

Foreign Direct Investment in the United States: 1992 Benchmark Survey Results

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U.S. AFFILIATES of foreign companies accounted for a slightly smaller share of the U.S. economy in 1992 than in 1991.¹ According to preliminary results of BEA's latest benchmark survey of foreign direct investment in the United States (see the box on page 158), the affiliate share of gross domestic product (GDP) of all nonbank U.S. businesses was 5.8 percent in 1992; the comparable figure for 1991 was 6.0 percent (table 1 and chart 1).² Although the gross product of affiliates in current dollars grew 3.2 percent in 1992,

in constant dollars, the gross product of affiliates was essentially flat in 1992, compared with a growth rate of about 3 percent for all U.S. businesses; in 1987-91, growth in the real gross product of affiliates was higher than that of all U.S. businesses (chart 2).³

The decrease in the affiliate share of GDP in 1992 was the first since 1985 and followed several years of rapid growth. It primarily reflected a sharp drop in new investment activity. Despite the decrease, affiliate operations accounted for a substantially larger share of U.S. economic ac-

1. A U.S. affiliate is a U.S. business enterprise in which there is foreign direct investment—that is, in which a single foreign person owns or controls, directly or indirectly, 10 percent or more of the voting securities of an incorporated U.S. business enterprise or an equivalent interest in an unincorporated U.S. business enterprise. An affiliate is called a U.S. affiliate to denote that it is located in the United States; in this article, "affiliate" and "U.S. affiliate" are used interchangeably. "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).

2. Although the benchmark survey covered both bank and nonbank affiliates, only data for nonbank affiliates are presented in this article; thus, the

data for 1992 are consistent with the data from BEA's annual surveys for other years, which cover only nonbank affiliates.

3. The data used to estimate gross product of affiliates are reported to BEA in current dollars. Price indexes specifically designed for deflating production by affiliates are unavailable; however, rough estimates of affiliate gross product in constant dollars were constructed for 1987-91 by applying industry-level deflators for all U.S. businesses, weighted to take into account the industry mix of affiliate production. Industry-level deflators for all U.S. businesses are not yet available for 1992, so affiliate gross product was deflated by the implicit price deflator for nonfarm U.S. businesses, less housing.

Table 1.—Selected Data of Nonbank U.S. Affiliates of Foreign Direct Investors, 1977-92

	Millions of dollars					Thousands of employees	Millions of dollars						Addendum: Gross product of affiliates as a percentage of GDP of all nonbank U.S. businesses ³
	Gross product ¹	Sales	Net income	Employee compensation	Total assets		Gross property, plant, and equipment	Expenditures for new plant and equipment	Research and development expenditures ²	U.S. merchandise exports shipped by affiliates	U.S. merchandise imports shipped to affiliates		
1977	35,222	193,991	3,966	18,781	1,218.7	143,488	66,785	7,558	933	24,858	43,896	2.3	
1978	42,920	241,543	4,843	24,225	1,429.9	181,187	80,683	9,318	1,230	32,169	56,567	2.5	
1979	55,424	327,870	7,301	31,686	1,753.2	228,556	101,209	11,150	1,584	44,341	63,039	2.9	
1980	70,906	412,390	8,759	40,047	2,033.9	291,339	127,838	16,891	1,946	52,199	75,803	3.4	
1981	98,828	510,218	11,234	54,798	2,416.6	406,985	187,956	26,716	3,110	64,066	82,259	4.2	
1982	103,489	518,087	3,830	61,487	2,448.1	476,439	225,235	28,068	3,744	60,236	84,290	4.3	
1983	111,490	536,640	5,584	66,807	2,546.5	531,738	244,012	23,179	4,164	53,854	81,464	4.3	
1984	128,761	593,571	9,605	73,155	2,714.3	602,522	269,462	25,225	4,738	58,186	100,489	4.4	
1985	134,852	632,983	5,398	79,933	2,862.2	741,077	295,181	28,919	5,240	56,401	113,331	4.3	
1986	142,120	672,004	2,458	86,492	2,937.9	838,039	320,215	28,516	5,804	49,560	125,732	4.3	
1987	157,869	744,617	7,820	96,009	3,224.3	943,654	353,278	33,035	6,521	48,091	143,537	4.5	
1988	190,384	886,407	12,049	119,588	3,844.2	1,200,823	418,069	44,322	7,834	69,541	155,533	5.0	
1989	223,420	1,056,645	9,286	144,158	4,511.5	1,431,315	489,461	55,164	9,465	86,316	171,847	5.6	
1990	239,279	1,175,857	-4,535	163,592	4,734.5	1,550,238	578,355	69,580	11,522	92,308	182,936	5.7	
1991 ^r	257,634	1,185,858	-11,018	175,969	4,871.9	1,752,628	640,140	69,816	11,872	96,933	178,702	6.0	
1992 ^p	265,924	1,222,651	-20,492	181,709	4,705.5	1,809,950	660,817	60,861	13,603	100,615	182,152	5.8	
Percent change from preceding year:													
1990	7.1	11.3	n.m.	13.5	4.9	8.3	18.2	26.1	21.7	6.9	6.5		
1991	7.7	.9	n.m.	7.6	2.9	13.1	10.7	.3	3.0	5.0	-2.3		
1992	3.2	3.1	n.m.	3.3	-3.4	3.3	3.2	-12.8	14.6	3.8	1.9		

^r Revised.

^p Preliminary.

n.m. Not meaningful.

1. Data for 1988-91 are revised.

2. Research and development financed by U.S. affiliates, whether performed by themselves or by others.

3. GDP of all nonbank U.S. businesses excludes GDP of depository institutions, of government and government enterprises, and of private households; imputed GDP of owner-occupied farm and nonfarm housing; rental income of persons; business transfer payments; subsidies; and the statistical discrepancy.

GDP Gross domestic product

tivity in 1992 than in 1987, the year of the last benchmark survey.

The following are other highlights of the survey for 1992:

- The growth in total assets of affiliates slowed substantially from previous years; the slowdown was accompanied by a large drop in affiliate expenditures for new plant and equipment.
- Employment by nonbank affiliates declined 3 percent, the first decrease since at least 1977, when BEA began to collect annual data on affiliate operations. Increases in employment resulting from new investments were much smaller in 1992 than in 1991, and they were more than offset by decreases in employment resulting from sales and liquidations of foreign ownership interests.
- For the third consecutive year, the after-tax net income of nonbank affiliates was negative. Affiliates reported losses of \$20 billion, which includes special charges taken against earnings in order to conform to new accounting standards for post-employment and post-retirement benefits and for deferred income taxes. Operating profits on a national income accounting basis were positive after having been negative in 1991.
- As in earlier years, more than one-half of the gross product of nonbank affiliates was in manufacturing. In 1987–92, the affiliate

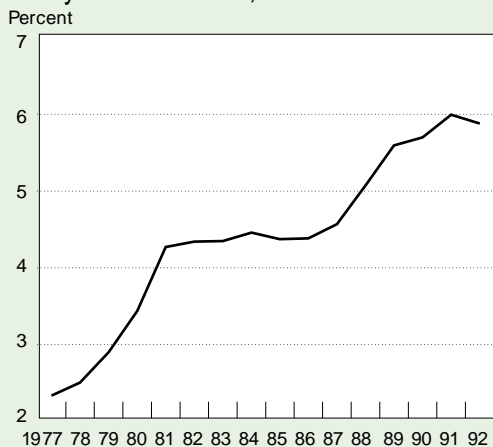
share of all-U.S.-business gross product in manufacturing increased from 10 percent to 14 percent.

- Affiliates with ultimate beneficial owners (UBO's) in the United Kingdom and Japan accounted for the largest shares of total affiliate gross product—21 percent and 16 percent, respectively.⁴ Canadian-owned affiliates ranked third, with a share of 13 percent; before 1991, their share was higher than that of Japanese-owned affiliates.
- The affiliates' share of total U.S. expenditures on research and development (R&D), at about 13 percent, was much higher than their share of all-U.S.-business GDP. Their higher share of R&D reflects the typically large size of affiliates and their tendency to be concentrated in research-intensive industries. The number of affiliate employees engaged in R&D was 104,000, or about 2 percent of affiliate employment.
- For all industries combined, the research intensity of affiliates that performed R&D was about the same as that of all R&D-performing U.S. companies; however, in many individual industries, the research intensity of affi-

4. 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 foreign person in the affiliate's ownership chain. Unlike the foreign parent, the UBO of an affiliate may be located in the United States. The UBO of each U.S. affiliate is identified to ascertain the person that ultimately owns or controls and that, therefore, ultimately derives the benefits from owning or controlling the U.S. affiliate.

CHART 1

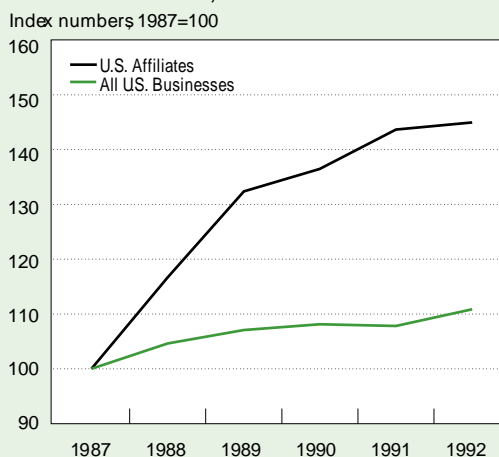
Percentage of GDP of All Nonbank U.S. Businesses Accounted for by U.S. Affiliates, 1977–92



GDP: Gross domestic product
U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

CHART 2

Relative Movements in Real Gross Product of Nonbank U.S. Affiliates and of All Nonbank U.S. Businesses, 1987–92



U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

ates was substantially lower than that of all R&D-performing companies.

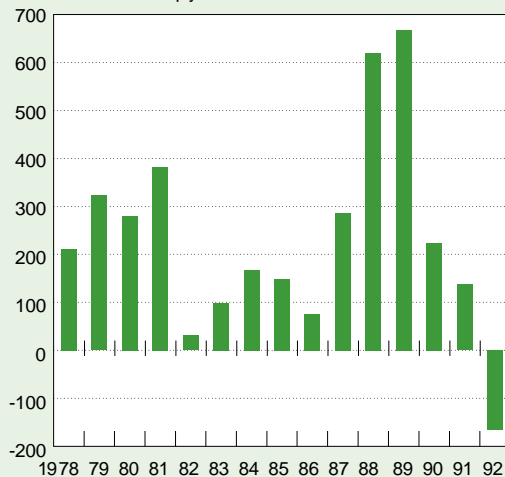
- Affiliates tended to be more highly unionized than all U.S. companies. Employees covered by collective bargaining agreements accounted for one-fifth of total employment by U.S. affiliates, compared with one-eighth for all U.S. businesses. In manufacturing, however, the union-employment shares for affiliates and all U.S. businesses were much closer (24 percent and 21 percent, respectively).
- Goods shipped by U.S. affiliates accounted for 22 percent of total U.S. merchandise exports. For two major product categories—food products and petroleum products—affiliates accounted for more than one-half of total exports.
- Goods shipped to U.S. affiliates accounted for 34 percent of total U.S. merchandise imports; affiliates accounted for about one-half or more of the imports of beverages and tobacco, chemicals, road vehicles and parts, and metal manufactures. More than two-thirds of the imports by affiliates were goods for resale without further manufacture by the affiliates, reflecting the large share of imports that was accounted for by wholesale trade affiliates.

This article first discusses changes in affiliate employment in 1992. It then briefly examines af-

CHART 3

Annual Changes in Employment of Nonbank U.S. Affiliates, 1978–92

Thousands of Employees



U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

iliate net income and operating profits in 1991 and 1992. Next, the article reviews changes in the share of the U.S. economy accounted for by U.S. affiliates since 1987, the year of the last benchmark survey. It then analyzes information on research and development, employment, and merchandise trade from the 1992 benchmark survey that either has not been available before or has not been available since the last benchmark survey. Finally, it summarizes selected data for majority-owned affiliates. In the discussion, information from outside sources, including press reports on specific companies, is used to assist in the analysis and interpretation of the survey results.

Employment in 1992

Employment by nonbank U.S. affiliates decreased 166,000 in 1992 to 4,705,000 after increasing 137,000 in 1991. The decrease was the first since at least 1977, when BEA began collecting annual data on U.S. affiliate operations (chart 3). The decrease can be attributed mainly to the fact that increases in employment due to new foreign investments were more than offset by decreases

Table 2.—Sources of Change in Affiliate Employment, 1990–92

[Number of employees]

Line		1990	1991	1992
1	Change in total affiliate employment	222,991	137,464	-166,405
	Change in employment of large affiliates resulting from:			
2	New investments	481,574	291,070	99,980
3	Expansions of existing operations ...	107,892	107,364	100,028
4	Sales or liquidations of businesses ..	-354,130	-152,217	-293,296
5	Cutbacks in existing operations	-126,502	-136,407	-110,151
6	Combinations of new investments and sales or liquidations of businesses	-16,924	-9,620	-7,795
7	Change not accounted for in lines 2–6	131,081	37,274	44,829

NOTE.—Lines 2–6 cover large affiliates with more than 500 employees. Coverage is limited to large affiliates because a substantial number of small affiliates changed their organizational structures, and in such cases, it is particularly difficult to determine the reasons for the changes.

All of the change in an affiliate's employment is shown on one line, even if the change was not entirely attributable to that factor, because it was impossible to disaggregate the change in an affiliate's employment by source of change.

Employment of new affiliates was classified in "new investments," and employment of affiliates that were liquidated or sold was classified in "sales and liquidations." For all other affiliates, classification depended on (1) whether the affiliate's employment increased or decreased, (2) whether the affiliate acquired another business during the year, or (3) whether the affiliate sold a business or business segment during the year.

Line 2 equals the yearend employment of affiliates that were acquired or established during the year plus the change in employment of existing affiliates that had an increase in employment and had acquired another U.S. business during the year.

Line 3 equals the change in employment of affiliates that did not acquire another U.S. business, but had an increase in employment.

Line 4 equals the employment at the end of the prior year of affiliates that were liquidated or sold during the year plus the change in employment of affiliates that had a decline in employment and sold a business or business segment during the year.

Line 5 equals the change in employment of affiliates that did not sell a business or business segment, but had a decline in employment.

Line 6 equals the change in employment of affiliates that both acquired and sold a business or business segment during the year.

Line 7 equals the change in employment of large affiliates not accounted for in lines 2–6 plus all changes in employment for affiliates with fewer than 500 employees. It includes changes resulting from the addition to the survey universe of affiliates that were required to report in earlier years but did not.

in employment due to sales and liquidations of affiliate businesses. New investments added only 100,000 employees in 1992, compared with 291,000 in 1991 and 482,000 in 1990 (table 2). Sales and liquidations of affiliate businesses reduced employment by 293,000. Other changes had little net effect on employment: Decreases due to cutbacks in existing operations of affiliates were roughly balanced by increases due to expansions of existing operations.

By industry of affiliate, employment decreased in every major industry (table 3). In retail trade—a very labor-intensive industry—employment dropped 90,000, amounting to more than one-half of the total decrease in affiliate employment in 1992. This drop was more than accounted for by the liquidation of the ownership interest of a Canadian investor in a nationwide U.S. retail chain. Affiliate employment decreased 33,000 in “other industries,” mainly in construction and transportation; a large part of the decrease in transportation was due to the liq-

uidation of a Canadian interest in a U.S. railroad company.

By country of UBO, the largest decreases in employment were by affiliates with UBO's in Canada (136,000) and the United Kingdom (116,000). The largest increases were by affiliates with UBO's in the United States (62,000), Switzerland (16,000), and Japan (9,000).⁵

Affiliate employment decreased in two-thirds of the States. The largest decreases were in California (39,000), New York (32,000), Florida (16,000), and New Jersey (13,000); in each State, a sizable portion of the decrease was accounted for by the liquidation of the Canadian interest in a nationwide retail chain. The only States with substantial increases in affiliate employment were Texas (11,000) and North Carolina (10,000).

5. The definition of foreign direct investment in the United States is based on whether a U.S. company has a foreign parent rather than on the location of the UBO. Thus, while all U.S. affiliates have a foreign parent, some may have a UBO that is located in the United States.

Table 3.—Employment by Nonbank U.S. Affiliates, by Industry of Affiliate, by Industry of Sales, and by Country of Ultimate Beneficial Owner, 1990–92

	Thousands of employees					Percent change	
	1990	1991	1992	Change		1991	1992
				1991	1992		
All industries, all countries	4,734.5	4,871.9	4,705.5	137.4	-166.4	3	-3
By industry of affiliate							
Petroleum	149.4	137.0	122.2	-12.4	-14.8	-8	-11
Manufacturing	2,220.7	2,233.6	2,231.7	12.9	-1.9	1	(*)
Food and kindred products	247.3	241.0	242.5	-6.3	1.5	-3	1
Chemicals and allied products	512.5	508.3	515.3	-4.2	7.0	-1	1
Primary and fabricated metals	255.5	270.2	266.3	14.7	-3.9	6	-1
Machinery	509.1	509.0	492.1	-1	-16.9	(*)	-3
Other manufacturing	696.4	705.1	715.4	8.7	10.3	1	1
Wholesale trade	429.9	448.3	443.7	18.4	-4.6	4	-1
Retail trade	744.7	797.5	707.1	52.8	-90.4	7	-11
Finance, except banking ¹	53.8	57.9	55.1	4.1	-2.8	8	-5
Insurance	133.3	152.9	152.5	19.6	-4	15	(*)
Real estate	43.3	41.6	37.9	-1.7	-3.7	-4	-9
Services	570.3	615.2	600.8	44.9	-14.4	8	-2
Other industries	389.0	387.9	354.7	-1.1	-33.2	(*)	-9
By country							
Canada	739.1	724.1	587.9	-15.0	-136.2	-2	-19
Europe	2,894.6	2,979.5	2,888.8	84.9	-90.7	3	-3
Of which:							
France	338.9	364.9	358.7	26.0	-6.2	8	-2
Germany	516.2	517.2	519.5	1.0	2.3	(*)	(*)
Netherlands	286.5	298.5	306.1	12.0	7.6	4	3
Switzerland	273.6	279.0	295.1	5.4	16.1	2	6
United Kingdom	1,050.9	1,077.1	961.4	26.2	-115.7	2	-11
Latin America and Other Western Hemisphere	134.5	133.2	132.0	-1.3	-1.2	-1	-1
Africa	17.1	14.9	15.7	-2.2	.8	-13	5
Middle East	25.3	28.3	31.0	3.0	2.7	12	10
Asia and Pacific	890.6	959.6	956.0	69.0	-3.6	8	(*)
Of which:							
Australia	166.2	155.0	137.8	-11.2	-17.2	-7	-11
Japan	629.2	719.4	728.2	90.2	8.8	14	1
United States	33.1	32.3	94.1	-8	61.8	-2	191

* Less than 0.5 percent (±).

1. Data for 1992 exclude savings institutions and credit unions, which were reclassified to banking.

Net Income in 1992

Affiliates reported losses in 1992 of \$20 billion, almost twice as large as their losses in 1991 (table 4); prior to 1990, the net income of affiliates had been positive. These figures are after taxes, and they include capital gains, income from investments, and other nonoperating income. However, the "profit-type return" of affiliates—an economic accounting measure of the profits generated from production (see footnote to table 4)—was positive in 1992 (\$2 billion) after being negative in 1991 (-\$2 billion). Much of the drop in net income in 1992 was due to one-time adjustments to earnings made by many affiliates to conform with new accounting standards for post-employment and post-retirement benefits and for deferred income taxes. The net effect of these adjustments was to reduce net income by a substantial amount. However, the adjustments had no effect on the profit-type-return measure.

Table 4.—Net Income and Profit-Type Return of Nonbank U.S. Affiliates, by Industry of Affiliate, 1991 and 1992

[Millions of dollars]

	Net income		Profit-type return ¹	
	1991	1992	1991	1992
All industries	-11,018	-20,492	-1,669	2,103
Petroleum	508	-450	2,962	2,855
Manufacturing	-3,265	-8,661	169	1,862
Food and kindred products	210	226	236	440
Chemicals and allied products	3,886	-1,288	4,386	4,443
Primary and fabricated metals	-1,072	-2,114	-572	-475
Machinery	-3,105	-2,366	-1,992	-1,531
Other manufacturing	-3,186	-3,119	-1,890	-994
Wholesale trade	-1,284	-223	6	865
Retail trade	-614	-2,113	125	-142
Finance, except banking	-839	828	75	525
Insurance	2,602	2,274	1,498	1,908
Real estate	-3,370	-4,850	-2,291	-2,703
Services	-3,737	-3,067	-3,295	-2,253
Of which:				
Hotels and other lodging places ...	-1,458	-1,591	-1,504	-1,593
Motion pictures, including television tape and film	-1,365	-1,175	-1,220	-618
Other industries	-1,019	-4,231	-919	-835
Of which:				
Transportation	-1,046	-1,371	-1,252	-1,192
Communication and public utilities	-274	-2,347	-492	-40

1. This measure of operating profits is a component of gross product originating in U.S. affiliates. It is before income taxes; excludes capital gains, income from investments, and other nonoperating income; is before deduction of depletion charges; and includes an inventory valuation adjustment.

The 1992 Benchmark Survey

Benchmark surveys are BEA's most comprehensive surveys of foreign direct investment, in terms of both coverage of companies and subject matter. The 1992 survey covered all U.S. affiliates of foreign direct investors that had assets, sales, or net income of more than \$1 million. It collected detailed information on the financial structure and operations of U.S. affiliates as well as on transactions and positions between the U.S. affiliates and their foreign parents.

The data from the benchmark survey extend universe estimates that begin with the year 1977 and that are derived from both annual and benchmark surveys. In addition, they will be used in preparing annual estimates in subsequent nonbenchmark years; these estimates are derived as the sum of (1) sample data reported in BEA's annual surveys of foreign direct investment in the United States and (2) estimates for nonsample affiliates, which are extrapolated from the prior benchmark survey.

Many of the items for which data were collected in the 1992 benchmark survey are similar to those for earlier years. However, some of the data from the 1992 benchmark survey—such as the expanded data on research and development that are discussed in this article—were not regularly collected before this survey. Other data on affiliates have been regularly collected only in benchmark survey years: These data include gross property, plant, and equipment used for manufacturing; interest receipts and payments; the number of employees covered by collective bargaining agreements; U.S. merchandise exports and imports by product and by country of destination or origin; and merchandise imports by intended use.

Except for a change in the classification of savings institutions and credit unions, the concepts and definitions underlying the 1992 data are essentially the same as those for BEA's 1987 benchmark survey.¹

Beginning with 1992, the data for nonbank U.S. affiliates exclude savings institutions and credit unions, which have been reclassified from the "finance, except banking" industry to the banking industry. In 1992, U.S. affiliates that were savings and loans or credit unions had total assets of \$27 billion, sales of \$2 billion, and employment of 6,800 (compared with total assets of \$382 billion, sales of \$33 billion, and employment of 57,900 for affiliates classified in "finance, except banking"). A full methodology of the 1992 survey will accompany the revised data, which will be published next year.

The preliminary benchmark survey results include estimates of data for reports that could not be fully processed in time for publication. However, the amount of estimation required was small, particularly for key items; for example, only 3 percent of the totals shown in the accompanying tables for both assets and employment was estimated. The percentage of estimated data reflected in the preliminary results is significantly smaller for the 1992 benchmark survey than it was for the 1987 benchmark survey because the development of online interactive editing programs and improved estimating methodologies have shortened processing time and permitted greater use of data from partially processed reports. The final survey results, to be published next year, will incorporate data from reports received and processed after publication of these preliminary results. Revisions are expected to be small overall; however, they could be sizable for some individual countries, industries, States, or items.

In the 1992 benchmark survey, a long form, requesting information in considerable detail, was filed by affiliates with assets, sales, or net income greater than \$50 million. To minimize the burden on survey respondents, a short form, containing less detail, was used for filing by smaller affiliates. For these affiliates, BEA has estimated the items that appear only on the long form, so that the published results are presented in the same detail for all affiliates.

1. For information on the 1987 survey, see U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Foreign Direct Investment in the United States: 1987 Benchmark Survey, Final Results* (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, August 1990).

By major industry, affiliate net income in 1992 was negative in every industry except nonbank finance and insurance. In three industries—petroleum, manufacturing, and wholesale trade—affiliates incurred losses despite having a positive profit-type return, and in a fourth—“other industries”—affiliates incurred losses on a net-income basis that were many times larger than their losses in terms of profit-type return.

In manufacturing, net income dropped \$5 billion in 1992 despite a \$2 billion increase in profit-type return. Almost all of the decrease was accounted for by affiliates in chemicals; it mainly reflected the one-time accounting adjustments described earlier for post-employment and post-retirement benefits. In “other industries,” net income dropped \$3 billion, mainly reflecting one-time accounting adjustments for deferred income taxes by affiliates in the communications industry.

In some industries, the negative net income of affiliates reflected continuing losses from current operations (that is, negative profit-type return). Operating losses were particularly large for affiliates in real estate and services; most of the losses in services were by affiliates in the hotel and motion picture industries.

Share of the U.S. Economy, 1987–92

This section discusses changes in the share of the U.S. economy accounted for by nonbank U.S. affiliates since 1987, the year of the last benchmark survey. The changes are discussed in terms of two measures of economic activity: Gross product (an economic accounting measure of production) and employment. Unlike the data on gross product, the data on U.S.-affiliate employment are available by industry of sales as well as by industry of affiliate (see [the box](#) on this page). Because the affiliate employment data classified by industry of sales are roughly comparable to the all-U.S.-businesses employment data classified by industry of establishment, they can be used to calculate affiliate shares of the U.S. economy at a greater level of industry detail than is appropriate using the gross product data, which are available only by industry of affiliate.⁶ Data on affiliate

employment are also collected by State; thus, affiliates' share of all-U.S.-business employment in each State can be computed.

Whether measured in terms of gross product or employment, affiliates' share of the U.S. economy has increased substantially since 1987. Much of the increase was the result of acquisitions by foreigners of existing U.S. companies.

Gross product

The U.S.-affiliate share of the gross product of all nonbank U.S. businesses increased steadily from 4.5 percent in 1987 to 6.0 in 1991 and then declined to 5.8 percent in 1992.⁷ In 1982–87, the share had edged up from 4.3 percent to 4.5 percent.

74 (January 1994): 34–59. Data for 1991 are scheduled for publication this fall.

7. The U.S.-affiliate gross product estimates for 1988–91 presented in this article are revised from those previously published. The revised estimates incorporate improved estimates of net interest paid, a major component of gross product. The improved estimates of net interest paid, in turn, reflect information on interest payments and receipts reported in the 1992 benchmark survey. (Such payments and receipts are reported only in benchmark survey years and must be estimated for other years.) Tables presenting the revised gross product estimates for 1991 (and preliminary estimates for 1992) disaggregated by industry and component and by industry and country of UBO appear at the end of this article. Tables presenting the same detail for the revised 1988–90 estimates are available from BEA on request; for information, call (202) 606-9893.

Data by Industry of Affiliate and by Industry of Sales

Most data from the benchmark survey are classified by industry of affiliate. For this classification, an affiliate's primary industry—that is, the industry that accounts for the largest portion of its sales—is determined, and all data are shown in that industry even if the affiliate also has activities in secondary industries.

Sales and employment are also classified by industry of sales. For this classification, an affiliate's sales and employment are shown in those industries rather than in the affiliate's primary industry. Employment classified by industry of sales should generally approximate that classified by industry of establishment (plant), because an affiliate that has an establishment in an industry usually also has sales in that industry.¹

Data classified by industry of sales are preferable for analyses of the various activities in which diversified enterprises are engaged. The pattern of change in employment by industry of sales may differ from the pattern by industry of affiliate because the changes in employment in affiliates' secondary industries may not parallel those in their primary industries. A change in an affiliate's industry of classification may also cause these patterns to differ; when employment is classified by industry of affiliate, all employees are shifted from the old industry to the new one, but when it is classified by industry of sales, changes in employment for an industry reflect only actual changes in employment in that industry.

1. However, if one establishment of an affiliate provides all of its output to another establishment of the affiliate, the affiliate will not have sales in the industry of the first establishment. For example, if an affiliate operates both a metal mine and a metal-manufacturing plant and if the entire output of the mine is used by the manufacturing plant, all of the affiliate's sales will be in metal manufacturing, and none in metal mining. When the mining employees are distributed by industry of sales, they are classified in manufacturing even though the industry of the establishment is mining.

6. Data on the manufacturing establishments of U.S. affiliates can be used to calculate affiliate shares of U.S. economic activity in each of the detailed manufacturing industries defined at the four-digit level of the Standard Industrial Classification. These establishment-level data—the result of a joint project of BEA and the Bureau of the Census—are currently available for the years 1987–90. The data for 1990 are discussed in “Characteristics of Foreign-Owned U.S. Manufacturing Establishments,” *SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS*

Most of the increase in share occurred in 1987–89, when new investment activity was strong. Annual outlays by foreign investors to acquire and establish U.S. business enterprises averaged \$61 billion in 1987–89, compared with \$19 billion in 1982–86. After continuing to increase in 1990 and 1991, the affiliate share of all-U.S.-business gross product declined in 1992, when investment outlays—at \$15 billion—were lower than at any time since 1984.⁸

By industry.—In 1987–92, the affiliate share of all-U.S.-business gross product increased substantially in manufacturing, services, and “other industries,” but decreased substantially in nonbank finance (table 5).⁹

In manufacturing, which consistently accounted for more than one-half of total affiliate gross product, the affiliate share of all-U.S.-business GDP increased from 10.5 percent in 1987 to 14.2 percent in 1991, dipping slightly in 1992.

In services, the affiliate share increased from 0.9 percent in 1987 to 1.8 percent in 1992. Underlying this increase were rapid increases in affiliate gross product in such industries as hotels, business services, and motion pictures.

In “other industries,” the affiliate share increased from 1.2 percent to 2.2 percent, reflecting large increases in affiliate gross product in mining, transportation, and communications and public utilities.

8. Data on investment outlays appear in “U.S. Business Enterprises Acquired or Established by Foreign Direct Investors in 1993,” SURVEY 74 (May 1994): 50.

9. At levels of industry disaggregation more detailed than those shown in table 5, the data used to compute the shares of gross product are not strictly comparable. The data on the GDP of all U.S. businesses are on an establishment, or plant, basis, whereas the data on gross product of affiliates are on an enterprise, or company, basis. On an enterprise basis, all of the gross product of an affiliate is assigned to its major industry, even though the affiliate may have establishments operating in a number of secondary industries.

In nonbank finance, the affiliate share of all-U.S.-business gross product increased from 16.5 percent in 1987 to 18.7 percent in 1989 and then dropped to 6.1 percent in 1990. The large drop in 1990 was due to a reduction, to below 10 percent, in a foreign investor’s minority stake in a large U.S. firm and, to a lesser extent, to a sizable reduction in operations by another minority-owned firm.

By country.—In 1992, affiliates with UBO’s in the United Kingdom and Japan accounted for the largest shares of total affiliate gross product—21.5 percent and 16.2 percent, respectively (table 6 and chart 4). The share for British-owned af-

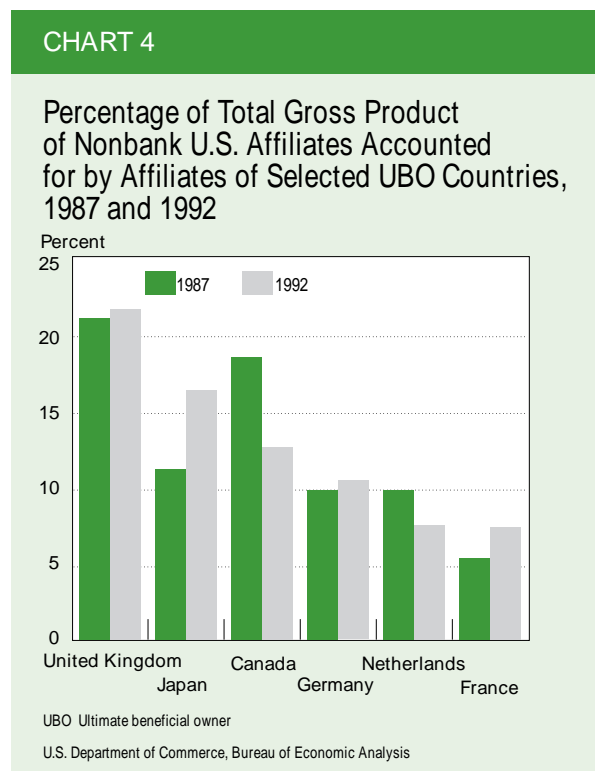


Table 5.—Gross Product of Nonbank U.S. Affiliates and of All Nonbank U.S. Businesses by Industry, 1987–92

	U.S. affiliates ¹						All U.S. businesses ²						U.S. affiliates as a percentage of all U.S. businesses					
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
All industries ..	157,869	190,384	223,420	239,279	257,634	265,924	3,479,900	3,775,800	4,016,800	4,222,800	4,321,700	4,548,100	4.5	5.0	5.6	5.7	6.0	5.8
Manufacturing	91,271	108,914	129,127	140,249	144,116	152,752	870,200	952,200	995,100	1,015,100	1,017,200	1,096,800	10.5	11.4	13.0	13.8	14.2	13.9
Wholesale trade	20,761	23,059	25,267	26,874	31,075	34,701	300,500	328,300	349,400	361,000	373,100	392,400	6.9	7.0	7.2	7.4	8.3	8.8
Retail trade	10,457	13,964	16,667	17,521	22,001	19,657	439,800	469,600	500,300	513,400	530,000	559,100	2.4	3.0	3.3	3.4	4.2	3.5
Finance, except banking ³	8,884	9,252	10,816	3,442	4,034	3,637	53,800	52,200	57,900	56,200	65,300	64,900	16.5	17.7	18.7	6.1	6.2	5.6
Insurance	5,067	5,304	3,959	5,835	6,789	6,402	80,700	97,800	102,100	107,200	127,400	121,700	6.3	5.4	3.9	5.4	5.3	5.3
Real estate	4,830	5,209	6,530	6,763	7,039	5,582	162,500	182,500	193,800	204,700	204,600	218,400	3.0	2.9	3.4	3.3	3.4	2.6
Services	6,974	11,153	13,276	17,533	18,362	20,300	769,100	851,800	935,300	1,025,700	1,075,800	1,098,600	.9	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.8
Other industries	9,623	13,528	17,778	21,061	24,217	22,896	803,300	841,400	882,900	939,500	928,300	996,200	1.2	1.6	2.0	2.2	2.6	2.3

1. In this table, petroleum is not shown as a separate industry. Instead, in order to be consistent with the all-U.S.-business data, affiliate gross product in the various petroleum subindustries is distributed among the other industries. Thus, manufacturing includes petroleum and coal products, wholesale trade includes petroleum wholesale trade, and “other industries” includes oil and gas extraction, petroleum tanker operations, pipelines, petroleum storage for hire, and gasoline service stations.

2. The gross-product data for all U.S. businesses in 1987–91 were estimated by adjusting the gross-product-

by-industry data in the national income and product accounts to exclude depository institutions, private households, business transfer payments, subsidies, rental income of persons, and the gross product imputed for owner-occupied farm and nonfarm housing. The 1992 gross-product figures by industry were estimated by assuming that each industry’s share in the gross product of all industries combined was equal to its average share for the three years 1989–91.

3. Affiliate data for 1987–91 include, but data for 1992 exclude, savings institutions and credit unions.

filiates changed little in 1987–92, but the share for Japanese-owned affiliates increased by almost one-half—from 11.1 percent in 1987. The share for French-owned affiliates also increased substantially—from 5.3 percent to 7.3 percent. In contrast, the share for Canadian-owned affiliates dropped from 18.4 percent to 12.5 percent; about one-half of this decrease occurred in 1992.

Employment

The share of all-U.S.-business employment accounted for by affiliates increased every year in 1987–91—rising from 3.7 percent to 5.3 percent—and then declined to 5.1 percent in 1992 (table 7).

By industry.—In 1987–92, the affiliate shares of all-U.S.-business employment increased substantially in mining, insurance, transportation, and manufacturing.

In mining, the major industry in which the affiliate share has consistently been highest, the share increased through 1990, when it peaked at 12.7 percent, and then declined to 12.3 percent by 1992.

In insurance, the share increased from 3.7 percent in 1987 to 6.5 percent in 1991 and then dropped slightly in 1992.

In transportation, the share increased rapidly in 1987–90, from 2.7 percent to 6.1 percent, but leveled off in 1991 and declined to 5.1 percent in 1992. The increase in 1987–90 was largely due to a few major acquisitions by foreign companies (including acquisitions of minority interests in U.S. airlines); the decline in 1992 was mainly the result of the liquidation of a Canadian investor's interest in a U.S. railroad.

In manufacturing, the share increased steadily, from 7.7 percent in 1987 to 11.6 percent in 1991 and remained at 11.6 percent in 1992. Within manufacturing, the largest increases in affiliate shares in 1987–92 were in rubber and plastics products (from 6.6 percent to 14.8 percent) and in stone, clay, and glass products (from 14.5 percent to 21.0 percent). The increase in rubber and plastics products was mainly due to two large acquisitions in tire manufacturing—one in 1988 by a Japanese tire manufacturer and the other in 1990 by the U.S. affiliate of a French tire manufacturer. The increase in stone, clay, and glass products also reflected substantial acquisition activity, particularly in 1988–90.

Affiliate shares also increased substantially in chemicals, electric and electronic equipment, machinery, and motor vehicles. The share in motor vehicles increased from 6.6 percent in 1987 to 12.2 percent in 1991 and then declined to 11.1 percent

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Angela M. Roberts designed the computer programs for the integrated control file of foreign direct investment in the United States. Arnold Gilbert designed the programs for data estimation and final review of the data and, with the assistance of Robert L. Price, designed the programs for the suppression of the data to ensure confidentiality and for generation of the tables for publication. They were under the supervision of Smith W. Allnutt.

James T. Spalding coordinated the computer programming and data conversion and processing activities that were performed by Douglas J. Klear, Stephen P. Holliday, Marguerite E. Ellis, Effie M. Eason, and Janice E. Townsend.

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in 1992. The increase in 1987–91 largely reflected expansions in the operations of Japanese-owned affiliates; the decline in 1992 was partly due to the liquidation of a Canadian-owned affiliate and to reductions resulting from the consolidation of a Swedish-owned affiliate.

By State.—The share of all-U.S.-business employment accounted for by affiliates in each of the years 1987–92 was highest in Delaware, followed by Hawaii and South Carolina (table 8). The affiliate share in Delaware was about 14 percent in 1988–91, but dropped to less than 12 percent in 1992; most of this drop was due to cutbacks in employment at a large minority-owned affiliate. In Hawaii, the affiliate share increased rapidly in 1987–91—from 7.2 percent to 12.5 percent—and then declined slightly in 1992; more than two-thirds of affiliate employment was by Japanese-owned affiliates. In South Carolina, the affiliate share increased every year—from 6.5 percent in 1987 to 8.8 percent in 1992.

Expanded Information from the Benchmark Survey

The 1992 benchmark survey provides data on expenditures on research and development (R&D) performed by U.S. affiliates, whether financed by the affiliates themselves or by others.¹⁰ These data, which were collected for the first time since the 1974 benchmark survey, are comparable to the data on R&D performed by all U.S. companies that are published by the National Science Foundation (NSF). In addition, information was collected on the R&D employment of affiliates (that is, the number of scientists, engineers, and other employees engaged in R&D); such data had been previously collected only in the 1980 benchmark survey.

The 1992 benchmark survey also provides the following data that are regularly collected in benchmark surveys but not in annual surveys: The number of affiliate employees covered by collective bargaining agreements, U.S. merchandise exports and imports of affiliates by product and by country of destination or origin, and merchandise imports of affiliates by intended use.

The following discussion presents some findings from these new data, particularly as they relate to similar data for all U.S. businesses.

10. These data supplement the data collected in previous annual and benchmark surveys on the total expenditures on R&D financed by U.S. affiliates (whether performed by the affiliates or by others), which is the measure recommended by the Financial Accounting Standards Board for use by companies in accounting for the costs of R&D.

Research and development

In 1992, expenditures on R&D performed by U.S. affiliates totaled \$14 billion, about 13 percent of the NSF estimate of R&D performed by all U.S. businesses (table 9). The R&D employment of affiliates was 104,000, about 15 percent of the R&D employment of all U.S. businesses.

Of the total R&D performed by affiliates, nearly all—95 percent—was financed by the affiliates themselves; only 1 percent was financed by the Federal Government and only 4 percent was financed by other private companies for which affiliates performed R&D under contract. In contrast, 27 percent of the R&D performed by all U.S. businesses was financed by the Federal Government. U.S. affiliates accounted for 17 percent of the privately funded R&D performed by all U.S. businesses, but for less than 1 percent of the federally funded R&D. The low affiliate share of federally funded R&D may reflect the fact that much of this research is military related and therefore generally off limits to foreign-owned companies.

The share of R&D accounted for by affiliates was much higher than their share of all-U.S.-business GDP (6 percent). The higher share in R&D partly reflects the fact that U.S. affiliates tend to be large companies, which perform most of the R&D in the United States. It also reflects the tendency

Table 9.—Research and Development Performed by Nonbank U.S. Affiliates and by All U.S. Businesses, 1992

	R&D expenditures		Addendum: Nonbank U.S. affiliates as a percentage of all U.S. businesses
	By nonbank U.S. affiliates	By all U.S. businesses ¹	
	Millions of dollars		
Total	13,693	107,800	12.7
For Federal Government	169	28,800	.6
For private companies	13,524	79,000	17.1
For self	12,956	n.a.	n.a.
For others	568	n.a.	n.a.
	Percent		
Total	100.0	100.0	.....
For Federal Government	1.2	26.7	.....
For private companies	98.8	73.3	.....
For self	94.6	n.a.	.....
For others	4.1	n.a.	.....

n.a. Not available

1. These estimates are from National Science Foundation, *Selected Data on Research and Development in Industry: 1991*, NSF 93-322, (Arlington, VA, 1993). The estimates cover all U.S. businesses, including banks.
R&D Research and development

for affiliates to be more concentrated in research-intensive industries, such as chemicals.

Table 10 presents industry detail on the privately funded R&D performed by affiliates and on the R&D employment of affiliates. Also shown, by industry, are two measures of the research intensity of R&D-performing affiliates and of all R&D-performing U.S. companies: Privately funded R&D as a percentage of sales and R&D employment as a percentage of total employment.¹¹

11. Comparisons between the research-intensity measures for R&D-performing U.S. affiliates and all R&D-performing U.S. companies should be

viewed as approximate, because the data used to construct them are from different sources and for different years. The data for affiliates are from the 1992 benchmark survey, and the data for all R&D-performing U.S. companies are estimates based on a sample survey of industrial firms in 1991 (with the 1991 sample itself being a subset of a larger probability sample selected for 1987). Differences between the measures at the industry level may also reflect potential differences in the industry classification of individual companies according to sales (the basis used for classifying affiliates) or payroll (the basis used for classifying R&D-performing companies in the surveys conducted by the Census Bureau for NSF).

viewed as approximate, because the data used to construct them are from different sources and for different years. The data for affiliates are from the 1992 benchmark survey, and the data for all R&D-performing U.S. companies are estimates based on a sample survey of industrial firms in 1991 (with the 1991 sample itself being a subset of a larger probability sample selected for 1987). Differences between the measures at the industry level may also reflect potential differences in the industry classification of individual companies according to sales (the basis used for classifying affiliates) or payroll (the basis used for classifying R&D-performing companies in the surveys conducted by the Census Bureau for NSF).

Table 10.—Research and Development Intensity of Nonbank U.S. Affiliates and of All U.S. Businesses, by Industry, 1992

	Privately funded R&D performed by nonbank U.S. affiliates, in millions of dollars			R&D employment of nonbank U.S. affiliates, in thousands	Measures of R&D intensity ¹			
	Total	For U.S. affiliates themselves	For others		Privately funded R&D as a percentage of sales ²		R&D employment as a percentage of total employment ³	
					R&D-performing nonbank U.S. affiliates, 1992	All R&D-performing U.S. companies, 1991 ⁴	R&D-performing nonbank U.S. affiliates, 1992	All R&D-performing U.S. companies, 1991 ⁴
All industries	13,524	12,956	568	103.9	2.6	3.0	4.8	4.3
Petroleum	584	559	25	3.7	1.1	1.1	4.5	2.4
Manufacturing	11,155	10,822	333	86.4	3.3	3.8	4.9	n.a.
Food and kindred products	257	257	0	2.1	.8	.4	1.2	.6
Chemicals and allied products	6,069	5,867	202	37.6	5.1	5.7	7.6	7.6
Industrial chemicals	2,388	2,261	127	14.1	3.7	4.8	5.2	5.6
Drugs	3,189	3,169	20	18.3	11.7	9.7	14.6	11.3
Other ⁵	492	437	55	5.1	1.9	3.5	5.1	6.5
Primary metal industries	175	166	9	1.7	.8	1.1	1.8	(S)
Ferrous	53	45	8	.6	.5	.6	1.1	(S)
Nonferrous	123	122	1	1.1	1.1	1.7	2.6	(S)
Fabricated metal products	141	141	(*)	1.3	.9	1.0	1.5	(S)
Machinery, except electrical	1,105	1,055	50	9.5	3.5	9.2	5.3	8.4
Computer and office equipment	795	755	40	5.5	8.0	16.1	12.2	15.4
Other	310	300	10	4.0	1.4	4.0	3.0	3.3
Electric and electronic equipment	2,002	1,955	47	20.1	4.4	4.7	7.6	7.8
Audio, video, and communications equipment	1,150	1,119	31	12.7	6.8	4.3	14.9	(S)
Electronic components	278	275	3	2.8	3.8	8.7	6.4	(S)
Other	573	561	12	4.6	2.7	2.4	3.4	(S)
Textile products and apparel	41	41	0	.5	1.1	.4	1.5	(S)
Lumber and furniture	9	7	2	.2	.5	.7	1.6	(S)
Paper and allied products	63	62	1	.6	.8	.8	1.5	1.2
Printing and publishing	48	39	9	.9	.9	.9	2.5	.8
Rubber and plastics products	247	247	(*)	2.1	1.8	1.8	2.3	(S)
Stone, clay, and glass products	118	118	(*)	1.2	1.2	2.6	1.9	3.0
Transportation equipment	217	215	2	2.5	2.1	4.1	4.3	7.8
Motor vehicles and equipment	84	83	1	1.0	1.6	4.5	4.0	5.3
Other	133	132	1	1.5	2.7	3.6	4.5	9.5
Instruments and related products	596	586	10	5.6	4.3	7.8	5.6	(S)
Other	64	64	0	.6	1.0	n.a.	2.1	n.a.
Wholesale trade	1,029	863	166	7.7	.9	n.a.	3.9	n.a.
Of which:								
Motor vehicles and equipment	287	259	28	1.9	.7	n.a.	4.3	n.a.
Professional and commercial equipment	186	138	48	1.5	1.8	n.a.	4.9	n.a.
Electrical goods	252	211	41	2.0	1.1	n.a.	4.0	n.a.
Services	597	554	43	4.9	6.9	n.a.	7.8	n.a.
Of which:								
Computer and data processing services	375	355	20	3.5	13.1	n.a.	19.9	n.a.
Engineering and architectural services	20	20	(*)	.3	.6	n.a.	1.7	n.a.
Accounting, research, and management services	174	152	22	.9	34.7	n.a.	18.0	n.a.
Other⁶	159	158	1	1.2	1.8	n.a.	2.4	n.a.

⁵ Data withheld by National Science Foundation because of imputation of more than 50 percent.

n.a. Not available.

* Less than \$500,000.

1. Comparisons between the research-intensity measures for R&D-performing U.S. affiliates and all R&D-performing U.S. companies should be viewed as approximate; see footnote 11 in text.

2. Sales used to calculate shares exclude sales by companies with no R&D.

3. Employment used to calculate shares excludes employment of companies with no R&D.

4. These shares are calculated from data in National Science Foundation, *Selected Data on Research and Development in Industry: 1991*, NSF 93-322, (Arlington, VA, 1993). The data cover all R&D-performing U.S. companies, including banks. Data for 1992 are not yet available.

5. Includes soap, cleaners, and toilet goods.

6. Consists of retail trade; finance, except banking; insurance; real estate; and other industries.

R&D Research and development

Table 11.—Employment of Nonbank U.S. Affiliates Covered by Collective Bargaining Agreements, 1992

[Thousands]

	Union employment	Total employment	Union employment as a percentage of total employment	Addendum: Union employment of all U.S. businesses as a percentage of their total employment ¹
All industries	921.0	4,705.5	19.6	12.5
Manufacturing ²	546.4	2,318.2	23.6	21.0
Durable goods	299.7	1,106.2	27.2	22.7
Of which:				
Primary metal industries	72.2	139.8	51.6	n.a.
Fabricated metal products	34.3	126.6	27.1	n.a.
Machinery, except electrical	43.5	207.0	21.0	n.a.
Electric and electronic equipment	63.3	285.1	22.2	n.a.
Stone, clay, and glass products	42.9	114.7	37.4	n.a.
Motor vehicles and equipment	19.4	55.9	34.7	n.a.
Instruments and related products	8.8	107.9	8.2	n.a.
Nondurable goods ²	247.0	1,218.0	20.3	18.7
Of which:				
Food and kindred products	60.0	242.5	24.7	n.a.
Chemicals and allied products	80.0	515.3	15.5	n.a.
Petroleum and coal products	11.0	86.5	12.7	n.a.
Paper and allied products	26.0	54.6	47.6	n.a.
Printing and publishing	11.9	109.6	10.9	n.a.
Rubber and plastics products	40.5	105.6	38.4	n.a.
Wholesale trade	41.8	443.7	9.4	7.5
Retail trade	143.8	707.1	20.3	7.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate ³	2.4	245.5	1.0	2.9
Services	71.6	600.8	11.9	7.1
Mining ⁴	16.4	62.6	26.2	16.1
Construction	19.3	59.1	32.7	21.1
Transportation	62.3	177.2	35.2	30.3
Communication and public utilities	13.3	52.0	25.6	36.3
Other ⁵	3.7	39.3	9.4	2.8

n.a. Not available.

1. Estimates are from household survey data reported in Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Earnings*, January 1994.

These estimates include employees of banks.

2. Includes petroleum and coal products manufacturing.

3. For U.S. affiliate data, excludes banks.

4. Includes oil and gas extraction.

5. For U.S. affiliates, consists of agriculture, forestry, and fishing plus those industries in petroleum other than petroleum and coal products manufacturing and oil and gas extraction. For all U.S. businesses, consists of agriculture.

Table 12.—Total U.S. Merchandise Trade and Merchandise Trade of Nonbank U.S. Affiliates by Product, 1987 and 1992

	Millions of dollars				Trade by nonbank U.S. affiliates as a percentage of total U.S. trade	
	Total U.S. trade ¹		Trade by nonbank U.S. affiliates		1987	1992
	1987	1992	1987	1992		
Exports, total	243,859	448,164	48,091	100,615	19.7	22.5
Food	19,179	33,884	9,835	17,618	51.3	52.0
Beverages and tobacco	3,667	7,145	869	1,364	23.7	19.1
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	20,416	25,866	6,103	8,748	29.9	33.8
Petroleum and products	4,283	6,839	2,564	5,145	59.9	75.2
Coal and coke	3,430	4,428	1,327	1,090	38.7	24.6
Chemicals	26,381	44,638	8,055	15,102	30.5	33.8
Machinery	69,637	138,720	7,465	19,895	10.7	14.3
Road vehicles and parts	21,004	38,191	793	4,617	3.8	12.1
Other transport equipment	17,955	38,527	775	3,894	4.3	10.1
Metal manufactures	6,896	16,227	3,412	5,815	49.5	35.8
Other	51,012	93,700	6,895	17,326	13.5	18.5
Imports, total	405,900	532,665	143,537	182,152	35.4	34.2
Food	20,547	23,185	6,400	6,643	31.1	28.7
Beverages and tobacco	4,105	5,371	1,739	3,305	42.4	61.5
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	11,526	13,931	4,193	4,890	36.4	35.1
Petroleum and products	44,033	54,247	10,915	18,668	24.8	34.4
Coal and coke	186	419	23	175	12.4	41.8
Chemicals	16,213	27,655	7,112	13,463	43.9	48.7
Machinery	99,433	148,300	35,790	55,595	36.0	37.5
Road vehicles and parts	72,709	75,477	47,416	36,739	65.2	48.7
Other transport equipment	5,667	8,252	1,544	3,319	27.2	40.2
Metal manufactures	25,144	27,326	10,662	13,120	42.4	48.0
Other	106,337	148,502	17,747	26,237	16.7	17.7

1. Data are from the Census Bureau.

cent and the R&D-employment measure was 20 percent) and accounting, research, and management services (for which the two measures were 35 percent and 18 percent, respectively). Within manufacturing, affiliates in drugs had the highest research intensity.

For all industries combined, the research intensity of R&D-performing affiliates was very similar to that of all R&D-performing U.S. companies: It was marginally lower on the basis of the expenditures measure and marginally higher on the basis of the employment measure. The similarity between the measures at the all-industries level, however, appears largely to reflect offsetting industry-mix and within-industry effects: Affiliates tend to be concentrated in high-research-intensity industries, but for most industries for which comparable data are available, their research intensity was lower than that of all U.S. companies. Affiliates had a lower research intensity in 13 of the 22 industries with comparable data on R&D expenditures and in 8 of the 13 industries with comparable data on R&D employment. The most substantial differences were in computer and office equipment, electronic components, transportation equipment, and instruments.

In a few industries, the research intensity of affiliates was higher than that of all U.S. companies. The largest differences were in drugs and in audio, video, and communications equipment.

The finding that U.S. affiliates generally have a lower research intensity than all R&D-performing U.S. companies is not as strong as might be expected, given the well-known tendency for large multinational corporations to locate most of their R&D near company headquarters in the country of ownership. In the case of foreign direct investment in the United States, the advantages of locating R&D near company headquarters may be partly offset by advantages stemming from proximity to U.S. research centers and access to the large U.S. pool of scientists and engineers.

Union-represented employment

In 1992, 20 percent of the total employment of U.S. affiliates was covered by collective bargaining agreements, compared with a share of 13 percent for all U.S. businesses (table 11). This difference partly reflects industry-mix effects; for example, manufacturing (an industry with relatively high unionization) accounted for nearly one-half of the employment of affiliates but for only one-fifth of the employment of all U.S. businesses. However, even on a disaggregated industry basis,

the union-employment share for U.S. affiliates exceeded that for all U.S. businesses in most industries for which comparable data are available. The higher shares for affiliates can probably be attributed to the tendency for foreign direct investment to be confined to large-scale enterprises, which generally have higher rates of unionization than small businesses.

Among industries, the union-employment share for affiliates was particularly high relative to that of all U.S. businesses in retail trade (20 percent, compared with 7 percent) and construction (33 percent, compared with 21 percent). In manufacturing, the union-employment share for affiliates was much closer to that of all U.S. businesses (24 percent, compared with 21 percent). In nondurables manufacturing, the shares were almost identical.

Within manufacturing, the union-employment share for affiliates varied considerably. The share was highest in primary metals (52 percent) and lowest in instruments (8 percent).

Merchandise trade

U.S. affiliates continued to account for a significant share of total U.S. merchandise trade in

1992. U.S. merchandise exports shipped by affiliates were \$101 billion, or 22 percent of the U.S. total; U.S. merchandise imports shipped to affiliates were \$182 billion, or 34 percent of the U.S. total.

By product.—In 1992, U.S. affiliates accounted for about one-half of U.S. exports of food products and for about three-fourths of U.S. exports of petroleum and products (table 12). In contrast, they accounted for less than 15 percent of U.S. exports of machinery, road vehicles and parts, and other transport equipment.

The share of food exports accounted for by affiliates in 1992 was nearly identical to the share in 1987. In both years, nearly all of the exports were by wholesale trade affiliates (table 13), mainly by those with UBO's in Japan, France, and Switzerland.

The share of petroleum exports accounted for by affiliates was somewhat larger in 1992 than in 1987. About two-thirds of affiliates' petroleum exports in 1992 were by affiliates in wholesale trade, mainly affiliates of Japan's large general trading companies (the *sogo shosha*) and French-owned affiliates. Most of the remainder was by affiliates specializing in petroleum wholesale

Table 13.—Exports by Product, and Imports by Product and by Intended Use, of Nonbank U.S. Affiliates, 1987 and 1992

(Millions of dollars)

	1987				1992			
	All industries	Manufacturing	Wholesale trade	Other	All industries	Manufacturing	Wholesale trade	Other
Exports, total	48,091	15,487	29,165	3,439	100,615	39,700	53,443	7,472
By product:								
Food	9,835	448	9,260	127	17,618	1,724	15,407	487
Beverages and tobacco	869	459	(P)	(P)	1,364	1,276	(P)	(P)
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	6,103	619	5,209	275	8,748	519	7,185	1,044
Petroleum and products	2,564	85	2,256	223	5,145	91	3,408	1,646
Coal and coke	1,327	(P)	459	(P)	1,090	(P)	173	(P)
Chemicals	8,055	5,379	1,830	846	15,102	10,226	4,396	480
Machinery	7,465	3,956	3,355	154	19,895	11,302	7,903	690
Road vehicles and parts	793	383	408	2	4,617	1,599	2,987	31
Other transport equipment	775	177	(P)	(P)	3,894	961	2,879	54
Metal manufactures	3,412	710	2,643	59	5,815	3,214	2,585	16
Other	6,895	(P)	(P)	(P)	17,326	(P)	(P)	(P)
Imports, total	143,537	24,546	107,278	11,713	182,152	50,919	109,833	21,400
By product:								
Food	6,400	834	5,419	147	6,643	1,804	4,488	351
Beverages and tobacco	1,739	840	(P)	(P)	3,305	1,312	1,933	60
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	4,193	1,332	2,786	75	4,890	1,109	3,583	198
Petroleum and products	10,915	(P)	1,075	(P)	18,668	(P)	985	(P)
Coal and coke	23	7	(P)	(P)	175	26	149	0
Chemicals	7,112	4,092	2,823	197	13,463	9,268	3,801	394
Machinery	35,790	7,845	27,693	252	55,595	17,980	37,218	397
Road vehicles and parts	47,416	1,393	46,018	5	36,739	4,478	32,261	0
Other transport equipment	1,544	799	720	25	3,319	741	2,090	488
Metal manufactures	10,662	2,481	7,930	251	13,120	5,484	7,344	292
Other	17,747	(P)	(P)	(P)	26,237	(P)	15,981	(P)
By intended use:								
Capital equipment	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,722	815	158	749
Goods for resale without further manufacture	109,408	5,526	98,823	5,059	127,499	14,559	102,496	10,444
Goods for further manufacture	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	52,931	35,544	7,179	10,208

^P Suppressed to avoid disclosure of data of individual companies.
n.a. Not available.

Table 14.—Total U.S. Merchandise Trade and U.S. Merchandise Trade of Nonbank U.S. Affiliates, by Country of Destination and Origin, 1992

[Millions of dollars]

	Total U.S. trade ¹	Trade of nonbank U.S. affiliates by selected country of UBO								Addendum: Trade by nonbank U.S. affiliates as a percentage of total U.S. trade
		All countries	Of which:							
			Canada	France	Germany	Netherlands	Switzerland	United Kingdom	Japan	
Exports by country of destination										
All countries	448,164	100,615	7,342	10,876	7,569	3,337	4,894	8,553	41,464	22.5
Canada	90,594	10,580	2,183	835	1,465	442	539	1,287	2,525	11.7
Europe	122,617	21,634	2,002	4,295	2,784	1,203	1,714	2,913	3,696	17.6
Belgium and Luxembourg	10,047	1,971	(P)	190	318	88	21	105	305	19.6
France	14,593	1,995	(P)	698	170	79	74	274	309	13.7
Germany	21,249	3,386	239	166	1,540	95	152	383	559	15.9
Italy	8,721	986	(P)	95	109	41	56	152	119	11.3
Netherlands	13,752	1,507	(P)	127	33	434	135	179	211	11.0
Spain	5,537	660	26	213	65	8	20	83	54	11.9
Sweden	2,845	380	(P)	16	17	20	22	47	70	13.4
Switzerland	4,540	1,206	(P)	23	50	92	694	71	114	26.6
United Kingdom	22,800	5,512	546	840	288	300	98	1,316	1,612	24.2
Other	18,533	4,031	103	1,927	194	46	442	303	343	21.8
Latin America and Other Western Hemisphere	75,800	8,271	925	1,255	730	411	561	667	1,572	10.9
Brazil	5,751	1,275	(P)	131	92	47	109	83	184	22.2
Mexico	40,592	3,840	308	855	397	233	182	276	747	9.5
Venezuela	5,444	758	114	58	59	45	88	112	135	13.9
Other	24,013	2,398	(P)	211	182	86	182	196	506	10.0
Africa	9,907	1,797	(P)	638	67	(P)	252	42	208	18.1
Middle East	16,873	1,823	(P)	475	113	(P)	81	239	163	10.8
Saudi Arabia	7,167	898	24	(P)	63	(P)	(P)	63	43	12.5
Other	9,706	925	(P)	(P)	50	(P)	(P)	176	120	9.5
Asia and Pacific	132,070	48,580	1,643	2,714	1,684	808	1,323	2,318	31,367	36.8
Australia	8,876	993	170	78	82	55	39	180	197	11.2
China	7,418	2,824	(P)	82	(P)	9	212	23	384	38.1
Hong Kong	9,077	1,040	(P)	34	80	54	17	388	(P)	11.5
Japan	47,813	31,856	686	839	406	236	397	1,082	26,551	66.6
Korea, Republic of	14,639	4,785	180	190	305	146	341	194	909	32.7
Malaysia	4,363	312	14	(P)	29	(P)	4	35	173	7.2
Singapore	9,626	1,500	(P)	147	85	43	120	532	15.6	
Taiwan	15,250	2,921	(P)	367	194	78	67	186	1,464	19.2
Thailand	3,989	512	(P)	21	(P)	(P)	(P)	33	229	12.8
Other	11,019	1,837	124	118	(P)	72	(P)	77	(P)	16.7
Unallocated	7,930	477	664	726	273	425	1,088	1,932	.....	.....
Imports by country of origin										
All countries	532,665	182,152	11,324	7,684	18,515	7,966	5,365	13,419	84,370	34.2
Canada	98,630	13,208	8,008	578	665	342	209	724	1,162	13.4
Europe	112,727	44,585	1,134	4,112	15,031	2,820	3,902	6,821	880	39.6
Belgium and Luxembourg	4,703	2,050	(P)	46	(P)	51	38	172	58	43.6
France	14,797	4,680	154	2,936	187	64	102	502	104	31.6
Germany	28,820	15,739	(P)	159	14,091	178	462	175	116	54.6
Italy	12,314	1,905	13	60	137	42	104	135	70	15.5
Netherlands	5,300	2,852	(P)	(P)	43	2,105	25	66	88	53.8
Spain	3,002	252	1	11	37	6	19	26	34	8.4
Sweden	4,716	2,934	(P)	9	15	(P)	15	104	7	62.2
Switzerland	5,645	4,274	17	6	63	12	2,924	(P)	(P)	75.7
United Kingdom	20,093	6,459	303	365	148	185	75	4,505	185	32.1
Other	13,337	3,440	135	(P)	(P)	(P)	138	(P)	(P)	25.8
Latin America and Other Western Hemisphere	68,755	14,301	1,023	710	850	1,658	523	1,670	1,018	20.8
Brazil	7,609	2,021	(P)	80	278	44	147	368	173	26.6
Mexico	35,211	4,513	437	405	390	(P)	73	108	601	12.8
Venezuela	8,181	4,367	(P)	77	26	(P)	26	349	36	53.4
Other	17,754	3,400	(P)	148	156	(P)	277	845	208	19.2
Africa	14,346	4,085	(P)	114	27	(P)	63	(P)	(P)	28.5
Middle East	15,726	4,172	0	0	57	6	10	(P)	(P)	26.5
Saudi Arabia	10,371	(P)	0	0	(P)	3	5	0	1	(P)
Other	5,355	(P)	0	0	(P)	3	5	(P)	(P)	(P)
Asia and Pacific	222,502	94,585	(P)	1,571	946	(P)	334	1,480	79,383	42.5
Australia	3,688	1,058	(P)	(P)	(P)	(P)	(P)	109	58	28.7
China	25,728	1,349	1	(P)	59	18	10	291	256	5.2
Hong Kong	9,793	2,699	197	27	217	193	5	141	784	27.6
Japan	97,414	75,392	(P)	309	297	385	76	149	73,502	77.4
Korea, Republic of	16,682	5,413	13	(P)	87	(P)	(P)	32	1,064	32.4
Malaysia	8,294	1,211	(P)	(P)	(P)	(P)	0	53	371	14.6
Singapore	11,313	2,316	(P)	(P)	98	(P)	14	120	1,406	20.5
Taiwan	24,596	2,358	28	26	56	252	32	184	998	9.6
Thailand	7,529	1,074	(P)	(P)	(P)	81	0	52	458	14.3
Other	17,465	1,715	(P)	(P)	101	(P)	50	349	486	9.8
Unallocated	7,216	343	600	938	123	324	875	1,631	.....	.....

^P Suppressed to avoid disclosure of data of individual companies.

1. Data are from the Census Bureau.

UBO Ultimate beneficial owner

trade (which is classified as part of the petroleum industry).

On the import side, U.S. affiliates accounted for about 60 percent of U.S. imports of beverages and tobacco in 1992 and for about one-half of U.S. imports of chemicals, road vehicles and parts, and metal manufactures. For beverages and tobacco, the affiliate share was substantially higher in 1992 than in 1987; for road vehicles and parts, however, it was substantially lower.

Although product detail for trade by U.S. affiliates is not collected annually, the drop in the affiliate share for road vehicles and parts appears to reflect a steady decline—from \$50 billion in 1987 to \$35 billion in 1992—in imports by wholesale trade affiliates specializing in motor vehicles and equipment.¹² These affli-

ates tend to function as the primary distribution channel for finished vehicles produced in their home countries. The decline in their imports may partly reflect the substitution of production by foreign-owned auto plants in the United States for production overseas; in 1987–92, sales by U.S. affiliates in motor vehicles and equipment manufacturing increased from \$6 billion to \$16 billion.

Imports by intended use.—As in 1987, more than two-thirds of the imports by U.S. affiliates in 1992 were goods for resale without further processing, assembly, or manufacture by the affiliates. In the case of imports by wholesale trade affiliates, the share of goods for resale without further manufacture was more than 90 percent. Most of the remaining imports by affiliates were goods for further manufacture by the affiliates; as would be expected, these imports were mainly by manufacturing affiliates. In 1992, 70 percent of the

12. Product data on the merchandise trade of affiliates are collected only in benchmark survey years, but data on trade by industry of affiliate are collected annually. The annual data for 1977–92 show that imports by wholesale trade affiliates specializing in motor vehicles and equipment peaked in 1987 and declined thereafter.

Table 15.—Selected Data of Majority-Owned Nonbank U.S. Affiliates, by Industry of Affiliate and by Country of Ultimate Beneficial Owner, 1991 and 1992

	1991								1992							
	Millions of dollars			Thousands of employees	Majority-owned affiliates as a percentage of all nonbank affiliates				Millions of dollars			Thousands of employees	Majority-owned affiliates as a percentage of all nonbank affiliates			
	Gross product	Total assets	Sales		Gross product	Total assets	Sales	Employment	Gross product	Total assets	Sales		Gross product	Total assets	Sales	Employment
All industries, all countries	207,126	1,396,153	1,008,388	3,991.3	80.4	79.7	85.0	81.9	215,542	1,443,361	1,043,129	3,914.7	81.1	79.7	85.3	83.2
By industry																
Petroleum	21,024	83,787	91,086	119.8	85.1	85.7	86.5	87.4	21,116	81,946	96,298	103.6	83.5	85.7	86.1	84.8
Manufacturing	103,257	369,415	339,306	1,875.3	82.0	81.7	83.6	84.0	110,680	386,456	357,761	1,896.8	82.6	81.7	83.8	85.0
Food and kindred products	12,082	47,123	46,567	237.6	98.5	97.5	97.7	98.6	12,222	47,514	45,750	237.0	99.0	98.1	97.8	97.7
Chemicals and allied products	28,377	108,517	88,454	385.1	72.8	73.4	76.9	75.8	31,692	119,861	96,496	406.0	76.1	74.4	78.1	78.8
Primary and fabricated metals	9,946	33,193	34,506	180.6	66.9	64.4	67.7	66.8	10,965	34,817	38,471	193.5	69.6	66.4	71.7	72.7
Machinery	21,967	70,923	73,246	448.6	88.5	88.2	88.8	88.1	22,752	73,517	77,726	440.2	88.1	88.4	89.7	89.5
Other manufacturing	30,885	109,659	96,534	623.4	88.3	88.5	88.1	88.4	33,048	110,747	99,318	620.1	86.1	86.6	85.3	86.7
Wholesale trade	26,110	168,738	339,758	414.7	91.8	95.1	94.9	92.5	30,571	179,482	356,570	415.3	95.8	95.8	95.3	93.6
Retail trade	18,114	45,445	72,335	678.4	84.5	87.6	82.4	85.1	15,009	34,812	64,257	581.1	78.4	83.6	78.6	82.2
Finance, except banking	1,955	331,151	27,090	37.0	48.5	86.6	80.9	63.9	1,320	330,242	24,430	34.1	36.3	85.6	81.1	61.9
Insurance	(P)	(P)	(P)	(P)	(P)	(P)	(P)	(P)	(P)	(P)	(P)	(P)	(P)	(P)	(P)	(P)
Real estate	5,233	90,487	12,909	33.1	74.3	80.9	77.8	79.6	4,443	90,556	12,107	34.6	79.6	84.8	84.2	91.3
Services	13,844	79,985	35,267	496.3	75.4	85.6	79.2	80.7	16,718	85,485	38,500	530.5	82.4	87.2	84.0	88.3
Other industries	(P)	(P)	(P)	(P)	(P)	(P)	(P)	(P)	(P)	(P)	(P)	(P)	(P)	(P)	(P)	(P)
By country																
Canada	25,841	179,712	90,481	561.7	65.8	77.1	73.6	77.6	22,168	165,087	81,029	454.6	66.4	77.8	72.7	77.3
Europe	133,258	724,012	539,527	2,559.8	89.3	82.2	88.2	85.9	141,665	764,427	575,185	2,515.5	88.4	82.7	88.5	87.1
<i>Of which:</i>																
France	15,646	(P)	69,215	307.8	91.3	(P)	77.8	84.4	17,286	(P)	72,876	298.2	88.5	(P)	78.4	83.1
Germany	21,765	109,293	97,546	420.4	84.6	92.5	86.6	81.3	23,465	119,019	104,872	431.9	85.1	93.1	87.7	83.1
Netherlands	17,076	(P)	69,265	273.5	91.8	(P)	94.1	91.6	18,106	(P)	72,552	269.1	91.1	(P)	93.3	87.9
Switzerland	14,203	112,209	60,431	264.1	92.9	97.1	94.8	94.7	15,634	121,977	67,684	275.4	92.1	96.2	91.9	93.3
United Kingdom	51,495	253,037	176,154	962.6	93.6	87.2	92.3	89.4	53,213	257,477	186,343	903.2	93.1	87.3	93.3	93.9
Latin America and Other Western Hemisphere	6,461	23,954	27,601	105.3	70.7	60.4	80.4	79.1	7,132	26,199	27,937	105.5	80.0	60.7	83.6	79.9
Africa	463	3,174	2,361	8.7	37.3	(P)	52.9	58.4	(P)	3,110	(P)	(P)	(P)	(P)	(P)	(P)
Middle East	(P)	(P)	(P)	(P)	(P)	(P)	(P)	(P)	1,141	16,422	(P)	21.5	33.5	65.8	(P)	69.4
Asia and Pacific	38,583	445,874	336,275	721.2	73.4	85.8	88.1	75.2	40,416	463,511	342,157	731.6	73.7	85.6	87.6	76.5
<i>Of which:</i>																
Australia	4,248	32,635	19,638	74.2	48.2	67.4	57.9	47.9	3,431	30,933	15,942	57.3	41.0	67.1	52.2	41.6
Japan	31,484	383,911	295,547	580.2	78.6	87.5	91.4	80.7	34,276	399,229	304,400	599.5	79.5	87.1	90.9	82.3
United States	(P)	(P)	(P)	(P)	(P)	(P)	(P)	(P)	(P)	4,604	(P)	(P)	(P)	(P)	(P)	(P)

(P) Suppressed to avoid disclosure of data of individual companies.

imports by manufacturing affiliates were goods for further manufacture.

Imports of capital equipment accounted for only 1 percent of affiliate imports. They accounted for 2 percent of the imports by manufacturing affiliates and for 4 percent of the imports by affiliates in "other" industries. In the latter group, most of the capital-equipment imports were by affiliates in business services or transportation.

By country of destination or origin.—In 1992, U.S. affiliates accounted for two-thirds of total U.S. exports to Japan and for more than one-third of U.S. exports to China (table 14). For most of the other major trading-partner countries, the share of U.S. exports accounted for by affiliates ranged from 10 to 20 percent.

More than 80 percent of affiliate exports to Japan were by Japanese-owned affiliates, mainly wholesale trade affiliates. Japanese-owned affiliates also accounted for more than one-half of U.S.-affiliate exports to both Malaysia and Taiwan.

On the import side, U.S. affiliates accounted for more than three-fourths of total U.S. imports from Japan and Switzerland in 1992 and for more than one-half of U.S. imports from Sweden, Germany, the Netherlands, and Venezuela. Most of the U.S.-affiliate imports from each of these countries were by affiliates with UBO's in that country. In the case of Japan, Sweden, and Germany, these imports were mainly by wholesale trade affiliates functioning as distribution channels for manufactures produced in the investing country.

Japanese-owned affiliates accounted for more than 97 percent of U.S.-affiliate imports from

Japan. They also accounted for about 60 percent of U.S.-affiliate imports from Singapore and about 40 percent of U.S.-affiliate imports from Taiwan and Thailand.

Majority-Owned U.S. Affiliates

The estimates presented thus far have covered the operations of all U.S. nonbank affiliates—that is, all U.S. nonbank companies that are owned 10 percent or more by a foreign direct investor. This section presents estimates for nonbank *majority-owned* U.S. affiliates (MOUSA's), which are affiliates owned more than 50 percent by foreign direct investors. It also examines industries in which minority-owned U.S. affiliates account for a sizable portion of the data for all nonbank U.S. affiliates.

Table 15 shows estimates of gross product, total assets, sales, and employment for MOUSA's and gives their shares of the affiliate totals for these items. Most of the MOUSA shares are high because most U.S. affiliates are majority owned. Altogether, MOUSA's accounted for about four-fifths or more of the gross product, total assets, sales, and employment of all nonbank U.S. affiliates.

The following paragraphs briefly discuss MOUSA shares of gross product of all nonbank affiliates by major industry, area, and country.

Table 16.—Percentage of Gross Product, Total Assets, Sales, and Employment of All Nonbank U.S. Affiliates Accounted for by Minority-Owned Affiliates in Selected Industries, 1992

	Gross product	Total assets	Sales	Employment
Petroleum, other than petroleum and coal products manufacturing	27.9	12.3	29.4	31.9
Industrial chemicals and synthetics	M	M	M	M
Primary ferrous metals	59.5	53.7	58.6	58.8
Primary nonferrous metals	34.9	29.1	34.6	28.0
Office and computing machines	M	24.8	35.0	22.3
Paper and allied products	38.6	36.0	42.2	40.1
Miscellaneous plastics products	21.1	23.4	34.0	24.5
Other transportation equipment	31.1	26.3	30.6	26.5
Farm-product raw materials				
wholesale trade	M	L	L	N
Finance, except banking	14.4	18.9	63.7	38.1
Insurance	M	L	M	L
Computer and data processing services	47.2	41.7	49.2	44.5
Other services	L	M	N	M
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	32.2	31.5	50.9	47.0
Coal mining	35.9	29.7	37.3	35.1
Construction	16.2	30.1	18.8	16.6
Transportation	57.6	61.9	59.6	59.1
Communication and public utilities .	N	M	M	L

NOTE.—The industries listed in this table are those in which minority-owned affiliates account for at least 30 percent of the gross product, assets, sales, or employment of all nonbank U.S. affiliates. Ranges are given for shares that are suppressed to avoid the disclosure of data of individual companies. The ranges are: L—30 percent or less; M—More than 30 percent but not more than 50 percent; N—More than 50 percent.

Data Availability

This article presents summary data from the 1992 benchmark survey. A publication presenting more detailed data from the survey will be available early this fall from the U.S. Government Printing Office; its availability will be announced in the SURVEY. Both this article and the publication with more detailed data present preliminary results of the benchmark survey. The final results of the benchmark survey will be published next year. Estimates of U.S.-affiliate operations in 1977-91 are available in a series of annual publications; for order information, call (202) 606-9800. The estimates are also available on computer diskettes; for information about purchasing the diskettes, call (202) 606-9879. For other information, call (202) 606-9893.

Except where noted, the distributions of MOUSA shares of total assets, sales, and employment tend to be similar to those of gross product.

In manufacturing, MOUSA's accounted for 83 percent of the gross product of all U.S. manufacturing affiliates. The share was highest in food and kindred products (99 percent) and lowest in primary and fabricated metals (70 percent).

Excluding manufacturing, the share of gross product accounted for by MOUSA's was highest in wholesale trade (96 percent). It was lowest in nonbank finance (36 percent); in this industry, however, MOUSA's accounted for much larger shares of total assets and sales (86 percent and 81 percent, respectively). The MOUSA shares of total assets, sales, and employment were lowest in "other industries."

By area, the share of gross product for MOUSA's was highest for affiliates with UBO's in Europe (88 percent) and lowest for those with UBO's in the United States. By major country, MOUSA's

with UBO's in the United Kingdom had the highest share (93 percent); MOUSA's with UBO's in Australia had the lowest share (41 percent).

Although MOUSA's accounted for a dominant share of the data for all affiliates in most industries, there were a few industries in which minority-owned affiliates were important. Table 16 identifies, at a more detailed level of aggregation, the specific industries in which minority-owned affiliates accounted for sizable shares—at least 30 percent—of the gross product, total assets, sales, or employment of all nonbank U.S. affiliates. Minority-owned affiliates accounted for particularly large shares—more than one-half—of the gross product of affiliates in three industries: Primary ferrous metals, transportation, and communication and public utilities. Their share of gross product was just under one-half in computer and data processing services.


Tables 17.1 through 24.2 follow. 

Table 17.1.—Selected Data of Nonbank U.S. Affiliates, by Industry of Affiliate, 1991

	Millions of dollars					Thousands of employees	Millions of dollars				
	Gross product	Sales	Net income	Employee compensation	Total assets		Gross property, plant, and equipment		Expenditures for new plant and equipment	U.S. merchandise exports shipped by affiliates	U.S. merchandise imports shipped to affiliates
							Total	Of which: Commercial property			
All industries	257,634	1,185,858	-11,018	175,969	4,871.9	1,752,628	640,140	165,759	69,816	96,933	178,702
Petroleum	24,705	105,269	508	6,433	137.0	97,816	101,187	5,727	7,630	3,413	16,071
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	18,182	63,349	489	4,545	99.0	68,131	76,220	4,333	4,924	1,353	7,632
Other	6,523	41,919	18	1,888	38.0	29,685	24,967	1,394	2,706	2,060	8,438
Manufacturing	125,934	405,688	-3,265	92,789	2,233.6	452,019	244,951	8,963	26,190	37,709	47,009
Food and kindred products	12,260	47,671	210	7,524	241.0	48,320	18,199	1,975	1,943	1,809	2,907
Beverages	4,369	15,203	91	2,362	62.3	21,219	6,496	700	635	331	807
Other	7,891	32,469	119	5,163	178.7	27,101	11,703	1,275	1,309	1,479	2,100
Chemicals and allied products	38,996	114,974	3,886	25,029	508.3	147,773	95,743	2,995	10,066	11,610	9,610
Industrial chemicals and synthetics	22,408	64,585	1,487	14,197	281.3	90,053	70,481	1,832	6,581	9,335	5,890
Drugs	9,949	24,933	2,190	6,082	123.4	29,915	13,538	562	1,976	1,149	2,413
Soap, cleaners, and toilet goods	3,645	15,199	22	2,685	59.6	15,478	5,900	(P)	692	305	307
Other	2,994	10,258	187	2,064	44.1	12,327	5,825	(P)	817	821	1,000
Primary and fabricated metals	14,873	50,988	-1,072	11,843	270.2	51,540	34,570	658	3,329	3,651	5,089
Primary metal industries	8,568	32,173	-770	6,826	149.3	33,563	25,651	172	2,393	2,268	3,824
Ferrous	4,940	17,199	-723	4,184	86.8	18,996	16,407	42	1,332	763	1,329
Nonferrous	3,628	14,974	-48	2,642	62.4	14,567	9,244	130	1,061	1,505	2,495
Fabricated metal products	6,305	18,815	-301	5,017	120.9	17,977	8,919	486	937	1,383	1,265
Machinery	24,825	82,497	-3,105	21,718	509.0	80,450	31,116	616	3,894	12,195	16,820
Machinery, except electrical	10,455	36,672	-1,865	9,411	218.6	35,964	13,647	403	1,597	5,046	7,662
Computer and office equipment	3,134	12,388	-1,283	3,096	59.9	11,246	4,474	140	766	1,825	4,024
Other	7,321	24,284	-582	6,314	158.7	24,718	9,173	263	830	3,220	3,638
Electric and electronic equipment	14,370	45,825	-1,240	12,308	290.4	44,486	17,469	213	2,298	7,149	9,158
Audio, video, and communications equipment	5,125	16,179	-54	3,998	83.7	12,443	5,462	81	536	2,032	4,713
Electronic components and accessories	1,756	6,435	-439	1,729	52.5	7,911	3,986	55	664	1,240	1,591
Other	7,489	23,211	-747	6,581	154.1	24,131	8,020	77	1,098	3,876	2,853
Other manufacturing	34,980	109,557	-3,186	26,674	705.1	123,935	65,324	2,719	6,957	8,443	12,583
Textile products and apparel	2,167	6,631	-74	1,643	63.0	6,426	4,281	373	377	318	442
Lumber, wood, furniture, and fixtures	765	3,067	-22	599	23.6	2,594	1,517	39	155	254	182
Paper and allied products	3,627	10,234	-72	2,297	54.2	10,873	9,674	45	881	884	894
Printing and publishing	5,528	16,479	-632	4,347	116.8	23,541	6,057	489	740	502	320
Newspapers	98	224	-14	89	3.5	387	100	9	6	0	6
Other	5,430	16,255	-617	4,258	113.3	23,153	5,957	481	733	502	314
Rubber products	3,239	10,408	-1,025	3,312	76.8	11,517	7,335	464	681	964	1,447
Miscellaneous plastics products	1,058	4,105	-275	859	24.9	4,896	3,012	86	474	184	412
Stone, clay, and glass products	5,691	16,811	-918	4,579	111.9	25,848	17,585	459	1,212	600	901
Transportation equipment	4,724	21,793	-585	3,887	95.2	17,710	7,855	370	1,498	1,661	5,637
Motor vehicles and equipment	3,191	16,850	-465	2,439	56.2	11,777	6,116	328	1,358	1,012	5,041
Other transportation equipment	1,533	4,943	-120	1,449	39.0	5,933	1,740	42	139	650	596
Instruments and related products	5,498	13,366	416	4,010	107.4	15,456	5,545	365	646	1,788	973
Other	2,683	6,664	1	1,141	31.4	5,073	2,463	293	293	1,288	1,376
Wholesale trade	28,451	358,153	-1,284	18,152	448.3	177,371	46,041	8,234	9,581	52,313	111,842
Motor vehicles and equipment	8,157	94,716	-87	3,775	81.2	53,988	19,484	2,581	6,060	5,655	41,468
Professional and commercial equipment and supplies	2,443	17,325	-203	1,883	43.9	10,441	2,520	456	552	873	9,342
Metals and minerals, except petroleum	1,737	41,114	-158	1,249	28.1	16,062	3,398	412	354	11,159	10,911
Electrical goods	4,457	38,914	-577	3,701	85.5	31,853	6,367	1,885	1,048	2,073	20,281
Machinery, equipment, and supplies	2,257	40,454	-167	1,579	36.3	18,611	2,250	509	258	12,576	10,372
Other durable goods	2,677	43,223	80	1,737	46.7	13,676	2,780	822	529	2,918	6,694
Groceries and related products	2,025	20,116	71	1,247	45.0	6,702	1,793	761	181	1,718	2,993
Farm-product raw materials	1,015	35,367	67	607	18.5	8,763	1,987	283	164	12,063	2,954
Other nondurable goods	3,683	26,925	-310	2,374	63.1	17,274	5,462	525	434	3,278	6,827
Retail trade	21,441	87,756	-614	13,980	797.5	51,870	26,557	16,171	2,867	1,102	2,485
General merchandise stores	4,053	12,620	-551	2,728	129.3	13,247	5,501	(P)	440	15	381
Food stores	10,314	47,103	609	5,970	342.3	17,147	11,738	7,536	1,399	5	350
Apparel and accessory stores	1,965	7,619	-314	1,498	86.9	6,418	3,321	1,703	306	4	580
Other	5,109	20,414	-358	3,784	239.0	15,059	5,997	(P)	722	1,078	1,175
Finance, except banking	4,034	33,495	-839	5,310	57.9	382,345	6,085	2,667	1,134	100	3
Insurance	6,789	72,627	2,602	6,720	152.9	302,314	16,741	8,379	3,057	0	0
Real estate	7,039	16,586	-3,370	1,369	41.6	111,816	92,125	84,862	5,814	7	2
Services	18,362	44,511	-3,737	15,298	615.2	93,463	44,411	25,705	7,872	333	263
Hotels and other lodging places	3,276	6,427	-1,458	2,366	127.7	29,387	22,072	19,288	2,196	2	3
Business services	7,756	14,868	-440	6,630	276.6	20,207	7,994	823	1,458	137	91
Computer and data processing services	2,300	4,302	-11	1,738	32.1	5,971	2,928	76	507	80	22
Other business services	5,456	10,567	-429	4,892	244.4	14,237	5,067	747	951	57	69
Motion pictures, including television tape and film	1,559	10,718	-1,365	1,700	42.3	25,377	4,442	1,498	321	44	72
Engineering, architectural, and surveying services	1,897	5,184	-165	1,734	37.4	4,099	1,227	387	226	113	21
Accounting, research, management, and related services	484	1,146	-110	480	8.8	2,102	668	229	135	13	3
Health services	1,277	2,089	-13	1,129	66.9	1,880	982	(P)	90	0	0
Other services	2,113	4,079	-186	1,259	55.5	10,412	7,025	(P)	3,446	24	72
Other industries	20,878	61,773	-1,019	15,918	387.9	83,614	62,042	5,052	5,671	1,956	1,026
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	824	2,536	-15	501	25.0	5,099	4,242	1,226	239	368	62
Mining	4,848	9,708	655	2,321	44.2	19,358	19,666	123	1,405	1,426	223
Coal	1,761	3,318	37	1,021	15.4	5,115	6,062	3	376	527	4
Other	3,087	6,390	618	1,300	28.8	14,243	13,604	120	1,029	899	218
Construction	3,999	16,393	-338	3,696	82.0	14,137	8,221	1,437	328	156	(P)
Transportation	9,182	27,582	-1,046	8,127	193.6	26,427	22,163	1,831	2,113	1	(P)
Communication and public utilities	2,025	5,553	-274	1,273	43.2	18,593	7,750	435	1,586	6	57

(P) Suppressed to avoid disclosure of data of individual companies.

NOTE.—Estimates for 1991 are revised.

Table 17.2.—Selected Data of Nonbank U.S. Affiliates, by Industry of Affiliate, 1992

	Millions of dollars					Thousands of employees	Millions of dollars				
	Gross product	Sales	Net income	Employee compensation	Total assets		Gross property, plant, and equipment		Expenditures for new plant and equipment	U.S. merchandise exports shipped by affiliates	U.S. merchandise imports shipped to affiliates
							Total	Of which: Commercial property			
All industries	265,924	1,222,651	-20,492	181,709	4,705.5	1,809,950	660,817	168,277	60,861	100,615	182,152
Petroleum	25,302	111,868	-450	6,544	122.2	95,634	98,530	5,724	5,464	3,221	17,167
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	18,812	62,505	-1,002	4,691	86.5	66,661	75,835	4,219	3,898	1,284	8,424
Other	6,490	49,363	552	1,853	35.7	28,974	22,695	1,506	1,566	1,938	8,743
Manufacturing	133,939	427,022	-8,661	97,621	2,231.7	473,047	266,973	10,380	24,568	39,700	50,919
Food and kindred products	12,351	46,799	226	7,484	242.5	48,450	18,739	2,021	1,741	2,024	3,005
Beverages	4,476	14,016	414	2,315	65.8	19,848	6,244	610	598	318	791
Other	7,875	32,782	-188	5,169	176.7	28,602	12,496	1,410	1,143	1,707	2,214
Chemicals and allied products	41,620	123,479	-1,288	26,891	515.3	161,181	107,429	3,456	9,452	12,497	11,805
Industrial chemicals and synthetics	23,154	67,529	-3,807	15,146	281.6	99,044	78,697	2,103	5,823	9,566	7,025
Drugs	11,287	27,901	2,294	6,795	127.4	32,512	15,070	(¹)	2,019	1,334	2,841
Soap, cleaners, and toilet goods	3,949	15,902	224	2,670	56.9	15,068	6,262	525	732	441	375
Other	3,231	12,148	1	2,280	49.5	14,556	7,401	(¹)	878	1,156	1,565
Primary and fabricated metals	15,748	53,639	-2,114	12,180	266.3	52,406	37,673	725	2,922	3,432	5,802
Primary metal industries	8,927	32,891	-2,048	6,812	139.8	33,036	27,269	138	1,976	2,196	4,286
Ferrous	5,326	18,166	-1,623	4,267	82.6	19,727	17,323	91	1,062	517	1,653
Nonferrous	3,600	14,725	-426	2,546	57.2	13,309	9,946	48	914	1,679	2,634
Fabricated metal products	6,822	20,748	-66	5,367	126.6	19,370	10,404	587	946	1,236	1,516
Machinery	25,819	86,665	-2,366	21,984	492.1	83,150	33,099	978	4,014	12,211	18,385
Machinery, except electrical	10,424	37,155	-1,508	9,063	207.0	34,515	13,907	474	1,770	5,157	7,996
Computer and office equipment	2,742	10,262	-677	2,461	46.6	9,387	4,014	110	847	1,700	3,032
Other	7,682	26,893	-831	6,602	160.4	25,128	9,893	363	923	3,457	4,964
Electric and electronic equipment	15,395	49,510	-858	12,921	285.1	48,635	19,192	504	2,244	7,054	10,389
Audio, video, and communications equipment	5,624	18,214	-159	4,569	89.2	15,761	6,107	111	609	2,210	5,436
Electronic components and accessories	2,521	8,541	-61	2,018	52.5	9,031	4,655	274	639	1,595	2,328
Other	7,251	22,755	-638	6,334	143.5	23,843	8,431	119	997	3,249	2,625
Other manufacturing	38,401	116,440	-3,119	29,083	715.4	127,861	70,033	3,200	6,439	9,536	11,922
Textile products and apparel	2,633	7,726	34	1,846	69.0	7,314	4,943	477	462	434	516
Lumber, wood, furniture, and fixtures	839	3,216	88	597	20.6	2,653	1,604	46	174	313	208
Paper and allied products	3,530	10,840	-195	2,391	54.6	11,420	10,191	169	603	962	746
Printing and publishing	5,798	16,510	-1,042	4,618	109.6	22,369	6,279	498	619	527	228
Newspapers	131	283	-13	112	4.2	397	128	1	12	0	2
Other	5,666	16,227	-1,030	4,506	105.4	21,972	6,151	496	607	527	225
Rubber products	3,896	11,347	-556	3,716	76.6	12,146	7,934	546	672	954	1,133
Miscellaneous plastics products	1,231	4,966	-225	1,024	29.0	5,605	3,759	57	609	190	506
Stone, clay, and glass products	6,248	17,531	-844	4,688	114.7	27,727	17,996	677	1,056	645	924
Transportation equipment	4,826	22,129	-960	4,189	98.5	17,224	8,970	251	1,463	2,112	5,685
Motor vehicles and equipment	2,802	16,093	-532	2,323	55.9	10,176	6,808	202	1,272	1,150	5,034
Other transportation equipment	2,025	6,037	-429	1,867	42.6	7,048	2,162	48	191	963	631
Instruments and related products	6,244	14,870	315	4,707	107.9	16,119	5,687	381	496	1,940	1,109
Other	3,156	7,315	266	1,307	34.9	5,284	2,668	99	286	1,459	887
Wholesale trade	31,907	374,047	-223	19,451	443.7	187,346	53,635	10,572	9,579	53,443	109,833
Motor vehicles and equipment	8,880	97,944	52	4,115	78.0	58,223	23,635	3,145	5,917	6,479	34,524
Professional and commercial equipment and supplies	3,052	21,989	-112	2,335	50.0	12,565	3,296	819	541	1,251	11,338
Metals and minerals, except petroleum	1,659	37,082	-103	1,074	22.9	15,466	3,522	596	333	11,439	10,974
Electrical goods	5,580	43,531	-38	3,918	82.3	31,160	7,107	2,255	1,172	2,481	22,641
Machinery, equipment, and supplies	2,263	38,377	-106	1,649	36.1	18,745	2,591	606	305	10,088	9,845
Other durable goods	3,054	50,751	220	1,877	47.9	14,826	2,874	885	303	2,999	6,641
Groceries and related products	1,951	18,984	107	1,164	42.5	7,349	1,933	941	184	1,971	2,417
Farm-product raw materials	1,058	35,848	39	605	19.1	9,055	2,477	558	253	13,118	2,496
Other nondurable goods	4,410	29,542	-282	2,715	64.8	19,957	6,199	767	569	3,619	8,957
Retail trade	19,144	81,704	-2,113	12,782	707.1	41,621	23,809	14,707	2,507	1,257	2,800
General merchandise stores	425	2,541	-586	440	30.5	2,384	1,196	975	73	6	181
Food stores	11,157	48,159	-213	6,669	350.7	16,959	12,817	8,430	1,464	4	324
Apparel and accessory stores	1,851	7,917	-1,116	1,611	84.1	5,886	3,450	1,778	316	9	630
Other	5,711	23,088	-197	4,063	241.8	16,392	6,347	3,524	654	1,237	1,666
Finance, except banking	3,637	30,119	828	5,724	55.1	385,693	6,226	2,188	784	5	2
Insurance	6,402	75,667	2,274	7,249	152.5	342,648	19,748	9,176	2,708	0	1
Real estate	5,582	14,385	-4,850	1,229	37.9	106,732	90,213	81,947	3,673	8	3
Services	20,299	45,854	-3,067	16,148	600.8	97,996	46,442	27,943	6,654	413	369
Hotels and other lodging places	3,359	6,467	-1,591	2,405	126.7	30,472	23,426	20,802	1,395	(¹)	2
Business services	9,124	15,737	169	7,497	287.6	20,435	7,688	916	1,007	163	175
Computer and data processing services	2,792	5,064	216	1,974	33.7	7,113	2,865	77	496	126	96
Other business services	6,333	10,673	-47	5,523	254.1	13,322	4,823	839	510	38	79
Motion pictures, including television tape and film	2,058	10,470	-1,175	1,623	45.1	25,918	4,592	1,651	289	67	101
Engineering, architectural, and surveying services	1,904	5,294	-100	1,839	37.1	4,373	1,425	418	283	154	40
Accounting, research, management, and related services	794	1,728	-76	702	12.0	2,534	739	192	100	10	18
Health services	830	1,406	7	737	31.4	1,356	890	129	59	0	33
Other services	2,230	4,750	-301	1,345	60.7	12,907	7,681	3,836	3,521	18	0
Other industries	19,712	61,984	-4,231	14,961	354.7	79,233	55,240	5,640	4,925	2,569	1,058
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	576	2,058	-127	433	18.3	4,237	3,460	276	240	489	56
Mining	4,738	11,063	46	2,518	48.1	21,969	21,313	138	1,166	1,975	235
Coal	1,433	3,922	-484	1,146	19.1	6,705	7,376	(¹)	259	585	2
Other	3,306	7,141	531	1,372	29.0	15,263	13,937	137	907	1,390	234
Construction	3,223	15,889	-432	3,001	59.1	10,057	4,516	2,528	609	41	(¹)
Transportation	8,003	25,872	-1,371	7,304	177.2	21,615	15,704	2,065	1,456	46	(¹)
Communication and public utilities	3,172	7,102	-2,347	1,705	52.0	21,356	10,247	633	1,453	18	106

¹ Suppressed to avoid disclosure of data of individual companies.

* Less than \$500,000 (±).

NOTE.—Estimates for 1992 are preliminary.

Table 18.1.—Selected Data of Nonbank U.S. Affiliates, by Country of Ultimate Beneficial Owner, 1991

	Millions of dollars					Thousands of employees	Millions of dollars				
	Gross product	Sales	Net income	Employee compensation	Total assets		Gross property, plant, and equipment		Expenditures for new plant and equipment	U.S. merchandise exports shipped by affiliates	U.S. merchandise imports shipped to affiliates
							Total	Of which: Commercial property			
All countries	257,634	1,185,858	-11,018	175,969	4,871.9	1,752,628	640,140	165,759	69,816	96,933	178,702
Canada	39,289	122,875	569	24,236	724.1	233,123	108,255	29,657	9,333	6,442	10,397
Europe	149,305	611,860	-5,017	106,238	2,979.5	880,267	328,001	61,442	33,940	39,412	59,927
Austria	287	1,697	-147	254	6.3	2,287	542	78	48	196	549
Belgium	2,879	16,001	-91	1,851	91.6	14,064	8,653	1,467	987	339	1,300
Denmark	1,155	3,364	-11	968	46.6	2,386	1,400	159	146	228	711
Finland	1,071	6,322	-260	912	24.3	5,541	2,344	96	362	284	490
France	17,132	88,936	-1,914	14,411	364.9	161,927	42,468	11,385	4,367	9,263	7,570
Germany	25,733	112,611	-507	19,543	517.2	118,100	50,080	8,287	6,745	7,303	17,329
Ireland	1,695	5,620	-274	1,225	32.2	6,267	3,980	539	275	224	176
Italy	2,081	13,394	-1,066	2,082	46.4	22,088	5,485	596	478	1,926	1,967
Liechtenstein	176	489	-43	144	3.6	857	719	495	20	34	78
Luxembourg	559	2,412	-32	441	17.3	2,063	1,130	547	102	148	610
Netherlands	18,607	73,609	-704	10,300	298.5	99,114	60,858	11,222	4,543	3,280	6,726
Norway	492	2,180	-32	393	9.6	2,562	1,111	201	128	223	228
Spain	192	828	21	121	5.3	2,603	566	263	171	14	157
Sweden	6,787	28,543	-615	5,808	155.8	33,364	11,948	1,245	3,927	1,771	4,358
Switzerland	15,290	63,717	-31	12,254	279.0	115,591	24,225	4,248	2,493	5,726	4,858
United Kingdom	55,017	190,905	729	35,406	1,077.1	290,174	111,900	20,269	9,098	8,321	12,277
Other	152	1,233	-38	125	3.6	1,279	593	344	51	132	543
Latin America and Other Western Hemisphere	9,137	34,328	540	4,774	133.2	39,638	17,884	4,672	1,627	2,571	6,789
South and Central America	5,794	23,235	457	2,705	69.4	26,847	10,266	1,492	906	1,978	5,847
Brazil	700	2,174	194	147	3.2	(^D)	534	179	26	216	551
Mexico	776	3,321	-103	605	16.0	3,664	1,640	456	175	125	904
Panama	1,489	3,935	-6	1,249	29.5	3,923	2,872	(^D)	269	280	181
Venezuela	2,669	12,044	398	577	16.0	6,777	4,726	210	400	(^D)	(^D)
Other	160	1,763	-27	128	4.6	(^D)	494	(^D)	36	(^D)	(^D)
Other Western Hemisphere	3,343	11,093	83	2,069	63.8	12,791	7,618	3,181	721	592	942
Bahamas	965	965	-29	55	1.8	1,098	789	579	34	(^D)	(^D)
Bermuda	1,398	5,713	173	783	31.0	6,534	2,605	1,131	285	98	510
Netherlands Antilles	1,368	2,913	113	983	18.8	3,050	3,079	898	260	370	211
United Kingdom Islands, Caribbean	273	1,477	-173	247	12.2	2,041	1,089	546	136	24	(^D)
Other	8	24	-1	1	(*)	69	56	27	6	(^D)	0
Africa	1,241	4,460	-227	667	14.9	(^D)	6,288	411	414	647	735
South Africa	891	3,903	-208	571	12.9	3,937	2,852	(^D)	110	(^D)	(^D)
Other	350	557	-19	96	1.9	(^D)	3,436	(^D)	304	(^D)	(^D)
Middle East	3,919	16,396	178	1,016	28.3	23,929	17,576	12,010	1,764	498	4,321
Israel	188	869	26	164	3.2	1,178	235	108	49	93	(^D)
Kuwait	978	1,886	92	243	8.6	9,523	8,654	6,583	879	2	36
Lebanon	115	612	-65	122	4.0	653	544	177	41	32	5
Saudi Arabia	2,493	12,640	281	414	8.8	10,513	6,078	3,445	646	(^D)	(^D)
United Arab Emirates	120	353	-153	61	3.3	1,692	1,735	1,484	139	(^D)	41
Other	25	36	-4	13	.4	370	330	213	10	(*)	(*)
Asia and Pacific	52,551	381,783	-8,620	37,561	959.6	519,963	154,138	56,355	21,281	47,088	96,368
Australia	8,809	33,897	-1,459	6,567	155.0	48,413	21,055	1,966	2,087	845	1,493
Hong Kong	974	4,636	-433	804	28.9	11,886	4,011	2,943	362	95	856
Japan	40,056	323,348	-6,081	28,229	719.4	438,910	119,231	47,828	17,499	41,553	87,835
Korea, Republic of	560	8,889	-266	393	8.4	7,306	1,744	668	178	2,640	4,331
Malaysia	30	164	-18	33	.9	306	182	105	8	1	(^D)
New Zealand	823	3,551	-56	651	20.0	2,410	1,775	845	104	(^D)	636
Philippines	246	784	-4	(^D)	(^D)	567	433	200	25	35	45
Singapore	154	533	-41	83	2.6	1,470	933	874	73	62	90
Taiwan	545	2,566	-165	414	10.9	6,284	3,411	287	770	551	339
Other	354	3,415	-95	(^D)	(^D)	2,412	1,362	640	175	(^D)	(^D)
United States	2,191	14,155	1,560	1,477	32.3	(^D)	7,998	1,211	1,456	275	166
Addenda:											
European Communities (12) ¹	125,068	507,752	-3,874	86,366	2,497.8	719,124	286,799	54,998	26,922	31,053	48,824
OPEC ²	6,781	28,792	601	1,545	44.9	31,579	24,313	11,969	2,223	1,613	7,832

^D Suppressed to avoid disclosure of data of individual companies.

* Less than \$500,000 (±) or fewer than 50 employees, as appropriate.

NOTE.—Estimates for 1991 are revised.

1. The European Communities (12) consists of Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Lux-

embourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, and the United Kingdom.

2. OPEC is the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. As of yearend 1992, its members were Algeria, Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela.

Table 18.2.—Selected Data of Nonbank U.S. Affiliates, By Country of Ultimate Beneficial Owner, 1992

	Millions of dollars					Thousands of employees	Millions of dollars				
	Gross product	Sales	Net income	Employee compensation	Total assets		Gross property, plant, and equipment		Expenditures for new plant and equipment	U.S. merchandise exports shipped by affiliates	U.S. merchandise imports shipped to affiliates
							Total	Of which: Commercial property			
All countries	265,924	1,222,651	-20,492	181,709	4,705.5	1,809,950	660,817	168,277	60,861	100,615	182,152
Canada	33,372	111,495	-5,532	21,136	587.9	212,208	96,624	24,202	6,442	7,342	11,324
Europe	160,230	649,834	-7,312	111,623	2,888.8	924,229	341,807	63,540	31,566	41,353	64,623
Austria	258	2,037	-63	207	4.8	3,285	427	79	46	162	464
Belgium	3,653	17,175	380	2,072	99.6	12,643	10,004	1,883	970	363	1,241
Denmark	1,153	3,561	-59	1,000	43.8	4,211	1,449	127	187	322	824
Finland	1,071	5,907	-269	930	22.8	5,548	2,523	109	305	472	749
France	19,528	92,796	-1,656	15,422	358.7	174,704	44,725	12,821	3,953	10,876	7,684
Germany	27,563	119,550	-644	20,901	519.5	127,778	55,378	8,802	6,885	7,569	18,515
Ireland	1,886	5,994	-143	1,346	33.9	6,082	3,535	428	175	252	272
Italy	2,122	13,415	-668	1,935	42.3	21,737	5,851	761	483	1,983	2,122
Liechtenstein	128	470	-84	146	3.5	711	638	381	28	34	93
Luxembourg	753	3,637	-63	668	22.2	2,629	1,247	542	100	228	523
Netherlands	19,872	77,799	-222	11,151	306.1	104,672	61,216	10,974	3,770	3,337	7,966
Norway	538	2,614	-38	441	10.3	2,830	1,381	172	85	336	300
Spain	155	814	-33	140	4.7	3,115	671	156	102	29	150
Sweden	7,318	29,606	-233	5,926	157.0	31,731	12,625	1,282	3,997	1,887	4,349
Switzerland	16,966	73,611	-182	13,434	295.1	126,730	25,660	4,069	2,448	4,894	5,365
United Kingdom	57,145	199,695	-3,295	35,792	961.4	294,783	113,980	20,612	8,033	8,553	13,419
Other	120	1,153	-39	110	3.1	1,040	497	345	20	55	587
Latin America and Other Western Hemisphere	8,910	33,401	186	4,983	132.0	43,167	19,148	4,516	1,705	3,650	7,473
South and Central America	6,286	25,278	345	3,010	74.5	31,483	11,559	1,531	1,016	2,999	6,194
Brazil	153	2,118	56	138	2.7	11,685	559	170	44	483	811
Mexico	1,159	4,529	-80	836	25.9	6,774	2,327	492	185	377	883
Panama	1,656	4,469	89	1,283	24.9	4,634	3,050	414	283	602	140
Venezuela	3,119	12,100	288	608	15.8	6,999	5,127	202	481	(D)	(D)
Other	199	2,062	-7	145	5.2	1,390	496	252	24	(D)	(D)
Other Western Hemisphere	2,625	8,123	-159	1,973	57.4	11,685	7,588	2,985	688	650	1,279
Bahamas	58	489	-102	49	1.9	1,287	838	329	45	78	181
Bermuda	1,234	3,673	54	885	31.5	5,128	2,471	928	246	138	653
Netherlands Antilles	1,067	2,529	10	817	16.2	3,028	2,799	863	250	261	250
United Kingdom Islands, Caribbean	249	1,312	-119	208	7.3	2,023	1,362	793	141	123	217
Other	17	120	-2	14	.5	218	117	73	7	51	3
Africa	1,262	4,589	-169	648	15.7	(D)	6,057	313	(D)	543	795
South Africa	875	3,863	-150	552	13.3	3,376	2,374	51	121	(D)	661
Other	387	726	-19	96	2.4	(P)	3,683	261	(D)	(D)	134
Middle East	3,408	16,492	-522	1,083	31.0	24,975	18,854	13,127	947	548	4,227
Israel	200	1,170	22	207	4.1	1,585	317	148	28	102	(D)
Kuwait	927	2,042	-212	216	9.6	9,579	8,841	7,142	128	(D)	39
Lebanon	88	616	-65	98	4.0	670	565	195	34	15	2
Saudi Arabia	2,049	12,277	-170	487	10.2	10,900	6,794	3,881	613	(D)	(D)
United Arab Emirates	115	301	-80	53	2.6	1,642	1,764	1,412	128	17	21
Other	29	86	-17	22	.7	599	573	349	17	1	(*)
Asia and Pacific	54,842	390,442	-8,881	39,910	956.0	541,266	167,824	61,290	17,952	46,803	93,261
Australia	8,370	30,552	-1,000	6,397	137.8	46,130	19,127	1,954	1,409	703	1,423
China	186	2,107	-22	66	1.5	955	672	36	74	(D)	(D)
Hong Kong	992	4,734	-468	837	29.8	14,434	4,412	3,617	307	122	908
Indonesia	80	651	-28	54	3.9	556	255	173	17	(D)	77
Japan	43,134	334,771	-6,661	30,797	728.2	458,519	133,461	51,958	14,841	41,464	84,370
Korea, Republic of	471	9,543	-278	405	9.0	7,997	1,882	771	195	2,897	4,442
Malaysia	55	148	-3	34	1.5	389	246	169	24	6	(*)
New Zealand	598	2,577	-91	526	17.5	1,937	1,542	(P)	36	34	493
Philippines	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	I	506	349	169	33	9	(D)
Singapore	131	736	-96	103	3.7	1,947	1,268	919	109	107	(D)
Taiwan	506	3,150	-138	406	12.4	6,865	4,081	399	875	334	720
Other	(P)	(P)	(P)	(P)	H	1,032	530	(P)	33	(P)	310
United States	3,900	16,396	1,739	2,327	94.1	(P)	10,502	1,287	(P)	377	448
Addenda:											
European Communities (12) ¹	133,851	534,535	-6,436	90,451	2,392.9	752,729	298,366	57,358	24,643	33,513	52,724
OPEC ²	6,794	28,846	-150	1,599	46.8	32,395	25,898	12,853	1,477	1,684	7,688

^D Suppressed to avoid disclosure of data of individual companies.
^{*} Less than \$500,000 (±).

NOTES:
 Size ranges are given in employment cells that are suppressed. The size ranges are: A—1 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.

Estimates for 1992 are preliminary.

1. See footnote 1 to table 18.1.

2. See footnote 2 to table 18.1.

Table 19.1.—Gross Product of Nonbank U.S. Affiliates, Industry of Affiliate by Country of Ultimate Beneficial Owner, 1991

[Millions of dollars]

	All countries	Canada	Europe						Latin America and Other Western Hemisphere	Africa	Middle East	Asia and Pacific			United States
			Total	Of which:								Total	Of which:		
				France	Germany	Netherlands	Switzerland	United Kingdom					Australia	Japan	
All industries	257,634	39,289	149,305	17,132	25,733	18,607	15,290	55,017	9,137	1,241	3,919	52,551	8,809	40,056	2,191
Petroleum	24,705	(D)	16,253	(D)	34	(D)	116	7,082	3,307	(P)	2,316	521	(D)	54	377
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	18,182	(D)	15,153	(D)	-43	(D)	20	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	411	(D)	3	0
Other	6,523	990	1,100	286	76	266	96	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	174	50	377
Manufacturing	125,934	20,227	82,899	11,479	14,667	6,179	11,152	30,550	2,620	497	178	19,416	2,990	15,060	97
Food and kindred products	12,260	1,769	8,949	696	128	721	(D)	4,840	91	46	0	1,405	222	730	0
Beverages	4,369	(D)	2,955	341	37	0	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	411	(D)	215	0
Other	7,891	(D)	5,994	355	91	721	180	(D)	(D)	46	0	993	(D)	515	0
Chemicals and allied products	38,996	(D)	27,477	2,303	7,175	2,736	4,714	9,527	(D)	10	24	1,609	35	1,348	1
Industrial chemicals and synthetics	22,408	(D)	12,309	1,766	5,382	(D)	95	3,515	3	10	0	(D)	0	813	1
Drugs	9,949	(D)	9,092	(D)	316	6	4,312	3,714	(D)	0	24	(D)	9	218	0
Soap, cleaners, and toilet goods	3,645	76	3,428	10	1,089	(D)	254	0	(*)	-1	0	142	19	123	0
Other	2,994	111	2,648	(D)	389	(D)	(D)	(D)	0	0	0	235	7	194	(*)
Primary and fabricated metals	14,873	(D)	6,796	2,665	1,284	376	471	1,239	(D)	(D)	13	4,868	1,597	3,053	0
Primary metal industries	8,568	1,423	2,428	(D)	327	-2	330	626	(D)	(D)	0	4,208	(D)	2,648	0
Ferrous	4,940	484	820	296	73	-2	0	158	(D)	(D)	0	3,525	(D)	2,494	0
Nonferrous	3,628	939	1,608	(D)	254	0	330	468	(D)	(D)	0	682	(D)	154	0
Fabricated metal products	6,305	(D)	4,367	(D)	957	379	142	613	(D)	0	13	660	(D)	404	0
Machinery	24,825	2,780	16,718	2,018	3,182	(D)	2,842	4,065	62	(D)	(D)	5,128	302	4,609	24
Machinery, except electrical	10,455	383	6,728	587	1,160	32	(D)	2,300	53	(D)	(D)	3,188	31	3,062	8
Computer and office equipment	3,134	87	1,420	(D)	95	-1	27	736	3	0	11	1,613	0	1,539	0
Other	7,321	296	5,308	(D)	1,065	33	(D)	1,564	50	(D)	(D)	1,574	31	1,523	8
Electric and electronic equipment	14,370	2,397	9,990	1,431	2,021	(D)	(D)	1,765	9	-8	25	1,941	272	1,546	16
Audio, video, and communications equipment	5,125	(D)	2,848	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	360	10	-8	26	(D)	(D)	156	1
Electronic components and accessories	1,756	49	1,024	(D)	372	124	15	341	-1	(*)	-1	670	16	567	14
Other	7,489	(D)	6,118	832	(D)	19	(D)	1,064	0	0	0	(D)	(D)	823	1
Other manufacturing	34,980	(D)	22,959	3,797	2,899	(D)	(D)	10,879	898	(*)	(D)	6,406	834	5,321	72
Textile products and apparel	2,167	304	1,257	71	213	46	59	664	193	0	24	378	0	358	12
Lumber, wood, furniture, and fixtures	765	103	563	14	147	0	15	329	3	0	(D)	85	-1	75	(D)
Paper and allied products	3,627	492	2,508	31	91	(D)	(D)	787	16	0	0	541	(D)	318	(D)
Printing and publishing	5,528	2,594	2,529	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	1,568	17	0	(*)	360	(D)	(D)	27
Newspapers	98	(D)	(D)	0	2	0	0	(D)	3	0	(*)	(D)	(D)	(*)	0
Other	5,430	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	14	0	0	360	(D)	(D)	27
Rubber products	3,239	(D)	1,871	(D)	(D)	37	13	(D)	2	0	0	(D)	(D)	(D)	0
Miscellaneous plastics products	1,058	203	701	85	222	21	22	190	50	0	0	104	2	95	0
Stone, clay, and glass products	5,691	(D)	3,922	1,273	501	18	220	1,283	(D)	0	0	1,171	486	682	0
Transportation equipment	4,724	643	2,160	503	228	22	0	1,006	-3	0	2	1,919	0	1,904	2
Motor vehicles and equipment	3,191	(D)	831	(D)	119	1	0	218	-2	0	0	(D)	0	1,901	0
Other transportation equipment	1,533	(D)	1,329	(D)	110	21	0	788	-1	0	2	(D)	0	3	2
Instruments and related products	5,498	71	5,145	287	617	-5	418	3,261	1	0	0	282	4	229	0
Other	2,683	49	2,303	193	34	2	143	(D)	(D)	(*)	0	(D)	(D)	144	0
Wholesale trade	28,451	902	11,273	1,490	4,156	789	649	2,683	999	345	82	14,731	424	13,495	120
Motor vehicles and equipment	8,157	6	2,346	-4	2,067	8	0	(D)	5	0	(D)	5,831	(D)	5,632	(D)
Professional and commercial equipment and supplies	2,443	35	742	22	207	(D)	75	246	-3	0	35	1,635	0	1,608	(*)
Metals and minerals, except petroleum	1,737	(D)	880	120	432	39	(*)	187	(*)	(D)	0	586	33	486	0
Electrical goods	4,457	11	747	38	(D)	36	26	(D)	5	0	(*)	3,694	0	3,548	0
Machinery, equipment, and supplies	2,257	96	987	50	287	29	162	213	125	(D)	26	929	0	890	(D)
Other durable goods	2,677	58	1,597	137	85	(D)	70	880	194	5	0	822	53	731	0
Groceries and related products	2,025	(D)	1,290	183	(D)	(D)	6	314	387	(D)	6	226	0	158	4
Farm-product raw materials	1,015	1	891	(D)	12	17	(D)	40	2	0	0	121	(*)	120	0
Other nondurable goods	3,683	342	1,791	(D)	209	356	(D)	507	284	(D)	(D)	890	(D)	321	(D)
Retail trade	21,441	6,211	11,179	814	4,147	1,908	(D)	1,937	477	7	(D)	3,447	(D)	3,114	(D)
General merchandise stores	4,053	(D)	511	17	(D)	(D)	86	(D)	0	0	0	93	0	91	0
Food stores	10,314	903	7,049	295	(D)	(D)	0	(D)	(D)	0	1	(D)	(D)	(D)	0
Apparel and accessory stores	1,965	565	1,082	70	51	(D)	29	495	156	0	0	160	1	(D)	2
Other	5,109	(D)	2,537	433	(D)	318	10	(D)	264	7	(D)	(D)	(D)	648	(D)
Finance, except banking	4,034	598	742	-17	38	5	592	793	483	2	108	1,996	94	1,934	106
Insurance	6,789	(D)	3,677	(D)	-200	880	167	2,451	3	0	0	157	(D)	67	(D)
Real estate	7,039	2,211	1,447	89	256	434	156	348	214	19	852	2,253	126	1,916	42
Services	18,362	1,174	11,633	1,575	569	399	1,889	5,197	732	2	199	4,516	975	2,967	106
Hotels and other lodging places	3,276	(D)	1,031	(D)	(D)	8	32	543	67	(D)	(D)	1,924	0	1,440	(D)
Business services	7,756	307	6,167	595	77	323	1,662	2,965	637	-1	48	517	(D)	361	80
Computer and data processing services	2,300	122	1,790	291	58	(D)	(D)	290	(D)	0	41	(D)	-7	116	0
Other business services	5,456	185	4,377	304	19	(D)	(D)	2,675	(D)	-1	8	(D)	(D)	245	80
Motion pictures, including television tape and film	1,559	(D)	14	(*)	0	4	5	146	21	0	0	(D)	(D)	(D)	2
Engineering, architectural, and surveying services	1,897	115	1,684	393	275	35	(D)	450	(D)	0	-1	94	0	94	4
Accounting, research, management, and related services	484	15	366	113	18	1	37	183	(-1)	3	0	111	(*)	105	0
Health services	1,277	(D)	(D)	0	(D)	0	(D)	(D)	0	0	0	(D)	-1	(D)	0
Other services	2,113	187	(D)	(D)	(D)	28	9	(D)	17	0	(D)	(D)	24	195	(D)
Other industries	20,878	4,425	10,202	1,055	2,066	(D)	(D)	3,977	303	(D)	(D)	5,515	3,510	1,449	(D)
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	824	(D)	380	56	68	45	48	104	(D)	3	16	189	3	152	0
Mining	4,848	1,012	3,488	86	(D)	388	75	1,469	(D)	(D)	43	305	10	294	(*)
Coal	1,761	9	1,700	2	(D)	(D)	0	75	(D)	(*)	43	9	1	8	0
Other	3,087	1,003	1,788	84	(D)	(D)	0	(D)	(D)	(D)	0	296	10	286	(*)
Construction	3,999	416	2,444	499	(D)	49	35	1,063	12	1	(D)	858	42	383	(D)
Transportation	9,182	2,228	2,814	110	116	(D)	(D)	619	70	3	(D)	3,973	3,403	481	(D)
Communication and public utilities	2,025	(D)	1,076	304	1	0	41	721	(D)	0	1	190	52	138	0

(D) Suppressed to avoid disclosure of data of individual companies.

* Less than \$500,000 (±).

NOTE.—Estimates for 1991 are revised.

Table 20.—Gross Product of Nonbank U.S. Affiliates, Industry of Affiliate by Component, 1991 and 1992

[Millions of dollars]

	1990 ^r						1991 ^p					
	Total	Employee compensation	Profit-type return	Net interest paid	Indirect business taxes	Capital consumption allowances	Total	Employee compensation	Profit-type return	Net interest paid	Indirect business taxes	Capital consumption allowances
All industries	257,634	175,969	-1,669	19,864	29,482	33,987	265,924	181,709	2,103	14,409	32,183	35,521
Petroleum	24,705	6,433	2,962	1,570	9,869	3,872	25,302	6,544	2,855	1,417	11,017	3,469
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	18,182	4,545	2,269	918	7,750	2,700	18,812	4,691	1,662	892	8,813	2,753
Other	6,523	1,888	693	652	2,118	1,172	6,490	1,853	1,193	525	2,204	716
Manufacturing	125,934	92,789	169	10,932	6,747	15,296	133,939	97,621	1,882	10,601	7,173	16,662
Food and kindred products	12,260	7,524	236	1,514	1,724	1,262	12,351	7,484	440	1,391	1,817	1,219
Beverages	4,369	2,362	-95	681	1,039	383	4,476	2,315	318	538	925	381
Other	7,891	5,163	331	832	685	879	7,875	5,169	122	853	892	838
Chemicals and allied products	38,996	25,029	4,386	2,601	1,961	5,018	41,620	26,891	4,443	2,575	2,154	5,558
Industrial chemicals and synthetics	22,408	14,197	1,330	1,632	1,662	3,586	23,154	15,146	849	1,589	1,707	3,863
Drugs	9,949	6,082	2,542	453	169	703	11,287	6,795	2,962	395	302	832
Soap, cleaners, and toilet goods	3,645	2,685	255	277	57	372	3,949	2,670	458	363	57	402
Other	2,994	2,064	260	239	73	358	3,231	2,280	174	228	89	460
Primary and fabricated metals	14,873	11,843	-572	1,273	478	1,850	15,748	12,180	-475	1,288	512	2,245
Primary metal industries	8,568	6,826	-570	694	340	1,279	9,927	6,812	-539	765	353	1,535
Ferrous	4,940	4,184	-588	390	233	722	5,326	4,267	-544	493	246	865
Nonferrous	3,628	2,642	-18	304	107	557	3,600	2,546	5	272	107	670
Fabricated metal products	6,305	5,017	2	579	138	572	6,822	5,367	64	523	158	710
Machinery	24,825	21,718	-1,992	1,509	884	2,705	25,819	21,984	-1,531	1,448	909	3,010
Machinery, except electrical	10,455	9,411	-1,301	806	445	1,094	10,424	9,063	-1,021	733	471	1,178
Computer and office equipment	3,134	3,096	-922	267	214	479	2,742	2,461	-545	183	213	429
Other	7,321	6,314	-379	539	232	615	7,682	6,602	-476	549	258	749
Electric and electronic equipment	14,370	12,308	-690	703	439	1,611	15,395	12,921	-511	715	438	1,832
Audio, video, and communications equipment	5,125	3,998	183	219	188	538	5,624	4,569	28	214	206	608
Electronic components and accessories	1,756	1,729	-455	87	78	317	2,521	2,018	-117	142	96	382
Other	7,489	6,581	-418	398	173	756	7,251	6,334	-422	359	136	842
Other manufacturing	34,980	26,674	-1,890	4,036	1,700	4,461	38,401	29,083	-994	3,900	1,781	4,630
Textile products and apparel	2,167	1,643	23	145	73	283	2,633	1,846	231	114	83	359
Lumber, wood, furniture, and fixtures	765	599	-33	85	27	87	839	597	60	61	24	97
Paper and allied products	3,627	2,297	120	643	104	463	3,530	2,391	-128	609	102	557
Printing and publishing	5,528	4,347	-266	885	82	479	5,798	4,618	-313	(D)	(D)	486
Newspapers	98	89	-17	16	1	8	131	112	-12	(D)	(D)	11
Other	5,430	4,258	-249	869	81	471	5,666	4,506	-301	(D)	(D)	476
Rubber products	3,239	3,312	-933	267	135	457	3,896	3,716	-664	310	124	411
Miscellaneous plastics products	1,058	859	-153	(P)	(P)	210	1,231	1,024	-187	120	45	228
Stone, clay, and glass products	5,691	4,579	-863	763	217	995	6,248	4,688	-503	711	235	1,117
Transportation equipment	4,724	3,887	-586	231	268	923	4,826	4,189	-672	239	283	787
Motor vehicles and equipment	3,191	2,439	-375	106	230	792	2,802	2,323	-413	57	234	602
Other transportation equipment	1,533	1,449	-211	126	38	131	2,025	1,867	-258	183	49	185
Instruments and related products	5,498	4,010	503	453	129	403	6,244	4,703	635	347	148	407
Other	2,683	1,141	297	(P)	(P)	159	3,156	1,307	548	(P)	(P)	181
Wholesale trade	28,451	18,152	6	1,625	4,637	4,031	31,907	19,451	865	1,909	4,824	4,858
Motor vehicles and equipment	8,157	3,775	256	533	1,698	1,896	8,880	4,115	326	513	1,507	2,418
Professional and commercial equipment and supplies	2,443	1,883	-99	125	270	264	3,052	2,335	-56	88	342	342
Metals and minerals, except petroleum	1,737	1,249	-91	139	265	175	1,659	1,074	56	(D)	(D)	201
Electrical goods	4,457	3,701	-459	-31	634	612	5,580	3,918	-150	461	625	727
Machinery, equipment, and supplies	2,257	1,579	-81	160	418	180	2,263	1,649	-35	41	399	210
Other durable goods	2,677	1,737	163	86	396	294	3,054	1,877	414	72	336	355
Groceries and related products	2,025	1,247	171	136	334	137	1,951	1,164	226	31	408	122
Farm-product raw materials	1,015	607	41	197	71	99	1,058	605	42	161	76	175
Other nondurable goods	3,683	2,374	104	279	551	375	4,410	2,715	43	(D)	(D)	930
Retail trade	21,441	13,980	125	2,172	3,281	1,882	19,144	12,782	-142	670	4,128	1,705
General merchandise stores	4,053	2,728	-312	1,143	152	343	425	440	-143	-45	104	69
Food stores	10,314	5,970	975	433	2,094	842	11,157	6,669	723	291	2,568	905
Apparel and accessory stores	1,965	1,498	-309	161	390	226	1,851	1,611	-591	142	416	275
Other	5,109	3,784	-228	435	646	472	5,711	4,063	-131	282	1,041	457
Finance, except banking	4,034	5,310	75	-1,925	113	461	3,637	5,724	525	-3,146	101	433
Insurance	6,789	6,720	1,498	-3,521	1,331	760	6,402	7,249	1,908	-4,938	1,409	773
Real estate	7,039	1,369	-2,291	4,282	1,503	2,176	5,582	1,229	-2,703	3,483	1,431	2,142
Services	18,362	15,298	-3,295	2,832	917	2,610	20,299	16,148	-2,253	2,828	1,007	2,570
Hotels and other lodging places	3,276	2,366	-1,504	1,174	473	767	3,359	2,405	-1,593	1,198	543	807
Business services	7,756	6,630	-275	471	166	764	9,124	7,497	283	396	150	799
Computer and data processing services	2,300	1,738	86	91	42	342	2,792	1,974	274	111	48	384
Other business services	5,456	4,892	-361	380	124	421	6,333	5,523	9	285	101	414
Motion pictures, including television tape and film	1,559	1,700	-1,220	687	78	313	2,058	1,623	-618	764	77	211
Engineering, architectural, and surveying services	1,897	1,734	-29	81	20	91	1,904	1,839	-81	47	20	79
Accounting, research, management, and related services	484	480	-94	41	13	44	794	702	-18	46	21	43
Health services	1,277	1,129	39	36	19	55	830	737	-2	25	21	49
Other services	2,113	1,259	-212	342	148	577	2,230	1,345	-223	351	175	582
Other industries	20,878	15,918	-919	1,897	1,084	2,897	19,712	14,961	-835	1,584	1,093	2,908
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	824	501	52	59	51	162	576	433	-33	-36	44	168
Mining	4,848	2,321	994	285	436	811	4,738	2,518	612	197	520	892
Coal	1,761	1,021	163	97	235	245	1,433	1,146	-373	72	285	302
Other	3,087	1,300	832	188	201	566	3,306	1,372	985	124	235	590
Construction	3,999	3,696	-221	106	110	307	3,223	3,001	-181	78	110	216
Transportation	9,182	8,127	-1,252	694	413	1,200	8,003	7,304	-1,192	578	323	990
Communication and public utilities	2,025	1,273	-492	753	74	417	3,172	1,705	-40	768	96	643

^r Revised.^p Preliminary.^D Suppressed to avoid disclosure of data of individual companies.

Table 23.1.—Employment by Nonbank U.S. Affiliates, State by Country of Ultimate Beneficial Owner, 1991
[Thousands of employees]

	All countries	Canada	Europe						Latin America and Other Western Hemisphere	Africa	Middle East	Asia and Pacific			United States
			Total	Of which:								Total	Of which:		
				France	Germany	Netherlands	Switzerland	United Kingdom					Australia	Japan	
Total	4,871.9	724.1	2,979.5	364.9	517.2	298.5	279.0	1,077.1	133.2	14.9	28.3	959.6	155.0	719.4	32.3
New England:															
Connecticut	81.3	6.8	65.6	7.9	14.0	13.2	7.6	17.4	1.8	(*)	.2	6.6	1.3	5.1	.2
Maine	26.6	12.5	11.6	1.0	.9	1.5	.8	5.5	(P)	(*)	.2	1.3	.4	.7	(P)
Massachusetts	128.6	21.8	82.1	13.0	11.9	2.9	4.8	39.7	3.6	.3	2.2	17.9	3.7	13.3	.6
New Hampshire	28.4	(P)	17.1	1.3	3.4	1.2	1.0	8.9	(P)	0	(*)	2.9	.8	1.9	(P)
Rhode Island	14.0	2.1	10.7	.3	1.8	.7	.6	6.0	.1	(*)	(*)	1.0	.3	.6	(*)
Vermont	7.2	2.7	3.6	.3	.8	.3	1.1	.6	.2	0	(*)	.7	(*)	.7	.1
Mideast:															
Delaware	41.5	(P)	9.6	.4	1.3	.6	.5	5.7	.2	0	.9	1.9	.1	1.4	(P)
District of Columbia	11.1	1.1	6.1	.3	.4	.6	.4	3.3	.1	(*)	.1	3.6	.3	2.5	(*)
Maryland	77.1	14.4	49.8	7.2	7.4	7.5	5.0	16.2	2.1	(P)	.5	9.8	1.8	7.7	.5
New Jersey	229.6	28.7	154.9	16.2	30.1	15.0	28.0	43.7	4.1	(P)	(P)	37.8	2.3	31.2	2.3
New York	371.8	57.0	240.6	28.7	41.6	29.4	21.2	91.4	5.3	.4	2.0	58.8	9.1	44.0	7.8
Pennsylvania	225.8	26.0	169.8	22.2	31.2	21.5	8.5	67.5	3.8	.3	2.7	22.4	6.5	15.5	.8
Great Lakes:															
Illinois	250.4	29.0	156.7	13.3	26.9	11.4	25.3	60.8	5.2	.4	.9	56.4	6.5	46.5	1.8
Indiana	124.8	16.3	72.4	15.0	13.4	8.9	4.1	23.7	2.6	.3	.1	32.9	1.7	30.3	.2
Michigan	138.9	20.0	75.5	11.2	21.6	4.0	4.3	26.1	3.3	.5	.1	39.0	11.2	27.3	.4
Ohio	220.8	25.9	138.6	15.5	16.8	15.0	16.8	54.7	8.5	.7	.3	46.6	2.3	42.5	3
Wisconsin	84.0	13.8	62.9	7.0	14.5	7.5	8.8	19.1	.7	.1	(*)	6.4	2.4	3.2	(*)
Plains:															
Iowa	33.7	5.2	23.6	4.3	3.0	2.8	1.4	6.2	.2	.5	(*)	3.7	.2	3.2	.4
Kansas	35.0	10.6	19.9	2.7	2.0	1.6	2.2	8.3	.4	.2	(*)	3.8	.7	2.5	.1
Minnesota	94.5	10.3	57.2	3.9	12.8	5.1	6.1	23.8	.8	.1	.1	25.1	(P)	4.8	.9
Missouri	77.6	17.2	49.3	6.8	6.9	5.0	6.0	17.3	1.3	.1	.4	8.5	1.2	6.3	.7
Nebraska	16.8	1.9	12.6	1.6	3.1	1.2	1.3	4.2	.3	.1	(*)	1.8	.5	1.2	.1
North Dakota	4.2	1.2	1.9	.3	.2	.2	.1	1.0	.1	.1	0	.9	.1	.8	(*)
South Dakota	4.9	1.2	3.3	.1	.5	.7	.1	1.7	(*)	(*)	0	.4	(*)	.3	(*)
Southeast:															
Alabama	65.0	8.7	43.0	16.1	4.0	1.1	3.7	12.0	2.2	.4	.5	10.1	2.3	7.1	.1
Arkansas	30.4	5.5	17.1	3.0	.7	1.8	1.7	5.8	1.0	.3	(*)	6.4	1.1	4.9	.1
Florida	211.2	36.4	130.2	16.9	18.8	10.2	8.2	48.9	12.3	.3	2.1	29.4	5.7	21.0	.5
Georgia	162.6	26.7	98.7	13.8	14.4	10.8	9.0	36.2	2.8	2.3	1.9	29.2	5.9	20.8	.9
Kentucky	71.3	11.6	36.6	5.7	7.3	2.5	1.7	15.2	1.1	.4	.6	20.9	1.2	18.6	.1
Louisiana	62.2	9.9	37.5	3.5	6.4	7.7	2.6	13.5	8.6	.1	.7	5.1	1.1	2.4	.3
Mississippi	23.6	4.4	14.2	1.9	1.6	1.0	2.6	4.8	1.9	.2	(*)	2.7	1.0	1.7	.1
North Carolina	181.0	28.3	134.7	11.6	29.2	5.9	10.1	43.7	.9	.2	.6	14.5	1.5	12.2	1.7
South Carolina	110.1	8.2	85.1	13.9	17.3	17.4	5.0	17.7	2.5	.3	.7	13.3	.6	12.4	(*)
Tennessee	120.4	18.6	75.6	10.5	7.4	6.8	7.6	28.2	1.4	.1	.4	24.2	4.8	18.5	.1
Virginia	119.1	16.8	79.4	7.9	14.3	4.6	4.9	27.4	4.2	.3	.6	17.5	.9	15.9	.5
West Virginia	34.7	7.5	24.1	2.1	7.6	2.1	2.7	8.0	.4	(*)	.2	2.5	.1	2.4	(*)
Southwest:															
Arizona	56.7	12.0	24.3	3.9	3.0	2.3	1.9	10.1	1.0	(P)	(P)	17.5	11.4	5.0	.2
New Mexico	14.8	2.7	8.1	1.0	2.3	1.2	.3	2.6	.5	(*)	(*)	3.3	(P)	1.8	(*)
Oklahoma	44.0	9.2	26.2	5.2	2.2	1.4	.8	11.7	2.6	.2	.1	5.2	.4	4.3	.5
Texas	312.9	46.6	194.3	25.4	26.5	22.6	16.5	65.1	15.0	(P)	5.4	49.1	10.1	31.3	(P)
Rocky Mountains:															
Colorado	62.0	8.6	39.7	3.6	5.6	2.7	3.9	13.1	1.1	(*)	.7	11.3	1.3	8.4	.6
Idaho	12.9	1.9	9.0	.4	(P)	.2	.8	2.9	.1	(*)	(*)	1.8	.5	1.1	(*)
Montana	5.5	1.8	2.5	.4	.6	.2	.2	1.1	(*)	(*)	(*)	1.1	.8	.4	(*)
Utah	24.0	2.7	17.5	.7	4.6	1.9	1.8	6.4	.2	.2	(*)	3.4	.2	2.2	(*)
Wyoming	5.6	1.0	4.1	1.3	.7	.3	(*)	1.6	.1	(*)	0	.4	(*)	.4	(*)
Far West:															
California	561.1	63.2	280.2	29.0	47.0	25.7	27.2	112.9	17.5	.9	1.1	194.9	18.5	152.4	3.3
Nevada	25.1	5.8	10.6	.7	2.9	2.9	.5	3.0	.2	.9	(*)	7.6	2.5	4.9	(*)
Oregon	41.9	5.3	22.4	1.1	8.7	.9	1.6	6.0	.8	.3	(*)	13.0	1.7	10.3	.1
Washington	82.1	15.6	41.9	2.8	11.1	4.0	4.7	14.7	1.1	.5	(*)	21.8	3.8	15.0	1.1
Alaska	13.4	1.4	3.5	.1	.5	.1	.2	2.6	.3	(*)	0	7.6	.4	7.0	.6
Hawaii	56.0	.7	6.1	1.0	(P)	.9	.6	1.5	4.0	0	0	44.8	3.2	38.3	.3
Puerto Rico	19.3	1.6	12.8	.3	1.4	.8	1.9	6.2	1.7	0	0	2.9	.1	1.6	.2
Other U.S. areas ¹	10.0	.1	1.5	(*)	(*)	.1	.4	.6	1.1	.1	(*)	7.1	0	3.3	(*)
Foreign ²	4.3	.9	2.8	.5	.2	.2	.2	.9	.1	(*)	(*)	.5	.1	.4	(*)

^P Suppressed to avoid disclosure of data of individual companies.

* Fewer than 50 employees.

1. See footnote 3 to table 8.

2. See footnote 4 to table 8.

NOTE.—Estimates for 1991 are revised.

Table 23.2.—Employment by Nonbank U.S. Affiliates, State by Country of Ultimate Beneficial Owner, 1992

[Thousands of employees]

	All countries	Canada	Europe					Latin America and Other Western Hemisphere	Africa	Middle East	Asia and Pacific			United States	
			Total	Of which:							Total	Of which:			
				France	Germany	Netherlands	Switzerland					United Kingdom	Australia		Japan
Total	4,705.5	587.9	2,888.8	358.7	519.5	306.1	295.1	961.4	132.0	15.7	31.0	956.0	137.8	728.2	94.1
New England:															
Connecticut	81.7	6.4	65.9	8.7	13.9	14.1	6.9	16.7	1.8	(*)	.2	6.5	1.2	5.1	1.1
Maine	24.1	11.0	10.7	.9	.9	1.3	.7	5.3	1.2	(*)	(*)	1.1	.1	.8	.1
Massachusetts	113.6	14.9	75.2	11.3	11.1	3.4	5.3	34.7	1.7	.1	2.4	17.1	3.2	13.0	2.1
New Hampshire	27.7	1	17.3	1.5	3.0	1.2	1.2	8.2	.8	0	A	2.8	.8	1.8	.6
Rhode Island	12.3	1.8	9.0	.4	1.9	.6	1.4	4.4	.1	.1	(*)	1.0	.3	.7	.4
Vermont	7.5	2.4	3.8	.5	.8	.4	1.1	.8	.1	0	(*)	1.1	(*)	1.0	(*)
Mideast:															
Delaware	35.8	J	8.9	.5	1.3	.6	.5	5.1	.1	(*)	F	1.3	(*)	.8	G
District of Columbia	9.7	.9	5.2	.4	.3	.5	1.1	2.2	.1	0	.3	3.0	.3	2.5	.2
Maryland	74.8	12.0	49.3	6.6	8.1	7.2	5.8	13.6	1.9	(*)	.4	9.8	1.5	7.8	1.5
New Jersey	216.3	19.2	149.2	16.0	29.0	13.9	27.7	40.5	4.4	G	F	37.1	1.6	31.6	4.3
New York	340.0	41.1	226.6	28.6	39.0	31.4	21.0	81.6	4.6	.2	1.8	55.7	4.6	45.1	10.1
Pennsylvania	215.3	25.0	157.0	21.3	30.8	20.8	8.8	58.6	4.7	.5	3.0	22.2	5.8	16.1	2.8
Great Lakes:															
Illinois	246.4	27.0	152.7	13.3	26.6	14.3	27.2	53.0	5.1	.3	1.1	56.5	6.4	46.2	3.8
Indiana	126.2	13.7	68.6	15.6	12.8	9.5	4.9	17.7	2.7	A	.2	34.2	1.3	32.0	1
Michigan	140.4	19.9	76.2	10.0	23.3	4.2	4.5	25.4	2.7	.7	.1	40.1	9.5	30.0	.6
Ohio	212.6	16.6	135.1	15.9	15.7	15.5	16.7	52.1	6.9	1.2	.3	50.1	1.7	46.7	2.5
Wisconsin	81.8	12.8	59.1	5.3	15.0	8.5	8.3	15.9	.8	A	(*)	6.9	1.8	4.0	G
Plains:															
Iowa	32.6	5.8	22.0	3.4	3.4	2.6	1.7	6.2	.1	F	(*)	3.7	.1	3.2	A
Kansas	27.4	6.2	16.9	2.6	2.6	1.6	2.2	6.1	.3	.2	(*)	3.6	.5	2.4	.1
Minnesota	94.1	10.7	53.5	3.4	12.7	5.3	6.1	19.4	F	.1	.2	26.7	J	5.2	G
Missouri	77.2	16.1	47.3	6.7	6.8	4.6	6.6	15.9	1.1	.1	.5	9.5	1.1	6.9	2.6
Nebraska	16.0	1.5	11.9	1.8	3.1	1.2	1.3	3.7	.3	.2	(*)	2.0	.4	1.4	.2
North Dakota	5.3	1.8	2.3	.8	.2	.3	.1	.8	(*)	.2	0	.9	.1	.8	.1
South Dakota	5.8	1.5	3.4	.1	.7	.9	.1	1.4	.2	(*)	0	.5	(*)	.4	.2
Southeast:															
Alabama	60.7	7.6	38.6	12.8	4.0	1.6	4.2	8.8	G	.5	.4	10.8	1.9	7.8	G
Arkansas	30.8	5.8	15.7	2.7	.9	1.8	1.7	4.4	F	.5	(*)	6.7	1.4	4.9	G
Florida	194.9	20.4	125.1	18.0	18.1	9.6	8.3	42.7	13.5	.2	1.9	30.6	4.8	22.1	3.2
Georgia	154.3	21.2	95.6	12.7	13.1	10.4	10.1	34.5	G	2.3	2.8	28.7	5.3	21.0	G
Kentucky	69.4	10.7	33.9	4.7	7.9	2.4	1.8	12.8	1.1	.2	.9	21.7	1.2	19.1	.9
Louisiana	62.1	10.0	36.8	3.6	7.0	7.3	2.6	11.6	8.5	.1	.7	5.2	1.0	2.3	.9
Mississippi	23.8	4.3	13.8	2.2	2.3	.7	2.7	3.8	1.7	.3	(*)	3.2	1.0	2.0	.4
North Carolina	191.3	29.0	140.1	14.0	29.5	6.7	12.6	43.0	1.5	.2	.7	16.1	1.6	13.3	3.7
South Carolina	111.1	8.4	84.6	15.0	17.4	18.3	5.1	14.0	G	.3	.7	13.0	.6	11.7	G
Tennessee	121.7	16.9	76.3	9.6	7.3	6.2	6.9	30.7	1.6	.2	.3	26.1	4.7	20.3	.5
Virginia	119.9	15.3	79.8	8.5	15.1	4.9	5.7	23.3	H	.2	.9	16.5	.6	15.0	H
West Virginia	34.1	7.1	23.9	2.1	7.1	2.8	3.2	7.0	1.0	(*)	(*)	1.9	(*)	1.9	0
Southwest:															
Arizona	52.6	10.2	21.8	3.9	3.3	1.7	2.0	7.8	.8	A	G	17.0	J	I	1.0
New Mexico	13.6	1.3	8.0	1.2	2.4	1.5	.3	1.9	.5	(*)	(*)	3.5	G	G	.2
Oklahoma	43.8	8.6	24.7	5.4	2.5	1.8	1.1	7.1	2.6	.2	.1	4.8	.4	4.0	2.6
Texas	324.4	42.0	197.6	23.2	26.7	22.4	16.5	66.5	17.4	1.0	5.3	51.6	9.1	33.8	9.5
Rocky Mountains:															
Colorado	61.0	6.7	39.5	3.6	5.5	2.9	4.3	11.0	.9	.1	.7	11.2	1.5	7.9	1.9
Idaho	13.5	1.3	11.6	.4	1	.2	1.0	2.8	(*)	(*)	(*)	.5	.1	.2	.1
Montana	5.4	1.7	2.4	.3	.6	.2	.2	.9	.1	(*)	0	1.1	.8	.3	.1
Utah	22.7	2.4	16.0	.7	H	1.4	1.5	6.0	.9	.2	0	3.2	.3	1.9	(*)
Wyoming	5.5	.6	4.5	1.3	.7	.4	(*)	1.5	.2	(*)	0	.1	(*)	(*)	.1
Far West:															
California	521.8	35.9	268.3	31.2	48.1	27.3	28.9	97.5	18.1	1.1	1.5	189.8	17.3	147.9	7.0
Nevada	23.0	4.9	10.4	.7	2.8	2.9	.3	2.9	.1	.9	0	6.5	1.9	4.4	.2
Oregon	43.0	4.1	23.2	1.4	9.4	.9	1.5	6.1	1.1	(*)	.1	14.3	1.2	12.2	.3
Washington	78.7	8.9	41.6	2.9	11.2	3.7	5.8	13.1	1.3	.8	.1	24.0	3.5	16.9	2.1
Alaska	9.7	1.8	3.5	.1	.1	.5	.2	2.5	.3	0	0	3.5	.4	2.6	.6
Hawaii	53.0	.5	6.4	.6	.5	.8	1.6	1.1	4.0	(*)	0	41.3	3.3	35.7	.7
Puerto Rico	19.8	1.0	12.0	.3	1.0	.7	2.9	5.3	.6	0	0	3.0	A	1.4	3.2
Other U.S. areas ¹	10.0	(*)	2.5	(*)	(*)	.1	.9	.7	1.1	.1	(*)	6.2	(*)	4.0	.1
Foreign ²	5.2	1.5	3.2	.1	.4	.2	.3	.7	.1	0	(*)	.4	(*)	.3	(*)

* Fewer than 50 employees.

1. See footnote 3 to table 8.

2. See footnote 4 to table 8.

NOTES:

Size ranges are given in employment cells that are suppressed. The size ranges are: A—1 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.

Estimates for 1992 are preliminary.

Table 24.1.—Manufacturing Employment by Nonbank U.S. Affiliates, State by Country of Ultimate Beneficial Owner, 1991

[Thousands of employees]

	All countries	Canada	Europe					Latin America and Other Western Hemisphere	Africa	Middle East	Asia and Pacific			United States	
			Total	Of which:							Total	Of which:			
				France	Germany	Netherlands	Switzerland					United Kingdom	Australia		Japan
Total	2,053.1	275.9	1,285.7	171.7	221.9	115.6	137.2	453.3	54.1	5.4	8.8	419.2	47.0	337.5	4.0
New England:															
Connecticut	32.2	3.4	25.6	4.7	6.9	2.9	3.9	5.5	.5	0	0	2.7	.8	1.8	0
Maine	7.7	2.5	4.7	.4	.7	1.4	(*)	.7	(*)	0	0	.4	0	.2	(*)
Massachusetts	54.3	7.4	37.4	6.7	6.1	1.2	2.4	15.8	1.1	.3	.4	7.6	1.4	5.8	(*)
New Hampshire	11.6	1.6	7.4	.9	2.3	.2	.5	3.3	.5	0	0	2.1	.5	1.6	(*)
Rhode Island	6.6	.8	5.3	(*)	1.2	.6	.2	2.0	(*)	(*)	0	.4	.1	.4	0
Vermont	3.4	.8	2.2	.2	.6	.2	1.0	.2	.1	0	0	.3	0	.3	0
Mideast:															
Delaware	20.3	(D)	4.5	.2	.1	.3	.1	(D)	(*)	0	(D)	1.6	(*)	1.1	0
District of Columbia .....	.4	(*)	.4	(*)	(*)	.1	(*)	.2	(*)	0	0	.1	0	.1	0
Maryland	29.5	4.3	21.7	4.1	1.5	4.4	1.0	7.7	.5	0	.2	2.7	.9	1.6	(*)
New Jersey	93.0	11.1	71.9	6.2	12.2	8.7	19.1	20.1	1.6	.5	.1	7.8	.8	5.2	(*)
New York	102.2	19.5	67.1	6.2	8.6	7.8	6.7	26.6	.8	0	(*)	14.4	.5	12.0	.5
Pennsylvania	111.5	11.1	82.3	11.0	14.1	4.0	4.1	36.1	2.8	.2	1.7	13.4	3.6	9.7	(*)
Great Lakes:															
Illinois	120.0	12.8	74.0	6.1	13.2	7.8	8.5	27.9	2.2	.1	.2	30.5	1.7	26.6	.1
Indiana	80.8	5.9	45.2	11.2	7.4	6.4	2.8	12.1	2.1	.1	(*)	27.4	.5	26.4	0
Michigan	70.7	9.1	38.0	4.0	10.1	2.2	2.1	14.4	.2	.4	.1	22.6	1.7	20.5	.3
Ohio	128.0	10.6	75.1	9.1	11.5	4.7	11.2	25.9	5.8	.4	.1	35.9	.8	34.3	(*)
Wisconsin	47.0	5.4	37.8	5.2	6.3	4.5	3.9	12.9	(*)	.1	(*)	3.8	1.3	2.1	0
Plains:															
Iowa	20.2	2.2	14.7	2.1	1.7	.9	.7	3.9	.1	0	(*)	2.9	.1	2.6	.3
Kansas	15.3	4.1	8.9	1.5	.2	1.0	.7	3.1	(*)	0	0	2.3	.4	1.4	0
Minnesota	35.2	2.6	27.5	1.7	4.6	2.0	1.9	13.5	.4	0	0	4.7	.5	2.9	0
Missouri	35.5	5.0	26.0	3.8	4.2	2.6	3.8	7.6	.3	0	(*)	3.9	.2	3.4	.3
Nebraska	8.6	1.0	6.7	.7	.6	.8	.8	2.9	(*)	0	0	.8	.3	.6	0
North Dakota	1.4	.4	.9	.1	0	(*)	(*)	.7	(*)	.1	0	(*)	0	(*)	(*)
South Dakota	2.6	.9	1.5	(*)	0	.5	(*)	.8	(*)	0	0	.2	(*)	.2	0
Southeast:															
Alabama	36.9	5.1	21.5	8.0	2.7	.5	1.2	5.9	1.1	.2	(*)	8.9	2.3	6.3	0
Arkansas	18.5	2.7	10.6	1.7	.4	(D)	1.3	2.7	.5	0	0	4.6	.5	3.9	0
Florida	48.7	8.4	31.5	4.3	4.2	2.7	2.5	12.7	1.6	0	.1	6.9	3.2	2.8	.1
Georgia	74.4	13.3	39.5	2.8	5.7	3.4	4.6	17.2	.9	(D)	(D)	18.7	3.6	13.7	(*)
Kentucky	47.4	5.8	21.6	4.4	6.2	1.3	.5	6.1	.3	.2	0	19.4	(D)	17.4	(*)
Louisiana	23.1	1.7	12.3	.8	1.3	3.5	1.4	3.4	(D)	0	(D)	2.5	(D)	1.0	0
Mississippi	14.3	2.7	7.9	1.0	1.0	.5	1.9	2.6	(D)	(D)	0	2.3	.9	1.4	(D)
North Carolina	108.6	19.2	76.7	7.7	23.2	2.9	4.1	28.5	(D)	0	.3	11.2	1.4	9.4	(D)
South Carolina	63.7	(D)	44.8	11.3	13.8	1.5	3.6	7.4	(D)	.2	(*)	11.6	.5	11.0	0
Tennessee	71.3	12.6	41.0	2.9	4.9	4.2	5.3	16.2	.1	0	.1	17.5	1.2	16.0	.1
Virginia	48.4	11.8	29.1	3.2	7.4	1.6	2.2	10.3	(D)	0	0	(D)	.1	4.7	(*)
West Virginia	18.1	6.6	10.0	(D)	1.6	(D)	2.0	2.7	.2	0	(D)	(D)	(*)	1.1	0
Southwest:															
Arizona	12.0	.6	8.9	2.4	.9	1.2	.9	3.0	.4	(*)	0	2.2	.5	1.5	0
New Mexico	3.1	.2	2.6	.3	.5	.8	.1	.8	(*)	0	0	.4	.1	.2	0
Oklahoma	17.8	1.4	11.7	4.0	.9	.3	.4	4.6	.9	0	(*)	3.7	.3	3.1	0
Texas	111.0	17.5	66.5	13.1	9.9	6.6	7.1	21.8	5.7	0	(D)	18.0	5.4	11.2	(D)
Rocky Mountains:															
Colorado	12.3	.9	9.3	.7	.2	.9	.8	4.1	.4	0	0	1.3	.2	(D)	.3
Idaho	5.1	.6	3.0	.1	(*)	(*)	.8	(D)	(*)	0	0	1.5	.2	(D)	0
Montana	1.3	.3	.6	.2	(*)	(*)	.1	.2	(*)	0	0	.4	.3	.1	0
Utah	7.2	.9	5.0	.2	.3	1.5	1.3	4.4	(*)	.2	0	1.1	(*)	.2	0
Wyoming .....	.9	(*)	.8	.6	(*)	(*)	(*)	.2	0	0	0	(*)	0	(*)	0
Far West:															
California	208.1	16.3	111.0	12.5	17.0	11.5	13.3	43.8	9.6	.5	.2	70.1	5.3	53.9	.4
Nevada	3.2	.4	1.2	(D)	.1	(D)	.1	.3	.1	(*)	0	1.4	.9	.4	(*)
Oregon	15.8	1.6	8.4	.3	2.9	.2	.7	1.1	.2	0	0	5.5	.4	5.0	(*)
Washington	24.0	2.6	13.5	.8	1.3	2.2	3.3	4.1	(*)	.1	(*)	7.7	.6	6.7	.1
Alaska	3.2	(*)	.8	(*)	0	0	(*)	.8	(*)	0	0	2.3	0	2.3	0
Hawaii	2.8	.2	.7	.4	(*)	(*)	.1	.2	.1	0	0	1.8	1.4	.3	0
Puerto Rico	11.0	1.2	6.7	.1	1.2	.6	1.6	2.5	.9	0	0	2.2	.1	.9	0
Other U.S. areas ¹	2.1	(D)	.4	0	0	0	.4	(*)	0	0	0	(D)	0	(*)	(*)
Foreign ²	1.2	(*)	1.1	.4	(*)	0	(*)	.5	0	0	0	.1	0	.1	0

^D Suppressed to avoid disclosure of data of individual companies.

* Fewer than 50 employees.

1. See footnote 3 to table 8.

2. See footnote 4 to table 8.

NOTE.—Estimates for 1991 are revised.

Table 24.2.—Manufacturing Employment by Nonbank U.S. Affiliates, State by Country of Ultimate Beneficial Owner, 1992

[Thousands of employees]

	All countries	Canada	Europe					Latin America and Other Western Hemisphere	Africa	Middle East	Asia and Pacific			United States	
			Total	Of which:							Total	Of which:			
				France	Germany	Netherlands	Switzerland					United Kingdom	Australia		Japan
Total	2,014.5	264.2	1,254.5	167.5	223.9	109.2	147.3	431.6	57.7	5.8	9.3	419.4	41.6	340.4	3.8
New England:															
Connecticut	30.9	3.2	24.3	5.1	6.5	2.9	3.4	4.8	.6	0	0	2.7	.9	1.8	0
Maine	6.9	2.4	3.9	.3	.6	1.2	.1	.6	.1	0	0	.5	0	.4	0
Massachusetts	48.7	6.4	33.3	7.0	5.5	1.4	2.4	12.7	1.1	.1	.5	7.0	1.2	5.7	.2
New Hampshire	11.6	1.4	7.5	1.1	2.5	.1	.8	2.7	.5	0	.2	2.0	.6	1.4	.1
Rhode Island	6.0	.8	4.6	.1	1.3	.3	1.1	1.8	(*)	.1	0	.5	.1	.5	0
Vermont	3.3	.9	1.9	.2	.4	.2	.8	.2	.1	0	0	.5	0	.5	0
Mideast:															
Delaware	18.4	J	3.8	.1	(*)	.2	.3	H	(*)	(*)	F	1.1	0	.6	0
District of Columbia .....	.4	(*)	.2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	.1	(*)	0	0	.1	0	.1	0
Maryland	28.2	4.8	19.5	3.8	1.6	3.5	1.1	6.2	.8	(*)	.2	2.9	.7	1.9	(*)
New Jersey	87.2	10.3	67.1	5.5	10.8	7.6	20.9	17.8	1.5	.5	.2	7.7	.7	5.4	(*)
New York	96.1	20.5	60.7	6.5	9.2	5.9	7.9	22.6	1.6	0	.1	12.9	.6	10.6	.3
Pennsylvania	106.6	11.7	76.7	10.7	13.9	2.4	4.3	33.5	3.8	.2	1.6	12.6	3.0	9.5	0
Great Lakes:															
Illinois	118.7	12.1	73.7	5.6	12.4	7.6	10.3	27.9	2.5	.1	.3	30.0	2.2	25.4	.1
Indiana	84.3	5.9	47.9	11.7	8.0	5.9	3.7	12.6	2.0	.2	(*)	28.3	.5	27.3	0
Michigan	69.7	8.0	38.2	4.0	11.0	2.2	2.2	13.7	.2	.4	.1	22.5	.9	21.2	.2
Ohio	128.1	10.2	71.6	9.2	10.7	4.2	9.3	26.1	4.8	.5	.1	40.5	.8	39.1	.4
Wisconsin	43.7	4.4	35.6	3.1	7.0	5.3	3.1	12.2	.1	0	0	3.7	.4	2.8	(*)
Plains:															
Iowa	20.5	2.5	14.8	2.2	2.0	.7	1.2	4.5	.1	.3	0	2.8	(*)	2.4	.1
Kansas	13.4	4.0	6.8	1.6	.4	.9	.2	2.6	.2	0	0	2.4	.4	1.5	0
Minnesota	32.5	2.5	24.0	1.4	4.6	1.8	1.5	10.0	.4	(*)	0	5.6	F	3.4	0
Missouri	35.2	4.5	25.1	3.3	4.5	G	3.9	7.9	.3	0	0	5.2	.2	4.1	.2
Nebraska	8.2	.6	6.5	.8	.5	.8	.7	2.8	(*)	0	0	1.1	.3	.8	0
North Dakota	1.7	.6	1.0	.1	.1	(*)	.1	.7	(*)	.1	0	(*)	0	(*)	0
South Dakota	2.9	.9	1.7	(*)	(*)	.7	(*)	.8	(*)	0	0	.4	0	.3	0
Southeast:															
Alabama	38.1	4.9	22.5	7.9	2.6	F	2.0	5.2	1.3	.3	0	9.2	1.8	6.6	0
Arkansas	18.7	3.1	10.5	1.6	.6	.7	1.3	2.5	.5	.1	0	4.5	.6	3.7	(*)
Florida	45.0	6.5	30.0	5.3	4.0	2.1	2.8	11.0	2.0	0	.2	6.1	2.6	2.4	.3
Georgia	70.9	12.6	37.0	2.8	5.1	3.3	3.8	16.4	.8	G	F	18.1	3.1	13.5	0
Kentucky	45.9	6.0	20.1	3.2	6.6	1.2	.6	5.4	.4	.2	0	19.2	G	16.7	(*)
Louisiana	24.3	2.5	12.3	1.0	1.4	3.5	1.4	3.1	I	0	F	2.7	F	.9	A
Mississippi	13.5	2.2	7.5	.8	1.0	.4	2.0	2.4	F	A	0	2.7	.9	1.6	0
North Carolina	116.8	19.4	83.5	9.1	24.3	3.6	6.4	30.6	.6	0	.3	12.4	1.4	10.2	.6
South Carolina	65.7	H	48.2	12.5	14.1	1.4	3.8	8.9	1.8	A	0	11.3	.5	10.2	0
Tennessee	75.0	12.7	43.2	2.6	4.8	H	4.8	19.5	.4	0	.1	18.5	1.2	16.9	.1
Virginia	50.2	10.9	32.1	3.4	8.5	1.9	2.9	10.7	1.9	0	(*)	5.3	.1	5.1	(*)
West Virginia	19.5	6.4	11.0	G	1.7	1.6	2.5	2.7	.9	(*)	0	1.2	(*)	1.2	0
Southwest:															
Arizona	11.2	1.3	7.2	2.1	.9	.6	.8	2.3	.4	(*)	0	2.3	.4	1.7	0
New Mexico	3.1	A	2.5	A	.4	G	.1	.6	(*)	0	0	A	A	A	0
Oklahoma	17.7	1.4	11.7	3.8	1.0	1.1	.6	3.1	.9	.1	(*)	3.6	.3	3.0	0
Texas	110.1	16.1	67.9	11.5	9.6	6.5	7.4	23.1	5.7	(*)	3.1	17.1	5.0	10.0	.1
Rocky Mountains:															
Colorado	13.3	1.1	10.1	.5	.3	.9	1.4	4.0	.4	(*)	0	1.6	.5	1.0	.1
Idaho	3.9	.6	3.0	.1	(*)	(*)	.9	G	(*)	0	0	.3	0	.1	0
Montana	1.3	.3	.6	.2	(*)	(*)	.1	.3	(*)	0	0	.3	.3	(*)	0
Utah	6.3	.7	3.8	.2	.4	.9	1.0	1.0	.7	(*)	0	1.1	(*)	.2	0
Wyoming	1.1	(*)	1.1	.8	(*)	(*)	(*)	.2	(*)	0	0	(*)	0	(*)	0
Far West:															
California	191.7	13.4	103.1	11.5	16.1	12.4	12.9	39.2	10.3	.5	.2	64.0	4.4	50.6	.3
Nevada	3.5	.7	1.5	.1	.3	.3	.1	.4	(*)	(*)	0	1.4	.7	.5	(*)
Oregon	18.3	1.8	9.8	.4	4.5	.2	.9	1.0	.2	0	0	6.5	.2	5.8	.1
Washington	26.1	2.5	14.9	.7	1.6	2.1	4.1	4.7	.1	(*)	0	8.5	.4	7.7	(*)
Alaska	2.5	.3	.1	(*)	0	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	0	2.1	0	2.1	0
Hawaii	2.6	.1	.6	.1	(*)	(*)	.2	.3	.1	0	0	1.8	1.2	.5	0
Puerto Rico	11.4	.7	7.4	.2	.8	.5	2.7	2.8	A	0	0	2.2	A	.7	F
Other U.S. areas ¹	2.5	A	.5	0	0	0	.4	.1	0	0	0	G	(*)	A	0
Foreign ²	1.0	.4	.5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	.4	0	0	0	(*)	0	(*)	0

* Fewer than 50 employees.

1. See footnote 3 to table 8.

2. See footnote 4 to table 8.

NOTES:

Size ranges are given in employment cells that are suppressed. The size ranges are: A—1 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.

Estimates for 1992 are preliminary.