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ENTERPRISE STATISTICS

INTRODUCTION

The Census Bureau's enterprise statistics program offers a unique look at data from the economic censuses. The enterprise reports present information at the company or firm level rather than for establishments, as virtually all the other census reports do. The program's primary contribution to the economic analysis of the country's industrial organization is in its unique ability to relate each company's data directly with its component establishment statistics.

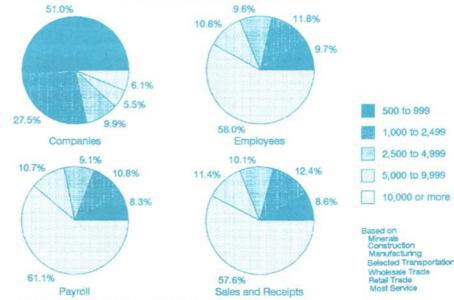
The program regroups data for establishments under common ownership or control, combines them with enterprise or company data, and adds information for special establishments. The results show various economic and structural characteristics of the owning or controlling firms and the industries in which they operate. The employment size table, for example, can be a measure of the relative importance of large and small firms.

Since 1954, the enterprise statistics program has been an integral part of the economic censuses, which cover retail and wholesale trade; service, mineral, and construction industries; manufactures; and transportation. Required by Title 13, U.S. Code, these censuses are for the years ending in "2" and "7." By law, response to these censuses is mandatory and the supplied information is confidential, so that the Census Bureau issues the results in summary form only; no person or firm can be

CHART FROM SERIES ES87-1, LARGE COMPANIES

Selected Statistics by Employment Size of Company: 1987

Companies with 500 or More Employees



Source : US Bureau of the Censur 1987 Large Companies, ES87-1

identified in the published reports. The enterprise statistics program includes all of these fields, except tax-exempt services.¹

Enterprise statistics allow analysis of industrial organization in terms of the company's primary industrial activity,

¹The 1982 program included some data on agriculture, but had none on transportation. employment and sales size, industry concentration, and other characteristics, including those of the establishments they own or control. These data also support the study of historical shifts in the relative importance of large and small businesses, the changing patterns of diversification among large industrial firms, and similar characteristics by broad industry groupings.



U.S. Department of Commerce BUREAU OF THE CENSUS For sale by Customer Services (DUSD), Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233. Postage stamps not acceptable; currency submitted at sender's risk. Remittances from foreign countries must be by international money order or by draft on a U.S. bank. Price, 25 cents per copy. A discount of 25 percent is available on orders of 100 copies or more sent to a single address.

The program also yields separate data bout auxiliary establishments - those where employees are engaged primarily in support services for the same company's operating establishments (e.g., its mines, factories, or retail stores) rather than for the general public or for other business firms. Most auxiliary establishments perform administrative functions, like management, accounting, or purchasing, but others might have such activities as central warehousing for the company's merchandise; research, development, and testing laboratories of manufacturing firms; and electronic data processing. (The census definition for an auxiliary does not include sales branches and sales offices of manufacturing and mining companies; these are classified under wholesale trade.)

HOW COMPANY DATA ARE COLLECTED AND CLASSIFIED

Each company with more than one establishment and also 500 or more employees was mailed a special enterprise summary report to obtain unduplicated, consolidated company totals for selected statistics. For multiestablishment companies with fewer than 500 employees, the sales and receipts, employment, capital expenditures, inventory, and other data were derived from aggregates of their reported establishment data. Reports from single-establishment firms were used directly. Companies were classified according to the Bureau's enterprise industrial classification (EIC), an intermediate level of detail tailored to company classification. The EIC includes the first two digits of the company's standard industrial classification (SIC) code, plus a decimal point followed by another number that identifies different combinations of three- or four-digit industries within the two-digit major SIC group. For example, new and used car dealers, EIC 55.1, corresponds

to SIC's 551 (motor vehicle dealers, new and used) and 552 (motor vehicles, used only).

WHO USES ENTERPRISE STATISTICS?

Government officials use them as basic tools for policymaking. At the Federal level, for example, the Bureau of Economic Analysis, refers to the data extensively in compiling the gross national product (GNP) accounts. The Small Business Administration relies on the figures from the Company Summary (see page 3) in determining size standards for small businesses. State and local governments, chambers of commerce, and other interest groups use the statistics to assess business activity at detailed geographic levels, while trade and professional associations utilize the information when studying trends in their own fields. Managers find the data helpful in forecasting trends and analyzing sales performance, while media writers, academic researchers, and private consultants rely on the statistics in analyzing economic trends and structural shifts among industries. For example, a consultant in economic development studied the Auxiliary Establishments report (see page 3) when projecting the economic impact on the State of Michigan of various cost-cutting efforts within major industries that might have affected expenditures disproportionately at auxiliary establishments.

CENSUS GEOGRAPHY

Data on central administrative offices and auxiliaries are available for the United States and States. Company data are published for States; all companies operating in the State; companies entirely within the State; and those companies also operating elsewhere (with separate figures for operations inside and outside the State).

HOW CENSUS BUREAU DATA ARE PUBLISHED

Most of the Bureau's statistics are issued in printed reports □ (paper), many of which also are available on microfiche ■ . Some published and unpublished data for recent years can be had on computer tape �, and even more recently on flexible diskettes ■, CD-ROM (compact disc, read-only memory) ②, and CENDATATM ■ (an on-line computer service available from DIALOG, telephone 800-334-2564, and CompuServe, telephone 800-848-8199). Two other symbols, also used below, indicate where these materials may be purchased:

- Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402; telephone 202-783-3238, FAX 202-275-0019
- Data User Services Division (DUSD), Customer Services, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233; telephone 301-763-4100, FAX 301-763-4794

WHAT DATA ARE AVAILABLE?

The following enterprise statistics reports were issued in late 1990 and early 1991.

- Auxiliary Establishments, ES87-2, □ *
 ★ O M +. Information for the United States and States on separately operated central administrative offices and

TABLE FROM ENTERPRISE STATISTICS SERIES, ES87-2, AUXILIARY ESTABLISHMENTS

Table 3. Headquarters Statistics by State: 1987

(For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text)

-	Auxiliarios responding to inquiry on corporate headquarters										
State and industry division of establishment serviced	Number	Employees (number)	Annual payroli (\$1,000)	Headquarters auxiliaries			Non-headquarters acciliaries				
				Number	Employees (number)	Annuai payroll (\$1,000)	Number	Employees (number)	Armuel payrol (\$1,000)		
United States	24 801	2 002 142	68 420 656	11 486	1 105 158	40 580 349	13 135	896 984	27 860 307		
Mineral Industries Construction industries Menufacturing industries Menufacturing industries Minerals trade Violensis trade Service industries	1 020 255 7 011 385 3 609 8 617 3 724	105 083 12 785 936 217 19 864 185 648 578 767 163 978	4 563 396 455 395 37 056 024 639 070 6 481 218 14 346 012 4 879 541	396 177 3 024 190 1 244 4 359 2 076	40 869 9 735 545 3794 96 653 296 994 102 774	1 850 047 357 706 23 183 502 402 621 3 431 984 8 125 548 3 208 939	624 78 3 987 175 2 365 4 258 1 648	64 214 3 050 390 878 6 870 88 995 281 773 61 204	2 713 349 97 687 13 872 522 236 449 3 049 234 6 220 484 1 670 602		
Alabama	290	15 642	365 559	141	9 727	229 718	149	5 915	135 841		
Mineral industries Construction industries Manufacturing industries Selected transportation industries Wholeesia trade Tetal trade Service industries	10 4 78 4 41 117 36	5 095 E 1 234 5 967 827	17 601 (D) 141 998 (D) 31 146 110 333 17 765	4 25 2 16 67 23	D F 2 109 E 410 4 402 700	(D) (D) 64 090 (D) 11 733 85 757 15 124	53 2 25 50	2 996 B 8 824 1 565	77 908 (D) 19 413 24 576 2 641		

Table 3. Company Statistics by Employment Size

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

EIC	Industry category and employment size class of company	Companies (number)	Owned establishments (number)	Employees (number)	Annual payroll (million dollars)	Sales and receipt (million dollars
	ALL INDUSTRIES					
	All companies	3 878 866	4 731 694	58 140 393	1 307 947.6	7 234 108.
	With employment of: None* 1 to 4 5 to 9 10 to 19 20 to 49	330 815 1 900 185 783 793 452 986 269 305	332 111 1 907 321 804 865 496 651 345 658	4 121 168 5 134 990 6 046 985 8 045 751	7 879.8 63 751.4 82 152.3 101 831.7 140 675.1	47 391.5 413 449.8 463 994.4 558 748.7 793 563.3
	50 to 99	81 914 40 204 10 872 4 590 2 493	145 297 123 023 71 196 61 386 72 347	5 583 153 5 985 712 3 713 449 3 141 070 3 802 328	100 055.4 108 138.9 66 927.3 58 176.5 75 319.5	588 201. 628 688. 379 783. 319 308. 449 891.
	2,500 to 4,999 5,000 to 9,999 10,000 or more	776 449 484	59 936 60 434 251 469	2 712 412 3 151 806 16 701 569	56 099,1 67 043.9 379 896.9	326 244, 382 274, 1 882 567,

other auxiliary establishments (i.e., warehouses, research and development laboratories, etc.) of multiestablishment firms. State figures show the number of auxiliaries and payroll, plus the number of employees classified by the type of service performed (administration, warehousing, etc.). National figures show the same data by two- or three-digit SIC of the establishments serviced. Other subjects include sales or receipts, end-of-year inventories, rental payments, capital expenditures by type (structures, vehicles, computers, etc.), gross value of fixed assets, selected operating expenses, and research and development costs.

Data include the number of companies, number and primary industry of owned or operated establishments, number of employees, annual payroll, and sales or receipts. The report also provides information on the EIC, company size, and other characteristics of the firms that operate auxiliary establishments.

OTHER AIDS AND SOURCES OF DATA

Considerable detail (but on an establishment basis) can be found in the economic census reports from which the enterprise statistics are derived, and also from their related intercensal surveys. See the Bureau's annual Census Catalog & Guide ** and the other publications cited under ''Data User Services'' below. Following are several general-purpose reference sources:

- County Statistics File 4 (COSTAT 4)

 ⊕ + provides a wide variety of data items from the Bureau of the Census and other Federal agencies, including the Bureau of Economic Analysis, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and the Social Security Administration, as well as several private organizations.
- Quarterly Financial Report for Manufacturing, Mining, and Trade Corporations, series QFR, □ * + □ contains aggregate national statistics on the financial position of domestic corporations. There are estimated statements of income and retained earnings, balance sheets, and related operating ratios by EIC and asset size.
- Trade and Employment, series TM,

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- U.S. Commodity Exports and Imports as Related to Output, series ES2,
 — + periodically presents, at the national level, the quantity and value of exports, imports, and value-of-import duty of detailed SIC-based commodity groups.
 U.S. domestic output is compared with foreign trade.
- Economic data appear in convenient digest form is several Bureau publications: The annual Statistical Abstract of the United States □ * +, and the periodic Historical Statistics of the United States, Colonial Times to 1970 □ * +, City and County Data Book □ *

■ ♥ ○ ■ + 및 , and State and Metropolitan Area Data Book □ * ■ ♥ ■ + 및 . Census and survey statistics also appear in trade journals, textbooks, and other secondary sources.

Published materials from the economic censuses and surveys, as well as the other materials mentioned above, are available for use in over 1,500 Government and Census depository libraries across the country. (List on request. + 2) These are mainly college, university, and large public libraries, but many smaller libraries also have Bureau publications. The 47 International Trade Administration district offices and the Census Bureau's 12 regional offices have recent reports on file.

State data centers and their affiliates are located in all States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and Guam. (List on request. + 2) The data centers assist users with printed and computerized data-primarily demographic. There also are organizations registered with the Bureau's National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services that offer tape printouts and other services to their customers. (List on request. +2) Business and industry data centers in a number of States (list on request + 2) receive economic data and related assistance and training from the Census Bureau and other Federal agencies to aid in furthering economic development in their States.

DATA USER SERVICES

The Census Bureau assists its data users in a number of ways. It publishes an annual Census Catalog & Guide □*, a monthly Census and You newsletter □ (subscription*, single copies or free

²See also Census Catalog & Guide.

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sample copy +), and a Daily List (subscription +). Free aids include the Fact-finder for the Nation series of 22 brochures (such as this one) (1) +; the Monthly Product Announcement (1) +; Data Developments (1) +, available for most computer tape, microfiche, diskette, and CD-ROM products; a small brochure, Introduction to the 1987 Economic Censuses (1) +; and the larger Guide to the 1987 Economic Censuses and Related Statistics (1) +. A history is being prepared for the 1987 Economic Censuses. The Bureau also offers workshops on the availability and use of statistics, as well as exhibits

and resources for the conventions of interested national organizations.

Across the country, staff members of International Trade Administration district offices, information service specialists at the Census Bureau's 12 regional offices, and resource personnel at Bureau headquarters (telephone contact list on request + 2) are equipped to answer users' questions and assist in locating data.

FACTFINDER FOR THE NATION

General information about the Census Bureau's various statistical programs is contained in the publication in this series entitled "Bureau Programs and Products," CFF 18 \square +.

Inquiries and suggestions about the enterprise statistics program and other Bureau activities are invited.

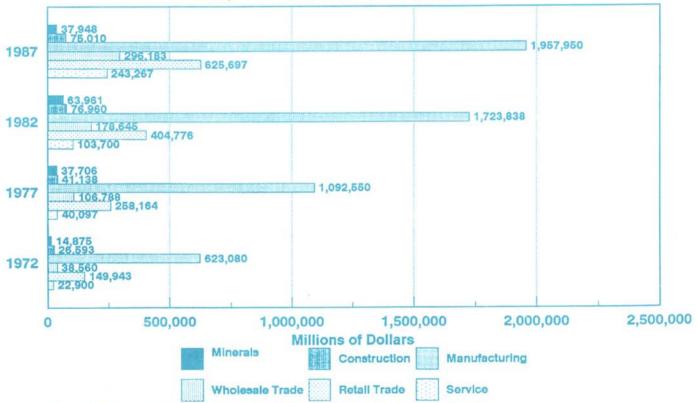
Write or call:

Director Bureau of the Census Washington, DC 20233 Telephone 301-763-5190, FAX 301-763-5013

CHART FROM SERIES ES87-1, LARGE COMPANIES

Historical Statistics : Sales and Receipts

Companies with 500 or More Employees



Source: US Bureau of the Census, 1987 Large Companies, ES87-1 (Data adjusted to reflect definitional differences in census years)