STATISTICAL RESEARCH DIVISION REPORT SERIESStatistical Research Report Number:CENSUS/SRD/RR-85/19
Content Evaluation Pilot Study
by
J. Gary Van Nest
Statistical Research DivisionU.S. Bureau of the Census
Rm. 3554, F.O.B. \#3
Washington, D.C. 20233
(301) - 763-2372

This series contains research reports, written by or in cooperation with staff members of the Statistical Research Division, whose content may be of interest to the general statistical research community. The views reflected in these reports are not necessarily those of the Census Bureau nor do they necessarily represent Census Bureau statistical policy or practice. Inquiries may be addressed to the author(s) or the SRD Report Series Coordinator, Statistical Research Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

Recommended by: Nash Monsour
Report Completed: March 2, 1986
Report Issued: March 12, 1986

## 1. Executive Summary

The Content Evaluation Pilot Study of the 1982 Economic Censuses was designed to determine the feasibility of conducting a full scale Content Evaluation of the 1987 Economic Censuses for the more complex items on the census questionnaire. The study was also intended to identify problems respondents have had in reporting accurate figures for the more complex items on the census questionnaires and to develop recommendations that will help reduce these reporting problems in the 1987 Economic Censuses.

Statistical Research Division (SRD) personnel conducted a total of forty* seven interviews at establishments with members of Construction Statistics Division (CSD), Economic Surveys Division (ESD), Industry Division (IND), and
Business Division (BUS). Establishments and company headquarters were selected by the subject matter divisions, who also supplied copies of the 1982 census questionnaires and other materials used during the interviews. Inventories, assets, capital expenditures, and rental payments were the primary topics covered in the interviews at the establishment level. Interviews at the company headquarters level, however, included questions regarding receipts, payroll, and employment when time permitted.

The main conclusion of the study is that a full scale content evaluation of the 1987 Economic Census is not recommended for assets, inventories and capital expenditures at the establishment level. Consideration should be given, however, to conducting a future evaluation to resolve the difference between the reported company figures and the sum of the figures reported by the establishments of the company for the same items. A content evaluation of receipts, payroll, and employment at the company level could be useful in measuring the accuracy of the reported figures in future Economic Censuses.

Many of the reporting problems that were encountered occured because the respondent did not understand the question or the definitions were not clearly stated. Changes to question wording, respondent instructions, and question format could greatly reduce these problems and ultimately reduce respondent error.

## 2. Detailed Findings

Thirteen industry establishments, seventeen construction establishments, five wholesale trade establishments, and twelve company headquarters were interviewed. The interviews with construction and industry establishments focused on assets, inventories, capital expenditures, and depreciation. The interyiews with company headquarters included rental payments, inventories, assets, capital expenditures, depreciation, employment, payroll, and receipts. The interviews with wholesale trade establishments covered inventories but did not include assets or capital expenditures because they were not on the census questionnaire. Although the interviews focused on these topics, if the respondent indicated there were problems with other items or one of the interviewers noticed a possible reporting error, these other topics would also be included. The interviews were generally limited to 30-45 minutes.

Members of CSD, ESD, IND, and BUS selected the esablishments or company headquarters to be interviewed. Selections were sometimes made based on an apparent reporting problem or a particular characteristic of their business activity. Others were basically picked at random or because of their geographic location. The subject matter divisions also supplied copies of the questionnaires and other materials used during the interviews, as well as providing personnel with the background in the subject matter areas that was invaluable during the interviews. The interviews were set up by telephone
with the individual who completed the 1982 census questionnaires whenever possible, but if that person was no longer available, attempts were then made to contact the individual who would most likely be completing the form in 1988. The telephone conversation briefly described the purpose of the study and the content of the interview to the potential respondent.

The purpose of the pilot study was to determine the feasibililty of conducting a full scale content evaluation of the 1987 Economic Censuses for the items covered in the inquiry. In the process of making this determination, a number of reporting problems related to question format, question wording, and respondent's instructions were detected. A number of recommendations that may help reduce these problems in 1987 have been developed for census planners.

### 2.1 Feasibility of a Complete Content Evaluation

A complete content evaluation of assets, capital expenditures and inventories using a probability sample is not recommended for the 1987 economic censuses.

The primary consideration in determining the feasibility of conducting a complete content evaluation is the abililty to collect accurate data by reinterview that can be used to measure the accuracy of the tabulated data. This has been done in previous content evaluations by asking the respondent if each component of the item of inquiry was included in or excluded from the reported figures. This approach will not work with assets, inventories and capital expenditures, because the list of components for these items is virtually endless.

Each interview conducted for the pilot study began with a general discussion about the type of business in which the establishment was engaged. The information gained during these discussions provided a basis for
more specific questioning regarding the components of assets, inventories and capital expenditures. This approach was effective in obtaining the information desired for the pilot study but not appropriate for a full scale content evaluation. It would be extremely difficult to train interviewers to conduct this type of interview, and consistency between interviews would be difficult to maintain.

There was also little indication that accurate and reliable data could be obtained through reinterview if unreliable data was reported in the census. The reported figures for total assets, total expenditures and total
"inventories were, for the most part, book figures. The most common problems were providing the break down of categories within these items. It was found that if the accounting records for an establishment did not show expenditures for new versus used equipment or expenditures for machinery versus equipment, accurate data for these break downs could not usually be obtained in a reinterview.

### 2.2 Other Findings

A number of reporting problems were detected during the interviewing that should be given consideration in planning for the 1987 Economic Censuses. These findings and recommendations are based on responses to the 1982 Economic Censuses, conversations with the respondents during the interviews, and subsequent conversations between the interviewers. It must be realized, however, that they are based on a small sample of individual cases and are not derived from statistical analysis. It is, therefore, important to carefully consider any possible adverse effect of each recommendation before implementation. Further testing may, in some cases, be required. Pertinent portions of each questionnaire are included in the appendix.

### 2.2.1 Assets, Capital Expenditures and Depreciation

Providing accurate figures for total value of depreciable assets was not a problem for almost all establishments and company headquarters that were interviewed. There were a number of cases, however, where the break down of "buildings and structures" versus "machinery and equipment" was either not available or not correctly reported. Questions pertaining to building and machine rental were used in the interviews to improve coverage of assets. Some errors were consequently found in reporting rental payments. One problem that was found for construction and manufacturing "establishments as well as company headquarters was the lack of availability of book figures for depreciation before tax returns are completed in April. Good estimates were generally available, nowever.
2.2.1.1 Construction - Assets, Capital Expenditures and Depreciation

The reporting of assets was, for the most part, very good. Nine of the seventeen establishments visited reported no building or structure assets, one establishment had included the value of land in the reported figure, and the other seven reported book figures that were considered accurate. There were no problems detected in reporting the value of machinery and equipment.

Construction establishments are expected to report all rental payments in item 13 "rental or lease of machinery, equipment, and structures" regardless of who owns these assets. This is not consistent with manufacturing. The instructions for the manufacturing form (MA-1000) states: "If the establishment maintains a tenant relationship with the parent company or one of its subsidiaries and pays "rent" for the use of either plant or equipment, the gross value of the assets made available to the establishment should be reported as if the establishment owned them." This has the effect of understating assets and overstating rental payment for construction
establishments as compared to other trade areas. It also creates an inconsistency between the multi-unit establishments' reporting of assets and rental payments and the company reporting on the "Enterprise Summary Report" (ES-9100).

There were a few cases where the respondent was unsure if an asset should be classified as a structure or machinery. A road resurfacing company owned an asphalt plant that was semi-permanently installed. The plant is not inside a structure and could be moved if necessary, so they included it under machinery and equipment. One respondent was unsure if scaffolding should be included as a structure, or machinery and equipment. Aithough both respondents reported correctly, it may be possible to clarify the distinction between structures and machinery by rewording the column headings on the questionnaire.

Two of the establishments interviewed entered thousand digits under "mil." and dollar digits under the "thou." for all the assets, capital expenditures and depreciation entries. This problem is not always easy to detect without contacting the company or establishment. The extent to which this occurs should be determined and possible format changes to the questionnaire should be considered. The respondents are requested to provide "capital expenditures for new structures" and "capital expenditures for used structures" but there is no instructions indicating were to include expenditures for capital improvements made to existing structures. 2.2.1.2 Manufacturing - Assets, Capital Expenditures, and Depreciation

There were almost no reporting problems found in the entries for assets at the manufacturing establishments that were interviewed. All of the establishments maintained records of depreciable assets that provided book figures for the value of the buildings and machinery. There were also no problems found with classifying assets as buildings versus machinery.

Accurate records were maintained for capital expenditures for all of the establishments interviewed, although one company had a problem with transfers between plants. One establishment correctly reported the transfer as a retirement, but the establishment receiving the asset reported it as a negative retirement instead of an expenditure for used equipment.

Another establishment interviewed had a similar problem with assets received from other establishments within the company, and the value was not reported. It should have been reported as a "capital expenditure for used machinery" valued at it's original cost but since there was no money exchange he did not consider it an expenditure. A suggestion was made by the respondent to provide an additional category of "value of net transfers" to accomodate these situations.

Items 8 b and 8 c from the MA-1000 are worded as follows:
8b. Capital expenditures for new buildings and machinery.
8c. Capital expenditures for used buildings and machinery. This wording does not clarify where to include capital improvements made to existing structures. To be consistent with the Enterprise Summary Report the cost of capital improvements should be included in 8 b .

### 2.2.1.3 Enterprise Summary Reports - Assets, Capital Expenditures

 and DepreciationBook figures were available for assets for all of the companies interviewed, but two companies could not provide a breakdown for buildings versus machinery. Book values were also given for total capital expenditures for all the companies interviewed. Two companies, however, could not provide any of the break downs for capital expenditures, one could not provide new versus used building expenditures, one could not separate computer expenditures versus cars, trucks, etc., and one could not separate building versus machinery.

### 2.2.2 Inventories

The most frequent problems with reporting inventories were related to the format of the question. A few establishments could not provide a figure for LIFO reserve, and therefore could not provide a total value for inventories at cost or market value. The inventory figures for several of the large companies were greatly understated because they had contract work that involved progress payments, and they reported net value of progress payments instead of gross value of progress payments.

### 2.2.2.1 Construction - Inventories

- The inventories maintained by the construction establishments interviewed were, for the most part, fairly small or none at all. Seven of the seventeen establishments reporting ${ }^{\prime} 0^{\prime}$, and five reported less than $\$ 50,000$. The two companies that reported the largest inventory figures maintain a manufacturing facility as well as a construction or installation service.

The only establishment that reported erroneously was a road grader that reported truck parts (mostly tires) as inventories. These should not have been reported as inventories, because they are not considered construction materials.

### 2.2.2.2 Manufacturing - Inventories

Two of the thirteen establishments interviewed had a problem with reporting inventories. The first company could provide a figure for total inventories, but could not give figures for finished goods, work-in-process, or materials and supplies.

Another company (ship builder) operates almost exclusively under contracts involving progress payments. All payments received on these contracts were deducted from the work-in-process inventories. At the end of 1982 the payments received exceeded the value of the work-in-process and a
negative value was reported for work-in-process inventories. Although an accurate figure could not be provided during the interview, a conservative estimate for work-in-process in 1982 for this establishment would be in excess of 2 billion.

The reporting of "finished goods" and "Materials, supplies, fuels etc." were generally very good. The value of "work-in-process" however was more difficult for some establishments to determine, especially when there were many steps in the production process or when the amount of work-in-process was excessive. Generally a standard value is established for each stage of processing that includes cost of materials, labor, and overhead. The total inventory figure for work-in-process is then computed based on the inventory count at each stage of processing and these standard values. Although placing a value on work-in-process is sometimes difficult, it has to be done for tax reporting and is therefore available for census reporting.

Six of the establishments interviewed used LIFO costing and had no problem computing LIFO reserve for census reporting. There were also no problems with the format of the inventory question for the establishments interviewed.

### 2.2.2.3 Enterprise Summary Report - Inventories

The companies interviewed for the Enterprise Summary Report were mostly large corporations (eight of the twelve had receipts in excess of one billion). Four of these companies perform contract work for the government involving progress payments and three of the four reported net of progress payments instead of gross value for inventories. The effect of reporting net instead of gross values is estimated to understate inventory values for these
four companies by about $50 \%$. All four companies indicated that they would have provided figures for inventory values gross of progress payments if instructions clearly stated what was wanted.

Four of the companies interviewed had problems with the format of the inventory questions. All had the correct values, but they were entered in the wrong places. There seemed to be no consistency or pattern to the problems that were found, but a format change to the question should be considered.

There was only one company that did not provide a value for LIFO reserve, and they indicated in the interview that they would have to contact every establishment to obtain that figure.

### 2.2.2.4 Wholesale Trade - Inventories

The establishments interviewed reported figures for inventories that were considered accurate, but there were a few minor problems worth mentioning. One of the companies interviewed operates a farmers' co-op where all census forms are completed at the main office. Although total inventories for the entire co-op are accurate, accurate records are not kept for transfers between establishments. This may result in some inaccuracies at the establishment level.

A wholesale distributor of heating oil, kerosine, gasoline, and motor oil provided accurate figures for all inventories except they did not report some gasoline they delivered to a retailer to sell on consignment. The value of the gasoline omitted, however, was less than $5 \%$ of their total inventory figure.

Based on the five interviews completed at wholesale trade establishments, LIFO costing does not provide sufiicient tax advantages to warrant the additional accounting problems it creates. Turnover in inventories is fairly rapid, and inflation has been minimal. One company that reported LIFO costing indicated LIFO reserve was only about $3 \%$ of total inventories.

### 2.2.3 Recommendations for 1987 Economic Census

Some of the reporting problems found during the interviews were the result of the respondent not having the information requested. In many cases, however, the information was available but the respondent did not interpret "the census question or questions correctly. Efforts should be made to clarify the items on the questionnaires that have been shown to be confusing for some respondents. The following recommendations have been developed based on the interviews that were conducted and discussions between the interviewers afterwards.

### 2.2.3.1 Construction

Item 13 b (structures and related facilities, rented or leased). The wording on the questionnaire does not specifically ask for rental payments made for buildings and structures the establishment occupies or uses. A change in the wording might reduce the number of establishments that have these rental payments but don't report them.

Item 13 (Rental Payments). The question of whether the value of assets rented or leased from a parent company should be reported as an asset or a rental should be resolved.

Item 20 (Assets, Capital Expenditures). A format change should be considered to reduce the problem of respondents entering thousands digits in "mil." column and hundreds in "thou." column. There are also no instructions
given on how to report assets obtained through transfers from other establishments within the company, or how to place a value on these assets if no money is involved in the transfer.

Item 20b (Capital expenditures for NEW structures and machinery). There is no indication in the question wording that capital improvements to used structures and machinery should also be included in the entry.

Item 21 (Inventories). The instructions for this question should indicate that only construction materials should be included in the figures for total inventories. Items such as truck parts, fuels, small tools, office supplies etc. should not be included.

### 2.2.3.2 Manufacturing

Item 7 - (Inventories) An explanation is needed to clarify how to value work-in-process when contract work involving progress payments is being conducted by a company. This could be included in the instructions on the questionnaire or possibly in the letter that is sent with the questionnaire.

Instructions should specify that "items not held for resale, such as fixtures, equipment, and supplies" should not be included in inventories.

Item 8c - (Capital expenditures for used buildings and machinery) The respondent may be less likely to include capital improvements to used assets in Item $8 c$ if it were stated "Capital expenditures for the purchase of used buildings and machinery." The instruction booklet states that capital improvements or new additions to existing structures should be included in Item 8 b , but many of the respondents indicated they used the instruction book only when absolutely necessary.

Item 10 - (Rental Payments) None of the respondents interviewed could separate rental payments for land from the rental payments made for buildings on that land. If it is found that most establishments can not make this separation, it may be advisable not to ask them to try.

### 2.2.3.3 Enterprise Summary Report

Item A - (Receipts). A few examples of "non-operating income" may alert the respondent to some income he might otherwise include in business receipts. Some examples are: interest, rent, dividends, and gain from the sale of assets.

Item C - (Cost of Fringe Benefits) The term "Fringe Benefits" might be changed to "Employee Benefits." One respondent (construction interview) said he did not include workmen's compensation because he did not consider it a "fringe" benefit because it was required by law.

Item D - (Rental Payments). Consideration should be given to eliminating the statement that asks the respondent to exclude rental payments made for land on which building and structures are erected.

Item E - (Inventories). An explanation is needed to clarify how to value work-in-process when contract work involving progress payments is being conducted by a company. This could be included in the instructions on the questionnaire or possibly in the letter that is sent with the questionnaire.

Item E - (Inventories). The format of the inventory question resulted in problems for four of the respondents interviewed. Alternative formats should be developed and tested for the 1987 census.

### 2.2.3.4 Wholesale Trade

Item 5 - (Inventories). Reformating this question or changing the wording may reduce the problem of respondents giving total figures but not giving any indication of whether or not they use LIFO costing.

## 3. Additional Information

A number of the respondents indicated that the size of the forms were not convenient for photocopying, completing, and filing. Most indicated they would prefer questionnaires that were standard size ( $81 / 2 \times 11$ ) even if they were more pages.

The microfilm copies of the census questionnaires produced very poor paper copies that were used in the interviewing. Efforts should be made to determine what can be done to improve the quality of the microfilm copy of the questionnaires for the 1987 Economic Censuses.
motice - Response to this inquiry is required ty law (titie 13, U.S. Code). By the same lam, your report to the Census Bureav is confldonilat. It may bo reen onty by swom Conmus amplayees mad may be usad only for statiatica! pupposes. The law also prevides that copies reatimed in your filos are fimmer Hom logal process.

Please complete this
bureau of the cemsus 1201 East Tenth Street Jeffersomilite, Indiana 47134

DUE OATE: FEBRUARY 15, 1983
If you cannot file by the due date, a time extension request should be sent to the above addiess; please include your ll-digit Census Fila Number (CFN).

MOte -plewse reed the instructions on page 4 before answertng the questions. If infe neport does not pertain to your type of business, reed How to Report on pege 4. DO NOT DISCARD THIS FORM. If beat flourse are mot avallable, reatomablo istimptot are acceptablo.

| CEMSUS <br> USE ONLY |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CSD OMLY | 881 | 102 | 333 | 884 | 105 |  |
|  | [E5 | 15 | 6.6 | 65 | 650 |  |

correspondence pertatialag to twis report,
 Employer Nomiflcation (Ei) Mraber

Cc-1601 InEVI
$\Gamma$

## $T$

KEEP THIS COPY FOR YOUR FILES
PLEASE COMPLETE AND RETURN THE FORM WHICH SHOWS YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS
L

Please correct errors in nemp, ederese, and 2IP code. ENTER street and mumber if not shown.

Item 2 - PHYSICAL LOCATIOH OF ESTABLISHIENT
Angwer lteme $a_{,} b_{i} c_{2}$ and $d$.

a. $\square$ Same as shown in mailing label. If different, indieate change.

| CITY. TOWN. HILGAGE, EYE. | BTATE | $21^{\circ} \mathrm{CO}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |

- Is this estath

| oss $\square$ YES | $3 \square$ Mo legal boundaries |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | $\square$ NO |

c. Type of municipally whare plysically located
oss $1 \square$ City, villate, of borough $\quad 3 \square$ Other ar dor'l know
$0961 \square$ City, villafe, or bor
$2 \square$ Town or towaship
1 Name of county where physically loceted

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{6}{|l|}{Uem 3 - OPERATIONAL STATUS Nunbor of momis} <br>
\hline \multicolumn{6}{|l|}{2. How namy months duting 1982 did this firm or orgmization actively operate this establismmant?} <br>
\hline \multicolumn{6}{|l|}{4. Mark $(X)$ the ONE box which best describes tivis estabishmeth at the end of 192. .} <br>

\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
In operation

Tempararily or seasonally inactiv <br>
3
$\square$ Cessed operation - Give date $\qquad$ <br>
4 Sold or ieased to another operator $=$ Give deta $\longrightarrow$ AND onter name, atc., belawy
\end{tabular}}} \& Month \& Disy \& Year <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \multicolumn{6}{|l|}{MAME OF NEW OWFER OR OMEAATOA} <br>
\hline \multicolumn{6}{|l|}{NUMEER AND StAEET} <br>
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{ciry} \& STATE \& \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{218 CODE} <br>

\hline \multicolumn{6}{|l|}{| Hem 4 - ORGANIZATHONAL STATUS |
| :--- |
| mavk ( $X$ ) the ONE box which best deseribee this cetaokianment ouving 1982. |} <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}

liew 5 - MUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND HOURS WORKED
Mow many paid employees, permament or temporary, full-time or part-time, wers on the peyroll of THIS ESTABLISHMENT during the pey periods shown below?
2. Number of CONSTRUCTION WORKERS employed dering pay pwiod
2. Munber of CONSTRUCTION WORKERS employed oxine

| meluor | - Palnters <br> - Plumbera <br> - Electriciana <br> - Jowrneymen <br> - Mechanics <br> - Laborters <br> - Equipmant operators <br> - Campentives | - Truck difivers and helper: <br> - On-site recordkeopers <br> - Others engaged difrectly in construction operations, includine supervisors up through the working foremen level |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |

- TOTAL - Sum of liman (1) itrough (4)
c. Avorage nuntert - Olvide ilme o by 4
d. All othor anployens (pay perid Incloding Mereh 12)

MCLUDE - Executive Persomel - Purchasiare Routive office - Purchasiare - Routine of

- Proteasional Supervision aboive the

-. TOTAL number of employens - Sum of limes esand 1 -

1. Hours worked by CONSTRUCTION WORKERS by quart

| JAMUARY - <br> MARCH | APRRL- <br> JUNE | JULY- <br> SEPTEMBER | OCTOBER- <br> DECEMBER | TOTAL NOURS <br> WONKED |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :--- | :--- |
| 100 |  | 110 | 11 | 112 |


then 1 - FIRST QUARTER PAYROLL
What were the GROSS payments to employees' of THIS
ESTABLISMMENT In the firsi quarter of 1982 ?

EHPLOYER COSTS FOR FRIHGE BENEFITS,
HOT MCLUDED IM PAYROLL, DURHG 1982
a. Legally required contributions
4. Payments for voluntary prograns
c. TOTAL employer eests for indice bomeflis -

Itan $\$$ - CONSTRUCTION WORK SUBCONTRACTED OUT

How much was paid by this estabrisimment durtne 1982 for work subcontracted to other construction contractors? Itom 10 - MATERIALS, COMPONENTS, AND SUPPLIES
How much was paid by this establishment durine 1982 tor materiais, components, and supplies? (Exciude itumat

Itew 11 - SELECTED POWER, FUELS, AND LUBRICANTS
How much was paid by this astablishmant during 1982 foe How much was
the following?
2. Electricity
thatural gas

- e. Gabolino and diesed fuel (inetudas gasenol)


4. All other, includine lutricatina olls and prasass

- TOTAL selected power, fools, end

Item 12 - SELECTED PURCHASED SERVICES
How much was patd by this establishoment during 1992 for
ench of the toltowing
a Communication (tolephone, talegraph, etc.)
4. Repairs to michtoery and equipment
C. Repairs to structures and related facilities
4. TOTAL selected purchased services -

Item 13-RENTAL OR LEASE OF MACHINERY.
EQUIPMERT, AND STRUCIURES
How much was oald by this satabishument in 1982 for the rentid or iease of censtruction machinery mind equipomenh office equipment, furniturs, and fixturesi? $0_{0}$ not inolude sejumerte tor subcontrict work.
2. Mechinery and equipmem, rened or leased
4. Structures mind related facilities, rented or leased
co TOTAL routed or lease of macinnory, aptpmome

| 1982 | $n_{5 y}$ | Mumber of <br> employwes |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| (1) March | 101 |  |
| (2) May | 102 |  |
| (3) August | 103 |  |
| (4) November | 104 |  |



134 COMTIMVE ON PAOE


Ilem 24 - REMARKS - Piease use bis space for any explanetions that may be ascontial in understandina your reported deta.



## 1982 CENSUS OF DISTRIBUTIVE TRADES

PETROLEUM AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS


U.s. DEPARTMENT OF COMMEACE
mumen or ral centis
form
ES-9100
 by see samy law, your report to the Census Burease is conitanian. li may
be seen onty by sworn Cens us employees and may be used only for statistical purposea. The law also provides that copies ratained in your fites are inmmume
frow legai precess.

In correspendance mortioniac to this rapert sleste rofer to this Consus Fits Mumbert? (Cm)


DUE DATE: FEBRUARY 15, 1983
If you cannot fite by the due date. a time extension request should be sent to the above address; please include your 11-digit Census Fite Number (CFN).


## KEEP THIS COPY FOR YOUR FILES

PLEASE COMPLETE AND RETURN THE FORM WHICH
$L$

Plosese correct arrors in name, address, and ZIP code. ENTER street and number if not shown.

IMPORTANT - This is an enterprise summary report general instructions

Purpose of this form

- The purpose of this form is to obtain accurate unduplicated (NET) consolidated information for all domestic activities of your enterprise.

What is an enterprise?

- An enterprise is a business, service, or membership organization consisting of one or more establishmente under common, direct, or indirect ownership or control.
- An enterprise is the highest level of establishment aggregation. If an enterprise owns or controls subsidiary companies or firms, all establishments of the subsidiaries are included ss part of the owning or centrolling enterprise.
- An enterprise may vary in composition ranging from a single legal entity (e.g., corporation, partnership, etc.) to a complex family of entity (e.g., corporation, partnership, etc.) to a

What thould be reported?

- Include your enterprise's activities in all 50 States and the District of Columbia. Do not inciude activities in foreign countries or U.S possessions such as Puerto Rico, Guarr, atc., if any, except for reporting foraign assets in item L.
- Include all subsidiaries whether or not they are consofldated in your enterprise's books.
- Consolidate all domestic activities whether or not they are covered in the 1982 Economic Censuses by individual report forms.
- Report consolidated, net information. Exclude domestic intraenterprise transfers.
- If book figures are not available, enter your best estimate. Be sure to complete every item. Enter " 0 " in items where appropriate.
- For assistance in completing this form, call tha Bureau's Enterprise Statistics Branch (301) 763-7078.


Item E - VALUE OF INVERTORIES
This inventory inquiry is designed to coilect undupicated, consolidated information concerning all of ine inventories owned by your enterpfise, ind which are located within the United Statos. The sum of the inventories of all domestic establishments of your enterprise should be approximately equal to the total inventory of your enter

INCLUDE - Inventories in transit for which your enterprise has taken title

- Finished products
- Work in process
- Materials, supplies, fuels, etc., which are for resale or lor further tatrication
EXCLUDE © Inventories owned by others but hald by your anterprise
- liems not hetd for resale, such as fixtures, equipment, and supplies

WOTE - 5 fm of IInes $\mathbf{1 6 a}$ and $\mathbf{2 6 t}$ should equal total Inventorios on Ilse 15 AMO


Hem F - CAPITAL EXPENDITURES DURING 1982 (EXCLUDING LAND AND MINERAL RIGHTS
Report all costs that are chargeable to asset accounts and for which depreciation of amortization reserves are maintained. (See instructions in item $G$ for a comolete description of depreciabte assets.) Inctude all items obtained through a capital lease.
INCLUDE - LIae 18c - Production machimery, office equipment, and special tools having an estimated useful life of more than one year. Report replacament as well as additions to capacity.

- Line 15 - New construction, major alterations, capitalized repairs, and improvennent of beitdings both completed and in progress but not completed at the end of 1982. Include expenditures for structures which, on completion will be sold and lessed back to you.
- Line 21 - Capitalized expenditures for oil and gas fiald and other mineral property explotations; for the drilling of oil, gas, dry, and tervice wells; and for tangible as sets
EXCLUDE - Cost of land and mineral rights, such as producing or nomproducing leases - Cost of maintenance and rmpairs charged as current operating expenses - Capital expenditures by subsidiaries in foreign countries and U.S. possessions


## Item G-GROSS VALUE AND CHANGES IN GROSS VALUE OF DEPRECIABLE

 ASSETS DURIMG 1982Report the gross value of deoreciable 3ssets for which depreciation or amortization accounts are ordinarity maintarned. Gross value represents the acquisition cost to your enterprise. Also report changes in the gross value of deppeciadie as sats during 1982. 1 mergers and acguisitions are not treated as a "pooling of interest," enter the value
INCLUOE - Depreciable assets (buildings, structures, machinery, equipment, atc.) and amoitizable assets (speciat tools) for all domestic estati ishments

- Value of depreciabla assets owned by this enterprise, but rented or voaso to owns ulder an opwala ageement
- Value of all capitalized drilling and completion costs
- Value of depreciable assets obtained through capitat or tax leases
- Asseta sold, retired, serapped, destroyed, ate., on line 29

EXCLUOE - Value of tiand and depletable assats (timber and mineral rights)

- Current assets (inventories, cash, accounts receivable, otc.) and intangible assers (e000will, patents, copyrights, otc.) (Include on line 37)
- Value of depreciable assets in fortign countries and U.S. possessions (Include on line 38)
Vatue of land and minerat rights; such as producing or nomproducing teases bonus payments, royalties and overriding mineral interests, and fee fand (Include on line 37 )
Value of depreciable assets owned by your enterprise, but leased to others under a eapltal or tar lease agreement
Item H - CHANGES IN ACCUIIULATED DEPRECIATION DURING 1982
INCLUDE - Total depreciation and amortization reserves for the assets irciuded in item $G$
- Additions made to depreciation reserves during 1982 for assets owned at the Dagimine of the year or acquitred during the year

EXCLUDE - Depletion reserves for intangible assers

- Depreciation of assets heid in foraign countites and U.S. possusalome


## Item I - TOTAL ASSETS, EMD OF 1982

Repoct the balance sheet assets on a consolidated basis.
NCLUUDE Limes 36 and 37 - Only domestic (nonforeign) assats
Line 37 - Current and other assets for which depreciation or amortization eserves aro Not maintained, such as inventorias, cash, invesiments, such as land, timber, mineral tights, goodwill, patents, copyights, etc. Report all other assets on a net basis of ail reserves and allowances. - Line 38 - Alt assets in toraign countries and U.S. possessions, regavdiess of type, reported on a net basis of all resarres, allowances, and

- Lime 3 g - Totat assets of your enterprise as reported on your batance sheet


## Item J - CAPITAL LEASES DURING 1982

Report the vafue of all depreciable assets obtained through capital leases during 1982
the marimet value when they were acquired. Do not inciude assets either obtain tapital lease agreement


REMARKS - Please use this soxce for any explanations that may be essential in underatandine your reported dats.

| Name of person to contact regarding this report - Prime or typo |  |  |  | Perlot cevered | From: Mo. Year | TO: Mo. ${ }_{1}$ Year |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Telephone | Area code | Number | Extenaion | Signatura of authorized per | son | Date |

Telephone


