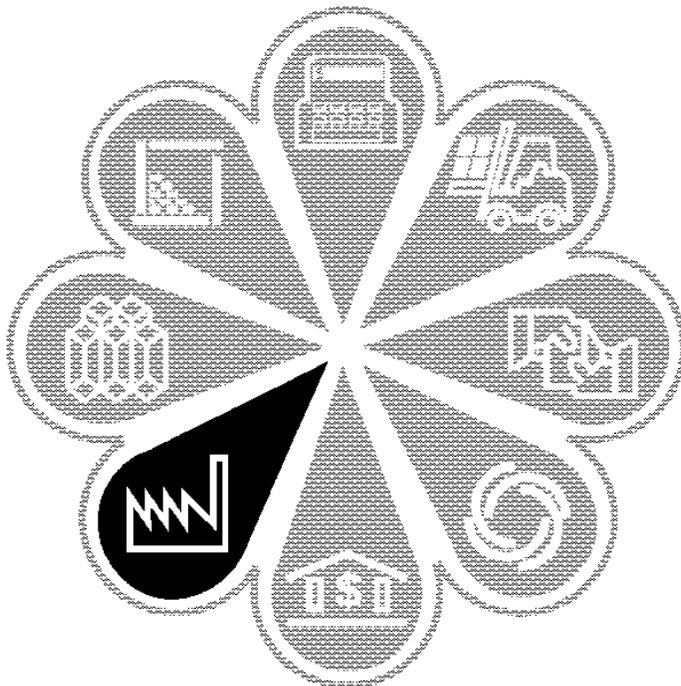


1992 Census of Manufactures

MC92-A-39

GEOGRAPHIC AREA SERIES

Pennsylvania



Acknowledgments

Many persons participated in the various activities of the 1992 Census of Manufactures. The overall planning and review of the census operations were performed by the Economic Census Staff of the Economic Planning and Coordination Division.

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If you have any questions concerning the statistics in this report, call 301-457-4741.

1992 Census of Manufactures

MC92-A-39

GEOGRAPHIC AREA SERIES

Pennsylvania

Issued April 1996



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Introduction to the Economic Census

PURPOSES AND USES OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUS

The economic census is the major source of facts about the structure and functioning of the Nation's economy. It provides essential information for government, business, industry, and the general public.

The economic census furnishes an important part of the framework for such composite measures as the gross domestic product, input/output measures, production and price indexes, and other statistical series that measure short-term changes in economic conditions.

Policymaking agencies of the Federal Government use the data, especially in monitoring economic activity and providing assistance to business.

State and local governments use the data to assess business activities and tax bases within their jurisdictions and to develop programs to attract business.

Trade associations study trends in their own and competing industries and keep their members informed of market changes.

Individual businesses use the data to locate potential markets and to analyze their own production and sales performance relative to industry or area averages.

AUTHORITY AND SCOPE

Title 13 of the United States Code (sections 131, 191, and 224) directs the Census Bureau to take the economic census every 5 years, covering years ending in 2 and 7. The 1992 Economic Census consists of the following eight censuses:

- Census of Retail Trade
- Census of Wholesale Trade
- Census of Service Industries
- Census of Financial, Insurance, and Real Estate Industries
- Census of Transportation, Communications, and Utilities
- Census of Manufactures
- Census of Mineral Industries
- Census of Construction Industries

Special programs also cover enterprise statistics and minority-owned and women-owned businesses. (The 1992 Census of Agriculture and 1992 Census of Governments are conducted separately.) The next economic census is scheduled to be taken in 1998 covering the year 1997.

AVAILABILITY OF THE DATA

The results of the economic census are available in printed reports for sale by the U.S. Government Printing Office and on compact discs for sale by the Census Bureau. Order forms for all types of products are available on request from Customer Services, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233-8300. A more complete description of publications being issued from this census is on the inside back cover of this document.

Census facts are also widely disseminated by trade associations, business journals, and newspapers. Volumes containing census statistics are available in most major public and college libraries. Finally, State data centers in every State as well as business and industry data centers in many States also supply economic census statistics.

WHAT'S NEW IN 1992

The 1992 Economic Census covers more of the economy than any previous census. New for 1992 are data on communications, utilities, financial, insurance, and real estate, as well as coverage of more transportation industries. The economic, agriculture, and governments censuses now collectively cover nearly 98 percent of all economic activity.

Among other changes, new 1992 definitions affect the boundaries of about a third of all metropolitan areas. Also, the Survey of Women-Owned Businesses has now been expanded to include all corporations.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The economic census has been taken as an integrated program at 5-year intervals since 1967 and before that for 1963, 1958, and 1954. Prior to that time, the individual subcomponents of the economic census were taken separately at varying intervals.

The economic census traces its beginnings to the 1810 Decennial Census, when questions on manufacturing were included with those for population. Coverage of economic activities was expanded for 1840 and subsequent censuses to include mining and some commercial activities. In 1902, Congress established a permanent Census Bureau and directed that a census of manufactures be taken every 5 years. The 1905 Manufactures Census was the first time a census was taken apart from the regular every-10-year population census.

The first census of business was taken in 1930, covering 1929. Initially it covered retail and wholesale trade and construction industries, but it was broadened in 1933 to include some of the service trades.

The 1954 Economic Census was the first census to be fully integrated—providing comparable census data across economic sectors, using consistent time periods, concepts, definitions, classifications, and reporting units. It was the first census to be taken by mail, using lists of firms provided by the administrative records of other Federal agencies. Since 1963, administrative records also have been used to provide basic statistics for very small firms, reducing or eliminating the need to send them census questionnaires. The Enterprise Statistics Program, which publishes combined data from the economic census, was made possible with the implementation of the integrated census program in 1954.

The range of industries covered in the economic censuses has continued to expand. The census of construction industries began on a regular basis in 1967, and the scope of service industries was broadened in 1967, 1977, and 1987. The census of transportation began in 1963 as a set of surveys covering travel, transportation of commodities, and trucks, but expanded in 1987 to cover business establishments in several transportation industries. For 1992, these statistics are incorporated into a broadened census of transportation, communications, and utilities. Also new for 1992 is the census of financial, insurance, and real estate industries. This is part of a gradual expansion in coverage of industries previously subjected to government regulation.

The Survey of Minority-Owned Business Enterprises was first conducted as a special project in 1969 and was incorporated into the economic census in 1972 along with the Survey of Women-Owned Businesses.

An economic census has also been taken in Puerto Rico since 1909, in the Virgin Islands of the United States and Guam since 1958, and in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands since 1982.

Statistical reports from the 1987 and earlier censuses provide historical figures for the study of long-term time series and are available in some large libraries. All of the census data published since 1967 are still available for sale on microfiche from the Census Bureau.

AVAILABILITY OF MORE FREQUENT ECONOMIC DATA

While the census provides complete enumerations every 5 years, there are many needs for more frequent data as well. The Census Bureau conducts a number of monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, with the results appearing in publication series such as Current Business Reports (retail and wholesale trade and service industries), the Annual Survey of Manufactures, Current Industrial Reports, and the Quarterly Financial Report. Most of these surveys, while providing more frequent observations, yield less kind-of-business and geographic detail than the census. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics on the number of establishments, employment, and payroll classified by industry within each county.

SOURCES FOR MORE INFORMATION

More information about the scope, coverage, classification system, data items, and publications for each of the economic censuses and related surveys is published in the *Guide to the 1992 Economic Census and Related Statistics*. More information on the methodology, procedures, and history of the census will be published in the *History of the 1992 Economic Census*. Contact Customer Services for information on availability.

Census of Manufactures

GENERAL

This report, from the 1992 Census of Manufactures, is 1 of a series of 51 reports for each State and the District of Columbia. Each report contains such statistics as number of establishments, employment, payroll, value added by manufacture, cost of materials consumed, and capital expenditures for each State and its important metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, by industry groups and individual industries. Selected statistical totals for "all manufacturing" have been shown for metropolitan areas with 250 employees or more and for counties and places with 500 employees or more.

Additional separate reports have been issued for 83 industry reports, each of which provides statistics for individual industries or groups of related industries and for special subjects such as manufacturers' shipments to the Federal Government and concentration ratios in manufacturing.

The *General Summary* report contains industry, product class, and geographic area statistics summarized in one report. The introduction to the *General Summary* discusses, at greater length, many of the subjects described in this introduction. For example, the *General Summary* text discusses the relationship of value added by manufacture to national income by industry of origin, the changes in statistical concepts over the history of the censuses, and the valuation problems arising from intracompany transfers between manufacturing plants of a company and between manufacturing plants and sales offices and sales branches of a company.

SCOPE OF CENSUS AND DEFINITION OF MANUFACTURING

The 1992 Census of Manufactures covers all establishments with one paid employee or more primarily engaged in manufacturing as defined in the *1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual*¹ This is the system of industrial

¹*Standard Industrial Classification Manual: 1987*. For sale by Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Stock No. 041-001-00314-2.

classification developed by experts on classification in Government and private industry under the guidance of the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget. This classification system is used by Government agencies as well as many organizations outside the Government.

The SIC Manual defines manufacturing as the mechanical or chemical transformation of substances or materials into new products. The assembly of component parts of products also is considered to be manufacturing if the resulting product is neither a structure nor other fixed improvement. These activities are usually carried on in plants, factories, or mills that characteristically use power-driven machines and materials-handling equipment.

Manufacturing production is usually carried on for the wholesale market, for transfers to other plants of the same company, or to the order of industrial users rather than for direct sale to the household consumer. Some manufacturers in a few industries sell chiefly at retail to household consumers through the mail, through house-to-house routes, or through salespersons. Some activities of a service nature (enameling, engraving, etc.) are included in manufacturing when they are performed primarily for trade. They are considered nonmanufacturing when they are performed primarily to the order of the household consumer.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ANNUAL SURVEY OF MANUFACTURES AND CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES

The Bureau of the Census conducts the annual survey of manufactures (ASM) in each of the 4 years between the censuses of manufactures. The ASM is a probability-based sample of approximately 62,000 establishments and collects the same industry statistics (employment, payroll, value of shipments, etc.) as the census of manufactures. In addition to collecting the information normally requested on the census form, the establishments in the ASM sample are requested to supply information on assets, capital expenditures, retirements, depreciation, rental payments, supplemental labor costs, costs of purchased services, and foreign content of materials consumed. Except for supplemental labor costs, the extra ASM items are collected only in census years.

ESTABLISHMENT BASIS OF REPORTING

The census of manufactures is conducted on an establishment basis. A company operating at more than one location is required to file a separate report for each location. The ASM also is conducted on an establishment basis, but separate reports are filed for just those establishments selected in the sample. Companies engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location are requested to submit separate reports if the plant records permit such a separation and if the activities are substantial in size.

In 1992, as in earlier years, a minimum size limit was set for inclusion of establishments in the census. All establishments employing one person or more at any time during the census year are included. The same size limitation has applied since 1947 in censuses and annual surveys of manufactures. In the 1939 and earlier censuses, establishments with less than \$5,000 value of products were excluded. The change in the minimum size limit in 1947 does not appreciably affect the historical comparability of the census figures except for data on number of establishments for a few industries. This report excludes information for separately operated administrative offices, warehouses, garages, and other auxiliary units that service manufacturing establishments of the same company (see Auxiliaries).

MANUFACTURING UNIVERSE AND CENSUS REPORT FORMS

The 1992 Census of Manufactures universe includes approximately 380,000 establishments. The amounts of information requested from manufacturing establishments were dependent upon a number of factors. The more important considerations were the size of the company and whether it was included in the annual survey of manufactures. The methods of obtaining information for the various subsets of the universe to arrive at the aggregate figures shown in the publication are described below:

1. **Small single-establishment companies not sent a report form.** In the 1992 Census of Manufactures, approximately 143,000 small single-establishment companies were excused from filing reports. Selection of these small establishments was done on an industry-by-industry basis and was based on annual payroll and total shipments data as well as on the industry classification codes contained in the administrative records of Federal agencies. The cutoffs were selected so that these administrative-record cases would account for no more than 3 percent of the value of shipments for all manufacturing. Generally, all single-establishment companies with less than 5 employees were excused, while all establishments with more than 20 employees were mailed forms.

Information on the physical location of the establishment, as well as information on payrolls, receipts (shipments), and industry classification, was obtained

from the administrative records of other Federal agencies under special arrangements which safeguarded their confidentiality. Estimates of data for these small establishments were developed using industry averages in conjunction with the administrative information. The value of shipments and cost of materials were not distributed among specific products and materials for these establishments but were included in the product and material "not specified by kind" (n.s.k.) categories.

The industry classification codes included in the administrative-record files were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. As a result, an indeterminate number of establishments were erroneously coded at the four-digit SIC level. This was especially true whenever there was a relatively fine line of demarcation between industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity.

Sometimes these administrative-record cases were only given a two- or three-digit SIC group. For the 1992 Census of Manufactures, these establishments were sent a separate classification form, which requested information on the products and services of the establishment. This form was used to code many of these establishments to the four-digit SIC level. Establishments that did not return the classification form were coded later to those four-digit SIC industries identified as "not elsewhere classified" (n.e.c.) within the given two- or three-digit industry groups.

As a result of these situations, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified by industry. However, such possible misclassification has no significant effect on the statistics other than on the number of companies and establishments.

The total establishment count for individual industries should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the count of total number of establishments.

2. **Establishments sent a report form.** The over 237,000 establishments covered in the mail canvass were divided into three groups:
 - a. **ASM sample establishments.** This group consisted of approximately 62,000 establishments covering all the units of large manufacturing establishments as well as a sample of the medium and smaller establishments. The probability of selection was proportionate to size (see Appendix B, Annual Survey of Manufactures).

In a census of manufactures year, the ASM report form (MA-1000) replaces the first page of the regular census form for those establishments included in the ASM. In addition to information on employment, payroll, and other items normally requested

on the regular census form, establishments in the ASM sample were requested to supply information on assets, capital expenditures, retirements, depreciation, rental payments, supplemental labor costs, and costs of purchased services. See appendix A, section 2, for an explanation of these items.

The census part of the report form is 1 of approximately 200 versions containing product, material, and special inquiries. The diversity of manufacturing activities necessitated the use of these many forms to canvass the 459 manufacturing industries. Each form was developed for a group of related industries.

Appearing on each form was a list of products primary to the group of related industries as well as secondary products and miscellaneous services that establishments classified in these industries were likely to be performing. Respondents were requested to identify the products, the value of each product, and, in a large number of cases, the quantity of the product shipped during the survey year. Space also was provided for the respondent to describe products not specifically identified on the form.

The report form also contained a materials-consumed inquiry, which varied from form to form depending on the industries being canvassed. The respondents were asked to review a list of materials generally used in their production processes. From this list, each establishment was requested to identify those materials consumed during the survey year, the cost of each, and, in certain cases, the quantity consumed. Once again, space was provided for the respondent to describe significant material not identified on the form.

Finally, a wide variety of special inquiries was included to measure activities peculiar to a given industry, such as operations performed and equipment used.

- b. **Large and medium establishments (non-ASM).** Approximately 112,000 establishments were included in this group. A variable cutoff, based on administrative-record payroll data and determined on an industry-by-industry basis, was used to select those establishments that were to receive 1 of the approximately 200 census of manufactures regular forms. The first page, requesting establishment data for items such as employment and payroll, was standard but did not contain the detailed statistics included on the ASM form. The product, material, and special inquiry sections supplied were based on the historical industry classification of the establishment.
- c. **Small single-establishment companies (non-ASM).** This group consisted of approximately 63,000 establishments. For those industries where application of

the variable cutoff for administrative-record cases resulted in a large number of small establishments being included in the mail canvass, an abbreviated or "short" form was used. These establishments received 1 of the approximately 80 versions of the short form, which requested summary product and material data and totals but no details on employment, payrolls, cost of materials, inventories, and capital expenditures.

Use of the short form has no adverse effect on published totals for the industry statistics; the same data were collected on the short form as on the long form. However, detailed information on materials consumed was not collected on the short form; thus, its use would increase the value of the n.s.k. categories.

AUXILIARIES

Auxiliaries are establishments whose employees are primarily engaged in performing supporting services for other establishments of the same company, rather than for the general public or for other business firms. They can be at different locations from the establishments served or at the same location as one of those establishments but not operating as an integral part thereof and serving two establishments or more. Where auxiliary operations are conducted at the same location as the manufacturing operation and operate as an integral part thereof, they usually are included in the report for the operating manufacturing establishment.

Included in the broad category of auxiliaries are administrative offices. Employees in administrative offices are concerned with the general management of multiestablishment companies; i.e., with the general supervision and control of two units or more, such as manufacturing plants, mines, sales branches, or stores. The functions of these employees may include the following:

1. Program planning, including sales research and coordination of purchasing, production, and distribution
2. Company purchasing, including general contracts and purchasing methods
3. Company financial policy and accounting
4. General engineering, including design of product machinery and equipment, and direction of engineering effort conducted at the individual operation locations
5. Company personnel matters
6. Legal and patent matters

Other types of auxiliaries serving the plants or central management of the company include purchasing offices, sales promotion offices, research and development organizations, etc.

In the 1992 census, as in previous censuses, respondents were asked to file separate report forms (ES-9200) for auxiliary units which were at different locations from the establishments served or at the same location as one of those establishments but not operating as an integral part thereof and serving two establishments or more.

This report includes information for separately operated auxiliaries tabulated from form ES-9200. Data for these establishments are included at the total manufacturing level in each table of this report and are shown separately in tables 5 through 9. Also included in this report are data for those auxiliary operations that are conducted at the same location as the manufacturing operation and are collected as an integral part of the census of manufactures report form for the operating manufacturing establishment. These data are not shown separately in the tables.

A separate report on all separately operated auxiliaries, including those serving nonmanufacturing establishments, will be issued as part of the Enterprise Statistics program of the 1992 Economic Census. This report will provide data by industry of the establishment served, by primary activity of the parent company, by size of auxiliary, and by size of the parent company. Data will be presented on employment by type of activity performed by the employees and primary activity of the auxiliary. Information also will be shown on capital expenditures, inventories, and cost of research and development.

INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION OF ESTABLISHMENTS

Each of the establishments covered in the census was classified in 1 of 459 manufacturing industries in accordance with the industry definitions in the 1987 SIC Manual. The 1987 edition of this manual represents a major revision for manufacturing industries from the 1972 edition and its 1977 supplement. Appendix A of the 1987 Manual notes the revisions in the four-digit industry levels between 1972/77 and 1987.

An industry is generally defined as a group of establishments producing the same product or a closely related group of products. The product groupings from which industry classifications are derived are based on considerations such as similarity of manufacturing processes, types of materials used, types of customers, and the like. The resulting group of establishments must be significant in terms of number, value added by manufacture, value of shipments, and number of employees. The system operates in such a way that the definitions progressively become narrower with successive additions of numerical digits. For 1992, there are 20 major groups (two-digit SIC), 139 industry groups (three-digit SIC), and 459 industries (four-digit SIC). This represents an expansion of four-digit industries from 452 in 1972/77 and a reduction of three-digit groups from 143 in 1972/77. Product classes and products of the manufacturing industries have been assigned codes based on the industry from which they originate.

There are about 11,000 products identified by a seven-digit code. The seven-digit products are considered the primary products of the industry with the same four digits.

Accordingly, an establishment is usually classified in a particular industry on the basis of its major activity during a particular year; i.e., production of the products primary to that industry exceeds, in value, production of the products primary to any other single industry. In a few instances, however, the industry classification of an establishment is not only determined by the products it makes but also by the process employed in operations. Refining of nonferrous metals from ore or rolling and drawing of nonferrous metals (processes which involve heavy capitalization in specialized equipment) would be classified according to the process used during a census year. These establishments then would be "frozen" in that industry during the following ASM years.

In either a census or ASM year, establishments included in the ASM sample with certainty weight, other than those involved with heavily capitalized activities described above, are reclassified by industry only if the change in the primary activity from the prior year is significant or if the change has occurred for 2 successive years. This procedure prevents reclassification when there are minor shifts in product mix.

In ASM years, establishments included in the ASM sample with noncertainty weight are not shifted from one industry classification to another. They are retained in the industry where they were classified in the base census year (see Appendix B, Annual Survey of Manufactures). However, in the following census year, these ASM plants are allowed to shift from one industry to another.

The results of these rules covering the switching of plants from one industry classification to another are that, at the aggregate level, some industries comprise different mixes of establishments between survey years and establishment data for such industry statistics as employment and payroll may be tabulated in different industries between survey years. Hence, comparisons between prior-year and current-year published totals, particularly at the four-digit SIC level, should be viewed with caution. This is particularly true for the comparison between the data shown for a census year versus the data shown for the previous ASM year.

As previously noted, the small establishments that may have been misclassified by industry are usually administrative-record cases whose industry codes were assigned on the basis of incomplete descriptions of the general activity of the establishment. Such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than on the number of companies and establishments.

While some establishments produce only the primary products of the industry in which they are classified, all establishments of an industry rarely specialize to this extent. The industry statistics (employment, inventories, value added by manufacture, total value of shipments

including resales and miscellaneous receipts, etc.), therefore, reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments in that industry but also their secondary activities.

GEOGRAPHIC AREA CODING

Accurate and complete information on the physical location of each establishment is required to tabulate the census data for States, metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and incorporated municipalities including cities, towns, villages, boroughs, and townships.

A computerized system was developed which assigned an area code number and a prefix symbol to the mailing address before the questionnaires were mailed. The assignment of tentative code numbers by the computer was based on extensive reference files which have been continually updated and expanded. The prefix symbol indicated whether the information contained in the mailing address was sufficient to provide a clearly acceptable area code or whether there was some question about the physical location of the establishment. An example of this situation is when the mailing address is a P.O. box or a central office. Respondents were required to report their physical location (street address, municipality, county, and State) if it differed from their mailing address.

Whenever the respondent reported a physical location different from the mailing address, the corrected address was used to assign a geographic code to the establishment. In addition, if the prefix symbol indicated any question about the acceptability of the mailing address, the information received from the respondent on the actual location was later carefully reviewed. As in previous censuses, the mailing address of the establishment was not always accepted as defining the physical location. For nonmail establishments (and those single-establishment companies that did not provide acceptable information on physical location), location information from the Internal Revenue Service tax forms was used as a basis for coding.

GEOGRAPHIC AREAS COVERED

The State. Total data for each State and the District of Columbia are published in tables 1 through 4. Table 5 presents data by State for two-, three-, and four-digit SIC industries with 100 manufacturing employees or more, except those whose inclusion would disclose data for individual companies.

Metropolitan areas (MA's)². An MA is an integrated economic and social unit with a large population nucleus of at least 50,000 inhabitants³. Each MA consists of one or more counties or statistically equivalent areas meeting

published standards of population and metropolitan character; in the six New England States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont), cities and towns (rather than counties) are used as the component geographic units.

An MA with a population of at least 1 million or more may be subdivided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). A PMSA consists of a large urbanized county or a cluster of counties (cities and towns in New England) that demonstrate very strong internal economic and social links separate from the ties to other portions of its MA.

Where PMSA's are defined, the MA of which they are component parts is redesignated as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

Table 4 shows all manufacturing totals for CMSA's, MSA's, and PMSA's. Table 6 includes industry detail at two-, three-, and four-digit SIC level for CMSA's, MSA's, and PMSA's with 250 manufacturing employees or more, except those whose inclusion would disclose the data for individual companies.

Industrial counties or county equivalents⁴. Counties are the primary divisions of States, except in Louisiana where they are called parishes and in Alaska where they are called boroughs and census areas. Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia have one place or more that is independent of any county organization and constitutes primary divisions of their States. These places are treated as counties. Table 4 presents total data for counties. Table 7 presents data by county for two-, three-, and four-digit industries with 500 manufacturing employees or more, except those whose inclusion would disclose data for individual companies.

Consolidated cities. Consolidated cities are consolidated governments which consist of separately incorporated municipalities. Table 4 presents total data for consolidated cities with 500 manufacturing employees or more.

Places with 500 manufacturing employees or more. The term "places" includes boroughs, towns, and villages, except boroughs in Alaska and New York. For census purposes, places are defined as incorporated municipalities with populations of at least 2,500 or unincorporated municipalities with populations of at least 25,000 based on the 1990 population census or subsequent special census. In addition, a few "industrial park" areas of substantial manufacturing activity but with population below the specified limits have been included in the 1992 Census of Manufactures. Table 4 presents total data for places with 500 manufacturing employees or more. Table 8 presents data by places for two-, three-, and four-digit industries with 500 manufacturing employees or more, except those whose inclusions would disclose data for individual companies.

²Each CMSA, MSA, and PMSA is defined as of June 30, 1993.

³According to the 1990 census of population or subsequent social census.

⁴Those defined as of January 1, 1992.

CENSUS DISCLOSURE RULES

In accordance with Federal law governing census reports, no data are published that would disclose the data for an individual establishment or company. However, the number of establishments classified in a specific industry is not considered a disclosure, so this information may be released even though other information is withheld.

The disclosure analysis for the industry statistics in tables 4 through 8 of this report is based on the total value of shipments. When the total value of shipments cannot be shown without disclosing information for individual companies, the complete line is suppressed except for new capital expenditures. However, the suppressed data are included in higher-level totals. A separate disclosure analysis is performed for new capital expenditures that can be suppressed even though value of shipments data are publishable.

SPECIAL TABULATIONS

Special tabulations of data collected in the 1992 Census of Manufactures may be obtained on computer diskette or in tabular form. The data will be in summary form and subject to the same rules prohibiting disclosure of confidential information (including name, address, kind of business, or other data for individual business establishments or companies) as are the regular publications.

Special tabulations are prepared on a cost basis. A request for a cost estimate, as well as exact specifications on the type and format of the data to be provided, should be directed to the Chief, Manufacturing and Construction Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

The following abbreviations and symbols are used in this publication:

—	Represents zero.
(D)	Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies; data are included in higher level totals.
(NA)	Not available.
(NC)	Not comparable.
(S)	Withheld because estimate did not meet publication standards.
(X)	Not applicable.
(Z)	Less than half the unit shown.
CMSA	Consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
IC	Independent city.
MA	Metropolitan area.
MSA	Metropolitan statistical area.
n.e.c.	Not elsewhere classified.
n.s.k.	Not specified by kind.
PMSA	Primary metropolitan statistical area.
pt	Part.
r	Revised.
SIC	Standard Industrial Classification.

CONTACTS FOR DATA USERS

Subject Area	Contact	Phone
Census, ASM, and CIR		
SIC's 20-23, 3021, 31	Judy Dodds	301-457-4651
SIC's 24-30 (exc. 3021), 32	Michael Zampogna	301-457-4810
SIC's 33-35 (exc. 357)	Kenneth Hansen	301-457-4755
SIC's 357, 36-39	Bruce Goldhirsch	301-457-4817
Import/ export publications	Foreign Trade Division	301-457-3041
Industry analysis and forecasting	International Trade Administration	202-377-4356

Users' Guide for Locating Statistics in This Report by Table Number

[For definitions of metropolitan areas and explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	State statistics				Metropolitan area statistics				County statistics		Statistics for selected places	
	His- torical	Oper- ating ratios	All manu- fac- turing totals	By selected industry	Historical (selected areas)	Oper- ating ratios (selected areas)	All manu- fac- turing totals	By selected industry	All manu- fac- turing totals	By selected industry	All manu- fac- turing totals	By selected industry
Number of establishments:												
Total.....	2a		*3a, 4	5	2a		4	6	4	7	4	8
By employment-size class.....				9								
Number of companies			3a									
Employment and payroll:												
Number of employees	1, 2a	2b	3a, 4	5	2a	2b	4	6	4	7	4	8
Payroll	1, 2a	2b	3a, 4	5	2a	2b	4	6	4	7	4	8
Supplemental labor costs .			*3a									
Production workers.....	2a	2b	*3a, 4	5	2a	2b	4	6	4	7	4	8
Production-worker hours ..	2a	2b	*3a, 4	5	2a	2b	4	6	4	7	4	8
Production-worker wages..	2a	2b	3a, 4	5	2a	2b	4	6	4	7	4	8
Shipments, cost of materials, and value added:												
Value of shipments.....	2a	2b	3a, 4	5	2a	2b	4	6	4	7	4	8
Value added by manufac- ture.....	2a	2b	3a, 4	5	2a	2b	4	6	4	7	4	8
Cost of materials.....	2a	2b	*3a, 4	5	2a	2b	4	6	4	7	4	8
Cost of fuels and electric energy.....			3a									
Quantity of electric energy.....			*3a									
Inventories:												
Beginning and end of year.....			*3a									
By stage of fabrication....			*3a									
Capital expenditures, assets, rental payments, and purchased services:												
New capital expenditures..	2a		*3b, 4	5	2a		4	6	4	7	4	8
Used plant and equipment expenditures.....			*3b									
Gross assets			*3b									
Depreciation.....			*3b									
Retirements of buildings and machinery.....			*3b									
Rental payments.....			*3b									

*Detailed information shown.

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Summary of Findings

In 1992, 949.8 thousand persons were employed in Pennsylvania's manufacturing establishments. This figure represented a decrease of 8 percent from the 1987 figure of 1.0 million workers.

The total value added by manufacture for the State amounted to \$69.4 billion in 1992. This figure, along with all dollar figures in this report, are at prices current for the year specified and, therefore, are unadjusted for changes in price levels. Consequently, when making comparisons to prior years, users should take into consideration the inflation that has occurred.

In the State, the leading industry groups ranked by employment were industrial machinery and equipment, printing and publishing, fabricated metal products, and food and kindred products. They accounted for approximately 35 percent of the State's 1992 employment. This represents a shift from 1987 when fabricated metal products, industrial machinery and equipment, apparel and

other textile products, and food and kindred products accounted for approximately 35 percent of the State's employment.

The leading counties in the State ranked by employment were Montgomery, Philadelphia, Allegheny, and Lancaster. They accounted for approximately 31 percent of the State's 1992 manufacturing employment. These same counties were the leaders in 1987 when they accounted for approximately 32 percent of the State's employment.

Single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were excluded from the mail portion of the census. The data for these establishments (and a small number of larger establishments whose reports were not received at the time the data were tabulated) were obtained from administrative records of other agencies or developed from industry averages. For this State, these establishments accounted for 9 percent of the total value of shipments.

Table 1. Historical Employment Statistics for Operating Manufacturing Establishments and Auxiliaries for the State and Metropolitan Areas: 1992 and Earlier Census Years

[For definitions of CMSA's, MSA's, and PMSA's; information on geographic areas followed by ▲; and general geographic information, see appendixes. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Geographic area and year	All establishments		Operating manufacturing establishments		Auxiliaries ¹	
	Employees (1,000)	Payroll (million dollars)	Employees (1,000)	Payroll (million dollars)	Employees (1,000)	Payroll (million dollars)
PENNSYLVANIA						
1992 Census.....	949.8	29 071.3	864.1	24 538.9	85.7	4 532.4
1987 Census.....	1 037.5	25 301.6	956.6	22 196.3	80.9	3 105.3
1982 Census.....	1 180.6	23 322.7	1 082.9	20 444.9	97.7	2 877.8
1977 Census.....	1 329.2	18 042.7	1 241.9	16 308.8	87.3	1 733.9
METROPOLITAN AREAS						
Allentown–Bethlehem–Easton, PA MSA						
1992 Census.....	60.9	1 963.7	52.8	1 500.1	8.1	463.6
Altoona, PA MSA						
1992 Census.....	9.8	217.3	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
1987 Census.....	10.3	204.0	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
1982 Census.....	11.6	182.4	11.6	182.4	—	—
1977 Census.....	12.1	134.6	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Erie, PA MSA						
1992 Census.....	34.5	1 061.8	33.8	1 030.6	.7	31.2
1987 Census.....	34.0	856.6	33.5	838.8	.5	17.8
1982 Census.....	38.0	795.1	37.4	778.6	.6	16.5
1977 Census.....	42.0	600.7	41.6	592.7	.4	8.0
Harrisburg–Lebanon–Carlisle, PA MSA						
1992 Census.....	48.0	1 374.2	40.3	1 090.0	7.7	284.2
1987 Census.....	53.6	1 244.9	45.1	959.2	8.5	285.7
Johnstown, PA MSA						
1992 Census.....	12.7	287.9	12.7	286.0	(Z)	1.8
1987 Census.....	12.7	232.8	12.7	232.8	—	—
1982 Census.....	14.2	242.9	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
1977 Census.....	20.8	290.9	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Lancaster, PA MSA						
1992 Census.....	56.1	1 582.2	52.5	1 436.5	3.7	145.7
1987 Census.....	60.0	1 378.0	56.1	1 244.1	4.0	133.9
1982 Census.....	57.3	1 028.3	54.9	965.9	2.4	62.4
1977 Census.....	56.4	693.6	54.0	646.2	2.4	47.4
New York–Northern New Jersey–Long Island, NY–NJ–CT–PA CMSA						
1992 Census.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Bergen–Passaic, NJ PMSA						
1992 Census.....	130.8	4 399.0	112.2	3 362.4	18.6	1 036.6
1987 Census.....	162.7	4 245.4	137.6	3 316.8	25.1	928.6
1982 Census.....	167.5	3 270.1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Bridgeport, CT PMSA						
1992 Census.....	47.2	1 799.4	41.5	1 470.1	5.6	329.3
Danbury, CT PMSA²						
1992 Census.....	21.1	836.2	18.0	640.0	3.1	196.2
1987 Census.....	22.6	680.9	18.9	500.6	3.7	180.3
Dutchess County, NY PMSA						
1992 Census.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
1987 Census.....	30.9	1 102.8	30.8	1 099.1	.1	3.6
1982 Census.....	32.8	927.3	32.2	910.3	.6	17.0
1977 Census.....	27.4	498.9	26.5	479.0	.9	19.9
Jersey City, NJ PMSA						
1992 Census.....	38.2	1 009.1	36.5	932.2	1.7	76.8
1987 Census.....	46.0	977.8	44.9	941.6	1.1	36.2
1982 Census.....	59.8	1 041.7	57.3	985.6	2.5	56.1
1977 Census.....	72.2	870.1	70.2	843.6	2.0	26.5
Middlesex–Somerset–Hunterdon, NJ PMSA						
1992 Census.....	104.3	4 232.6	83.3	3 018.1	21.0	1 214.4
1987 Census.....	110.2	3 250.4	91.9	2 565.3	18.3	685.1
1982 Census.....	116.1	2 615.9	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Monmouth–Ocean, NJ PMSA						
1992 Census.....	23.2	704.9	22.1	649.8	1.1	55.0
1987 Census.....	34.8	888.1	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
1982 Census.....	34.9	711.6	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Nassau–Suffolk, NY PMSA						
1992 Census.....	142.6	4 661.4	136.4	4 329.7	6.2	331.8
1987 Census.....	187.1	4 968.0	179.0	4 674.3	8.2	293.6
1982 Census.....	171.8	3 384.6	169.1	3 308.8	2.7	75.8
1977 Census.....	155.9	2 099.0	151.7	2 013.0	4.2	86.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Historical Employment Statistics for Operating Manufacturing Establishments and Auxiliaries for the State and Metropolitan Areas: 1992 and Earlier Census Years—
Con.

[For definitions of CMSA's, MSA's, and PMSA's; information on geographic areas followed by ▲; and general geographic information, see appendixes. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Geographic area and year	All establishments		Operating manufacturing establishments		Auxiliaries ¹	
	Employees (1,000)	Payroll (million dollars)	Employees (1,000)	Payroll (million dollars)	Employees (1,000)	Payroll (million dollars)
PENNSYLVANIA—Con.						
New York–Northern New Jersey–Long Island, NY–NJ–CT–PA CMSA—						
Con.						
New Haven–Meriden, CT PMSA						
1992 Census	44.3	1 527.3	42.6	1 445.6	1.7	81.8
1987 Census	48.6	1 242.2	46.4	1 154.2	2.2	88.0
New York, NY PMSA						
1992 Census	390.5	13 299.1	340.3	9 597.9	50.1	3 701.2
1987 Census	522.3	13 323.1	437.9	9 751.5	84.4	3 571.7
1982 Census	714.6	13 726.2	608.5	10 286.2	106.1	3 440.0
1977 Census	796.6	10 313.0	692.9	7 981.5	103.7	2 331.5
Newark, NJ PMSA						
1992 Census	159.0	6 161.6	125.5	4 233.5	33.5	1 928.1
Newburgh, NY–PA PMSA²						
1992 Census	13.0	346.0	12.6	324.5	.4	21.4
Stamford–Norwalk, CT PMSA						
1992 Census	35.6	1 792.1	26.1	981.7	9.5	810.3
Trenton, NJ PMSA						
1992 Census	34.2	1 360.7	19.2	677.9	15.0	682.8
1987 Census	39.8	1 058.1	23.6	604.1	16.2	454.0
1982 Census	29.1	626.8	23.5	464.6	5.6	164.2
1977 Census	35.9	538.4	29.0	397.7	6.9	140.7
Waterbury, CT PMSA						
1992 Census	20.6	679.1	17.2	495.1	3.4	184.1
1987 Census	22.6	539.8	21.4	492.8	1.2	47.0
Philadelphia–Wilmington–Atlantic City, PA–NJ–DE–MD CMS A²						
1992 Census	396.8	14 456.8	330.3	10 555.1	66.5	3 901.8
1987 Census	486.8	13 364.4	414.2	10 593.3	72.6	2 771.1
1982 Census	497.2	10 765.2	433.0	8 677.9	64.2	2 087.3
1977 Census	550.5	8 072.4	487.8	6 814.0	62.7	1 258.4
Atlantic–Cape May, NJ PMSA						
1992 Census	7.0	177.9	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
1987 Census	8.4	170.0	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Philadelphia, PA–NJ PMSA²						
1992 Census	324.2	11 484.2	281.3	9 008.1	42.9	2 476.1
1987 Census	375.2	9 981.4	341.5	8 630.0	33.7	1 351.3
1982 Census	406.3	8 410.9	371.6	7 354.4	34.7	1 056.5
1977 Census	451.8	6 364.7	418.8	5 764.9	33.0	599.8
Vineland–Millville–Bridgeton, NJ PMSA						
1992 Census	14.1	369.4	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
1987 Census	15.2	308.4	14.7	297.7	.4	10.7
1982 Census	17.3	305.0	17.2	301.8	.1	3.2
1977 Census	18.9	223.2	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Wilmington–Newark, DE–MD PMSA						
1992 Census	51.5	2 425.4	28.5	1 022.9	23.0	1 402.5
Pittsburgh, PA MSA						
1992 Census	134.4	4 678.6	114.6	3 545.2	19.8	1 133.4
Reading, PA MSA						
1992 Census	43.9	1 323.5	42.8	1 258.6	1.1	64.9
1987 Census	47.3	1 180.5	46.6	1 156.9	.7	23.6
1982 Census	49.3	929.4	47.3	873.0	2.0	56.4
1977 Census	50.1	623.6	48.4	597.3	1.7	26.3
Scranton–Wilkes-Barre–Hazleton, PA MSA						
1992 Census	60.6	1 443.3	58.7	1 385.9	1.9	57.3
1987 Census	69.3	1 324.3	67.3	1 288.6	2.1	37.7
Sharon, PA MSA						
1992 Census	11.6	343.4	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
1987 Census	10.4	253.2	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
1982 Census	12.9	306.3	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
1977 Census	16.1	246.1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
State College, PA MSA						
1992 Census	8.4	211.8	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
1987 Census	7.8	153.9	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
1982 Census	7.7	115.6	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
1977 Census	6.9	73.5	6.9	73.5	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Historical Employment Statistics for Operating Manufacturing Establishments and Auxiliaries for the State and Metropolitan Areas: 1992 and Earlier Census Years—
Con.

[For definitions of CMSA's, MSA's, and PMSA's; information on geographic areas followed by ▲; and general geographic information, see appendixes. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Geographic area and year	All establishments		Operating manufacturing establishments		Auxiliaries ¹	
	Employees (1,000)	Payroll (million dollars)	Employees (1,000)	Payroll (million dollars)	Employees (1,000)	Payroll (million dollars)
PENNSYLVANIA—Con.						
Williamsport, PA MSA						
1992 Census	14.5	346.1	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
1987 Census	17.2	344.7	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
1982 Census	14.8	261.8	14.5	254.0	.3	7.8
1977 Census	17.5	202.7	17.2	197.8	.3	4.9
York, PA MSA						
1992 Census	46.6	1 354.3	45.0	1 286.2	1.5	68.2

¹Defined in introductory text. Data for these establishments are included at the total manufacturing level in each table in this report. Data for these establishments are shown separately in tables 5 through 9.

²Definition of metropolitan area has been revised for 1992. Data tabulated under 1992 definition differ by less than 3 percent from 1992 data tabulated under old definition. Data prior to 1992 are based on the old definition.

Table 2a. Historical Statistics for the State and Selected Metropolitan Areas: 1992 and Earlier Census Years

[Includes operating manufacturing establishments and auxiliaries. Includes MA's with 40,000 manufacturing employees or more. For definitions of CMSA's, MSA's, and PMSA's; information on geographic areas followed by ▲; and explanation of terms, see appendixes. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Year ¹	All establishments ²		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture ³ (million dollars)	Cost of materials ⁴ (million dollars)	Value of ship-ments ⁴ (million dollars)	New capital expenditures (million dollars)	Comparative indexes and U.S. employment			
	Total (no.)	With 20 employ-ees or more (no.)	Number (1,000)	Payroll (million dollars)	Number (1,000)	Hours (millions)	Wages (million dollars)					Percent of U.S. manufac-turing employ-ment	Index of State/ MSA employ-ment change (1987 = 100)	Index of U.S. manufac-turing employ-ment change (1987 = 100)	U.S. manufac-turing employ-ment (1,000)
PENNSYLVANIA															
1992 Census ..	18 089	6 885	949.8	29 071.3	607.8	1 212.6	14 745.2	69 372.1	69 870.3	139 285.7	4 909.3	5.20	92	96	18 253.3
1987 Census ..	17 844	7 233	1 037.5	25 301.6	681.9	1 330.1	13 731.1	57 605.2	61 606.1	118 651.3	3 440.5	5.47	100	100	18 949.2
1982 Census ..	17 669	7 500	1 180.6	23 322.7	772.6	1 436.0	12 856.7	44 829.1	56 545.9	102 948.9	3 391.3	6.18	114	101	19 094.1
1977 Census ..	18 735	7 704	1 329.2	18 042.7	934.1	1 781.6	10 948.8	36 016.9	44 393.0	79 844.8	2 297.4	6.79	128	103	19 590.1
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA MSA															
1992 Census ..	957	410	60.9	1 963.7	37.1	71.5	881.5	4 699.2	3 633.2	8 317.6	253.0	.33	(NA)	96	18 253.3
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA															
1992 Census ..	724	292	48.0	1 374.2	29.1	57.8	689.7	3 409.0	3 334.1	6 781.8	278.5	.26	89	96	18 253.3
1987 Census ..	690	312	53.6	1 244.9	34.1	65.6	647.3	3 197.4	3 170.7	6 332.3	176.9	.28	100	100	18 949.2
Lancaster, PA MSA															
1992 Census ..	864	383	56.1	1 582.2	39.7	78.1	959.9	4 373.5	3 985.6	8 326.6	287.2	.31	94	96	18 253.3
1987 Census ..	821	371	60.0	1 378.0	42.5	83.3	838.2	3 883.7	3 597.2	7 429.1	264.7	.32	100	100	18 949.2
1982 Census ..	773	355	57.3	1 028.3	39.6	74.7	602.5	2 237.7	2 499.4	4 745.0	167.1	.30	95	101	19 094.1
1977 Census ..	770	340	56.4	693.6	41.0	80.0	425.4	1 492.5	1 852.1	3 304.8	117.7	.29	94	103	19 590.1
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT-PA CMSA															
1992 Census ..	33 391	10 296	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	96	18 253.3
Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA															
1992 Census ..	3 309	1 206	130.8	4 399.0	71.8	144.3	1 665.0	8 853.4	6 944.3	15 799.8	396.4	.72	80	96	18 253.3
1987 Census ..	3 721	1 424	162.7	4 245.4	91.3	181.9	1 800.3	8 237.1	6 821.7	14 998.9	380.8	.86	100	100	18 949.2
1982 Census ..	3 950	1 538	167.5	3 270.1	101.0	193.8	1 535.5	6 371.1	5 967.2	12 381.6	356.6	(NA)	(NA)	101	19 094.1
Bridgeport, CT PMSA															
1992 Census ..	898	304	47.2	1 799.4	25.4	51.8	715.1	3 623.1	2 259.9	5 988.2	216.2	.26	(NA)	96	18 253.3
Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA															
1992 Census ..	1 715	685	104.3	4 232.6	48.0	99.8	1 387.0	10 011.4	9 252.8	19 565.1	601.4	.57	95	96	18 253.3
1987 Census ..	1 753	748	110.2	3 250.4	57.2	115.9	1 315.4	8 799.1	7 992.8	16 714.2	529.9	.58	100	100	18 949.2
1982 Census ..	1 718	772	116.1	2 615.9	62.9	121.1	1 113.5	5 884.6	7 064.4	13 060.4	413.5	(NA)	(NA)	101	19 094.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2a. Historical Statistics for the State and Selected Metropolitan Areas: 1992 and Earlier Census Years—Con.

[Includes operating manufacturing establishments and auxiliaries. Includes MA's with 40,000 manufacturing employees or more. For definitions of CMSA's, MSA's, and PMSA's; information on geographic areas followed by ▲; and explanation of terms, see appendixes. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Year ¹	All establishments ²		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture ³ (million dollars)	Cost of materials ⁴ (million dollars)	Value of shipments ⁴ (million dollars)	New capital expenditures (million dollars)	Comparative indexes and U.S. employment			
	Total (no.)	With 20 employees or more (no.)	Number (1,000)	Payroll (million dollars)	Number (1,000)	Hours (millions)	Wages (million dollars)					Percent of U.S. manufacturing employment	Index of State/MSA employment change (1987 = 100)	Index of U.S. manufacturing employment change (1987 = 100)	U.S. manufacturing employment (1,000)
PENNSYLVANIA—Con.															
New York–Northern New Jersey–Long Island, NY–NJ–CT–PA CMSA—Con.															
Nassau–Suffolk, NY PMSA															
1992 Census	4 447	1 126	142.6	4 661.4	77.6	153.3	1 874.4	11 015.2	6 675.8	17 962.5	407.3	.78	76	96	18 253.3
1987 Census	4 948	1 458	187.1	4 968.0	107.2	210.2	2 181.8	10 914.9	7 284.2	17 949.2	559.5	.99	100	100	18 949.2
1982 Census	4 879	1 420	171.8	3 384.6	108.0	207.2	1 682.5	7 384.7	5 281.0	12 432.7	356.3	.90	92	101	19 094.1
1977 Census	4 827	1 268	155.9	2 099.0	101.6	196.8	1 099.6	4 370.3	3 380.6	7 729.7	196.7	.80	83	103	19 590.1
New Haven–Meriden, CT PMSA															
1992 Census	1 044	350	44.3	1 527.3	25.5	53.1	673.5	4 231.2	2 629.0	6 851.4	264.7	.24	91	96	18 253.3
1987 Census	1 135	407	48.6	1 242.2	30.1	61.4	623.2	2 836.7	2 138.6	4 864.8	205.1	.26	100	100	18 949.2
New York, NY PMSA															
1992 Census	13 552	3 855	390.5	13 299.1	210.2	410.4	4 291.7	29 945.2	21 983.8	51 860.2	882.7	2.14	75	96	18 253.3
1987 Census	16 277	5 021	522.3	13 323.1	282.0	526.6	4 745.0	29 745.2	24 580.4	54 138.0	1 101.6	2.76	100	100	18 949.2
1982 Census	22 054	7 118	714.6	13 726.2	408.5	791.5	5 490.1	27 450.6	27 249.0	54 821.7	1 069.6	3.74	137	101	19 094.1
1977 Census	25 831	8 040	796.6	10 313.0	489.0	909.7	4 519.2	19 878.3	21 494.9	41 187.9	862.5	4.07	153	103	19 590.1
Newark, NJ PMSA															
1992 Census	3 628	1 283	159.0	6 161.6	79.3	162.8	2 071.4	14 377.0	11 032.3	25 270.4	886.9	.87	(NA)	96	18 253.3
Philadelphia–Wilmington–Atlantic City, PA–NJ–DE–MD CMSA⁵															
1992 Census	8 213	2 831	396.8	14 456.8	210.4	424.1	5 623.5	32 546.3	38 216.2	70 852.4	2 374.3	2.17	82	96	18 253.3
1987 Census	8 660	3 303	486.8	13 364.4	276.4	543.1	6 141.7	28 940.8	34 805.9	63 287.5	1 647.8	2.57	100	100	18 949.2
1982 Census	8 461	3 260	497.2	10 765.2	291.2	558.4	5 043.2	20 546.4	31 937.0	52 890.7	1 434.2	2.60	102	101	19 094.1
1977 Census	8 964	3 306	550.5	8 072.4	343.8	667.7	4 192.6	15 796.6	22 402.4	38 008.3	921.5	2.81	113	103	19 590.1
Philadelphia, PA–NJ PMSA⁵															
1992 Census	7 186	2 488	324.2	11 484.2	176.7	356.8	4 679.3	27 759.8	30 695.1	58 530.3	1 972.7	1.78	86	96	18 253.3
1987 Census	7 414	2 822	375.2	9 981.4	224.4	439.0	4 864.8	23 312.6	26 889.4	49 790.0	1 271.1	1.98	100	100	18 949.2
1982 Census	7 495	2 896	406.3	8 410.9	249.0	479.3	4 222.5	17 499.9	25 908.5	43 714.1	1 040.2	2.13	108	101	19 094.1
1977 Census	7 946	2 909	451.8	6 364.7	293.5	569.0	3 510.6	13 429.6	18 223.2	31 507.5	723.4	2.31	120	103	19 590.1
Wilmington–Newark, DE–MD PMSA															
1992 Census	551	204	51.5	2 425.4	19.0	37.9	614.2	3 325.8	6 460.2	9 810.4	327.6	.28	(NA)	96	18 253.3
Pittsburgh, PA MSA															
1992 Census	3 059	1 036	134.4	4 678.6	77.4	156.8	2 147.9	8 795.4	9 607.0	18 406.7	817.9	.74	(NA)	96	18 253.3
Reading, PA MSA															
1992 Census	622	279	43.9	1 323.5	32.2	63.0	800.4	3 096.6	3 039.3	6 173.3	195.0	.24	93	96	18 253.3
1987 Census	624	295	47.3	1 180.5	34.5	69.8	752.5	2 628.6	2 620.1	5 227.5	184.5	.25	100	100	18 949.2
1982 Census	613	299	49.3	929.4	35.0	65.7	574.8	1 910.4	2 056.3	3 996.7	205.3	.26	104	101	19 094.1
1977 Census	667	309	50.1	623.6	37.7	73.7	416.5	1 378.8	1 542.4	2 894.9	85.1	.26	106	103	19 590.1
Scranton–Wilkes-Barre–Hazleton, PA MSA															
1992 Census	994	452	60.6	1 443.3	45.7	89.9	933.4	4 358.2	3 883.8	8 238.3	340.3	.33	87	96	18 253.3
1987 Census	1 166	565	69.3	1 324.3	53.2	101.7	900.2	3 522.9	3 284.3	6 812.9	221.7	.37	100	100	18 949.2
York, PA MSA															
1992 Census	656	330	46.6	1 354.3	31.3	63.3	794.3	3 376.2	2 837.3	6 233.2	262.8	.26	(NA)	96	18 253.3

¹For intercensal data for the years between 1963 and 1978, see the 1978–1979 Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) clothbound volume. For intercensal State data for the years 1983 through 1986, see 1986 Annual Survey of Manufactures, Geographic Area Statistics, (M86(AS)-3) table 1. No data are available for the years 1979, 1980, and 1981. For intercensal State data for the years 1988 through 1991, see the 1991 Annual Survey of Manufactures, Geographic Area Statistics (M91(AS)-3) table 1. For data prior to 1963, see the 1963 Census of Manufactures, vol. III, table 2 of the State chapter.

²Includes establishments with payroll at any time during year.

³Value added by manufacture for 1982 is computed using inventory data reported at cost or market prior to any adjustment to LIFO cost. This uniform instruction is a change from prior years in which respondents were permitted to value their inventories using any generally accepted accounting method. Consequently, 1987 and 1982 data for value added by manufacture are not comparable to prior-year data. For further explanation, see Inventories in appendixes.

⁴Aggregate of cost of materials and value of shipments includes extensive duplication since products of some industries are used as materials by others.

⁵Definition of metropolitan area has been revised for 1992. Data tabulated under 1992 definition differ by less than 3 percent from 1992 data tabulated under old definition. Data prior to 1992 are based on the old definition.

Table 2b. Selected Operating Ratios for the State and Selected Metropolitan Areas: 1992 and Earlier Census Years

[Includes operating manufacturing establishments and auxiliaries. Includes MA's with 40,000 manufacturing employees or more. For definitions of CMSA's, MSA's, and PMSA's; information on geographic areas followed by ▲; and explanation of terms, see appendixes. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Geographic area and year	Payroll per employee (dollars)	Production worker as percent of total employment (percent)	Annual hours of production workers (number)	Average hourly earnings of production workers (dollars)	Cost of materials as percent of value of shipments (percent)	Cost of materials and payroll as percent of value of shipments (percent)	Value added per employee (dollars)	Payroll as percent of value added (percent)	Value added per production-worker hour (dollars)
PENNSYLVANIA									
1992 Census	30 608	64	1 995	12.16	50	71	73 039	42	57.21
1987 Census	24 387	66	1 951	10.32	52	73	55 523	44	43.31
1982 Census	19 755	65	1 859	8.95	55	78	37 971	52	31.22
1977 Census	13 574	70	1 907	6.15	56	78	27 097	50	20.22
METROPOLITAN AREAS									
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA MSA									
1992 Census	32 245	61	1 927	12.33	44	67	77 163	42	65.72
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA									
1992 Census	28 629	61	1 986	11.93	49	69	71 021	40	58.98
1987 Census	23 226	64	1 924	9.87	50	70	59 653	39	48.74
Lancaster, PA MSA									
1992 Census	28 203	71	1 967	12.29	48	67	77 959	36	56.00
1987 Census	22 967	71	1 960	10.06	48	67	64 728	35	46.62
1982 Census	17 946	69	1 886	8.07	53	74	39 052	46	29.96
1977 Census	12 298	73	1 951	5.32	56	77	26 463	46	18.66
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT-PA CMSA									
1992 Census	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA									
1992 Census	33 631	55	2 010	11.54	44	72	67 687	50	61.35
1987 Census	26 093	56	1 992	9.90	45	74	50 628	52	45.28
1982 Census	19 523	60	1 919	7.92	48	75	38 036	51	32.87
Bridgeport, CT PMSA									
1992 Census	38 123	54	2 039	13.81	38	68	76 761	50	69.94
Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA									
1992 Census	40 581	46	2 079	13.90	47	69	95 987	42	100.31
1987 Census	29 495	52	2 026	11.35	48	67	79 847	37	75.92
1982 Census	22 531	54	1 925	9.19	54	74	50 686	44	48.59
Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA									
1992 Census	32 689	54	1 976	12.23	37	63	77 245	42	71.85
1987 Census	26 553	57	1 961	10.38	41	68	58 337	46	51.93
1982 Census	19 701	63	1 919	8.12	42	70	42 984	46	35.64
1977 Census	13 464	65	1 937	5.59	44	71	28 033	48	22.21
New Haven-Meriden, CT PMSA									
1992 Census	34 476	58	2 082	12.68	38	61	95 512	36	79.68
1987 Census	25 560	62	2 040	10.15	44	69	58 368	44	46.20
New York, NY PMSA									
1992 Census	34 057	54	1 952	10.46	42	68	76 684	44	72.97
1987 Census	25 509	54	1 867	9.01	45	70	56 950	45	56.49
1982 Census	19 208	57	1 938	6.94	50	75	38 414	50	34.68
1977 Census	12 946	61	1 860	4.97	52	77	24 954	52	21.85
Newark, NJ PMSA									
1992 Census	38 752	50	2 053	12.72	44	68	90 421	43	88.31
Philadelphia-Wilmington-Atlantic City, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA									
1992 Census	36 433	53	2 016	13.26	54	74	82 022	44	76.74
1987 Census	27 454	57	1 965	11.31	55	76	59 451	46	53.29
1982 Census	21 652	59	1 918	9.03	60	81	41 324	52	36.80
1977 Census	14 664	62	1 942	6.28	59	80	28 695	51	23.66
Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA									
1992 Census	35 423	55	2 019	13.11	52	72	85 626	41	77.80
1987 Census	26 603	60	1 956	11.08	54	74	62 134	43	53.10
1982 Census	20 701	61	1 925	8.81	59	79	43 071	48	36.51
1977 Census	14 087	65	1 939	6.17	58	78	29 725	47	23.60
Wilmington-Newark, DE-MD PMSA									
1992 Census	47 095	37	1 995	16.21	66	91	64 579	73	87.75
Pittsburgh, PA MSA									
1992 Census	34 811	58	2 026	13.70	52	78	65 442	53	56.09
Reading, PA MSA									
1992 Census	30 148	73	1 957	12.70	49	71	70 538	43	49.15
1987 Census	24 958	73	2 023	10.78	50	73	55 573	45	37.66
1982 Census	18 852	71	1 877	8.75	51	75	38 751	49	29.08
1977 Census	12 447	75	1 955	5.65	53	75	27 521	45	18.71

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2b. Selected Operating Ratios for the State and Selected Metropolitan Areas: 1992 and Earlier Census Years—Con.

[Includes operating manufacturing establishments and auxiliaries. Includes MA's with 40,000 manufacturing employees or more. For definitions of CMSA's, MSA's, and PMSA's; information on geographic areas followed by ▲; and explanation of terms, see appendixes. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Geographic area and year	Payroll per employee (dollars)	Production worker as percent of total employment (percent)	Annual hours of production workers (number)	Average hourly earnings of production workers (dollars)	Cost of materials as percent of value of shipments (percent)	Cost of materials and payroll as percent of value of shipments (percent)	Value added per employee (dollars)	Payroll as percent of value added (percent)	Value added per production-worker hour (dollars)
PENNSYLVANIA—Con.									
Scranton–Wilkes-Barre–Hazleton, PA MSA									
1992 Census	23 817	75	1 967	10.38	47	65	71 917	33	48.48
1987 Census	19 110	77	1 912	8.85	48	68	50 835	38	34.64
York, PA MSA									
1992 Census	29 062	67	2 022	12.55	46	67	72 451	40	53.34

Note: For qualifications of data, see footnotes in table 2a.

Table 3a. Summary Statistics for the State: 1992

[Includes operating manufacturing establishments and auxiliaries. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	1992	Item	1992
Companies ¹	number.. 16 111	Cost of materials ³	mil dol.. 69 870.3
All establishments ²	number.. 18 089	Materials, parts, containers, etc., consumed	mil dol.. 60 061.9
With 1 to 19 employees	number.. 11 204	Resales	mil dol.. 4 167.8
With 20 to 99 employees	number.. 4 828	Fuels	mil dol.. 1 220.5
With 100 employees or more	number.. 2 057	Purchased electricity	mil dol.. 1 853.4
Employment and labor costs:		Contract work	mil dol.. 2 566.7
Employees	1,000.. 949.8	Quantity of electric energy used for heat and power:	
Compensation, total	mil dol.. 35 887.1	Purchased	mil kWh.. 32 643.0
Annual payroll	mil dol.. 29 071.3	Generated less sold	mil kWh.. 3 407.0
Fringe benefits	mil dol.. 6 815.8	Value of shipments ³	mil dol.. 139 285.7
Social Security and other legally required payments	mil dol.. 2 741.3	Value added by manufacture	mil dol.. 69 372.1
Employer payments and other programs	mil dol.. 4 074.5	Inventories by stage of fabrication:	
Production workers:		Beginning of 1992	mil dol.. 18 386.3
Average for year	1,000.. 607.8	Finished goods	mil dol.. 6 504.9
March	1,000.. 608.8	Work-in-process	mil dol.. 5 996.0
May	1,000.. 608.7	Materials and supplies	mil dol.. 5 885.4
August	1,000.. 613.2	End of 1992	mil dol.. 18 255.0
November	1,000.. 602.0	Finished goods	mil dol.. 6 472.3
Hours	millions.. 1 212.6	Work-in-process	mil dol.. 5 989.4
Wages	mil dol.. 14 745.2	Materials and supplies	mil dol.. 5 793.2

¹For the census, a company is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

²Includes establishments with payroll at any time during year.

³Aggregate of cost of materials and value of shipments includes extensive duplication, since products of some industries are used as materials by others (see appendixes).

Table 3b. Gross Book Value of Depreciable Assets, Capital Expenditures, Retirements, Depreciation, and Rental Payments for the State: 1992

[Million dollars. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	1992	Item	1992
Gross book value of depreciable assets:		Gross book value of depreciable assets—Con.	
Total:		Machinery and equipment:	
Beginning of year	52 391.1	Beginning of year	41 626.5
New capital expenditures	4 909.3	New capital expenditures	3 985.1
Used capital expenditures	279.5	Used capital expenditures	210.9
Retirements	1 450.8	Retirements	1 272.0
End of year	56 129.1	End of year	44 550.4
Buildings and other structures:		Depreciation charges during 1992:	
Beginning of year	10 764.7	Total	3 388.8
New capital expenditures	924.2	Buildings and other structures	456.1
Used capital expenditures	68.6	Machinery and equipment	2 932.7
Retirements	178.8	Rental payments:	
End of year	11 578.7	Total	998.8
		Buildings and other structures	571.3
		Machinery and equipment	427.5

Table 5. Statistics by Selected Industry Group and Industry for the State: 1992 and 1987—
Con.

[Includes operating manufacturing establishments and auxiliaries. Includes industry groups and industries with 100 employees or more. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

SIC code	Industry	1992											1987			
		E	All establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture (million dollars)	Cost of materials (million dollars)	Value of shipments (million dollars)	New capital expenditures (million dollars)	All employees (1,000)	Value added by manufacture (million dollars)	
			Total (no.)	With 20 employees or more (no.)	Number ¹ (1,000)	Payroll (million dollars)	Number (1,000)	Hours (millions)	Wages (million dollars)							
38	Instruments and related products—Con.															
384	Medical instruments and supplies—Con.															
3844	X-ray apparatus and tubes	—	2	1	F	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	E	(D)		
3845	Electromedical equipment	—	18	10	1.5	53.9	.6	1.3	13.5	76.8	118.4	197.2	3.9	F	(D)	
385	Ophthalmic goods	E3	25	6	.6	12.7	.5	1.0	8.2	32.8	20.7	54.7	2.3	.5	20.3	
3851	Ophthalmic goods	E3	25	6	.6	12.7	.5	1.0	8.2	32.8	20.7	54.7	2.3	.5	20.3	
386	Photographic equipment and supplies	E1	39	12	1.4	49.5	.9	1.9	26.0	253.2	126.3	378.6	9.2	2.2	325.7	
3861	Photographic equipment and supplies	E1	39	12	1.4	49.5	.9	1.9	26.0	253.2	126.3	378.6	9.2	2.2	325.7	
387	Watches, clocks, watchcases, and parts	E1	8	3	.2	4.1	.1	.3	2.0	6.4	11.0	18.8	.1	.7	21.3	
3873	Watches, clocks, watchcases, and parts	E1	8	3	.2	4.1	.1	.3	2.0	6.4	11.0	18.8	.1	.7	21.3	
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	E1	653	167	19.3	490.0	14.0	27.2	307.7	1 415.2	1 027.5	2 421.3	53.9	20.1	1 185.6	
391	Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	E1	67	8	.8	21.0	.5	1.0	10.7	46.8	65.5	112.7	.8	.8	31.2	
3911	Jewelry, precious metal	E1	46	4	.5	15.0	.4	.7	7.1	35.1	50.4	86.4	.6	.4	18.0	
3914	Silverware and plated ware	E1	10	3	.2	3.7	.1	.2	2.1	7.2	4.2	11.3	(D)	(NA)	(NA)	
393	Musical instruments	—	23	8	1.3	30.6	.9	1.5	15.9	65.9	44.6	108.1	1.6	1.1	51.1	
3931	Musical instruments	—	23	8	1.3	30.6	.9	1.5	15.9	65.9	44.6	108.1	1.6	1.1	51.1	
394	Toys and sporting goods	E1	138	44	4.3	90.2	3.2	5.7	52.5	223.8	220.2	440.1	7.3	4.9	261.1	
3942	Dolls and stuffed toys	—	9	4	.2	3.3	.2	.3	1.7	7.5	3.9	11.4	.2	(NA)	(NA)	
3944	Games, toys, and children's vehicles	E1	51	18	1.5	31.8	1.0	2.0	15.5	64.5	55.8	121.0	2.2	1.9	110.3	
3949	Sporting and athletic goods, n.e.c.	E2	78	22	2.6	55.1	2.0	3.4	35.3	151.8	160.5	307.6	4.9	2.9	149.1	
395	Pens, pencils, office, and art supplies	—	46	14	1.8	38.4	1.4	2.7	26.6	153.6	115.2	263.7	8.6	2.1	125.1	
3951	Pens and mechanical pencils	—	4	4	.3	5.8	.2	.4	3.8	14.1	11.2	25.1	(D)	(D)	(D)	
3952	Lead pencils and art goods	—	6	4	F	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	F	(D)	
3953	Marking devices	E2	28	3	E	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	.4	.6	20.2
3955	Carbon paper and inked ribbons	—	8	3	.4	7.3	.3	.5	4.2	13.5	19.0	33.1	.2	.6	17.1	
396	Costume jewelry and notions	E4	19	7	.5	11.4	.3	.7	6.8	33.7	28.7	61.2	1.0	.6	23.2	
3961	Costume jewelry	E1	11	2	.1	2.0	.1	.2	1.0	10.4	11.4	21.0	(D)	(NA)	(D)	
3965	Fasteners, buttons, needles, and pins	E6	8	5	.4	9.4	.2	.5	5.8	23.3	17.2	40.3	(D)	E	(D)	
399	Miscellaneous manufactures	—	360	86	10.6	298.4	7.7	15.6	195.2	891.4	553.3	1 435.5	34.6	10.7	693.8	
3991	Brooms and brushes	—	12	6	.6	14.1	.4	.8	6.4	29.5	24.7	53.6	(D)	.4	20.0	
3993	Signs and advertising specialties	E1	185	34	2.8	73.1	1.7	3.5	34.8	153.1	100.3	251.9	7.2	2.3	108.1	
3995	Burial caskets	E2	12	6	1.0	23.8	.7	1.7	15.9	45.1	38.9	83.6	1.0	1.4	43.0	
3996	Hard surface floor coverings, n.e.c.	—	3	3	2.9	110.5	2.4	4.8	87.7	444.3	258.6	703.7	(D)	3.4	393.4	
3999	Manufacturing industries, n.e.c.	E1	148	37	3.4	76.9	2.6	4.9	50.6	219.5	130.8	342.6	9.0	3.1	129.3	
—	Auxiliaries	—	551	318	85.7	4 532.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80.9	—	

Note: For qualifications of data, see footnotes in table 4.

¹Statistics for some levels are withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies. However, for such disclosures with 100 employees or more, number of establishments is shown and employment-size range is indicated by one of the following symbols: C—100 to 249 employees; E—250 to 499 employees; F—500 to 999 employees; G—1,000 to 2,499 employees; H—2,500 to 4,999 employees; I—5,000 to 9,999 employees; J—10,000 to 24,999 employees; K—25,000 to 49,999 employees; L—50,000 to 99,999 employees; M—100,000 employees or more. Statistics for industry groups shown include data for all component industries, regardless of whether data are shown for individual industries in group.

Table 6. Statistics by Selected Industry Group and Industry for Metropolitan Areas: 1992-

Con.

[Includes operating manufacturing establishments and auxiliaries. Includes industry groups and industries with 250 employees or more within MA's, except those that would disclose data for individual companies. For definitions of CMSA's, MSA's, and PMSA's; information on geographic areas followed by ▲; and explanation of terms, see appendices. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Table with columns: SIC code, Geographic area and industry, E, Total (no.), With 20 employees or more (no.), All establishments (Number, Payroll), All employees (Number, Payroll), Production workers (Number, Hours, Wages), Value added by manufacture, Cost of materials, Value of shipments, New capital expenditures. Rows include Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA; Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ PMSA; Wilmington-Newark, DE-MD PMSA; Pittsburgh, PA MSA; Food and kindred products; Apparel and other textile products; Lumber and wood products; Furniture and fixtures; Paper and allied products; Printing and publishing; Chemicals and allied products.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. **Statistics by Selected Industry Group and Industry for Selected Places: 1992—Con.**

Note: For qualifications of data, see footnotes in table 4.

¹Statistics for some levels are withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies. However, for such disclosures with 500 employees or more, number of establishments is shown and employment-size range is indicated by one of the following symbols: C—100 to 249 employees; E—250 to 499 employees; F—500 to 999 employees; G—1,000 to 2,499 employees; H—2,500 to 4,999 employees; I—5,000 to 9,999 employees; J—10,000 to 24,999 employees; K—25,000 to 49,999 employees; L—50,000 to 99,999 employees; M—100,000 employees or more. Statistics for industry groups shown include data for all component industries, regardless of whether data are shown for individual industries in group.

Appendix D. Geographic Notes

PENNSYLVANIA

Ashland is only in Schuylkill County; although previously reported as also in Columbia County, this has never been so.

Bethlehem is in Lehigh and Northampton Counties.

Ellwood City is in Beaver and Lawrence Counties.

Municipality of Monroeville name was changed from Monroeville in May 1974, but this change was not submitted to the Bureau of the Census until January 1990.

Shippensburg is in Cumberland and Franklin Counties.

Telford is in Bucks and Montgomery Counties.

Trafford is in Allegheny and Westmoreland Counties.

