

Northern Mariana Islands: 2002

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2002 Economic Census of Island Areas

Geographic Area Series



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Introduction

PURPOSE AND USES OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUS

The economic census is the major source of facts about the structure and functioning of the economy. It provides essential information for government, business, industry, and the general public. Title 13 of the United States Code (Sections 131, 191, and 224) directs the Census Bureau to take the economic census every 5 years, covering years ending in “2” and “7.”

The economic census furnishes an important part of the framework for such composite measures as the local gross product, input/output measures, and other statistical series that measure short-term changes in economic conditions. Specific uses of economic census data include the following:

- Policymaking agencies of the federal government use the data to monitor economic activity and to provide assistance to business.
- Local governments use the data to assess business activities and tax bases within their jurisdictions and to develop programs to attract business.
- Trade associations study trends in their own and competing industries, which allows them to keep their members informed of market changes.
- Individual businesses use the data to locate potential markets and to analyze their own production and sales performance relative to industry or area averages.

SCOPE

Data from the 2002 Economic Census of Island Areas are published for the first time on the basis of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). NAICS replaces the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) System used in 1997 and earlier censuses. The 2002 Island Areas publications cover the following NAICS sectors:

21 Mining. The Mining sector comprises establishments that extract naturally occurring mineral solids, such as coal and ores; liquid minerals, such as crude petroleum; and gases, such as natural gas. The most common type of mining activity in the island areas comprises stone quarrying. The mining sector distinguishes two basic activities: mine operation and mining support activities. Establishments are grouped and classified according to the natural resource mined or to be mined. Industries include establishments that develop the mine site, extract the natural resources, and/or those that beneficiate (i.e., prepare) the mineral mined.

22 Utilities. The Utilities sector comprises establishments engaged in the provision of the following utility services: electric power, natural gas, steam supply, water supply, and sewage removal. Activities associated with the utility services provided vary by utility: electric power includes generation, transmission, and distribution; natural gas includes distribution; steam supply includes provision and/or distribution; water supply includes treatment and distribution; and sewage removal includes collection, treatment, and disposal of waste through sewer systems and sewage treatment facilities.

23 Construction. The construction sector comprises establishments primarily engaged in the construction of buildings or engineering projects (e.g., highways and utility systems). Establishments primarily engaged in the preparation of sites for new construction and in subdividing land

for sale as building sites also are included. Construction work done may include new work, additions, alterations, or maintenance and repairs. Establishments primarily engaged in activities to produce a specific component (e.g., masonry, painting, and electrical work) of a construction project are commonly known as specialty trade contractors.

There are substantial differences in the types of equipment, work force skills, and other inputs required by establishments in this sector. To highlight these differences and variations in the underlying production functions, this sector is divided into three subsectors: Construction of Buildings (Subsector 236), Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction (Subsector 237), and Specialty Trade Contractors (Subsector 238).

31-33 Manufacturing. The Manufacturing sector comprises establishments engaged in the mechanical, physical, or chemical transformation of materials, substances, or components into new products. The assembling of component parts of manufactured products is considered manufacturing, except in cases where the activity is appropriately classified in Sector 23, Construction. Manufacturing establishments from this sector are often described as plants, factories, or mills and characteristically use power-driven machines and materials-handling equipment. The subsectors in the Manufacturing sector generally reflect distinct production processes related to material inputs, production equipment, and employee skills.

42 Wholesale Trade. The Wholesale Trade sector comprises establishments engaged in wholesaling merchandise, generally without transformation, and rendering services incidental to the sale of merchandise. The wholesaling process is an intermediate step in the distribution of merchandise. Wholesalers are organized to sell or arrange the purchase or sale of goods for resale (i.e., goods sold to other wholesalers or retailers), capital or durable nonconsumer goods, or raw and intermediate materials and supplies used in production. Wholesalers normally operate from a warehouse or office. This sector comprises two main types of wholesalers: those that sell goods on their own account known as wholesale merchants and those that arrange sales and purchases for others generally for a commission or fee.

44-45 Retail Trade. The Retail Trade sector comprises establishments engaged in retailing merchandise, generally without transformation, and rendering services incidental to the sale of merchandise. The retailing process is the final step in the distribution of merchandise. Retailers sell merchandise in small quantities to the general public. This sector comprises two main types of retailers: store and nonstore retailers. Store retailers operate fixed point-of-sale locations to attract walk-in customers. Nonstore retailers, also serve the general public by reaching customers and marketing merchandise with methods, such as the broadcasting of “infomercials,” the broadcasting and publishing of direct-response advertising, the publishing of paper and electronic catalogs, door-to-door solicitation, in-home demonstration, selling from portable stalls (street vendors, except food), and distribution through vending machines.

48-49 Transportation and Warehousing. The Transportation and Warehousing sector includes industries providing transportation of passengers and cargo, warehousing and storage for goods, scenic and sightseeing transportation, and support activities related to modes of transportation. The modes of transportation are air, rail, water, road, and pipeline. This sector distinguishes three basic types of activities: subsectors for each mode of transportation, a subsector for warehousing and storage, and a subsector for establishments providing support activities for transportation. In addition, there are subsectors for establishments that provide passenger transportation for scenic and sightseeing purposes, postal services, and courier services.

51 Information. The Information sector comprises establishments engaged in producing and distributing information and cultural products, providing the means to transmit or distribute these products as well as data or communications, and processing data. The main components of this sector are the publishing industries, including software publishing, and both traditional publishing and publishing exclusively on the Internet; the motion picture and sound recording industries; the broadcasting industries, including traditional broadcasting and those broadcasting exclusively over the Internet; the telecommunications industries; the industries known as Internet service providers and Web search portals, data processing industries and the information services industries.

52 Finance and Insurance. The Finance and Insurance sector comprises establishments primarily engaged in financial transactions and/or in facilitating financial transactions. Three principal types of activities are identified: Raising funds by taking deposits and/or issuing securities and, in the process, incurring liabilities; pooling of risk by underwriting insurance and annuities; and providing specialized services facilitating or supporting financial intermediation, insurance, and employee benefit programs. Monetary authorities charged with monetary control are also included in this sector.

53 Real Estate and Rental and Leasing. The Real Estate and Rental and Leasing sector comprises establishments primarily engaged in renting, leasing, or otherwise allowing the use of tangible or intangible assets, and establishments providing related services. This sector also includes establishments engaged in managing real estate for others, selling, renting and/or buying real estate for others, and appraising real estate.

54 Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services. The Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services sector comprises establishments that specialize in performing professional, scientific, and technical activities for others. The establishments in this sector specialize according to expertise and provide to a variety of industries and households. Activities performed include: legal advice and representation; accounting, bookkeeping, and payroll services; architectural, engineering, and specialized design services; computer services; consulting services; research services; advertising services; photographic services; translation and interpretation services; veterinary services; and other professional, scientific, and technical services.

55 Management of Companies and Enterprises. The Management of Companies and Enterprises sector comprises establishments that hold the securities of companies and enterprises for the purpose of owning a controlling interest or influencing management decisions or establishments (except government establishments) that administer, oversee, and manage establishments of the company or enterprise and that normally undertake the strategic or organizational planning and decision-making role of the company or enterprise. Establishments that administer, oversee, and manage may hold the securities of the company or enterprise.

56 Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services. The Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services sector comprises establishments performing routine support activities for the day-to-day operations of other organizations. Establishments in many sectors of the economy often undertake these essential activities in-house. The establishments in this sector specialize in one or more of these support activities and provide these services to clients in a variety of industries and, in some cases, to households. Activities performed include: office administration, hiring and placing of personnel, document preparation and similar clerical services, solicitation, collection, security and surveillance services, cleaning, and waste disposal services.

61 Educational Services. The Educational Services sector comprises establishments that provide instruction and training in a wide variety of subjects. This instruction and training is provided by specialized establishments, such as schools, colleges, universities, and training centers. These establishments may be privately owned and operated for profit or not for profit, or they may be publicly owned and operated. They may also offer food and accommodation services to their students.

62 Health Care and Social Assistance. The Health Care and Social Assistance sector comprises establishments providing health care and social assistance for individuals. The sector includes both health care and social assistance because it is sometimes difficult to distinguish between the boundaries of these two activities. The services provided by establishments in this sector are delivered by trained professionals. All industries in the sector share this commonality of process, namely, labor inputs of health practitioners or social workers with the requisite expertise. Many of the industries in the sector are defined based on the educational degree held by the practitioners included in the industry.

71 Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation. The Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation sector includes a wide range of establishments that operate facilities or provide services to meet varied

cultural, entertainment, and recreational interests of their patrons. This sector comprises establishments that are involved in producing, promoting, or participating in live performances, events, or exhibits intended for public viewing, establishments that preserve and exhibit objects and sites of historical, cultural, or educational interest, and establishments that operate facilities or provide services that enable patrons to participate in recreational activities or pursue amusement, hobby, and leisure time interests.

72 Accommodation and Food Services. The Accommodation and Food Services sector comprises establishments providing customers with lodging and/or preparing meals, snacks, and beverages for immediate consumption. The sector includes both accommodation and food services establishments because the two activities are often combined at the same establishment.

81 Other Services (except Public Administration). The Other Services (except Public Administration) sector comprises establishments engaged in providing services not specifically provided for elsewhere in the classification system. Establishments in this sector are primarily engaged in activities such as equipment and machinery repairing, promoting or administering religious activities, grantmaking, advocacy, and providing drycleaning and laundry services, personal care services, death care services, pet care services, photofinishing services, temporary parking services, and dating services.

(Not covered are the Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting sector (NAICS 11), and the Public Administration sector (NAICS 92). The economic census excludes Petroleum Refineries (NAICS 32411) for the Virgin Islands only.)

Definitions: Selected NAICS industries are defined in Appendix B, NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions. Other terms are defined in Appendix A, Explanation of Terms.

BASIS OF REPORTING

The economic census is conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each store, factory, shop, or other location. Each establishment is assigned a separate industry classification based on its primary activity and not that of its parent company.

GEOGRAPHIC AREA CODING

Accurate and complete information on the physical location of each establishment is required to tabulate the census data for municipalities, districts, towns, villages, counties, municipios, or islands. Respondents were required to report their physical location (street address or location description and municipality, district, town, village, county, municipio, or island) if it differed from their mailing address. For those establishments that did not provide acceptable information on physical location, location information from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) tax forms or from the previous census is used as a basis for coding.

AVAILABILITY OF ADDITIONAL DATA

Reports in Print and Electronic Media. All results of the 2002 Economic Census will be available on the Census Bureau Internet site (www.census.gov) and on digital versatile discs (DVD-ROMs) for sale by the Census Bureau. The American Fact Finder system at the Web site allows selective retrieval and downloading of the data. For more information, including a description of electronic and printed reports being issued, see the Internet site, write to U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-0801, or call Customer Services at 301-763-4100.

Special Tabulations. Special tabulations of data collected in the 2002 Economic Census may be obtained, depending on availability of time and personnel, in electronic or tabular form. The data will be summaries subject to the same rules prohibiting disclosure of confidential information (including name, address, kind of business, or other data for individual business establishments or companies) that govern the regular publications.

Special tabulations are prepared on a cost basis. A request for a cost estimate, as well as exact specifications on the type and format of the data to be provided, should be directed to the Chief of the Economic Census Branch, Company Statistics Division, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-6400.

To discuss a special tabulation before submitting specifications, call 301-763-3314.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The economic census has been taken at 5-year intervals for the following areas, except where noted below:

- Northern Mariana Islands — Since 1982
- Guam — Since 1958
- Virgin Islands — Since 1958
- Puerto Rico — Economic censuses were conducted beginning with a census of manufactures for 1909 and continuing at 10-year intervals through 1949, excepting 1929. Wholesale and retail trades and services industries were included as part of the economic censuses for 1939. Starting with 1949 through 2002, the censuses of wholesale and retail trades and service industries have been conducted concurrently with the census of manufactures. The census of construction industries has been included since 1967. Congress has authorized the economic censuses to be taken at 5-year intervals covering years ending in “2” and “7.”
- American Samoa — The 2002 Economic Census is the first economic census conducted. Henceforth, the census will follow every 5 years.

The range of industries covered in the economic census for the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico was broadened in 2002. Sectors added for the first time in 2002 include information, finance and insurance, real estate, health care, and other service industries.

Printed statistical reports from the 1997 and earlier censuses provide historical data for the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, the Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico and are available in some libraries. Reports for 1992 and 1997 are also available in portable document format (PDF) on the Internet.

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 2002 Economic Census* at www.census.gov/epcd/ec02/guide.html. More information on the methodology, procedures, and history of the censuses will be published in the *History of the 2002 Economic Census* at www.census.gov/econ/www/history.html.

REPORTS

The following reports are published from the 2002 Economic Census of Island Areas:

Northern Mariana Islands. There is one report for all covered kinds of business. The report presents data for the Northern Mariana Islands and three municipalities: Saipan, Tinian, and Rota. The Northern Islands are excluded from this publication because no business activity was reported for this municipality.

Guam. There is one report for all covered kinds of business. Tables present data for Guam and its election districts.

Virgin Islands. There is one report for all covered kinds of business. The report presents data for the Virgin Islands as a whole. In addition, data are presented for St. Thomas and St. John (combined to prevent disclosure problems), St. Croix, and the towns of Charlotte Amalie, Christiansted, and Frederiksted.

American Samoa. There is one report for all covered kinds of business. The report presents data for American Samoa, districts, and counties.

Puerto Rico. There are four reports that cover different kinds of business:

- **Manufacturing.** This report presents data for manufacturing establishments by industry and metropolitan areas and municipios.
- **Geographic Area Statistics.** This report presents data for businesses engaged in sectors other than manufacturing and construction. Data are presented for Puerto Rico commercial regions and municipios. The report also includes commodity and merchandise line sales data for wholesale and retail trade by kind of business for Puerto Rico.
- **Construction.** This report presents data for construction establishments by industry and metropolitan areas and municipios.

DOLLAR VALUES

All dollar values presented are expressed in current dollars. All dollar values are shown in thousands of dollars.

COMPARABILITY OF THE 1997 AND 2002 CENSUSES

The 2002 Economic Census of Island Areas is the first to present data based on the new North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Previous census data were presented according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) System developed in the 1930s. Due to this change, comparability between census years is limited. NAICS identifies new industries, redefines concepts, and develops classifications to reflect changes in the economy.

The 2002 Economic Census covers more of the economy than any previous census. New for 2002 are data on information, finance and insurance, real estate, and health-care industries. The scope of the census includes virtually all sectors of the economy.

Additional information about NAICS is available from the Census Bureau Internet site (www.census.gov/naics).

RELIABILITY OF DATA

All data compiled in this report originated from a complete enumeration and, therefore, are not subject to sampling variability. However, the data are subject to nonsampling errors. Nonsampling errors can be attributed to many sources including: inability to identify all cases in the actual universe; inability or unwillingness on the part of respondents to provide correct information; definition and classification difficulties; response errors and bias; errors in collection or processing; misinterpretation of questions; and other errors of recording, keying, and estimation for missing or misreported data.

No direct measurement of these effects has been obtained. Precautionary steps were taken in all phases of the collection, processing, and tabulation of the data in an effort to minimize the effects of nonsampling errors. More information on the reliability of the data is included in Appendix C, Methodology.

DISCLOSURE

In accordance with Federal law governing census reports (Title 13 of the United States Code), no data are published that would disclose the operations of an individual establishment or business. However, the number of establishments in a kind-of-business classification is not considered a disclosure; therefore, this information may be released even though other information is withheld. Techniques employed to limit disclosure are discussed at www.census.gov/epcd/ec02/disclosure.htm.

CONTACTS FOR DATA USERS

Questions about these data may be directed to the U.S. Census Bureau, Company Statistics Division, Economic Census Branch, 301-763-3314 or csd@census.gov.

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

The following abbreviations and symbols are used with the 2002 Economic Census data:

–	Represents zero (page image/print only)
D	Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies; data are included in higher level totals
N	Not available or not comparable
X	Not applicable
a	0 to 19 employees
b	20 to 99 employees
c	100 to 249 employees
e	250 to 499 employees
f	500 to 999 employees
g	1,000 to 2,499 employees
h	2,500 to 4,999 employees
i	5,000 to 9,999 employees
j	10,000 to 24,999 employees
k	25,000 to 49,999 employees
t	90 percent or more reporting
u	80 to 89 percent reporting
v	70 to 79 percent reporting
w	60 to 69 percent reporting
y	Less than 60 percent reporting

Table 1. General Statistics by Kind of Business for the Northern Mariana Islands: 2002

[Includes only establishments of firms with payroll. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A. Data based on the 2002 Economic Census. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see note at the end of the table]

2002 NAICS code	Kind of business	Estab-lishments (number)	Sales/ receipts/ revenue/ shipments ¹ (\$1,000)	Annual payroll (\$1,000)	First-quarter payroll (\$1,000)	Paid employees for pay period including March 12 (number)	Proprietors and partners ² (number)	Unpaid family workers ³ (number)
	Total for all sectors	1 276	1 832 130	381 575	91 963	32 790	190	9
21	Mining	3	D	D	D	b	D	D
212	Mining, except oil and gas	3	D	D	D	b	D	D
22	Utilities	2	D	D	D	e	D	D
221	Utilities	2	D	D	D	e	D	D
2211	Electric power generation, transmission, & distribution	2	D	D	D	e	D	D
23	Construction	63	50 008	11 276	2 808	1 013	9	2
236	Construction of buildings	35	33 248	7 107	1 832	610	9	2
237	Heavy and civil engineering construction	10	7 107	2 185	542	248	-	-
238	Specialty trade contractors	18	9 653	1 984	434	155	-	-
31-33	Manufacturing	78	665 774	184 706	43 579	16 941	5	-
311	Food mfg	9	2 911	945	227	113	1	-
312	Beverage & tobacco product mfg	4	3 330	936	192	88	1	-
314	Textile product mills	1	D	D	D	a	D	D
315	Apparel mfg	42	639 357	177 781	41 918	16 351	1	-
322	Paper mfg	1	D	D	D	a	D	D
323	Printing & related support activities	8	4 909	1 595	392	170	-	-
325	Chemical mfg	1	D	D	D	a	D	D
326	Plastics & rubber products mfg	1	D	D	D	a	D	D
327	Nonmetallic mineral product mfg	9	11 513	2 490	628	155	2	-
332	Fabricated metal product mfg	1	D	D	D	a	D	D
336	Transportation equipment mfg	1	D	D	D	b	D	D
42	Wholesale trade	78	122 634	8 820	2 110	849	5	1
423	Durable goods merchant wholesalers	24	D	D	D	c	D	D
424	Nondurable goods merchant wholesalers	53	103 785	7 110	1 677	697	4	1
425	Wholesale trade, agents, brokers, & electronic markets	1	D	D	D	b	D	D
44-45	Retail trade	297	312 384	29 309	7 384	2 916	28	-
441	Motor vehicle & parts dealers	13	23 204	2 357	585	164	1	-
4411	Automobile dealers	3	D	D	D	c	D	D
4412	Other motor vehicle dealers	1	D	D	D	a	D	D
4413	Automotive parts, accessories, & tire stores	9	5 702	754	186	48	1	-
442	Furniture & home furnishings stores	9	3 283	551	128	53	1	-
4421	Furniture stores	5	2 828	454	108	40	1	-
4422	Home furnishings stores	4	455	97	20	13	-	-
443	Electronics & appliance stores	19	11 944	1 719	423	103	1	-
4431	Electronics & appliance stores	19	11 944	1 719	423	103	1	-
44311	Appliance, television, & other electronics stores	12	8 466	1 256	313	73	1	-
44312	Computer & software stores	7	3 478	463	110	30	-	-
444	Building material & garden equipment & supplies dealers	17	26 292	2 622	685	294	2	-
4441	Building material & supplies dealers	16	D	D	D	e	D	D
4442	Lawn & garden equipment & supplies stores	1	D	D	D	a	D	D
445	Food & beverage stores	77	77 411	6 526	1 623	902	12	-
4451	Grocery stores	75	77 020	6 467	1 611	894	11	-
4452	Specialty food stores	1	D	D	D	a	D	D
4453	Beer, wine, & liquor stores	1	D	D	D	a	D	D
446	Health & personal care stores	3	D	D	D	b	D	D
447	Gasoline stations	26	16 096	2 662	679	327	2	-
448	Clothing & clothing accessories stores	44	35 708	2 652	654	244	2	-
4481	Clothing stores	26	D	D	D	c	D	D
44812	Women's clothing stores	6	1 617	227	55	29	-	-
44813	Children's & infants' clothing stores	1	D	D	D	a	D	D
44814	Family clothing stores	17	4 478	742	178	89	1	-
44815	Clothing accessories stores	1	D	D	D	a	D	D
44819	Other clothing stores	1	D	D	D	a	D	D
4482	Shoe stores	4	D	D	D	b	D	D
4483	Jewelry, luggage, & leather goods stores	14	21 446	1 020	243	79	1	-
44831	Jewelry stores	11	D	D	D	b	D	D
44832	Luggage & leather goods stores	3	D	D	D	b	D	D
451	Sporting goods, hobby, book, & music stores	17	3 767	1 175	285	96	2	-
4511	Sporting goods, hobby, & musical instrument stores	15	D	D	D	b	D	D
4512	Book, periodical, & music stores	2	D	D	D	a	D	D
452	General merchandise stores	32	15 525	2 100	530	231	1	-
4521	Department stores (excl leased depts)	2	D	D	D	b	D	D
4529	Other general merchandise stores	30	D	D	D	c	D	D
453	Miscellaneous store retailers	34	90 116	5 788	1 505	459	2	-
4531	Florists	4	759	148	37	18	1	-
4532	Office supplies, stationery, & gift stores	21	88 501	5 464	1 425	423	1	-
4533	Used merchandise stores	3	216	64	19	8	-	-
4539	Other miscellaneous store retailers	6	640	112	24	10	-	-
454	Nonstore retailers	6	D	D	D	b	D	D
48-49	Transportation & warehousing	48	58 361	13 816	3 136	919	7	1
481	Air transportation ³	4	15 645	3 550	788	206	-	-
4811	Scheduled air transportation ³	4	15 645	3 550	788	206	-	-
483	Water transportation	2	D	D	D	b	D	D
484	Truck transportation	5	5 797	1 530	331	115	1	-
485	Transit & ground passenger transportation	2	D	D	D	a	D	D
487	Scenic & sightseeing transportation	12	5 932	1 641	394	130	-	-
488	Support activities for transportation	19	28 871	6 279	1 438	424	3	1
4881	Support activities for air transportation	4	7 808	2 479	552	188	-	-
4883	Support activities for water transportation	3	D	D	D	c	D	D
4885	Freight transportation arrangement	11	D	D	D	c	D	D
4889	Other support activities for transportation	1	D	D	D	a	D	D

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. General Statistics by Kind of Business for the Northern Mariana Islands: 2002—Con.

[Includes only establishments of firms with payroll. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A. Data based on the 2002 Economic Census. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see note at the end of the table]

2002 NAICS code	Kind of business	Establishments (number)	Sales/receipts/revenue/shipments ¹ (\$1,000)	Annual payroll (\$1,000)	First-quarter payroll (\$1,000)	Paid employees for pay period including March 12 (number)	Proprietors and partners ² (number)	Unpaid family workers ³ (number)
48-49	Transportation & warehousing—Con.							
492	Couriers & messengers	1	D	D	D	a	D	D
493	Warehousing & storage	3	1 006	130	35	15	1	—
51	Information	21	48 486	6 650	1 544	306	3	—
511	Publishing industries (except Internet)	2	D	D	D	a	D	D
512	Motion picture & sound recording industries	6	1 493	267	63	40	2	—
515	Broadcasting (except Internet)	5	6 071	1 228	306	78	—	—
516	Internet publishing & broadcasting	1	D	D	D	b	D	D
517	Telecommunications	6	D	D	D	c	D	D
518	Internet service providers, web search portals, & data processing ..	1	D	D	D	a	D	D
52	Finance & insurance	54	53 748	8 409	2 228	419	—	—
522	Credit intermediation & related activities	20	35 209	4 641	1 285	195	—	—
5221	Depository credit intermediation	8	20 498	2 602	753	116	—	—
5222	Nondepository credit intermediation	11	D	D	D	b	D	D
5223	Activities related to credit intermediation	1	D	D	D	a	D	D
523	Securities intermediation & related activities	7	4 110	1 006	296	73	—	—
524	Insurance carriers & related activities	27	14 429	2 762	647	151	—	—
5241	Insurance carriers	4	1 634	335	78	22	—	—
5242	Agencies, brokerages, & other insurance related activities	23	12 795	2 427	569	129	—	—
53	Real estate & rental & leasing	108	27 499	6 266	1 638	573	14	1
531	Real estate	63	15 357	3 470	957	355	5	—
5311	Lessors of real estate	53	11 297	2 991	835	332	3	—
5312	Offices of real estate agents & brokers	8	D	D	D	a	D	D
5313	Activities related to real estate	2	D	D	D	a	D	D
532	Rental & leasing services	45	12 142	2 796	681	218	9	1
5321	Automotive equipment rental & leasing	15	4 087	809	194	92	1	—
5322	Consumer goods rental	21	4 944	1 605	402	101	7	1
5323	General rental centers	2	D	D	D	a	D	D
5324	Commercial & industrial machinery & equipment rental & leasing	7	D	D	D	a	D	D
54	Professional, scientific, & technical services	93	30 819	7 658	1 917	373	60	1
541	Professional, scientific, & technical services	93	30 819	7 658	1 917	373	60	1
5411	Legal services	30	11 505	2 300	564	95	35	1
5412	Accounting, tax preparation, bookkeeping, & payroll services	10	3 688	1 381	373	57	7	—
5413	Architectural, engineering, & related services	14	7 613	2 166	520	100	6	—
5414	Specialized design services	2	D	D	D	a	D	D
5415	Computer systems design & related services	3	148	52	13	5	1	—
5416	Management, scientific, & technical consulting services	16	4 732	978	253	56	4	—
5417	Scientific research & development services	1	D	D	D	a	D	D
5418	Advertising & related services	5	D	D	D	a	D	D
5419	Other professional, scientific, & technical services	8	1 780	450	116	34	3	—
55	Management of companies & enterprises	4	31 844	514	143	21	—	—
551	Management of companies & enterprises	4	31 844	514	143	21	—	—
56	Administrative & support & waste management & remediation service	83	72 024	25 908	6 287	2 001	11	—
561	Administrative & support services	78	70 873	25 373	6 160	1 950	9	—
5611	Office administrative services	2	D	D	D	c	D	D
5612	Facilities support services	1	D	D	D	a	D	D
5613	Employment services	8	7 173	4 966	1 208	386	1	—
5614	Business support services	7	D	D	D	b	D	D
5615	Travel arrangement & reservation services	41	43 488	12 152	3 003	759	1	—
56151	Travel agencies	16	D	D	D	b	D	D
56152	Tour operators	21	29 445	8 875	2 193	545	1	—
56159	Other travel arrangement & reservation services	4	D	D	D	c	D	D
5616	Investigation & security services	7	3 088	1 932	467	313	3	—
5617	Services to buildings & dwellings	12	5 571	2 020	455	199	3	—
562	Waste management & remediation services	5	1 151	535	127	51	2	—
61	Educational services	31	D	D	D	c	D	D
611	Educational services	31	D	D	D	c	D	D
62	Health care & social assistance	26	15 568	3 666	904	194	4	—
621	Ambulatory health care services	17	14 129	3 060	754	147	3	—
6211	Offices of physicians	6	10 024	1 996	496	87	1	—
6212	Offices of dentists	4	3 378	862	207	28	1	—
6213	Offices of other health practitioners	5	D	D	D	a	D	D
6216	Home health care services	2	D	D	D	a	D	D
624	Social assistance	9	1 439	606	150	47	1	—
6241	Individual & family services	3	D	D	D	a	D	D
6242	Community food & housing/emergency & other relief services ..	1	D	D	D	a	D	D
6244	Child day care services	5	676	374	100	33	1	—
71	Arts, entertainment, & recreation	45	29 316	6 418	1 576	662	7	—
711	Performing arts, spectator sports, & related industries	4	D	D	D	a	D	D
712	Museums, historical sites, & similar institutions	1	D	D	D	a	D	D
713	Amusement, gambling, & recreation industries	40	28 770	6 081	1 493	650	6	—
7131	Amusement parks & arcades	19	D	D	D	e	D	D
7132	Gambling industries	3	D	D	D	a	D	D
7139	Other amusement & recreation services	18	18 301	4 465	1 094	351	3	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. General Statistics by Kind of Business for the Northern Mariana Islands: 2002—Con.

[Includes only establishments of firms with payroll. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A. Data based on the 2002 Economic Census. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see note at the end of the table]

2002 NAICS code	Kind of business	Estab-lishments (number)	Sales/ receipts/ revenue/ shipments ¹ (\$1,000)	Annual payroll (\$1,000)	First-quarter payroll (\$1,000)	Paid employees for pay period including March 12 (number)	Proprietors and partners ² (number)	Unpaid family workers ³ (number)
72	Accommodation & food services	151	197 187	47 275	11 857	4 304	18	1
721	Accommodation	32	143 834	35 095	8 826	2 789	1	—
7211	Traveler accommodation	32	143 834	35 095	8 826	2 789	1	—
72111	Hotels (except casino hotels) & motels	30	D	D	D	g	D	D
72112	Casino hotels	1	D	D	D	f	D	D
72119	Other traveler accommodation	1	D	D	D	a	D	D
722	Food services & drinking places	119	53 353	12 180	3 031	1 515	17	1
7221	Full-service restaurants	53	24 237	5 268	1 323	627	7	1
7222	Limited-service eating places	23	12 882	2 772	686	304	2	—
7223	Special food services	6	8 225	1 199	270	154	1	—
7224	Drinking places (alcoholic beverages)	29	7 006	2 716	697	410	5	—
81	Other services (except public administration)	91	35 738	7 563	1 742	773	18	2
811	Repair & maintenance	45	15 510	3 144	756	361	12	1
8111	Automotive repair & maintenance	25	10 621	2 032	487	210	8	—
8112	Electronic & precision equipment repair & maintenance	4	570	113	27	18	1	1
8113	Com & industrial mach & equip (exc auto/elect) repair & maint ..	8	3 578	769	190	103	1	—
8114	Personal & household goods repair & maintenance	8	741	230	52	30	2	—
812	Personal & laundry services	39	18 770	4 009	892	396	6	1
8121	Personal care services	20	2 071	723	170	124	4	1
8122	Death care services	1	D	D	D	a	D	D
8123	Drycleaning & laundry services	12	11 356	2 677	586	231	2	—
8129	Other personal services	6	D	D	D	b	D	D
813	Religious/grantmaking/civic/professional & similar org	7	1 458	410	94	16	—	—
8132	Grantmaking & giving services	2	D	D	D	a	D	D
8133	Social advocacy organizations	2	D	D	D	a	D	D
8139	Business/professional/labor/political & similar organizations	3	293	77	24	4	—	—

¹For explanation of terms and problems of duplication for construction and manufacturing, see Appendix A.

²Includes only those who worked 15 hours or more during week including March 12.

³Data do not include large certified passenger carriers that report to the Office of Airline Information, U.S. Department of Transportation.

Note: The data in this table are based on the 2002 Economic Census. To maintain confidentiality, the Census Bureau suppresses data to protect the identity of any business or individual. The census results in this table contain nonsampling error. Data users who create their own estimates using data from this table should cite the Census Bureau as the source of the original data only. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A. For the full technical documentation, see Appendix C.

Table 2. General Statistics by Kind of Business and Legal Form of Organization for the Northern Mariana Islands: 2002

[Includes only establishments of firms with payroll. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A. Data based on the 2002 Economic Census. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see note at the end of the table]

2002 NAICS code	Kind of business and legal form of organization	Estab-lishments (number)	Sales/ receipts/ revenue/ shipments ¹ (\$1,000)	Annual payroll (\$1,000)	First-quarter payroll (\$1,000)	Paid employees for pay period including March 12 (number)	Proprietors and partners ² (number)	Unpaid family workers ² (number)
	Total for all sectors							
	All establishments	1 276	1 832 130	381 575	91 963	32 790	190	9
	Corporations	1 106	1 770 214	364 399	87 386	31 219	—	—
	Other ³	170	61 916	17 176	4 577	1 571	190	9
21	Mining							
	All establishments	3	D	D	D	b	D	D
	Corporations	3	D	D	D	b	D	D
	Other ³	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	Utilities							
	All establishments	2	D	D	D	e	D	D
	Corporations	2	D	D	D	e	D	D
	Other ³	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	Construction							
	All establishments	63	50 008	11 276	2 808	1 013	9	2
	Corporations	57	47 957	10 673	2 638	935	—	—
	Other ³	6	2 051	603	170	78	9	2
31-33	Manufacturing							
	All establishments	78	665 774	184 706	43 579	16 941	5	—
	Corporations	74	D	D	D	f	D	D
	Other ³	4	D	D	D	—	D	D
42	Wholesale trade							
	All establishments	78	122 634	8 820	2 110	849	5	1
	Corporations	73	120 443	8 719	2 085	836	—	—
	Other ³	5	2 191	101	25	13	5	1
44-45	Retail trade							
	All establishments	297	312 384	29 309	7 384	2 916	28	—
	Corporations	269	307 732	28 682	7 225	2 816	—	—
	Other ³	28	4 652	627	159	100	28	—
48-49	Transportation & warehousing							
	All establishments	48	58 361	13 816	3 136	919	7	1
	Corporations	42	56 891	13 326	3 002	891	—	—
	Other ³	6	1 470	490	134	28	7	1
51	Information							
	All establishments	21	48 486	6 650	1 544	306	3	—
	Corporations	19	D	D	D	e	D	D
	Other ³	2	D	D	D	b	D	D
52	Finance & insurance							
	All establishments	54	53 748	8 409	2 228	419	—	—
	Corporations	52	D	D	D	e	D	D
	Other ³	2	D	D	D	a	D	D
53	Real estate & rental & leasing							
	All establishments	108	27 499	6 266	1 638	573	14	1
	Corporations	95	23 699	5 842	1 534	536	—	—
	Other ³	13	3 800	424	104	37	14	1
54	Professional, scientific, & technical services							
	All establishments	93	30 819	7 658	1 917	373	60	1
	Corporations	52	17 614	4 708	1 178	204	—	—
	Other ³	41	13 205	2 950	739	169	60	1
55	Management of companies & enterprises							
	All establishments	4	31 844	514	143	21	—	—
	Corporations	4	31 844	514	143	21	—	—
	Other ³	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
56	Administrative & support & waste management & remediation service							
	All establishments	83	72 024	25 908	6 287	2 001	11	—
	Corporations	69	61 770	23 005	5 580	1 781	—	—
	Other ³	14	10 254	2 903	707	220	11	—
61	Educational services							
	All establishments	31	D	D	D	c	D	D
	Corporations	30	4 895	1 431	358	131	—	—
	Other ³	1	D	D	D	a	D	D
62	Health care & social assistance							
	All establishments	26	15 568	3 666	904	194	4	—
	Corporations	21	13 621	3 204	795	163	—	—
	Other ³	5	1 947	462	109	31	4	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. General Statistics by Kind of Business and Legal Form of Organization for the Northern Mariana Islands: 2002—Con.

[Includes only establishments of firms with payroll. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A. Data based on the 2002 Economic Census. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see note at the end of the table]

2002 NAICS code	Kind of business and legal form of organization	Estab-lishments (number)	Sales/ receipts/ revenue/ shipments ¹ (\$1,000)	Annual payroll (\$1,000)	First-quarter payroll (\$1,000)	Paid employees for pay period including March 12 (number)	Proprietors and partners ² (number)	Unpaid family workers ² (number)
71	Arts, entertainment, & recreation							
	All establishments	45	29 316	6 418	1 576	662	7	—
	Corporations	39	28 476	6 190	1 533	640	—	—
	Other ³	6	840	228	43	22	7	—
72	Accommodation & food services							
	All establishments	151	197 187	47 275	11 857	4 304	18	1
	Corporations	133	192 058	46 036	11 541	4 145	—	—
	Other ³	18	5 129	1 239	316	159	18	1
81	Other services (except public administration)							
	All establishments	91	35 738	7 563	1 742	773	18	2
	Corporations	72	34 289	7 184	1 649	711	—	—
	Other ³	19	1 449	379	93	62	18	2

¹For explanation of terms and problems of duplication for construction and manufacturing, see Appendix A.

²Includes only those who worked 15 hours or more during week including March 12.

³Includes individual proprietorship, partnerships, and other legal forms of organization.

Note: The data in this table are based on the 2002 Economic Census. To maintain confidentiality, the Census Bureau suppresses data to protect the identity of any business or individual. The census results in this table contain nonsampling error. Data users who create their own estimates using data from this table should cite the Census Bureau as the source of the original data only. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A. For the full technical documentation, see Appendix C.

Table 3. General Statistics by Kind of Business and Sales/Receipts/Revenue/Shipments Size of Establishments for the Northern Mariana Islands: 2002

[Includes only establishments of firms with payroll. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A. Data based on the 2002 Economic Census. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see note at the end of the table]

2002 NAICS code	Kind of business and sales/receipts/revenue/shipments size of establishments	Estab-lishments (number)	Sales/ receipts/ revenue/ shipments ¹ (\$1,000)	Annual payroll (\$1,000)	First-quarter payroll (\$1,000)	Paid employees for pay period including March 12 (number)	Proprietors and partners ² (number)	Unpaid family workers ² (number)
	Total for all sectors							
	All establishments	1 276	1 832 130	381 575	91 963	32 790	190	9
	Less than \$5,000	10	35	168	40	8	2	-
	\$5,000 to \$9,999	21	146	47	6	6	6	-
	\$10,000 to \$24,999	67	1 118	387	85	68	23	-
	\$25,000 to \$49,999	114	4 188	1 392	333	217	25	-
	\$50,000 to \$99,999	159	11 666	3 783	961	503	28	1
	\$100,000 to \$249,999	297	49 345	14 312	3 505	1 557	44	3
	\$250,000 to \$499,999	208	74 862	19 494	4 885	1 884	26	3
	\$500,000 to \$999,999	168	115 791	28 070	6 701	2 901	15	2
	\$1,000,000 or more	232	1 574 979	313 922	75 447	25 646	21	-
21	Mining							
	All establishments	3	D	D	D	b	D	D
	Less than \$5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	\$5,000 to \$9,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	\$10,000 to \$24,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	\$25,000 to \$49,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	\$50,000 to \$99,999	2	D	D	D	a	D	D
	\$100,000 to \$249,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	\$250,000 to \$499,999	1	D	D	D	b	D	D
	\$500,000 to \$999,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	\$1,000,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Utilities							
	All establishments	2	D	D	D	e	D	D
	Less than \$5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	\$5,000 to \$9,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	\$10,000 to \$24,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	\$25,000 to \$49,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	\$50,000 to \$99,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	\$100,000 to \$249,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	\$250,000 to \$499,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	\$500,000 to \$999,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	\$1,000,000 or more	2	D	D	D	e	D	D
23	Construction							
	All establishments	63	50 008	11 276	2 808	1 013	9	2
	Less than \$5,000	1	D	D	D	a	D	D
	\$5,000 to \$9,999	1	D	D	D	a	D	D
	\$10,000 to \$24,999	2	D	D	D	a	D	D
	\$25,000 to \$49,999	2	D	D	D	a	D	D
	\$50,000 to \$99,999	12	937	397	95	38	2	-
	\$100,000 to \$249,999	14	2 583	703	172	68	1	-
	\$250,000 to \$499,999	14	5 375	1 911	499	193	1	-
	\$500,000 to \$999,999	12	9 248	2 551	645	329	3	2
	\$1,000,000 or more	5	31 732	5 672	1 388	379	-	-
31-33	Manufacturing							
	All establishments	78	665 774	184 706	43 579	16 941	5	-
	Less than \$5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	\$5,000 to \$9,999	1	D	D	D	a	D	D
	\$10,000 to \$24,999	2	D	D	D	a	D	D
	\$25,000 to \$49,999	2	D	D	D	a	D	D
	\$50,000 to \$99,999	6	347	137	34	18	1	-
	\$100,000 to \$249,999	14	2 257	827	197	93	2	-
	\$250,000 to \$499,999	9	3 202	1 169	302	139	1	-
	\$500,000 to \$999,999	6	3 797	3 333	624	492	-	-
	\$1,000,000 or more	38	656 058	179 189	42 409	16 189	1	-
42	Wholesale trade							
	All establishments	78	122 634	8 820	2 110	849	5	1
	Less than \$5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	\$5,000 to \$9,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	\$10,000 to \$24,999	3	D	D	D	a	D	D
	\$25,000 to \$49,999	5	185	52	12	9	-	-
	\$50,000 to \$99,999	2	D	D	D	a	D	D
	\$100,000 to \$249,999	17	2 921	807	194	95	2	1
	\$250,000 to \$499,999	11	4 246	467	118	42	-	-
	\$500,000 to \$999,999	15	10 963	1 434	330	139	2	-
	\$1,000,000 or more	25	104 147	6 045	1 454	562	-	-
44-45	Retail trade							
	All establishments	297	312 384	29 309	7 384	2 916	28	-
	Less than \$5,000	1	D	D	D	a	D	D
	\$5,000 to \$9,999	1	D	D	D	a	D	D
	\$10,000 to \$24,999	9	167	34	5	4	2	-
	\$25,000 to \$49,999	29	1 057	295	69	46	5	-
	\$50,000 to \$99,999	37	2 843	622	158	105	3	-
	\$100,000 to \$249,999	71	12 060	2 454	621	311	11	-
	\$250,000 to \$499,999	52	18 422	3 229	795	358	5	-
	\$500,000 to \$999,999	47	33 655	4 887	1 217	414	1	-
	\$1,000,000 or more	50	244 168	17 784	4 518	1 677	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. General Statistics by Kind of Business and Sales/Receipts/Revenue/Shipments Size of Establishments for the Northern Mariana Islands: 2002—Con.

[Includes only establishments of firms with payroll. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A. Data based on the 2002 Economic Census. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see note at the end of the table]

2002 NAICS code	Kind of business and sales/receipts/revenue/shipments size of establishments	Estab-lishments (number)	Sales/ receipts/ revenue/ shipments ¹ (\$1,000)	Annual payroll (\$1,000)	First-quarter payroll (\$1,000)	Paid employees for pay period including March 12 (number)	Proprietors and partners ² (number)	Unpaid family workers ² (number)
48-49	Transportation & warehousing							
	All establishments	48	58 361	13 816	3 136	919	7	1
	Less than \$5,000	1	D	D	D	a	D	D
	\$5,000 to \$9,999	2	D	D	D	a	D	D
	\$10,000 to \$24,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	\$25,000 to \$49,999	2	D	D	D	a	D	D
	\$50,000 to \$99,999	4	241	152	40	12	2	—
	\$100,000 to \$249,999	12	2 165	724	181	79	2	—
	\$250,000 to \$499,999	6	2 233	528	139	24	1	1
	\$500,000 to \$999,999	8	4 729	1 435	341	89	1	—
	\$1,000,000 or more	13	48 896	10 937	2 425	707	—	—
51	Information							
	All establishments	21	48 486	6 650	1 544	306	3	—
	Less than \$5,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	\$5,000 to \$9,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	\$10,000 to \$24,999	2	D	D	D	a	D	D
	\$25,000 to \$49,999	3	106	36	9	8	—	—
	\$50,000 to \$99,999	2	D	D	D	a	D	D
	\$100,000 to \$249,999	2	D	D	D	a	D	D
	\$250,000 to \$499,999	4	1 701	604	158	38	—	—
	\$500,000 to \$999,999	2	D	D	D	b	D	D
	\$1,000,000 or more	6	44 782	5 372	1 230	204	2	—
52	Finance & insurance							
	All establishments	54	53 748	8 409	2 228	419	—	—
	Less than \$5,000	1	D	D	D	a	D	D
	\$5,000 to \$9,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	\$10,000 to \$24,999	1	D	D	D	a	D	D
	\$25,000 to \$49,999	6	216	75	21	9	—	—
	\$50,000 to \$99,999	6	437	147	31	10	—	—
	\$100,000 to \$249,999	9	1 460	629	146	30	—	—
	\$250,000 to \$499,999	13	4 517	1 137	272	79	—	—
	\$500,000 to \$999,999	5	3 228	550	125	32	—	—
	\$1,000,000 or more	13	43 866	5 865	1 631	258	—	—
53	Real estate & rental & leasing							
	All establishments	108	27 499	6 266	1 638	573	14	1
	Less than \$5,000	2	D	D	D	a	D	D
	\$5,000 to \$9,999	2	D	D	D	a	D	D
	\$10,000 to \$24,999	10	168	55	13	9	2	—
	\$25,000 to \$49,999	19	749	245	60	33	4	—
	\$50,000 to \$99,999	18	1 298	280	74	43	2	1
	\$100,000 to \$249,999	27	3 701	937	240	94	3	—
	\$250,000 to \$499,999	16	5 638	1 200	297	103	—	—
	\$500,000 to \$999,999	8	4 759	1 257	310	97	—	—
	\$1,000,000 or more	6	11 163	2 283	643	193	2	—
54	Professional, scientific, & technical services							
	All establishments	93	30 819	7 658	1 917	373	60	1
	Less than \$5,000	1	D	D	D	a	D	D
	\$5,000 to \$9,999	4	D	D	D	a	D	D
	\$10,000 to \$24,999	9	126	55	12	7	6	—
	\$25,000 to \$49,999	7	268	125	30	16	4	—
	\$50,000 to \$99,999	12	879	339	95	21	9	—
	\$100,000 to \$249,999	22	3 577	1 209	303	87	11	—
	\$250,000 to \$499,999	14	4 978	1 250	315	61	13	1
	\$500,000 to \$999,999	18	11 912	2 737	665	111	3	—
	\$1,000,000 or more	6	9 044	1 932	496	69	14	—
55	Management of companies & enterprises							
	All establishments	4	31 844	514	143	21	—	—
	Less than \$5,000	1	D	D	D	a	D	D
	\$5,000 to \$9,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	\$10,000 to \$24,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	\$25,000 to \$49,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	\$50,000 to \$99,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	\$100,000 to \$249,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	\$250,000 to \$499,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	\$500,000 to \$999,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	\$1,000,000 or more	3	D	D	D	a	D	D

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. General Statistics by Kind of Business and Sales/Receipts/Revenue/Shipments Size of Establishments for the Northern Mariana Islands: 2002—Con.

[Includes only establishments of firms with payroll. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A. Data based on the 2002 Economic Census. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see note at the end of the table]

2002 NAICS code	Kind of business and sales/receipts/revenue/shipments size of establishments	Establishments (number)	Sales/receipts/revenue/shipments ¹ (\$1,000)	Annual payroll (\$1,000)	First-quarter payroll (\$1,000)	Paid employees for pay period including March 12 (number)	Proprietors and partners ² (number)	Unpaid family workers ² (number)
56	Administrative & support & waste management & remediation service							
	All establishments	83	72 024	25 908	6 287	2 001	11	—
	Less than \$5,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	\$5,000 to \$9,999	2	D	D	D	a	D	D
	\$10,000 to \$24,999	6	D	D	D	a	D	D
	\$25,000 to \$49,999	4	138	51	13	8	2	—
	\$50,000 to \$99,999	10	803	254	64	30	2	—
	\$100,000 to \$249,999	19	3 471	1 613	390	146	1	—
	\$250,000 to \$499,999	14	4 753	1 992	480	233	1	—
	\$500,000 to \$999,999	12	8 654	4 015	977	417	2	—
	\$1,000,000 or more	16	54 107	17 936	4 353	1 159	—	—
61	Educational services							
	All establishments	31	D	D	D	c	D	D
	Less than \$5,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	\$5,000 to \$9,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	\$10,000 to \$24,999	1	D	D	D	a	D	D
	\$25,000 to \$49,999	4	113	46	12	8	1	—
	\$50,000 to \$99,999	7	544	173	42	22	—	—
	\$100,000 to \$249,999	14	2 282	702	175	61	—	—
	\$250,000 to \$499,999	4	1 382	341	87	29	—	—
	\$500,000 to \$999,999	1	D	D	D	a	D	D
	\$1,000,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
62	Health care & social assistance							
	All establishments	26	15 568	3 666	904	194	4	—
	Less than \$5,000	1	D	D	D	a	D	D
	\$5,000 to \$9,999	1	D	D	D	a	D	D
	\$10,000 to \$24,999	3	50	14	3	8	1	—
	\$25,000 to \$49,999	3	115	35	10	6	—	—
	\$50,000 to \$99,999	3	203	72	17	8	1	—
	\$100,000 to \$249,999	5	715	330	69	18	—	—
	\$250,000 to \$499,999	2	D	D	D	b	D	D
	\$500,000 to \$999,999	2	D	D	D	a	D	D
	\$1,000,000 or more	6	12 435	2 608	646	104	1	—
71	Arts, entertainment, & recreation							
	All establishments	45	29 316	6 418	1 576	662	7	—
	Less than \$5,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	\$5,000 to \$9,999	2	D	D	D	a	D	D
	\$10,000 to \$24,999	3	D	D	D	a	D	D
	\$25,000 to \$49,999	6	223	100	20	18	—	—
	\$50,000 to \$99,999	3	221	68	20	12	2	—
	\$100,000 to \$249,999	8	1 581	463	114	57	1	—
	\$250,000 to \$499,999	7	2 682	955	243	70	—	—
	\$500,000 to \$999,999	8	4 942	818	196	196	2	—
	\$1,000,000 or more	8	19 614	4 003	982	308	—	—
72	Accommodation & food services							
	All establishments	151	197 187	47 275	11 857	4 304	18	1
	Less than \$5,000	1	D	D	D	a	D	D
	\$5,000 to \$9,999	4	D	D	D	a	D	D
	\$10,000 to \$24,999	6	120	40	10	9	2	—
	\$25,000 to \$49,999	7	260	89	21	19	2	—
	\$50,000 to \$99,999	22	1 547	626	165	111	2	—
	\$100,000 to \$249,999	33	5 689	1 615	383	218	6	1
	\$250,000 to \$499,999	28	9 634	2 693	679	313	3	—
	\$500,000 to \$999,999	21	14 757	3 865	991	490	—	—
	\$1,000,000 or more	29	165 152	38 347	9 606	3 142	1	—
81	Other services (except public administration)							
	All establishments	91	35 738	7 563	1 742	773	18	2
	Less than \$5,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	\$5,000 to \$9,999	1	D	D	D	a	D	D
	\$10,000 to \$24,999	10	D	D	D	a	D	D
	\$25,000 to \$49,999	15	519	164	37	23	7	—
	\$50,000 to \$99,999	13	1 003	358	88	60	1	—
	\$100,000 to \$249,999	30	4 625	1 227	301	191	4	1
	\$250,000 to \$499,999	13	4 813	1 392	334	133	1	1
	\$500,000 to \$999,999	3	1 871	304	70	33	—	—
	\$1,000,000 or more	6	22 739	4 050	897	322	—	—

¹For explanation of terms and problems of duplication for construction and manufacturing, see Appendix A.

²Includes only those who worked 15 hours or more during week including March 12.

Note: The data in this table are based on the 2002 Economic Census. To maintain confidentiality, the Census Bureau suppresses data to protect the identity of any business or individual. The census results in this table contain nonsampling error. Data users who create their own estimates using data from this table should cite the Census Bureau as the source of the original data only. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A. For the full technical documentation, see Appendix C.

Table 4. General Statistics by Kind of Business and Employment Size of Establishments for the Northern Mariana Islands: 2002

[Includes only establishments of firms with payroll. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A. Data based on the 2002 Economic Census. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see note at the end of the table]

2002 NAICS code	Kind of business and employment size of establishments	Estab-lishments (number)	Sales/ receipts/ revenue/ shipments ¹ (\$1,000)	Annual payroll (\$1,000)	First-quarter payroll (\$1,000)	Paid employees for pay period including March 12 (number)	Proprietors and partners ² (number)	Unpaid family workers ² (number)
	Total for all sectors							
	All establishments	1 276	1 832 130	381 575	91 963	32 790	190	9
	No paid employees	68	2 648	482	—	—	12	—
	1 to 4 employees	524	126 608	15 197	3 753	1 162	105	4
	5 to 9 employees	295	121 509	22 400	5 543	1 934	47	2
	10 to 19 employees	182	187 213	31 133	7 778	2 503	16	1
	20 or more	207	1 394 152	312 363	74 889	27 191	10	2
21	Mining							
	All establishments	3	D	D	D	b	D	D
	No paid employees	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1 to 4 employees	2	D	D	D	a	D	D
	5 to 9 employees	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	10 to 19 employees	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	20 or more	1	D	D	D	b	D	D
22	Utilities							
	All establishments	2	D	D	D	e	D	D
	No paid employees	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1 to 4 employees	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5 to 9 employees	1	D	D	D	a	D	D
	10 to 19 employees	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	20 or more	1	D	D	D	e	D	D
23	Construction							
	All establishments	63	50 008	11 276	2 808	1 013	9	2
	No paid employees	3	D	D	D	a	D	D
	1 to 4 employees	27	8 306	1 116	271	55	6	—
	5 to 9 employees	10	2 376	673	157	64	—	—
	10 to 19 employees	7	D	D	D	b	D	D
	20 or more	16	36 124	8 657	2 194	799	3	2
31-33	Manufacturing							
	All establishments	78	665 774	184 706	43 579	16 941	5	—
	No paid employees	1	D	D	D	a	D	D
	1 to 4 employees	15	D	D	D	b	D	D
	5 to 9 employees	11	2 544	748	183	67	4	—
	10 to 19 employees	10	5 872	1 334	329	155	—	—
	20 or more	41	655 664	182 135	42 950	16 678	1	—
42	Wholesale trade							
	All establishments	78	122 634	8 820	2 110	849	5	1
	No paid employees	5	222	17	—	—	—	—
	1 to 4 employees	24	9 209	581	146	51	4	1
	5 to 9 employees	19	10 516	1 259	311	120	1	—
	10 to 19 employees	18	35 253	2 693	667	231	—	—
	20 or more	12	67 434	4 270	986	447	—	—
44-45	Retail trade							
	All establishments	297	312 384	29 309	7 384	2 916	28	—
	No paid employees	18	871	81	—	—	4	—
	1 to 4 employees	132	28 254	3 387	828	320	16	—
	5 to 9 employees	77	38 785	5 063	1 252	505	5	—
	10 to 19 employees	38	50 683	6 089	1 550	520	3	—
	20 or more	32	193 791	14 689	3 754	1 571	—	—
48-49	Transportation & warehousing							
	All establishments	48	58 361	13 816	3 136	919	7	1
	No paid employees	2	D	D	D	a	D	D
	1 to 4 employees	16	7 075	609	134	43	3	—
	5 to 9 employees	14	10 710	1 508	389	92	4	1
	10 to 19 employees	6	D	D	D	b	D	D
	20 or more	10	36 017	9 687	2 133	692	—	—
51	Information							
	All establishments	21	48 486	6 650	1 544	306	3	—
	No paid employees	1	D	D	D	a	D	D
	1 to 4 employees	9	3 823	399	99	21	—	—
	5 to 9 employees	5	D	D	D	b	D	D
	10 to 19 employees	2	D	D	D	b	D	D
	20 or more	4	41 720	5 523	1 260	224	2	—
52	Finance & insurance							
	All establishments	54	53 748	8 409	2 228	419	—	—
	No paid employees	3	D	D	D	a	D	D
	1 to 4 employees	24	D	D	D	b	D	D
	5 to 9 employees	15	6 620	1 595	387	90	—	—
	10 to 19 employees	7	15 947	2 330	575	106	—	—
	20 or more	5	25 363	3 586	1 054	176	—	—
53	Real estate & rental & leasing							
	All establishments	108	27 499	6 266	1 638	573	14	1
	No paid employees	7	200	51	—	—	—	—
	1 to 4 employees	70	7 180	1 507	385	134	11	—
	5 to 9 employees	17	7 277	1 204	307	120	3	1
	10 to 19 employees	10	8 276	1 991	502	129	—	—
	20 or more	4	4 566	1 513	444	190	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. General Statistics by Kind of Business and Employment Size of Establishments for the Northern Mariana Islands: 2002—Con.

[Includes only establishments of firms with payroll. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A. Data based on the 2002 Economic Census. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see note at the end of the table]

2002 NAICS code	Kind of business and employment size of establishments	Estab-lishments (number)	Sales/ receipts/ revenue/ shipments ¹ (\$1,000)	Annual payroll (\$1,000)	First-quarter payroll (\$1,000)	Paid employees for pay period including March 12 (number)	Proprietors and partners ² (number)	Unpaid family workers ² (number)
54	Professional, scientific, & technical services							
	All establishments	93	30 819	7 658	1 917	373	60	1
	No paid employees	6	D	D	D	a	D	D
	1 to 4 employees	59	13 543	2 789	695	125	33	1
	5 to 9 employees	19	9 832	2 387	603	126	21	—
	10 to 19 employees	8	6 892	2 309	591	102	4	—
	20 or more	1	D	D	D	b	D	D
55	Management of companies & enterprises							
	All establishments	4	31 844	514	143	21	—	—
	No paid employees	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1 to 4 employees	2	D	D	D	a	D	D
	5 to 9 employees	1	D	D	D	a	D	D
	10 to 19 employees	1	D	D	D	a	D	D
	20 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
56	Administrative & support & waste management & remediation service							
	All establishments	83	72 024	25 908	6 287	2 001	11	—
	No paid employees	2	D	D	D	a	D	D
	1 to 4 employees	25	2 295	693	167	53	8	—
	5 to 9 employees	20	5 856	1 858	434	137	—	—
	10 to 19 employees	11	D	D	D	c	D	D
	20 or more	25	57 324	21 299	5 181	1 654	3	—
61	Educational services							
	All establishments	31	D	D	D	c	D	D
	No paid employees	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1 to 4 employees	19	1 946	561	135	47	1	—
	5 to 9 employees	10	2 043	637	166	62	—	—
	10 to 19 employees	2	D	D	D	b	D	D
	20 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
62	Health care & social assistance							
	All establishments	26	15 568	3 666	904	194	4	—
	No paid employees	3	D	D	D	a	D	D
	1 to 4 employees	9	983	221	55	15	2	—
	5 to 9 employees	6	D	D	D	b	D	D
	10 to 19 employees	6	9 756	1 928	485	86	1	—
	20 or more	2	D	D	D	b	D	D
71	Arts, entertainment, & recreation							
	All establishments	45	29 316	6 418	1 576	662	7	—
	No paid employees	6	102	25	—	—	2	—
	1 to 4 employees	9	1 389	161	40	24	2	—
	5 to 9 employees	13	5 999	1 135	287	90	1	—
	10 to 19 employees	10	6 966	1 517	379	133	2	—
	20 or more	7	14 860	3 580	870	415	—	—
72	Accommodation & food services							
	All establishments	151	197 187	47 275	11 857	4 304	18	1
	No paid employees	6	389	84	—	—	1	—
	1 to 4 employees	40	5 087	941	240	96	7	1
	5 to 9 employees	35	8 998	2 115	533	240	4	—
	10 to 19 employees	29	13 500	3 331	838	392	5	—
	20 or more	41	169 213	40 804	10 246	3 576	1	—
81	Other services (except public administration)							
	All establishments	91	35 738	7 563	1 742	773	18	2
	No paid employees	5	200	51	—	—	2	—
	1 to 4 employees	42	4 070	776	195	83	12	1
	5 to 9 employees	22	3 643	1 173	285	139	3	—
	10 to 19 employees	17	12 446	1 816	434	239	1	1
	20 or more	5	15 379	3 747	828	312	—	—

¹For explanation of terms and problems of duplication for construction and manufacturing, see Appendix A.
²Includes only those who worked 15 hours or more during week including March 12.

Note: The data in this table are based on the 2002 Economic Census. To maintain confidentiality, the Census Bureau suppresses data to protect the identity of any business or individual. The census results in this table contain nonsampling error. Data users who create their own estimates using data from this table should cite the Census Bureau as the source of the original data only. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A. For the full technical documentation, see Appendix C.

Table 5. General Statistics by Kind of Business and Selected Municipalities for the Northern Mariana Islands: 2002

[Includes only establishments of firms with payroll. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A. Data based on the 2002 Economic Census. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see note at the end of the table]

2002 NAICS code	Kind of business and municipalities	Estab-lishments (number)	Sales/ receipts/ revenue/ shipments ¹ (\$1,000)	Annual payroll (\$1,000)	First-quarter payroll (\$1,000)	Paid employees for pay period including March 12 (number)	Proprietors and partners ² (number)	Unpaid family workers ² (number)
Northern Mariana Islands								
Total for all sectors								
All establishments 1 276 1 832 130 381 575 91 963 32 790 190 9								
21	Mining	3	D	D	D	b	D	D
22	Utilities	2	D	D	D	e	D	D
23	Construction	63	50 008	11 276	2 808	1 013	9	2
31-33	Manufacturing	78	665 774	184 706	43 579	16 941	5	—
42	Wholesale trade	78	122 634	8 820	2 110	849	5	1
44-45	Retail trade	297	312 384	29 309	7 384	2 916	28	—
48-49	Transportation & warehousing	48	58 361	13 816	3 136	919	7	1
51	Information	21	48 486	6 650	1 544	306	3	—
52	Finance & insurance	54	53 748	8 409	2 228	419	—	—
53	Real estate & rental & leasing	108	27 499	6 266	1 638	573	14	1
54	Professional, scientific, & technical services	93	30 819	7 658	1 917	373	60	1
55	Management of companies & enterprises	4	31 844	514	143	21	—	—
56	Administrative & support & waste management & remediation service	83	72 024	25 908	6 287	2 001	11	—
61	Educational services	31	D	D	D	c	D	D
62	Health care & social assistance	26	15 568	3 666	904	194	4	—
71	Arts, entertainment, & recreation	45	29 316	6 418	1 576	662	7	—
72	Accommodation & food services	151	197 187	47 275	11 857	4 304	18	1
81	Other services (except public administration)	91	35 738	7 563	1 742	773	18	2
Rota								
Total for all sectors								
All establishments 39 12 703 3 098 759 319 20 2								
21	Mining	1	D	D	D	a	D	D
22	Utilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	Construction	3	D	D	D	b	D	D
31-33	Manufacturing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
42	Wholesale trade	2	D	D	D	a	D	D
44-45	Retail trade	13	2 850	380	99	54	7	—
48-49	Transportation & warehousing	2	D	D	D	a	D	D
51	Information	1	D	D	D	a	D	D
52	Finance & insurance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
53	Real estate & rental & leasing	6	823	134	35	23	3	—
54	Professional, scientific, & technical services	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55	Management of companies & enterprises	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
56	Administrative & support & waste management & remediation service	3	1 056	334	80	11	—	—
61	Educational services	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
62	Health care & social assistance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
71	Arts, entertainment, & recreation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
72	Accommodation & food services	5	D	D	D	c	D	D
81	Other services (except public administration)	3	D	D	D	a	D	D
Saipan								
Total for all sectors								
All establishments 1 208 1 777 467 369 639 88 982 31 728 167 6								
21	Mining	2	D	D	D	b	D	D
22	Utilities	2	D	D	D	e	D	D
23	Construction	59	48 661	10 880	2 711	969	7	—
31-33	Manufacturing	77	D	D	D	j	D	D
42	Wholesale trade	74	121 356	8 492	2 026	815	5	1
44-45	Retail trade	277	307 930	28 640	7 210	2 791	20	—
48-49	Transportation & warehousing	46	D	D	D	f	D	D
51	Information	19	45 864	6 539	1 519	302	3	—
52	Finance & insurance	54	53 748	8 409	2 228	419	—	—
53	Real estate & rental & leasing	96	25 897	5 994	1 572	526	10	—
54	Professional, scientific, & technical services	93	30 819	7 658	1 917	373	60	1
55	Management of companies & enterprises	4	31 844	514	143	21	—	—
56	Administrative & support & waste management & remediation service	76	70 239	25 369	6 157	1 962	11	—
61	Educational services	31	D	D	D	c	D	D
62	Health care & social assistance	26	15 568	3 666	904	194	4	—
71	Arts, entertainment, & recreation	44	D	D	D	f	D	D
72	Accommodation & food services	142	158 590	38 143	9 576	3 571	14	1
81	Other services (except public administration)	86	35 333	7 493	1 725	766	15	2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. General Statistics by Kind of Business and Selected Municipalities for the Northern Mariana Islands: 2002—Con.

[Includes only establishments of firms with payroll. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A. Data based on the 2002 Economic Census. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see note at the end of the table]

2002 NAICS code	Kind of business and municipalities	Estab-lishments (number)	Sales/ receipts/ revenue/ shipments ¹ (\$1,000)	Annual payroll (\$1,000)	First-quarter payroll (\$1,000)	Paid employees for pay period including March 12 (number)	Proprietors and partners ² (number)	Unpaid family workers ² (number)
Tinian								
Total for all sectors								
	All establishments	29	41 960	8 838	2 222	743	3	1
21	Mining	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	Utilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	Construction	1	D	D	D	a	D	D
31-33	Manufacturing	1	D	D	D	a	D	D
42	Wholesale trade	2	D	D	D	a	D	D
44-45	Retail trade	7	1 604	289	75	71	1	—
48-49	Transportation & warehousing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
51	Information	1	D	D	D	a	D	D
52	Finance & insurance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
53	Real estate & rental & leasing	6	779	138	31	24	1	1
54	Professional, scientific, & technical services	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55	Management of companies & enterprises	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
56	Administrative & support & waste management & remediation service	4	729	205	50	28	—	—
61	Educational services	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
62	Health care & social assistance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
71	Arts, entertainment, & recreation	1	D	D	D	a	D	D
72	Accommodation & food services	4	D	D	D	f	D	D
81	Other services (except public administration)	2	D	D	D	a	D	D

¹For explanation of terms and problems of duplication for construction and manufacturing, see Appendix A.

²Includes only those who worked 15 hours or more during week including March 12.

Note: The data in this table are based on the 2002 Economic Census. To maintain confidentiality, the Census Bureau suppresses data to protect the identity of any business or individual. The census results in this table contain nonsampling error. Data users who create their own estimates using data from this table should cite the Census Bureau as the source of the original data only. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A. For the full technical documentation, see Appendix C.

Table 6. General Statistics by Kind of Business and Ownership Status for the Northern Mariana Islands: 2002

[Includes only establishments of firms with payroll. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A. Data based on the 2002 Economic Census. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see note at the end of the table]

2002 NAICS code	Kind of business and ownership status	Estab-lishments (number)	Sales/ receipts/ revenue/ shipments ¹ (\$1,000)	Annual payroll (\$1,000)	First-quarter payroll (\$1,000)	Paid employees for pay period including March 12 (number)	Proprietors and partners ² (number)	Unpaid family workers ² (number)
	Total for all sectors							
	Women-owned ³	28	8 679	1 856	457	149	13	1
	Total for all sectors							
	All establishments ⁴	1 276	1 832 130	381 575	91 963	32 790	190	9
	United States CNMI born	220	400 991	69 728	17 744	5 881	56	2
	United States other	226	281 636	63 461	15 133	5 121	47	-
	Japan	138	171 412	47 660	11 492	3 594	6	1
	Philippines	38	D	D	D	e	D	D
	Korea	122	232 352	58 562	13 634	4 971	1	-
	Multiple citizenship	105	97 577	18 528	4 664	1 563	4	-
	Other	129	D	D	D	i	D	D
21	Mining							
	All establishments ⁴	3	D	D	D	b	D	D
	United States CNMI born	2	D	D	D	b	D	D
	United States other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Philippines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Korea	1	D	D	D	a	D	D
	Multiple citizenship	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Utilities							
	All establishments ⁴	2	D	D	D	e	D	D
	United States CNMI born	1	D	D	D	e	D	D
	United States other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Philippines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Korea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Multiple citizenship	1	D	D	D	a	D	D
	Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Construction							
	All establishments ⁴	63	50 008	11 276	2 808	1 013	9	2
	United States CNMI born	8	25 971	5 841	1 518	464	1	-
	United States other	11	6 325	952	234	107	1	-
	Japan	3	744	303	107	27	-	-
	Philippines	4	2 275	374	88	61	3	-
	Korea	5	2 115	958	228	64	-	-
	Multiple citizenship	7	2 219	997	219	99	-	-
	Other	5	1 928	236	55	34	-	-
31-33	Manufacturing							
	All establishments ⁴	78	665 774	184 706	43 579	16 941	5	-
	United States CNMI born	11	D	D	D	g	D	D
	United States other	13	48 384	27 191	6 437	2 690	3	-
	Japan	6	32 959	13 201	2 793	903	1	-
	Philippines	4	331	130	31	10	-	-
	Korea	13	176 735	51 691	11 941	4 203	-	-
	Multiple citizenship	7	2 045	641	153	67	-	-
	Other	14	231 446	50 292	11 735	4 803	-	-
42	Wholesale trade							
	All establishments ⁴	78	122 634	8 820	2 110	849	5	1
	United States CNMI born	8	3 332	542	139	51	1	-
	United States other	16	47 705	2 536	627	279	2	-
	Japan	4	986	370	78	23	1	1
	Philippines	5	16 689	1 155	253	132	-	-
	Korea	7	4 444	410	101	40	-	-
	Multiple citizenship	10	8 764	761	200	66	-	-
	Other	13	24 793	1 794	434	163	1	-
44-45	Retail trade							
	All establishments ⁴	297	312 384	29 309	7 384	2 916	28	-
	United States CNMI born	47	73 623	6 488	1 652	803	11	-
	United States other	50	34 187	5 214	1 284	389	6	-
	Japan	21	17 678	2 757	714	269	-	-
	Philippines	10	9 950	796	203	81	-	-
	Korea	54	36 808	3 501	858	460	1	-
	Multiple citizenship	21	22 725	2 526	642	176	2	-
	Other	28	87 011	5 546	1 446	443	-	-
48-49	Transportation & warehousing							
	All establishments ⁴	48	58 361	13 816	3 136	919	7	1
	United States CNMI born	11	14 791	3 662	871	255	2	1
	United States other	10	16 015	3 643	799	245	2	-
	Japan	8	6 361	2 061	491	96	-	-
	Philippines	1	D	D	D	a	D	D
	Korea	2	D	D	D	a	D	D
	Multiple citizenship	5	971	291	70	20	-	-
	Other	5	8 432	2 547	536	187	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. General Statistics by Kind of Business and Ownership Status for the Northern Mariana Islands: 2002—Con.

[Includes only establishments of firms with payroll. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A. Data based on the 2002 Economic Census. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see note at the end of the table]

2002 NAICS code	Kind of business and ownership status	Estab-lishments (number)	Sales/ receipts/ revenue/ shipments ¹ (\$1,000)	Annual payroll (\$1,000)	First-quarter payroll (\$1,000)	Paid employees for pay period including March 12 (number)	Proprietors and partners ² (number)	Unpaid family workers ² (number)
51	Information							
	All establishments ⁴	21	48 486	6 650	1 544	306	3	—
	United States CNMI born	1	D	D	D	a	D	D
	United States other	2	D	D	D	c	D	D
	Japan	9	D	D	D	a	D	D
	Philippines	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Korea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Multiple citizenship	2	D	D	D	b	D	D
	Other	2	D	D	D	b	D	D
52	Finance & insurance							
	All establishments ⁴	54	53 748	8 409	2 228	419	—	—
	United States CNMI born	9	2 941	548	145	32	—	—
	United States other	10	24 490	3 279	792	134	—	—
	Japan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Philippines	3	172	28	7	7	—	—
	Korea	1	D	D	D	a	D	D
	Multiple citizenship	10	6 741	2 050	599	108	—	—
	Other	7	12 655	1 202	315	58	—	—
53	Real estate & rental & leasing							
	All establishments ⁴	108	27 499	6 266	1 638	573	14	1
	United States CNMI born	34	12 842	3 118	851	271	10	1
	United States other	14	5 740	1 148	293	117	2	—
	Japan	9	2 767	664	160	52	—	—
	Philippines	5	829	269	58	23	2	—
	Korea	14	1 639	262	69	26	—	—
	Multiple citizenship	4	180	62	16	7	—	—
	Other	7	1 068	231	64	30	—	—
54	Professional, scientific, & technical services							
	All establishments ⁴	93	30 819	7 658	1 917	373	60	1
	United States CNMI born	17	5 180	1 185	289	77	14	—
	United States other	32	13 832	3 314	812	138	24	—
	Japan	3	247	59	14	7	—	—
	Philippines	1	D	D	D	a	D	D
	Korea	4	765	169	45	17	—	—
	Multiple citizenship	4	2 182	891	225	34	2	—
	Other	5	877	279	73	12	4	1
55	Management of companies & enterprises							
	All establishments ⁴	4	31 844	514	143	21	—	—
	United States CNMI born	2	D	D	D	a	D	D
	United States other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Japan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Philippines	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Korea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Multiple citizenship	1	D	D	D	a	D	D
	Other	1	D	D	D	a	D	D
56	Administrative & support & waste management & remediation service							
	All establishments ⁴	83	72 024	25 908	6 287	2 001	11	—
	United States CNMI born	19	6 726	4 520	1 088	452	5	—
	United States other	15	23 153	6 836	1 643	408	2	—
	Japan	15	21 723	6 370	1 602	379	—	—
	Philippines	2	D	D	D	c	D	D
	Korea	5	1 194	341	81	30	—	—
	Multiple citizenship	9	10 586	3 434	827	325	1	—
	Other	9	3 792	1 443	330	162	—	—
61	Educational services							
	All establishments ⁴	31	D	D	D	c	D	D
	United States CNMI born	5	544	146	37	11	—	—
	United States other	4	D	D	D	b	D	D
	Japan	20	3 092	931	240	86	1	—
	Philippines	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Korea	1	D	D	D	a	D	D
	Multiple citizenship	1	D	D	D	a	D	D
	Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
62	Health care & social assistance							
	All establishments ⁴	26	15 568	3 666	904	194	4	—
	United States CNMI born	3	D	D	D	b	D	D
	United States other	9	6 946	1 228	308	72	3	—
	Japan	1	D	D	D	a	D	D
	Philippines	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Korea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Multiple citizenship	2	D	D	D	a	D	D
	Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. General Statistics by Kind of Business and Ownership Status for the Northern Mariana Islands: 2002—Con.

[Includes only establishments of firms with payroll. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A. Data based on the 2002 Economic Census. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see note at the end of the table]

2002 NAICS code	Kind of business and ownership status	Establishments (number)	Sales/receipts/revenue/shipments ¹ (\$1,000)	Annual payroll (\$1,000)	First-quarter payroll (\$1,000)	Paid employees for pay period including March 12 (number)	Proprietors and partners ² (number)	Unpaid family workers ² (number)
71	Arts, entertainment, & recreation							
	All establishments ⁴	45	29 316	6 418	1 576	662	7	—
	United States CNMI born	6	5 393	1 431	341	125	2	—
	United States other	8	4 593	549	126	62	—	—
	Japan	6	11 406	2 384	613	150	—	—
	Philippines	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Korea	3	D	D	D	a	D	D
	Multiple citizenship	3	1 770	319	73	36	—	—
	Other	5	1 410	248	68	166	—	—
	72	Accommodation & food services						
All establishments ⁴		151	197 187	47 275	11 857	4 304	18	1
United States CNMI born		28	35 128	8 439	2 091	740	6	—
United States other		16	9 849	1 915	466	197	1	—
Japan		33	64 220	16 965	4 317	1 514	3	—
Philippines		2	D	D	D	a	D	D
Korea		8	1 867	642	160	80	—	—
Multiple citizenship		17	20 869	4 890	1 220	485	1	—
Other		14	49 654	11 081	2 778	896	—	—
81		Other services (except public administration)						
	All establishments ⁴	91	35 738	7 563	1 742	773	18	2
	United States CNMI born	15	3 718	752	183	114	8	1
	United States other	15	2 747	852	211	104	6	—
	Japan	7	8 842	1 470	330	78	—	—
	Philippines	3	657	256	61	38	1	1
	Korea	8	889	219	53	26	—	—
	Multiple citizenship	7	6 477	832	207	108	—	—
	Other	15	9 962	2 583	560	260	—	—

¹For explanation of terms and problems of duplication for construction and manufacturing, see Appendix A.

²Includes only those who worked 15 hours or more during week including March 12.

³The statistics are based on 2 percent of total establishments that reported women-owned ownership status.

⁴Establishment counts and detail by citizenship status do not equal total establishments and detail. The difference represents establishments that did not report citizenship.

Note: The data in this table are based on the 2002 Economic Census. To maintain confidentiality, the Census Bureau suppresses data to protect the identity of any business or individual. The census results in this table contain nonsampling error. Data users who create their own estimates using data from this table should cite the Census Bureau as the source of the original data only. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A. For the full technical documentation, see Appendix C.

Table 7. Sales/Receipts/Revenue/Shipments by Kind of Business and Class of Customer for the Northern Mariana Islands: 2002

[Includes only establishments of firms with payroll. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A. Data based on the 2002 Economic Census. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see note at the end of the table]

2002 NAICS code	Kind of business and class of customer	Establishments (number)	Sales/receipts/revenue/shipments ¹ (\$1,000)	Distribution of sales/receipts/revenue/shipments ² (percent)	Response coverage ³ (percent)
	Total for all sectors				
	All class of customer	1 276	1 832 130	100.0	t
	Wholesale establishments	N	N	13.8	N
	Household consumers and individual users	N	N	33.3	N
	Retailers	N	N	6.2	N
	Construction firms	N	N	2.0	N
	Farmers for farm use	N	N	.2	N
	Exporters	N	N	5.1	N
	Restaurants, food services, and nightclubs	N	N	1.7	N
	Hotels	N	N	2.9	N
	Travel agencies and other passenger transportation services	N	N	3.5	N
	Other service establishment including truck and passenger car rental and leasing	N	N	2.8	N
	Apparel manufacturers	N	N	17.5	N
	Other manufacturer establishments and quarries	N	N	.4	N
	Banks, insurance, and real estate companies	N	N	.9	N
	Government bodies	N	N	5.0	N
	All other customers, not specified	N	N	4.8	N
21	Mining				
	All class of customer	3	D	D	D
	Wholesale establishments	N	N	N	N
	Household consumers and individual users	N	N	D	N
	Retailers	N	N	N	N
	Construction firms	N	N	D	N
	Farmers for farm use	N	N	N	N
	Exporters	N	N	N	N
	Restaurants, food services, and nightclubs	N	N	N	N
	Hotels	N	N	N	N
	Travel agencies and other passenger transportation services	N	N	N	N
	Other service establishment including truck and passenger car rental and leasing	N	N	N	N
	Apparel manufacturers	N	N	N	N
	Other manufacturer establishments and quarries	N	N	D	N
	Banks, insurance, and real estate companies	N	N	N	N
	Government bodies	N	N	N	N
	All other customers, not specified	N	N	N	N
22	Utilities				
	All class of customer	2	D	D	D
	Wholesale establishments	N	N	1.9	N
	Household consumers and individual users	N	N	33.6	N
	Retailers	N	N	10.6	N
	Construction firms	N	N	1.9	N
	Farmers for farm use	N	N	N	N
	Exporters	N	N	N	N
	Restaurants, food services, and nightclubs	N	N	2.9	N
	Hotels	N	N	11.5	N
	Travel agencies and other passenger transportation services	N	N	1.9	N
	Other service establishment including truck and passenger car rental and leasing	N	N	1.0	N
	Apparel manufacturers	N	N	6.7	N
	Other manufacturer establishments and quarries	N	N	1.0	N
	Banks, insurance, and real estate companies	N	N	4.8	N
	Government bodies	N	N	22.2	N
	All other customers, not specified	N	N	N	N
23	Construction				
	All class of customer	63	50 008	100.0	t
	Wholesale establishments	N	N	N	N
	Household consumers and individual users	N	N	8.9	N
	Retailers	N	N	1.6	N
	Construction firms	N	N	21.0	N
	Farmers for farm use	N	N	N	N
	Exporters	N	N	N	N
	Restaurants, food services, and nightclubs	N	N	.7	N
	Hotels	N	N	1.8	N
	Travel agencies and other passenger transportation services	N	N	.3	N
	Other service establishment including truck and passenger car rental and leasing	N	N	1.3	N
	Apparel manufacturers	N	N	D	N
	Other manufacturer establishments and quarries	N	N	N	N
	Banks, insurance, and real estate companies	N	N	.7	N
	Government bodies	N	N	57.2	N
	All other customers, not specified	N	N	6.3	N
31-33	Manufacturing				
	All class of customer	78	665 774	100.0	t
	Wholesale establishments	N	N	32.6	N
	Household consumers and individual users	N	N	.8	N
	Retailers	N	N	4.8	N
	Construction firms	N	N	D	N
	Farmers for farm use	N	N	N	N
	Exporters	N	N	12.8	N
	Restaurants, food services, and nightclubs	N	N	.1	N
	Hotels	N	N	.1	N
	Travel agencies and other passenger transportation services	N	N	N	N
	Other service establishment including truck and passenger car rental and leasing	N	N	D	N
	Apparel manufacturers	N	N	40.4	N
	Other manufacturer establishments and quarries	N	N	.4	N
	Banks, insurance, and real estate companies	N	N	N	N
	Government bodies	N	N	1.0	N
	All other customers, not specified	N	N	3.2	N

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Sales/Receipts/Revenue/Shipments by Kind of Business and Class of Customer for the Northern Mariana Islands: 2002—Con.

[Includes only establishments of firms with payroll. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A. Data based on the 2002 Economic Census. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see note at the end of the table]

2002 NAICS code	Kind of business and class of customer	Establishments (number)	Sales/receipts/revenue/shipments ¹ (\$1,000)	Distribution of sales/receipts/revenue/shipments ² (percent)	Response coverage ³ (percent)
42	Wholesale trade				
	All class of customer	78	122 634	100.0	t
	Wholesale establishments	N	N	18.0	N
	Household consumers and individual users	N	N	6.2	N
	Retailers	N	N	33.0	N
	Construction firms	N	N	5.6	N
	Farmers for farm use	N	N	.4	N
	Exporters	N	N	—	N
	Restaurants, food services, and nightclubs	N	N	8.7	N
	Hotels	N	N	8.4	N
	Travel agencies and other passenger transportation services	N	N	.3	N
	Other service establishment including truck and passenger car rental and leasing	N	N	.6	N
	Apparel manufacturers	N	N	8.8	N
	Other manufacturer establishments and quarries	N	N	1.5	N
	Banks, insurance, and real estate companies	N	N	.3	N
	Government bodies	N	N	1.7	N
	All other customers, not specified	N	N	6.7	N
44-45	Retail trade				
	All class of customer	297	312 384	100.0	t
	Wholesale establishments	N	N	.7	N
	Household consumers and individual users	N	N	80.1	N
	Retailers	N	N	3.5	N
	Construction firms	N	N	.9	N
	Farmers for farm use	N	N	.4	N
	Exporters	N	N	.1	N
	Restaurants, food services, and nightclubs	N	N	1.7	N
	Hotels	N	N	2.6	N
	Travel agencies and other passenger transportation services	N	N	.4	N
	Other service establishment including truck and passenger car rental and leasing	N	N	1.5	N
	Apparel manufacturers	N	N	1.1	N
	Other manufacturer establishments and quarries	N	N	.1	N
	Banks, insurance, and real estate companies	N	N	.8	N
	Government bodies	N	N	2.6	N
	All other customers, not specified	N	N	3.6	N
48-49	Transportation & warehousing				
	All class of customer	48	58 361	100.0	t
	Wholesale establishments	N	N	8.0	N
	Household consumers and individual users	N	N	16.2	N
	Retailers	N	N	2.4	N
	Construction firms	N	N	.2	N
	Farmers for farm use	N	N	—	N
	Exporters	N	N	D	N
	Restaurants, food services, and nightclubs	N	N	.8	N
	Hotels	N	N	1.0	N
	Travel agencies and other passenger transportation services	N	N	27.3	N
	Other service establishment including truck and passenger car rental and leasing	N	N	12.6	N
	Apparel manufacturers	N	N	16.2	N
	Other manufacturer establishments and quarries	N	N	—	N
	Banks, insurance, and real estate companies	N	N	—	N
	Government bodies	N	N	3.7	N
	All other customers, not specified	N	N	3.7	N
51	Information				
	All class of customer	21	48 486	100.0	t
	Wholesale establishments	N	N	D	N
	Household consumers and individual users	N	N	43.7	N
	Retailers	N	N	9.2	N
	Construction firms	N	N	D	N
	Farmers for farm use	N	N	—	N
	Exporters	N	N	—	N
	Restaurants, food services, and nightclubs	N	N	1.3	N
	Hotels	N	N	D	N
	Travel agencies and other passenger transportation services	N	N	1.2	N
	Other service establishment including truck and passenger car rental and leasing	N	N	.7	N
	Apparel manufacturers	N	N	D	N
	Other manufacturer establishments and quarries	N	N	D	N
	Banks, insurance, and real estate companies	N	N	1.0	N
	Government bodies	N	N	D	N
	All other customers, not specified	N	N	D	N
52	Finance & insurance				
	All class of customer	54	53 748	100.0	t
	Wholesale establishments	N	N	2.5	N
	Household consumers and individual users	N	N	36.1	N
	Retailers	N	N	12.2	N
	Construction firms	N	N	4.6	N
	Farmers for farm use	N	N	2.0	N
	Exporters	N	N	1.3	N
	Restaurants, food services, and nightclubs	N	N	2.5	N
	Hotels	N	N	4.4	N
	Travel agencies and other passenger transportation services	N	N	.9	N
	Other service establishment including truck and passenger car rental and leasing	N	N	6.6	N
	Apparel manufacturers	N	N	6.0	N
	Other manufacturer establishments and quarries	N	N	.8	N
	Banks, insurance, and real estate companies	N	N	9.1	N
	Government bodies	N	N	3.6	N
	All other customers, not specified	N	N	7.6	N

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Sales/Receipts/Revenue/Shipments by Kind of Business and Class of Customer for the Northern Mariana Islands: 2002—Con.

[Includes only establishments of firms with payroll. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A. Data based on the 2002 Economic Census. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see note at the end of the table]

2002 NAICS code	Kind of business and class of customer	Establishments (number)	Sales/receipts/revenue/shipments ¹ (\$1,000)	Distribution of sales/receipts/revenue/shipments ² (percent)	Response coverage ³ (percent)
53	Real estate & rental & leasing				
	All class of customer	108	27 499	100.0	t
	Wholesale establishments	N	N	.8	N
	Household consumers and individual users	N	N	67.8	N
	Retailers	N	N	4.6	N
	Construction firms	N	N	4.5	N
	Farmers for farm use	N	N	—	N
	Exporters	N	N	.6	N
	Restaurants, food services, and nightclubs	N	N	2.3	N
	Hotels	N	N	2.5	N
	Travel agencies and other passenger transportation services	N	N	1.6	N
	Other service establishment including truck and passenger car rental and leasing	N	N	1.9	N
	Apparel manufacturers	N	N	2.3	N
	Other manufacturer establishments and quarries	N	N	.1	N
	Banks, insurance, and real estate companies	N	N	2.3	N
	Government bodies	N	N	6.5	N
	All other customers, not specified	N	N	2.0	N
54	Professional, scientific, & technical services				
	All class of customer	93	30 819	100.0	t
	Wholesale establishments	N	N	.5	N
	Household consumers and individual users	N	N	28.5	N
	Retailers	N	N	4.2	N
	Construction firms	N	N	6.8	N
	Farmers for farm use	N	N	—	N
	Exporters	N	N	—	N
	Restaurants, food services, and nightclubs	N	N	1.6	N
	Hotels	N	N	3.6	N
	Travel agencies and other passenger transportation services	N	N	.7	N
	Other service establishment including truck and passenger car rental and leasing	N	N	6.8	N
	Apparel manufacturers	N	N	3.1	N
	Other manufacturer establishments and quarries	N	N	.4	N
	Banks, insurance, and real estate companies	N	N	8.4	N
	Government bodies	N	N	21.4	N
	All other customers, not specified	N	N	13.8	N
55	Management of companies & enterprises				
	All class of customer	4	31 844	100.0	w
	Wholesale establishments	N	N	—	N
	Household consumers and individual users	N	N	18.2	N
	Retailers	N	N	2.8	N
	Construction firms	N	N	—	N
	Farmers for farm use	N	N	—	N
	Exporters	N	N	—	N
	Restaurants, food services, and nightclubs	N	N	—	N
	Hotels	N	N	—	N
	Travel agencies and other passenger transportation services	N	N	—	N
	Other service establishment including truck and passenger car rental and leasing	N	N	5.6	N
	Apparel manufacturers	N	N	—	N
	Other manufacturer establishments and quarries	N	N	—	N
	Banks, insurance, and real estate companies	N	N	—	N
	Government bodies	N	N	1.4	N
	All other customers, not specified	N	N	72.0	N
56	Administrative & support & waste management & remediation service				
	All class of customer	83	72 024	100.0	u
	Wholesale establishments	N	N	.3	N
	Household consumers and individual users	N	N	24.1	N
	Retailers	N	N	3.9	N
	Construction firms	N	N	.4	N
	Farmers for farm use	N	N	.1	N
	Exporters	N	N	.1	N
	Restaurants, food services, and nightclubs	N	N	1.2	N
	Hotels	N	N	6.7	N
	Travel agencies and other passenger transportation services	N	N	31.3	N
	Other service establishment including truck and passenger car rental and leasing	N	N	11.6	N
	Apparel manufacturers	N	N	3.7	N
	Other manufacturer establishments and quarries	N	N	.3	N
	Banks, insurance, and real estate companies	N	N	.3	N
	Government bodies	N	N	10.8	N
	All other customers, not specified	N	N	5.2	N
61	Educational services				
	All class of customer	31	D	D	D
	Wholesale establishments	N	N	D	N
	Household consumers and individual users	N	N	59.8	N
	Retailers	N	N	—	N
	Construction firms	N	N	—	N
	Farmers for farm use	N	N	D	N
	Exporters	N	N	—	N
	Restaurants, food services, and nightclubs	N	N	—	N
	Hotels	N	N	—	N
	Travel agencies and other passenger transportation services	N	N	20.3	N
	Other service establishment including truck and passenger car rental and leasing	N	N	D	N
	Apparel manufacturers	N	N	—	N
	Other manufacturer establishments and quarries	N	N	—	N
	Banks, insurance, and real estate companies	N	N	—	N
	Government bodies	N	N	D	N
	All other customers, not specified	N	N	14.4	N

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Sales/Receipts/Revenue/Shipments by Kind of Business and Class of Customer for the Northern Mariana Islands: 2002—Con.

[Includes only establishments of firms with payroll. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A. Data based on the 2002 Economic Census. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see note at the end of the table]

2002 NAICS code	Kind of business and class of customer	Establishments (number)	Sales/receipts/revenue/shipments ¹ (\$1,000)	Distribution of sales/receipts/revenue/shipments ² (percent)	Response coverage ³ (percent)
62	Health care & social assistance				
	All class of customer	26	15 568	100.0	t
	Wholesale establishments	N	N	D	N
	Household consumers and individual users	N	N	59.0	N
	Retailers	N	N	D	N
	Construction firms	N	N	D	N
	Farmers for farm use	N	N	D	N
	Exporters	N	N	D	N
	Restaurants, food services, and nightclubs	N	N	D	N
	Hotels	N	N	D	N
	Travel agencies and other passenger transportation services	N	N	D	N
	Other service establishment including truck and passenger car rental and leasing	N	N	D	N
	Apparel manufacturers	N	N	D	N
	Other manufacturer establishments and quarries	N	N	D	N
	Banks, insurance, and real estate companies	N	N	D	N
	Government bodies	N	N	D	N
	All other customers, not specified	N	N	3.8	N
71	Arts, entertainment, & recreation				
	All class of customer	45	29 316	100.0	t
	Wholesale establishments	N	N	—	N
	Household consumers and individual users	N	N	68.6	N
	Retailers	N	N	5.0	N
	Construction firms	N	N	—	N
	Farmers for farm use	N	N	—	N
	Exporters	N	N	—	N
	Restaurants, food services, and nightclubs	N	N	.9	N
	Hotels	N	N	1.7	N
	Travel agencies and other passenger transportation services	N	N	22.2	N
	Other service establishment including truck and passenger car rental and leasing	N	N	.5	N
	Apparel manufacturers	N	N	.2	N
	Other manufacturer establishments and quarries	N	N	.1	N
	Banks, insurance, and real estate companies	N	N	.1	N
	Government bodies	N	N	.1	N
	All other customers, not specified	N	N	.6	N
72	Accommodation & food services				
	All class of customer	151	197 187	100.0	t
	Wholesale establishments	N	N	.4	N
	Household consumers and individual users	N	N	84.1	N
	Retailers	N	N	.2	N
	Construction firms	N	N	.1	N
	Farmers for farm use	N	N	—	N
	Exporters	N	N	—	N
	Restaurants, food services, and nightclubs	N	N	3.7	N
	Hotels	N	N	2.9	N
	Travel agencies and other passenger transportation services	N	N	5.1	N
	Other service establishment including truck and passenger car rental and leasing	N	N	—	N
	Apparel manufacturers	N	N	.2	N
	Other manufacturer establishments and quarries	N	N	—	N
	Banks, insurance, and real estate companies	N	N	—	N
	Government bodies	N	N	2.2	N
	All other customers, not specified	N	N	1.0	N
81	Other services (except public administration)				
	All class of customer	91	35 738	100.0	t
	Wholesale establishments	N	N	.2	N
	Household consumers and individual users	N	N	37.2	N
	Retailers	N	N	4.0	N
	Construction firms	N	N	.2	N
	Farmers for farm use	N	N	.3	N
	Exporters	N	N	—	N
	Restaurants, food services, and nightclubs	N	N	.8	N
	Hotels	N	N	6.2	N
	Travel agencies and other passenger transportation services	N	N	12.0	N
	Other service establishment including truck and passenger car rental and leasing	N	N	4.9	N
	Apparel manufacturers	N	N	24.8	N
	Other manufacturer establishments and quarries	N	N	1.5	N
	Banks, insurance, and real estate companies	N	N	1.5	N
	Government bodies	N	N	1.0	N
	All other customers, not specified	N	N	5.5	N

¹For explanation of terms and problems of duplication for construction and manufacturing, see Appendix A.

²Distribution of sales, receipts, revenue or shipments may not add due to rounding.

³Sales, receipts, revenue, or shipments of establishments responding to class of customer inquiry as a percent of total sales, receipts, revenue, or shipments.

Note: The data in this table are based on the 2002 Economic Census. To maintain confidentiality, the Census Bureau suppresses data to protect the identity of any business or individual. The census results in this table contain nonsampling error. Data users who create their own estimates using data from this table should cite the Census Bureau as the source of the original data only. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A. For the full technical documentation, see Appendix C.

Table 8. Number of Guestrooms for the Northern Mariana Islands: 2002

[Includes only establishments of firms with payroll. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A. Data based on the 2002 Economic Census. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see note at the end of the table]

2002 NAICS code	Kind of business	Estab-lishments (number)	Sales (\$1,000)	Guestrooms as of December 31 (number)	Annual payroll (\$1,000)	First-quarter payroll (\$1,000)	Paid employees for pay period including March 12 (number)	Proprietors and partners ¹ (number)	Unpaid family workers ¹ (number)
7211	Traveler accommodation.....	32	143 834	3 922	35 095	8 826	2 789	1	—

¹Includes only those who worked 15 hours or more during week including March 12.

Note: The data in this table are based on the 2002 Economic Census. To maintain confidentiality, the Census Bureau suppresses data to protect the identity of any business or individual. The census results in this table contain nonsampling error. Data users who create their own estimates using data from this table should cite the Census Bureau as the source of the original data only. For explanation of terms, see Appendix A. For the full technical documentation, see Appendix C.

Appendix A.

Explanation of Terms

SALES, RECEIPTS, REVENUE, SHIPMENTS, OR VALUE OF BUSINESS DONE

General Definition

Includes the total sales, receipts, revenue, shipments, or value of business done by establishments within the scope of the economic census. The definition of each of these items is included in the information provided below.

Figures may contain duplication since products of some industries are used as materials for others and work (and receipts) of one firm may be subcontracted to other firms and included in the other firm's receipts.

Sector-Specific Information

Accommodation and Food Services sector. Includes sales from customers for services rendered from the use of facilities and from merchandise sold. Also includes dues and assessments from members and affiliates.

Sales do not include carrying or other credit charges; sales (or other) taxes collected from customers and forwarded to taxing authorities; and gross sales and receipts of departments or concessions operated by other companies.

Excludes sales from civic and social organizations, amusement and recreation parks, theaters, and other recreation or entertainment facilities providing food and beverage services.

Construction sector. Includes the value of construction work done during the year for construction work performed by general contractors and special trade contractors. Included are receipts for new construction, additions and alterations or reconstruction, maintenance, repairs, and service work. Also included is the value of any construction work done by the reporting establishments for themselves and the amounts received for work even though work may have been subcontracted to others.

Construction establishments were instructed to include the value of buildings and other structures built and sold during 2002, excluding the value of underdeveloped land, but including the value of any improvements an establishment made to the land. They were to include the costs of labor materials, overhead, and profit.

Establishments engaged in the sale and installation of such construction components as plumbing, heating, and central air-conditioning supplies and equipment; lumber and building materials; paint, glass, and wallpaper; electrical and wiring supplies; and elevators or escalators were instructed to include both the value for the installation and the receipts covering the price of the items installed. Receipts for construction equipment rental (except crane) with operator, are also included.

Excluded were receipts for separately definable architectural and engineering work done by the reporting establishment for others. Also excluded was the cost of industrial and other specialized machinery and equipment, which are not an integral part of a structure.

Finance and Insurance sector. Includes revenue from all business activities, whether or not payment was received in the census year, including commissions and fees from all sources, rents, net investment income, interest, dividends, royalties, and net insurance premiums earned. Revenue from leasing property marketed under operating leases is included, as well as interest earned from property marketed in the census year under capital, finance, or full payout leases. Revenue also includes the total value of service contracts and amounts received for work subcontracted to others.

Revenue does not include sales and other taxes collected from customers and forwarded to taxing authorities.

Information; Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services; Management of Companies and Enterprises; Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services; Educational Services; Health Care and Social Assistance; Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation; and Other Services (Except Public Administration) sectors.

Includes receipts from customers or clients for services rendered, from the use of facilities and from merchandise sold whether or not payment was received. For advertising agencies, travel industries, and other service establishments operating on a commission basis, receipts include commissions, fees, and other operating income, NOT gross billings and sales. Excise taxes on gasoline, liquor, tobacco, etc., which are paid by the manufacturer or wholesaler and passed on in the cost of goods purchased by the service establishment are also included.

The establishments share of receipts from departments, concessions, and vending and amusement machines operated by others are included as part of receipts. Receipts also include the total value of service contracts; market value of compensation received in lieu of cash; amounts received for work subcontracted to others; and services provided to foreign customers, foreign parent firms, subsidiaries, and branches.

Receipts do not include sales (or other) taxes collected from customers and forwarded to taxing authorities, nor do they include income from such sources as contributions, gifts, and grants; dividends, interests, and investments; or sale or rental of real estate. Also excluded are receipts (gross) of department and concessions that are operated by others; sales of used equipment rented or leased to customers; domestic intracompany transfers, receipts of foreign subsidiaries; and other nonoperating income, such as royalties, franchise fees, etc.

Manufacturing sector. Covers the net selling value f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), to the customer after discounts and allowances for all products shipped, including receipts for contract work performed for others on their materials, miscellaneous receipts for sales of scrap and refuse, repair and sales of products bought and resold without further processing. Included is the value of products transferred to other plants of the same company. 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.

Real Estate and Rental and Leasing sector. Includes revenue from all business activities, whether or not payment was received in the census year, including commissions and fees from all sources, rents, net investment income, interest, dividends, and royalties. Revenue from leasing property marketed under operating leases is included. Revenue also includes the total value of service contracts, amounts received for work subcontracted to others, and rents from real property sublet to others.

Revenue does not include sales and other taxes collected from customers and forwarded to taxing authorities.

Retail and Wholesale trades. Includes sales of merchandise or products sold for cash or credit by establishments primarily engaged in retail and wholesale trades; receipts for delivery, installation, maintenance, and repair of merchandise or products sold; and actual sales value of the merchandise or products sold rather than commissions received for retailers and wholesalers selling merchandise on a consignment or commission basis.

Sales are net after deductions for refunds and allowances for merchandise returned by customers. Trade-in allowances are not deducted from sales. Sales include income from business activities classified in a major category other than the one assigned to the establishment; e.g., wholesalers may have receipts from sales at retail, and similarly, retailers may have receipts from sales at wholesale.

Sales do not include carrying or other credit charges; value of returned goods; sales (or other) taxes collected from customers and forwarded to taxing authorities; gross retail sales and receipts of departments or concessions operated by other companies; commissions from vending machine operations; nor nonoperating income from such sources as investments, rental or sales of real estate.

Transportation and Warehousing sector. Includes revenue from all business activities, whether or not payment was received, including commissions and fees for arranging the transportation of freight.

Revenue does not include sales and other taxes collected from customers and forwarded to taxing authorities.

Utilities sector. Includes revenue from all business activities, whether or not payment was received in the census year.

Revenue does not include sales and other taxes collected from customers and forwarded to taxing authorities.

ESTABLISHMENTS

General Definition

An establishment is a single physical location at which business is conducted and/or services are provided. It is not necessarily identical to a company or enterprise, which may consist of one establishment or more. Economic census figures represent a summary of reports for individual establishments rather than companies. For cases where a census report was received, separate information was obtained for each location where business was conducted. When administrative records of other federal agencies were used instead of a census report, no information was available on the number of locations operated. Each economic census establishment was tabulated according to the physical location at which the business was conducted. The count of establishments represents those in business at any time during 2002.

When two activities or more were carried on at a single location under a single ownership, all activities generally were grouped together as a single establishment. The entire establishment was classified on the basis of its major activity and all data for it were included in that classification. However, when distinct and separate economic activities (for which different industry classification codes were appropriate) were conducted at a single location under a single ownership, separate establishment reports for each of the different activities were obtained in the census.

Sector-Specific Information

Construction sector. Establishments are defined as a relatively permanent office or other place of business where the usual business activities related to construction are conducted. Establishments do not represent each project or construction site. Includes all establishments that were in business at any time during the year. It covers all full-year and part-year operations. Construction establishments that were inactive or idle for the entire year were not included.

Manufacturing sector. Includes establishments (plants) primarily engaged in manufacturing, processing and assembling component parts of products.

Retail trade. Includes establishments primarily engaged in selling merchandise for personal or household consumption and in rendering services incidental to the sale of the goods. Leased retail departments located in service establishments (e.g., a gift shop located in a hotel) are considered separate retail establishments.

Utilities; Transportation and Warehousing; Information; Finance and Insurance; Real Estate and Rental and Leasing; Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services; Management of Companies and Enterprises; Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services; Educational Services; Health Care and Social Assistance; Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation; Accommodation and Food Services; and Other Services (Except Public Administration) sectors. Includes establishments primarily engaged in providing a wide variety of services to individuals, businesses, government establishments, and other organizations. Leased service departments (separately owned businesses operated as departments or concessions of other service establishments or of retail businesses, such as a separately owned shoeshine parlor in a barber shop, or beauty shop in a department store) are treated as separate service establishments for census purposes.

Wholesale trade. Includes wholesale establishments selling merchandise at wholesale to retailers, industrial, institutional, and other nonhousehold consumers.

FIRMS

A firm is a business organization or entity consisting of one domestic establishment (location) or more under common ownership or control. All establishments of subsidiary firms are included as part of the owning or controlling firm. For the economic census, the terms “firm” and “company” are synonymous.

ANNUAL PAYROLL

Payroll includes all forms of compensation, such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, bonuses, vacation allowances, sick-leave pay, and employee contributions to qualified pension plans paid during the year to all employees. For corporations, payroll includes amounts paid to officers and executives; for unincorporated businesses, it does not include profit or other compensation of proprietors or partners. Payroll is reported before deductions for social security, income tax, insurance, union dues, etc. This definition of payroll is the same as that used by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) on Form 941.

FIRST-QUARTER PAYROLL

Represents payroll paid to persons employed at any time during the quarter January to March 2002, before deductions.

EMPLOYEES

Paid employees consist of full- and part-time employees, including salaried officers and executives of corporations. Included are employees on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations; not included are proprietors and partners of unincorporated businesses. The definition of paid employees is the same as that used on IRS Form 941.

Sector-Specific Information for Puerto Rico only

Construction and manufacturing sectors: Comprises the average number of full- and part-time employees on the payroll of manufacturing or construction establishments. The average is calculated by adding the number of employees reported for the pay periods including the 12th of March, May, August, and November, and dividing by 4 plus other employees, which include employees in executive, purchasing, accounting, personnel, professional, and technical activities, and routine office functions, who worked during the pay period including March 12th.

PROPRIETORS AND PARTNERS WORKING

Proprietors and partners of an unincorporated business that worked 15 or more hours during the week of March 12, 2002.

UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS

Unpaid family workers consist of family members of unincorporated businesses who worked 15 hours or more during the week, which included March 12, 2002.

Appendix B.

NAICS Codes, Titles, and Descriptions

21 MINING

The Mining sector comprises establishments that extract naturally occurring mineral solids, such as coal and ores; liquid minerals, such as crude petroleum; and gases, such as natural gas. The term mining is used in the broad sense to include quarrying, well operations, beneficiating (e.g., crushing, screening, washing, and flotation), and other preparation customarily performed at the mine site, or as a part of mining activity.

The Mining sector distinguishes two basic activities: mine operation and mining support activities. Mine operation includes establishments operating mines, quarries, or oil and gas wells on their own account or for others on a contract or fee basis. Mining support activities include establishments that perform exploration (except geophysical surveying) and/or other mining services on a contract or fee basis (except mine site preparation and construction of oil/gas pipelines).

Establishments in the Mining sector are grouped and classified according to the natural resource mined or to be mined. Industries include establishments that develop the mine site, extract the natural resources, and/or those that beneficiate (i.e., prepare) the mineral mined. Beneficiation is the process whereby the extracted material is reduced to particles that can be separated into mineral and waste, the former suitable for further processing or direct use. The operations that take place in beneficiation are primarily mechanical, such as grinding, washing, magnetic separation, and centrifugal separation. In contrast, manufacturing operations primarily use chemical and electrochemical processes, such as electrolysis and distillation. However, some treatments, such as heat treatments, take place in both the beneficiation and the manufacturing (i.e., smelting/refining) stages. The range of preparation activities varies by mineral and the purity of any given ore deposit. While some minerals, such as petroleum and natural gas, require little or no preparation, others are washed and screened, while yet others, such as gold and silver, can be transformed into bullion before leaving the mine site.

Mining, beneficiating, and manufacturing activities often occur in a single location. Separate receipts will be collected for these activities whenever possible. When receipts cannot be broken out between mining and manufacturing, establishments that mine or quarry nonmetallic minerals, beneficiate the nonmetallic minerals into more finished manufactured products are classified based on the primary activity of the establishment. A mine that manufactures a small amount of finished products will be classified in Sector 21, Mining. An establishment that mines whose primary output is a more finished manufactured product will be classified in Sector 31-33, Manufacturing.

22 UTILITIES

The Utilities sector comprises establishments engaged in the provision of the following utility services: electric power, natural gas, steam supply, water supply, and sewage removal. Within this sector, the specific activities associated with the utility services provided vary by utility: electric power includes generation, transmission, and distribution; natural gas includes distribution; steam supply includes provision and/or distribution; water supply includes treatment and distribution; and sewage removal includes collection, treatment, and disposal of waste through sewer systems and sewage treatment facilities.

Excluded from this sector are establishments primarily engaged in waste management services classified in Subsector 562, Waste Management and Remediation Services. These establishments also collect, treat, and dispose of waste materials; however, they do not use sewer systems or sewage treatment facilities.

23 CONSTRUCTION

The construction sector comprises establishments primarily engaged in the construction of buildings or engineering projects (e.g., highways and utility systems). Establishments primarily engaged in the preparation of sites for new construction and establishments primarily engaged in subdividing land for sale as building sites also are included in this sector.

Construction work done may include new work, additions, alterations, or maintenance and repairs. Activities of these establishments generally are managed at a fixed place of business, but they usually perform construction activities at multiple project sites. Production responsibilities for establishments in this sector are usually specified in (1) contracts with the owners of construction projects (prime contracts) or (2) contracts with other construction establishments (subcontracts).

Establishments primarily engaged in contracts that include responsibility for all aspects of individual construction projects are commonly known as general contractors, but also may be known as design-builders, construction managers, turnkey contractors, or (in cases where two or more establishments jointly secure a general contract) joint-venture contractors. Construction managers that provide oversight and scheduling only (i.e., agency) as well as construction managers that are responsible for the entire project (i.e., at risk) are included as general contractor type establishments. Establishments of the "general contractor type" frequently arrange construction of separate parts of their projects through subcontracts with other construction establishments.

Establishments primarily engaged in activities to produce a specific component (e.g., masonry, painting, and electrical work) of a construction project are commonly known as specialty trade contractors. Activities of specialty trade contractors are usually subcontracted from other construction establishments, but especially in remodeling and repair construction, the work may be done directly for the owner of the property.

Establishments primarily engaged in activities to construct buildings to be sold on sites that they own are known as operative builders, but also may be known as speculative builders or merchant builders. Operative builders produce buildings in a manner similar to general contractors, but their production processes also include site acquisition and securing of financial backing. Operative builders are most often associated with the construction of residential buildings. Like general contractors, they may subcontract all or part of the actual construction work on their buildings.

There are substantial differences in the types of equipment, work force skills, and other inputs required by establishments in this sector. To highlight these differences and variations in the underlying production functions, this sector is divided into three subsectors.

Subsector 236, Construction of Buildings, comprises establishments of the general contractor type and operative builders involved in the construction of buildings. Subsector 237, Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction, comprises establishments involved in the construction of engineering projects. Subsector 238, Specialty Trade Contractors, comprises establishments engaged in specialty trade activities generally needed in the construction of all types of buildings.

Force account construction is construction work performed by an enterprise primarily engaged in some business other than construction for its own account and use, using employees of the enterprise. This activity is not included in the construction sector unless the construction work performed is the primary activity of a separate establishment of the enterprise. The installation and the ongoing repair and maintenance of telecommunications and utility networks is excluded from construction when the establishments performing the work are not independent contractors. Although a growing proportion of this work is subcontracted to independent contractors in the Construction Sector, the operating units of telecommunications and utility companies performing this work are included with the telecommunications or utility activities.

31-33 MANUFACTURING

The Manufacturing sector comprises establishments engaged in the mechanical, physical, or chemical transformation of materials, substances, or components into new products. The assembling of component parts of manufactured products is considered manufacturing, except in cases where the activity is appropriately classified in Sector 23, Construction.

Establishments in the Manufacturing sector are often described as plants, factories, or mills and characteristically use power-driven machines and materials-handling equipment. However, establishments that transform materials or substances into new products by hand or in the worker's home and those engaged in selling to the general public products made on the same premises from which they are sold, such as bakeries, candy stores, and custom tailors, may also be included in this sector. Manufacturing establishments may process materials or may contract with other establishments to process their materials for them. Both types of establishments are included in manufacturing.

The materials, substances, or components transformed by manufacturing establishments are raw materials that are products of agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining, or quarrying as well as products of other manufacturing establishments. The materials used may be purchased directly from producers, obtained through customary trade channels, or secured without recourse to the market by transferring the product from one establishment to another, under the same ownership. The new product of a manufacturing establishment may be finished in the sense that it is ready for utilization or consumption, or it may be semifinished to become an input for an establishment engaged in further manufacturing. For example, the product of the alumina refinery is the input used in the primary production of aluminum; primary aluminum is the input to an aluminum wire drawing plant; and aluminum wire is the input for a fabricated wire product manufacturing establishment.

The subsectors in the Manufacturing sector generally reflect distinct production processes related to material inputs, production equipment, and employee skills. In the machinery area, where assembling is a key activity, parts and accessories for manufactured products are classified in the industry of the finished manufactured item when they are made for separate sale. For example, a replacement refrigerator door would be classified with refrigerators and an attachment for a piece of metal working machinery would be classified with metal working machinery. However, components, input from other manufacturing establishments, are classified based on the production function of the component manufacturer. For example, electronic components are classified in Subsector 334, Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing and stampings are classified in Subsector 332, Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing.

Manufacturing establishments often perform one or more activities that are classified outside the Manufacturing sector of NAICS. For instance, almost all manufacturing has some captive research and development or administrative operations, such as accounting, payroll, or management. These captive services are treated the same as captive manufacturing activities. When the services are provided by separate establishments, they are classified to the NAICS sector where such services are primary, not in manufacturing.

The boundaries of manufacturing and the other sectors of the classification system can be somewhat blurry. The establishments in the manufacturing sector are engaged in the transformation of materials into new products. Their output is a new product. However, the definition of what constitutes a new product can be somewhat subjective. As clarification, the following activities are considered manufacturing in NAICS: Milk bottling and pasteurizing; Water bottling and processing; Fresh fish packaging (oyster shucking, fish filleting); Apparel jobbing (assigning of materials to contract factories or shops for fabrication or other contract operations) as well as contracting on materials owned by others; Printing and related activities; Ready-mixed concrete production; Leather converting; Grinding of lenses to prescription; Wood preserving; Electroplating, plating, metal heat treating, and polishing for the trade; Lapidary work for the trade; Fabricating signs and advertising displays; Rebuilding or remanufacturing machinery (i.e., automotive parts) Ship repair and renovation; Machine shops; and Tire retreading. Conversely, there are activities that are sometimes considered manufacturing, but which for NAICS are classified in another sector (i.e., not classified as manufacturing).

They include: (1) logging, classified in Sector 11, Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting is considered a harvesting operation; (2) the beneficiating of ores and other minerals, classified in Sector 21, Mining, is considered part of the activity of mining; (3) the construction of structures and fabricating operations performed at the site of construction by contractors, is classified in Sector 23, Construction; (4) establishments engaged in breaking of bulk and redistribution in smaller

lots, including packaging, repackaging, or bottling products, such as liquors or chemicals; the customized assembly of computers; sorting of scrap; mixing paints to customer order; and cutting metals to customer order, classified in Sector 42, Wholesale Trade or Sector 44-45, Retail Trade, produce a modified version of the same product, not a new product; and (5) publishing and the combined activity of publishing and printing, classified in Sector 51, Information, perform the transformation of information into a product where as the value of the product to the consumer lies in the information content, not in the format in which it is distributed (i.e., the book or software diskette).

42 WHOLESALE TRADE

The Wholesale Trade sector comprises establishments engaged in wholesaling merchandise, generally without transformation, and rendering services incidental to the sale of merchandise.

The wholesaling process is an intermediate step in the distribution of merchandise. Wholesalers are organized to sell or arrange the purchase or sale of —

1. goods for resale (i.e., goods sold to other wholesalers or retailers),
2. capital or durable nonconsumer goods, or
3. raw and intermediate materials and supplies used in production.

Wholesalers sell merchandise to other businesses and normally operate from a warehouse or office. These warehouses and offices are characterized by having little or no display of merchandise. In addition, neither the design nor the location of the premises is intended to solicit walk-in traffic. Wholesalers do not normally use advertising directed to the general public. Customers are generally reached initially via telephone, in-person marketing, or by specialized advertising that may include Internet and other electronic means. Follow-up orders are either vendor-initiated or client-initiated, generally based on previous sales, and typically exhibit strong ties between sellers and buyers. In fact, transactions are often conducted between wholesalers and clients that have long-standing business relationships.

This sector comprises two main types of wholesalers: those that sell goods on their own account and those that arrange sales and purchases for others generally for a commission or fee.

1. Establishments that sell goods on their own account are known as wholesale merchants, distributors, jobbers, drop shippers, and import/export merchants. Also included as wholesale merchants are sales offices and sales branches (but not retail stores) maintained by manufacturing, refining, or mining enterprises apart from their plants or mines for the purpose of marketing their products. Merchant wholesale establishments typically maintain their own warehouse, where they receive and handle goods for their customers. Goods are generally sold without transformation, but may include integral functions, such as sorting, packaging, labeling, and other marketing services.
2. Establishments arranging for the purchase or sale of goods owned by others or purchasing goods, generally on a commission basis, are known as business to business electronic markets, agents and brokers, commission merchants, import/export agents and brokers, auction companies, and manufacturers' representatives. These establishments operate from offices and generally do not own or handle the goods they sell.

Some wholesale establishments may be connected with a single manufacturer and promote and sell the particular manufacturers' products to a wide range of other wholesalers or retailers. Other wholesalers may be connected to a retail chain or a limited number of retail chains and only provide a variety of products needed by the retail operation(s). These wholesalers may obtain the products from a wide range of manufacturers. Still other wholesalers may not take title to the goods, but act as agents and brokers for a commission.

Although wholesaling normally denotes sales in large volumes, durable nonconsumer goods may be sold in single units. Sales of capital or durable nonconsumer goods used in the production of goods and services, such as farm machinery, medium and heavy duty trucks, and industrial machinery, are always included in wholesale trade.

44-45 RETAIL TRADE

The Retail Trade sector comprises establishments engaged in retailing merchandise, generally without transformation, and rendering services incidental to the sale of merchandise.

The retailing process is the final step in the distribution of merchandise; retailers are, therefore, organized to sell merchandise in small quantities to the general public. This sector comprises two main types of retailers: **store and nonstore retailers**.

Store retailers operate fixed point-of-sale locations, located and designed to attract a high volume of walk-in customers. In general, retail stores have extensive displays of merchandise and use mass-media advertising to attract customers. They typically sell merchandise to the general public for personal or household consumption, but some also serve business and institutional clients. These include establishments, such as office supply stores, computer and software stores, building materials dealers, plumbing supply stores, and electrical supply stores. Catalog showrooms, gasoline service stations, automotive dealers, and mobile home dealers are treated as store retailers.

In addition to retailing merchandise, some types of store retailers are also engaged in the provision of after-sales services, such as repair and installation. For example, new automobile dealers, electronics and appliance stores, and musical instrument and supplies stores often provide repair services. As a general rule, establishments engaged in retailing merchandise and providing after-sales services are classified in this sector.

The first eleven subsectors of retail trade are store retailers. The establishments are grouped into industries and industry groups typically based on one or more of the following criteria:

1. The merchandise line or lines carried by the store; for example, specialty stores are distinguished from general-line stores.
2. The usual trade designation of the establishments. This criterion applies in cases where a store type is well recognized by the industry and the public, but difficult to define strictly in terms of merchandise lines carried; for example, pharmacies, hardware stores, and department stores.
3. Capital requirements in terms of display equipment; for example, food stores have equipment requirements not found in other retail industries.
4. Human resource requirements in terms of expertise; for example, the staff of an automobile dealer requires knowledge in financing, registering, and licensing issues that are not necessary in other retail industries.

Nonstore retailers, like store retailers, are organized to serve the general public, but their retailing methods differ. The establishments of this subsector reach customers and market merchandise with methods, such as the broadcasting of "infomercials", the broadcasting and publishing of direct-response advertising, the publishing of paper and electronic catalogs, door-to-door solicitation, in-home demonstration, selling from portable stalls (street vendors, except food), and distribution through vending machines. Establishments engaged in the direct sale (nonstore) of products, such as home heating oil dealers and home delivery newspaper routes are included here.

The buying of goods for resale is a characteristic of retail trade establishments that particularly distinguishes them from establishments in the agriculture, manufacturing, and construction industries. For example, farms that sell their products at or from the point of production are not classified in retail, but rather in agriculture. Similarly, establishments that both manufacture and sell their products to the general public are not classified in retail, but rather in manufacturing. However, establishments that engage in processing activities incidental to retailing are classified in retail. This includes establishments, such as optical goods stores that do in-store grinding of lenses, and meat and seafood markets.

Wholesalers also engage in the buying of goods for resale, but they are not usually organized to serve the general public. They typically operate from a warehouse or office and neither the design nor the location of these premises is intended to solicit a high volume of walk-in traffic. Wholesalers supply institutional, industrial, wholesale, and retail clients; their operations are, therefore,

generally organized to purchase, sell, and deliver merchandise in larger quantities. However, dealers of durable nonconsumer goods, such as farm machinery and heavy duty trucks, are included in wholesale trade even if they often sell these products in single units.

48-49 TRANSPORTATION AND WAREHOUSING

The Transportation and Warehousing sector includes industries providing transportation of passengers and cargo, warehousing and storage for goods, scenic and sightseeing transportation, and support activities related to modes of transportation. Establishments in these industries use transportation equipment or transportation related facilities as a productive asset. The type of equipment depends on the mode of transportation. The modes of transportation are air, rail, water, road, and pipeline.

The Transportation and Warehousing sector distinguishes three basic types of activities: subsectors for each mode of transportation, a subsector for warehousing and storage, and a subsector for establishments providing support activities for transportation. In addition, there are subsectors for establishments that provide passenger transportation for scenic and sightseeing purposes, postal services, and courier services.

A separate subsector for support activities is established in the sector because, first, support activities for transportation are inherently multimodal, such as freight transportation arrangement, or have multimodal aspects. Secondly, there are production process similarities among the support activity industries.

One of the support activities identified in the support activity subsector is the routine repair and maintenance of transportation equipment (e.g., aircraft at an airport, railroad rolling stock at a railroad terminal, or ships at a harbor or port facility). Such establishments do not perform complete overhauling or rebuilding of transportation equipment (i.e., periodic restoration of transportation equipment to original design specifications) or transportation equipment conversion (i.e., major modification to systems). An establishment that primarily performs factory (or shipyard) overhauls, rebuilding, or conversions of aircraft, railroad rolling stock, or a ship is classified in Subsector 336, Transportation Equipment Manufacturing according to the type of equipment.

Many of the establishments in this sector often operate on networks, with physical facilities, labor forces, and equipment spread over an extensive geographic area.

Warehousing establishments in this sector are distinguished from merchant wholesaling in that the warehouse establishments do not sell the goods.

Excluded from this sector are establishments primarily engaged in providing travel agent services that support transportation and other establishments, such as hotels, businesses, and government agencies. These establishments are classified in Sector 56, Administrative and Support, Waste Management, and Remediation Services. Also, establishments primarily engaged in providing rental and leasing of transportation equipment without operator are classified in Subsector 532, Rental and Leasing Services.

51 INFORMATION

The Information sector comprises establishments engaged in the following processes: (a) producing and distributing information and cultural products, (b) providing the means to transmit or distribute these products as well as data or communications, and (c) processing data.

The main components of this sector are the publishing industries, including software publishing, and both traditional publishing and publishing exclusively on the Internet; the motion picture and sound recording industries; the broadcasting industries, including traditional broadcasting and those broadcasting exclusively over the Internet; the telecommunications industries; the industries known as Internet service providers and Web search portals, data processing industries and the information services industries.

The expressions “information age” and “global information economy” are used with considerable frequency today. The general idea of an “information economy” includes both the notion of industries primarily producing, processing, and distributing information, as well as the idea that every industry is using available information and information technology to reorganize and make themselves more productive.

For the purpose of developing NAICS, it is the transformation of information into a commodity that is produced and distributed by a number of growing industries that is at issue. The Information sector groups three types of establishments: (1) those engaged in producing and distributing information and cultural products; (2) those that provide the means to transmit or distribute these products as well as data or communications; and (3) those that process data. Cultural products are those that directly express attitudes, opinions, ideas, values, and artistic creativity; provide entertainment; or offer information and analysis concerning the past and present. Included in this definition are popular, mass-produced, products as well as cultural products that normally have a more limited audience, such as poetry books, literary magazines, or classical records.

The unique characteristics of information and cultural products, and of the processes involved in their production and distribution, distinguish the Information sector from the goods-producing and service-producing sectors. Some of these characteristics are:

1. Unlike traditional goods, an "information or cultural product," such as a newspaper on-line or television program, does not necessarily have tangible qualities, nor is it necessarily associated with a particular form. A movie can be shown at a movie theater, on a television broadcast, through video-on-demand or rented at a local video store. A sound recording can be aired on radio, embedded in multimedia products, or sold at a record store.
2. Unlike traditional services, the delivery of these products does not require direct contact between the supplier and the consumer.
3. The value of these products to the consumer lies in their informational, educational, cultural, or entertainment content, not in the format in which they are distributed. Most of these products are protected from unlawful reproduction by copyright laws.
4. The intangible property aspect of information and cultural products makes the processes involved in their production and distribution very different from goods and services. Only those possessing the rights to these works are authorized to reproduce, alter, improve, and distribute them. Acquiring and using these rights often involves significant costs. In addition, technology is revolutionizing the distribution of these products. It is possible to distribute them in a physical form, via broadcast, or on-line.
5. Distributors of information and cultural products can easily add value to the products they distribute. For instance, broadcasters add advertising not contained in the original product. This capacity means that unlike traditional distributors, they derive revenue not from sale of the distributed product to the final consumer, but from those who pay for the privilege of adding information to the original product. Similarly, a database publisher can acquire the rights to thousands of previously published newspaper and periodical articles and add new value by providing search and software and organizing the information in a way that facilitates research and retrieval. These products often command a much higher price than the original information.

The distribution modes for information commodities may either eliminate the necessity for traditional manufacture, or reverse the conventional order of manufacture-distribute: A newspaper distributed on-line, for example, can be printed locally or by the final consumer. Similarly, it is anticipated that packaged software, which today is mainly bought through the traditional retail channels, will soon be available mainly on-line. The NAICS Information sector is designed to make such economic changes transparent as they occur, or to facilitate designing surveys that will monitor the new phenomena and provide data to analyze the changes.

Many of the industries in the NAICS Information sector are engaged in producing products protected by copyright law, or in distributing them (other than distribution by traditional wholesale and retail methods). Examples are traditional publishing industries, software and database publishing industries, and film and sound industries. Broadcasting and telecommunications industries and information providers and processors are also included in the Information sector, because their technologies are so closely linked to other industries in the Information sector.

52 FINANCE AND INSURANCE

The Finance and Insurance sector comprises establishments primarily engaged in financial transactions (transactions involving the creation, liquidation, or change in ownership of financial assets) and/or in facilitating financial transactions. Three principal types of activities are identified:

1. Raising funds by taking deposits and/or issuing securities and, in the process, incurring liabilities. Establishments engaged in this activity use raised funds to acquire financial assets by making loans and/or purchasing securities. Putting themselves at risk, they channel funds from lenders to borrowers and transform or repackage the funds with respect to maturity, scale and risk. This activity is known as financial intermediation.
2. Pooling of risk by underwriting insurance and annuities. Establishments engaged in this activity collect fees, insurance premiums, or annuity considerations; build up reserves; invest those reserves; and make contractual payments. Fees are based on the expected incidence of the insured risk and the expected return on investment.
3. Providing specialized services facilitating or supporting financial intermediation, insurance, and employee benefit programs.

In addition, monetary authorities charged with monetary control are included in this sector.

The subsectors, industry groups, and industries within the NAICS Finance and Insurance sector are defined on the basis of their unique production processes. As with all industries, the production processes are distinguished by their use of specialized human resources and specialized physical capital. In addition, the way in which these establishments acquire and allocate financial capital, their source of funds, and the use of those funds provides a third basis for distinguishing characteristics of the production process. For instance, the production process in raising funds through deposit-taking is different from the process of raising funds in bond or money markets. The process of making loans to individuals also requires different production processes than does the creation of investment pools or the underwriting of securities.

Most of the Finance and Insurance subsectors contain one or more industry groups of (1) intermediaries with similar patterns of raising and using funds and (2) establishments engaged in activities that facilitate, or are otherwise related to, that type of financial or insurance intermediation. Industries within this sector are defined in terms of activities for which a production process can be specified, and many of these activities are not exclusive to a particular type of financial institution. To deal with the varied activities taking place within existing financial institutions, the approach is to split these institutions into components performing specialized services. This requires defining the units engaged in providing those services and developing procedures that allow for their delineation. These units are the equivalents for finance and insurance of the establishments defined for other industries.

The output of many financial services, as well as the inputs and the processes by which they are combined, cannot be observed at a single location and can only be defined at a higher level of the organizational structure of the enterprise. Additionally, a number of independent activities that represent separate and distinct production processes may take place at a single location belonging to a multilocation financial firm. Activities are more likely to be homogeneous with respect to production characteristics than are locations, at least in financial services. The classification defines activities broadly enough that it can be used both by those classifying by location and by those employing a more top-down approach to the delineation of the establishment.

Establishments engaged in activities that facilitate, or are otherwise related to, the various types of intermediation have been included in individual subsectors, rather than in a separate subsector dedicated to services alone because these services are performed by intermediaries, as well as by specialist establishments, and the extent to which the activity of the intermediaries can be separately identified is not clear.

The Finance and Insurance sector has been defined to encompass establishments primarily engaged in financial transactions; that is, transactions involving the creation, liquidation, or change in ownership of financial assets or in facilitating financial transactions. Financial industries

are extensive users of electronic means for facilitating the verification of financial balances, authorizing transactions, transferring funds to and from transactors' accounts, notifying banks (or credit card issuers) of the individual transactions, and providing daily summaries. Since these transaction processing activities are integral to the production of finance and insurance services, establishments that principally provide a financial transaction processing service are classified to this sector, rather than to the data processing industry in the Information sector.

Legal entities that hold portfolios of assets on behalf of others are significant and data on them are required for a variety of purposes. Thus for NAICS, these funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles are the fifth subsector of the Finance and Insurance sector. These entities earn interest, dividends, and other property income, but have little or no employment and no revenue from the sale of services. Separate establishments and employees devoted to the management of funds are classified in Industry Group 5239, Other Financial Investment Activities.

53 REAL ESTATE AND RENTAL AND LEASING

The Real Estate and Rental and Leasing sector comprises establishments primarily engaged in renting, leasing, or otherwise allowing the use of tangible or intangible assets, and establishments providing related services. The major portion of this sector comprises establishments that rent, lease, or otherwise allow the use of their own assets by others. The assets may be tangible, as is the case of real estate and equipment, or intangible, as is the case with patents and trademarks.

This sector also includes establishments primarily engaged in managing real estate for others, selling, renting and/or buying real estate for others, and appraising real estate. These activities are closely related to this sector's main activity, and it was felt that from a production basis they would best be included here. In addition, a substantial proportion of property management is self-performed by lessors.

The main components of this sector are the real estate lessors industries; equipment lessors industries (including motor vehicles, computers, and consumer goods); and lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets (except copyrighted works).

Excluded from this sector are real estate investment trusts (REITS) and establishments primarily engaged in renting or leasing equipment with operators. REITS are classified in Subsector 525, Funds, Trusts, and Other Financial Vehicles, because they are considered investment vehicles. Establishments renting or leasing equipment with operators are classified in various subsectors of NAICS depending on the nature of the services provided (e.g., transportation, construction, agriculture). These activities are excluded from this sector because the client is paying for the expertise and knowledge of the equipment operator, in addition to the rental of the equipment. In many cases, such as the rental of heavy construction equipment, the operator is essential to operate the equipment.

54 PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND TECHNICAL SERVICES

The Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services sector comprises establishments that specialize in performing professional, scientific, and technical activities for others. These activities require a high degree of expertise and training. The establishments in this sector specialize according to expertise and provide these services to clients in a variety of industries and, in some cases, to households. Activities performed include: legal advice and representation; accounting, bookkeeping, and payroll services; architectural, engineering, and specialized design services; computer services; consulting services; research services; advertising services; photographic services; translation and interpretation services; veterinary services; and other professional, scientific, and technical services.

This sector excludes establishments primarily engaged in providing a range of day-to-day office administrative services, such as financial planning, billing and record keeping, personnel, and physical distribution and logistics. These establishments are classified in Sector 56, Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services.

55 MANAGEMENT OF COMPANIES AND ENTERPRISES

The Management of Companies and Enterprises sector comprises (1) establishments that hold the securities of (or other equity interests in) companies and enterprises for the purpose of owning a controlling interest or influencing management decisions or (2) establishments (except government establishments) that administer, oversee, and manage establishments of the company or enterprise and that normally undertake the strategic or organizational planning and decision-making role of the company or enterprise. Establishments that administer, oversee, and manage may hold the securities of the company or enterprise.

Establishments in this sector perform essential activities that are often undertaken, in-house, by establishments in many sectors of the economy. By consolidating the performance of these activities of the enterprise at one establishment, economies of scale are achieved.

Government establishments primarily engaged in administering, overseeing, and managing governmental programs are classified in Sector 92, Public Administration. Establishments primarily engaged in providing a range of day-to-day office administrative services, such as financial planning, billing and record keeping, personnel, and physical distribution and logistics are classified in Industry 56111, Office Administrative Services.

56 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT AND WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REMEDIATION SERVICES

The Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services sector comprises establishments performing routine support activities for the day-to-day operations of other organizations. These essential activities are often undertaken in-house by establishments in many sectors of the economy. The establishments in this sector specialize in one or more of these support activities and provide these services to clients in a variety of industries and, in some cases, to households. Activities performed include: office administration, hiring and placing of personnel, document preparation and similar clerical services, solicitation, collection, security and surveillance services, cleaning, and waste disposal services.

The administrative and management activities performed by establishments in this sector are typically on a contract or fee basis. These activities may also be performed by establishments that are part of the company or enterprise. However, establishments involved in administering, overseeing, and managing other establishments of the company or enterprise, are classified in Sector 55, Management of Companies and Enterprises. These establishments normally undertake the strategic and organizational planning and decision making role of the company or enterprise. Government establishments engaged in administering, overseeing, and managing governmental programs are classified in Sector 92, Public Administration.

61 EDUCATIONAL SERVICES

The Educational Services sector comprises establishments that provide instruction and training in a wide variety of subjects. This instruction and training is provided by specialized establishments, such as schools, colleges, universities, and training centers. These establishments may be privately owned and operated for profit or not for profit, or they may be publicly owned and operated. They may also offer food and accommodation services to their students.

Educational services are usually delivered by teachers or instructors that explain, tell, demonstrate, supervise, and direct learning. Instruction is imparted in diverse settings, such as educational institutions, the workplace, or the home through correspondence, television, or other means. It can be adapted to the particular needs of the students, for example sign language can replace verbal language for teaching students with hearing impairments. All industries in the sector share this commonality of process, namely, labor inputs of instructors with the requisite subject matter expertise and teaching ability.

62 HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE

The Health Care and Social Assistance sector comprises establishments providing health care and social assistance for individuals. The sector includes both health care and social assistance because it is sometimes difficult to distinguish between the boundaries of these two activities.

The industries in this sector are arranged on a continuum starting with those establishments providing medical care exclusively, continuing with those providing health care and social assistance, and finally finishing with those providing only social assistance. The services provided by establishments in this sector are delivered by trained professionals. All industries in the sector share this commonality of process, namely, labor inputs of health practitioners or social workers with the requisite expertise. Many of the industries in the sector are defined based on the educational degree held by the practitioners included in the industry.

Excluded from this sector are aerobic classes in Subsector 713, Amusement, Gambling and Recreation Industries, and nonmedical diet and weight reducing centers in Subsector 812, Personal and Laundry Services. Although these can be viewed as health services, these services are not typically delivered by health practitioners.

71 ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT, AND RECREATION

The Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation sector includes a wide range of establishments that operate facilities or provide services to meet varied cultural, entertainment, and recreational interests of their patrons. This sector comprises: (1) establishments that are involved in producing, promoting, or participating in live performances, events, or exhibits intended for public viewing; (2) establishments that preserve and exhibit objects and sites of historical, cultural, or educational interest; and (3) establishments that operate facilities or provide services that enable patrons to participate in recreational activities or pursue amusement, hobby, and leisure time interests

Some establishments that provide cultural, entertainment, or recreational facilities and services are classified in other sectors. Excluded from this sector are: (1) establishments that provide both accommodations and recreational facilities, such as hunting and fishing camps and resort and casino hotels, are classified in Subsector 721, Accommodation; (2) restaurants and night clubs that provide live entertainment in addition to the sale of food and beverages are classified in Subsector 722, Food Services and Drinking Places; (3) motion picture theaters, libraries and archives, and publishers of newspapers, magazines, books, periodicals, and computer software are classified in Sector 51, Information; and (4) establishments using transportation equipment to provide recreational and entertainment services, such as those operating sightseeing buses, dinner cruises, or helicopter rides, are classified in Subsector 487, Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation

72 ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES

The Accommodation and Food Services sector comprises establishments providing customers with lodging and/or preparing meals, snacks, and beverages for immediate consumption. The sector includes both accommodation and food services establishments because the two activities are often combined at the same establishment.

Excluded from this sector are civic and social organizations; amusement and recreation parks; theaters; and other recreation or entertainment facilities providing food and beverage services.

81 OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION)

The Other Services (except Public Administration) sector comprises establishments engaged in providing services not specifically provided for elsewhere in the classification system. Establishments in this sector are primarily engaged in activities such as equipment and machinery repairing, promoting or administering religious activities, grantmaking, advocacy, and providing dry-cleaning and laundry services, personal care services, death care services, pet care services, photofinishing services, temporary parking services, and dating services.

Private households that engage in employing workers on or about the premises in activities primarily concerned with the operation of the household are included in this sector.

Excluded from this sector are establishments primarily engaged in retailing new equipment and also performing repairs and general maintenance on equipment. These establishments are classified in Sector 44-45, Retail Trade.

Appendix C.

Methodology

SOURCES OF THE DATA

The 2002 Economic Census of the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico was conducted by mail. The economic census for American Samoa was conducted using a combination of mail and personal enumeration. Descriptions of the sources of data for the island areas follow:

1. Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico — A census form was mailed to all employer firms (employers of one person or more) in operation at any time during 2002 and classified as being within the scope of the census. One single report form was used to collect data for the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, and Virgin Islands. Nine separate report forms (*Utilities, Transportation, and Warehousing; Construction; Manufacturing; Wholesale Trade; Retail Trade; Finance, Insurance, Real Estate, Rental and Leasing; Accommodation Services; Services; and General Schedule*) with English and Spanish versions were used to collect data for Puerto Rico. Firms were instructed to return their completed report form by mail. A telephone follow-up was conducted to obtain information from selected firms that failed to return their report form. The Governments of the Northern Mariana Islands and Guam, under the provisions in Title 13 of the United States Code, Section 191(b), were responsible for contacting respondents about overdue census forms. The Director of the Central Statistics Division, Department of Commerce in the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Chief Economist of the Department of Labor in Guam supervised the local activities. Staff from the Census Bureau trained the project leader, supervisors, and interviewers in the Northern Mariana Islands and Guam, respectively. Staff from the Department of Commerce in the Northern Mariana Islands and the Department of Labor in Guam, who worked with census data, were sworn to uphold the confidentiality of the data. The Census Bureau provided the Central Statistics Division and the Department of Labor with a list of the establishments for which a report form had not been received. Interviewers were instructed to contact establishments by telephone to obtain the required information. Personal interviews were conducted to obtain data from establishments that requested a personal visit or could not be contacted by telephone. Quality checks were performed to ensure that the necessary reports were obtained.
2. American Samoa — A combination of mail and personal enumeration was used to conduct the first economic census of American Samoa. Data were collected for establishments with or without employees that were in operation during 2002. A single report form was used to collect data for American Samoa.
 - a. Employer establishments — Establishments with at least one employee and payroll were sent a report form to be completed and returned to the Census Bureau by mail. A telephone follow-up was conducted to collect information for establishments that failed to answer the census.
 - b. Nonemployer establishments — Data for nonemployer establishments were collected through personal enumeration. The Government of American Samoa collected the data under the provisions in Title 13 of the United States Code, Section 191(b). The Chief Statistician of the Statistics Division at the American Samoa Department of Commerce supervised the field enumeration and follow-up of nonemployer and nonrespondent employer establishments referred by the Census Bureau. All persons working with census data were sworn to maintain the confidentiality of Census Bureau information. A Census Advisor trained the project leader as well as the interviewers. The Advisor worked with local staff to ensure that Census Bureau standards and procedures were followed. American Samoa

was divided into four zones for enumeration — Manu'a Islands, Eastern, Central, and Western districts of Tutuila. Nonemployer establishments were identified from the American Samoa Government Business License List. Interviewers were provided with an assignment list that included the establishments assigned for interview and a labeled report form for each establishment listed. The interviewers obtained information about months in operation, physical location, sales/receipts, employment and payroll, expenses, kind of business, sales by class of customer, description of merchandise sold, construction work done, products produced, or services provided, legal form of organization, ownership status, and status of the establishment at the end of 2002. A consistency review was performed on every report form to ensure the accuracy of the reported data.

The report forms used to collect information for establishments in the island areas are available at help.econ.census.gov/econhelp/index2002.html.

A more detailed examination of census methodology is presented in the *History of the 2002 Economic Census* at www.census.gov/econ/www/history.html.

INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION OF ESTABLISHMENTS

The classifications for all establishments are based on the *North American Industry Classification System, United States, 2002* manual. The method of assigning classifications and the level of detail at which establishments are classified depends on whether a report form was obtained for the establishment.

- Establishments that returned a report form are classified on the basis of their self-designation, detail/description of merchandise lines sold, type of construction work done, products produced, or services provided, and other industry-specific inquiries.
- Establishments that did not return a report form are classified on the basis of information obtained from administrative records of other federal agencies.

RELIABILITY OF DATA

All data compiled in this publication are subject to nonsampling errors. Nonsampling errors can be attributed to many sources during the development or execution of the census:

- inability to identify all cases in the actual universe;
- definition and classification difficulties;
- differences in the interpretation of questions;
- errors in recording or coding the data obtained; and
- other errors of collection, response, coverage, processing, and estimation for missing or misreported data.

The accuracy of these tabulated data is determined by the joint effects of the various nonsampling errors. Explicit measures of the effects of these nonsampling errors are not available. Precautionary steps were taken in all phases of the collection, processing, and tabulation of the data in an effort to minimize the effects of nonsampling errors.

The Census Bureau obtains limited information extracted from administrative records of other federal agencies, such as employment and payroll. This information is used in conjunction with other information available to the Census Bureau to develop estimates for missing items on the report form or for establishments for which responses were not received in time for publication.

TREATMENT OF NONRESPONSE

Census report forms included two types of inquiries, general inquiries and industry-specific inquiries. Data for the general inquiries, which include location, kind of business or operation, sales, shipments, receipts, or revenue, payroll, and number of employees, were available from a combination of sources for all establishments. Data for industry-specific inquiries, tailored to particular kinds of business, were available only from those establishments that completed the appropriate inquiries on the report form.

For total nonresponse cases (report forms not returned) and missing items, the establishment's administrative records information was used in conjunction with industry averages, prior period data, and outside reference sources to estimate general and industry-specific inquiries. Large non-response cases were contacted to obtain information for general and industry-specific inquiries, as appropriate.

When reporting was incomplete or inadequate, commodity and merchandise line data for Puerto Rico were expanded on the premise that data for those establishments not reporting this information are similar to commodity and merchandise line data for those establishments in the same kind of business that reported this information. In 2002, the method used to account for nonresponse to commodity and merchandise line inquiries was to expand the total of reported data to represent 100 percent of the universe. Data presented for commodity and merchandise lines were expanded in direct relationship to total sales of all establishments included in the category.

DISCLOSURE

In accordance with federal law governing census reports (Title 13 of the United States Code), no data are published that would disclose the operations of an individual establishment or business. However, the number of establishments in a kind-of-business classification is not considered a disclosure; therefore, this information may be released even though other information is withheld. Techniques employed to limit disclosure are discussed at www.census.gov/epcd/ec02/disclosure.htm.

