Foreign Direct Investment in the United States

Establishment Data for 1997

U.S. Department of Commerce
Donald L. Evans, Secretary

Economics and Statistics Administration
Kathleen B. Cooper, Under Secretary
for Economic Affairs

Bureau of Economic Analysis
J. Steven Landefeld, Director
Rosemary D. Marcuss, Deputy Director

Bureau of the Census
C. Louis Kincannon, Director
Hermann Habermann, Deputy Director

March 2003

Citation

U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis and U.S. Bureau of the Census. *Foreign Direct Investment in the United States: Establishment Data for 1997*. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, March 2003.

Preface

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

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

Data from the project for 1987 and 1992 that covered manufacturing and nonmanufacturing establishments and data for 1988 to 1991 that covered manufacturing establishments were published earlier (in one volume for each year). Several articles that analyze the establishment data have been published in the SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS, BEA's monthly journal. The volumes and articles are available on BEA's Web site at <www.bea.gov/bea/ai/iidguide.htm>.

Acknowledgments

Ralph Kozlow, Associate Director for International Economics at the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), and Frederick T. Knickerbocker, Associate Director for Economic Programs at the Census Bureau, guided and supported this project.

R. David Belli, Chief of the International Investment Division (IID) at BEA, William G. Bostic, Jr., Chief of the Manufacturing and Construction Division (MCD) at the Census Bureau, Elinor J. Champion, former Assistant Division Chief for Special Studies and Program Support at the Census Bureau, and Kimberly P. Moore, current Assistant Division Chief for Special Studies and Program Support, oversaw all major aspects of the project.

Christopher J. Emond, Chief of the Special Surveys Branch of IID and Ronald W. Taylor, former Chief of the Special Studies Branch of MCD, Annette J. Ralston, former Assistant Chief of the Special Studies Branch and Yvette E. Moore, current Assistant Chief of the Special Studies Branch at the Census Bureau, supervised the work on this project.

Steven J. Muno of the Special Surveys Branch (IID) and Kenneth M. Mayo, Charlotte M. Oliver, and Doris M. Kling of the Special Studies Branch (MCD) linked the data.

Ned G. Howenstine, Chief of the Research Branch of IID, assisted by Thomas W. Anderson of the Research Branch, designed this publication and prepared the statement of methodology.

Barbara L. Lambert of Census and Related Surveys Branch, Kathy R. Gregor of the Manufacturing Programs Methodology Branch, Robert S. Jewett of the Post Collection Branch, and Carol R. Blatt of the Macroanalytical Branch, all at the Census Bureau, provided programming support.

At BEA, M. Gretchen Gibson coordinated the production of this publication. Brian V. Moran provided technical assistance on the use of BEA's Central Publishing System. Kristina L. Maze provided desktop publishing services.

Contents

Preface . . . . . *iii*

Acknowledgments . . . . . *iv*

Methodology M–1

How the Link Was Done M–2

Estimation of Data for Manufacturing M–3

Evaluation of the Link M–4

BEA and Census Bureau Data Compared M–4

Coverage differences M–4

Definitional differences M–5

Classification differences M–5

Country and Industry Classification M–5

Comparability with Previously Published Data M–7

Definitions M–8

Auxiliary establishments M–8

Benefits M–10

Cost of materials M–10

Cost of purchased fuels and electricity M–10

Employees M–11

Establishment M–11

Expenditures for new plant and equipment . . . . . M– 11

Gross book value of depreciable assets M–12

Other workers M–12

Payroll M–13

Production worker hours M–14

Production workers M–14

Shipments or sales M–14

Value added by manufacture M–15

Confidentiality M–15

Appendix: The Relation of Detail to Totals in the Data Tabulation M–16

Tables 1

Notes to the Tables 2

Footnotes to the Tables 459

Part A. All Industries

Group 1. Overview by Industry, Country, and State

Detailed Industry and Detailed Country Tables

A1.1. Number, Employment, Payroll, and Shipments or Sales of Foreign-Owned and All U.S. Establishments, by Detailed Industry 5
A1.2. Employment, and Number by Employment Size Class, of Foreign-Owned Establishments, by Detailed Industry. 15
A1.7. Number, Employment, Payroll, and Shipments or Sales of Foreign-Owned Establishments, by Detailed Country of UBO, Country by Industry and Industry by Country Tables 25
A1.8. Number of Foreign-Owned Establishments, Country of UBO by Selected Industry. 26
A1.9. Employment of Foreign-Owned Establishments, Country of UBO by Selected Industry. 27
A1.10. Payroll of Foreign-Owned Establishments, Country of UBO by Selected Industry 28
A1.11. Shipments or Sales of Foreign-Owned Establishments, Country of UBO by Selected Industry. 29
A1.12. Number of Foreign-Owned Establishments, Industry by Country of UBO 30
A1.13. Employment of Foreign-Owned Establishments, Industry by Country of UBO 31
A1.14. Payroll of Foreign-Owned Establishments, Industry by Country of UBO 32
A1.15. Shipments or Sales of Foreign-Owned Establishments, Industry by Country of UBO 33

State Tables

A1.16. Number, Employment, Payroll, and Value of Shipments or Sales of Foreign-Owned and All U.S. Establishments, by State 34
A1.17. Employment, and Number by Employment Size Class, of Foreign-Owned Establishments, by State. 35

State by Industry and State by Country Tables

A1.18. Number of Foreign-Owned Establishments, State by Selected Industry 36
A1.19. Number of Foreign-Owned Establishments, State by Country of UBO 37
A1.20. Employment of Foreign-Owned Establishments, State by Selected Industry. 38
A1.21. Employment of Foreign-Owned Establishments, State by Country of UBO 39
A1.22. Payroll of Foreign-Owned Establishments, State by Selected Industry. 40
A1.23. Payroll of Foreign-Owned Establishments, State by Country of UBO 41
A1.24. Shipments or Sales of Foreign-Owned Establishments, State by Selected Industry. 42
A1.25. Shipments or Sales of Foreign-Owned Establishments, State by Country of UBO 43

Group 2. Individual States: Detailed Industry Data

A2.1. Number and Employment of Foreign-Owned and All U.S. Establishments in Each State, by Detailed Industry 44

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

A3.1. Number, Employment, Payroll, and Shipments or Sales of Canadian-Owned Establishments, by Industry 129
A3.2. Number, Employment, Payroll, and Shipments or Sales of French-Owned Establishments, by Industry 132
A3.3. Number, Employment, Payroll, and Shipments or Sales of German-Owned Establishments, by Industry 134
A3.4. Number, Employment, Payroll, and Shipments or Sales of Netherlands-Owned Establishments, by Industry 136
A3.5. Number, Employment, Payroll, and Shipments or Sales of Swiss-Owned Establishments, by Industry 138
A3.6. Number, Employment, Payroll, and Shipments or Sales of British-Owned Establishments, by Industry 140
A3.7. Number, Employment, Payroll, and Shipments or Sales of Japanese-Owned Establishments, by Industry 144
A3.15. Number and Employment of Canadian-Owned Establishments, by State and Industry 147
A3.16. Number and Employment of French-Owned Establishments, by State and Industry 157
A3.17. Number and Employment of German-Owned Establishments, by State and Industry 164
A3.18. Number and Employment of Netherlands-Owned Establishments, by State and Industry 171
A3.19. Number and Employment of Swiss-Owned Establishments, by State and Industry 177
A3.20. Number and Employment of British-Owned Establishments, by State and Industry 183
A3.21. Number and Employment of Japanese-Owned Establishments, by State and Industry 194

Group 4. Selected Tables by SIC Industry

A4.1. Number, Employment, Payroll, and Shipments or Sales of Foreign-Owned and All U.S. Establishments, by Detailed SIC Industry 202
A4.12. Number of Foreign-Owned Establishments, SIC Industry by Country of UBO 212
A4.13. Employment of Foreign-Owned Establishments, SIC Industry by Country of UBO. 212
A4.18. Number of Foreign-Owned Establishments, State by Selected SIC Industry 213
A4.20. Employment of Foreign-Owned Establishments, State by Selected SIC Industry 214

Part M Manufacturing

Group 1. Overview by Industry, Country, and State

Detailed Industry and Detailed Country Tables

M1.1. Number, Employment, Value Added by Manufacture, and Value of Shipments of Foreign-Owned and All U.S. Establishments, by Detailed Industry 217
M1.2. Employment, and Number by Employment Size Class, of Foreign-Owned Establishments, by Detailed Industry 230
M1.3. Employment and Employee Compensation of Foreign-Owned Establishments, by Detailed Industry. 243
M1.4. Gross Book Value of Depreciable Assets and Expenditures for New Plant and Equipment of Foreign-Owned Establishments, by Detailed Industry 256
M1.5. Cost of Materials of Foreign-Owned Establishments, by Detailed Industry 269
M1.6. Inventories by Stage of Fabrication of Foreign-Owned Establishments, by Detailed Industry 282
M1.7. Selected Data for Foreign-Owned Establishments, by Detailed Country of UBO 295

Country by Industry and Industry by Country Tables

M1.8. Number of Foreign-Owned Establishments, Country of UBO by Selected Industry. 296
M1.9. Employment of Foreign-Owned Establishments, Country of UBO by Selected Industry. 297
M1.10. Value Added by Manufacture of Foreign-Owned Establishments, Country of UBO by Selected Industry 298
M1.11. Value of Shipments of Foreign-Owned Establishments, Country of UBO by Selected Industry by Country of UBO 299
A1.12. Number of Foreign-Owned Establishments, Industry by Country of UBO 300
M1.13. Employment of Foreign-Owned Establishments, Industry by Country of UBO. 302
M1.14. Value Added by Manufacture of Foreign-Owned Establishments, Industry by Country of UBO 304
M1.15. Value of Shipments of Foreign-Owned Establishments, Industry by Country of UBO 306

State Tables

M1.16. Number, Employment, Value Added by Manufacture, and Value of Shipments of Foreign-Owned and All U.S. Establishments, by State 308
M1.17. Selected Data for Foreign-Owned Establishments, by State 309

State by Industry and State by Country Tables

M1.18. Number of Foreign-Owned Establishments, State by Selected Industry. 310
M1.19. Number of Foreign-Owned Establishments, State by Country of UBO 311
M1.20. Employment of Foreign-Owned Establishments, State by Selected Industry 312

M1.21. Employment of Foreign-Owned Establishments, State by Country of UBO 313
M1.22. Value Added by Manufacture of Foreign-Owned Establishments, State by Selected Industry 314
M1.23. Value Added by Manufacture of Foreign-Owned Establishments, State by Country of UBO 315
M1.24. Value of Shipments of Foreign-Owned Establishments, State by Selected Industry 316
M1.25. Value of Shipments of Foreign-Owned Establishments, State by Country of UBO 317

Group 2. Individual States: Detailed Industry Data

M2.1. Number and Employment of Foreign-Owned and All U.S. Establishments in Each State, by Detailed Industry 318

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

M3.1. Selected Data for Canadian-Owned Establishments, by Industry 394
M3.2. Selected Data for French-Owned Establishments, by Industry 398
M3.3. Selected Data for German-Owned Establishments, by Industry 402
M3.4. Selected Data for Netherlands-Owned Establishments, by Industry 406
M3.5. Selected Data for Swiss-Owned Establishments, by Industry 409
M3.6. Selected Data for British-Owned Establishments, by Industry 412
M3.7. Selected Data for Japanese-Owned Establishments, by Industry 417
M3.15. Number and Employment of Canadian-Owned Establishments, by State and Industry 421
M3.16. Number and Employment of French-Owned Establishments, by State and Industry 424
M3.17. Number and Employment of German-Owned Establishments, by State and Industry 427
M3.18. Number and Employment of Netherlands-Owned Establishments, by State and Industry 430
M3.19. Number and Employment of Swiss-Owned Establishments, by State and Industry 432
M3.20. Number and Employment of British-Owned Establishments, by State and Industry 435
M3.21. Number and Employment of Japanese-Owned Establishments, by State and Industry 439

Group 4. Selected Tables by SIC Industry

M4.1. Number, Employment, Value Added by Manufacture, and Shipments or Sales of Foreign-Owned and All U.S. Establishments, by Detailed SIC Industry 443
M4.12. Number of Foreign-Owned Establishments, SIC Industry by Country of UBO 453
M4.14. Value Added by Manufacture of Foreign-Owned Establishments, SIC Industry by Country of UBO 456
M4.18. Number of Foreign-Owned Establishments, State by Selected SIC Industry 457
M4.22. Value Added by Manufacture of Foreign-Owned Establishments, State by Selected SIC Industry 458

Methodology

The data in this volume cover the operations of establishments of U.S. affiliates of foreign companies in 1997. A U.S. affiliate is a U.S. business enterprise that is owned 10 percent or more, directly or indirectly, by a foreign person.[1]

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

The data for this volume were obtained from the Census Bureau's 1997 Economic Census and Standard Statistical Establishment List (SSEL).[2] They are the result of a project that links Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) enterprise, or company, data on foreign direct investment in the United States with the Census Bureau's establishment data for all U.S. companies.[3] The project was authorized by the Foreign Direct Investment and International Financial Data Improvements Act of 1990.

This volume updates data for foreign-owned manufacturing and nonmanufacturing establishments published in *Foreign Direct Investment in the United States: Establishment Data for 1992* and *Foreign Direct Investment in the United States: Establishment Data for 1987* and data for foreign-owned manufacturing establishments for 1988–91 published in *Foreign Direct Investment in the United States: Establishment Data for Manufacturing*, in separate volumes for each year. Tables A–F of this methodology compare the 1987, 1992, and 1997 data for selected items for broad industry and country groups and by State.

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

The establishment data facilitate analyses of the activities and importance of foreign-owned U.S. companies in specific, detailed industries. Each establishment of an enterprise can be classified separately in the establishment data, while BEA's enterprise data classify the entire enterprise, however diversified, in one industry. Furthermore, the level of industry classification can be much more detailed for individual establish-

1. "Person" is broadly defined to include any individual, corporation, branch, partnership, associated group, association, estate, trust, or other organization and any government (including any corporation, institution, or other entity or instrumentality of a government). The data are not adjusted for percentage of foreign ownership. Thus, for example, the employment data shown here include all employees at establishments of each U.S. affiliate, even though the foreign investor may own as little as 10 percent of the affiliate. However, most affiliates are majority owned; according to Bureau of Economic Analysis data, U.S. affiliates that are majority owned (that is, affiliates that are owned more than 50 percent by foreign direct investors) accounted for 82 percent of all employment by U.S. affiliates in 1997.

2. The Census Bureau's 1997 Economic Census covered the following North American Industry Classification System sectors: Mining (21), Utilities (22), Construction (23), Manufacturing (31–33), Wholesale Trade (42), Retail Trade (44–45), Transportation and Warehousing (48–49), Information (51), Finance and Insurance (52), Real Estate and Rental and Leasing (53), Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services (54), Management of Companies and Enterprises (55), Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services (56), Educational Services (61), Health Care and Social Assistance (62), Arts, Entertainment and Recreation (71), Accommodation and Food Services (72) and Other Services (except public administration) (81). The census did not cover Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting (11) or Public Administration (92).

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

ments than is appropriate for consolidated enterprises, whose operations may span many narrowly defined industries. As a result, foreign-owned establishments can be classified into over 1,000 industries, while BEA's foreign-owned enterprises are classified into only about 200 industries.

The tables in each part of this volume are organized into four groups. The first group gives an overview of the data by industry, country, and State. The second group presents detailed industry tables for individual States. The third group presents detailed industry tables for selected major investor countries. The fourth group presents selected tables by Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) industry. Some of the tables show totals for key items of all U.S. establishments and the share of the all-U.S. totals accounted for by foreign-owned establishments.[4]

How the Link Was Done

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

4. Data for all U.S. establishments are either from the 1997 Economic Census CD–ROM or from the Census Bureau's County Business Patterns publications, which are compilations of data from the SSEL.

Table A. Number of Foreign-Owned Establishments, by Selected SIC Industry, 1987, 1992, and 1997

Industry	Number of establishments				Percent change 1987–97 (annual rate)	Foreign-owned establishments as a percentage of all U.S. establishments[1]		
	1987	1992	1997	Change 1987–97		1987	1992	1997
All industries	**66,878**	**102,958**	**105,673**	**38,795**	**4.7**	**1.1**	**1.7**	**1.7**
Mining	**1,299**	**1,604**	**1,122**	**–177**	**–1.5**	**3.9**	**5.2**	**4.4**
Construction	**643**	**1,220**	**1,241**	**598**	**6.8**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.2**
Manufacturing	**8,151**	**12,781**	**12,907**	**4,756**	**4.7**	**2.2**	**3.3**	**3.4**
Food and kindred products	747	1,013	821	74	0.9	3.6	4.9	3.9
Tobacco products	5	6	11	6	8.2	3.6	5.3	10.5
Textile mill products	116	203	222	106	6.7	1.9	3.4	3.6
Apparel and other textile products	57	118	120	63	7.7	0.2	0.5	0.5
Lumber and wood products	130	152	123	–7	–0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3
Furniture and fixtures	69	108	93	24	3.0	0.6	0.9	0.8
Paper and allied products	273	289	347	74	2.4	4.3	4.5	5.3
Printing and publishing	456	836	915	459	7.2	0.7	1.3	1.5
Chemicals and allied products	1,148	1,635	1,574	426	3.2	9.5	13.6	12.7
Petroleum and coal products	213	360	337	124	4.7	9.5	16.9	15.7
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	417	742	839	422	7.2	2.9	4.7	5.0
Leather and leather products	53	27	13	–40	–13.1	2.4	1.3	0.7
Stone, clay, and glass products	849	1,484	1,601	752	6.5	5.2	9.1	9.8
Primary metal industries	311	413	423	112	3.1	4.7	6.4	6.7
Fabricated metal products	401	686	817	416	7.4	1.1	1.9	2.2
Industrial machinery and equipment	675	1,094	1,113	438	5.1	1.3	2.0	2.0
Electronic and other electric equipment	562	812	798	236	3.6	3.5	4.8	4.7
Transportation equipment	163	331	431	268	10.2	1.6	2.9	3.5
Instruments and related products	320	481	479	159	4.1	3.1	4.2	4.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	112	162	120	8	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.7
Administrative and auxiliary	1,074	1,829	1,710	636	4.8	10.8	17.1	n.a.
Transportation, communication, and utilities	**2,164**	**3,905**	**8,041**	**5,877**	**14.0**	**1.0**	**1.5**	**2.7**
Wholesale trade	**12,789**	**18,791**	**18,318**	**5,529**	**3.7**	**2.7**	**3.7**	**3.5**
Retail trade	**24,403**	**37,892**	**35,100**	**10,697**	**3.7**	**1.6**	**2.5**	**2.2**
Finance, insurance, and real estate	**8,316**	**11,541**	**11,491**	**3,175**	**3.3**	**1.6**	**1.9**	**1.7**
Depository institutions[2]	3,364	4,153	3,571	207	0.6	6.0	4.0	3.3
Other finance[3]	2,170	2,451	3,022	852	3.4	2.0	2.4	2.4
Insurance[4]	1,836	3,551	3,420	1,584	6.4	1.2	2.2	2.0
Real estate[5]	851	1,326	1,397	546	5.1	0.4	0.6	0.6
Administrative and auxiliary	95	60	81	–14	–1.6	4.4	4.1	n.a.
Services	**9,058**	**15,194**	**17,449**	**8,391**	**6.8**	**0.6**	**0.8**	**0.8**

n.a. Not available.
1. The all-U.S.-establishment data that were used in calculating these percentages are from the Economic Censuses.
2. SIC 60.
3. SIC 61, 62, and 67.
4. SIC 63 and 64.
5. SIC 65.
NOTE. The industry coverage of the 1997 data differs somewhat from that of the 1987 and 1992 data (see the text).

tained from the Census Bureau surveys and from administrative records.

Foreign-owned establishments on the SSEL were identified primarily through a computer match of the Employer Identification Numbers (EIN's) that are reported on BEA's surveys of foreign direct investment in the United States and included on the Census Bureau's SSEL. EIN's are used by companies and their establishments when they file Federal and State payroll and income taxes. For enterprises that failed to link in the computer match of EIN's, other enterprise identification information, such as names and addresses, was used to match the BEA enterprises to Census Bureau establishments. The data items that are available on the SSEL in Economic Census years are the number of establishments, employment, payroll, and shipments or sales.

To gather the additional data items presented for the manufacturing establishments, the foreign-owned establishments were linked to the 1997 Economic Census—Manufacturing. Thus, the detailed data items, such as value added, capital expenditures, and the cost of materials, come from this link with the Census of Manufacturing data set.

Estimation of Data for Manufacturing

Some data in the 1997 Economic Census—Manufacturing, and therefore for foreign-owned manufactur-

Table B. Employment of Foreign-Owned Establishments, by Selected SIC Industry, 1987, 1992, and 1997

Industry	Thousands of employees				Percent change 1987–97 (annual rate)	Percentage of employment of all U.S. establishments[1]		
	1987	1992	1997	Change 1987–97		1987	1992	1997
All industries	**3,228.9**	**4,944.2**	**5,195.9**	**1,967.0**	**4.9**	**3.7**	**5.8**	**5.6**
Mining	**97.6**	**120.8**	**85.8**	**–11.8**	**–1.3**	**14.0**	**19.0**	**16.8**
Construction	**51.4**	**93.3**	**100.5**	**49.1**	**6.9**	**1.0**	**2.0**	**1.8**
Manufacturing	**1,311.4**	**2,004.9**	**2,082.5**	**771.1**	**4.7**	**6.9**	**11.0**	**11.9**
Food and kindred products	110.2	156.1	132.2	22.1	1.8	7.6	10.4	8.5
Tobacco products	h	h	5.4	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	n.a.
Textile mill products	29.3	48.5	51.9	22.5	5.9	4.4	7.9	9.2
Apparel and other textile products	9.5	26.8	30.1	20.6	12.2	0.9	2.7	3.6
Lumber and wood products	13.8	13.5	16.3	2.4	1.6	2.0	2.1	2.2
Furniture and fixtures	15.4	j	21.7	6.3	3.5	3.0	(D)	4.1
Paper and allied products	43.3	46.5	57.3	14.1	2.9	7.1	7.4	n.a.
Printing and publishing	51.8	98.2	125.3	73.5	9.2	3.5	6.6	8.2
Chemicals and allied products	171.8	240.8	203.7	31.9	1.7	21.1	28.4	24.8
Petroleum and coal products	18.2	27.1	23.8	5.6	2.7	15.7	23.7	22.4
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	64.2	125.7	146.1	81.8	8.6	7.7	13.9	14.1
Leather and leather products	j	5.4	2.4	(D)	(D)	(D)	5.3	n.a.
Stone, clay, and glass products	64.5	92.8	108.2	43.7	5.3	12.3	19.8	21.4
Primary metal industries	78.1	113.8	103.5	25.4	2.9	11.1	17.2	15.0
Fabricated metal products	61.4	101.7	129.4	68.0	7.7	4.2	7.5	8.4
Industrial machinery and equipment	116.0	190.1	226.7	110.7	6.9	6.3	10.9	11.5
Electronic and other electric equipment	170.3	224.9	232.6	62.2	3.2	10.9	15.6	14.7
Transportation equipment	55.8	115.2	168.0	112.2	11.7	3.1	7.0	10.8
Instruments and related products	72.8	106.7	93.7	20.9	2.6	7.4	11.8	n.a.
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	20.9	27.6	23.0	2.1	1.0	5.6	7.5	5.8
Administrative and auxiliary	130.7	217.3	181.5	50.7	3.3	10.6	17.3	n.a.
Transportation, communication, and utilities	**94.3**	**231.6**	**301.4**	**207.1**	**12.3**	**1.8**	**4.2**	**5.3**
Wholesale trade	**343.3**	**513.0**	**545.6**	**202.3**	**4.7**	**6.1**	**8.4**	**8.4**
Retail trade	**628.8**	**853.2**	**873.4**	**244.6**	**3.3**	**3.5**	**4.4**	**4.1**
Finance, insurance, and real estate	**310.9**	**401.0**	**407.6**	**96.8**	**2.7**	**4.6**	**6.0**	**5.6**
Depository institutions[2]	107.5	127.8	120.1	12.6	1.1	6.5	6.1	n.a.
Other finance[3]	86.4	91.0	108.5	22.1	2.3	5.5	10.7	n.a.
Insurance[4]	76.6	154.4	148.9	72.4	6.9	3.8	7.2	6.4
Real estate[5]	21.7	24.3	23.5	1.8	0.8	1.7	2.0	1.8
Administrative and auxiliary	j	3.6	6.5	(D)	(D)	(D)	5.6	n.a.
Services	**390.7**	**722.8**	**798.9**	**408.2**	**7.4**	**2.4**	**3.7**	**3.2**

n.a. Not available.
1. The all-U.S.-establishment data that are used in calculating these percentages are from the Economic Censuses.
2. SIC 60.
3. SIC 61, 62, and 67.
4. SIC 63 and 64.
5. SIC 65.

NOTES. The following ranges are given in employment cells that are suppressed: a—0 to 19; b—20 to 99; c—100 to 249; e—250 to 499; f—500 to 999; g—1,000 to 2,499; h—2,500 to 4,999; i—5,000 to 9,999; j—10,000 to 24,999; k—25,000 to 49,999; l—50,000 to 99,999; m—100,000 or more.

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

ing establishments, are estimated.[5] Published statistics from the Census cover all manufacturing establishments in the United States. However, to reduce the reporting burden, small establishments are exempt from reporting, and data for them are estimated or obtained from administrative records. In addition, estimates are made for reports not received in time for publication and for data items that respondents are not able to complete. For establishments that require estimation, selected data items, including employment and payroll, are obtained from the administrative records of the Internal Revenue Service. Data items that are not available from administrative records are estimated using industry-average relationships. For foreign-owned manufacturing establishments, the percentage of the data that is estimated varies depending on the item, the industry, the country, and the State (tables G–I). For example, for manufacturing as a whole, 17 percent of the cost of materials and 18 percent of production worker wages is estimated. Among three-digit manufacturing industries, the percentage of production worker wages that is estimated ranges from 5 percent for paper manufacturing to 46 percent for leather and allied product manufacturing.

Evaluation of the Link

The data for foreign-owned establishments cover only establishments with employment.[6] On the basis of BEA data for all industries, U.S. affiliates that linked had 5,280,700 employees (table J, column 1) and accounted for 99 percent of the employment of all U.S. affiliates in 1997. Virtually all of the large BEA affiliates linked to Census Bureau establishments.[7] Affiliates that failed to link were generally small and together accounted for only 29,783 employees. In general, affiliates failed to link to a Census Bureau establishment because the two agencies had different EIN's or other identification information for a given company or because of the absence of valid EIN's or other identification information.

BEA and Census Bureau Data Compared

For affiliates that linked, the employment total based on Census Bureau establishment data, at 5,195,900 (table J, column 2) was very close to the total based on BEA enterprise data. The 84,900-employee difference (table J, column 32) represents the net effect of differences in coverage, definition, and classification. This section summarizes the key differences.

Coverage differences

The scope of the foreign-owned establishment data is consistent with the 1997 Economic Census and, as a result, the industry coverage of the establishment data is somewhat narrower than that of BEA's enterprise data. The establishment data do not cover agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting (North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) sector 11), air transportation by large certificated passenger carriers (part of NAICS 4811), railroad transportation (NAICS 482), and funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles, except real estate investment trusts (NAICS 5251, 52591, and 52592) because these industries were out of scope for the 1997 Economic Census.[8] The BEA data indicate that in 1997 affiliates in these industries had 70,000 employees, total assets of $18 billion, and sales of $14 billion.

The geographic coverage of the Census Bureau's Economic Census data for foreign-owned establishments is somewhat narrower than that of BEA's enterprise data. The former covers the 50 States and the

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

6. More specifically, the data cover any foreign-owned establishment that had one or more paid employees some time during 1997.

7. Some U.S. affiliates that linked to Census Bureau establishments through the SSEL were in industries or geographic areas that were not covered by the 1997 Economic Census, as described in the next section.

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

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

Country	Number of establishments			Change 1987–97	Percent change 1987–97 (annual rate)
	1987	1992	1997		
All countries	**66,878**	**102,958**	**105,673**	**38,795**	**4.7**
Canada	**12,251**	**14,133**	**14,038**	**1,787**	**1.4**
Europe	**40,096**	**59,896**	**63,512**	**23,416**	**4.7**
Of which:					
France	4,041	8,732	9,534	5,493	9.0
Germany	5,916	7,652	9,092	3,176	4.4
Netherlands	5,508	6,746	6,939	1,431	2.3
Switzerland	3,450	5,287	5,736	2,286	5.2
United Kingdom	16,542	22,400	23,583	7,041	3.6
Latin America and Other Western Hemisphere	**2,262**	**3,506**	**2,870**	**608**	**2.4**
Africa	**337**	**553**	**684**	**347**	**7.3**
Middle East	**1,290**	**1,556**	**2,258**	**968**	**5.8**
Asia and Pacific	**10,007**	**21,909**	**20,545**	**10,538**	**7.5**
Of which:					
Australia	1,443	1,650	1,616	173	1.1
Japan	5,284	17,178	16,044	10,760	11.7
United States	**635**	**1,405**	**1,766**	**1,131**	**10.8**

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

District of Columbia. The latter also cover Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and other outlying U.S. areas; in the BEA data, employment by U.S. affiliates in these areas was 30,400 in 1997, less than one percent of the total employment of foreign owned establishments.

Definitional differences

BEA data are reported on a fiscal year basis, whereas the Census Bureau data are generally on a calendar year basis.[9] As a result, for some industries, BEA totals for certain items, such as compensation of employees, can differ from the totals for similar items based on the Census Bureau data for foreign-owned establishments.

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

Classification differences

As noted earlier, most BEA data for U.S. affiliates are classified by the primary industry of the consolidated enterprise, whereas the Census Bureau data are classified by the primary industry of each individual establishment within the enterprise. Affiliates are often highly diversified, and many of them have activities in industries other than the one that applies to the consolidated enterprise as a whole. As a result, totals for industries in the BEA data often differ significantly from totals for the same industries in the Census Bureau data. Table J provides additional information on how differences in classification affect the industry distribution of the data by breaking down each industry's enterprise-based employment total into the industries of the establishments. Column 1 shows the industry distribution of BEA enterprise data on employment for affiliates that linked to Census Bureau establishments. Column 2 shows the distribution of Census Bureau employment data that would result if the employment of all foreign-owned establishments were classified in the primary industry of the enterprise of which they are a part. Columns 3–31 cross-classify the employment totals shown in column 2 by the industry of each Census Bureau establishment.

9. In BEA's surveys, a U.S. affiliate's fiscal year is the financial reporting year for the affiliate that ended in that calendar year. In BEA's 1997 benchmark survey of foreign direct investment in the United States, affiliates with fiscal years ending in the last quarter of the calendar year accounted for almost three-quarters of total U.S. affiliate employment. See U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Foreign Direct Investment in the United States: Final Results From the 1997 Benchmark Survey* (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, June 2001).

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

Country	Thousands of employees			Change 1987–97	Percent change 1987–97 (annual rate)
	1987	1992	1997		
All countries	**3,228.9**	**4,944.2**	**5,195.9**	**1,967.0**	**4.9**
Canada	**540.4**	**604.7**	**633.9**	**93.5**	**1.6**
Europe	**1,975.3**	**3,040.2**	**3,207.3**	**1,232.0**	**5.0**
Of which:					
France	181.9	356.6	454.7	272.8	9.6
Germany	391.6	534.7	624.2	232.6	4.8
Netherlands	254.4	316.3	357.6	103.2	3.5
Switzerland	214.4	364.7	393.5	179.1	6.3
United Kingdom	661.8	992.4	972.2	310.4	3.9
Latin America and Other Western Hemisphere	**139.3**	**133.5**	**171.9**	**32.6**	**2.1**
Africa	**19.0**	**15.0**	**22.6**	**3.6**	**1.8**
Middle East	**66.2**	**41.9**	**89.7**	**23.6**	**3.1**
Asia and Pacific	**459.8**	**1,023.0**	**1,013.3**	**553.6**	**8.2**
Of which:					
Australia	86.6	134.8	78.3	–8.3	–1.0
Japan	296.1	787.6	814.3	518.1	10.6
United States	**29.0**	**85.9**	**57.0**	**28.0**	**7.0**

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

Country and Industry Classification

In tables that show data by country, the data are classified by country of ultimate beneficial owner (UBO) of the U.S. affiliate to which the establishment belongs. A UBO is that person that ultimately owns or controls, and therefore ultimately derives the benefits from owning or controlling, a U.S. affiliate. More specifically, the UBO is that person, proceeding up a U.S. affiliate's ownership chain, beginning with and including the foreign parent, that is not owned more than 50 percent by another person. The foreign parent is the first person outside the United States in a U.S. affiliate's ownership chain that has a direct investment interest in the U.S. affiliate. (See "Notes to the Tables" for additional details.)

Establishments are classified into industries based on the definitions in the 1997 NAICS manual. In the NAICS, an industry is generally defined as a group of establishments that have similar production processes. The 1987–92 data on foreign-owned establishments were classified by industry based on the 1987 SIC. In the SIC, classification is based on the production process in some industries and on the type of product in others. At the highest level of aggregation, 20 industry groups—termed "sectors" in the NAICS—replace the 10 industry divisions in the SIC. Several of the NAICS sectors do not correspond directly to these SIC industry divisions. For example, the new "information" sector consists of industry groups drawn from several

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

State	Number of establishments				Percent change 1987–97 (annual rate)	Foreign-owned establishments as a percentage of all U.S. establishments[1]		
	1987	1992	1997	Change 1987–97		1987	1992	1997
Total	**66,878**	**102,958**	**105,673**	**38,795**	**4.7**	**1.1**	**1.7**	**1.7**
Alabama	726	1,227	1,158	432	4.8	0.9	1.4	1.3
Alaska	165	222	162	–3	–0.2	1.2	1.5	1.0
Arizona	978	1,148	1,538	560	4.6	1.2	1.3	1.6
Arkansas	420	629	519	99	2.1	0.8	1.2	0.9
California	8,107	12,144	12,269	4,162	4.2	1.2	1.7	1.8
Colorado	1,011	1,806	1,860	849	6.3	1.1	1.8	1.6
Connecticut	941	1,576	1,752	811	6.4	1.0	1.8	2.1
Delaware	237	573	748	511	12.2	1.4	3.0	3.7
District of Columbia	289	416	364	75	2.3	1.5	2.4	2.4
Florida	3,305	6,570	6,965	3,660	7.7	1.0	1.8	1.9
Georgia	2,494	3,640	3,825	1,331	4.4	1.7	2.3	2.2
Hawaii	453	1,030	1,161	708	9.9	1.7	3.6	4.4
Idaho	191	261	318	127	5.2	0.8	0.9	1.0
Illinois	2,977	4,844	5,311	2,334	6.0	1.1	1.8	1.9
Indiana	1,090	1,873	1,974	884	6.1	0.9	1.5	1.5
Iowa	553	730	657	104	1.7	0.8	1.0	0.9
Kansas	570	907	980	410	5.6	0.9	1.4	1.5
Kentucky	695	1,147	1,287	592	6.4	0.9	1.5	1.6
Louisiana	1,249	1,438	1,257	8	0.1	1.4	1.6	1.4
Maine	353	424	520	167	3.9	1.0	1.3	1.6
Maryland	1,566	2,308	2,087	521	2.9	1.5	2.1	1.8
Massachusetts	1,400	2,602	3,259	1,859	8.8	0.9	1.8	2.2
Michigan	1,927	2,970	3,477	1,550	6.1	1.0	1.4	1.7
Minnesota	840	1,438	1,260	420	4.1	0.8	1.3	1.1
Mississippi	380	552	566	186	4.1	0.7	1.1	1.1
Missouri	1,216	1,955	1,886	670	4.5	1.0	1.5	1.5
Montana	126	183	187	61	4.0	0.5	0.7	0.7
Nebraska	238	420	357	119	4.1	0.6	1.0	0.8
Nevada	355	471	648	293	6.2	1.4	1.5	1.7
New Hampshire	276	588	625	349	8.5	0.8	1.9	1.9
New Jersey	2,356	4,160	3,632	1,276	4.4	1.1	2.0	1.7
New Mexico	376	421	433	57	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.1
New York	5,883	7,575	7,520	1,637	2.5	1.3	1.7	1.8
North Carolina	2,126	2,850	3,707	1,581	5.7	1.4	1.8	2.1
North Dakota	128	173	130	2	0.2	0.7	1.0	0.7
Ohio	3,212	4,513	4,470	1,258	3.4	1.3	1.9	1.8
Oklahoma	729	1,080	780	51	0.7	1.0	1.5	1.0
Oregon	693	1,050	1,086	393	4.6	0.9	1.3	1.3
Pennsylvania	3,039	4,299	4,264	1,225	3.4	1.1	1.6	1.6
Rhode Island	166	336	401	235	9.2	0.6	1.3	1.6
South Carolina	1,133	1,550	1,704	571	4.2	1.5	2.0	2.1
South Dakota	67	117	105	38	4.6	0.3	0.6	0.5
Tennessee	1,376	2,112	2,165	789	4.6	1.3	1.9	1.9
Texas	5,442	8,495	7,693	2,251	3.5	1.4	2.1	1.9
Utah	331	627	772	441	8.8	0.9	1.6	1.6
Vermont	117	150	214	97	6.2	0.6	0.8	1.2
Virginia	2,068	3,176	3,335	1,267	4.9	1.5	2.2	2.2
Washington	1,064	2,057	2,206	1,142	7.6	0.9	1.5	1.6
West Virginia	387	573	501	114	2.6	1.1	1.6	1.4
Wisconsin	939	1,377	1,405	466	4.1	0.8	1.1	1.1
Wyoming	118	175	173	55	3.9	0.8	1.2	1.1

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

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

different SIC industry divisions.[10]

Particular care should be taken in comparing data for retail trade, wholesale trade, and manufacturing, which are sector titles used in NAICS and division titles used in the SIC, but cover somewhat different groups of industries. For example, under NAICS, manufacturing includes several industries, such as bakeries, candy stores where candy is made on the premises, custom tailors, makers of custom draperies, and tire retreading that are not included in manufacturing under the SIC. Conversely, the NAICS manufacturing sector does not cover logging and portions of publishing, which are included in manufacturing under the SIC.

To help assess the impact of the changes in industry classification, tables A4.1, A4.12, A4.13, A4.18, A4.20 and tables M4.1, M4.12, M4.13, M4.18, M4.20 in the main body of the publication present 1997 data classified by industry using SIC-based industries, and in tables A and B in this methodology, the SIC-based 1997 data is compared with data from 1992 and 1987.[11] Note that 1997 data on value added by manufacture are not available for publishing (part of SIC 27) in the SIC tables, because the value added data are available only for the industries included in manufacturing under NAICS; as noted earlier, under NAICS, publishing is included in the information sector rather than in manufacturing.

10. Specifically, the NAICS information sector includes publishing, which is included in the SIC manufacturing division; "motion picture and sound recording industries" and "information and data processing services," which are included in the SIC services division; and broadcasting and communications, which are included in the SIC transportation, communication, and electric, gas, and sanitary services division.

For additional information on the differences between the NAICS and the SIC classifications, see Office of Management and Budget, *North American Industry Classification System: United States, 1997* (Lanham, MD: Bernan Press, 1998) and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1997 Economic Census: Bridge Between NAICS and SIC* (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2000), or <www.census.gov/epcd/ec97brdg>.

11. Each table in the main body of the publication that presents data by industry using SIC-based industries corresponds to another table in this publication that presents the same data by industry using NAICS-based industries. Thus, SIC-based table A4.1 corresponds to (NAICS-based) table A1.1, SIC-based table A4.12 corresponds to table A 4.12, and so forth.

Comparability with Previously Published Data

As just noted, data by industry for 1997 may not be directly comparable with data by industry for 1987–92 because of the change from SIC to NAICS as the basis for classification. The NAICS and SIC also classify auxiliary establishments (those establishments that primarily serve other establishments of the same enterprise, see "Definitions") differently. In the NAICS-based 1997 Economic Census data, corporate, subsidiary, and regional managing offices of companies and enterprises are classified in the "Management of Companies and Enterprises" sector (NAICS sector 55). All other auxiliary establishments are included in a separate category titled "Auxiliaries, Except Managing Offices," and further classified into several broad industry categories based on the type of service performed. Under the SIC, in contrast, managing offices of companies and enterprises and all other auxiliary establishments are classified in the industry of the establishments they serve.

The industry coverage of the 1997 data is somewhat narrower than that of the 1987 and 1992 data. Agricultural services, forestry, and fishing (NAICS 113, 114 and 115), air transportation by large certified passenger carriers (part of NAICS 4811) and funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles, except real estate investment trusts (NAICS 5251, 52591, and 52592) are not covered by the1997 foreign-owned establishment data, whereas they are covered by the 1987 and 1992 data. Logging is not covered by the 1997 data because, under the NAICS, logging is included in forestry, whereas logging is covered by the 1987 and 1992 data because, under the SIC, it is included in manufacturing.

In the 1997 data for foreign-owned manufacturing establishments, employee compensation is disaggregated into total payroll and total benefits. In the 1988–92 data, total benefits were further broken down into "social security and other legally required payments" and "employer payments and other programs."[12] This additional detail for benefits is not shown in the 1997 data.

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

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

State	Thousands of employees				Percent change 1987–97 (annual rate)	Percentage of employment of all U.S. establishments[1]		
	1987	1992	1997	Change 1987–97		1987	1992	1997
Total	**3,228.9**	**4,944.2**	**5,195.9**	**1,967.0**	**4.9**	**3.7**	**5.8**	**5.6**
Alabama	35.4	61.7	63.3	27.9	6.0	3.0	4.8	4.5
Alaska	6.4	12.2	9.5	3.1	4.0	4.6	7.8	5.2
Arizona	49.5	56.3	55.9	6.4	1.2	4.4	4.8	3.6
Arkansas	20.4	29.1	29.7	9.3	3.8	3.1	4.0	3.6
California	375.7	581.7	585.1	209.3	4.5	3.7	5.8	5.6
Colorado	32.6	64.5	79.2	46.6	9.3	2.8	5.3	5.2
Connecticut	56.0	88.5	99.6	43.6	5.9	3.8	6.9	7.7
Delaware	35.2	41.9	16.2	–19.0	–7.5	12.9	15.0	5.2
District of Columbia	8.2	13.6	9.6	1.5	1.7	2.1	4.3	3.7
Florida	108.0	202.3	246.0	137.9	8.6	2.6	4.7	5.0
Georgia	114.1	162.6	186.3	72.2	5.0	5.0	6.8	6.6
Hawaii	26.2	53.8	47.8	21.6	6.2	7.2	13.1	13.0
Idaho	4.5	10.0	12.3	7.8	10.6	1.8	3.3	3.3
Illinois	156.6	274.9	260.8	104.2	5.2	3.7	6.5	5.8
Indiana	61.8	122.1	124.5	62.7	7.3	3.2	6.1	5.7
Iowa	18.7	33.2	33.8	15.1	6.1	2.1	3.6	3.4
Kansas	17.0	28.4	42.6	25.6	9.6	2.1	3.5	4.6
Kentucky	37.6	71.2	89.9	52.3	9.1	3.6	6.4	7.1
Louisiana	50.9	64.4	54.9	4.0	0.8	4.3	5.2	4.1
Maine	20.9	21.5	28.7	7.7	3.2	5.4	6.0	7.6
Maryland	54.2	79.1	91.3	37.0	5.3	3.2	5.1	5.5
Massachusetts	91.5	127.6	175.7	84.2	6.7	3.3	5.5	7.3
Michigan	93.8	147.5	166.9	73.1	5.9	2.9	4.8	4.9
Minnesota	34.8	89.2	76.6	41.7	8.2	2.1	5.3	4.0
Mississippi	16.9	21.2	22.5	5.6	2.9	2.6	3.1	2.8
Missouri	50.2	77.6	83.6	33.5	5.2	2.7	4.3	4.3
Montana	3.0	4.9	3.5	0.5	1.4	1.5	2.4	1.5
Nebraska	7.1	17.4	19.2	12.1	10.4	1.4	3.2	3.1
Nevada	9.9	20.6	20.5	10.6	7.6	2.3	3.9	2.8
New Hampshire	18.2	28.1	31.6	13.3	5.6	4.2	7.3	7.2
New Jersey	178.6	251.5	212.1	33.5	1.7	5.8	8.9	7.2
New Mexico	14.0	13.1	12.1	–1.9	–1.4	3.6	3.2	2.6
New York	335.1	412.0	411.3	76.2	2.1	4.9	7.1	7.2
North Carolina	136.3	190.5	225.0	88.7	5.1	5.7	7.6	8.0
North Dakota	1.6	3.4	4.0	2.4	9.8	0.9	2.0	2.0
Ohio	129.4	212.8	241.5	112.0	6.4	3.3	5.6	5.8
Oklahoma	27.7	45.7	32.1	4.3	1.5	3.2	5.1	3.3
Oregon	24.4	40.8	47.7	23.3	6.9	2.8	4.3	4.2
Pennsylvania	167.4	235.7	234.9	67.5	3.4	3.9	5.9	5.8
Rhode Island	11.0	13.9	20.8	9.8	6.6	2.8	4.3	6.4
South Carolina	65.8	101.9	118.8	53.0	6.1	5.9	8.7	8.9
South Dakota	1.5	4.7	4.3	2.8	11.2	0.8	2.3	1.8
Tennessee	74.6	121.6	139.8	65.2	6.5	4.5	6.8	6.9
Texas	218.0	335.1	344.4	126.4	4.7	4.0	5.9	5.2
Utah	11.3	22.9	34.5	23.2	11.8	2.3	4.0	4.7
Vermont	6.2	7.7	9.1	2.8	3.8	3.1	4.1	4.7
Virginia	84.4	123.2	142.0	57.6	5.3	4.1	5.8	6.0
Washington	42.4	80.1	80.8	38.4	6.7	2.9	4.8	4.4
West Virginia	25.1	34.8	27.1	2.0	0.8	5.6	8.0	5.9
Wisconsin	55.0	80.9	80.1	25.2	3.8	3.2	4.4	4.0
Wyoming	3.4	4.7	6.6	3.2	6.9	2.8	3.7	4.2

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

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

Definitions

The definitions used in this publication are the same as those used in the 1997 Economic Census. The definitions are summarized below; in some cases, more detailed definitions may be found in the 1997 Economic Census publications, which are available at the Census Bureau's Web site at <www.census.gov>. Most of the definitions are for items presented only for establishments in manufacturing. The five exceptions are the definitions for auxiliary establishments, employees, establishments, payroll, and value of shipments or sales, which apply to items available for establishments in all industries. Where significant differences exist, the definitions used here are compared with the definitions used for the corresponding items in the BEA data.

Auxiliary establishments

Auxiliary establishments are central administrative of-

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

NAICS code	Industry	Number of establishments	Percent estimated						
			Production workers			Cost of materials	Expenditures for new plant and equipment	Inventories (end of 1997)	Gross book value of depreciable assets
			Number	Hours	Wages				
31	**Manufacturing**	**10,568**	**15**	**19**	**18**	**17**	**15**	**14**	**18**
311	**Food manufacturing**	**722**	**13**	**18**	**15**	**13**	**15**	**17**	**16**
3111	Animal food manufacturing	72	34	47	33	7	22	16	58
3112	Grain and oilseed milling	91	10	10	12	9	5	8	5
3113	Sugar and confectionery product manufacturing	41	10	12	11	4	7	9	6
3114	Fruit and vegetable preserving and specialty	72	6	18	7	15	15	24	18
3115	Dairy product manufacturing	94	18	23	21	18	21	18	16
3116	Animal slaughtering and processing	57	16	16	14	25	27	12	22
3117	Seafood product preparation and packaging	56	22	26	20	17	25	41	16
3118	Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing	116	7	10	13	8	5	7	13
3119	Other food manufacturing	123	22	28	26	21	28	16	22
312	**Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing**	**121**	**20**	**20**	**19**	**9**	**16**	**6**	**24**
3121	Beverage manufacturing	110	23	24	26	14	(D)	8	33
3122	Tobacco manufacturing	11	18	15	15	2	(D)	4	16
313	**Textile mills**	**170**	**14**	**20**	**18**	**12**	**18**	**16**	**19**
3131	Fiber, yarn, and thread mills	37	24	37	34	19	60	28	28
3132	Fabric mills	89	10	18	16	11	13	12	18
3133	Textile and fabric finishing mills	44	20	6	8	12	18	21	13
314	**Textile product mills**	**67**	**10**	**14**	**8**	**12**	**8**	**10**	**6**
3141	Textile furnishings mills	14	20	26	19	23	21	23	24
3149	Other textile product mills	53	6	9	5	9	4	5	3
315	**Apparel manufacturing**	**100**	**19**	**29**	**23**	**14**	**30**	**17**	**28**
3151	Apparel knitting mills	21	24	24	23	13	32	43	35
3152	Cut and sew apparel manufacturing	68	17	32	23	16	36	12	28
3159	Accessories and other apparel manufacturing	11	27	17	21	4	10	15	7
316	**Leather and allied product manufacturing**	**14**	**43**	**50**	**46**	**73**	**43**	**52**	**46**
3161	Leather and hide tanning and finishing	2	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
3162	Footwear manufacturing	7	49	52	51	74	(D)	81	64
3169	Other leather product manufacturing	5	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	30	(D)	(D)
321	**Wood product manufacturing**	**116**	**9**	**12**	**10**	**12**	**6**	**10**	**7**
3211	Sawmills and wood preservation	23	6	20	6	41	7	22	9
3212	Plywood and engineered wood product mfg	42	11	15	12	6	7	11	5
3219	Other wood product manufacturing	51	7	8	10	9	6	4	14
322	**Paper manufacturing**	333	**3**	**7**	**5**	**7**	**8**	**4**	**11**
3221	Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	62	2	2	6	2	8	1	11
3222	Converted paper product manufacturing	271	4	11	5	12	9	7	9
323	**Printing and related support activities**	**277**	**23**	**24**	**23**	**27**	**24**	**29**	**20**
3231	Printing and related support activities	277	23	24	23	27	24	29	20
324	**Petroleum and coal products manufacturing**	**337**	**25**	**30**	**27**	**20**	**25**	**19**	**20**
3241	Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	337	25	30	27	20	25	19	20
325	**Chemical manufacturing**	**1,630**	**16**	**20**	**19**	**17**	**16**	**12**	**21**
3251	Basic chemical manufacturing	555	16	21	14	18	11	10	23
3252	Resin, rubber, and artificial fibers mfg	163	8	6	9	20	12	4	20
3253	Agricultural chemical manufacturing	75	18	22	29	18	34	23	31
3254	Pharmaceutical and medicine manufacturing	194	18	21	27	12	17	13	17
3255	Paint, coating, and adhesive manufacturing	168	18	22	22	19	21	13	22
3256	Soap, cleaning compound, and toiletry mfg.	147	20	26	19	18	30	24	22
3259	Other chemical product and preparation mfg	327	16	24	23	19	11	11	15
326	**Plastics and rubber products manufacturing**	**793**	**8**	**11**	**10**	**13**	**9**	**8**	**9**
3261	Plastics product manufacturing	626	11	16	13	16	12	9	9
3262	Rubber product manufacturing	167	3	5	6	8	4	5	10

fices of companies with more than one establishment. A central administrative office is an establishment primarily engaged in management, general administrative, and support functions performed centrally for other establishments in the same company. Support functions include research, development, and testing; warehousing and storage; maintenance and repair; and other miscellaneous services. Managing offices are in-

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

NAICS code	Industry	Number of establishments	Percent estimated						
			Production workers			Cost of materials	Expenditures for new plant and equipment	Inventories (end of 1997)	Gross book value of depreciable assets
			Number	Hours	Wages				
327	**Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing**	**1,597**	**17**	**22**	**20**	**22**	**14**	**16**	**16**
3271	Clay product and refractory manufacturing	125	25	30	34	23	24	33	27
3272	Glass and glass product manufacturing	142	2	7	6	2	1	2	2
3273	Cement and concrete product manufacturing	1,162	26	33	29	29	27	20	21
3274	Lime and gypsum product manufacturing	33	22	24	23	45	29	22	28
3279	Other nonmetallic mineral products	135	23	23	18	31	13	21	16
331	**Primary metal manufacturing**	**350**	**12**	**14**	**14**	**8**	**8**	**13**	**10**
3311	Iron and steel mills and ferroalloy mfg.	46	6	7	11	4	3	8	4
3312	Steel product mfg. from purchased steel	82	19	23	19	15	19	40	14
3313	Alumina and aluminum production	59	6	9	7	5	9	7	13
3314	Other nonferrous metal production	96	19	23	24	11	13	7	12
3315	Foundries	67	17	18	13	17	12	7	17
332	**Fabricated metal product manufacturing**	**884**	**10**	**16**	**14**	**13**	**12**	**10**	**17**
3321	Forging and stamping	92	15	21	17	13	12	10	16
3322	Cutlery and handtool manufacturing	38	2	10	5	7	2	6	3
3323	Architectural and structural metals mfg.	197	8	17	13	9	12	10	13
3324	Boiler, tank, and shipping container mfg.	107	4	7	4	10	10	4	27
3325	Hardware manufacturing	40	9	19	13	30	13	4	10
3326	Spring and wire product manufacturing	30	22	18	32	27	10	26	19
3327	Machine shops and threaded product mfg.	90	20	24	23	35	26	23	28
3328	Coating, engraving, and heat treating metals	89	16	21	22	4	3	3	11
3329	Other fabricated metal product mfg.	201	10	15	15	17	14	14	16
333	**Machinery manufacturing**	**954**	**17**	**23**	**23**	**22**	**23**	**18**	**25**
3331	Agricultural, construction, and mining machinery mfg.	92	14	18	16	13	12	18	17
3332	Industrial machinery manufacturing	183	22	24	30	23	25	23	23
3333	Commercial and service industry machinery	94	20	19	24	24	45	27	34
3334	HVAC and commercial refrigeration equipment	99	7	24	22	17	33	9	29
3335	Metalworking machinery manufacturing	135	17	19	26	27	16	11	17
3336	Turbine and power transmission equipment mfg	58	19	22	23	48	16	12	28
3339	Other general purpose machinery manufacturing	293	21	28	24	18	22	19	29
334	**Computer and electronic product mfg**	**788**	**17**	**28**	**21**	**20**	**15**	**22**	**17**
3341	Computer and peripheral equipment mfg	73	12	47	32	22	39	24	56
3342	Communications equipment manufacturing	107	26	25	19	14	39	29	23
3343	Audio and video equipment manufacturing	26	22	19	21	16	22	38	15
3344	Semiconductor and electronic component mfg	251	13	20	14	16	8	13	6
3345	Electronic instrument manufacturing	289	22	32	26	30	25	21	25
3346	Magnetic media manufacturing and reproducing	42	19	31	24	28	43	18	31
335	**Electrical equipment and appliance mfg**	**390**	**8**	**10**	**9**	**13**	**10**	**10**	**11**
3351	Electric lighting equipment manufacturing	30	1	2	1	17	(D)	19	1
3352	Household appliance manufacturing	30	6	9	6	11	(D)	10	6
3353	Electrical equipment manufacturing	145	4	7	7	14	11	8	15
3359	Other electrical equipment and component mfg	185	15	15	16	13	12	12	12
336	**Transportation equipment manufacturing**	**561**	**18**	**18**	**25**	**22**	**14**	**11**	**27**
3361	Motor vehicle manufacturing	23	22	7	23	31	12	13	21
3362	Motor vehicle body and trailer manufacturing	19	4	5	9	7	5	43	46
3363	Motor vehicle parts manufacturing	423	15	19	24	12	15	15	31
3364	Aerospace product and parts manufacturing	61	20	25	38	5	34	1	46
3365	Railroad rolling stock manufacturing	13	54	63	42	51	16	4	23
3366	Ship and boat building	14	77	73	71	40	38	37	59
3369	Other transportation equipment manufacturing	8	54	64	63	2	38	51	26
337	**Furniture and related product manufacturing**	**83**	**9**	**19**	**14**	**21**	**16**	**12**	**21**
3371	Household and institutional furniture mfg	35	4	12	10	18	5	2	6
3372	Office furniture and fixtures mfg	16	48	82	51	66	36	58	57
3379	Other furniture related product manufacturing	32	7	6	2	10	22	2	30
339	**Miscellaneous manufacturing**	**281**	**24**	**27**	**25**	**25**	**21**	**17**	**16**
3391	Medical equipment and supplies manufacturing	138	32	33	29	31	33	23	23
3399	Other miscellaneous manufacturing	143	17	22	21	20	10	11	10

D Suppressed to avoid disclosure of data for individual companies.

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

Country	Number of establishments	Percent estimated						
		Production workers			Cost of materials	Expenditures for new plant and equipment	Inventories (end of 1997)	Gross book value of depreciable assets
		Number	Hours	Wages				
All countries	**10,568**	**15**	**19**	**18**	**17**	**15**	**14**	**18**
Canada	**797**	**16**	**23**	**22**	**23**	**29**	**18**	**27**
Europe	**6,945**	**14**	**18**	**18**	**17**	**16**	**14**	**18**
Austria	24	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	19	(D)	(D)
Belgium	146	10	16	9	19	5	11	5
Denmark	86	22	32	20	45	27	16	21
Finland	103	20	24	25	18	32	24	21
France	1,180	13	17	16	14	14	13	18
Germany	1,168	12	14	14	25	11	14	16
Ireland	334	10	11	15	13	13	12	12
Italy	183	21	27	24	12	13	22	10
Liechtenstein	10	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	26	(D)	(D)
Luxembourg	25	14	13	12	15	21	23	19
Netherlands	362	8	13	11	18	27	10	26
Norway	54	21	25	23	9	19	7	9
Spain	28	44	44	42	18	9	6	17
Sweden	249	14	14	16	13	34	32	21
Switzerland	481	18	24	23	20	19	15	20
United Kingdom	2,500	16	22	22	13	16	13	19
Other	12	19	22	17	0	21	55	19
Latin America and Other Western Hemisphere	**251**	**15**	**21**	**17**	**19**	**7**	**5**	**17**
South and Central America	171	13	19	16	18	6	4	17
Brazil	7	0	6	2	1	(D)	0	12
Mexico	131	21	31	38	26	37	15	34
Panama	13	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Venezuela	16	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Other	4	25	39	44	54	(D)	57	49
Other Western Hemisphere	80	24	27	22	22	10	8	13
Bahamas	13	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Bermuda	41	28	16	17	13	6	6	9
Netherlands Antilles	20	11	35	18	62	(D)	12	16
United Kingdom Islands, Caribbean	6	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	65	(D)	(D)
Africa	**57**	**18**	**20**	**20**	**17**	**18**	**9**	**26**
South Africa	55	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Other	2	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Middle East	**107**	**11**	**15**	**10**	**4**	**6**	**7**	**5**
Israel	28	12	26	13	5	7	5	12
Kuwait	7	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	11	(D)	(D)
Lebanon	9	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Saudi Arabia	30	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
United Arab Emirates	2	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Other	31	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	16	(D)	(D)
Asia and Pacific	**2,322**	**14**	**18**	**17**	**17**	**12**	**15**	**15**
Australia	425	17	26	21	14	10	21	10
China	9	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	75	(D)	(D)
Hong Kong	16	23	38	24	40	(D)	48	4
Indonesia	22	0	9	0	17	0	3	12
Japan	1,673	15	18	18	16	13	14	17
Korea, Republic of	37	14	29	11	30	3	22	7
Malaysia	21	1	1	2	40	10	2	12
New Zealand	5	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Philippines	1	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Singapore	16	10	43	18	22	16	12	31
Taiwan	82	7	9	9	24	7	9	5
Other	15	7	9	14	8	45	22	44
United States	**89**	**13**	**14**	**12**	**10**	**14**	**14**	**25**
Addenda:								
European Union (15)	6,389	14	18	17	17	16	14	18
OPEC	77	7	12	5	11	1	4	9

D Suppressed to avoid disclosure of data for individual companies.
UBO Ultimate beneficial owner

cluded in NAICS Sector 55, "Management of companies and enterprises." All other auxiliary establishments are included in the separate category titled "Auxiliaries, except managing offices" and further classified into several broad categories based on the type of service performed.

Benefits

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

Cost of materials

Data on cost of materials are presented for manufacturing establishments. Cost of materials consists of direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed, whether purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year. The major components of cost of materials are the following: (1) Raw materials, semifinished goods, parts, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies or for repair and maintenance during the year; (2) electricity purchased; (3) fuels consumed for heat, power, or generation of electricity; (4) work done by others on materials or parts furnished by manufacturing establishments (contract work); and (5) products bought and resold in the same condition. Cost of materials excludes purchased services. Like value of shipments, totals for cost of materials for major industry groups and for manufacturing as a whole include large amounts of duplication. (See definition of value of shipments.)

Cost of purchased fuels and electricity

Data on cost of purchased fuels and electricity are presented for manufacturing establishments. Cost of purchased fuels and electricity consists of the cost of fuels consumed for heat, power, or generation of electricity whether purchased from the establishments of other companies, transferred from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inven-

tory during the year, and the cost of purchased electricity. The cost and quantity of purchased electricity represent the amounts actually used during the year.

Employees

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

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

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

The number of employees for foreign-owned establishments differs somewhat from that for U.S. affiliates in the BEA enterprise data because of differences in the date at which employment is measured. In the enterprise data, the number of employees is the number of full-time and part-time employees who were on the payroll at the end of the enterprise's fiscal year.[13]

Establishment

An establishment is a single physical location where business is conducted or where services or industrial operations are performed. The data cover every establishment having one or more paid employees some time during 1997. The number of establishments is the number that were in business at any time during 1997 (regardless of their status at the beginning or end of the year).

Expenditures for new plant and equipment

Data on expenditures for new plant and equipment are presented for manufacturing establishments. Expenditures for new plant and equipment consist of expenditures for (1) plants under construction, (2) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments, and (3) new machinery and equipment used for replacement and for additions to plant capacity, if they were of the type for which depreciation accounts were ordinarily maintained. They include expenditures for assets acquired under capital leases. They exclude expenditures for facilities

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

State	Number of establishments	Percent estimated						
		Production workers			Cost of materials	Expenditures for new plant and equipment	Inventories (end of 1997)	Gross book value of depreciable assets
		Number	Hours	Wages				
Total	**10,568**	**15**	**19**	**18**	**17**	**15**	**14**	**18**
Alabama	216	8	10	12	12	16	12	21
Alaska	20	4	4	3	24	5	1	4
Arizona	99	17	25	18	16	9	11	12
Arkansas	106	6	7	7	14	6	3	11
California	1,074	15	28	19	15	24	15	23
Colorado	106	15	18	21	22	19	11	14
Connecticut	140	10	15	15	20	10	13	10
Delaware	30	15	17	18	3	10	5	8
District of Columbia	1	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Florida	397	19	23	21	18	31	28	22
Georgia	501	18	23	20	17	17	14	18
Hawaii	19	11	18	2	1	0	86	0
Idaho	34	16	16	35	4	5	12	30
Illinois	490	14	18	17	15	22	15	21
Indiana	349	12	18	21	8	13	6	13
Iowa	95	4	6	7	12	7	13	13
Kansas	81	8	7	8	27	6	5	9
Kentucky	256	9	13	15	6	6	6	9
Louisiana	112	8	11	6	25	7	10	6
Maine	66	17	22	14	19	12	17	13
Maryland	152	27	27	34	11	34	18	31
Massachusetts	278	22	26	25	31	18	16	22
Michigan	395	15	18	18	20	10	16	19
Minnesota	160	13	15	13	16	12	11	16
Mississippi	92	15	19	17	21	27	8	16
Missouri	226	13	15	15	19	22	23	25
Montana	9	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	3	(D)	(D)
Nebraska	55	9	19	14	18	20	12	21
Nevada	44	7	7	7	11	4	13	4
New Hampshire	79	12	17	15	24	13	21	17
New Jersey	362	21	30	24	20	29	18	30
New Mexico	23	13	25	25	23	7	5	7
New York	408	21	24	21	15	18	14	20
North Carolina	511	11	16	16	20	18	14	17
North Dakota	3	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Ohio	572	20	17	26	28	23	15	24
Oklahoma	86	14	15	16	11	24	20	26
Oregon	131	17	20	19	40	4	15	9
Pennsylvania	524	19	22	19	18	12	18	19
Rhode Island	44	10	22	11	14	7	15	7
South Carolina	321	9	13	15	14	13	9	14
South Dakota	14	4	19	5	24	16	6	26
Tennessee	269	10	15	12	7	8	20	15
Texas	779	15	23	19	20	12	12	21
Utah	59	40	37	41	12	20	16	17
Vermont	21	29	40	39	31	50	43	33
Virginia	236	15	13	11	9	18	30	22
Washington	225	12	19	20	21	4	12	9
West Virginia	57	5	14	4	9	18	7	16
Wisconsin	229	14	18	22	13	17	8	13
Wyoming	12	13	38	19	26	53	7	45

D Suppressed to avoid disclosure of data for individual companies.

13. In the enterprise data, a U.S. affiliate's 1997 fiscal year was defined to be the affiliate's financial reporting year that ended in calendar year 1997. If an affiliate's end-of-year employment was unusually high or low because of temporary factors, a number reflecting normal operations was requested.

owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies and plant and equipment furnished at no cost to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations.

Gross book value of depreciable assets

Data on gross book value of depreciable assets are presented for manufacturing establishments. The gross book value of depreciable assets is the original-cost value of fixed assets (structures and machinery and equipment) in place at the end of the year. The values shown represent the actual cost of the assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, machinery, and equipment (production, office, and transportation equipment) for which depreciation reserves are maintained. Excluded are nondepreciable capital assets, including inventories and intangible assets, such as timber and mineral rights.

Other workers

"Other" workers are nonproduction employees of the establishment, including those engaged in factory su-

Table J. Employment of U.S. Affiliates, Industry of BEA Enterprise by Industry of Census Bureau Establishment, 1997

[Thousands of employees]

Line	Industry of BEA enterprise	BEA enterprise data for linked affiliates[1]	Census Bureau establishment data for linked affiliates														
			Total by industry of BEA enterprise	Industry of Census Bureau establishment													
				Mining	Utilities	Construction	Manufacturing										
							Total	Of which:									
								Food	Beverages and tobacco products	Paper	Printing and related support activities	Petroleum and coal products	Chemical products	Plastics and rubber products	Nonmetallic mineral products	Primary metal	Fabricated metal products
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1	**Total**	**5,280.8**	**5,195.9**	**77.2**	**7.5**	**97.7**	**1,822.8**	**123.1**	**14.5**	**54.8**	**45.3**	**23.8**	**211.5**	**139.8**	**107.9**	**90.3**	**133.5**
2	Mining	71.1	69.1	49.2	c	0.2	9.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	e	g	e	1.2	2.0	f
3	Utilities	11.8	11.8	f	6.5	0.4	0.4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	b
4	Construction	73.5	69.8	1.2	c	49.2	3.5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	f	a	a	0.4	c	2.0
5	Manufacturing	2,248.8	2,254.0	21.4	0.4	34.1	1,621.6	107.6	13.1	51.4	37.9	19.7	201.8	133.9	104.0	81.4	117.8
	Of which:																
6	Food	156.0	149.2	b	(*)	b	95.2	90.9	g	c	a	(*)	1.4	g	a	a	b
7	Beverage and tobacco products	32.0	32.1	(*)	(*)	b	16.4	h	11.6	b	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
8	Paper	63.2	67.9	(*)	(*)	b	58.8	b	(*)	44.8	g	e	0.8	4.0	h	e	0.7
9	Printing and related support activities	38.7	41.5	(*)	(*)	(*)	33.4	b	(*)	0.4	31.0	(*)	a	b	c	(*)	(*)
10	Petroleum and coal products	51.6	66.8	6.0	a	(*)	19.2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14.6	4.2	b	b	(*)	(*)
11	Chemical products	393.3	379.7	3.9	0.1	0.2	230.4	11.7	c	1.2	1.0	f	172.9	14.4	5.0	2.2	2.0
12	Plastics and rubber products	124.8	123.6	b	(*)	(*)	92.9	(*)	(*)	c	(*)	b	3.0	73.8	g	a	1.3
13	Nonmetallic mineral products	132.9	128.4	8.1	(*)	5.1	95.6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3.2	0.8	3.7	83.6	b	f
14	Primary metal	92.1	96.3	1.6	a	f	82.6	b	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2.2	c	2.2	60.6	7.2
15	Fabricated metal products	130.5	126.9	0.1	c	1.6	106.0	(*)	(*)	1.3	3.0	(*)	1.8	9.8	0.7	4.6	57.1
16	Machinery	217.3	223.9	g	b	19.8	163.7	(*)	(*)	a	c	c	0.6	6.2	1.8	3.2	17.7
17	Computer and electronic products	265.6	253.1	(*)	b	1.0	154.3	(*)	(*)	e	f	(*)	4.5	1.2	1.9	1.3	3.9
18	Electrical equipment and appliance	162.1	144.8	c	(*)	0.3	114.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	c	f	6.0	2.6	3.3	4.1
19	Transportation equipment	215.2	214.6	(*)	(*)	g	190.7	a	(*)	b	c	(*)	0.1	6.7	c	3.8	12.9
20	Wholesale trade	507.9	494.6	2.8	c	2.7	150.7	13.0	1.2	3.4	b	h	8.1	5.1	2.0	6.2	10.6
21	Retail trade	682.8	612.8	(*)	(*)	g	4.5	1.4	(*)	(*)	a	(*)	b	(*)	b	(*)	a
22	Transportation and warehousing	205.0	164.4	0.3	b	e	5.2	b	b	(*)	(*)	(*)	a	e	(*)	(*)	e
23	Information	291.6	294.6	(*)	(*)	b	13.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	6.7	(*)	a	(*)	(*)	a	(*)
24	Finance and insurance	330.3	353.9	b	a	e	1.5	(*)	(*)	(*)	e	(*)	(*)	c	(*)	(*)	e
	Of which:																
25	Depository credit intermediation	103.3	100.3	(*)	(*)	a	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
26	Insurance	165.5	177.7	(*)	a	e	e	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	b	(*)	(*)	e
27	Real estate and rental and leasing	37.5	45.6	0.2	(*)	2.6	0.7	a	(*)	b	a	(*)	a	(*)	e	(*)	0.2
28	Professional, scientific, and technical services	83.7	85.5	0.9	(*)	2.7	5.9	(*)	(*)	(*)	0.3	a	0.4	b	(*)	(*)	0.9
29	Accommodation and food services	269.6	280.3	a	a	0.2	0.5	c	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	a	b	b	(*)	a
30	Other	467.2	459.5	f	b	3.4	6.3	0.9	c	a	b	c	(*)	(*)	(*)	e	0.5

* Less than 50 employees.

1. BEA enterprise data for affiliates that linked to Census Bureau establishments.

NOTE. The following ranges are given in employment cells that are suppressed: a—0 to 19; b—20 to 99; c—100 to 249; e—250 to 499; f—500 to 999; g—1,000 to 2,499; h—2,500 to 4,999; i—5,000 to 9,999; j—10,000 to 24,999; k—25,000 to 49,999; l—50,000 to 99,999; m—100,000 or more.

pervision above the line-supervisor level. Data on other workers are presented for manufacturing establishments. Other workers include employees in the following activities: Sales (including drivers and salespersons), sales delivery (highway truck drivers and their helpers), advertising, credit, collection, installation and servicing, clerical and routine office functions, executive, purchasing, financial, legal, personnel (including cafeteria, medical, etc.), professional, and technical. All employees engaged in the construction of major additions or alterations to the plant and utilized as a separate work force are included. (See "Production workers.")

Payroll

Payroll and benefits comprise compensation of employees. Payroll consists of the gross earnings, paid in the calendar year, of all employees on the payroll of the establishment. It includes salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' social security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. Salaries of officers and executives of

Table J. Employment of U.S. Affiliates, Industry of BEA Enterprise by Industry of Census Bureau Establishment, 1997

[Thousands of employees]

Line	Industry of BEA enterprise	Census Bureau establishment data for linked affiliates															BEA enterprise data less Census Bureau establishment data (col. 1 – col. 2)
		Industry of Census Bureau establishment															
		Manufacturing				Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Transportation and warehousing	Information	Finance and insurance			Real estate and rental and leasing	Professional, scientific, and technical services	Accommodation and food services	Other	
		Of which:								Total	Of which:						
		Machinery	Computer and electronic products	Electrical equipment and appliance	Transportation equipment						Depository credit intermediation	Insurance					
		(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)
1	**Total**	**179.6**	**216.6**	**100.2**	**207.9**	**457.1**	**630.1**	**122.8**	**235.3**	**361.5**	**111.8**	**149.0**	**40.1**	**118.7**	**308.5**	**916.7**	**84.9**
2	Mining	0.5	h	c	(*)	2.3	c	0.3	b	b	(*)	(*)	c	0.7	b	6.6	2.0
3	Utilities	b	e	(*)	(*)	0.2	(*)	b	c	b	(*)	(*)	b	1.3	(*)	1.9	0.1
4	Construction	e	(*)	(*)	a	0.5	a	h	a	1.1	f	b	0.6	4.7	f	5.5	3.7
5	Manufacturing	162.1	166.9	97.8	169.1	210.1	49.4	5.0	14.0	4.3	(*)	1.7	4.1	18.6	22.5	248.5	–5.2
	Of which:																
6	Food	b	a	b	(*)	21.1	0.4	0.6	e	b	(*)	(*)	0.2	b	j	14.0	6.7
7	Beverage and tobacco products	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8.4	3.3	a	b	(*)	(*)	(*)	b	b	c	3.7	0.1
8	Paper	0.7	(*)	b	(*)	3.7	b	0.1	(*)	0.1	(*)	(*)	b	(*)	(*)	5.2	–4.7
9	Printing and related support activities	1.4	c	b	(*)	3.8	b	b	0.5	(*)	(*)	(*)	b	0.2	(*)	3.5	–2.8
10	Petroleum and coal products	b	(*)	c	(*)	4.7	20.8	2.3	a	c	(*)	a	b	e	a	13.2	–15.1
11	Chemical products	4.3	2.9	1.0	h	45.4	4.0	0.2	e	1.9	(*)	g	0.5	2.7	a	90.1	13.6
12	Plastics and rubber products	1.2	c	a	2.1	5.8	j	c	a	c	(*)	(*)	(*)	0.7	b	9.0	1.1
13	Nonmetallic mineral products	1.5	1.0	b	f	6.4	2.3	0.7	(*)	0.1	(*)	(*)	c	0.3	b	9.7	4.4
14	Primary metal	1.1	1.1	5.1	2.2	4.7	a	(*)	g	(*)	(*)	a	(*)	1.0	b	4.2	–4.2
15	Fabricated metal products	12.3	2.4	1.9	5.6	8.6	0.3	c	b	0.3	(*)	(*)	0.1	1.0	b	8.4	3.5
16	Machinery	100.8	12.0	11.1	8.2	17.6	c	c	0.3	0.2	(*)	b	2.6	3.5	b	14.2	–6.6
17	Computer and electronic products	4.5	116.4	14.1	g	35.2	1.0	e	10.4	0.2	(*)	(*)	0.3	5.2	4.6	40.5	12.5
18	Electrical equipment and appliance	15.9	13.7	58.2	5.0	16.0	b	a	b	0.1	(*)	(*)	b	0.8	b	13.2	17.2
19	Transportation equipment	10.5	5.3	4.5	139.8	12.4	(*)	b	(*)	f	(*)	(*)	0.1	0.7	(*)	8.3	0.6
20	Wholesale trade	13.2	36.4	2.0	35.9	208.5	32.1	4.4	g	9.1	b	e	3.7	6.9	1.3	71.0	13.3
21	Retail trade	0.1	b	(*)	b	5.4	529.8	e	0.4	0.8	(*)	a	0.3	0.3	0.7	69.1	70.0
22	Transportation and warehousing	e	c	b	2.7	1.5	b	101.8	0.3	h	h	b	c	1.0	a	49.5	40.6
23	Information	b	5.8	(*)	(*)	8.0	7.5	0.2	210.1	1.6	(*)	a	i	14.8	e	31.2	–3.0
24	Finance and insurance	f	c	(*)	(*)	0.4	0.1	g	0.7	327.0	97.2	145.7	2.8	2.9	2.3	14.1	–23.6
	Of which:																
25	Depository credit intermediation	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	a	a	(*)	b	96.4	87.4	e	b	a	(*)	3.7	3.0
26	Insurance	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	b	a	g	e	163.0	c	144.7	2.1	2.6	f	6.6	–12.2
27	Real estate and rental and leasing	(*)	0.1	b	(*)	1.0	1.2	0.1	0.2	11.7	i	b	16.0	1.5	6.7	3.7	–8.1
28	Professional, scientific, and technical services	2.1	0.4	b	(*)	5.5	0.2	c	4.8	c	(*)	c	0.3	57.3	e	7.2	–1.8
29	Accommodation and food services	a	(*)	(*)	0.1	0.9	7.2	(*)	a	0.2	(*)	a	0.5	0.2	260.6	10.1	–10.7
30	Other	a	3.8	b	b	12.9	2.4	6.1	3.4	g	b	0.9	3.6	8.5	13.0	398.2	7.7

corporations are included. Payments to proprietors and partners of unincorporated concerns, to members of the armed forces, and to pensioners carried on the active payrolls of establishments are excluded.

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

Production worker hours

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

Production workers

Data on production workers are presented for manufacturing establishments. Production workers are workers engaged in manual work and production operations or performing functions closely associated with production operations. They are workers up through the line-supervisor level at an operating establishment who are engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, receiving, storing, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping (but not delivering), maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (power plant, etc.), record keeping, and other services closely associated with these production operations at the establishment. (See "Other workers.")

Shipments or sales

Data on shipments or sales are presented for all industries covered by the 1997 Economic Censuses. The definition of shipments or sales varies by sector.

For *mining*, the item shown is the value of "shipments and receipts." Shipments include all products physically shipped from the establishment. Receipts include contract work done for others, except custom milling, and the value of products bought and sold without further processing.

For *utilities*, the item shown is "revenue." Revenue includes all business activities.

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

For *manufacturing*, the item shown is the value of "shipments." Shipments covers the net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped as well as miscellaneous receipts.

Totals for value of shipments for major industry groups within manufacturing and for manufacturing as a whole include large amounts of duplication because the products of some industries are used as materials by others. This duplication results, in part, from the combination of related industries that represent successive stages in the production of a finished manufactured product. Examples are the combination of flour mills and bakeries in the food group and of pulp mills and paper mills in the paper and allied products group.

For *wholesale or retail trade*, the item shown is "sales." Sales includes sales of merchandise plus receipts for delivery, installation, maintenance, repair, alteration, storage, equipment rental, and other services.

For *transportation and warehousing*, the item shown is "revenue." Revenue includes all business activities including commissions and fees for arranging the transportation of freight.

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

For *real estate and rental and leasing*, the item shown is "revenue." Revenue includes commissions and fees, rents, net investment income, interest, dividends, and royalties.

For *information*, the item shown is "receipts." Receipts include income for services rendered and sales of merchandise as well royalties, license fees, and other payments from the marketing of intangible products.

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

For the *service sectors* such as professional, scientific, and technical services; administrative support and waste management; educational services; health care and social assistance; arts, entertainment, and recreation; and other services the item shown is "receipts." Receipts includes receipts for services rendered, for the leasing of facilities and equipment, and for the sale of merchandise by service establishments. It also includes the total value of service contracts, amounts received

for work subcontracted to others, and dues and assessments from members and affiliates.

For *accommodation and food services*, the item shown is "sales." Sales include sales from consumers for services rendered, from the use of facilities, and from merchandise sold.

For *auxiliaries, except managing offices*, the item shown is sales; sales is defined as income received from sources outside of the company.

The shipments or sales measure shown here for foreign-owned establishments differs significantly in concept from the "sales" measure in the BEA enterprise data for U.S. affiliates. Because the shipments or sales data shown here are based on data reported at the establishment level, they include the value of shipments or sales between establishments within the same enterprise, as well as the shipments or sales of the establishment to outsiders. The BEA sales measure does not include shipments or sales between establishments within an enterprise, because the BEA data are reported on a consolidated enterprise basis, and, on this basis, only sales by the consolidated enterprise to outside individuals or firms are counted.[14] As a result of this difference, the shipments or sales total for an enterprise obtained by summing across all establishments of the enterprise based on the Census Bureau data could be significantly higher than the sales total for the same enterprise based on the BEA data. Another difference is that, like payroll data, the Census Bureau measure is on a calendar-year basis while the BEA measure is on a fiscal-year basis.

Value added by manufacture

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

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

Although value added by manufacture and BEA's enterprise measure of gross product are similar measures, they differ in definition and in method of computation. BEA's gross product measure is calculated as the sum of (1) factor incomes (that is, compensation of employees, profits, and net interest paid), (2) nonfactor income (that is, indirect business taxes), and (3) consumption of fixed capital (that is, depreciation). Value added by manufacture, on the other hand, is calculated as the difference between the value of output (value of shipments plus the change in finished goods and work-in-process inventories) and the cost of materials consumed. The two measures differ because purchased services are excluded from gross product but are included in value added by manufacture and because sales, excise, and other indirect taxes are included in gross product but are excluded from value added by manufacture. Additionally, gross product reflects inventory change valued at replacement cost, whereas value added by manufacture reflects inventory change valued at book value.

Confidentiality

The Census Bureau and BEA are prohibited by law from publishing data that disclose the identity of, or information reported by, individual companies. In this publication, data in each cell were tested to determine whether they should be suppressed to maintain confidentiality. The data on numbers of establishments and their distribution by employment size class are not considered confidential, and these items are shown for countries, industries, or States in instances where other items are suppressed. For employment of foreign-owned establishments, cells that are suppressed contain letter symbols indicating the employment size range for the cell. For all other items, suppressed cells are indicated by a "(D)"; no size ranges are given.

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

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

Appendix

The Relation of Detail to Totals in the Data Tabulation

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

In the tables for individual States, industry subtotals may not equal the sum of the more detailed industries shown below those subtotals because some industries may not be shown. The industries not shown are those not shown in the 1997 Economic Census publications because employment in them is small. In addition, in the State tables and in the tables that show data by industry for individual countries, small cells are not shown. The following table shows the threshold number of employees below which the industry subtotals and individual industries are not shown.

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

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

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

For all U.S. establishments, totals shown for the United States as a whole do not equal the sum across States because Economic Census CD–ROM files that provide data by detailed industry were the sources for the totals for the U.S. as whole, whereas the CD–ROM files that provide data by State were the sources of the data by State. In some cases, the files that contain data by industry reflect late revisions to the data that were not incorporated into the files that contain data by State. In addition, State totals for all U.S. establishments were computed by summing across industry sectors, and employment and payroll for a few industry sectors for some States were obtained from County Business Patterns.

For both foreign-owned establishments and all U.S. establishments, the sum of the data across States for some industries may not equal the industry totals shown in tables that present data for the United States as a whole because some industries may not be shown for individual States.

Notes to the Tables

- Detail may not add to totals. See the appendix for more information.
- The industries covered are those that were in scope for the 1997 Economic Census (see the "Methodology").
- A "foreign-owned establishment" is an establishment that is owned by a U.S. affiliate of a foreign company. A U.S. affiliate is a U.S. business enterprise that is owned 10 percent or more, directly or indirectly, by a foreign person.
- For tables that do not show every industry or country, individual industries or countries included in an industry or country group shown in the heading or stub may be ascertained by referring to table A1.1 (for nonmanufacturing industries) and table M1.1 (for manufacturing industries) or tables A1.7 and M1.7 (for countries).
- In tables that show data by industry, "industry" refers to the industry of the establishment, unless otherwise noted.
- The European Communities (15) comprises Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.
- OPEC is the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. Its members are Algeria, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela.
- A UBO, or ultimate beneficial owner, is the person that ultimately owns or controls, and therefore ultimately derives the benefits from owning or controlling, a U.S. affiliate. More specifically, a UBO is that person, proceeding up a U.S. affiliate's ownership chain, beginning with and including the foreign parent, that is not owned more than 50 percent by another person. A "foreign parent" is the first person outside the United States in a U.S. affiliate's ownership chain that has a direct investment interest in the affiliate. Note that a UBO, unlike a foreign parent, may be a U.S. person. A U.S. affiliate (and its establishments) must, by definition, have a foreign parent (that is, a foreign person must own at least 10 percent of it), even though the UBO may be a U.S. person. (For example, if a British company directly owns a U.S. affiliate but itself is owned by a U.S. company, the affiliate's foreign parent would be a British person, but its UBO would be a U.S. person.)
- In tables that show employment of foreign-owned establishments, the following ranges are given in cells that have been suppressed to avoid the disclosure of the data of individual companies:
  a—0 to 19; b—20 to 99; c—100 to 249; e—250 to 499; f—500 to 999; g—1,000 to 2,499; h—2,500 to 4,999; i—5,000 to 9,999; j—10,000 to 24,999; k—25,000 to 49,999; l—50,000 to 99,999; m—100,000 or more.
  Cells for all other items that have been suppressed contain a "(D)."
- An asterisk "(*)" in a table indicates a value of less than $500,000 but of more than zero.
- In tables that show inventories or gross book value of depreciable assets, the values shown are for the end of 1997 unless otherwise noted.

See the footnotes to the tables on pages 459 and 460.

Abbreviations and Symbols

AC	Air conditioning
Ag.	Agriculture or Agricultural
Al	Aluminum
Cu	Copper
D	Suppressed to avoid disclosure of data of individual companies
equip.	Equipment
exc.	Except
HVAC	Heating, ventilation, and air conditioning
kWh	Kilowatt hours
mfg.	Manufacturing
n.a.	Not available
NAICS	North American Industry Classification System
nec	Not elsewhere classified
OPEC	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
RV	Recreational vehicle
SIC	Standard Industrial Classification
transport.	transportation
UBO	Ultimate beneficial owner

Footnotes to the Tables

Part A. All Industries

Group 1. Overview by Industry, Country, and State

Table A1.1

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

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

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

Table A1.2

1. This size class includes establishments that had at least one paid employee sometime during the year even though they had no employees during the specific pay period in which employment was measured in the 1997 Economic Census. See the description of employment in the "Definitions" section.

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

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

Tables A.1.8–A.1.11

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

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

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

Tables A.1.12–A.1.15

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

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

Table A1.16

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

Table A.1.17

1. This size class includes establishments that had at least one paid employee sometime during the year even though they had no employees during the specific pay period in which employment was measured in the 1997 Economic Census. See the description of employment in the "Definitions" section.

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

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

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

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

Group 2. Individual States: Detailed Industry Tables

Table A.2.1

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Tables A3.1–A3.21

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

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

Group 4. Selected Tables by SIC Industry

Tables A4.1, A4.12, A4.13, A4.18, and A4.20

1. Includes data for a small number of establishments that could not be classified by industry on an SIC basis.

Part M. Manufacturing

Group 1. Overview by Industry, Country, and State

Table M1.1

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

Table M1.2

1. This size class includes establishments that had at least one paid employee sometime during the year even though they had no employees during the specific pay period in which employment was measured in the 1997 Economic Census. See description of employment in the "Definitions" section.

Table M1.3

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

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

Table M1.5

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

Table M1.7:

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

Table M1.16

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

Table M1.17

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

Group 2. Individual States: Detailed Industry Tables

Table M2.1

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

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

Group 3. Selected Countries: Detailed Industry Tables

Tables M3.1–M3.7:

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

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

Group 4. Selected Tables by SIC Industry

Tables M4.1, M4.12, M4.14 M4.18, and M4.22

1. The industries covered by the SIC Manufacturing division differ somewhat from those covered by the NAICS Manufacturing sector (see the "Methodology").