)
Other	6	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	1	(D)	(D)
Other Western Hemisphere	409	5	19	4	4	15	14	9
Bahamas	13	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	16	(D)	(D)
Bermuda	364	2	15	1	1	12	2	6
Netherlands Antilles	13	50	88	53	60	54	87	59
United Kingdom Islands, Caribbean	14	45	47	50	22	34	44	49
Other	5	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	100	(D)	(D)
Africa	15	7	67	3	1	1	1	3
South Africa	13	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Other	2	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Middle East	63	34	51	22	1	8	5	4
Israel	20	52	60	41	17	50	9	22
Kuwait	1	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Lebanon	8	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Saudi Arabia	16	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	1	(D)	(D)
United Arab Emirates	1	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Other	17	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	24	(D)	(D)
Asia and Pacific	2,008	13	32	11	8	21	9	13
Australia	399	36	55	32	21	35	11	7
China	4	0	78	0	0	55	0	21
Hong Kong	14	25	33	29	28	15	22	34
India	7	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Japan	1,443	12	31	11	8	20	10	14
Korea, Republic of	23	17	28	4	12	5	3	7
Malaysia	14	2	2	1	0	35	0	9
New Zealand	2	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Singapore	33	10	54	2	2	76	11	17
Taiwan	59	7	23	7	5	15	1	2
Other	10	19	23	23	18	39	77	22
United States	78	14	29	9	9	10	13	20
Addenda:								
European Union (15)	6,254	13	28	11	8	26	11	19
OPEC	31	33	74	12	0	0	2	0

(D) Suppressed to avoid disclosure of data for individual companies.

1. Includes both establishments that reported in the Economic Census—Manufacturing and establishments whose data were estimated.

UBO Ultimate beneficial owner

UBO is that person that ultimately owns or controls, and therefore ultimately derives the benefits from owning or controlling, a U.S. affiliate. Specifically, the UBO is that person, proceeding up a U.S. affiliate's ownership chain, beginning with and including the foreign parent, that is not owned more than 50 percent by another person. The foreign parent is the first per-

son outside the United States in a U.S. affiliate's ownership chain that has a direct investment interest in the U.S. affiliate. (See "General Notes to the Tables" for additional details.)

Establishments are classified into industries on the basis of definitions in the 2002 revision to the North American Industry Classification Manual

Table I. Percentage of the Data That is Estimated for Foreign-Owned Manufacturing Establishments, Selected Items by State

State	Number of establishments ¹	Percent estimated						
		Production workers			Cost of materials	Expenditures for new plant and equipment	Inventories end of 2002)	Gross book value of depreciable assets
		Number	Hours	Wages				
Total	10,322	13	30	11	8	23	10	16
Alabama	233	6	35	4	4	10	4	12
Alaska	29	21	64	14	17	17	53	12
Arizona	124	16	46	16	7	14	5	13
Arkansas	91	5	16	5	3	18	3	11
California	1,018	19	38	16	11	32	15	27
Colorado	129	15	41	10	9	5	13	10
Connecticut	148	27	44	24	18	74	21	29
Delaware	32	4	26	3	0	5	1	4
District of Columbia	0	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
Florida	465	24	55	24	17	21	14	18
Georgia	462	12	26	11	11	25	9	17
Hawaii	15	10	8	7	9	78	4	37
Idaho	28	10	17	12	9	8	24	11
Illinois	454	13	28	11	8	25	10	10
Indiana	346	9	35	7	6	15	6	19
Iowa	126	7	16	5	2	11	1	6
Kansas	86	6	16	8	4	15	2	10
Kentucky	226	8	22	5	4	35	8	9
Louisiana	119	5	28	4	4	5	2	6
Maine	68	3	21	3	3	14	2	8
Maryland	124	21	37	17	13	7	15	14
Massachusetts	231	20	36	18	17	47	23	28
Michigan	422	14	29	11	9	25	18	18
Minnesota	165	8	17	6	8	24	13	12
Mississippi	84	7	22	7	4	15	7	9
Missouri	219	11	24	11	6	44	10	39
Montana	10	7	8	4	8	(D)	12	2
Nebraska	60	9	32	8	13	14	17	21
Nevada	53	27	44	29	29	31	31	21
New Hampshire	69	12	22	11	6	14	6	8
New Jersey	308	27	38	19	14	28	15	21
New Mexico	29	17	33	12	10	47	12	33
New York	413	16	35	11	14	37	12	20
North Carolina	462	13	25	12	8	29	8	24
North Dakota	17	18	18	19	34	75	35	53
Ohio	554	13	33	11	7	16	10	19
Oklahoma	100	22	33	14	8	23	18	20
Oregon	104	13	20	9	9	33	8	7
Pennsylvania	482	14	30	15	14	35	14	23
Rhode Island	33	38	66	32	42	57	48	21
South Carolina	321	9	19	6	3	18	4	14
South Dakota	25	11	32	12	7	52	10	20
Tennessee	257	7	28	8	7	9	7	10
Texas	715	15	36	12	4	28	7	11
Utah	63	15	32	12	11	36	6	27
Vermont	28	28	52	26	10	42	30	31
Virginia	218	15	29	14	10	13	7	11
Washington	213	16	33	15	7	26	8	11
West Virginia	56	8	20	5	3	11	4	9
Wisconsin	269	11	22	9	9	28	8	23
Wyoming	19	59	65	6	64	(D)	39	30

(D) Suppressed to avoid disclosure of data for individual companies.

1. Includes both establishments that reported in the Economic Census—Manufacturing and establishments whose data were estimated.

(“2002 NAICS”). In the NAICS, an industry is generally defined as a group of establishments that have similar production processes.

Comparability with Previously Published Data

The 1997 data for foreign-owned establishments were based on the 1997 NAICS. While most industry classifications remain unchanged, the 2002 NAICS includes substantial revisions within the construction and wholesale trade sectors and a number of revisions for the retail trade and information sectors. Additionally, for 2002, data for enterprise support establishments (those functioning primarily to support the activities of their company’s operating establishments, such as a warehouse or a research and development laboratory) are included in the industry (sector) that reflects their activities (such as warehousing). For 1997, such establishments were termed “auxiliaries,” and data for them were excluded from industry totals. Instead, data for auxiliaries were shown separately in the category “Auxiliaries, except managing offices.”¹² In both the 2002 and 1997 data, corporate, subsidiary, and regional managing offices are classified in NAICS sector 55 “Management of companies and enterprises.”

The 1987–92 data on foreign-owned establishments were classified by industry on the basis of 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC). In the SIC, classification is based on the production processes in some industries and on the type of products in others. At the highest level of aggregation, 20 industry groups—or sectors—in the NAICS replace the 10 industry divisions in the SIC. Several of the NAICS sectors do not correspond directly to these SIC industry divisions. For example, the NAICS information sector consists of industry groups drawn from several different SIC industry divisions.¹³

Particular care should be taken in comparing data for 1997 and 2002 with data for 1987–92 for retail trade, wholesale trade, and manufacturing, which are sector titles used in NAICS and division titles used in

the SIC, but the data cover somewhat different groups of industries. For example, in NAICS, manufacturing includes several industries—such as bakeries, candy stores where candy is made on the premises, custom tailors, makers of custom draperies, and tire retreading—that are not included in manufacturing in the SIC. Conversely, the NAICS manufacturing sector does not cover logging and portions of publishing that are included in manufacturing in the SIC.

In addition to the differences in classification, the industry coverage of the 2002 and 1997 data is somewhat narrower than that of the 1987 and 1992 data. Agricultural services, forestry, and fishing (NAICS 113, 114, and 115), air transportation by large certified passenger carriers (part of NAICS 4811), and “funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles, except real estate investment trusts” (NAICS 5251, 52591, and 52592) are not covered by the 2002 and the 1997 foreign-owned establishment data, whereas they are covered by the 1987 and the 1992 data. Logging is not covered by the 1997 and 2002 data because in the NAICS, logging is included in forestry, whereas logging is covered by the 1987 and 1992 data because in the SIC, it is included in manufacturing.

In the 1997 and 2002 data for foreign-owned manufacturing establishments, employee compensation is disaggregated into total payroll and total benefits. In the 1988–92 data, total benefits were further broken down into “social security and other legally required payments” and “employer payments and other programs.”¹⁴ This additional detail for benefits is not shown in the 1997 and 2002 data.

Definitions

The definitions used in this publication are the same as those used in the 2002 Economic Census, but in some cases, the corresponding definition in the 2002 Economic Census definitions is titled differently or contain more detail. In addition, in tabulations of the data, the titles for some items in the Economic Census may differ from those used in this publication. The 2002 Economic Census publications are available at the Census Bureau’s Web site at <www.census.gov>.¹⁵ All but five of the definitions are for items presented only for establishments in manufacturing. The five exceptions are the definitions for auxiliary establishments, employees, establishments, payroll, and value of shipments or sales; these definitions apply to items

12. For additional information on the differences between the 1997 and 2002 NAICS, see the U.S. Census Bureau, *2002 Economic Census: Bridge Between 1997 NAICS and 2002 NAICS* at <www.census.gov/econ/census02/data/bridge>.

13. Specifically, the NAICS information sector includes publishing, which is included in the SIC manufacturing division; “motion picture and sound recording industries” and “information and data processing services,” which are included in the SIC services division; and broadcasting and communications, which are included in the SIC transportation, communication, and electric, gas, and sanitary services division. For additional information on the differences between the NAICS and the SIC classifications, see Office of Management and Budget, *North American Industry Classification System: United States, 1997* (Washington, DC: Bernan Press, 1998) and U.S. Census Bureau, *1997 Economic Census: Bridge Between NAICS and SIC* (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2000) or <www.census.gov/epcd/ec97brdg>.

14. Employer payments and other programs consist of employer payments for voluntary employee benefit programs that are not specifically required by legislation.

15. To access the definitions, navigate to the “2002 Economic Census,” and click on “Subject Series.” Under “Full Report,” click on the industry report of interest. For all reports, section A-1 contains the full definitions.

available for establishments in all industries. Where significant differences exist, the definitions used here are compared with those used for the corresponding items in the BEA data.

Auxiliary establishments

Auxiliary establishments are central administrative offices of companies with more than one establishment. A central administrative office is an establishment primarily engaged in management, general administrative, and support functions performed centrally for other establishments in the same company. Support functions include research, development, and testing; warehousing and storage; maintenance and repair; and other miscellaneous services. Managing offices are included in NAICS sector 55, "Management of companies and enterprises." All other auxiliary establishments are included in the industry and sector that reflects their activity.

Benefits

Data on benefits are presented for manufacturing establishments. Benefits, together with payroll, are included in compensation of employees. Benefits consists of social security and other legally required payments and employer payments for voluntary programs.

Cost of materials

Data on cost of materials are presented for manufacturing establishments. Cost of materials consists of 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

Table J. Employment of U.S. Affiliates, Industry of BEA Enterprise,
[Thousands]

Line	Industry of BEA enterprise	BEA enterprise data for linked affiliates ¹	Census Bureau establishment data for linked affiliates												
			Total by industry of BEA enterprise	Industry of Census Bureau establishment											
				Mining	Utilities	Construction	Total	Manufacturing							
								Of which:							
						Food	Beverages and tobacco products	Paper	Printing and related support activities	Petroleum and coal products	Chemical products	Plastics and rubber products	Nonmetallic mineral products		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
1	Total	5,881.4	5,895.7	76.1	34.6	120.2	1,761.8	114.0	23.2	42.5	50.9	22.8	197.0	137.4	106.6
2	Mining	62.7	68.4	46.5	b	b	7.3	*	*	c	*	g	0.5	e	e
3	Utilities	28.9	35.3	1.4	29.1	0.2	1.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	a
4	Construction	77.5	93.6	0.7	a	66.6	4.6	*	*	*	*	0.7	*	*	0.7
5	Manufacturing	2,332.0	2,332.1	21.1	3.9	40.0	1,579.3	101.3	20.8	37.0	42.0	11.7	182.5	125.7	103.9
	<i>Of which:</i>														
6	Food	145.3	122.2	*	*	*	89.1	85.8	0.8	*	b	*	1.4	b	0.3
7	Beverage and tobacco products	64.6	64.0	*	*	b	20.6	f	19.7	*	*	*	*	*	*
8	Paper	42.6	41.0	*	a	*	35.6	*	a	30.1	0.2	*	b	2.4	*
9	Printing and related support activities	59.1	55.9	*	*	*	44.4	*	c	39.4	*	c	c	b	*
10	Petroleum and coal products	33.8	4.9	c	*	*	4.0	*	*	*	*	h	f	*	*
11	Chemical products	333.9	336.0	1.0	1.2	0.1	200.6	14.3	b	0.2	1.0	0.8	162.4	8.8	0.3
12	Plastics and rubber products	140.7	137.2	*	*	a	100.7	a	a	1.2	b	b	3.3	76.2	*
13	Nonmetallic mineral products	157.2	154.3	12.1	*	4.7	114.9	*	a	0.6	*	3.1	1.6	6.4	91.6
14	Primary metal	61.4	74.6	2.0	*	c	62.0	*	*	b	*	*	0.6	c	0.9
15	Fabricated metal products	99.7	83.5	e	c	3.8	66.9	*	*	b	0.1	a	g	4.0	f
16	Machinery	257.6	282.9	a	2.5	25.0	164.2	c	*	c	0.7	c	0.6	3.8	1.8
17	Computer and electronic products	257.5	283.5	5.3	b	1.4	148.4	b	c	a	b	4.1	3.0	0.8	1.4
18	Electrical equipment and appliance	80.1	79.9	*	b	0.6	66.8	*	*	c	*	*	*	a	1.0
19	Transportation equipment	402.0	407.2	0.4	*	e	338.7	b	*	*	b	*	0.7	14.9	5.9
20	Wholesale trade	539.3	520.5	6.2	0.9	1.4	134.4	11.3	g	5.2	g	8.0	10.5	10.6	1.4
21	Retail trade	669.7	671.6	*	b	0.5	3.9	1.0	*	*	a	e	0.5	*	b
22	Transportation and warehousing	264.5	256.2	c	*	0.6	3.8	*	*	f	a	a	a	c	a
23	Information	308.2	320.6	*	*	a	11.7	*	*	6.2	*	a	a	*	*
24	Finance and insurance	377.0	413.5	*	e	b	0.9	*	*	*	*	a	e	c	*
	<i>Of which:</i>														
25	Depository credit intermediation	100.9	95.8	*	*	a	b	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
26	Insurance	184.0	206.9	*	*	*	e	*	*	*	*	a	e	*	*
27	Real estate and rental and leasing	33.4	42.1	a	*	1.5	2.3	a	*	a	*	*	c	*	a
28	Professional, scientific, and technical services	165.4	173.7	*	0.1	8.8	5.6	*	*	*	c	*	g	*	*
29	Accommodation and food services	338.9	376.7	b	a	0.1	0.7	e	*	*	*	b	*	b	*
30	Other	683.8	591.5	b	a	0.4	6.1	b	b	c	b	0.3	1.2	0.4	*

* Less than 50 employees.
1. BEA enterprise data for affiliates that linked to Census Bureau establishments.

withdrawn from inventory during the year. The major components of cost of materials are the following: (1) Raw materials, semifinished goods, parts, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies or for repair and maintenance during the year, (2) electricity purchased, (3) fuels consumed for heat, power, or generation of electricity, (4) work done by others on materials or parts furnished by manufacturing establishments (contract work), and (5) products bought and resold in the same condition.

Cost of materials excludes purchased services. Like value of shipments, totals for cost of materials for major industry groups and for total manufacturing include large amounts of duplication (see definition of value of shipments).

Cost of purchased fuels and electricity

Data on cost of purchased fuels and electricity are presented for manufacturing establishments. Cost of pur-

chased fuels and electricity consists of the cost of fuels consumed for heat, power, or generation of electricity whether purchased from the establishments of other companies, transferred from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year, and the cost of purchased electricity. The cost and quantity of purchased electricity represent the amounts actually used during the year.

Employees

In all industries except construction and manufacturing, the number of employees is the number of full-time and part-time employees who were on the payroll in the pay period including March 12.

For construction, the number of employees is the average number of all full-time and part-time employees on the payroll for the four pay periods including the 12th of March, May, August, and November. For manufacturing, the number of employees is the average number of all full-time and part-time production

by Industry of Census Bureau Establishment, 2002
of employees]

Census Bureau establishment data for linked affiliates																	BEA enterprise data less Census Bureau establishment data (col. 1 - col. 2)	Line
Industry of Census Bureau establishment																		
Manufacturing						Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Transportation and warehousing	Information	Finance and insurance			Real estate and rental and leasing	Professional, scientific, and technical services	Accommodation and food service	Other		
Of which:										Total	Of which:							
Primary metals	Fabricated metal products	Machinery	Computers and electronic products	Electrical equipment and appliance	Transportation equipment						Depository credit intermediation	Insurance						
(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	
79.1	126.8	163.9	175.1	90.7	302.6	514.4	655.4	271.5	280.6	412.3	95.4	191.4	41.3	294.3	386.4	1,046.8	-14.3	1
f	b	1.9	1.5	b	*	1.0	a	1.4	c	0.1	*	*	0.3	5.4	a	6.1	-5.6	2
*	*	0.6	e	e	*	0.2	a	b	*	a	*	*	a	2.2	a	0.9	-6.4	3
*	1.0	1.5	e	e	b	0.7	a	0.1	*	0.1	*	*	1.6	6.4	5.9	6.8	-16.1	4
70.4	117.8	146.9	148.4	85.9	274.7	223.7	43.5	27.6	26.8	7.1	*	0.5	2.6	88.7	25.5	242.4	*	5
b	c	e	a	*	*	16.5	2.0	1.9	0.4	a	*	*	a	0.5	0.3	11.3	23.2	6
*	*	b	*	*	*	12.3	1.9	0.6	a	*	*	*	g	b	20.9	6.4	0.6	7
b	e	0.8	*	*	b	2.3	*	a	a	a	*	a	b	0.3	c	2.5	1.6	8
2.3	*	0.8	0.9	b	*	4.4	*	0.9	1.5	b	*	*	a	0.5	*	4.2	3.3	9
*	*	*	*	b	*	0.3	*	b	*	b	*	*	*	e	*	0.1	28.8	10
1.4	1.4	2.2	1.9	c	1.4	46.3	3.7	2.2	0.8	0.3	*	c	0.3	23.8	0.1	55.6	-2.1	11
*	2.1	2.6	f	*	3.7	7.3	19.9	0.4	c	0.3	a	*	a	1.9	0.1	6.5	3.5	12
0.9	2.2	2.0	1.2	2.3	0.5	7.4	1.6	1.7	a	*	*	*	a	0.8	b	11.1	2.9	13
47.7	7.7	f	1.6	0.8	1.7	4.1	a	c	1.2	*	*	*	a	0.6	*	4.5	-13.2	14
2.2	43.1	5.8	g	1.2	3.3	6.0	b	0.4	*	b	a	*	0.1	1.1	b	4.6	16.2	15
6.8	18.2	96.7	11.1	12.8	9.1	31.0	0.5	8.3	0.3	0.4	*	*	b	15.3	b	35.4	-25.3	16
2.5	6.2	8.1	102.7	11.4	3.4	34.8	6.3	3.4	22.1	b	*	b	0.9	23.1	3.7	33.9	-25.9	17
f	4.1	8.8	4.5	46.1	f	5.9	b	1.4	c	b	*	*	b	1.4	*	3.7	0.2	18
3.5	27.6	16.3	5.8	7.0	249.8	21.8	1.3	4.1	b	5.8	*	c	a	1.3	*	21.6	-5.3	19
5.0	6.5	9.3	18.9	h	24.7	226.4	47.6	14.1	2.2	3.0	a	a	1.6	15.3	2.4	65.0	18.8	20
*	a	c	b	*	a	36.0	546.9	19.4	3.7	g	*	a	0.2	1.7	2.8	55.0	-1.9	21
*	a	0.6	*	*	2.0	2.1	b	195.3	1.7	0.1	*	b	1.6	4.3	11.6	35.0	8.3	22
g	*	*	2.9	*	*	7.8	6.8	5.3	229.8	1.9	*	c	1.5	25.8	c	29.9	-12.4	23
*	b	c	c	*	c	0.1	a	0.3	3.2	387.1	94.9	182.0	2.1	2.5	f	15.9	-36.5	24
*	b	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.8	93.9	89.0	0.3	0.2	c	*	0.8	5.2	25
*	*	*	*	*	*	a	a	b	0.6	197.4	0.2	179.7	1.2	1.8	f	4.6	-22.9	26
a	0.1	1.7	c	a	a	1.9	f	1.6	c	1.1	c	a	24.3	1.5	3.6	3.6	-8.7	27
f	1.2	1.1	0.5	c	f	2.2	b	2.2	7.0	0.8	c	0.6	0.1	130.3	c	16.4	-8.3	28
*	*	b	*	*	0.1	0.2	7.7	b	3.4	1.3	*	b	0.7	0.5	326.4	35.7	-37.8	29
*	0.2	*	1.8	b	0.3	12.1	2.3	4.1	2.6	8.5	0.2	8.1	4.8	9.6	6.8	534.2	92.3	30

workers on the payroll for the four pay periods including the 12th of March, May, August, and November plus the number of other full-time and part-time employees on the payroll for the pay period including March 12.

Employees include salaried officers and executives of corporations; they exclude proprietors and partners of unincorporated businesses.

The number of employees for foreign-owned establishments differs somewhat from that for U.S. affiliates in the BEA enterprise data because of differences in the date at which employment is measured. In the enterprise data, the number of employees is the number of full-time and part-time employees who were on the payroll at the end of the enterprise's fiscal year.¹⁶

Establishment

An establishment is a single physical location where business is conducted or where services or industrial operations are performed. The data cover every establishment that has one or more paid employees some time during 2002. The number of establishments is the number that was in business at any time during 2002 (regardless of their status at the beginning or end of the year).

Expenditures for new plant and equipment

Data on expenditures for new plant and equipment are presented for manufacturing establishments. Expenditures for new plant and equipment consist of expenditures for (1) plants under construction, (2) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments, and (3) new machinery and equipment used for replacement and for additions to plant capacity if they were of the type for which depreciation accounts were ordinarily maintained. They include expenditures for assets acquired under capital leases. They exclude expenditures for facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies and plant and equipment furnished at no cost to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations.

Gross book value of depreciable assets

Data on gross book value of depreciable assets are presented for manufacturing establishments. The gross book value of depreciable assets is the original-cost value of fixed assets (structures and machinery and equipment) in place at the end of the year. The values

shown represent the actual cost of the assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included as depreciable assets 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.

Other workers

Other workers are nonproduction employees of the establishment, including those engaged in factory supervision above the line-supervisor level. Data on these workers are presented for manufacturing establishments. They include employees in the following activities: sales (including drivers and salespersons), sales delivery (highway truck drivers and their helpers), advertising, credit, collection, installation and servicing, clerical and routine office functions, executive, purchasing, financial, legal, personnel, professional, and technical. All employees engaged in the construction of major additions or alterations to the plant and used as a separate work force are included. (See definition of production workers.)

Payroll

Payroll and benefits are included in compensation of employees. Payroll consists of the gross earnings paid in the calendar year of all employees on the payroll of the establishment. It includes salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation-in-kind, before deductions of employees' social security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. It also includes salaries of officers and executives of corporations. It excludes payments to proprietors and partners of unincorporated concerns, to members of the armed forces, and to pensioners carried on the active payrolls of establishments.

The definition of payroll for foreign-owned establishments is equivalent to the definition of wages and salaries as shown for U.S. affiliates in the BEA enterprise data. Totals for the two measures may differ because among other things the Census Bureau payroll data are measured on a calendar year basis, whereas the BEA wages and salaries data are measured on a fiscal year basis.

Production workers

Data on production workers are presented for manufacturing establishments. Production workers are

16. In the enterprise data, a U.S. affiliate's 2002 fiscal year was defined to be the affiliate's financial reporting year that ended in calendar year 2002. If an affiliate's end-of-year employment was unusually high or low because of temporary factors, a number reflecting normal operations was requested.

workers engaged in manual work and production operations or performing functions closely associated with production operations. They are workers up through the line-supervisor level at an operating establishment who are 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 plants own use (for example, power plants), recordkeeping, and other services closely associated with these production operations at the establishment (see the definition of “other workers.”)

Production worker hours

Data on production worker hours are presented for manufacturing establishments. Production worker hours consist of hours worked, including actual overtime hours (not straight-time-equivalent hours). They exclude hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave.

Shipments or sales

Data on shipments or sales are presented for all industries covered by the 2002 Economic Census.

Definitions of shipments or sales by sector

Mining. The item shown is the value of “shipments and receipts.” Shipments include all products physically shipped from the establishment. Receipts include contract work done for others, excluding custom milling and the value of products bought and sold without further processing.

Utilities. The item shown is “revenue.” Revenue includes all business activities.

Construction. The item shown is the “value of construction work.” Construction work consists of the value of all work performed by general contractors, special trades contractors, and subcontractors and of land development and improvement work.

Manufacturing. The item shown is the value of “shipments.” Shipments covers the net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped as well as miscellaneous receipts. Totals for value of shipments for major industry groups within manufacturing and for total manufacturing include large amounts of duplication because the products of some industries are used as materials by others. This duplication partly results from the combination of related industries that represent successive stages in the production of a finished manufactured product. Examples are the combination of flour mills and bakeries in the food group and of pulp mills and paper mills in the paper and allied products group.

Wholesale or retail trade. The item shown is “sales.” Sales includes sales of merchandise and receipts for delivery, installation, maintenance, repair, alteration, storage, equipment rental, and other services.

Transportation and warehousing. The item shown is “revenue.” Revenue includes all business activities including, commissions and fees for arranging the transportation of freight.

Finance and insurance. The item shown is “revenue.” Revenue includes net premiums earned by insurance carriers, commissions and fees from all sources, net investment income, interest, dividends, and the total value of service contracts, royalties, and dues and assessments from members.

Real estate and rental and leasing. The item shown is “revenue.” Revenue includes commissions and fees, rents, net investment income, interest, dividends, and royalties.

Information. The item shown is “receipts.” Receipts include income for services rendered and from sales of merchandise and royalties, license fees, and other payments from the marketing of intangible products.

Management of companies and enterprises. The item shown is “revenue” or “sales.” For holding companies, the item is revenue. Revenue primarily includes net investment income, interest, and dividends. For corporate, subsidiary, and regional managing offices the item is sales. Sales is defined as income received from sources outside the company.

Service sectors. The item shown is “receipts.” Receipts includes receipts for services rendered, for the leasing of facilities and equipment, and for the sale of merchandise by service establishments. It also includes the total value of service contracts, amounts received for work subcontracted to others, and dues and assessments from members and affiliates.

Accommodation and food services. The item shown is “sales.” Sales include sales from consumers for services rendered, from the use of facilities, and from merchandise sold.

Census Bureau shipments versus BEA sales

The shipments or sales measure shown here for foreign-owned establishments differs significantly from the “sales” measure in the BEA enterprise data for U.S. affiliates. Because the shipments or sales data shown here are based on data reported at the establishment level, they include the value of shipments or sales between establishments within the same enterprise, and the shipments or sales of the establishment to outsiders. The BEA sales measure excludes shipments or sales between establishments within an enterprise, because the BEA data are reported on a consolidated enterprise basis, and on this basis, only sales by the consolidated

enterprise to outside individuals or firms are counted.¹⁷ As a result of this difference, the shipments or sales total for an enterprise obtained by summing across all establishments of the enterprise based on the Census Bureau data could be significantly higher than the sales total for the same enterprise based on the BEA data. Another difference is that like payroll data, the Census Bureau measure is on a calendar year basis while the BEA measure is on a fiscal year basis.

Value added by manufacture

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

Value added by manufacture avoids the duplication in the value of shipments that results when the products of one establishment are used as materials by another. Value added by manufacture is considered the best measure available for assessing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

Value added by manufacture and BEA's enterprise measure of value added are similar, but they differ in definition and in method of computation. BEA's value added measure is calculated as the sum of (1) factor incomes (that is, compensation of employees, profits,

and net interest paid), (2) nonfactor income (that is, indirect business taxes), and (3) consumption of fixed capital (that is, depreciation). Value added by manufacture is calculated as the difference between the value of output (value of shipments and the change in finished goods and work-in-process inventories) and the cost of materials consumed. The two measures differ because purchased services are excluded from BEA value added but are included in value added by manufacture and because sales and excise and other indirect taxes are included in BEA value added but are excluded from value added by manufacture. Additionally, BEA value added reflects inventory change valued at replacement cost, whereas value added by manufacture reflects inventory change valued at book value.

Confidentiality

The Census Bureau and BEA are prohibited by law from publishing data that disclose the identity of, or information reported by, individual companies. In this publication, data in each cell were tested to determine whether they should be suppressed to maintain confidentiality. The data on numbers of establishments and their distribution by employment size class are not considered confidential, and these items are shown for countries, industries, and states. For employment of foreign-owned establishments, cells that are suppressed contain letter symbols indicating the employment size range for the cell. For all other items, suppressed cells are indicated by a "(D)."

Many tables in this publication present data in great detail by industry. In tables that cross-classify the detailed industry data by, for example, state or investing country, many cells may be suppressed. The large number of suppressed cells is an unavoidable consequence of distributing data for a relatively small number of companies among a large number of highly detailed categories while upholding the legal requirement to preserve the confidentiality of the data of individual companies.

17. The consolidated enterprise includes all U.S. businesses that are owned more than 50 percent by the reporting company and in which the foreign owner of the reporting company has a direct investment ownership interest. The consolidation excludes all other U.S. businesses and all foreign business enterprises owned by the reporting company.

Appendix

The Relation of Detail to Totals in the Data Tabulation

Subtotals for industry sectors, subsectors, and industry groups may not equal the sum of the more detailed industry data included in these subtotals. One reason is that the industry classifications of some establishments included on the Business Register are not known at the detailed industry level. This occurs when the Census Bureau receives reports for new establishments but does not receive the information needed to classify them at the detailed industry level. In such cases, data for the establishments may be included in the sector, subsector, or industry group subtotals but may not be included in the more detailed data below those subtotals.

In tables for individual states, industry subtotals may not equal the sum of the more detailed industries shown below those subtotals because some industries may not be shown. The industries not shown are those not shown in the 2002 Economic Census publications reports because employment in them is small. In addition, in the state tables and in the tables that show data by industry for individual countries, small cells are not shown. The following table shows the threshold num-

ber of employees below which the industry subtotals and individual industries are not shown.

However, data for an unpublished industry are nevertheless included in the total shown for the broader industry group of which it is a part.

For all U.S. establishments, totals shown for the United States as a whole do not equal the sum across states because Economic Census CD-ROM files that provide data by detailed industry were the sources for the totals for the United States as a whole, whereas the CD-ROM files that provide data by state were the sources of the data by state. In some cases, the files that contain data by industry reflect late revisions to the data that were not incorporated in the files that contain data by state. In addition, state totals for all U.S. establishments were computed by summing across industry sectors. For both foreign-owned establishments and all U.S. establishments, the sum of the data across states for some industries may not equal the industry totals shown in tables that present data for the United States as a whole because some industries may not be shown for individual states.

Tables	Number
A2.1 and M2.1 ¹	250
A3.15–A3.21 and M3.15–M3.21 ²	100
A3.1–A3.7	1,000
M3.1–M3.7 ³	2,500

1. Except for sectors; all sector totals are shown in these tables.
2. Except for total manufacturing, which is shown.
3. Only applies to six-digit industries; all industry subtotals are shown.

**Foreign Direct Investment
in the
United States**

Establishment Data for 2002

General Notes to the Tables

- Detail may not add to totals. See the appendix for more information.
 - The industries covered are those that were in scope for the 2002 Economic Census (see the “Methodology”).
 - A “foreign-owned establishment” is an establishment that is owned by a U.S. affiliate of a foreign company. A U.S. affiliate is a U.S. business enterprise that is owned 10 percent or more, directly or indirectly, by a foreign person (in the broad, legal sense, including a company).
 - For tables that do not show every industry or country, individual industries or countries included in an industry or country group shown in the heading or stub may be ascertained by referring to table A1.1 (for nonmanufacturing industries) and table M1.1 (for manufacturing industries) or tables A1.7 and M1.7 (for countries).
 - In tables that show data by industry, “industry” refers to the industry of the establishment, unless otherwise noted.
 - The European Union (15) comprises Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.
 - OPEC is the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. Its members are Algeria, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela.
 - A UBO, or ultimate beneficial owner, is the person that ultimately owns or controls, and therefore ultimately derives the benefits from owning or controlling, a U.S. affiliate. More specifically, a UBO is that person, proceeding up a U.S. affiliate's ownership chain, beginning with and including the foreign parent, that is not owned more than 50 percent by another person. A “foreign parent” is the first person outside the United States in a U.S. affiliate's ownership chain that has a direct investment interest in the affiliate. Note that a UBO, unlike a foreign parent, may be a U.S. person. A U.S. affiliate (and its establishments) must, by definition, have a foreign parent (that is, a foreign person must own at least 10 percent of it), even though the UBO may be a U.S. person. (For example, if a British company directly owns a U.S. affiliate but itself is owned by a U.S. company, the affiliate's foreign parent would be a British person, but its UBO would be a U.S. person.)
 - In tables that show employment of foreign-owned establishments, cells that have been suppressed to avoid disclosure of data of individual companies contain a letter representing the employment size range. The size ranges are given at the bottom of the tables. Cells for all other items that have been suppressed contain a “(D).”
 - An asterisk (*) in a table indicates a nonzero value of less than \$500,000.
 - In tables that show inventories or gross book value of depreciable assets, the values shown are for the end of 2002 unless otherwise noted.
- See the Footnotes to the Tables on pages 443 and 444.

Abbreviations and Symbols

AC	Air conditioning	n.a.	Not available
Al	Aluminum	NAICS	North American Industry Classification System
Cu	Copper	OPEC	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
(D)	Suppressed to avoid disclosure of data of individual companies	RV	Recreational vehicle
HVAC	Heating, ventilation, and air conditioning	UBO	Ultimate beneficial owner
kWh	Kilowatt hours		

Footnotes to the Tables

Part A. All Industries

Group 1. Overview by Industry, Country, and State

Table A1.1

1. Percentages greater than 0 and less than 0.15 are shown as 0.1.

2. Excludes air transportation by large certificated passenger carriers (part of NAICS 4811) and railroad transportation (NAICS 482).

3. Excludes funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles, except real estate investment trusts (NAICS 5251, 52591, and 52592).

Table A1.2

1. This size class includes establishments that had at least one paid employee sometime during the year even though they had no employees during the specific pay period in which employment was measured in the 2002 Economic Census. See the description of employment in the “Definitions” section.

2. Excludes air transportation by large certificated passenger carriers (part of NAICS 4811) and railroad transportation (NAICS 482).

3. Excludes funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles, except real estate investment trusts (NAICS 5251, 52591, and 52592).

Tables A.1.8–A.1.11

1. Excludes air transportation by large certificated passenger carriers (part of NAICS 4811) and railroad transportation (NAICS 482).

2. Excludes funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles, except real estate investment trusts (NAICS 5251, 52591, and 52592).

3. Consists of following sectors: Management of companies and enterprises (NAICS 55); Administrative and waste services (NAICS 56); Educational services (NAICS 61); Health care and social assistance (NAICS 62); Arts, entertainment, and recreation (NAICS 71); Other services, except public administration (NAICS 81); and Auxiliaries, except managing offices (NAICS 95).

Tables A.1.12–A.1.15

1. Excludes air transportation by large certificated passenger carriers (part of NAICS 4811) and railroad transportation (NAICS 482).

2. Excludes funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles, except real estate investment trusts (NAICS 5251, 52591, and 52592).

Table A1.16

1. For all U.S. establishments, the totals shown on this line does not equal the sum across states (see the appendix).

Table A.1.17

1. This size class includes establishments that had at least one paid employee sometime during the year even though they had no employees during the specific pay period in which employment was measured in the 2002 Economic Census. See the description of employment in the “Definitions” section.

Tables A.1.18, A1.20, A.1.22, A.1.24

1. Excludes air transportation by large certificated passenger carriers (part of NAICS 4811) and railroad transportation (NAICS 482).

2. Excludes funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles, except real estate investment trusts (NAICS 5251, 52591, and 52592).

3. Consists of the following sectors: Management of companies and enterprises (NAICS 55); Administrative and waste services (NAICS 56); Educational services (NAICS 61); Health care and social assistance (NAICS 62); Arts, entertainment, and recreation (NAICS 71); Other services, except public administration (NAICS 81); and Auxiliaries, except managing offices (NAICS 95).

Group 2. Individual States: Detailed Industry Tables

Table A.2.1

1. Employment size ranges for cells that have been suppressed are not shown for construction

sector or for subindustries within the sector. Instead, cells that have been suppressed contain a “(D).”

2. Percentages greater than 0 and less than 0.15 are shown as 0.1.

3. Excludes air transportation by large certificated passenger carriers (part of NAICS 4811) and railroad transportation (NAICS 482).

4. Excludes funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles, except real estate investment trusts (NAICS 5251, 52591, and 52592).

5. Data for industries not shown are included in the totals for the broader industry groups of which they are a part.

Group 3. Selected Countries: Industry and State-by-Industry Tables

Tables A3.1–A3.7

1. Excludes air transportation by large certificated passenger carriers (part of NAICS 4811) and railroad transportation (NAICS 482).

2. Excludes funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles, except real estate investment trusts (NAICS 5251, 52591, and 52592).

3. Data for industries not shown are included in the totals for the broader industry groups of which they are a part.

Tables A3.15–A3.21

1. Excludes air transportation by large certificated passenger carriers (part of NAICS 4811) and railroad transportation (NAICS 482).

2. Excludes funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles, except real estate investment trusts (NAICS 5251, 52591, and 52592).

Part M. Manufacturing

Group 1. Overview by Industry, Country, and State

Table M1.1

1. Percentages greater than 0 and less than 0.15 are shown as 0.1.

Table M1.2

1. This size class includes establishments that had at least one paid employee sometime during the year even though they had no employees during the specific pay period in which employment was measured in the 2002 Economic Census. See

description of employment in the “Definitions” section.

Table M1.3

1. Production worker wages divided by production worker hours of foreign-owned establishments.

2. Production worker wages divided by production worker hours of all U.S. establishments.

Table M1.5

1. Includes the cost of materials and goods consumed or put into production, the cost of supplies, and the cost of purchased fuels and electricity.

Table M1.7:

1. Includes the cost of materials and goods consumed or put into production, the cost of supplies, and the cost of purchased fuels and electricity.

Table M1.16

1. For all U.S. establishments, the totals shown on this line do not equal the sums across states (see the appendix).

Table M1.17

1. Includes the cost of materials and goods consumed or put into production, the cost of supplies, and the cost of purchased fuels and electricity.

Group 2. Individual States: Detailed Industry Tables

Table M2.1

1. Percentages greater than 0 and less than 0.15 are shown as 0.1

2. Data for industries not shown are included in the totals for the broader industry groups of which they are a part.

Group 3. Selected Countries: Detailed Industry Tables

Tables M3.1–M3.7:

1. Includes the cost of materials and goods consumed or put into production, the cost of supplies, and the cost of purchased fuels and electric energy.

2. Data for industries not shown are included in the totals for the broader industry groups of which they are a part.