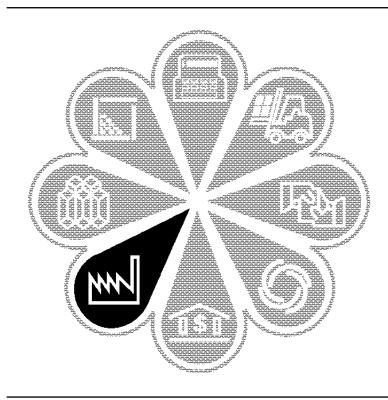
# **1992** Census of Manufactures

MC92-I-35H

**INDUSTRY SERIES** 

# Miscellaneous Machinery, Except Electrical

Industries 3592, 3593, 3594, 3596, and 3599



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U.S. Department of Commerce Ronald H. Brown, Secretary David J. Barram, Deputy Secretary

Economics and Statistics Administration Everett M. Ehrlich, Under Secretary for Economic Affairs

> BUREAU OF THE CENSUS Martha Farnsworth Riche, Director

### Acknowledgments

Many persons participated in the various activities of the 1992 Census of Manufactures. The overall planning and review of the census operations were performed by the Economic Census Staff of the Economic Planning and Coordination Division.

Manufacturing and Construction Division prepared this report. **David W. Cartwright**, Assistant Chief for Census and Related Programs, was responsible for the overall planning, management, and coordination of the census of manufactures. Planning and implementation were under the direction of **Kenneth I. Hansen**, Chief, Metals and Industrial Machinery Branch, assisted by **Mendel D. Gayle**, Section Chief, with primary staff assistance by **Jerome Roth**.

Brian Greenberg, Assistant Chief for Research and Methodology Programs, assisted by Stacey Cole, provided the mathematical and statistical techniques as well as the coverage operations.

Baruti A. Taylor, under the direction of A. William Visnansky, Chief, Special Reports Branch, performed overall coordination of the publication process. Julius Smith, Jr. and Andrew W. Hait provided primary staff assistance.

The Economic Planning and Coordination Division provided the computer processing procedures. **Shirin A. Ahmed**, Assistant Chief for Post Data Collection Processing, was responsible for editing and the analysts' interactive database review and correction system. Design and specifications were prepared under the supervision of **Dennis L. Wagner**, Chief, Post Collection Census Branch, assisted by **S. Mark Schmidt** and **Robert A. Rosati**.

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

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

The Economic Statistical Methods and Programming Division, **Charles P. Pautler, Jr.**, Chief, developed and coordinated the computer processing systems. **Martin S. Harahush**, Assistant Chief for Quinquennial Programs, was responsible for design and implementation of the computer systems. **Gary T. Sheridan**, Chief, Manufactures and Construction Branch, assisted by **Gerald S. Turnage**, supervised the preparation of the computer programs.

Computer Services Division, Marvin D. Raines, Chief, performed the computer processing.

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

Special acknowledgment is also due the many businesses whose cooperation has contributed to the publication of these data.

If you have any questions concerning the statistics in this report, call 301-457-4755.



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# 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.

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

Policymaking agencies of the Federal Government use the data, especially in monitoring economic activity and providing assistance to business.

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 and 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.

#### AUTHORITY AND SCOPE

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 1992 Economic Census consists of the following eight censuses:

- · Census of Retail Trade
- · Census of Wholesale Trade
- · Census of Service Industries
- Census of Financial, Insurance, and Real Estate
   Industries
- · Census of Transportation, Communications, and Utilities
- · Census of Manufactures
- Census of Mineral Industries
- Census of Construction Industries

Special programs also cover enterprise statistics and minority-owned and women-owned businesses. (The 1992 Census of Agriculture and 1992 Census of Governments are conducted separately.) The next economic census is scheduled to be taken in 1998 covering the year 1997.

#### AVAILABILITY OF THE DATA

The results of the economic census are available in printed reports for sale by the U.S. Government Printing Office and on compact discs for sale by the Census Bureau. Order forms for all types of products are available on request from Customer Services, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233-8300. A more complete description of publications being issued from this census is on the inside back cover of this document.

Census facts are also widely disseminated by trade associations, business journals, and newspapers. Volumes containing census statistics are available in most major public and college libraries. Finally, State data centers in every State as well as business and industry data centers in many States also supply economic census statistics.

#### WHAT'S NEW IN 1992

The 1992 Economic Census covers more of the economy than any previous census. New for 1992 are data on communications, utilities, financial, insurance, and real estate, as well as coverage of more transportation industries. The economic, agriculture, and governments censuses now collectively cover nearly 98 percent of all economic activity.

Among other changes, new 1992 definitions affect the boundaries of about a third of all metropolitan areas. Also, the Survey of Women-Owned Businesses has now been expanded to include all corporations.

#### **HISTORICAL INFORMATION**

The economic census has been taken as an integrated program at 5-year intervals since 1967 and before that for 1963, 1958, and 1954. Prior to that time, the individual subcomponents 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 1840 and subsequent censuses to include mining and some commercial activities. In 1902, Congress established a permanent Census Bureau and directed that a census of manufactures be taken every 5 years. The 1905 Manufactures Census was the first time a census was taken apart from the regular every-10-year population census.

The first census of business was taken in 1930, covering 1929. Initially it covered retail and wholesale trade and construction industries, but it was broadened in 1933 to include some of the service trades.

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 Enterprise Statistics Program, which publishes combined data from the economic census, was made possible with the implementation of the integrated census program in 1954.

The range of industries covered in the economic censuses has continued to expand. The census of construction industries began on a regular basis in 1967, and the scope of service industries was broadened in 1967, 1977, and 1987. The census of transportation began in 1963 as a set of surveys covering travel, transportation of commodities, and trucks, but expanded in 1987 to cover business establishments in several transportation industries. For 1992, these statistics are incorporated into a broadened census of transportation, communications, and utilities. Also new for 1992 is the census of financial, insurance, and real estate industries. This is part of a gradual expansion in coverage of industries previously subjected to government regulation. The Survey of Minority-Owned Business Enterprises was first conducted as a special project in 1969 and was incorporated into the economic census in 1972 along with the Survey of Women-Owned Businesses.

An economic census has also been taken in Puerto Rico since 1909, in the Virgin Islands of the United States and Guam since 1958, and in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands since 1982.

Statistical reports from the 1987 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 data published since 1967 are still available for sale on microfiche from the Census Bureau.

# AVAILABILITY OF MORE FREQUENT ECONOMIC DATA

While the census provides complete enumerations every 5 years, there are many needs for more frequent data as well. The Census Bureau conducts a number of monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, with the results appearing in publication series such as Current Business Reports (retail and wholesale trade and service industries), the Annual Survey of Manufactures, Current Industrial Reports, and the Quarterly Financial Report. Most of these surveys, while providing more frequent observations, yield less kind-of-business and geographic detail than the census. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics on the number of establishments, employment, and payroll classified by industry within each county.

#### 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 1992 Economic Census and Related Statistics.* More information on the methodology, procedures, and history of the census will be published in the *History of the 1992 Economic Census.* Contact Customer Services for information on availability.

### **Census of Manufactures**

#### GENERAL

This report, from the 1992 Census of Manufactures, is one of a series of 83 industry reports, each of which provides statistics for individual industries or groups of related industries. Additional separate reports will be issued for each State and the District of Columbia and for special subjects such as manufacturers' shipments to the federal government and concentration ratios in manufacturing.

The industry reports include such statistics as number of establishments, employment, payroll, value added by manufacture, cost of materials consumed, capital expenditures, product shipments, etc.

State reports present similar statistics for each State and its important metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places. Selected statistical totals for "all manufacturing" have been shown in the State reports for MA's with 250 employees or more and for counties and places with 500 employees or more.

The General Summary report contains industry, product class, and geographic area statistics summarized in one report. The introduction to the General Summary discusses, at greater length, many of the subjects described in this introduction. For example, the General Summary text discusses the relationship of value added by manufacture to national income by industry of origin, the changes in statistical concepts over the history of the censuses, and the valuation problems arising from intracompany transfers between manufacturing plants of a company and between manufacturing plants and sales offices and sales branches of a company.

# SCOPE OF CENSUS AND DEFINITION OF MANUFACTURING

The 1992 Census of Manufactures covers all establishments with one paid employee or more primarily engaged in manufacturing as defined in the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual<sup>1</sup> This is the system of industrial classification developed by experts on classification in Government and private industry under the guidance of the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget. This classification system is used by Government agencies as well as many organizations outside the Government.

The SIC Manual defines manufacturing as the mechanical or chemical transformation of substances or materials into new products. The assembly of component parts of products also is considered to be manufacturing if the resulting product is neither a structure nor other fixed improvement. These activities are usually carried on in plants, factories, or mills that characteristically use powerdriven machines and materials-handling equipment.

Manufacturing production is usually carried on for the wholesale market, for transfers to other plants of the same company, or to the order of industrial users rather than for direct sale to the household consumer. Some manufacturers in a few industries sell chiefly at retail to household consumers through the mail, through house-to-house routes, or through salespersons. Some activities of a service nature (enameling, engraving, etc.) are included in manufacturing when they are performed primarily for trade. They are considered nonmanufacturing when they are performed primarily to the order of the household consumer.

#### RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ANNUAL SURVEY OF MANUFACTURES AND CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES

The Bureau of the Census conducts the annual survey of manufactures (ASM) in each of the 4 years between the censuses of manufactures. The ASM is a probability-based sample of approximately 62,000 establishments and collects the same industry statistics (employment, payroll, value of shipments, etc.) as the census of manufactures. In addition to collecting the information normally requested on the census form, the establishments in the ASM sample are requested to supply information on assets, capital expenditures, retirements, depreciation, rental payments, supplemental labor costs, costs of purchased services, and foreign content of materials consumed. Except for supplemental labor costs, the extra ASM items are collected only in census years.

#### ESTABLISHMENT BASIS OF REPORTING

The census of manufactures is conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Standard Industrial Classification Manual: 1987. For sale by Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Stock No. 041-001-00314-2.

location. 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 1992, 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. This report excludes information for separately operated administrative offices, warehouses, garages, and other auxiliary units that service manufacturing establishments of the same company (see Auxiliaries).

#### MANUFACTURING UNIVERSE AND CENSUS REPORT FORMS

The 1992 Census of Manufactures universe includes approximately 380,000 establishments. 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. 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. In the 1992 Census of Manufactures, approximately 143,000 small single-establishment companies were excused from filing reports. Selection of these small establishments was done on an industryby-industry basis and was based on annual payroll and total shipments data as well as on the industry classification codes contained in the administrative records of Federal agencies. The cutoffs were selected so that these administrative-records cases would account for no more than 3 percent of the value of shipments for all manufacturing. Generally, all single-establishment companies with less than 5 employees were excused, while all establishments with more than 20 employees were mailed forms.

Information on the physical location of the establishment, as well as information on payrolls, receipts (shipments), and industry classification, was obtained from the administrative records of other Federal agencies under special arrangements, which 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" (n.s.k.) categories.

The industry classification codes included in the administrative-records 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 at the fourdigit SIC level. This was especially true whenever there was a relatively fine line of demarcation between industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity.

Sometimes these administrative-records cases were only given a two- or three-digit SIC group. For the 1992 Census of Manufactures, 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 four-digit SIC level. Establishments that did not return the classification form were coded later to those four-digit SIC industries identified as "not elsewhere classified" (n.e.c.) within the given two- or three-digit industry groups.

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 over 237,000 establishments covered in the mail canvass were divided into three groups:
  - a. **ASM sample establishments.** This group consisted of approximately 62,000 establishments covering 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 (see Appendix B, Annual Survey of Manufactures).

In a census of manufactures 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 information on assets, capital expenditures, retirements, depreciation, rental payments, supplemental labor costs, and costs of purchased services. See appendix A, section 2, for an explanation of these items.

The census part of the report form is 1 of approximately 200 versions containing product, material, and special inquiries. The diversity of manufacturing activities necessitated the use of these many forms to canvass the 459 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 be performing. Respondents were requested to identify the products, the value of each product, and, in a large number of 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 materialsconsumed 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 material not identified on the form.

Finally, 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 112,000 establishments were included in this group. A variable cutoff, based on administrative-records payroll data and determined on an industry-by-industry basis, was used to select those establishments that were to receive 1 of the approximately 200 census of manufactures 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 consisted of approximately 63,000 establishments. For those industries where application of the variable cutoff for administrative-records 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 approximately 80 versions of the short form, which requested summary product and

material data and totals but no details on employment, payrolls, cost of materials, inventories, and capital expenditures.

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

#### **AUXILIARIES**

In this industry report, the data on employment and payroll are limited to operating manufacturing establishments. The census report form filed for auxiliaries (ES-9200) requested a description of the activity of the establishments serviced. However, the manufacturing auxiliaries were coded only to the two-digit major group of the establishments they served; whereas, the operating establishments were coded to a four-digit manufacturing industry. Data for the approximately 11,000 separately operated auxiliaries are included in the geographic area series and in a report issued as part of the 1992 Enterprise Statistics Survey.

Auxiliaries are establishments whose employees are primarily engaged in performing supporting services for other establishments of the same company, rather than for the general public or for other business firms. They can be at different locations from the establishments served or at the same location as one of those establishments but not operating as an integral part thereof and serving two establishments or more. Where auxiliary operations are conducted at the same location as the manufacturing operation and operate as an integral part thereof, they usually are included in the report for the operating manufacturing establishment.

Included in the broad category of auxiliaries are administrative offices. Employees in administrative offices are concerned with the general management of multiestablishment companies, i.e., with the general supervision and control of two units or more, such as manufacturing plants, mines, sales branches, or stores. The functions of these employees may include the following:

- 1. Program planning, including sales research and coordination of purchasing, production, and distribution
- 2. Company purchasing, including general contracts and purchasing methods
- 3. Company financial policy and accounting
- 4. General engineering, including design of product machinery and equipment, and direction of engineering effort conducted at the individual operation locations
- 5. Company personnel matters
- 6. Legal and patent matters

Other types of auxiliaries serving the plants or central management of the company include purchasing offices, sales promotion offices, research and development organizations, etc.

#### INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION OF ESTABLISH-MENTS

Each of the establishments covered in the census was classified in 1 of 459 manufacturing industries in accordance with the industry definitions in the 1987 SIC Manual. The 1987 edition of this manual represents a major revision for manufacturing industries from the 1972 edition and its 1977 supplement. Appendix A of the 1987 Manual notes the revisions in the four-digit industry levels between 1972/77 and 1987.

An industry is generally defined as a group of establishments producing the same product or a closely related group of products. The product groupings from which industry classifications are derived are based on considerations such as similarity of manufacturing processes, types of materials used, types of customers, and the like. The resulting group of establishments must be significant in terms of number, value added by manufacture, value of shipments, and number of employees. The system operates in such a way that the definitions progressively become narrower with successive additions of numerical digits. For 1992, there are 20 major groups (two-digit SIC), 139 industry groups (three-digit SIC), and 459 industries (four-digit SIC). This represents an expansion of four-digit industries from 452 in 1972/77 and a reduction of threedigit groups from 143 in 1972/77. Product classes and products of the manufacturing industries have been assigned codes based on the industry from which they originate. There are about 11,000 products identified by a seven-digit code. The seven-digit products are considered the primary products of the industry with the same four digits.

Accordingly, an establishment is usually classified in a particular industry on the basis of its major activity during a particular year, i.e., production of the products primary to that industry exceeds, in value, production of the products primary to any other single industry. In a few instances, however, the industry classification of an establishment is not only determined by the products it makes but also by the process employed in operations. Refining of nonferrous metals from ore or rolling and drawing of nonferrous metals (processes which involve heavy capitalization in specialized equipment) would be classified according to the process used during a census year. These establishments then would be "frozen" in that industry during the following ASM years.

In either a census or ASM year, establishments included in the ASM sample with certainty weight, other than those involved with heavily capitalized activities described above, 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 (see Appendix B, Annual Survey of Manufactures). 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, at the aggregate level, some industries comprise different mixes of establishments between survey years and establishment data for such industry statistics as employment and payroll may be tabulated in different industries between survey years. Hence, comparisons between prior-year and current-year published totals, particularly at the four-digit SIC 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 administrativerecords 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.

While some establishments produce only the primary products of the industry in which they are classified, all establishments of an industry rarely specialize to this extent. The industry statistics (employment, inventories, value added by manufacture, total value of shipments including resales and miscellaneous receipts, etc.) shown in tables 1a through 5a, therefore, reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments in that industry but also their secondary activities. The product statistics in table 6a represent the output of all establishments whether or not they are classified in the same industry as the product. For this reason, in relating the industry statistics, the composition of the industry's output shown in table 5b should be considered.

The extent to which industry and product statistics may be matched with each other is measured by two ratios which are computed from the figures shown in table 5b. The first of these ratios, called the primary product specialization ratio, measures the proportion of product shipments (both primary and secondary) of the establishments classified in the industry represented by the primary products of those establishments. The second ratio, called the coverage ratio, is the proportion of primary products shipped by the establishments classified in the industry to total shipments of such products by all manufacturing establishments.

However, establishments making products falling into the same industry category may use a variety of processes and materials to produce them. Also, the same industry classification (based on end products) may include both establishments that are highly integrated and those that put only the finishing touches on an already highly fabricated item. For example, the refrigeration equipment industry includes instances of almost complete integration (production of the compressor, condensing unit, electric motor, casting, stamping of the case, and final assembly) all carried on at one plant. On the other hand, the condensing unit, the motor, and the case may be purchased and only assembled into the finished product.

In some instances, separate industry categories have been established for integrated and nonintegrated establishments. For other industries, the census provides separate statistics on the production of intermediate commodities made and used in the producing plant. For some industries characterized by many plants of the same company, separate figures on interplant transfers of products usually are shown.

Differences in the integration of production processes, types of operations, and alternatives in types of materials used should be considered when relating the industry statistics (employment, payrolls, value added, etc.) to the product and material data.

#### VALUE OF SHIPMENTS FOR THE INDUSTRY COMPARED WITH VALUE OF PRODUCT SHIPMENTS

This report shows value of shipments data for industries and products. In tables 1a through 5b, 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 table 6a represents the total value of all products shipped that are classified as primary to an industry.

#### **CENSUS DISCLOSURE RULES**

In accordance with Federal law governing census reports, no data are published that would disclose the data for an individual establishment or company. However, the number of establishments classified in a specific industry is not considered a disclosure, so this information may be released even though other information is withheld.

The disclosure analysis for the industry statistics in tables 1a through 5a of this report 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 new capital expenditures. However, the suppressed data are included in higher-level totals. A separate disclosure analysis is performed for new capital expenditures that can be suppressed even though value of shipments data are publishable.

#### SPECIAL TABULATIONS

Special tabulations of data collected in the 1992 Census of Manufactures may be obtained on computer diskette or in tabular form. The data will be in summary form and 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) as are 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, Manufacturing and Construction Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

#### ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

The following abbreviations and symbols are used in this publication:

- Represents zero.
- (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies; data are included in higher level totals.
- (NA) Not available.
- (NC) Not comparable.
- (S) Withheld because estimate did not meet publication standards.
- (X) Not applicable.
- (Z) Less than half the unit shown.
- n.e.c. Not elsewhere classified.
- n.s.k. Not specified by kind.
- pt. Part.
- r Revised.
- SIC Standard Industrial Classification.

Other abbreviations, such as lb, gal, yd, doz, bbl, and s tons, are used in the customary sense.

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SIC's 357, 36-39	Bruce Goldhirsch	301-457-4817
Import/ export publications	Foreign Trade Division	301-457-3041
Industry analysis and forecasting	International Trade Administration	202-377-4356

# Users' Guide for Locating Statistics in This Report by Table Number

#### [For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

			Four-dig	it industry :	statistics				ve-digit prov ven-digit pro		
ltem	His- torical	Oper- ating ratios	By geo- graphic area	Sum- mary and supple- mental	By employ- ment size	By industry and product class special- ization	Materials con- sumed by kind	Industry- product analysis	Product ship- ments	Product class by geo- graphic area	Historical product class
Number of companies	1a			3a					*6a		
Number of establishments	1a		2	3a	4	5a					
Employment and payroll: Number of employees Payroll Supplemental labor costs Production workers Production-worker hours Production-worker wages	1a 1a 1a 1a 1a	1b 1b 1b 1b 1b	2 2 2 2 2	3a 3a 3a 3a 3a	4 4 4 4	5a 5a 5a 5a					
Shipments, cost of materials, and value added: Value of shipments (four-digit) Product class shipments (five-digit) Product shipments (seven-digit) Value added by manufacture Cost of materials	1a 1a 1a	1b 1b 1b	2 2 2	3a 3a 3a	4	5a 5a 5a		5b	6a 6a	6b	6c
Fuels and electric energy Materials consumed by kind . Inventories: Total, end of year By stage of fabrication	1a			3a 3a 3a	4		7				
Capital expenditures, assets, rental payments, and purchased services: New capital expenditures Used plant and equipment expenditures Gross assets Depreciation Retirements of buildings and machinery Foreign content of materials consumed	1a		2	3b 3b 3b 3b 3b 3b 3b	4	5a					
Purchased services Ratios: Specialization Coverage	1a 1a			Зс				5b 5b			

\*Number of companies with shipments of more than \$100 thousand.

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MANUFACTURES-INDUSTRY SERIES

### Description of Industries and Summary of Findings

This report shows 1992 Census of Manufactures statistics for establishments classified in each of the following industries:

#### SIC code and title

- 3592 Carburetors, Pistons, Rings, and Valves
- 3593 Fluid Power Cylinders and Actuators
- 3594 Fluid Power Pumps and Motors
- 3596 Scales and Balances, Except Laboratory
- 3599 Industrial Machinery, N.E.C.

The industry statistics (employment, payroll, cost of materials, value of shipments, inventories, etc.) are reported for each establishment as a whole. Aggregates of such data for an industry reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments but also their activities in the manufacture of secondary products as well as their miscellaneous activities (contract work on materials owned by others, repair work, etc.). This fact should be taken into account in comparing industry statistics (tables 1 through 5a) with product statistics (table 6) showing shipments by all industries of the primary products of the specified industry. The extent of the "product mix" is indicated in table 5b, which shows the value of primary and secondary products shipped by establishments classified in the specified industry and the value of primary products of the industry shipped as secondary products by establishments classified in other industries.

Establishment data were tabulated based on industry definitions included in the *1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual*<sup>1</sup>. The 1987 edition represents a major revision for manufacturing industries from the 1972 edition and its 1977 supplement. In addition to the 1987 SIC revision, changes were made to the product class (five-digit) and product code (seven-digit) categories. The product class and product code comparability between the 1992 and 1987 censuses is shown in appendix C. This appendix presents, in tabular form, the linkage from 1992 to 1987, and 1987 to 1992.

All dollar figures included in this report are at prices current for the year specified and, therefore, unadjusted for changes in price levels. Consequently, when making comparisons to prior years, users should take into consideration the inflation that has occurred.

## INDUSTRY 3592, CARBURETORS, PISTONS, RINGS, AND VALVES

This industry is made up of establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing carburetors, pistons, piston rings, and engine intake and exhaust valves. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing metallic packing are classified in industry 3053, and those primarily engaged in manufacturing machine repair and equipment parts (except electric), on a job or order basis for others, are classified in industry 3599.

The 1992 definition of this industry is the same as that used in the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. The SIC number and title also are the same.

In the 1992 Census of Manufactures, Industry 3592, Carburetors, Pistons, Rings, and Valves, had employment of 18.4 thousand. The employment figure was 15 percent below the 21.7 thousand reported in 1987. Compared with 1991, employment was unchanged. The 1991 data are based on the Census Bureau's annual survey of manufactures (ASM), which is a sample survey conducted each year between censuses.

The leading States in employment in 1992 were Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin, and Tennessee, accounting for approximately 46 percent of the industry's employment. This represents a shift from 1987 when Michigan, Indiana, Kentucky, and Ohio were the leading States.

The total value of shipments for establishments classified in this industry was \$2.2 billion.

Establishments in virtually all industries ship secondary products as well as products primary to the industry in which they are classified and have some miscellaneous receipts, such as resales and contract receipts. Industry 3592 shipped \$1.6 billion of products considered primary to the industry, \$529.5 million of secondary products, and had \$21.9 million of miscellaneous receipts, resales, and contract work. Thus, the ratio of primary products to the total of both secondary and primary products shipped by establishments in this industry was 75 percent (specialization ratio). In 1987, the specialization ratio was 76 percent.

Establishments in this industry also accounted for 85 percent of products considered primary to the industry no matter where they were actually produced (coverage ratio). In 1987, the coverage ratio was 84 percent.

The products primary to industry 3592, no matter in what industry they were produced, appear in table 6a and

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Standard Industrial Classification Manual: 1987. For sale by Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Stock No. 041-001-00314-2.

aggregate to \$1.9 billion. For further explanation of specialization and coverage ratios, see table 5b and the appendixes.

The total cost of materials, services, and fuels and energy used by establishments classified in the carburetors, pistons, rings, and valves industry amounted to \$981.6 million. Data on specific materials consumed appear in table 7.

Single-establishment companies in this industry with less than 20 employees were excluded from the mail portion of the census. The data for these establishments (and a small number of larger establishments whose reports were not received at the time the data were tabulated) were obtained from administrative records of other agencies or developed from industry averages. These establishments accounted for 3 percent of the total value of shipments.

# INDUSTRY 3593, FLUID POWER CYLINDERS AND ACTUATORS

This industry is made up of establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing hydraulic and pneumatic cylinders and actuators for use in fluid power systems. Products of this industry also are collected in the Current Industrial Report (CIR) MA-35N, Fluid Power Products, Including Aerospace. For information regarding the CIR, see Contacts for Data Users at the end of the Census of Manufactures section.

The 1992 definition of this industry is the same as that used in the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. The SIC number and title also are the same.

In the 1992 Census of Manufactures, Industry 3593, Fluid Power Cylinders and Actuators, had employment of 16.5 thousand. The employment figure was 18 percent below the 20.2 thousand reported in 1987.

The leading States in employment in 1992 were California, New York, Illinois, and Ohio, accounting for approximately 58 percent of the industry's employment. These same States were the leaders in 1987.

The total value of shipments for establishments classified in this industry was \$1.8 billion.

Establishments in virtually all industries ship secondary products as well as products primary to the industry in which they are classified and have some miscellaneous receipts, such as resales and contract receipts. Industry 3593 shipped \$1.4 billion of products considered primary to the industry, \$254.1 million of secondary products, and had \$138.9 million of miscellaneous receipts, resales, and contract work. Thus, the ratio of primary products to the total of both secondary and primary products shipped by establishments in this industry was 85 percent (specialization ratio). In 1987, the specialization ratio was 83 percent.

Establishments in this industry also accounted for 85 percent of products considered primary to the industry no matter where they were actually produced (coverage ratio). In 1987, the coverage ratio was 89 percent.

The products primary to industry 3593, no matter in what industry they were produced, appear in table 6a and aggregate to \$1.7 billion. For further explanation of specialization and coverage ratios, see table 5b and the appendixes.

The total cost of materials, services, and fuels and energy used by establishments classified in the fluid power cylinders and actuators industry amounted to \$664.8 million. Data on specific materials consumed appear in table 7.

Single-establishment companies in this industry with less than 15 employees were excluded from the mail portion of the census. The data for these establishments (and a small number of larger establishments whose reports were not received at the time the data were tabulated) were obtained from administrative records of other agencies or developed from industry averages. These establishments accounted for 6 percent of the total value of shipments.

# INDUSTRY 3594, FLUID POWER PUMPS AND MOTORS

This industry is made up of establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing hydraulic and pneumatic fluid power pumps and motors, including hydrostatic transmissions. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing pumps for motor vehicles are classified in industry 3714. Products of this industry also are collected in the Current Industrial Report (CIR) MA-35N, Fluid Power Products, Including Aerospace. For information regarding the CIR, see Contacts for Data Users at the end of the Census of Manufactures section.

The 1992 definition of this industry is the same as that used in the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. The SIC number and title also are the same.

In the 1992 Census of Manufactures, Industry 3594, Fluid Power Pumps and Motors, had employment of 12.4 thousand. The employment figure was 16 percent below the 14.8 thousand reported in 1987. Compared with 1991, employment decreased 13 percent. The 1991 data are based on the Census Bureau's annual survey of manufactures (ASM), which is a sample survey conducted each year between censuses.

The leading States in employment in 1992 were Nebraska, Minnesota, Illinois, and Mississippi, accounting for approximately 38 percent of the industry's employment. This represents a shift from 1987 when California, Ohio, Mississippi, and Kansas were the leading States.

The total value of shipments for establishments classified in this industry was \$1.5 billion.

Establishments in virtually all industries ship secondary products as well as products primary to the industry in which they are classified and have some miscellaneous receipts, such as resales and contract receipts. Industry 3594 shipped \$1.2 billion of products considered primary to the industry, \$213.0 million of secondary products, and had \$91.6 million of miscellaneous receipts, resales, and contract work. Thus, the ratio of primary products to the total of both secondary and primary products shipped by establishments in this industry was 85 percent (specialization ratio). In 1987, the specialization ratio was 84 percent.

Establishments in this industry also accounted for 85 percent of products considered primary to the industry no matter where they were actually produced (coverage ratio). In 1987, the coverage ratio was 78 percent.

The products primary to industry 3594, no matter in what industry they were produced, appear in table 6a and aggregate to \$1.4 billion. For further explanation of specialization and coverage ratios, see table 5b and the appendixes.

The total cost of materials, services, and fuels and energy used by establishments classified in the fluid power pumps and motors industry amounted to \$590.6 million. Data on specific materials consumed appear in table 7.

Single-establishment companies in this industry with less than 10 employees were excluded from the mail portion of the census. The data for these establishments (and a small number of larger establishments whose reports were not received at the time the data were tabulated) were obtained from administrative records of other agencies or developed from industry averages. These establishments accounted for 8 percent of the total value of shipments.

# INDUSTRY 3596, SCALES AND BALANCES, EXCEPT LABORATORY

This industry is made up of establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing weighing and force-measuring machines and devices of all types, except those regarded as scientific apparatus for laboratory work which are classified in industry 3821.

The 1992 definition of this industry is the same as that used in the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. The SIC number and title also are the same.

In the 1992 Census of Manufactures, Industry 3596, Scales and Balances, Except Laboratory, had employment of 5.6 thousand. The employment figure was 16 percent below the 6.7 thousand reported in 1987. Compared with 1991, employment decreased 12 percent. The 1991 data are based on the Census Bureau's annual survey of manufactures (ASM), which is a sample survey conducted each year between censuses.

The leading States in employment in 1992 were California, Illinois, Ohio, and Minnesota, accounting for approximately 45 percent of the industry's employment. This represents a shift from 1987 when California, Illinois, Ohio, and Missouri were the leading States.

The total value of shipments for establishments classified in this industry was \$641.1 million.

Establishments in virtually all industries ship secondary products as well as products primary to the industry in which they are classified and have some miscellaneous receipts, such as resales and contract receipts. Industry 3596 shipped \$600.7 million of products considered primary to the industry, \$3.0 million of secondary products, and had \$37.4 million of miscellaneous receipts, resales, and contract work. Thus, the ratio of primary products to the total of both secondary and primary products shipped by establishments in this industry was 99 percent (specialization ratio). In 1987, the specialization ratio was 98 percent.

Establishments in this industry also accounted for 92 percent of products considered primary to the industry no matter where they were actually produced (coverage ratio). In 1987, the coverage ratio was 94 percent.

The products primary to industry 3596, no matter in what industry they were produced, appear in table 6a and aggregate to \$652.6 million. For further explanation of specialization and coverage ratios, see table 5b and the appendixes.

The total cost of materials, services, and fuels and energy used by establishments classified in the scales and balances, except laboratory, industry amounted to \$296.4 million. Data on specific materials consumed appear in table 7.

Single-establishment companies in this industry with less than 5 employees were excluded from the mail portion of the census. The data for these establishments (and a small number of larger establishments whose reports were not received at the time the data were tabulated) were obtained from administrative records of other agencies or developed from industry averages. These establishments accounted for 5 percent of the total value of shipments.

# INDUSTRY 3599, INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY, N.E.C.

This industry is made up of establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing machinery and equipment and parts, not elsewhere classified, such as amusement park equipment and flexible metal hose and tubing. This industry also includes establishments primarily engaged in producing or repairing machinery and equipment parts, not elsewhere classified, on a job or order basis for others. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing motor vehicle engine filters are classified in industry 3417, and those manufacturing coin-operated amusement machines are classified in industry 3999.

The 1992 definition of this industry is the same as that used in the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. The SIC number and title also are the same.

In the 1992 Census of Manufactures, Industry 3599, Industrial Machinery, N.E.C., had employment of 248.2 thousand. The employment figure was 9 percent above the 228.5 thousand reported in 1987. Compared with 1991, employment increased 7 percent. The 1991 data are based on the Census Bureau's annual survey of manufactures (ASM), which is a sample survey conducted each year between censuses. The leading States in employment in 1992 were California, Ohio, Michigan, and Pennsylvania, accounting for approximately 34 percent of the industry's employment. These same States were the leaders in 1987 when they accounted for 36 percent of the industry's employment.

The total value of shipments for establishments classified in this industry was \$19.1 billion.

Establishments in virtually all industries ship secondary products as well as products primary to the industry in which they are classified and have some miscellaneous receipts, such as resales and contract receipts. Industry 3599 shipped \$17.2 billion of products considered primary to the industry, \$804.0 million of secondary products, and had \$1.0 billion of miscellaneous receipts, resales, and contract work. Thus, the ratio of primary products to the total of both secondary and primary products shipped by establishments in this industry was 96 percent (specialization ratio). In 1987, the specialization ratio also was 96 percent.

Establishments in this industry also accounted for 95 percent of products considered primary to the industry no

matter where they were actually produced (coverage ratio). In 1987, the coverage ratio was 96 percent.

The products primary to industry 3599, no matter in what industry they were produced, appear in table 6a and aggregate to \$18.1 billion. For further explanation of specialization and coverage ratios, see table 5b and the appendixes.

The total cost of materials, services, and fuels and energy used by establishments classified in the industrial machinery, not elsewhere classified, industry amounted to \$6.2 billion. Data on specific materials consumed appear in table 7.

Single-establishment companies in this industry with less than 5 employees were excluded from the mail portion of the census. The data for these establishments (and a small number of larger establishments whose reports were not received at the time the data were tabulated) were obtained from administrative records of other agencies or developed from industry averages. These establishments accounted for 15 percent of the total value of shipments.

#### Table 1a. Historical Statistics for the Industry: 1992 and Earlier Years

[Excludes data for	auxiliaries.	For mean	ing of abbre	eviations an	d symbols, s	ee introduc	tory text. For	or explanation	on of terms, see	appendixes]					
		All establi	shments <sup>3</sup>	All emp	oloyees	Pro	duction wor	kers						Ra	tios
Year <sup>1</sup>	Com- panies² (no.)	Total (no.)	With 20 employ- ees or more (no.)	Number (1,000)	Payroll (million dollars)	Number (1,000)	Hours (millions)	Wages (million dollars)	Value added by manufac- ture <sup>4</sup> (million dollars)	Cost of materials <sup>5</sup> (million dollars)	Value of shipments (million dollars)	New capital expend- itures <sup>6</sup> (million dollars)	End-of- year inven- tories <sup>4</sup> (million dollars)	Spe- ciali- zation <sup>7</sup> (per- cent)	Cover- age <sup>8</sup> (per- cent)
			I		INDUS	TRY 3592	2, CARBUI	RETORS,	PISTONS, RI	NGS, AND V	ALVES	L I			
1992 Census	117	138	68	18.4	586.6	14.6	29.6	438.7	1 146.5	981.6	2 155.4	76.8	249.2	75	85
1991 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	18.4	558.6	14.7	28.9	411.8	997.0	916.9	1 920.6	79.3	261.5	(NA)	(NA)
1990 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	20.6	601.1	16.5	31.6	451.9	1 045.8	980.7	2 042.4	87.9	267.6	(NA)	(NA)
1989 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	21.8	652.4	17.5	35.6	492.5	1 160.1	1 094.3	2 265.5	71.8	299.7	(NA)	(NA)
1988 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	22.0	653.1	17.8	37.1	498.9	1 200.2	1 221.3	2 408.6	128.9	299.7	(NA)	(NA)
1987 Census	132	155	86	21.7	648.2	17.3	36.7	485.3	1 198.0	1 088.7	2 287.4	104.9	279.3	76	84
1986 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	28.8	838.4	22.3	46.3	614.6	1 585.6	1 243.7	2 818.2	244.4	318.0	(NA)	(NA)
1985 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	31.6	870.9	24.9	49.8	643.8	1 774.5	1 286.8	3 091.9	188.0	348.7	(NA)	(NA)
1984 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	33.4	892.9	26.6	54.3	672.1	1 888.4	1 234.7	3 096.4	96.9	389.0	(NA)	(NA)
1983 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	29.8	745.5	23.2	46.7	543.9	1 542.5	928.4	2 485.0	71.1	326.9	(NA)	(NA)
1982 Census	149	171	94	31.2	691.9	24.0	46.0	492.4	1 385.1	795.6	2 224.5	106.0	353.5	81	94
1981 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	32.9	692.8	26.4	50.8	514.8	1 363.9	765.7	2 130.9	137.8	369.7	(NA)	(NA)
1980 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	32.5	628.8	25.6	49.3	463.5	1 178.7	673.9	1 838.8	113.9	358.0	(NA)	(NA)
1979 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	36.2	661.6	29.4	58.9	504.4	1 295.7	666.7	1 904.1	116.2	343.4	(NA)	(NA)
1978 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	33.3	556.5	26.8	53.3	423.5	1 069.4	564.2	1 608.5	120.2	260.5	(NA)	(NA)
1977 Census	132	151	84	32.2	508.5	26.0	52.5	388.5	924.9	503.8	1 400.6	79.9	240.0	82	87
					INDU	STRY 359	93, FLUID	POWER (	YLINDERS	AND ACTUA	TORS				
1992 Census	308	348	141	16.5	531.1	10.2	21.0	280.1	1 130.7	664.8	1 804.2	54.2	413.9	85	85
1991 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	19.9	572.8	11.9	24.2	294.6	1 093.2	836.1	1 931.7	69.4	486.0	(NA)	(NA)
1990 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	20.7	603.8	13.0	27.0	331.0	1 195.3	781.4	1 981.9	56.9	469.3	(NA)	(NA)
1989 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	23.2	686.7	14.9	29.9	372.0	1 447.3	819.1	2 238.6	57.9	488.9	(NA)	(NA)
1988 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	22.5	660.8	15.1	29.4	370.8	1 340.6	706.6	2 061.7	73.2	397.6	(NA)	(NA)
1987 Census	331	362	168	20.2	602.0	13.2	26.1	333.9	1 254.5	637.5	1 896.6	81.1	399.5	83	89
			I	I	I	NDUSTR	( 3594, FL	UID POW	ER PUMPS A		S	L I			
1992 Census	158	176	68	12.4	430.3	8.1	17.2	243.2	915.1	590.6	1 506.2	48.5	301.0	85	85
1991 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	14.3	457.8	8.6	17.5	239.1	1 002.9	693.4	1 732.6	53.3	355.4	(NA)	(NA)
1990 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	14.9	464.2	9.4	18.6	256.0	1 004.1	784.7	1 798.6	70.9	378.6	(NA)	(NA)
1989 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	15.2	452.3	9.6	19.2	256.4	1 050.2	734.9	1 788.2	64.3	375.1	(NA)	(NA)
1988 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	16.2	484.6	10.0	20.8	273.4	1 110.4	679.9	1 752.7	48.7	402.1	(NA)	(NA)
1987 Census	133	150	67	14.8	428.9	9.0	18.9	240.2	830.6	559.6	1 404.4	58.5	351.9	84	78
					INDUST	rry 3596,	SCALES	AND BAL	ANCES, EXC	EPT LABOR	ATORY				
1992 Census	114	128	54	5.6	154.8	3.0	6.6	61.7	349.1	296.4	641.1	17.2	117.8	99	92
1991 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	6.4	161.2	3.3	7.1	65.6	322.2	375.4	697.0	15.9	154.4	(NA)	(NA)
1990 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	6.3	152.7	3.3	6.9	61.7	336.4	348.0	680.0	13.3	153.5	(NA)	(NA)
1989 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	6.2	149.2	3.5	7.7	64.3	327.8	322.0	648.4	8.3	134.6	(NA)	(NA)
1988 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	7.3	162.2	4.1	8.9	77.2	397.2	334.7	726.0	6.5	161.9	(NA)	(NA)
1987 Census	118	134	57	6.7	146.1	3.8	8.0	65.7	355.6	273.8	633.0	11.5	134.0	98	94
1986 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	6.9	145.7	4.4	9.1	69.9	356.1	252.3	604.2	9.4	121.8	(NA)	(NA)
1985 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	6.9	134.4	4.3	9.1	66.4	332.6	231.8	577.3	9.9	118.8	(NA)	(NA)
1984 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	6.9	132.2	4.2	8.4	64.2	324.2	231.2	552.3	11.6	135.9	(NA)	(NA)
1983 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	6.7	128.7	4.1	8.1	62.5	319.2	228.1	547.2	12.6	129.2	(NA)	(NA)
1982 Census	113	128	63	7.0	128.3	4.2	8.0	62.2	284.0	222.7	516.4	15.9	122.6	98	86
1981 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	6.6	109.6	4.1	8.4	60.8	277.1	189.0	467.0	11.9	112.8	(NA)	(NA)
1980 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	7.2	109.9	4.6	9.4	63.6	337.4	184.6	514.1	11.4	112.5	(NA)	(NA)
1979 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	7.8	106.9	5.1	10.5	61.9	318.8	177.9	487.2	11.2	105.3	(NA)	(NA)
1978 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	7.3	95.1	4.9	9.8	53.0	267.6	155.9	417.1	13.0	95.5	(NA)	(NA)
1977 Census	92	103	46	7.1	84.5	4.7	9.1	46.9	214.9	138.8	348.1	6.8	85.7	96	99
						INDUST	RY 3599,	INDUSTR	AL MACHIN	ERY, N.E.C.		I			
1992 Census	22 591	22 756	3 356	248.2	7 020.8	188.7	396.2	4 640.6	12 845.9	6 207.0	19 057.7	683.9	2 427.2	96	95
1991 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	233.0	6 226.7	178.7	380.9	4 226.8	11 205.2	5 729.9	16 924.8	610.6	2 499.7	(NA)	(NA)
1990 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	247.2	6 311.6	190.3	401.8	4 263.3	11 741.2	5 629.6	17 184.1	690.2	2 594.7	(NA)	(NA)
1989 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	248.2	6 067.7	192.1	405.7	4 130.7	11 521.6	5 150.6	16 287.8	643.5	2 447.6	(NA)	(NA)
1988 ASM	(NA)	(NA)	2 987	231.8	5 449.8	181.8	380.1	3 740.7	10 295.9	4 696.7	14 926.0	267.3	1 931.1	(NA)	(NA)
1987 Census	21 414	21 547	ures (ASM)	228.5	5 120.9	177.6	366.4	3 482.0	9 521.5	4 173.4	13 700.0	539.9	1 857.0	96	96

Excludes data for auxiliaries. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

<sup>1</sup>In annual survey of manufactures (ASM) years, data are estimates based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed annually and may differ from results of a complete canvass of all establishments. ASM publication shows percentage standard errors. Unless otherwise noted, for data prior to 1977, see 1977 Census of Manufactures, vol. II, table 1 of the industry chapter

chapter. <sup>2</sup>For the Census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control. <sup>3</sup>Includes establishments with payroll at any time during the year. <sup>4</sup>Beginning in 1982, all respondents were requested to report their inventories at cost or market prior to adjustment to LIFO cost. This is a change from prior years when respondents were permitted to value their inventories using any generally accepted accounting method. Consequently, 1982 data for inventories and value added by manufacture are not comparable to prior-year data. <sup>5</sup>Cost of materials is the sum of five components: the cost of (1) parts used in the manufacture (3) fuels; (4) electricity; and (5) commissions or fees to outside parties for contract manufacturing. A separate cost for each of the five components is shown in table 3a. Detailed data on materials consumed by type, are shown in table 7. <sup>6</sup>Detailed data on new machinery and equipment expenditures are provided in table 3a. <sup>7</sup>Represents ratio of primary product shipments to total product shipments (primary and secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for establishments classified in the industry. <sup>9</sup>Represents ratio of primary products shipped by establishments classified in industry to total shipments of such products by all manufacturing establishments, wherever classified.

#### MANUFACTURES-INDUSTRY SERIES

#### MISCELLANEOUS MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL 35H-7

#### Table 1b. Selected Operating Ratios for the Industry: 1992 and Earlier Years

[Excludes data for auxiliaries. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes] Cost of Production materials and payroll as Cost of Average hourly materials as workers as Year Pavroll percent of Annual hours earnings of production percent of percent of Payroll as Value added of production workers value of shipments percent of value added per production worker hour total value of Value added pei employee (dollars) employment workers (dollars) shipments per employee (dollars) (percent) (number) (percent) (percent) (percent) (dollars) INDUSTRY 3592, CARBURETORS, PISTONS, RINGS, AND VALVES 1992 Census\_\_\_\_\_ 1991 ASM \_\_\_\_\_ 1990 ASM \_\_\_\_\_\_ 1989 ASM \_\_\_\_\_ 2 027 1 966 38.73 34.50 33.09 32.59 31 880 14.82 14.25 14.30 13.83 79 51 56 57 56 54 46 62 310 73 77 77 77 77 78 48 48 48 51 30 359 29 180 29 927 80 80 80 81 966 915 034 54 185 50 767 53 216 54 555 1 915 2 034 2 084 1988 ASM 29 686 13.45 32.35 1987 Census 1986 ASM \_\_\_\_\_\_ 1985 ASM \_\_\_\_\_\_ 1984 ASM \_\_\_\_\_\_ 29 871 29 111 27 560 26 734 25 017 2 121 2 076 2 000 2 041 2 013 13.22 13.27 12.93 12.38 11.65 32.64 34.25 35.63 34.78 33.03 80 77 79 80 78 48 44 76 74 55 207 55 056 53 49 42 40 37 70 155 56 56 539 51 762 69 67 47 48 1983 ASM \_\_\_\_\_ 1982 Census..... 1981 ASM ..... 1980 ASM ..... 1979 ASM .... 1978 ASM ..... 1977 Census..... 22 176 21 058 19 348 18 276 16 712 15 792 44 394 41 456 36 268 35 793 32 114 28 724 1 917 1 924 1 926 2 003 1 989 2 019 30.11 26.85 23.91 22.00 20.06 17.62 10.70 10.13 9.40 77 80 79 81 80 81 36 36 37 35 35 35 36 67 68 71 70 70 72 50 51 53 51 52 55 8.56 7.95 7.40 INDUSTRY 3593, FLUID POWER CYLINDERS AND ACTUATORS 1992 Census..... 1991 ASM ..... 1990 ASM ..... 1989 ASM ..... 1988 ASM ..... 32 188 28 784 29 169 29 599 29 369 68 527 54 935 57 744 62 384 59 582 54.10 45.17 44.27 48.40 45.60 62 60 63 64 67 2 049 2 034 2 077 2 007 1 947 1 977 13.40 47 52 51 47 49 37 66 12.17 73 70 67 43 39 37 34 12.26 12.44 12.61 66 1987 Census 29 802 65 12.79 34 65 62 104 48 48.07 INDUSTRY 3594, FLUID POWER PUMPS AND MOTORS 1992 Census..... 1991 ASM ..... 1990 ASM ..... 1989 ASM ..... 1988 ASM ..... 1987 Census..... 2 123 2 035 1 979 2 000 2 080 34 702 32 014 31 154 29 757 73 798 70 133 67 389 69 092 65 47 53 20 14 14 39 68 60 63 63 62 13.66 13.76 13.35 40 44 41 46 46 43 44 53.20 57.31 53.98 54.70 66 69 66 29 914 13 14 39 66 68 543 53 38 28 980 61 2 100 12.71 40 70 56 122 52 43.95 INDUSTRY 3596, SCALES AND BALANCES, EXCEPT LABORATORY 1992 Census\_\_\_\_\_ 1991 ASM \_\_\_\_\_ 1990 ASM \_\_\_\_\_ 1989 ASM \_\_\_\_\_ 27 643 25 188 24 238 24 065 22 219 2 200 2 152 2 091 2 200 2 171 9.35 9.24 8.94 8.35 8.67 62 339 50 344 53 397 52 871 54 411 52.89 45.38 48.75 42.57 46 54 51 54 52 52 56 56 70 77 74 73 68 44 50 45 46 41 50 46 -----1988 ASM \_\_\_\_\_ 44.63 53 075 51 609 48 203 46 986 47 642 1987 Census\_\_\_\_\_ 1986 ASM \_\_\_\_\_ 1985 ASM \_\_\_\_\_ 1984 ASM \_\_\_\_\_ 1982 ASM 21 806 21 116 19 478 19 159 44.45 39.13 36.55 38.60 8.21 57 64 62 61 61 2 2 2 2 1 105 43 42 40 42 42 66 41 068 116 000 976 7.68 7.30 7.64 7.72 66 63 66 41 40 41 40 1983 ASM 19 209 65 39.41 -----1982 Census..... 1981 ASM ..... 1980 ASM ..... 1979 ASM ..... 1978 ASM ..... 1977 Census..... 7.78 7.24 6.77 5.90 5.41 68 35.50 18 329 60 62 64 65 67 905 43 40 36 37 37 40 571 45 122221 18 329 16 606 15 264 13 705 13 027 11 901 049 043 059 000 40 371 41 985 46 861 40 872 36 658 32.99 35.89 30.36 27.31 64 57 58 40 33 34 36 39 60 66 936 5.15 40 64 30 268 23.62 INDUSTRY 3599, INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY, N.E.C. 1992 Census..... 1991 ASM ..... 1990 ASM ..... 1989 ASM ..... 1988 ASM ..... 28 287 26 724 25 532 24 447 23 511 22 411 51 756 48 091 47 497 46 421 44 417 41 670 2 100 2 132 2 111 2 112 2 091 2 063 11.71 11.10 10.61 10.18 9.84 9.50 32.42 29.42 29.22 76 77 77 77 78 78 69 33 34 33 32 31 30 55 56 54 53 53 54 71 69 28.40 27.09 25.99 69 68 68 1987 Census

Note: For qualifications of data, see footnotes on table 1a.

#### 35H–8 MISCELLANEOUS MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL

#### Table 2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1992 and 1987

[Excludes data for auxiliaries. States with 100 employees or more are shown. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

							1992	2						1987
		All establ	lishments	All em	ployees	Pro	duction wor	kers						
Industry and geographic area	E <sup>1</sup>	Total (no.)	With 20 employ- ees or more (no.)	Number <sup>2</sup> (1,000)	Payroll (million dollars)	Number (1,000)	Hours (millions)	Wages (million dollars)	Value added by manufac- ture (million dollars)	Cost of materials (million dollars)	Value of shipments (million dollars)	New capital expend- itures (million dollars)	All employ- ees <sup>2</sup> (1,000)	Value added by manufac- ture (million dollars)
INDUSTRY 3592, CARBURETORS, PISTONS, RINGS, AND VALVES														
United States	-	138	68	18.4	586.6	14.6	29.6	438.7	1 146.5	981.6	2 155.4	76.8	21.7	1 198.0
California Colorado Florida Georgia Indiana	=	27 1 2 1 7	11 1 1 1 6	.9 C E C 2.0	21.1 (D) (D) (D) 63.0	.8 (D) (D) (D) 1.7	1.6 (D) (D) (D) 3.4	13.8 (D) (D) (D) 48.4	37.3 (D) (D) (D) 114.5	24.3 (D) (D) (D) 58.9	61.6 (D) (D) (D) 175.4	2.0 (D) (D) (D) 7.6	G E (NA) E 2.3	(D) (D) (D) 101.7
lowa Kentucky Michigan Minnesota Missouri	- - - -	3 2 13 3 3	1 2 8 1 1	F F 4.0 E E	(D) (D) 168.1 (D) (D)	(D) (D) 3.2 (D) (D)	(D) (D) 6.8 (D) (D)	(D) (D) 142.0 (D) (D)	(D) (D) 346.5 (D) (D)	(D) (D) 456.6 (D) (D)	(D) (D) 815.2 (D) (D)	(D) (D) (D) (D)	E G 5.8 (NA) F	(D) (D) 353.4 (NA) (D)
Nebraska Nevada New York North Carolina Ohio	- - - -	2 1 6 1 7	2 1 2 1 4	F E G F G	(D) (D) (D) (D) (D)	(D) (D) (D) (D) (D)	(D) (D) (D) (D)	(D) (D) (D) (D)	(D) (D) (D) (D)	(D) (D) (D) (D)	(D) (D) (D) (D) (D)	(D) (D) (D) (D)	F E F 1.7	(D) (D) (D) 108.2
Pennsylvania South Carolina Tennessee Texas Virginia Wisconsin	E1  E2	7 3 4 14 3 6	5 2 3 6 1 5	9.004.00	22.2 (D) (D) 9.7 (D) (D)	.8 (D) (D) (D) (D) (D)	1.7 (D) (D) .6 (D) (D)	16.4 (D) 5.8 (D) (D)	46.4 (D) (D) 15.9 (D) (D)	18.9 (D) (D) 7.4 (D) (D)	64.5 (D) (D) 23.0 (D) (D)	1.1 (D) (D) (D) (D)	.5 (NA) G .7 (NA) G	28.7 (NA) (D) 17.2 (D) (D)
INDUSTRY 3593, FLUID POWER CYLINDERS AND ACTUATORS														
United States	-	348	141	16.5	531.1	10.2	21.0	280.1	1 130.7	664.8	1 804.2	54.2	20.2	1 254.5
Alabama California Florida Illinois Indiana	– E2 –	7 53 11 37 12	6 15 1 16 10	.3 3.3 C 1.7 .6	7.0 126.2 (D) 52.0 19.8	.2 1.8 (D) 1.0 .5	.5 3.4 (D) 2.1 1.0	4.5 59.6 (D) 23.9 12.9	15.5 237.8 (D) 106.8 58.5	13.0 111.9 (D) 61.2 31.0	28.5 363.0 (D) 165.7 86.5	.8 5.2 (D) 10.2 3.6	E 6.9 (NA) 1.7 F	(D) 521.8 (D) 84.2 (D)
lowa Kansas Michigan Minnesota Nebraska		10 3 23 7 2	7 2 8 4 2	F E 1.0 .3 C	(D) (D) 30.2 10.6 (D)	(D) (D) .6 .2 (D)	(D) (D) 1.3 .4 (D)	(D) (D) 16.2 5.5 (D)	(D) (D) 67.9 17.5 (D)	(D) (D) 74.0 15.1 (D)	(D) (D) 137.5 33.9 (D)	(D) (D) 2.1 .5 (D)	F E G .4 (NA)	(D) (D) (D) 14.1 (NA)
New Jersey New York North Carolina Ohio Oregon	- E1 -	7 20 5 33 9	3 12 1 16 4	.2 3.2 C 1.4 C	5.7 126.9 (D) 38.5 (D)	.1 1.7 (D) 1.0 (D)	.3 3.3 (D) 2.0 (D)	2.8 59.3 (D) 24.3 (D)	9.3 247.4 (D) 92.6 (D)	5.1 93.3 (D) 49.9 (D)	14.7 341.2 (D) 141.0 (D)	.4 16.1 (D) 4.0 (D)	.2 3.1 (NA) G E	11.8 224.8 (NA) (D) (D)
Pennsylvania South Carolina Texas Utah Washington West Virginia Wisconsin		10 3 12 3 8 3 19	3 2 3 1 2 1 9	.1 C .3 E .1 C .7	3.7 (D) 9.5 (D) 2.9 (D) 19.5	.1 (D) .2 (D) .1 (D) .5	.2 (D) .5 (D) .2 (D) 1.0	2.2 (D) 5.5 (D) 1.6 (D) 11.9	4.8 (D) 27.5 (D) 6.1 (D) 62.8	6.2 (D) 19.7 (D) 2.1 (D) 56.3	11.0 (D) 46.6 (D) 8.2 (D) 121.6	.1 (D) 1.0 (D) .7 (D) (D)	.2 (NA) .4 (NA) (NA) (NA) .8	8.0 (NA) 17.6 (NA) (NA) (D) 36.8
INDUSTRY 3594, FLUID POWER PUMPS AND MOTORS														
United States	_	176	68	12.4	430.3	8.1	17.2	243.2	915.1	590.6	1 506.2	48.5	14.8	830.6
California Florida Illinois Indiana Iowa	E2	21 6 14 5 2	6 4 10 1 2	.9 .4 1.1 C F	42.2 13.5 34.0 (D) (D)	.5 .3 .8 (D) (D)	1.1 .6 1.6 (D) (D)	23.4 9.3 20.4 (D) (D)	77.9 28.9 64.2 (D) (D)	47.8 19.4 55.0 (D) (D)	124.9 46.5 117.0 (D) (D)	3.1 .9 4.1 .4 (D)	2.1 E .9 E F	119.3 (D) 47.4 (D) (D)
Kansas Kentucky Maine Massachusetts Michigan	- - - E1	3 2 2 1 11	1 1 2 1 5	F C E C E	(D) (D) (D) (D) (D)	(D) (D) (D) (D) (D)	(D) (D) (D) (D)	(D) (D) (D) (D) (D)	(D) (D) (D) (D) (D)	(D) (D) (D) (D) (D)	(D) (D) (D) (D) (D)	(D) (D) (D) (D) (D)	G (NA) E F	(D) (NA) (D) (D) (D)
Minesota Mississippi Nebraska New York North Carolina	– – E2	8 3 7 5	4 2 3 1 2	1.2 G .1 E	38.0 (D) (D) 3.5 (D)	.6 (D) (D) .1 (D)	1.3 (D) (D) .3 (D)	15.9 (D) (D) 2.7 (D)	81.9 (D) (D) 7.2 (D)	36.6 (D) (D) 3.1 (D)	119.3 (D) (D) 9.9 (D)	4.2 (D) (D) (D) (D)	F G (NA) (NA)	(D) (D) (D) (NA) (NA)
Ohio Oklahoma South Carolina Tennessee Wisconsin		12 4 6 9	4 1 4 3 5	1.0 E .5 .4	40.3 (D) 15.2 11.1 21.4	.8 (D) .3 .2 .4	1.7 (D) .6 .5 .7	22.3 (D) 7.4 6.6 9.6	81.2 (D) 32.0 27.7 33.3	53.0 (D) 48.0 18.8 26.9	130.7 (D) 77.6 45.0 62.9	4.7 (D) 2.2 .8 2.3	1.4 E (NA) E 1.0	92.3 (D) (NA) (D) 30.9

See footnotes at end of table.

MANUFACTURES—INDUSTRY SERIES

MISCELLANEOUS MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL 35H-9

#### Table 2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1992 and 1987-Con.

1992 1987 All establishments All employees Production workers New Industry and geographic area With 20 Value added Value added capital by manufacemploy-ees or by manufac Cost of Value of expend-itures All employ-ees<sup>2</sup> (1,000) shipments (million dollars) Payroll (million Wages (million ture (million) materials (million ture (million Number<sup>2</sup> Total Number Hours (million more E<sup>1</sup> dollars (no.) (no.) (1,000)dollars) (1,000) (millions) dollars) dollars) dollars) dollars) INDUSTRY 3596, SCALES AND BALANCES, EXCEPT LABORATORY United States \_\_\_\_\_ 349.1 355.6 128 54 5.6 154.8 3.0 6.6 61.7 296.4 641.1 17.2 6.7 -(D) 48.6 (NA) California \_\_\_\_\_ 21 11 234 .4 85 40.8 39.3 76.8 G .8 .7 C 7 21 .7 1.3 (D) (D) (D) 9.7 (D) (D) (D) 40.8 42.6 (D) (D) (D) (D) (D) (D) Illinois\_\_\_\_\_ Michigan \_\_\_\_\_ 19.5 39.7 83.5 (D) (D) (D) (NA) (NA) (D) (D) (D) (D) (D) (D) (D) (D) (D) Minnesota \_\_\_\_\_ 6 4 2 Ē (D) (D) Mississippi\_\_\_\_\_ 3 Е É (D) Missouri \_\_\_\_\_ 2 Е 1 3 2 EECFE (D) (D) (D) (D) (D) (NA) E E1 6 rsey\_\_\_\_\_ (D) (D) (D) New York Ohio \_\_\_\_\_ South Carolina \_\_\_\_\_ 8 5 FE (D) (D) 22.7 (D) (NA) 12.2 (D) (D) 6.8 (D) (D) 1.8 (D) (D) 6.5 C C (D) (D) (D) (D) (D) (D) (D) (D) (NA) (NA) Vermont\_\_\_\_\_ 2 2 1 \_ Virginia\_\_\_\_\_ Washington\_\_\_\_\_ 6 16.6 INDUSTRY 3599 INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY, N.E.C. United States \_\_\_\_\_ E1 22 756 3 356 248.2 7 020.8 188.7 396.2 4 640.6 12 845.9 6 207.0 19 057.7 683.9 228.5 9 521.5 184.2 166.3 (D) 144.0 Alabama ..... E1 92.5 289.2 10.8 363 55 56 3.9 3.0 6.4 61.6 104.5 (NA) Arizona \_\_\_\_\_ Arkansas \_\_\_\_\_ California \_\_\_\_\_ 3.4 305 100.8 2.6 5.4 66.1 79.0 247.2 8.5 3.4 (D) 1 697.6 (D) 22.3 2.0 (D) 699.2 68.7 (D) 2 404.4 (D 907.6 (D) 47.4 (D) 67.9 F1 16 16 (D) 598.9 (D) 29.6 2.6 391 302 374 33 33.4 2.7 1 544.1 112.2 3 Εi 4.2 Colorado 71.6 47.5 126.3 195.8 7.7 Connecticut 537 79 6.5 219.8 4.8 10.6 132.6 358.3 197.4 557.5 15.3 6.7 296.6 E1 .8 8.2 6.4 28.6 237.9 Delaware \_\_\_\_\_ 17.0 39.7 17.1 4 9.8 11.6 167.4 133.8 4.0 3.2 .1 116.5 106.9 1.7 13.3 16.8 .2 Florida \_\_\_\_\_ 599 374 69 54 5.2 4.1 128.5 101.3 85.9 66.5 353.6 294.8 4.5 3.5 E2 E2 189. Georgia 2.1 (NA) Hawaii \_\_\_\_\_ 19 2 .1 3.1 .2 6.8 8.5 (NA) (D) 26.5 12.5 3.4 4.5 (D) 653.2 254.0 8 229 118 32 33 (D) 465.5 207.7 (D) 12.6 5.9 1.6 (D) 889.0 372.9 (D) 445.2 184.4 44.8 Idaho ..... E2 70 235 (D) 312.7 (D) 1 331.6 2.1 44.9 E 14.9 16.5 7.6 inois\_\_\_\_\_ 6.2 G 2.7 22.6 Indiana ..... E1 E1 600 138.6 554.8 lowa \_\_\_\_\_ Kansas\_\_\_\_\_ 213 2.1 52.1 33.9 93.7 143.2 6.1 15.1 (D)Ē 235 3.1 80.3 2.2 50.0 151.4 82.7 238.1 116.2 2.0 (D) (D) (D) 6.0 7.8 (D) (D) (D) 20.9 227 276 (D) (D) (D) 118.7 36 49 2.6 64.6 4.3 45.0 119.1 54 2 172.6 G G F Kentucky \_\_\_\_\_ E2 (D) (D) (D) (D) (D) (D) Louisiana\_\_\_\_\_ Н (D) (D) (D) (D) (D) (D (D) (D) Maine \_\_\_\_\_ Maryland \_\_\_\_\_ Massachusetts \_\_\_\_\_ E1 95 11 F 198 38 . G 8.1 ìĒ ìĎ 2.6 (NA) Ē1 698 102 262.0 12.8 171.6 484.9 199.0 686.1 (D) 241 114 12 50 2 Michigan \_\_\_\_\_ E1 E1 395 17.1 519.7 13.1 6.4 27.7 13.4 342.4 951.9 552.8 233.8 1 504.2 700.0 59.8 36.1 15.5 6.2 699.5 299.9 Minnesota \_\_\_\_\_ Mississippi 545 8.4 256.1 166.1 469.9 129 388 50 1.6 6.1 (D) 16.3 71.5 (D) 1.8 9.4 (D) 1.0 3.9 E 24.2 105.4 .8 3.0 (D) 22.7 88.7 42 C 65 6 35.1 3.9 E E1 E4 184.4 274.6 156.2 Missouri (D (D) (D) Montana (D) (D) (D) (D) (D) F E 6.9 F Nebraska\_\_\_\_\_ E1 1.0 E G 20.7 117 15 4 24 80 11 21.4 .8 1.6 15.0 35.5 56.3 1.4 (D) (D) 9.8 (D) (D) (D) 501.1 (D) (D) 14.9 (D) (D) 4.6 (D) 53 183 Nevada (D (D (D) (D) (D (D (D) (D) Nevada ..... New Hampshire .... New Jersey\_\_\_\_\_ New Mexico \_\_\_\_\_ 6.3 F 201.4 124.Ć 344. 156.1 311.9 E2 E1 700 99 (D (D) (D) (D) (D) (D) (D) 28.0 17.4 10.2 4.7 7.6 3.7 15.9 7.7 424 8 New York \_\_\_\_\_ F1 956 132 293.2 190.3 538 2 250.2 772 9 107 206.0 (NA) (NA) 17.9 (D) (D) 654.4 Carolina \_\_\_\_\_ 55 67 124.5 79.7 99.8 308.9 North Dakota .2 15.9 2.5 (D) 51.9 E3 28 1 597 5.3 567.2 3.7 10.3 5.7 502.2 15.9 3 284 .4 33.2 Ohio \_\_\_\_\_ Oklahoma \_\_\_\_\_ 20.5 050.8 F1 384 4 1 1 555 5 Ē2 339 36 3.2 69.9 4.8 47.3 141.2 62.9 201.3 (D) 2.1 80.4 38 248 11 30 7 2.0 12.9 (D) 1.9 (D) 6.3 42.1 (D) 4.7 (D) 87.6 611.3 39.6 72.7 (D) E1 E1 E1 61.2 371.7 (D) 2.7 17.0 73.4 467.7 4.3 26.7 49.9 136.7 876.0 195.8 2.2 15.1 Oregon 327 \_\_\_\_\_ Pennsylvania \_\_\_\_\_ Rhode Island \_\_\_\_\_ South Carolina \_\_\_\_\_ 49.9 311.2 (D) 41.5 1 256.1 1 197 (D) 3.9 (D) 117 (D (D (D) 264 40 2.5 E 50.1 (D) 155.2 (D) 62.4 105. 2.0 (NA) South Dakota (D) (D) (D) 53 188 130.1 Tennessee ..... 36 121.4 7.3 23.3 80.9 210.1 690.0 103.1 357.1 12.5 29.3 3.4 10.9 315.4 1 047.6 3.4 11.7 4.4 14.3 G E 4.0 Texas\_\_\_\_\_ Utah\_\_\_\_\_ Vermont\_\_\_\_\_ E1 566 392.6 262.5 478.2 143 44 319 23 6 57 (D) (D) 3.1 (D) (D) 6.4 (D) (D) 78.5 (D (D) 4.1 (D) 11.5 45.5 (D) (D) (D) (D) (D) (D) (D) (D) E1 E2 116.1 199.7 81.8 280.0 (NA) Virginia 60 226.5 E1 6.6 85.6 109.6 335.8 3.8 171.9 Washington\_\_\_\_\_ 444 4.4 124.0 3.3 13.9 4.1 37.1 West Virginia \_\_\_\_\_ Wisconsin \_\_\_\_\_ E1 143 22 1.8 43.8 14 2.9 31.0 79.3 53 2 134.5 1.2 47.0 303.3 9.5 789.4 Ē1 E1 666 131 253.6 7.2 .3 15.0 165.2 508.3 288.9 Wyoming \_\_\_\_\_ 13.6 10.6 (NA) (D) 40 86 5 58

[Excludes data for auxiliaries. States with 100 employees or more are shown. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Note: For qualifications of data, see footnotes on table 1a.

<sup>1</sup>Payroll and sales data for some 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 the items shown 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 for those States where estimated value of shipments data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of figure shown. E1-10 to 19 percent; E2-20 to 29 percent; E3-30 to 39 percent; E4-40 to 49 percent; E5-50 to 59 percent; E6-60 to 69 percent; E7-70 to 79 percent; E8-80 to 89 percent; E9-90 percent or more. <sup>2</sup>Statistics for some producing States have been withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies. However, for States with 100 employees more, number of establishments is shown and employment-size range is indicated by one of the following symbols: C-100 to 249 employees; E-250 to 499 employees; E-500 to 999 employees; G-1,000 to 2,499 employees; H-2,500 to 4,999 employees; L-50,000 to 99,999 employees; M-100,000 employees or more.

#### 35H-10 MISCELLANEOUS MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL

#### MANUFACTURES-INDUSTRY SERIES

#### Table 3a. Summary Statistics for the Industry: 1992

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

Item	Carburetors, pistons, rings, and valves (SIC 3592)	Fluid power cylinders and actuators (SIC 3593)	Fluid power pumps and motors (SIC 3594)	Scales and balances, except laboratory (SIC 3596)	Industrial machinery, n.e.c. (SIC 3599)
Companiesnumber	117	308	158	114	22 591
All establishmentsnumber	138 70 30 38	348 207 104 37	176 108 37 31	128 74 38 16	22 756 19 400 3 162 194
Employment and labor costs: Employees	18.4 770.4 586.6 183.7 56.3 127.5	16.5 673.6 531.1 142.5 52.9 89.6	12.4 552.4 430.3 122.2 44.9 77.2	5.6 193.8 154.8 39.0 16.2 22.8	248.2 8 413.4 7 020.8 1 392.6 667.8 724.8
Production workers: 1,000 March	14.6 14.5 14.7 14.7 14.7	10.2 10.4 10.2 10.3 10.0	8.1 8.2 8.1 8.1 7.9	3.0 2.9 3.0 3.0 3.0	188.7 189.7 189.7 190.0 186.4
Hours millions	29.6	21.0	17.2	6.6	396.2
Wagesmil dol	438.7	280.1	243.2	61.7	4 640.6
Cost of materials <sup>1</sup> mil dolmil dolmmil dolmil dolmmil dol	981.6 907.6 15.9 11.8 33.0 13.3	664.8 526.7 67.6 2.7 19.6 48.2	590.6 501.5 49.2 2.1 19.2 18.7	296.4 269.9 15.2 1.0 4.2 6.1	6 207.0 4 802.4 196.7 66.8 219.1 922.0
Quantity of electric energy used for heat and power: Purchased mil kWh Generated less sold mil kWh	596.7 (D)	325.2 (D)	354.4	64.7 _	3 258.1 (D)
Total value of shipmentsmil dol	2 155.4	1 804.2	1 506.2	641.1	19 057.7
Value addedmil dol	1 146.5	1 130.7	915.1	349.1	12 845.9
Inventories by stage of fabrication: Beginning of 1992mil dol Finished goodsmil dol Work in processmil dol Materials and suppliesmil dolmil dolmil dolmil	272.9 101.6 92.8 78.6	420.8 100.9 182.8 137.1	308.3 84.0 147.7 76.7	115.7 30.6 42.8 42.4	2 421.9 443.1 1 427.5 551.3
End of 1992mil dolmil dol	249.2 86.9 80.1 82.2	413.9 92.2 182.8 138.9	301.0 84.0 147.1 69.8	117.8 31.2 46.6 40.0	2 427.2 447.9 1 418.0 561.4

Note: For qualifications of data, see footnotes on table 1a.

<sup>1</sup>Data on purchased services for the repair of buildings and machinery and for communication services are not included in cost of materials, etc., but are shown in table 3c. <sup>2</sup>Data on materials consumed by type are shown in table 7. Data on amount purchased or transferred from foreign sources are shown in table 3c.

# Table 3b. Gross Book Value of Depreciable Assets, Capital Expenditures, Retirements, Depreciation, and Rental Payments: 1992

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

ltem	Carburetors, pistons, rings, and valves (SIC 3592)	Fluid power cylinders and actuators (SIC 3593)	Fluid power pumps and motors (SIC 3594)	Scales and balances, except laboratory (SIC 3596)	Industrial machinery, n.e.c. (SIC 3599)
Gross book value of depreciable assets: Total: Beginning of year New capital expenditures <sup>1</sup> Used capital expenditures Retirements End of year	1 192.7 76.8 (D) (D) 1 203.2	792.3 54.2 4.2 47.3 803.5	792.3 48.5 5.5 34.7 811.6	174.2 17.2 (D) (D) 185.5	8 774.8 683.9 172.9 424.6 9 206.9
Buildings and other structures: Beginning of year New capital expenditures Used capital expenditures Retirements End of year	215.9 6.6 (D) (D) 211.0	182.7 6.8 .8 2.2 188.0	178.7 2.9 .2 1.8 180.0	40.3 1.8 (D) (D) 42.0	1 267.4 82.5 21.9 16.5 1 355.4
Machinery and equipment: Beginning of year New capital expenditures <sup>1</sup> Used capital expenditures Retirements End of year	976.8 70.2 (D) 992.2	609.7 47.5 3.5 45.1 615.5	613.7 45.6 5.3 32.9 631.5	133.9 15.4 (D) (D) 143.5	7 507.3 601.4 151.1 408.2 7 851.6
Depreciation charges during 1992: Total Buildings and other structures Machinery and equipment	80.3 9.0 71.3	63.0 9.6 53.5	86.0 31.6 54.3	15.0 2.0 13.0	784.6 75.9 708.8
Rental payments: Total	21.0 6.4 14.6	15.3 10.1 5.2	12.3 6.3 6.0	6.8 3.6 3.2	451.9 249.6 202.4

<sup>1</sup>Data on new machinery and equipment expenditures by type are provided in table 3c.

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#### Table 3c. Supplemental Industry Statistics Based on Sample Estimates: 1992

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

	Carburetor rings, an (SIC	rs, pistons, id valves 3592)	Fluid powe and ac (SIC :	tuators	Fluid power mot (SIC 3	ors	Scales and except la (SIC 3	boratory	Industrial n.e (SIC	
Item	Amount (million dollars)	Relative standard error of estimate <sup>1</sup> (percent)	Amount (million dollars)	Relative standard error of estimate <sup>1</sup> (percent)	Amount (million dollars)	Relative standard error of estimate <sup>1</sup> (percent)	Amount (million dollars)	Relative standard error of estimate <sup>1</sup> (percent)	Amount (million dollars)	Relative standard error of estimate <sup>1</sup> (percent)
Purchased services: Cost of purchased services for the repair of– Buildings and other structures Response coverage ratio (percent) <sup>2</sup> Machinery Response coverage ratio (percent) <sup>2</sup> Other purchased services:	2.5 66.0 13.1 71.8	XXXX XXXX	3.0 85.9 7.3 89.3	(X) (X) (X) (X)	2.8 96.4 14.7 95.9	XXXX	.7 98.5 1.8 98.5	(X) (X) (X)	48.0 70.8 106.0 72.7	(X) (X) (X)
Communications Response coverage ratio (percent) <sup>2</sup>	1.7 71.7 3.6 68.2 1.1 68.2 1.5 68.2 1.6 68.2 1.6 66.0 2.2 69.6	XXXXXXXXXXXXX	5.0 85.9 3.4 89.4 1.7 87.0 4.8 86.2 1.9 87.9 1.1 87.3	888888888888888888888888888888888888888	4.8 95.7 2.0 95.7 1.6 95.7 3.5 96.4 2.0 96.4 1.5 95.7	XXXXXXXXXXXXX	$\begin{array}{c} 2.0\\ 93.1\\ 1.4\\ 90.4\\ 9\\ 90.4\\ 14.6\\ 93.1\\ 1.0\\ 65.9\\ .4\\ 98.5\end{array}$	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	43.7 68.4 28.1 71.3 72.5 73.4 96.2 73.3 14.0 69.4 17.0 70.2	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
New machinery and equipment expenditures Automobiles, trucks, etc., for highway use Computers and peripheral data processing equipment All other Adjustment ratio <sup>3</sup>	70.2 6.8 4.2 59.1 1.6	(X) 3 1 (X)	47.5 .7 9.4 37.4 1.3	(X) 41 8 3 (X)	45.6 .2 4.8 40.6 1.2	(X) 53 4 1 (X)	15.4 .3 2.0 13.2 1.2	(X) 44 38 7 (X)	601.4 41.3 42.5 517.6 1.9	(X) 13 9 2 (X)
Cost of materials, components, parts, etc., used Materials purchased or transferred from foreign sources <sup>4</sup> Materials purchased or transferred from domestic sources Adjustment ratio <sup>3</sup>	907.6 249.8 657.8 1.4	(X) 2 1 (X)	526.7 53.7 473.0 1.6	(X) 8 1 (X)	501.5 49.8 451.6 1.8	(X) 13 2 (X)	269.9 (S) (S) (S)	(X) (X) (X) (X)	4 802.4 (S) (S) (S)	(X) (X) (X) (X)

Note: The amounts shown for purchased services reflect only those services that establishments purchase from other companies. Amounts purchased by separate central administrative offices and services provided to establishments by central administrative offices are excluded.

<sup>1</sup>For description of relative standard error of estimate, see Qualifications of the Data in appendixes. <sup>2</sup>A response coverage ratio is derived for this item by calculating the ratio of the weighted employment (establishment data multiplied by sample weight, see appendix B) for those ASM establishments that reported to the weighted total employment for all ASM establishments classified in the industry. <sup>3</sup>Detail has been adjusted upwards to account for nonresponse. Inverse of the ratio shown represents a measure of the response of the inquiry. (See appendixes for further explanation.) <sup>4</sup>Data may understate the true cost of imported parts, components, and supplies since some respondents do not know the origin of these materials. Includes cases where materials were purchased from secondary suppliers or where they were transferred from company-operated warehouses or other distribution points. Direct purchases from foreign suppliers and importers by domestic manufacturing establishments are believed to be reported accurately.

#### Table 4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size of Establishment: 1992

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

		A.II.	All emp	oloyees	Pro	duction wo	rkers	Value			New	End-of-
Industry and employment size class	E1	All estab- lish- ments (no.)	Number (1,000)	Payroll (million dollars)	Number (1,000)	Hours (millions)	Wages (million dollars)	added by manufac- ture (million dollars)	Cost of materials (million dollars)	Value of shipments (million dollars)	capital expend- itures (million dollars)	year inven- tories (million dollars)
INDUSTRY 3592, CARBURETORS, PISTONS, RINGS, AND VALVES												
Total	-	138	18.4	586.6	14.6	29.6	438.7	1 146.5	981.6	2 155.4	76.8	249.2
Establishments with an average of— 1 to 4 employees	E7 E9 E3 - - - - - E9	24 21 25 14 16 15 2 2 1 48	(Z) .1 .4 1.2 2.5 4.0 5.2 4.6 (D) .3	1.2 3.4 9.7 11.0 34.5 70.6 101.9 147.7 <u>206.7</u> (D) 6.2	(Z) .1 .3 .3 .8 2.0 3.2 4.0 3.8 (D) .2	.1 .2 .6 .6 1.7 4.0 6.7 8.0 7.6 (D) .5	.9 2.6 6.9 7.3 19.0 51.8 73.5 101.4 <u>175.4</u> (D) 4.7	2.0 4.5 16.0 18.1 464 124.3 262.5 297.9 <u>374.7</u> (D) 8.4	2.5 5.1 17.8 14.1 129.4 129.4 160.0 171.1 449.2 (D) 9.5	4.6 9.7 33.4 32.3 85.3 257.7 426.9 478.3 827.2 (D) 17.9	2 55 8.5 8.3 7.6 8.2 22.5 24.2 (D) .8	.8 1.1 6.9 12.8 46.2 72.5 62.4 4 <u>0.4</u> (D) 2.1
CYLINDERS AND ACTUATORS	_	348	16.5	531.1	10.2	21.0	280.1	1 130.7	664.8	1 804.2	54.2	413.9
Establishments with an average of —           1 to 4 employees	E9 E7 E3 - - - - - - -	67 72 68 65 39 27 7 2 1 151	.1 .5 .9 2.0 2.9 4.0 2.3 <u>3.8</u> (D) .9	3.9 13.7 24.4 56.1 79.8 116.9 80.9 <u>155.5</u> (D) 22.8	.1 .3 .6 1.4 2.0 2.8 1.3 <u>1.7</u> (D) .6	2 .7 1.2 5.8 2.5 3.2 (D) 1.2	2.1 6.9 13.0 33.4 47.0 72.1 37.5 <u>68.1</u> (D) 12.0	7.8 25.2 48.0 141.7 180.0 244.2 198.0 <u>285.9</u> (D) 39.6	4.6 17.5 32.3 98.1 113.9 205.1 80.3 <u>113.1</u> (D) 23.2	12.3 42.8 80.1 236.8 294.9 444.7 281.6 <u>410.9</u> (D) 62.8	3 1.0 1.9 9.0 15.7 9.0 <u>17.3</u> (D) (D) 1.5	2.6 9.5 14.5 40.0 61.8 98.8 88.5 <u>98.2</u> (D) 13.1

See footnotes at end of table.

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#### Table 4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size of Establishment: 1992-Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see intr		ory toxt. T				-						
Industry and employment size class	E1	All estab- lish- ments (no.)	All em Number (1,000)	Payroll (million dollars)	Number (1,000)	duction wor Hours (millions)	Wages (million dollars)	Value added by manufac- ture (million dollars)	Cost of materials (million dollars)	Value of shipments (million dollars)	New capital expend- itures (million dollars)	End-of yea inven torie (million dollars
INDUSTRY 3594, FLUID POWER PUMPS AND MOTORS												
Total	-	176	12.4	430.3	8.1	17.2	243.2	915.1	590.6	1 506.2	48.5	301.
Establishments with an average of –           1 to 4 employees           5 to 9 employees           20 to 49 employees           20 to 99 employees           50 to 99 employees           20 to 49 employees           50 to 99 employees           250 to 499 employees           250 to 499 employees           100 to 249 employees           500 to 999 employees           1,000 to 2,499 employees           1,000 to 2,499 employees           Covered by administrative records <sup>2</sup>	E6 E6 E3 E1 E1 E1 E9	49 34 25 23 14 15 10 5 1 71	.1 .2 .3 .8 .9 2.3 3.2 .5 (D) .3	2.3 6.9 9.7 23.2 25.0 74.3 107.5 <u>181.2</u> (D) 8.0	.1 .2 .2 .5 .6 1.5 2.1 <u>3.0</u> (D)	.1 .3 .5 1.0 1.2 3.2 4.4 <u>6.4</u> (D) .4	1.3 4.0 5.3 10.8 13.8 41.1 62.1 105.0 (D) 4.6	5.8 14.1 18.2 52.5 71.6 141.5 282.2 329.0 (D) 14.6	4.3 9.9 13.0 47.5 61.4 99.2 152.4 202.8 (D) 9.9	10.0 23.9 32.5 100.0 127.6 241.4 439.0 531.9 (D) 24.6	.3 .8 1.1 2.2 2.3 8.2 16.4 17.2 (D) .9	2 4. 4. 21. 333. 60. 66. <u>107.</u> ([
INDUSTRY 3596, SCALES AND BALANCES, EXCEPT LABORATORY												
Total	-	128	5.6	154.8	3.0	6.6	61.7	349.1	296.4	641.1	17.2	117.
Establishments with an average of —           1 to 4 employees           5 to 9 employees           20 to 19 employees           20 to 49 employees           50 to 99 employees           10 to 249 employees           20 to 49 employees	E9 E3 E1 E1 - -	38 21 15 26 12 12 4	.1 .2 .9 .9 1.9 1.4	2.1 3.5 5.9 23.8 24.6 53.5 41.5	.1 .1 .5 .4 .9	.1 .2 .3 1.0 .9 1.8 2.3	1.0 1.5 2.5 9.6 8.3 19.0 19.8	5.1 8.3 11.7 52.4 651 127.5 79.1	4.8 7.5 8.3 37.8 41.2 126.3 70.5	9.8 16.2 20.1 89.7 1069 247.2 151.3	.2 .4 .5 1.9 3.3 6.6 4.3	1. 2. 16. 17. 49. 27.
Covered by administrative records <sup>2</sup>	E9	42	.1	2.9	.1	.1	1.3	6.6	6.3	13.0	.3	2.
INDUSTRY 3599, INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY, N.E.C.												
Total	E1	22 756	248.2	7 020.8	188.7	396.2	4 640.6	12 845.9	6 207.0	19 057.7	683.9	2 427.
Establishments with an average of —           1 to 4 employees           5 to 9 employees           20 to 19 employees           20 to 49 employees           50 to 99 employees           10 to 19 employees           20 to 49 employees           20 to to 49 employees           20 to 99 employees           50 to 99 employees           50 to 99 employees	E7 E2 - E1 -	10 612 4 957 3 831 2 581 581 179 14 1	17.2 32.9 52.0 76.2 39.4 25.4 <u>5.1</u> (D)	431.2 813.1 1 405.5 2 248.9 1 194.0 793.9 <u>134.2</u> (D)	13.9 25.1 39.3 57.8 29.6 18.9 <u>4.2</u> (D)	28.8 52.8 82.1 121.7 62.9 39.5 <u>8.4</u> (D)	297.6 565.3 931.6 1 457.5 785.2 509.2 <u>94.2</u> (D)	830.5 1 497.9 2 551.3 4 028.4 2 177.8 1 470.6 <u>289.5</u> (D)	397.1 655.9 1 123.8 1 778.2 1 110.7 975.3 <u>166.0</u> (D)	1 226.3 2 149.6 3 665.7 5 826.7 3 293.8 2 438.1 <u>457.4</u> (D)	48.7 72.3 123.1 212.0 124.5 91.7 <u>11.6</u> (D)	146. 245. 419. 719. 468. 356. <u>71.</u> ([
Covered by administrative records <sup>2</sup>	E9	10 548	24.0	505.7	19.1	39.4	341.4	927.4	465.6	1 393.0	59.3	169.

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

Note: For qualifications of data, see footnotes on table 1a. Data shown as (D) are included in underscored figures above.

<sup>1</sup>Payroll and sales data for some small single-establishment manufacturing 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 the items shown 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 for those employment-size classes where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of figures shown: E1-10 to 19 percent; E2-20 to 29 percent; E3-30 to 39 percent; E4-40 to 49 percent; E5-50 to 59 percent; E6-60 to 69 percent; E7-70 to 79 percent; E8-80 to 89 percent; E9-90 percent or more. <sup>2</sup>Report forms were not mailed to small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry). Payroll and sales data for 1992 were obtained from administrative-records supplied by other agencies of the Federal Government. Those data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate the items shown. Data are also included in respective employment-size classes shown.

#### Table 5a. Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1992

[Table presents selected statistics for establishments according to their degree of specialization in products primary to their industry. Measures of plant specialization shown are (1) industry specialization: ratio of primary product shipments to total product shipments (primary plus secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishment; and (2) product class specialization: ratio of largest primary product class shipments to total product shipments (primary plus secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishment. See appendix for method of computing ratios. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Indus- try or		All	All em	ployees	Pr	oduction work	kers	Value added by			New capital
prod- uct class code	Industry or primary product class	estab- lish- ments (number)	Number (1,000)	Payroll (million dollars)	Number (1,000)	Hours (millions)	Wages (million dollars)	manufac- ture (million dollars)	Cost of materials (million dollars)	Value of shipments (million dollars)	expend- itures (million dollars)
3592	Carburetors, pistons, rings, and valves: All establishments in industry	138	18.4	586.6	14.6	29.6	438.7	1 146.5	981.6	2 155.4	76.8
35921 35922 35923	Establishments with this product class primary: Carburetors, new and rebuilt (all types) Pistons, piston rings, and piston pins (engine) Valves (engine intake and exhaust)	17 40 15	6.1 7.5 4.0	207.3 217.3 143.6	4.9 6.0 3.0	9.8 12.4 6.1	163.5 158.5 103.4	418.4 441.0 261.9	538.2 252.9 163.7	971.0 700.3 432.2	22.9 40.7 11.2

See footnotes at end of table.

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TIPS UPF [APS\_PSB,C\_BROOKS] 6/ 8/ 95 15:20:00 EPCV23 TLP:35H.BTI;35 6/ 8/ 95 14:11:16 DATA:NONE UPF:92MFFLPUBS:35HDAT.UPF PAGE: 7 TSF:35H\_92.DAT;1 6/ 8/ 95 14:11:27 UTF:35H\_93.DAT;2 6/ 8/ 95 15:14:03 META:TIPS96-15191091.DAT;1 6/ 8/ 95 15:19:47

#### Table 5a. Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1992– Con.

[Table presents selected statistics for establishments according to their degree of specialization in products primary to their industry. Measures of plant specialization shown are (1) industry specialization: ratio of primary product shipments to total product shipments (primary plus secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishment; and (2) product class specialization: ratio of largest primary product class shipments to total product shipments (primary plus secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishment; and (2) product class specialization: ratio of largest primary product class shipments to total product shipments (primary plus secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishment. See appendix for method of computing ratios. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Indus- try or			All emp	oloyees	Pro	oduction work	ers	Value			New
prod- uct class code	Industry or primary product class	All estab- lish- ments (number)	Number (1,000)	Payroll (million dollars)	Number (1,000)	Hours (millions)	Wages (million dollars)	added by manufac- ture (million dollars)	Cost of materials (million dollars)	Value of shipments (million dollars)	capital expend- itures (million dollars)
3593	Fluid power cylinders and actuators: All establishments in industry	348	16.5	531.1	10.2	21.0	280.1	1 130.7	664.8	1 804.2	54.2
35932	Establishments with this product class primary: Aerospace-type fluid power cylinders and actuators, hydraulic and pneumatic	16	5.3	214.5	2.6	4.8	95.5	428.9	172.7	619.4	15.9
35934	Nonaerospace-type hydraulic fluid power cylinders and actuators, linear and rotary	84	5.7	159.5	3.9	8.2	94.0	376.8	256.4	629.0	22.1
35935	Nonaerospace-type pneumatic fluid power cylinders	84 39	2.4	68.0	3.9 1.7	0.2 3.6		159.6	230.4 110.0	267.3	5.6
35939	and actuators, linear and rotary Parts for hydraulic and pneumatic fluid power						40.1				
	cylinders and actuators	26	1.3	39.2	.8	1.7	22.5	77.3	71.7	146.7	7.2
3594	Fluid power pumps and motors: All establishments in industry	176	12.4	430.3	8.1	17.2	243.2	915.1	590.6	1 506.2	48.5
35943 35944	Establishments with this product class primary: Nonaerospace-type reciprocating pumps Nonaerospace-type rotary and other fluid power	16	2.3	69.8	1.5	2.9	39.2	187.6	117.3	308.7	8.7
35945 35946	pumps Nonaeropsace-type fluid power motors Aerospace-type fluid power pumps and motors	29 10 7	4.7 1.4 1.7	170.6 44.0 76.5	3.3 .8 .9	7.0 1.6 2.1	101.9 21.0 37.9	356.2 96.9 128.3	235.6 58.6 81.2	587.0 153.0 211.7	21.4 3.7 5.3
35949	Parts for fluid power pumps, motors, and hydrostatic transmissions	16	1.3	44.6	1.0	2.3	28.9	93.3	59.7	153.9	6.6
3596	Scales and balances, except laboratory: All establishments in industry	128	5.6	154.8	3.0	6.6	61.7	349.1	296.4	641.1	17.2
35961 35962	Establishments with this product class primary: Vehicle and industrial scales Retail, commercial, household, and mailing scales	45 13	2.9 1.6	82.8 42.9	1.4 1.0	2.9 2.5	28.3 21.2	171.0 98.8	135.1 81.9	302.0 182.5	3.8 6.1
35963	Parts, attachments, and accessories for scales and balances	11	.8	20.8	.4	.7	8.4	60.1	63.6	121.7	6.6
3599	Industrial machinery, n.e.c.: All establishments in industry	22 756	248.2	7 020.8	188.7	396.2	4 640.6	12 845.9	6 207.0	19 057.7	683.9
35994	Establishments with this product class primary: Miscellaneous machinery products (including flexible metal hose and tubing, metal bellows, etc.)	572	20.4	599.7	14.9	30.6	365.4	1 169.4	726.2	1 898.8	54.0
35995	Receipts for machine shop job work and job order repairs	8 362	162.7	4 837.4	123.7	261.3	3 219.6	8 747.6	4 080.8	12 848.4	459.2

Note: For qualifications of data, see footnotes on table 1a.

# Table 5b. Industry–Product Analysis–Value of Industry and Primary Product Shipments; Specialization and Coverage Ratios: 1992 and Earlier Census Years

[Million dollars. An establishment is assigned to an industry based on shipment values of products representing largest amount considered primary to an industry. Frequently, establishment shipments comprise mixtures of products assigned to an industry (primary), those considered primary to other industries (secondary), and receipts for activities such as merchandising or contract work (total miscellaneous receipts). Subtotals for total value of shipments show this product pattern for an industry. Primary products specialization ratio is the primary products value of shipments divided by the sum of primary products value of shipments value of shipments. The extent of which an industry's primary products are shipped by establishments classified both in and out of an industry is the coverage ratio and is calculated by dividing the primary products value of shipments by the value of primary products shipments made in all industries. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Industry	1992	1987	1982
INDUSTRY 3592, CARBURETORS, PISTONS, RINGS, AND VALVES			
Total value of shipments         Primary products value of shipments         Secondary products value of shipments         Total miscellaneous receipts         Value of resales         Contract receipts         Other miscellaneous receipts	2 155.4 1 604.0 529.5 21.9 16.3 .7 4.8	2 287.4 1 708.1 551.9 27.5 14.5 2.8 10.1	2 224.5 1 790.9 407.0 26.6 20.8 (D) (D)
Primary products specialization ratio	75	76	81
Value of primary products shipments made in all industries Value of primary products shipments made in this industry Value of primary products shipments made in other industries	1 876.5 1 604.0 272.5	2 038.3 1 708.1 330.2	1 908.1 1 790.9 117.2
Coverage ratio	85	84	94

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#### Table 5b. Industry–Product Analysis–Value of Industry and Primary Product Shipments; Specialization and Coverage Ratios: 1992 and Earlier Census Years–Con.

[Million dollars. An establishment is assigned to an industry based on shipment values of products representing largest amount considered primary to an industry. Frequently, establishment shipments comprise mixtures of products assigned to an industry (primary), those considered primary to other industries (secondary), and receipts for activities such as merchandising or contract work (total miscellaneous receipts). Subtotals for total value of shipments show this product pattern for an industry. Primary products specialization ratio is the primary products value of shipments divided by the sum of primary products value of shipments value of shipments. The extent of which an industry's primary products are shipped by establishments classified both in and out of an industry is the coverage ratio and is calculated by dividing the primary products value of shipments by the value of primary products shipments made in all industries. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Industry	1992	1987	1982
INDUSTRY 3593, FLUID POWER CYLINDERS AND ACTUATORS			
Total value of shipments	1 804.2	1 896.6	(NA)
Primary products value of shipments	1 411.2 254.1	1 521.3 305.7	(NA) (NA)
Total miscellaneous receipts	138.9	69.6	(NA)
Value of resales Contract receipts	86.8 3.7	39.9 11.6	(NA) (NA)
Other miscellaneous receipts	48.4	18.1	(NA)
Primary products specialization ratio	85	83	(NA)
Value of primary products shipments made in all industries Value of primary products shipments made in other industry Value of primary products shipments made in other industries	1 666.7 1 411.2 255.5	1 706.4 1 521.3 185.1	(NA) (NA) (NA)
Coverage ratio	85	89	(NA)
INDUSTRY 3594, FLUID POWER PUMPS AND MOTORS			
Total value of shipments	1 506.2	1 404.4	(NA)
Primary products value of shipments	1 201.6 213.0	1 141.0 218.8	(NA) (NA)
Total miscellaneous receipts Value of resales	91.6 69.0	44.6 25.9	(NA) (NA)
Contract receipts	(D)	(D)	(NA)
Other miscellaneous receipts	(D)	(D)	(NA)
Primary products specialization ratio	85	84	(NA)
Value of primary products shipments made in all industries Value of primary products shipments made in this industry	1 419.0 1 201.6	1 458.7 1 141.0	(NA) (NA)
Value of primary products shipments made in other industries	217.4	317.7	(NA)
Coverage ratio	85	78	(NA)
INDUSTRY 3596, SCALES AND BALANCES, EXCEPT LABORATORY			
Total value of shipments Primary products value of shipments	641.1 600.7	633.0 558.9	516.4 466.6
Secondary products value of shipments	3.0	10.0	8.3
Total miscellaneous receipts Value of resales	37.4 22.9	64.1 38.3	41.5 29.2
Contract receipts Other miscellaneous receipts	(D) (D)	2.3 2.0	3.1 9.2
·	(D)	2.0	9.2
Primary products specialization ratio	99	98	98
Value of primary products shipments made in all industries Value of primary products shipments made in this industry	652.6 600.7	592.5 558.9	545.2 466.6
Value of primary products shipments made in other industries	52.0	33.7	78.6
Coverage ratio	92	94	86
INDUSTRY 3599, INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY, N.E.C.			
Total value of shipments	19 057.7	13 700.0	(NA)
Primary products value of shipments	17 214.1 804.0	12 225.0 476.1	(NA) (NA)
Total miscellaneous receipts Value of resales	1 039.5 332.0	998.9 158.7	(NA) (NA)
Contract receipts	438.6	631.2	(NA)
Other miscellaneous receiptsSteel service centers (including steel slitting on a customer basis)	269.0 5.0	209.0 (NA)	(NA) (NA)
Sales of scrap and refuse	17.3	11.1	(NA)
establishment	22.9	20.8	(NA)
Receipts for research and development	4.6 56.1	11.7 50.5	(NA) (NA)
Other miscellaneous receipts	45.7	35.2	(NA)
Steel slitting on a contract basis Welding repair shop (welding service)	1.3 81.5	(NA) (NA)	(NA) (NA)
Sharpening services Other miscellaneous receipts, n.s.k	14.3 20.2	(NA) 79.7	(NA) (NA)
Primary products specialization ratio	96	96	(NA)
Value of primary products shipments made in all industries	18 143.4	12 788.1 12 225.0	(NA) (NA)
Value of primary products shipments made in this industry	17 214.1		7814
	929.2 95	563.1	(NA)

Note: For qualifications of data, see footnotes on table 1a.

#### MANUFACTURES-INDUSTRY SERIES

#### MISCELLANEOUS MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL 35H-15

# Table 6a. Product and Product Classes—Value of Shipments by All Producers: 1992 and 1987

[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 further explanation, see Value of Shipments in appendixes. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Shipments	in appendixes. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introduct			1	
		19	992	19	987
Product code	Product	Number of companies with shipments of	Value of product shipments <sup>1</sup>	Number of companies with shipments of	Value of product shipments1
		\$100,000 or more	(million dollars)	\$100,000 or more	(million dollars)
3592- —	CARBURETORS, PISTONS, RINGS, AND VALVES				
	Total	(NA)	1 876.5	(NA)	2 038.3
35921	Carburetors, new and rebuilt (all types)Carburetors (new), all types:	(NA)	748.1	(NA)	926.7
35921 01 35921 02	For motor vehicle engines (passenger car, truck, and bus) All other carburetors	5 7	- 467.4	-[ 67	544.6 90.8
35921 03 35921 05	Carburetors, rebuilt, all types Parts for carburetors (excluding gaskets and screw machine products)	15	71.8	21	107.2
35921 00	Carburetors, new and rebuilt (all types), n.s.k.	(NA)	14.6	(NA)	.8
35922 35922 01	Pistons, piston rings, and piston pins (engine) Pistons, all types (machined), excluding rough castings: For motor vehicle engines (passenger car, truck, and bus)	(NA) 11	232.9	(NA) 18	650.8 315.2
35922 02	All other pistons Piston rings, all types, and piston pins: Oil-type:	19	69.5	16	55.5
35922 03 35922 04	For motor vehicle engines (passenger car, truck, and bus) All other oil-type piston rings	88	84.5 50.9	9 10	92.2 8.2
35922 05 35922 06	Compression-type: For motor vehicle engines (passenger car, truck, and bus) All other compression-type piston rings	5	161.2 39.5	6 12	121.4 32.4
35922 09 35922 00	Piston pins Pistons, piston rings, and piston pins (engine), n.s.k	4 (NA)	<b>]</b> 76.0	(NA)	25.9
35923 35923 01	Valves (engine intake and exhaust) For motor vehicle engines (passenger car, truck, and bus)	(NA) 8	362.4 292.4	(NA) 9	403.1 377.6
35923 02 35923 00	For other engines Valves (engine intake and exhaust), n.s.k	13 (NA)	70.0	7 (NA)	21.4 4.2
35920 35920 00	Carburetors, pistons, rings, and valves, n.s.k Carburetors, pistons, rings, and valves, n.s.k. <sup>2</sup> Carburetors, pistons, rings, and valves, n.s.k. <sup>3</sup>	(NA) (NA)	51.5 29.3	(NA) (NA)	57.7 27.3
35920 02	Carburetors, pistons, rings, and valves, n.s.k. <sup>3</sup>	(NA)	22.2	(NA)	30.4
3593- —	FLUID POWER CYLINDERS AND ACTUATORS				
	Total	(NA)	1 655.6	(NA)	1 706.4
35934 35934 00	Nonaerospace-type hydraulic fluid power cylinders and actuators, linear and rotary	(NA)	561.5		
	linear and rotary 4	105	561.5	(NA)	726.5
35935 35935 00	Nonaerospace-type pneumatic fluid power cylinders and actuators, linear and rotary Nonaerospace-type pneumatic fluid power cylinders and actuators,	(NA)	309.8		
	linear and rotary <sup>4</sup>	74	309.8		
35932 35932 00	Aerospace-type fluid power cylinders and actuators, hydraulic and pneumatic	(NA)	437.4	(NA)	669.5
55952 00	pneumatic	35	437.4	87	669.5
35939 35939 00	Parts for hydraulic and pneumatic fluid power cylinders and actuators - Parts for hydraulic and pneumatic fluid power cylinders and	(NA)	214.1	(NA)	293.6
35930	actuators <sup>4</sup>	85 (NA)	214.1	144 (NA)	293.6 16.8
35930 00 35930 02	Fluid power cylinders and actuators, n.s.k. <sup>5</sup> Fluid power cylinders and actuators, n.s.k. <sup>6</sup>	(NA) (NA)	70.1 62.8	(NA) (NA)	2.3 14.5
3594	FLUID POWER PUMPS, MOTORS, AND HYDROSTATIC TRANSMISSION COMPONENTS				
	Total	(NA)	1 419.0	(NA)	1 458.7
35943 35943 00	Nonaerospace-type reciprocating pumps Nonaerospace-type reciprocating pumps <sup>4</sup>	(NA) 40	244.0 244.0	(NA) (NA)	(NA) (NA)
35944 35944 00	Nonaerospace-type rotary and other fluid power pumps Nonaerospace-type rotary and other fluid power pumps 4	(NA) 47	398.3 398.3	(NA) (NA)	(NA) (NA)
35945 35945 00	Nonaeropsace-type fluid power motors Nonaerospace-type fluid power motors <sup>4</sup>	(NA) 31	191.3 191.3	(NA) (NA)	(NA) (NA)
35946 35946 00	Aerospace-type fluid power pumps and motors Aerospace-type fluid power pumps and motors 4	(NA) 22	150.8 150.8	(NA) (NA)	(NA) (NA)
35949	Parts for fluid power pumps, motors, and hydrostatic transmissions	(NA)	331.3	(NA)	316.4
35949 00	Parts for fluid power pumps, motors, and hydrostatic transmissions <sup>4</sup>	65	331.3	(NA)	316.4
35940	Fluid power pumps, motors, and hydrostatic transmission components, n.s.k.	(NA)	103.5	(NA)	59.7
35940 00 35940 02	Fluid power pumps, motors, and hydrostatic transmission components, n.s.k. <sup>7</sup>	(NA)	78.9	(NA)	15.3
550-15 UZ	components, n.s.k. <sup>8</sup>	(NA)	24.6	(NA)	44.4

See footnotes at end of table.

35H-16 MISCELLANEOUS MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL

#### MANUFACTURES-INDUSTRY SERIES

#### Table 6a. Product and Product Classes-Value of Shipments by All Producers: 1992 and 1987-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 further explanation, see Value of Shipments in appendixes. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Chipmonto	in appendixes. Tor meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introduct				
		19	992	19	87
Product code	Product	Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Value of product shipments <sup>1</sup> (million dollars)	Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Value of product shipments <sup>1</sup> (million dollars)
3596	SCALES AND BALANCES, EXCEPT LABORATORY				
	Total	(NA)	652.6	(NA)	592.5
35961 35961 01 35961 03	Vehicle and industrial scales Motor truck scales Railroad track scales	(NA) 15 5	273.5 52.8 3.4	(NA) 12 5	250.3 34.4 4.3
35961 05 35961 07 35961 09	Industrial scales: Bench and portable Floor scales, dormant, pitless Automatic checkweigher	11 12 5	27.1 26.9 7- 34.0	10 11 (NA)	40.2 18.0 33.2
35961 11 35961 13 35961 15	Bulkweigher Over-under (predetermined weight) Miscellaneous industrial scales (crane, suspension, tank, hopper, force measuring devices, bulk conveyor, etc.)	6 4 26	4.8	21	13.0 96.1
35961 17 35961 00	Counting scales	8 (NA)	9.9 1.8	6 (NA)	9.7 1.4
35962	Retail, commercial, household, and mailing scales Retail and commercial scales:	(NA)	199.6	(NA)	192.9
35962 01 35962 03 35962 05 35962 07	Delicatessen Checkstand Automatic prepack Other	5 2 2 2	8.6 (D) (D) (D)	5 4 3 (NA)	15.6 7.9 6.5 ( <sup>9</sup> )
35962 12 35962 14 35962 21	Household and person-weighing scales (including bathroom, coin- operated, free weighing, kitchen, and baby scales) <sup>4</sup> Mailing and parcel post scales (including handheld scales) <sup>4</sup> Balances with or without weights (of all sensitivities), except	9 7	97.4 44.9	(NA) (NA)	80.6 56.6
35962 00	laboratory <sup>4</sup> Retail, commercial, household, and mailing scales, n.s.k	6 (NA)	19.9	(NA) (NA)	<sup>9</sup> 25.7 –
35963	Parts, attachments, and accessories for scales and balances Accessories and attachments (sold separately):	(NA)	144.3	(NA)	95.7
35963 01 35963 03 35963 05 35963 09	Printers Digital indicators Other Parts for scales and balances (sold for assembly elsewhere, repair,	4 13 12	- 71.7 29.6	-[ 9 9 10	10.7 27.0 20.9
35963 00	service, etc.) Parts, attachments, and accessories for scales and balances, n.s.k	19 (NA)	42.9 .1	19 (NA)	36.7 .4
35960 35960 00 35960 02	Scales and balances, except laboratory, n.s.k. Scales and balances, except laboratory, n.s.k. <sup>10</sup> Scales and balances, except laboratory, n.s.k. <sup>11</sup>	(NA) (NA) (NA)	35.3 22.3 13.0	(NA) (NA) (NA)	53.6 24.8 28.8
3599	MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL, N.E.C.				
	Total	(NA)	18 143.4	(NA)	12 788.1
35994	Miscellaneous machinery products (including flexible metal hose and tubing, metal bellows, etc.)	(NA)	1 813.0	(NA)	1 803.7
35994 11 35994 13 35994 15 35994 16 35994 25	Flexible metal hose and fubing: Copper and copper-base alloy Aluminum and aluminum-base alloy Stainless steel Other Metal bellows	24 28 61 31 31	40.3 32.9 111.2 37.7 98.2	29 77 85 80 30	42.4 54.7 103.7 76.5 92.8
35994 31 35994 98	Carnival and amusement park equipment (ferris wheels, merry-go- rounds, etc.), excluding coin-operated amusement machines All other miscellaneous machinery products	14 571	49.0 1 272.0	13 1277	32.7 1 346.6
35994 00	Miscellaneous machinery products (including flexible metal hose and tubing, metal bellows, etc.), n.s.k.	(NA)	171.6	(NA)	<sup>r</sup> 54.3
35995 35995 00	Receipts for machine shop job work and job order repairs Receipts for machine shop job work and job order repairs	(NA) 9 341	12 412.0 12 412.0	(NA) 5146	6 704.5 6 704.5
35990 35990 00 35990 02	Machinery, except electrical, n.e.c., n.s.k Machinery, except electrical, n.e.c., n.s.k. <sup>10</sup> Machinery, except electrical, n.e.c., n.s.k. <sup>11</sup>	(NA) (NA) (NA)	3 918.4 2 533.4 1 384.9	(NA) (NA) (NA)	4 279.8 2 855.7 1 424.1
10	ta reported by all producers, not just those with shipments of \$100,000 (	r mara			

<sup>1</sup>Data reported by all producers, not just those with shipments of \$100,000 or more. <sup>2</sup>Typically for establishments with 20 employees or more. <sup>3</sup>Typically for establishments with less than 20 employees. <sup>4</sup>For 1992, product code is revised. See appendix C, parts 1 and 2 for comparability. <sup>5</sup>Typically for establishments with 15 employees or more. <sup>6</sup>Typically for establishments with 10 employees or more. <sup>6</sup>Typically for establishments with less than 10 employees. <sup>7</sup>Typically for establishments with less than 10 employees. <sup>9</sup>For 1987, products were combined to avoid disclosing data for individual companies. <sup>10</sup>Typically for establishments with 5 employees or more. <sup>11</sup>Typically for establishments with less than 5 employees.

#### MANUFACTURES-INDUSTRY SERIES

#### MISCELLANEOUS MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL 35H-17

#### Table 6b. Product Classes—Value of Shipments by All Producers for Specified States: 1992 and 1987

[Million dollars. Product classes shown are those where the data are 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 1992. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

			I	1	
Product class and geographic area	1992 value of product shipments	1987 value of product shipments	Product class and geographic area	1992 value of product shipments	1987 value of product shipments
35921, CARBURETORS, NEW AND REBUILT (ALL TYPES)			35939, PARTS FOR HYDRAULIC AND PNEUMATIC FLUID POWER CYLINDERS AND ACTUATORS		
United States	748.1	926.7	United States	208.2	293.6
			Alabama	2.2	(NA)
California Texas	33.3 3.4	50.3 (NA)	California Connecticut	13.3	101.0 (NA)
			Illinois Indiana	21.2 25.2	33.8 15.8
35922, PISTONS, PISTON RINGS, AND			Michigan	23.4	24.6
PISTON PINS (ENGINE)			Minnesota New York	5.1 33.7	3.7 32.3
United States	714.5	650.8	Ohio Oregon	29.9	18.5 (NA)
			Texas	5.4	4.3
California Indiana		5.4 144.1		10.4	23.0
Michigan Ohio	78.4	107.0 45.7	35943, NONAEROSPACE-TYPE RECIPROCATING PUMPS		
Texas	9.3	7.4	United States	244.0	
Wisconsin	136.3	(NA)	Illinois	<b>244.0</b> 7.2	(NA) (NA)
ACARA VALVES (ENGINE INTAKE AND				1.2	
35923, VALVES (ENGINE INTAKE AND EXHAUST)			35944, NONAEROSPACE-TYPE ROTARY AND OTHER FLUID POWER PUMPS		
United States	362.4	403.1	United States	398.3	(NA)
• ··· ·			Illinois Michigan	43.4 36.3	(NA) (NA)
California Texas		(NA) (NA)	North Carolina	29.1	(NA)
Wisconsin	15.6	(NA)	South Carolina Wisconsin	16.7 26.1	(NA) (NA)
35932, AEROSPACE-TYPE FLUID POWER CYLINDERS AND ACTUATORS, HYDRAULIC			35945, NONAEROPSACE-TYPE FLUID POWER MOTORS		
AND PNEUMATIC			United States	191.3	(NA)
United States	437.4	669.5	Wisconsin	2.6	(NA)
California		402.4	35946, AEROSPACE-TYPE FLUID POWER PUMPS AND MOTORS		
New York	146.7	239.9	United States	150.8	(NA)
			Ohio	6.1	(NA)
35934, NONAEROSPACE-TYPE HYDRAULIC FLUID POWER CYLINDERS AND ACTUATORS, LINEAR AND ROTARY			35949, PARTS FOR FLUID POWER PUMPS, MOTORS, AND HYDROSTATIC		
United States	567.6	(NA)		224.2	246.4
Alabama	17.7	(NA)	United States	331.3	316.4
California	16.9	(NA)	California	32.9 47.1	36.6 47.5
Georgia	86.8	(NA) (NA)	lowa Michigan	35.0	(NA) 6.9
Indiana	27.5	(NA)	Minnesota South Carolina	3.7	(NA) (NA)
lowa	53.5	(NA)	Wisconsin	7.2	11.6
Kansas Michigan		(NA) (NA)	35961, VEHICLE AND INDUSTRIAL SCALES		
Nebraska Ohio		(NA) (NA)	United States	273.5	250.3
Oregon	14.7	(NA)	Alabama	2.8	(NA)
Pennsylvania Texas	38.9	(NA) (NA)	California	25.9 49.4	37.5 (NA)
Wisconsin	49.5	(NA)	Washington	19.1	15.7
35935, NONAEROSPACE-TYPE PNEUMATIC FLUID POWER CYLINDERS AND			35962, RETAIL, COMMERCIAL, HOUSEHOLD, AND MAILING SCALES		
ACTUATORS, LINEAR AND ROTARY			United States	199.6	192.9
United States	309.8	(NA)	California	27.6	45.6
Alabama Illinois	73.4	(NA) (NA) (NA)	35963, PARTS, ATTACHMENTS, AND ACCESSORIES FOR SCALES AND BALANCES		
Indiana Michigan	57.6	(NA)	United States	144.3	95.7
New Jersey New York		(NA) (NA)	California	24.9	20.0
Ohio	30.0	(NA)	Washington	2.0	(NA)

Note: For qualifications of data, see footnotes on table 6a.

#### 35H–18 MISCELLANEOUS MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL

#### MANUFACTURES-INDUSTRY SERIES

#### Table 6c. Historical Statistics for Product Classes-Value Shipped by All Producers: 1992 and Earlier Years

[Million dollars. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Product code	Product class	1992	1991 <sup>1</sup>	1990 <sup>1</sup>	1989 <sup>1</sup>	1988 <sup>1</sup>	1987	1982	1977
<b>3592-</b> 35921 35922 35923 35920	Carburetors, pistons, rings, and valves Carburetors, new and rebuilt (all types) Pistons, piston rings, and piston pins (engine) Valves (engine intake and exhaust) Carburetors, pistons, rings, and valves, n.s.k.	<b>1 876.5</b> 748.1 714.5 362.4 51.5	<b>1 702.2</b> 614.9 642.3 404.5 40.6	<b>1 838.9</b> 706.1 654.3 437.9 40.6	<b>1 994.4</b> 763.2 711.6 465.6 54.0	<b>2 104.5</b> 856.3 716.6 479.7 51.8	<b>2 038.3</b> 926.7 650.8 403.1 57.7	<b>1 908.1</b> 1 028.7 494.2 325.1 60.1	<b>1 298.5</b> 642.0 372.2 257.5 26.9
3593-	Fluid power cylinders and actuators	1 655.6	1 683.6	1 902.7	1 921.4	1 896.4	1 706.4	(NA)	(NA)
35932	Aerospace-type fluid power cylinders and actuators, hydraulic and pneumatic. Nonaerospace-type hydraulic fluid power cylinders and actuators,	437.4	515.6	567.9	580.6	592.7	669.5	310.1	456.1
35934 35935	Nonaerospace-type nyoraulic fluid power cylinders and actuators, linear and rotary	561.5	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
35935	linear and rotary Parts for hydraulic and pneumatic fluid power cylinders and actuators,	309.8	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
35930	actuators	214.1 132.9	208.9 36.2	267.7 36.3	310.8 30.1	286.4 (S)	293.6 16.8	144.9 (NA)	456.1 (NA)
<b>3594-</b> 35943 35944 35945 35946	Fluid power pumps, motors, and hydrostatic transmission components	<b>1 419.0</b> 244.0 398.3 191.3 150.8	1 754.3 (NA) (NA) (NA) (NA)	1 815.1 (NA) (NA) (NA) (NA)	1 792.7 (NA) (NA) (NA) (NA)	1 724.7 (NA) (NA) (NA) (NA)	<b>1 458.7</b> (NA) (NA) (NA) (NA)	<b>(NA)</b> (NA) (NA) (NA) (NA)	(NA) (NA) (NA) (NA)
35949	Parts for fluid power pumps, motors, and hydrostatic transmissions	331.3	313.9	339.8	377.7	382.0	316.4	(NA)	(NA)
35940	Fluid power pumps, motors, and hydrostatic transmission components, n.s.k.	103.5	88.6	89.7	77.2	64.5	59.7	(NA)	(NA)
<b>3596-</b> 35961 35962 35963 35960	Scales and balances, except laboratory	<b>652.6</b> 273.5 199.6 144.3 35.3	<b>648.9</b> 243.8 221.6 113.0 70.4	<b>638.4</b> 262.7 194.9 111.8 68.9	<b>611.5</b> 248.9 190.8 107.3 64.6	<b>663.2</b> 286.3 218.5 101.7 56.7	<b>592.5</b> 250.3 192.9 95.7 53.6	<b>545.2</b> 207.2 223.3 84.9 29.8	<b>328.9</b> 159.1 108.9 44.4 16.5
<b>3599-</b> 35994	Machinery, except electrical, n.e.c Miscellaneous machinery products (including flexible metal hose	18 143.4	15 646.3	15 833.3	15 189.1	14 245.9	12 788.1	<sup>2</sup> 10 602.0	<sup>2</sup> 15 984.9
35994 35995 35990	and tubing, metal bellows, etc.) Receipts for machine shop job work and job order repairs	1 813.0 12 412.0 3 918.4	2 297.4 8 246.8 5 102.1	2 442.9 8 174.7 5 215.7	2 217.4 7 911.4 5 060.3	1 939.9 7 581.3 4 724.7	1 803.7 6 704.5 4 279.8	1 582.4 5 594.5 <sup>2</sup> 3 425.1	676.9 3 338.1 <sup>2</sup> 1 969.9

<sup>1</sup>Figures are estimates derived from a representative sample of manufacturing establishments. Standard errors associated with estimates are published in annual survey of manufactures publications for this period. <sup>2</sup>Data include an insignificant amount of fluid power cylinders and actuators (3593) and may not be directly comparable to1987 data.

#### Table 7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1992 and 1987

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

Material code	Material	1992 delivered cost (million dollars)	1987 delivered cost (million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 3592, CARBURETORS, PISTONS, RINGS, AND VALVES		
	Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies	907.6	1 023.7
345001 340098 346000	Fabricated metal products, except forgings: Bolts, nuts, screws, washers, rivets, and other screw machine products Other fabricated metal products Forgings	38.0 49.1 (D)	64.6 (NA) (NA)
332001 336005 336003	Castings (rough and semifinished): Iron and steel Aluminum and aluminum-base alloy Other nonferrous	68.2 157.6 4.3	39.7 202.7 (D)
331007 331022 331034 335004 335010 335099 265001 190003 308004 305302 970099 971000	Shapes and forms, except castings, forgings, and fabricated metal products: Steel: Bars, bar shapes, and plates	41.1 (D) 45.7 4.1 36.6 .4 (D) 8.5	(NA) (NA) (NA) (D) 29.6 2.9 (NA) (NA) (NA) (NA) (NA) (NA) (NA) 70.8

See footnotes at end of table.

#### MANUFACTURES-INDUSTRY SERIES

#### MISCELLANEOUS MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL 35H-19

TIPS UPF [APS\_PSB\_C\_BROOKS] 6/ 8/95 15:20:00 EPCV23 TLP:35H.BTI;35 6/ 8/95 14:11:16 DATA:NONE UPF:92MFFL\_PUBS:35HDAT.UPF PAGE: 13 TSF:35H\_92.DAT;1 6/ 8/95 14:11:27 UTF:35H\_93.DAT;2 6/ 8/95 15:14:03 META:TIPS96-15191091.DAT;1 6/ 8/95 15:19:47

#### Table 7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1992 and 1987-Con.

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

Material code	Material	1992 delivered cost (million dollars)	1987 delivered cost (million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 3593, FLUID POWER CYLINDERS AND ACTUATORS		
	Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies	526.7	492.5
359429	Fluid power pumps purchased for incorporation into products of this establishment	22.7	(NA)
345001 349402 340086	Fabricated metal products (except forgings): Bolts, nuts, screws, washers, rivets, and screw machine products Pipe, valves, and pipe fittings Other fabricated metal products	34.1 9.4 37.4	26.8 (NA) (NA)
346000	Forgings	3.0	(NA)
332001 336005 336003	Castings (rough and semifinished): Iron and steel Aluminum and aluminum-base alloy Other nonferrous	27.9 22.7 5.6	20.3 8.1 .7
	Shapes and forms, except castings, forgings, and fabricated metal products: Steel:		
331007 331022	Bars, bar shapes, and plates	83.2 3.1	(NA) 11.8
331068 331067	All other steel shapes and forms	45.5 44.6	(NA) (NA)
335405 335007	Extruded shapes, including extruded rod, bar, pipe, tube, etc Other aluminum and aluminum-base alloy shapes and forms	11.8 10.8	11.8 7.3
335091 339915	Other nonferrous Metal powders	3.2 .3	(NA) (NA)
290003 285101	Lubricating and cutting oils Paint, varnishes, lacquers, stains, shellacs, japans, enamels, and allied products	3.1	(NA)
362112	products Electric motors and generators	4.0	(NA) (NA)
356218	Bearings, including mounted or unmounted: Ball bearings	1.1	(NA)
356201 356810 356601	Roller bearings	.8 2.2 .2	(NA) (NA) (NA)
305302 354501	Caskets (all types), and packing and sealing devices	12.3 10.9	
970099 971000	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies, n.s.k. <sup>1</sup>	76.1 49.1	(NA) 54.0
	INDUSTRY 3594, FLUID POWER PUMPS AND MOTORS		
	Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies	501.5	500.7
359429	Fluid power pumps purchased for incorporation into products of this establishment	9.7	28.2
345001	Fabricated metal products (except forgings): Bolts, nuts, screws, washers, rivets, and screw machine products	38.0	18.2
349402 340086	Pipe, valves, and pipe fittings Other fabricated metal products	6.5 46.6	7.4
346000	Forgings	9.7	6.1
332001 336005	Castings (rough and semifinished): Iron and steel	51.6 14.1	40.2
336003	Other nonferrous	1.8	(D)
224007	Shapes and forms, except castings, forgings, and fabricated metal products: Steel:	10.1	
331007 331022 331068	Bars, bar shapes, and plates Sheet and strip Tubing	19.1  6.6	(NA)  -[ (NA) (NA)
331067	All other steel shapes and forms	8.2	(NA)
335405 335007	Extruded shapes, including extruded rod, bar, pipe, tube, etc Other aluminum and aluminum-base alloy shapes and forms	1.2 3.4	.3
335091 339915 290003	Other nonferrous Metal powdersLubricating and cutting oils	7.2 8.4 4.7	1.3 6.7 (NA)
285101	Paint, varnishes, lacquers, stains, shellacs, japans, enamels, and allied products	1.3	(NA)
362112	Electric motors and generators	25.1	(D)
356218 356201	Bearings, including mounted or unmounted: Ball bearings Roller bearings	5.3 13.0	7.2 14.4
356810 356601	Plain bearings and bushings	3.4 12.2	4.7
305302 354501	Gaskets (all types), and packing and sealing devices Cutting tools for machine tools	8.3 11.0	1.7 14.9
970099 971000	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies, n.s.k. <sup>1</sup>	120.4 64.5	(NA) 103.5
	INDUSTRY 3596, SCALES AND BALANCES, EXCEPT LABORATORY		
	Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies	269.9	241.1
	Estada estada estada (estado de estado )		
344401	Fabricated metal products (except forgings): Sheet metal products, except stampings	12.9	3.3

See footnotes at end of table.

#### 35H-20 MISCELLANEOUS MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL

MANUFACTURES-INDUSTRY SERIES

#### Table 7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1992 and 1987-Con.

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

Material code	Material	1992 delivered cost (million dollars)	1987 delivered cost (million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 3596, SCALES AND BALANCES, EXCEPT LABORATORY—Con.		
332001 336010	Castings (rough and semifinished): Iron and steel Nonferrous	7.6 3.9	1.7 2.8
	Shapes and forms, except castings, forgings, and fabricated metal products: Steel:		
331007 331023	Bars, bar shapes, and plates Structural shapes and sheet piling	13.4 4.4	(NA) (NA)
331089 336002 367408	All other		-[ (NA) (D)
367002	circuits Resistors, capacitors, transformers, transducers, and other electronic-type	27.6	8.8
364301	components	31.4	17.7
360101 265001	Electrical transmission, distribution, and control equipment Paperboard containers, boxes, and corrugated paperboard	7.9 4.9	5.1 1.8
308006 970099 971000	Fabricated plastics products, except gaskets, hose, and belting All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies, n.s.k. <sup>1</sup>	38 97.4 18.3	3.7 (NA) 77.0
	INDUSTRY 3599, INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY, N.E.C.		
	Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies	4 802.4	3 338.9
345001 340099	Fabricated metal products (except forgings): Bolts, nuts, screws, washers, rivets, and screw machine products Other fabricated metal products	79.2 159.3	29.0 (NA)
346000	Forgings	66.3	(NA)
332001 336005	Castings (rough and semifinished): Iron and steel Aluminum and aluminum-base alloy	312.6 180.5	130.8 158.2
336003	Other nonferrous	51.9	39.8
	Shapes and forms, except castings, forgings, and fabricated metal products:		
224007	Steel:	204.2	
331007 331022 331023	Bars, bar shapes, and plates Sheet and strip Structural shapes and sheet piling	394.2 127.4 27.5	(NA) (NA) (NA)
331022 331023 331091	Bars, bar shapes, and plates Sheet and strip Structural shapes and sheet piling All other steel shapes and forms Copper and copper-base alloy:	127.4	(NA)
331022 331023	Bars, bar shapes, and plates Sheet and strip Structural shapes and sheet piling All other steel shapes and forms Copper and copper-base alloy: Rod, bar, and mechanical wire, including extruded and/or drawn shapes All other copper and copper-based alloy, except rod, bar, and	127.4 27.5 55.2 - 24.0	(NA) (NA) (NA) 
331022 331023 331091 335102 335160	Bars, bar shapes, and plates Sheet and strip Structural shapes and sheet piling All other steel shapes and forms Copper and copper-base alloy: Rod, bar, and mechanical wire, including extruded and/ or drawn shapes All other copper and copper-based alloy, except rod, bar, and mechanical wire Aluminum and aluminum-base alloy:	127.4 27.5 55.2	(NA) (NA) (NA) (NA) -[
331022 331023 331091 335102 335160 335301 335011 335099	Bars, bar shapes, and plates Sheet and strip Structural shapes and sheet piling All other steel shapes and forms Copper and copper-base alloy: Rod, bar, and mechanical wire, including extruded and/ or drawn shapes All other copper and copper-based alloy, except rod, bar, and mechanical wire All unminum and aluminum-base alloy: Sheet, plate, foil, and welded tubing All other (except sheet, plate, foil, and welded tubing)	127.4 27.5 55.2 24.0 80.5 81.1 40.1	(NA) (NA) (NA) (NA) - 
331022 331023 331091 335102 335160 335301 335011	Bars, bar shapes, and plates	127.4 27.5 55.2 - 24.0 - 80.5 81.1	(NA) (NA) (NA) (NA) 14.6 20.2 44.4 45.7

<sup>1</sup>Total cost of materials of establishments that did not report detailed materials data, including establishments that were not mailed a form.

MANUFACTURES-INDUSTRY SERIES

#### MISCELLANEOUS MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL 35H-21

### Appendix A. Explanation of Terms

This appendix is in two sections. Section 1 includes items requested of all establishments mailed census of manufactures forms including annual survey of manufactures (ASM) forms. Note that this section also includes several items (number of establishments and companies, value added, classes of products, and specialization and coverage ratios) not included on the report forms but derived from information collected on the forms. Section 2 covers supplementary items requested only from establishments included in the ASM sample. Results of the supplementary ASM inquiries are included in table 3c of this report.

#### SECTION 1. ITEMS COLLECTED OR DERIVED BASED ON ALL CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES (INCLUDING ASM) REPORT FORMS

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.

In this report, data are shown for establishments in operation at any time during the year. A comparison with the number of establishments in operation at the end of the year will be provided in the Introduction of the *General Summary* subject report.

**Employment and related items.** The report forms requested separate information on production workers for a specific payroll period within each quarter of the year and on other employees as of the payroll period which included the 12th of March.

**All 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 linesupervisor level. It includes sales (including driver salespersons), sales delivery (highway truckdrivers and their helpers), advertising, credit, collection, installation and servicing of own products, clerical and routine office function, 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 to the plant and utilized as a separate work force.

In addition to reports sent to operating manufacturing establishments, information on employment during the payroll period which included March 12 and annual payrolls also was requested of auxiliary units (e.g., administrative offices, warehouses, and research and development laboratories) of multiestablishment companies. However, these figures are not included in the totals for individual industries shown in this report. They are included in the *General Summary* and geographic area reports as a separate category.

**Payroll.** This item includes the gross earnings of all employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments paid in the calendar year 1992. 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' supplemental labor costs, both those required by Federal and State laws and those incurred voluntarily or as part of collective bargaining agreements. (Supplemental labor costs are explained later in this appendix.)

As in the case of employment figures, the payrolls of separate auxiliary units of multiestablishment companies are not included in the totals for individual industries or industry groups.

**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.

**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.

The important components of this cost item are (1) 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) electric energy purchased, (3) fuels consumed for heat, power, or the 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. (See discussion of duplication of data below.)

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. Information on the establishments consuming less than a specified amount (usually \$25,000) of a specific material were not requested to report consumption of that material separately. Also, the cost of materials for the small establishments for which either administrative records or short forms were used was imputed as "not specified by kind." (See Census of Manufactures for the importance of administrative records in the industry.)

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 resold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from materials 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. (See discussion of duplication of data below.)

Individual products. As in previous censuses, data were collected for most industries on the quantity and value of individual products shipped. In the 1992 census program, information was collected on the output of almost 11,000 individual product items. The term "product," as used in the census of manufactures, represents the finest level of detail for which output information was requested. Consequently, it is not necessarily synonymous with the term "product" as used in the marketing sense. In some cases, it may be much more detailed and, in other cases, it is more aggregative. For example, "pharmaceutical preparations" was distributed into over 100 terms; whereas, "motor gasoline" was reported as a single item.

Approximately 6,300 of the product items were listed separately on the 1992 census report forms. Data for

about 4,500 products were obtained in the monthly, quarterly, or annual surveys comprising the Current Industrial Reports series of the Census Bureau. Totals for the year 1992 for these items, as derived from the commodity surveys, are shown in the "products shipped" table.

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 1987 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 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.

**Classes of products.** To summarize the product information, the separate products were aggregated into classes of products that, in turn, were grouped into all primary products of each industry. The code structure used is a seven-digit number for the individual product, a five-digit number for the class of product, and a four-digit number for the total primary products in an industry. (See Census of Manufactures, Industry Classification of Establishments, for application of the coding structure to the assignment of SIC codes for establishments.)

In the 1992 census, the 11,000 products were grouped into approximately 1,500 separate classes on the basis of general similarity of manufacturing processes, types of materials used, etc. However, the grouping of products was affected by the economic significance of the class and, in some cases, dissimilar products were grouped because the products were not sufficiently significant to warrant separate classes.

**Duplication in cost of materials and value of shipments.** 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.

Value added by manufacture. 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 (see footnote in table 1a), 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.

**New and used capital expenditures.** For establishments in operation and any known plants under construction, manufacturers were asked to report their new 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.

The totals for new expenditures include expenditures 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 used plant and equipment (although reported in the census), expenditures for land, and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses.

Manufacturers also were requested to report the value of all used buildings and equipment purchased during the year at the purchase price. 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. Furthermore, if the establishment changed ownership during the year, the cost of the fixed assets (building and equipment) was to be reported under used capital expenditures.

Total expenditures for used plant and equipment is a universe figure; it is collected on all census forms. However, the breakdown of this figure between expenditures for used buildings and other structures and expenditures for used machinery and equipment is collected only on the ASM form. The data for total new capital expenditures, new building expenditures, and new machinery expenditures, as well as the data for total used expenditures, are shown in table 3b.

**End-of-year inventories.** Respondents were asked to report their 1991 and 1992 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). 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.

Because of this change in reporting instructions, the 1982 through 1992 data for inventories and value added by manufacture included in the tables of this report are not comparable to the prior-year data shown in table 1a of this report and in historical census of manufactures and annual survey of manufactures publications.

In using inventory data by stage of fabrication for "all industries" and at the two-digit industry 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 another 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 individual industries, industry groups, and "all manufacturing", which are aggregates of figures reported by establishments in specified industries.

**Specialization and coverage ratios.** These items are not collected on the report forms but are derived from the data shown in table 5b. 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 5a and data on product shipments shown in tables 6a through 6c.

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.

#### SECTION 2. ITEMS COLLECTED ONLY ON ASM REPORT FORMS

The following items were collected only from establishments included in the ASM sample:

**Supplemental labor costs.** Supplemental labor costs 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. While the excluded items do benefit employees and all or part of their cost generally is similar to the items covered in the ASM labor costs statistics, accounting records generally do not provide reliable figures on net employee benefits of these types.

**Retirements of depreciable assets.** Included in this item is the gross value of assets sold, retired, scrapped, destroyed, etc., during 1992. 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.

**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.

**Rental payments.** Total rental payments is 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 companyowned 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.

**Depreciable assets.** Total value of gross depreciable assets is collected on all census forms. However, the detail for depreciable assets is collected only on the ASM forms. The data encompass all fixed depreciable assets on the books of establishments at the beginning and end of the year. 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 new and used capital expenditures, less retirements, equalled assets at the end of the year.

**New and used capital expenditures.** The data for total new capital expenditures, new building expenditures, new machinery expenditures, and total used capital expenditures are collected on all census forms. However, the breakdown between expenditures for used buildings and other structures and expenditures for used machinery and equipment is collected only on the ASM form. (See further explanation on capital expenditures in section 1.)

Quantity of electric energy consumed for heat and power. Data on the cost of purchased electric energy are collected on all census forms. However, data on the quantity of purchased electric energy are collected only on the ASM forms. 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.

**Breakdown of new capital expenditures for machinery and equipment.** ASM establishments were requested to separate their capital expenditures for new machinery and equipment into (1) automobiles, trucks, etc., for highway use, (2) computers and peripheral data processing equipment, and (3) all other.

The category "automobiles, trucks, etc., for highway use" is intended to measure expenditures for vehicles designed for highway use that were acquired through a purchase or lease-purchase agreement. Vehicles normally operating off public highways (vehicles specifically designed to transport materials, property, or equipment on mining, construction, logging, and petroleum development projects) are excluded from this item.

**Foreign content of cost of materials.** Establishments included in the ASM sample panel were requested to provide information on foreign-made materials purchased or transferred from foreign sources. This includes materials acquired from a central warehouse or other domestic establishment of the same company but made in an operation outside of the 50 States, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, or U.S. territories.

**Cost of purchased services.** 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 reflect the costs paid directly by the establishment, and exclude 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, such as painting, roof repairs, replacing parts, and overhauling equipment. Such 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 were capitalized are considered capital expenditures for used buildings and machinery and are, 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.

Three basic approaches were utilized to produce these statistics.

1. For items 1 through 6, data were estimated (imputed) for all non-ASM establishments using the available data in the establishment record and industry-based parameters. The statistics were then generated by simply tabulating all census records including the imputed value for non-ASM establishments and the unweighted value for ASM establishments. Separate imputation rates were developed and are shown in the table. For quantity of purchased electricity for heat and power (item 7), a similar procedure was used; however, the imputation parameters were geographicallybased instead of industry-based. For quantities of generated less sold electricity, no imputation was performed for non-ASM establishments. The estimates for these items are simply tabulations of unweighted ASM values.

Since the published statistics for these items were developed from the complete census universe and not just the ASM establishments, there are no sampling variances associated with these statistics. However, there is an unknown level of bias for each of the items due to the imputation of the non-ASM establishments. This bias is felt to be small due to the strong correlation between the items being imputed and the collected items that were used to generate the impute values.

2. For items 8 and 9, the estimates were developed using a ratio estimation methodology. For item 8, an estimate of the breakout of new capital expenditures for machinery and equipment into the three categories was made from ASM establishments reporting these categories. The estimated proportions were then applied to the corresponding census value for new capital expenditures for machinery and equipment to produce the estimates.

The estimates for item 9, foreign content of cost of materials, were developed in a similar manner based on costs of parts, supplies, and components (item 5a) as the control total for the three categories.

For items 8 and 9, an adjustment ratio of the following form was computed:

$$Rj = \frac{NMc}{TMEasm}$$

where:

- NMc = the census value of new capital expenditures for machinery and equipment
- TMEasm = the weighted ASM value of new capital expenditures for machinery and equipment from reporters of the detailed breakout data
- 3. For item 10, cost of purchased services, the estimates were made by simply tabulating weighted data for all the ASM records that reported the item. A response coverage ratio (a measure of the extent to which respondents reported for each item) is shown in table 3c for the types of services. It is derived for each item by calculating the ratio of the weighted employment (establishment data multiplied by sample weight, see appendix B) for those ASM establishments that reported the specific inquiry to the weighted total employment for all ASM establishments classified in the industry.

### Appendix B. Annual Survey of Manufactures Sampling and Estimating Methodologies

#### DESCRIPTION OF SURVEY SAMPLE

The annual survey of manufactures (ASM) contains two components. The mail portion of the survey is a probability sample of about 64,000 manufacturing establishments selected from a total of about 216,000 establishments. These 216,000 establishments represent all manufacturing establishments of multiunit companies and all singleestablishment companies mailed schedules in the 1987 Census of Manufactures. This mail portion is supplemented annually by a Social Security Administration list of new manufacturing establishments opened after 1987 and a list of new multiunit manufacturing establishments identified from the Census Bureau's Company Organization Survey.

For the current panel, all establishments of companies with 1987 shipments in manufacturing in excess of \$500 million were included in the survey panel with certainty. There are approximately 500 such companies collectively accounting for approximately 18,000 establishments. For the remaining portion of the mail survey, the establishment was defined as the sampling unit. For this portion, all establishments with 250 employees or more and establishments with a very large value of shipments also were included in the survey panel with certainty. A total of 12,100 establishments were selected from this portion of the universe with certainty. Therefore, of the 64,000 manufacturing establishments included in the ASM panel, approximately 31,000 are selected with certainty. These certainty establishments collectively account for approximately 80 percent of the total value of shipments in the 1987 census.

Smaller establishments in the remaining portion of the mail survey were sampled with probabilities ranging from 0.999 to 0.005 in accordance with mathematical theory for optimum allocation of a sample. The probabilities of selection assigned to the smaller establishments were proportional to measures of size determined for each establishment. The measures of size depend directly upon each establishment's 1987 product class values and the historic variability of the year-to-year shipments of each product class. Product classes displaying more volatile year-toyear change in shipments at the establishment level were sampled at a heavier rate.

This method of assigning measures of size was used in order to maximize the precision (that is, minimize the variance of estimates of the year-to-year change) in the value of product class shipments. Implicitly, it also gave weight differences in employment, value added, and other general statistics, since these are highly correlated with value of shipments. Individual sample selection probabilities were obtained by multiplying each establishment's final measure of size by an overall sampling fraction coefficient calculated to yield a total expected sample size.

The sample selection procedure gave each establishment in the sampling frame an independent chance of selection. This method of independent selection permits the rotation of small establishments out of a given sample panel without introducing a bias into the survey estimates.

The nonmail portion of the survey includes all singleestablishment companies that were tabulated as administrative records in the 1987 Census of Manufactures. Although this portion contained approximately 134,000 establishments, it accounted for less than 2 percent of the estimate for total value of shipments at the total manufacturing level. This portion was not sampled; rather, the data for every establishment in this group were estimated based on selected information obtained annually from the administrative records of the Internal Revenue Service and the Social Security Administration. This administrative-records information, which includes payroll, total employment, industry classification, and physical location of the establishment, was obtained under conditions which safeguard the confidentiality of both tax and census records. Estimates of data other than payroll and employment for these small establishments were developed from industry averages.

The corresponding estimates for the mail and nonmail establishments were added together, along with the baseyear differences, as defined in the Description of Estimating Procedure section, to produce the figures shown in this publication.

#### DESCRIPTION OF ESTIMATING PROCEDURES

Most of the ASM estimates for the years 1988-1991 were computed using a difference estimation procedure. For each item, a base-year difference was developed. This base-year difference is equal to the difference between the 1987 census published number for an item total and the linear ASM estimate of the total for 1987. The ASM linear estimate was obtained by multiplying each sample establishment's data by its sample weight (the reciprocal of its probability of selection) and summing the weighted values.

These base-year differences were then added to the corresponding current-year linear estimates, which include the sum of the estimates for the mail and nonmail

establishments, to produce the estimates for the years 1983-1991. Estimates developed by this procedure usually are far more reliable than comparable linear estimates developed from the current sample data alone.

However, the 1992 sample estimates for the purchased service items, shown in table 3c, are strictly ASM linear estimates developed only from ASM establishments that reported the specific item.

The remaining estimates in table 3c, showing the breakdown of expenditures for new machinery and equipment and costs of parts (separated into purchases from foreign sources and purchases from domestic sources), were computed as ratio estimates. To do this, linear estimates of the new machinery detail items were developed from the ASM establishments and were ratio adjusted to the corresponding census total for new machinery. In a similar fashion, the ASM linear estimates of the detailed purchased materials items were ratio adjusted to the corresponding census total for cost of parts.

#### QUALIFICATIONS OF THE DATA

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

The particular sample selected for the ASM is one of a large number of 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 theoretical, comparable, completecoverage values.

Estimates of the standard errors have been computed from the sample data for selected statistics in this report. They are presented 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, completecoverage value for specified percentages of all the possible samples).

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

- 1. From one standard error below to one standard error above the derived estimate for about two-thirds of all possible samples.
- 2. From two standard errors below to two standard errors above the derived estimate for about 19 of 20 of all possible samples.
- 3. 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 as 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 completecoverage 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 in the course of 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 only moderately higher. However, for particular estimates, the total error may considerably exceed the standard errors shown.

The concept of complete coverage under the conditions prevailing for the ASM is not identical to the complete coverage of the census of manufactures, as the censuses have been conducted. Nearly all types of operational errors that affect the ASM also occur in the censuses. The ASM and the censuses, are conducted under quite different conditions, and operational errors can be better controlled in the ASM than in the censuses. As a result, for many of the census figures, the errors are of the same order of size as the total errors of the corresponding annual survey estimates. The differences between the census and ASM operating conditions also disturb, to some degree, the comparability of the ASM and census data.

Any figures shown in the tables in this publication having an associated standard error exceeding 15 percent may be of limited reliability. However, the figure may be combined with higher-level totals, creating a broader aggregate, which then may be of acceptable reliability.

## Appendix C. Product Code Reference Tables

1992	1987	1992	1987	1992	1987	1992	1987
35110	35111	35337 28 35337 28	35337 24 35337 25	35464 35464 01	35461 35461 22	35521 57 35521 57	35521 54 35521 56
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35110 05	35111 01	35337 32	35337 27	35464 09 35464 09	35461 01 35461 03	35521 67 35521 86	35521 69 35521 84
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35110 11	35112 13	35353 47	35353 45	35464 09	35461 07	35533 34	35533 39
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		35451 62 35451 64	35451 61 35451 58	35465 21 35465 22	35461 21 35461 22	35561 18 35561 18	35561 08 35561 11
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3531P 85 3531P 90	3531H 00 3531K 90	35455 77 35455 79	35455 97 35455 83	35473 49	35473 48	35592 04 35592 15	35592 05 35592 09
3531P 97	3531K 97	35455 79	35455 93	35481 14 35481 14	35481 01	35593 41	35593 27
35329 31	35329 33	35455 79 35455 79	35455 96 35455 98	35481 15	35481 02 35481 05	35593 41	35593 28
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# Part 1. Comparability of Product Classes and Product Codes That Changed: 1992 to 1987

#### MANUFACTURES-INDUSTRY SERIES

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# Part 1. Comparability of Product Classes and Product Codes That Changed: 1992 to 1987-Con.

#### C-2 APPENDIX C

MANUFACTURES-INDUSTRY SERIES

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1992							
1987	1992	1987	1992	1987	1992	1987	1992
35111 35111 01 35111 01 35111 01 35111 02 35111 02	35110 35110 05 35110 91 35110 99 35110 95	35419 21 35419 22 35419 23 35419 24 35419 25 35419 25 35419 26	35419 41 35419 41 35419 41 35419 41 35419 41 35419 41 35419 41	35461 26 35461 26 35461 26 35461 28 35461 28 35461 28 35461 29	35464 19 35465 24 35465 27 35464 19 35465 28 35464 19	35563 01 35563 02 35563 03 35563 06 35563 07 35563 07 35563 08	35563 19 35563 19 35563 19 35563 19 35563 19 35563 19 35563 19 35563 19
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3531H 3531H 00 3531H 00	3531P 3531N 00 3531P 85	35455 81 35455 83 35455 91 35455 92 35455 93	35455 77 35455 79 35455 77 35455 77 35455 77 35455 79	35521 54 35521 56 35521 68 35521 68 35521 69	35521 57 35521 57 35521 67 35521 67	35599 43 35599 45 35599 47 35599 49	35598 43 35598 45 35598 48 35598 48 35598 48
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3531K 27 3531K 53 3531K 55 3531K 61	3531P 27 3531P 53 3531P 55	35461 35461 01 35461 01	35465 35464 09 35464 15	35534 03 35534 04 35534 05 35534 06	35534 12 35534 13 35534 13 35534 13 35534 13	35599 67 35599 69 35599 71 35599 73 35599 75	35598 67 35598 69 35598 71 35598 74 35598 74
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# Part 2. Comparability of Product Classes and Product Codes That Changed: 1987 to 1992

#### MANUFACTURES-INDUSTRY SERIES

TIPS [UPF] BATCH\_1674 [APS\_PPGB\_C\_BROOKS] APS-PPGB\_1/6/95\_8:47 AM\_MACHINE: MCVX26\_DATA:NONE\_TAPE: NOreel\_FRAME: 3 TSF:TIPS92-08443368.DAT;1\_1/6/95\_08:44:53\_UTF:TIPS93-08443368.DAT;1\_1/6/95\_08:44:53\_META:TIPS96-08443368.DAT;1\_1/6/95\_08:46:59\_

#### APPENDIX C C-3

1	<b>332</b> —0011.						
1987	1992	1987	1992	1987	1992	1987	1992
35651 15 35651 15 35651 15 35651 15 35651 16	35651 23 35651 37 35651 41 35651 43	35692 00 35692 00 35692 00	35694 00 35695 00 35696 00	35711 00 35711 00 35711 00 35711 00 35711 00	35713 00 35714 00 35715 00 35716 00	35859 04 35859 05 35859 07	35859 06 35859 06 35859 06
35651 17 35651 19 35651 19	35651 45 35651 49 35651 59	35697 35697 00	35699 35699 09	35711 00 35711 00 35711 00	35717 00 35718 00	35892 03 35892 04 35892 05	35892 02 35892 02 35892 01
35651 21 35651 21 35651 21	35651 25 35651 31 35651 51	35698	35699	35712	35713	35892 06 35892 07 35892 07	35892 01 35892 01 35892 02
35651 21 35651 21 35651 21 35651 21	35651 52 35651 53 35651 59	35698 01 35698 02 35698 03	35699 01 35699 51 35699 03	35712	35714	35892 07 35892 35 35892 44 35892 77	35892 46 35892 46 35892 84
35660 31	35660 34	35698 04 35698 05 35698 06	35699 51 35699 05 35699 51	35712	35715	35892 78 35892 79	35892 84 35892 84
35660 32 35660 33	35660 34 35660 47	35698 07 35698 07 35698 07	35699 41 35699 42 35699 43	35712	35716	35892 80 35892 85	35892 97 35892 86
35660 35 35660 36 35660 38	35660 37 35660 37 35660 49	35698 07	35699 44	35712	35717	35892 87 35892 88 35892 91	35892 86 35892 86 35892 97
35660 39 35660 40	35660 49 35660 47	35698 08 35698 11	35699 51 35699 11	35712	35718	35892 98 35892 99	35892 96 35892 97
35676 03 35676 04	35676 09 35676 09	35698 12 35698 13 35698 14	35699 51 35699 13 35699 51	35712 00 35712 00 35712 00	35713 00 35714 00 35715 00	35893 08 35893 09	35893 07 35893 07
35676 05 35676 06	35676 15	35698 15 35698 16	35699 15 35699 51	35712 00 35712 00	35716 00 35717 00	35931	35934
35676 17 35676 19	35676 15 35676 21 35676 21	35698 17 35698 18	35699 17 35699 51	35712 00	35718 00	35931	35935
35681 11	35681 12	35698 21	35699 21	35781 35781 00	35784 35784 00	35931 00 35931 00	35934 00 35935 00
35681 13	35681 12	35698 22 35698 23 35698 24	35699 51 35699 23 35699 51	35782 35782 00	35784 35784 00	35933 35933 00	35939 35939 00
35683 21 35683 22	35683 20 35683 23	35698 25 35698 26	35699 25 35699 51			35941	35943
35683 24 35683 24 35683 27	35683 20 35683 23	35698 27 35698 28 35698 31	35699 27 35699 51 35699 31	35783 35783 00	35789 35789 00	35941	35944
35683 27 35683 29 35683 32	35683 89 35683 89	35698 31 35698 32 35698 35	35699 51 35699 51 35699 47	35820 13	35820 12	35941	35945
35683 32 35683 34 35683 36	35683 33 35683 33 35683 99	35698 36 35698 48	35699 51 35699 47	35820 14 35820 21 35820 22	35820 12 35820 11 35820 29	35941	35946
35683 43 35683 45	35683 44 35683 44	35698 49	35699 51	35820 25 35820 26	35820 31 35820 29	35941 10 35941 10 35941 10	35943 00 35944 00 35945 00
35683 92 35683 93	35683 89 35683 99	35711	35713	35820 28 35820 34 35820 35	35820 29 35820 39 35820 31	35941 10 35941 20 35941 20	35946 00 35945 00 35946 00
35683 95 35683 97	35683 91 35683 89	35711	35714	35820 36 35820 41 35820 43	35820 31 35820 39 35820 39	35942	35949
35683 98	35683 89	35711	35715	35820 81	35820 39	35942 10 35942 20	35949 00 35949 00
35692	35694	35711	35716	35853 31 35853 33	35853 32 35853 32	35962 09 35962 11	35962 12 35962 12
35692	35695	35711	35717	35853 36 35853 38 35853 73	35853 37 35853 37 35853 98	35962 13 35962 15 35962 17	35962 14 35962 14 35962 21
35692	35696	35711	35718	35853 97	35853 98	35962 17	35962 21

# Part 2. Comparability of Product Classes and Product Codes That Changed: 1987 to 1992-Con.

#### Part 3. Current Industrial Reports by Product Code

[Current Industrial Reports (CIR) data are contained in the publication *Manufacturing Profiles:* 1992 [MP-1(92)] issued August 1994 and available through the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. To access the most current CIR data electronically, dial the Census BEA Electronic Forum at 301-457-2310. Your communications modem should be set as follows: Baud rate: 1200, 2400, 9600; Parity: None; Data bits: 8; Stop bits: 1; Duplex: full. Before making your first call, decide on a password and be prepared to provide the following regarding your computer: PC brand name, monitor screen dimensions (e.g., 80 columns by 24 lines), monitor color support, modem baud rate, and PC communications software package. Call the voice number, 301-457-1242, for further bulletin board assistance]

Product code	Current Industrial Report	Product code	Current Industrial Report
3519100	MA35L, Internal Combustion Engines	3561510	MA35P, Pumps and Compressors
3519300	MA35L, Internal Combustion Engines	3561520	MA35P, Pumps and Compressors
3519400	MA35L, Internal Combustion Engines	3561530	MA35P, Pumps and Compressors
3519600	MA35L, Internal Combustion Engines	3562100	MA35Q, Antifriction Bearings
3523100	MA35A, Farm Machinery and Lawn and Garden Equipment	3562200	MA35Q, Antifriction Bearings
3523200	MA35A, Farm Machinery and Lawn and Garden Equipment	3562300	MA35Q, Antifriction Bearings
3523300	MA35A, Farm Machinery and Lawn and Garden Equipment	3562400	MA35Q, Antifriction Bearings
3523500	MA35A, Farm Machinery and Lawn and Garden Equipment	3562900	MA35Q, Antifriction Bearings
3523600	MA35A, Farm Machinery and Lawn and Garden Equipment	3563100	MA35P, Pumps and Compressors
3523926	MA35A, Farm Machinery and Lawn and Garden Equipment	3563120	MA35P, Pumps and Compressors
3523931	MA35A, Farm Machinery and Lawn and Garden Equipment	3569400	MA35N, Fluid Power Products, Including Aerospace
3523953	MA35A, Farm Machinery and Lawn and Garden Equipment	3569500	MA35N, Fluid Power Products, Including Aerospace
3523C00	MA35A, Farm Machinery and Lawn and Garden Equipment	3569600	MA35N, Fluid Power Products, Including Aerospace
3523E00	MA35A, Farm Machinery and Lawn and Garden Equipment	3571300	MA35R, Computers and Office and Accounting Machines
3523F00	MA35A, Farm Machinery and Lawn and Garden Equipment	3571400	MA35R, Computers and Office and Accounting Machines
3524100	MA35A, Farm Machinery and Lawn and Garden Equipment	3571500	MA35R, Computers and Office and Accounting Machines
3524400	MA35A, Farm Machinery and Lawn and Garden Equipment	3571600	MA35R, Computers and Office and Accounting Machines
3524600	MA35A, Farm Machinery and Lawn and Garden Equipment	3571700	MA35R, Computers and Office and Accounting Machines
3531A00	MA35D, Construction Machinery	3571800	MA35R, Computers and Office and Accounting Machines
3531B00	MA35D, Construction Machinery	3572100	MA35R, Computers and Office and Accounting Machines
3531C00	MA35D, Construction Machinery	3572200	MA35R, Computers and Office and Accounting Machines
3531E00	MA35D, Construction Machinery	3575100	MA35R, Computers and Office and Accounting Machines
3531F00	MA35D, Construction Machinery	3575200	MA35R, Computers and Office and Accounting Machines
3531G00	MA35D, Construction Machinery	3577100	MA35R, Computers and Office and Accounting Machines
3531N00	MA35D, Construction Machinery	3577200	MA35R, Computers and Office and Accounting Machines
3531P20	MA35D, Construction Machinery	3578400	MA35R, Computers and Office and Accounting Machines
3531P70	MA35F, Mining Machinery, and Mineral Processing Equipment	3578900	MA35R, Computers and Office and Accounting Machines
3531P90	MA35D, Construction Machinery	3579200	MA35R, Computers and Office and Accounting Machines
3532500	MA35F, Mining Machinery, and Mineral Processing Equipment	3579300	MA35R, Computers and Office and Accounting Machines
3532600	MA35F, Mining Machinery, and Mineral Processing Equipment	3579500	MA35R, Computers and Office and Accounting Machines
3532700	MA35F, Mining Machinery, and Mineral Processing Equipment	3579900	MA35R, Computers and Office and Accounting Machines
3532800	MA35F, Mining Machinery, and Mineral Processing Equipment	3579A00	MA35R, Computers and Office and Accounting Machines
3533A00	MA35F, Mining Machinery, and Mineral Processing Equipment	3581100	MA35U, Vending Machines
3536315	MA35F, Mining Machinery, and Mineral Processing Equipment	3585100	MA35M, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Equipment
3539500	MA35N, Fluid Power Products, Including Aerospace	3585200	MA35M, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Equipment
3541300 3541400 3541500 3541600 3541600 3541A00	MQ35W, Metalworking Machinery MQ35W, Metalworking Machinery MQ35W, Metalworking Machinery MQ35W, Metalworking Machinery MQ35W, Metalworking Machinery	3585343 3585400 3585500 3585600 3585600 3585C00	MA35M, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Equipment MA35M, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Equipment MA35M, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Equipment MA35M, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Equipment MA35M, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Equipment
3541B00 3541C00 3541D00 3542100 3542200	MQ35W, Metalworking Machinery MQ35W, Metalworking Machinery MQ35W, Metalworking Machinery MQ35W, Metalworking Machinery MQ35W, Metalworking Machinery	3593200 3593400 3593900 3594300 3594300 3594400	MA35N, Fluid Power Products, Including Aerospace MA35N, Fluid Power Products, Including Aerospace
3542300	MQ35W, Metalworking Machinery	3594500	MA35N, Fluid Power Products, Including Aerospace
3561100	MA35P, Pumps and Compressors	3594600	MA35N, Fluid Power Products, Including Aerospace
3561300	MA35P, Pumps and Compressors	3594900	MA35N, Fluid Power Products, Including Aerospace

### **Publication Program**

#### **1992 CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES**

Publications of the 1992 Census of Manufactures, containing preliminary and final data on manufacturing establishments in the United States, are described below. Publications order forms for the specific reports may be obtained from any Department of Commerce district office or from Data User Services Division, Customer Services, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233-8300.

#### **Preliminary Reports**

#### Industry series—83 reports (MC92-I-20A(P) to -39D(P))

Preliminary industry data are issued in 83 separate reports covering 459 industries. Preliminary summary data for the United States and States are released in one report.

#### **Final Reports**

#### Industry series-83 reports (MC92-1-20A to -39D)

Each of the 83 reports provides information for a group of related industries ("dairy products" includes industries for butter, cheese, milk, etc.). Final figures for the United States are shown for each of the 459 manufacturing industries on quantity and value of products shipped and materials consumed, cost of fuels and electric energy, capital expenditures, assets, rents, inventories, employment, payroll, payroll supplements, hours worked, value added by manufacture, number of establishments, and number of companies. Comparative statistics for earlier years are provided where available.

For each industry, data on value of shipments, value added by manufacture, capital expenditures, employment, and payroll are shown by employment-size class of establishment, State, and degree of primary product specialization.

#### Geographic area series—51 reports (MC92-A-1 to -51)

A separate report is being published for each State and the District of Columbia. Each report presents data for industry groups and industries on value of shipments, cost of materials, value added by manufacture, employment, payroll, hours worked, new capital expenditures, and number of manufacturing establishments for the State, MA's, counties, and selected places. Comparative statistics for earlier census years are shown for the State and large MA's. Manufacturing totals are presented for each county and for places with significant manufacturing activity. Detailed statistics (including inventories, assets, rents, and energy costs) are presented only in statewide totals.

#### Subject series—3 reports (MC92-S-1 to -3)

Each of the three reports contains detailed statistics for an individual subject, such as concentration ratios in manufacturing, manufacturers' shipments to the Federal Government, and a general national-level summary.

#### Reference series—1 report (MC92-R-1)

The Numerical List of Manufactured and Mineral Products includes a description of the principal products and services published in the 1992 Censuses of Manufactures and Mineral Industries.

## Location of Manufacturing Plants—1 report (MC92-LM)

This report includes data for number of establishments by four-digit SIC industry and by employment-size class for counties, incorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more, and Zip Codes for each State. This report is available only on compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM).

#### Analytical Reports—2 reports (AR92-1 and -2)

#### Exports From Manufacturing Establishments (AR92-1)

This report presents data on exports by two- and three-digit SIC industry groups for the United States and States. Information is presented on value of direct report shipments and estimates of the employment required to manufacture these products. Included are estimates of employment in manufacturing and nonmanufacturing establishments that supply parts, materials, and services for production of manufactured exports.

## Selected Characteristics of Manufacturing Establishments That Export (AR92-2)

This report presents data on the number of manufacturing companies and establishments that export by major group, State, employment size, and ratios of exports to shipments.

#### **Electronic Media**

All data included in the printed reports are available on CD-ROM. The CD-ROM's provide the same information found in the reports as well as additional information not published in the final reports, such as location of manufacturing plants. Electronic media products are available for users who wish to summarize, rearrange, or process large amounts of data. These products, with corresponding technical documentation, are sold by Data User Services Division, Customer Services, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233-8300.

#### **OTHER ECONOMIC CENSUSES REPORTS**

Data on retail trade, wholesale trade, financial, insurance, real estate, service industries, construction industries, mineral industries, transportation, communications, utilities, enterprise statistics, minority-owned businesses, and women-owned businesses also are available from the 1992 Economic Census. A separate series of reports covers the census of outlying areas—Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands of the United States, Guam, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. Separate announcements describing these reports are available free of charge from Data User Services Division, Customer Services, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233-8300.