

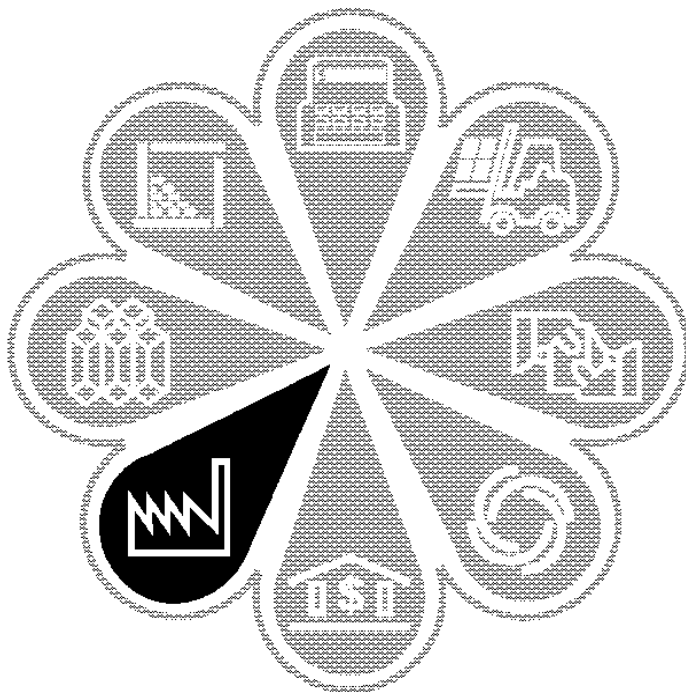
1992 Census of Manufactures

MC92-I-34D

INDUSTRY SERIES

Screw Machine Products, Fasteners and Washers; Metal Forgings and Stampings; and Metal Services

Industries 3451, 3452, 3462, 3463, 3465, 3466, 3469, 3471, and 3479



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Ronald H. Brown, Secretary
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Economics and Statistics Administration
Everett M. Ehrlich, Under Secretary
for Economic Affairs

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
Martha Farnsworth Riche, Director

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Manufacturing and Construction Division prepared this report. **David W. Cartwright**, Assistant Chief for Census and Related Programs, was responsible for the overall planning, management, and coordination of the census of manufactures. Planning and implementation were under the direction of **Kenneth I. Hansen**, Chief, Metals and Industrial Machinery Branch, assisted by **J. Michael Brown**, Section Chief, with primary staff assistance by **Richard Wiesler**.

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If you have any questions concerning the statistics in this report, call 301-457-4755.



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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 one of a series of 83 industry reports, each of which provides statistics for individual industries or groups of related industries. Additional separate reports will be issued for each State and the District of Columbia and for special subjects such as manufacturers' shipments to the federal government and concentration ratios in manufacturing.

The industry reports include such statistics as number of establishments, employment, payroll, value added by manufacture, cost of materials consumed, capital expenditures, product shipments, etc.

State reports present similar statistics for each State and its important metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places. Selected statistical totals for "all manufacturing" have been shown in the State reports for MA's with 250 employees or more and for counties and places with 500 employees or more.

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 classification developed by experts on classification in Government and private industry under the guidance of the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of

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.

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-records 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-records 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-records 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-records 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-records 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

In this industry report, the data on employment and payroll are limited to operating manufacturing establishments. The census report form filed for auxiliaries (ES-9200) requested a description of the activity of the establishments serviced. However, the manufacturing auxiliaries were coded only to the two-digit major group of the establishments they served; whereas, the operating establishments were coded to a four-digit manufacturing industry. Data for the approximately 11,000 separately operated auxiliaries are included in the geographic area series and in a report issued as part of the 1992 Enterprise Statistics Survey.

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.

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-records 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.) shown in tables 1a through 5a, therefore, reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments in that industry but also their secondary activities. The product statistics in table 6a represent the output of all establishments whether or not they are classified in the same industry as the product. For this reason, in relating the industry statistics, especially the value of shipments to the product statistics, the composition of the industry's output shown in table 5b should be considered.

The extent to which industry and product statistics may be matched with each other is measured by two ratios which are computed from the figures shown in table 5b. The first of these ratios, called the primary product specialization ratio, measures the proportion of product shipments (both primary and secondary) of the establishments classified in the industry represented by the primary products of those establishments. The second ratio, called the coverage ratio, is the proportion of primary products shipped by the establishments classified in the industry to total shipments of such products by all manufacturing establishments.

However, establishments making products falling into the same industry category may use a variety of processes and materials to produce them. Also, the same industry classification (based on end products) may include both establishments that are highly integrated and those that

put only the finishing touches on an already highly fabricated item. For example, the refrigeration equipment industry includes instances of almost complete integration (production of the compressor, condensing unit, electric motor, casting, stamping of the case, and final assembly) all carried on at one plant. On the other hand, the condensing unit, the motor, and the case may be purchased and only assembled into the finished product.

In some instances, separate industry categories have been established for integrated and nonintegrated establishments. For other industries, the census provides separate statistics on the production of intermediate commodities made and used in the producing plant. For some industries characterized by many plants of the same company, separate figures on interplant transfers of products usually are shown.

Differences in the integration of production processes, types of operations, and alternatives in types of materials used should be considered when relating the industry statistics (employment, payrolls, value added, etc.) to the product and material data.

VALUE OF SHIPMENTS FOR THE INDUSTRY COMPARED WITH VALUE OF PRODUCT SHIPMENTS

This report shows value of shipments data for industries and products. In tables 1a through 5b, these data represent the total value of shipments of all establishments classified in a particular industry. The data include the shipments of the products classified in the industry (primary to the industry), products classified in other industries (secondary to the industry), and miscellaneous receipts (repair work, sale of scrap, research and development, installation receipts, and resales). Value of product shipments shown in table 6a represents the total value of all products shipped that are classified as primary to an industry.

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 1a through 5a 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.
- n.e.c. Not elsewhere classified.
- n.s.k. Not specified by kind.
- pt. Part.
- r Revised.
- SIC Standard Industrial Classification.

Other abbreviations, such as lb, gal, yd, doz, bbl, and s tons, are used in the customary sense.

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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 explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	Four-digit industry statistics							Five-digit product class and seven-digit product statistics			
	Historical	Operating ratios	By geographic area	Summary and supplemental	By employment size	By industry and product class specialization	Materials consumed by kind	Industry-product analysis	Product shipments	Product class by geographic area	Historical product class
Number of companies	1a			3a					*6a		
Number of establishments	1a		2	3a	4	5a					
Employment and payroll:											
Number of employees	1a	1b	2	3a	4	5a					
Payroll	1a	1b	2	3a	4	5a					
Supplemental labor costs				3a							
Production workers	1a	1b	2	3a	4	5a					
Production-worker hours	1a	1b	2	3a	4	5a					
Production-worker wages	1a	1b	2	3a	4	5a					
Shipments, cost of materials, and value added:											
Value of shipments (four-digit)	1a	1b	2	3a	4	5a		5b			
Product class shipments (five-digit)									6a	6b	6c
Product shipments (seven-digit)									6a		
Value added by manufacture	1a	1b	2	3a	4	5a					
Cost of materials	1a	1b	2	3a	4	5a					
Fuels and electric energy				3a							
Materials consumed by kind							7				
Inventories:											
Total, end of year	1a			3a	4						
By stage of fabrication				3a							
Capital expenditures, assets, rental payments, and purchased services:											
New capital expenditures	1a		2	3b	4	5a					
Used plant and equipment expenditures				3b							
Gross assets				3b							
Depreciation				3b							
Retirements of buildings and machinery				3b							
Rental payments				3b							
Foreign content of materials consumed				3c							
Purchased services				3c							
Ratios:											
Specialization	1a							5b			
Coverage	1a							5b			

*Number of companies with shipments of more than \$100 thousand.

Contents

Screw Machine Products, Fasteners and Washers; Metal Forgings and Stampings; and Metal Services

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Establishments in virtually all industries ship secondary products as well as products primary to the industry in which they are classified and have some miscellaneous receipts, such as resales and contract receipts. Industry 3451 shipped \$3.5 billion of screw machine products considered primary to the industry, \$191.3 million of secondary products, and had \$183.7 million of miscellaneous receipts, resales, and contract work. Thus, the ratio of primary products to the total of both secondary and primary products shipped by establishments in this industry was 95 percent (specialization ratio). In 1987, the specialization ratio also was 95 percent.

Establishments in this industry also accounted for 94 percent of products considered primary to the industry no matter where they were actually produced (coverage ratio). In 1987, the coverage ratio was 93 percent.

The products primary to industry 3451, no matter in what industry they were produced, appear in table 6a and aggregate to \$3.7 billion. For further explanation of specialization and coverage ratios, see table 5b and the appendixes.

The total cost of materials, services, and fuels and energy used by establishments classified in the screw machine products industry amounted to \$1.4 billion. Data on specific materials consumed appear in table 7.

Single-establishment companies in this industry with less than 5 employees 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. These establishments accounted for 6 percent of the total value of shipments.

INDUSTRY 3452, BOLTS, NUTS, RIVETS, AND WASHERS

This industry is made up of establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing metal bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, washers, formed and threaded wire goods, and special industrial fasteners. Rolling mills engaged in manufacturing similar products are classified in major group 33. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing screw machine products are classified in industry 3451. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing plastics fasteners are classified in industry 3089.

The 1992 definition of this industry is the same as that used in the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. The SIC number and title also are the same.

In the 1992 Census of Manufactures, Industry 3452, Bolts, Nuts, Rivets, and Washers, had employment of 44.0 thousand. The employment figure was 15 percent below the 52.0 thousand reported in 1987. Compared with 1991, employment decreased 12 percent. The 1991 data are based on the Census Bureau's annual survey of manufactures (ASM), which is a sample survey conducted each year between censuses.

The leading States in employment in 1992 were California, Illinois, Michigan, and Ohio, accounting for approximately 56 percent of the industry's employment. This represents a shift from 1987 when California, Illinois, Michigan, and Pennsylvania accounted for approximately 57 percent of the industry's employment.

The total value of shipments for establishments classified in this industry was \$5.2 billion.

Establishments in virtually all industries ship secondary products as well as products primary to the industry in which they are classified and have some miscellaneous receipts, such as resales and contract receipts. Industry 3452 shipped \$4.6 billion of bolts, nuts, rivets, and washers considered primary to the industry, \$250.0 million of secondary products, and had \$300.3 million of miscellaneous receipts, resales, and contract work. Thus, the ratio of primary products to the total of both secondary and primary products shipped by establishments in this industry was 95 percent (specialization ratio). In 1987, the specialization ratio also was 95 percent.

Establishments in this industry also accounted for 96 percent of products considered primary to the industry no matter where they were actually produced (coverage ratio). In 1987, the coverage ratio also was 96 percent.

The products primary to industry 3452, no matter in what industry they were produced, appear in table 6a and aggregate to \$4.8 billion. For further explanation of specialization and coverage ratios, see table 5b and the appendixes.

The total cost of materials, services, and fuels and energy used by establishments classified in the bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, and washers industry amounted to \$2.3 billion. Data on specific materials consumed appear in table 7.

Single-establishment companies in this industry with less than 10 employees 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. These establishments accounted for 11 percent of the total value of shipments.

INDUSTRY 3462, IRON AND STEEL FORGINGS

This industry is made up of establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing iron and steel forgings, with or without the use of dies. This industry includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing metal forgings. These establishments generally operate on a job or order basis, manufacturing forgings for sale to others or for interplant transfer. Establishments which produce metal forgings for incorporation in end products produced in the same establishment are classified on the basis of the end product. Establishments further processing forgings are classified according to the particular product or process.

The 1992 definition of this industry is the same as that used in the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. The SIC number and title also are the same.

In the 1992 Census of Manufactures, Industry 3462, Iron and Steel Forgings, had employment of 24.2 thousand. The employment figure was 9 percent below the 26.6 thousand reported in 1987. Compared with 1991, employment decreased 8 percent. The 1991 data are based on the Census Bureau's annual survey of manufactures (ASM), which is a sample survey conducted each year between censuses.

The leading States in employment in 1992 were Ohio, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Wisconsin, accounting for approximately 49 percent of the industry's employment. These same States were the leaders in 1987.

The total value of shipments for establishments classified in this industry was \$3.2 billion.

Establishments in virtually all industries ship secondary products as well as products primary to the industry in which they are classified and have some miscellaneous receipts, such as resales and contract receipts. Industry 3462 shipped \$2.9 billion of iron and steel forgings products considered primary to the industry, \$222.4 million of secondary products, and had \$90.9 million of miscellaneous receipts, resales, and contract work. Thus, the ratio of primary products to the total of both secondary and primary products shipped by establishments in this industry was 93 percent (specialization ratio). In 1987, the specialization ratio was 91 percent.

Establishments in this industry also accounted for 92 percent of products considered primary to the industry no matter where they were actually produced (coverage ratio). In 1987, the coverage ratio also was 92 percent.

The products primary to industry 3462, no matter in what industry they were produced, appear in table 6a and aggregate to \$3.2 billion. For further explanation of specialization and coverage ratios, see table 5b and the appendixes.

The total cost of materials, services, and fuels and energy used by establishments classified in the iron and steel forgings industry amounted to \$1.6 billion. Data on specific materials consumed appear in table 7.

Single-establishment companies in this industry with less than 10 employees 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. These establishments accounted for 11 percent of the total value of shipments.

INDUSTRY 3463, NONFERROUS FORGINGS

This industry is made up of establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing nonferrous forgings with or without the use of dies. This industry includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing metal forgings.

These establishments generally operate on a job or order basis, manufacturing forgings for sale to others or for interplant transfer. Establishments which produce metal forgings for incorporation in end products produced in the same establishment are classified on the basis of the end product. Establishments further processing forgings are classified according to the particular product or process.

The 1992 definition of this industry is the same as that used in the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. The SIC number and title also are the same.

In the 1992 Census of Manufactures, Industry 3463, Nonferrous Forgings, had employment of 7.9 thousand. The employment figure was 8 percent above the 7.3 thousand reported in 1987. Compared with 1991, employment increased 14 percent. The 1991 data are based on the Census Bureau's annual survey of manufactures (ASM), which is a sample survey conducted each year between censuses.

The leading States in employment in 1992 were California, Ohio, Massachusetts, and Illinois. This represents a shift from 1987 when California, Ohio, Massachusetts, and Michigan were the leading States.

The total value of shipments for establishments classified in this industry was \$1.2 billion.

Establishments in virtually all industries ship secondary products as well as products primary to the industry in which they are classified and have some miscellaneous receipts, such as resales and contract receipts. Industry 3463 shipped \$1.0 billion of nonferrous forgings products considered primary to the industry, \$130.0 million of secondary products, and had \$32.7 million of miscellaneous receipts, resales, and contract work. Thus, the ratio of primary products to the total of both secondary and primary products shipped by establishments in this industry was 89 percent (specialization ratio). In 1987, the specialization ratio was 86 percent.

Establishments in this industry also accounted for 87 percent of products considered primary to the industry no matter where they were actually produced (coverage ratio). In 1987, the coverage ratio was 76 percent.

The products primary to industry 3463, no matter in what industry they were produced, appear in table 6a and aggregate to \$1.2 billion. For further explanation of specialization and coverage ratios, see table 5b and the appendixes.

The total cost of materials, services, and fuels and energy used by establishments classified in the nonferrous forgings industry amounted to \$622.0 million. Data on specific materials consumed appear in table 7.

Single-establishment companies in this industry with less than 20 employees 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. These establishments accounted for 6 percent of the total value of shipments.

INDUSTRY 3465, AUTOMOTIVE STAMPINGS

This industry is made up of establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing automotive stampings such as body parts, hubs, and trim. This industry includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing metal stampings. These establishments generally operate on a job or order basis, manufacturing metal stampings for sales to others or for interplant transfer. Establishments which produce metal stampings for incorporation in end products produced in the same establishments are classified on the basis of the end of products. Establishments further processing stampings are classified according to the particular product or process.

The 1992 definition of this industry is the same as that used in the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. The SIC number and title also are the same.

In the 1992 Census of Manufactures, Industry 3465, Automotive Stampings, had employment of 105.2 thousand. The employment figure was 12 percent below the 119.8 thousand reported in 1987. Compared with 1991, employment increased 6 percent. The 1991 data are based on the Census Bureau's annual survey of manufactures (ASM), which is a sample survey conducted each year between censuses.

The leading States in employment in 1992 were Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, accounting for approximately 80 percent of the industry's employment. These same States were the leaders in 1987 when they accounted for 79 percent of the industry's employment.

The total value of shipments for establishments classified in this industry was \$15.8 billion.

Establishments in virtually all industries ship secondary products as well as products primary to the industry in which they are classified and have some miscellaneous receipts, such as resales and contract receipts. Industry 3465 shipped \$14.5 billion of automotive stampings industry products considered primary to the industry, \$985.9 million of secondary products, and had \$370.9 million of miscellaneous receipts, resales, and contract work. Thus, the ratio of primary products to the total of both secondary and primary products shipped by establishments in this industry was 94 percent (specialization ratio). In 1987, the specialization ratio was 95 percent.

Establishments in this industry also accounted for 91 percent of products considered primary to the industry no matter where they were actually produced (coverage ratio). In 1987, the coverage ratio was 93 percent.

The products primary to industry 3465, no matter in what industry they were produced, appear in table 6a and aggregate to \$15.9 billion. For further explanation of specialization and coverage ratios, see table 5b and the appendixes.

The total cost of materials, services, and fuels and energy used by establishments classified in the automotive stampings industry amounted to \$8.6 billion. Data on specific materials consumed appear in table 7.

Single-establishment companies in this industry with less than 5 employees 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. These establishments accounted for 3 percent of the total value of shipments.

INDUSTRY 3466, CROWNS AND CLOSURES

This industry is made up of establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing metal crowns and closures.

The 1992 definition of this industry is the same as that used in the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. The SIC number and title also are the same.

In the 1992 Census of Manufactures, Industry 3466, Crowns and Closures, had employment of 4.8 thousand. The employment figure was 21 percent below the 6.1 thousand reported in 1987. Compared with 1991, employment increased 17 percent. The 1991 data are based on the Census Bureau's annual survey of manufactures (ASM), which is a sample survey conducted each year between censuses.

The leading States in employment in 1992 were Pennsylvania, Illinois, Indiana, and Connecticut. These same States were the leaders in 1987.

The total value of shipments for establishments classified in this industry was \$832.9 million.

Establishments in virtually all industries ship secondary products as well as products primary to the industry in which they are classified and have some miscellaneous receipts, such as resales and contract receipts. Industry 3466 shipped \$786.8 million of crowns and closures products considered primary to the industry, \$36.8 million of secondary products, and had \$9.3 million of miscellaneous receipts, resales, and contract work. Thus, the ratio of primary products to the total of both secondary and primary products shipped by establishments in this industry was 96 percent (specialization ratio). In 1987, the specialization ratio also was 96 percent.

Establishments in this industry also accounted for 97 percent of products considered primary to the industry no matter where they were actually produced (coverage ratio). In 1987, the coverage ratio was 95 percent.

The products primary to industry 3466, no matter in what industry they were produced, appear in table 6a and aggregate to \$811.0 million. For further explanation of specialization and coverage ratios, see table 5b and the appendixes.

The total cost of materials, services, and fuels and energy used by establishments classified in the crowns and closures industry amounted to \$437.4 million. Data on specific materials consumed appear in table 7.

Single-establishment companies in this industry with less than 10 employees 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. These establishments accounted for 1 percent of the total value of shipments.

INDUSTRY 3469, METAL STAMPINGS, N.E.C.

This industry is made up of establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing metal stampings and spur products, not elsewhere classified, including porcelain enameled products. Products of this industry include household appliance housing and parts; cooking and kitchen utensils; and other nonautomotive job stampings. These establishments generally operate on a job or order basis, manufacturing metal stampings for sale to others or for interplant transfer. Establishments which produce metal stampings for incorporation in end products produced in the same establishment are classified on the basis of the end product. Establishments further processing stampings are classified according to the particular product or process.

The 1992 definition of this industry is the same as that used in the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. The SIC number and title also are the same.

In the 1992 Census of Manufactures, Industry 3469, Metal Stampings, N.E.C., had employment of 92.7 thousand. The employment figure was 3 percent below the 95.5 thousand reported in 1987.

The leading States in employment in 1992 were Illinois, Ohio, Wisconsin, and California, accounting for approximately 40 percent of the industry's employment. These same States were the leaders in 1987 when they accounted for 40 percent of the industry's employment.

The total value of shipments for establishments classified in this industry was \$9.7 billion.

Establishments in virtually all industries ship secondary products as well as products primary to the industry in which they are classified and have some miscellaneous receipts, such as resales and contract receipts. Industry 3469 shipped \$8.2 billion of metal stampings, not elsewhere classified, industry considered primary to the industry, \$1.1 billion of secondary products, and had \$397.3 million of miscellaneous receipts, resales, and contract work. Thus, the ratio of primary products to the total of both secondary and primary products shipped by establishments in this industry was 88 percent (specialization ratio). In 1987, the specialization ratio was 90 percent.

Establishments in this industry also accounted for 91 percent of products considered primary to the industry no matter where they were actually produced (coverage ratio). In 1987, the coverage ratio also was 91 percent.

The products primary to industry 3469, no matter in what industry they were produced, appear in table 6a and aggregate to \$9.0 billion. For further explanation of specialization and coverage ratios, see table 5b and the appendixes.

The total cost of materials, services, and fuels and energy used by establishments classified in the metal stampings, not elsewhere classified, industry amounted to \$4.5 billion. Data on specific materials consumed appear in table 7.

Single-establishment companies in this industry with less than 5 employees 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. These establishments accounted for 7 percent of the total value of shipments.

INDUSTRY 3471, PLATING AND POLISHING

This industry is made up of establishments primarily engaged in all types of electroplating, plating, anodizing, coloring, and finishing of metals and formed products for the trade. Also included in this industry are establishments which perform these types of activities, on their own account, on purchased metals or formed products. Establishments that both manufacture and finish products are classified according to the products.

The 1992 definition of this industry is the same as that used in the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. The SIC number and title also are the same.

In the 1992 Census of Manufactures, Industry 3471, Plating and Polishing, had employment of 65.4 thousand. The employment figure was 8 percent below the 71.1 thousand reported in 1987.

The leading States in employment in 1992 were California, Ohio, Illinois, and Michigan, accounting for approximately 45 percent of the industry's employment. These same States were the leaders in 1987 when they accounted for 41 percent of the industry's employment.

The total value of shipments for establishments classified in this industry was \$4.7 billion.

Establishments in virtually all industries ship secondary products as well as products primary to the industry in which they are classified and have some miscellaneous receipts, such as resales and contract receipts. Industry 3471 shipped \$4.2 billion of products considered primary to the industry, \$311.1 million of secondary products, and had \$208.9 million of miscellaneous receipts, resales, and contract work. Thus, the ratio of primary products to the total of both secondary and primary products shipped by establishments in this industry was 93 percent (specialization ratio). In 1987, the specialization ratio was 97 percent.

Establishments in this industry also accounted for 94 percent of products considered primary to the industry no matter where they were actually produced (coverage ratio). In 1987, the coverage ratio also was 94 percent.

The products primary to industry 3471, no matter in what industry they were produced, appear in table 6a and aggregate to \$4.5 billion. For further explanation of specialization and coverage ratios, see table 5b and the appendixes.

The total cost of materials, services, and fuels and energy used by establishments classified in the plating and polishing industry amounted to \$1.6 billion. Data on specific materials consumed appear in table 7.

Single-establishment companies in this industry with less than 5 employees 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. These establishments accounted for 12 percent of the total value of shipments.

INDUSTRY 3479, METAL COATING AND ALLIED SERVICES

This industry is made up of establishments primarily engaged in performing the following types of services on metals for the trade: (1) enameling, lacquering, and varnishing metal products; (2) hot dip galvanizing of mill sheets, plates and bars, castings, and formed products fabricated of iron and steel; hot dip coating such items with aluminum, lead, or zinc; retinning cans and utensils; (3) engraving, chasing and etching jewelry, silverware, notarial and other seals, and other metal products for purposes other than printing; and (4) other metal services; not elsewhere classified. Also included in this industry are establishments which perform these types of activities on their own account on purchased metals or formed products. Establishments that both manufacture and finish products are classified according to the products.

The 1992 definition of this industry is the same as that used in the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. The SIC number and title also are the same.

In the 1992 Census of Manufactures, Industry 3479, Metal Coating and Allied Services, had employment of 43.7 thousand. The employment figure was 5 percent above the 41.5 thousand reported in 1987.

The leading States in employment in 1992 were California, Michigan, Ohio, and Illinois, accounting for approximately 42 percent of the industry's employment. These

same States were the leaders in 1987 when they accounted for 45 percent of the industry's employment.

The total value of shipments for establishments classified in this industry was \$5.2 billion.

Establishments in virtually all industries ship secondary products as well as products primary to the industry in which they are classified and have some miscellaneous receipts, such as resales and contract receipts. Industry 3479 shipped \$4.7 billion of products considered primary to the industry, \$197.6 million of secondary products, and had \$224.8 million of miscellaneous receipts, resales, and contract work. Thus, the ratio of primary products to the total of both secondary and primary products shipped by establishments in this industry was 96 percent (specialization ratio). In 1987, the specialization ratio was 93 percent.

Establishments in this industry also accounted for 92 percent of products considered primary to the industry no matter where they were actually produced (coverage ratio). In 1987, the coverage ratio also was 92 percent.

The products primary to industry 3479, no matter in what industry they were produced, appear in table 6a and aggregate to \$5.1 billion. For further explanation of specialization and coverage ratios, see table 5b and the appendixes.

The total cost of materials, services, and fuels and energy used by establishments classified in the metal coating and allied services industry amounted to \$2.7 billion. Data on specific materials consumed appear in table 7.

Single-establishment companies in this industry with less than 5 employees 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. These establishments accounted for 13 percent of the total value of shipments.

Table 1a. Historical Statistics for the Industry: 1992 and Earlier Years—Con.

⁹This estimate for new capital expenditures has an associated standard error of 15 percent or more and may be of limited reliability. Estimates for other data items are of acceptable reliability.
¹⁰Due to the predominance of miscellaneous receipts, particularly receipts of contract and commission work on materials owned by others, these specialization and coverage ratios should be used with caution.

Table 1b. Selected Operating Ratios for the Industry: 1992 and Earlier Years

[Excludes data for auxiliaries. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Year	Payroll per employee (dollars)	Production workers 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)
INDUSTRY 3451, SCREW MACHINE PRODUCTS									
1992 Census	27 388	79	2 126	11.29	38	71	51 584	53	30.84
1991 ASM	25 049	80	2 183	10.23	37	72	46 505	54	26.78
1990 ASM	24 425	81	2 140	10.13	36	70	46 132	53	26.65
1989 ASM	23 435	80	2 120	9.77	36	70	45 192	52	26.67
1988 ASM	23 334	79	2 147	9.43	37	69	46 128	51	27.06
1987 Census	22 138	80	2 138	9.14	37	71	41 464	53	24.29
1986 ASM	20 878	80	2 000	9.52	40	71	40 844	51	25.67
1985 ASM	20 108	81	1 994	8.96	40	70	42 122	48	26.19
1984 ASM	19 515	82	1 986	8.75	40	71	39 336	50	24.26
1983 ASM	18 034	81	2 018	7.78	38	70	35 418	51	21.75
1982 Census	17 199	81	1 935	7.72	38	71	31 770	54	20.37
1981 ASM	16 488	83	2 048	6.91	42	73	30 843	53	18.23
1980 ASM	14 857	82	1 984	6.57	42	73	28 239	53	17.40
1979 ASM	14 309	85	2 034	6.02	40	70	29 673	48	17.18
1978 ASM	13 163	84	2 017	5.63	41	71	25 926	51	15.28
1977 Census	12 594	82	2 064	5.32	43	74	23 377	54	13.78
INDUSTRY 3452, BOLTS, NUTS, RIVETS, AND WASHERS									
1992 Census	30 682	72	2 088	12.80	45	71	65 145	47	43.17
1991 ASM	28 390	73	2 132	11.83	44	69	62 176	46	40.17
1990 ASM	28 210	74	2 164	11.39	43	70	60 500	47	37.85
1989 ASM	26 741	74	2 128	11.34	44	70	58 821	45	37.29
1988 ASM	26 276	74	2 126	11.11	42	68	59 285	44	37.48
1987 Census	25 481	74	2 080	11.02	42	68	57 612	44	37.21
1986 ASM	24 085	74	2 027	10.79	44	69	53 137	45	35.59
1985 ASM	22 856	74	2 036	10.02	45	70	49 655	46	33.10
1984 ASM	22 333	75	2 031	9.79	44	69	51 094	44	33.32
1983 ASM	21 018	72	2 006	9.63	43	70	44 941	47	31.07
1982 Census	19 312	71	1 858	9.33	43	71	37 954	51	28.67
1981 ASM	18 612	74	1 987	8.43	43	69	40 726	46	27.56
1980 ASM	16 948	74	1 998	7.68	43	69	37 465	45	25.18
1979 ASM	15 990	75	2 034	7.22	45	71	35 366	45	23.12
1978 ASM	15 301	76	2 055	6.75	46	72	32 771	47	21.03
1977 Census	14 161	75	2 059	6.26	45	71	30 218	47	19.60
INDUSTRY 3462, IRON AND STEEL FORGINGS									
1992 Census	31 649	74	2 044	13.58	50	74	65 550	48	43.11
1991 ASM	31 275	75	2 005	13.71	54	77	61 374	51	40.71
1990 ASM	30 324	75	2 019	13.45	54	76	62 144	49	41.04
1989 ASM	29 268	75	2 075	12.88	53	75	64 042	46	41.34
1988 ASM	28 462	74	2 066	12.42	54	76	60 144	47	39.20
1987 Census	28 064	72	1 979	12.81	52	77	52 406	54	36.88
1986 ASM	26 810	73	1 913	12.84	53	79	49 488	54	35.63
1985 ASM	26 505	73	1 915	12.67	53	78	47 622	56	34.02
1984 ASM	25 326	74	1 909	12.36	51	76	46 513	54	33.00
1983 ASM	23 896	74	1 827	11.91	52	77	44 132	54	32.64
1982 Census	22 498	73	1 817	11.37	52	75	43 896	51	33.11
1981 ASM	22 186	77	1 918	10.58	53	75	48 703	46	33.02
1980 ASM	20 111	77	1 936	9.63	55	78	39 812	51	26.77
1979 ASM	18 903	78	2 022	8.89	56	78	38 734	49	24.60
1978 ASM	17 529	79	1 982	8.34	54	77	35 621	49	22.83
1977 Census	16 407	79	1 961	7.81	54	77	33 284	49	21.40
INDUSTRY 3463, NONFERROUS FORGINGS									
1992 Census	34 962	75	2 102	14.15	52	75	74 468	47	47.44
1991 ASM	33 290	77	1 962	14.50	63	86	46 725	71	31.00
1990 ASM	34 681	76	2 073	14.83	56	78	68 778	50	43.44
1989 ASM	33 068	77	2 107	13.94	64	85	55 945	59	34.61
1988 ASM	31 829	76	2 189	13.10	65	86	57 714	55	34.83
1987 Census	29 877	74	2 111	12.75	56	78	58 658	51	37.56
1986 ASM	31 291	71	1 946	14.80	54	77	63 013	50	45.67
1985 ASM	29 578	72	1 950	13.64	55	76	65 494	45	46.46
1984 ASM	28 440	73	1 924	13.37	59	80	56 725	50	40.65
1983 ASM	26 244	71	1 836	12.69	50	69	62 872	42	48.28
1982 Census	25 405	72	1 860	12.14	52	70	58 380	44	43.51
1981 ASM	23 640	74	2 078	10.59	56	73	59 302	40	38.35
1980 ASM	21 078	76	1 956	9.92	58	76	53 667	39	36.32
1979 ASM	19 825	75	2 117	9.17	55	74	52 113	38	32.83
1978 ASM	18 677	76	2 043	8.67	55	76	44 339	42	28.64
1977 Census	17 352	78	1 952	7.90	51	72	44 574	39	29.35

MANUFACTURES—INDUSTRY SERIES

SCREW MACHINE PRODUCTS 34D—11

Table 1b. Selected Operating Ratios for the Industry: 1992 and Earlier Years—Con.

[Excludes data for auxiliaries. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Year	Payroll per employee (dollars)	Production workers 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)
INDUSTRY 3465, AUTOMOTIVE STAMPINGS									
1992 Census	38 963	83	2 113	17.76	54	80	68 838	57	39.36
1991 ASM	37 065	83	2 060	17.23	57	85	57 026	65	33.49
1990 ASM	35 150	83	2 070	16.34	57	84	56 964	62	33.33
1989 ASM	35 289	83	2 092	16.20	57	83	58 028	61	33.47
1988 ASM	35 559	84	2 156	15.78	56	82	60 329	59	33.34
1987 Census	33 196	83	2 135	14.80	56	82	55 587	60	31.22
1986 ASM	33 104	84	2 167	14.61	56	83	54 754	60	30.12
1985 ASM	31 841	84	2 161	14.07	54	80	57 471	55	31.51
1984 ASM	29 972	85	2 141	13.33	54	78	59 002	51	32.54
1983 ASM	28 257	84	2 123	12.63	52	77	55 999	50	31.41
1982 Census	25 333	82	1 949	12.34	53	79	45 463	56	28.34
1981 ASM	25 171	83	1 909	12.39	51	78	46 737	54	29.40
1980 ASM	22 335	83	1 860	11.15	50	77	41 452	54	26.83
1979 ASM	20 372	85	1 955	9.68	53	77	39 425	52	23.75
1978 ASM	19 328	85	2 033	8.94	52	77	37 894	51	21.85
1977 Census	18 474	85	2 105	8.26	53	78	35 155	53	19.66
INDUSTRY 3466, CROWNS AND CLOSURES									
1992 Census	29 875	81	2 077	12.04	53	70	84 917	35	50.32
1991 ASM	29 537	80	2 061	12.10	52	70	79 146	37	47.72
1990 ASM	27 795	80	2 000	12.27	49	66	81 409	34	51.17
1989 ASM	27 957	80	2 054	11.91	52	70	71 478	39	43.26
1988 ASM	28 064	83	2 154	11.31	50	69	75 128	37	42.04
1987 Census	26 492	80	2 102	11.63	54	74	62 639	42	37.10
1986 ASM	24 938	80	2 078	11.00	58	76	58 859	42	35.54
1985 ASM	24 119	79	1 906	11.96	59	78	52 791	46	35.02
1984 ASM	23 309	81	2 000	10.83	62	82	50 706	46	31.35
1983 ASM	22 690	80	2 000	10.67	57	76	52 535	43	32.72
1982 Census	21 418	81	1 963	10.08	55	73	55 582	39	35.13
1981 ASM	20 268	82	2 017	9.21	57	76	47 183	43	28.63
1980 ASM	17 806	81	1 983	8.37	58	76	40 736	44	25.50
1979 ASM	16 551	81	2 018	7.62	55	73	40 116	41	24.50
1978 ASM	14 918	81	1 966	7.03	54	73	37 945	39	23.88
1977 Census	13 266	82	1 938	6.37	53	72	33 595	39	21.06
INDUSTRY 3469, METAL STAMPINGS, N.E.C.									
1992 Census	26 834	76	2 069	10.88	47	72	56 011	48	35.49
1991 ASM	25 263	76	2 018	10.71	49	74	50 640	50	33.16
1990 ASM	24 216	76	1 991	10.43	49	75	48 245	50	31.93
1989 ASM	23 369	76	1 974	10.18	51	75	47 528	49	31.63
1988 ASM	23 270	76	2 063	9.65	49	74	48 100	48	30.51
1987 Census	22 324	77	1 997	9.59	48	74	45 146	49	29.49
1986 ASM	21 560	76	1 943	9.58	47	74	42 048	51	28.32
1985 ASM	20 699	77	1 994	8.78	47	74	39 789	52	25.87
1984 ASM	19 851	78	1 953	8.65	48	74	40 145	49	26.50
1983 ASM	18 666	76	1 980	8.04	46	73	37 286	50	24.66
1982 Census	17 756	75	1 935	7.89	46	74	34 006	52	23.34
1981 ASM	15 930	80	1 948	7.05	49	75	32 348	49	20.72
1980 ASM	14 442	80	1 914	6.47	49	74	29 465	49	19.13
1979 ASM	13 471	81	1 936	6.02	49	74	28 249	48	17.95
1978 ASM	12 771	81	1 972	5.52	50	75	25 479	50	16.03
1977 Census	11 874	79	1 966	5.23	49	75	23 755	50	15.21
INDUSTRY 3471, PLATING AND POLISHING									
1992 Census	23 907	77	2 066	9.51	33	66	48 820	49	30.73
1991 ASM	21 914	79	2 034	9.01	34	69	40 785	54	25.43
1990 ASM	20 962	79	2 000	8.77	34	68	40 724	51	25.74
1989 ASM	19 791	79	1 990	8.36	34	68	38 607	51	24.44
1988 ASM	20 055	76	2 036	8.27	35	71	36 837	54	23.72
1987 Census	18 783	79	2 004	7.90	32	66	37 041	51	23.51
1986 ASM	17 919	78	2 031	7.50	34	68	34 229	52	21.53
1985 ASM	17 135	81	2 034	7.08	36	70	31 930	54	19.45
1984 ASM	16 643	81	2 022	7.05	36	69	32 137	52	19.61
1983 ASM	14 636	80	1 998	6.49	39	73	27 061	54	16.95
1982 Census	14 847	80	1 974	6.44	38	72	27 365	54	17.27
1981 ASM	13 797	81	1 964	6.07	37	70	26 018	53	16.36
1980 ASM	12 735	83	1 948	5.43	37	69	25 577	50	15.90
1979 ASM	11 387	84	1 972	4.80	38	69	23 211	49	14.02
1978 ASM	10 988	84	2 013	4.55	36	69	21 443	51	12.67
1977 Census	10 373	84	1 979	4.40	36	71	19 310	54	11.67
INDUSTRY 3479, METAL COATING AND ALLIED SERVICES									
1992 Census	25 011	77	2 056	10.33	52	73	57 316	44	36.04
1991 ASM	23 141	78	1 970	10.38	55	77	47 712	49	31.09
1990 ASM	22 571	78	2 032	9.77	51	71	54 837	41	34.46
1989 ASM	21 285	79	2 079	8.89	52	72	51 563	41	31.33
1988 ASM	20 940	77	2 074	8.70	46	66	56 321	37	35.15
1987 Census	20 036	78	2 012	8.60	49	71	48 082	42	30.70
1986 ASM	19 302	77	2 015	8.26	51	74	40 632	48	26.25
1985 ASM	18 804	79	1 997	7.72	50	75	37 903	50	24.03
1984 ASM	17 623	80	2 003	7.36	51	75	37 012	48	23.08
1983 ASM	17 458	77	2 070	7.44	52	76	34 774	50	21.70

Table 1b. Selected Operating Ratios for the Industry: 1992 and Earlier Years—Con.

[Excludes data for auxiliaries. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Year	Payroll per employee (dollars)	Production workers 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)
INDUSTRY 3479, METAL COATING AND ALLIED SERVICES—Con.									
1982 Census	17 117	79	1 967	7.46	50	75	34 360	50	22.23
1981 ASM	15 740	81	2 044	6.74	45	70	35 351	45	21.41
1980 ASM	14 062	81	1 952	6.30	48	72	30 527	46	19.30
1979 ASM	13 551	81	1 981	6.05	48	72	29 522	46	18.32
1978 ASM	12 323	81	2 004	5.24	51	74	26 573	46	16.43
1977 Census	11 570	80	2 023	4.98	52	75	24 183	48	14.96

Note: For qualifications of data, see footnotes on table 1a.

Table 2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1992 and 1987

[Excludes data for auxiliaries. States with 100 employees or more are shown. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Industry and geographic area	1992										1987			
	E1	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 ² (1,000)	Value added by manufacture (million dollars)
		Total (no.)	With 20 employees or more (no.)	Number ² (1,000)	Payroll (million dollars)	Number (1,000)	Hours (millions)	Wages (million dollars)						
INDUSTRY 3451, SCREW MACHINE PRODUCTS														
United States	E1	1 706	646	46.4	1 270.8	36.5	77.6	876.1	2 393.5	1 443.5	3 830.1	135.1	42.7	1 770.5
Arizona	E1	17	7	.5	15.6	.4	.9	10.8	43.5	23.5	64.9	(D)	.3	17.2
Arkansas	—	9	3	C	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
California	—	188	53	4.0	122.2	3.0	6.4	75.7	208.2	83.6	287.0	7.9	3.9	167.4
Colorado	—	11	4	.2	4.8	.2	.3	3.4	8.7	3.7	12.6	.4	(NA)	(NA)
Connecticut	E1	125	37	2.4	62.9	1.8	3.8	45.1	107.6	55.1	163.7	2.9	3.5	134.3
Florida	—	38	11	.9	19.7	.7	1.5	14.3	44.5	32.7	77.5	1.5	.5	18.8
Georgia	—	7	1	.1	3.1	.1	.2	2.0	4.9	1.7	6.6	.1	(NA)	(NA)
Illinois	—	188	78	5.1	139.0	3.8	8.3	92.9	245.3	137.5	379.9	15.2	5.1	208.1
Indiana	—	70	34	2.3	61.9	1.9	3.8	41.8	111.9	64.5	175.5	8.3	G	(D)
Iowa	—	9	6	E	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	.7	.4	17.3
Kentucky	E1	12	4	.2	4.9	.2	.3	3.7	11.2	7.9	18.9	.3	(NA)	(NA)
Massachusetts	—	55	20	1.1	33.7	.8	1.7	22.0	59.6	27.1	86.2	3.0	G	(D)
Michigan	—	213	101	7.0	201.3	5.6	11.7	140.0	404.5	324.5	728.7	21.6	(NA)	(D)
Minnesota	—	48	21	1.5	45.0	1.2	2.7	33.3	85.2	34.9	119.8	6.7	G	(D)
Missouri	E1	45	19	1.5	46.8	1.1	2.5	31.0	82.9	44.6	127.5	3.1	F	(D)
Nebraska	—	7	3	.3	6.7	.3	.6	5.4	13.4	5.6	19.0	.4	.2	7.2
Nevada	E1	7	3	C	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	.2	(NA)	(NA)
New Hampshire	—	17	5	.2	7.0	.2	.4	4.3	14.4	5.8	20.2	.7	.2	6.5
New Jersey	—	63	17	1.2	36.0	.9	2.1	24.6	56.2	24.8	81.9	2.3	1.6	64.0
New York	—	97	36	3.4	88.2	2.6	5.4	58.9	160.5	135.5	295.6	7.2	3.5	133.5
North Carolina	—	11	3	E	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	.8	(NA)	(D)
Ohio	—	181	72	5.8	159.1	4.7	10.1	112.7	328.5	203.2	534.2	27.3	4.8	207.5
Oklahoma	—	12	3	C	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
Oregon	—	17	7	E	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	E	(D)
Pennsylvania	E1	64	27	1.9	47.8	1.5	3.2	35.0	94.9	51.4	146.7	5.1	1.1	41.2
Rhode Island	E1	22	5	.4	9.4	.3	.7	7.7	16.7	7.1	23.6	.8	.5	14.1
South Carolina	E3	9	6	.3	5.5	.2	.4	3.9	11.6	6.6	19.0	(D)	.2	11.2
Tennessee	—	15	9	.9	21.9	.7	1.6	16.9	42.8	30.3	73.4	5.8	F	(D)
Texas	E2	35	9	.6	13.4	.5	1.0	9.3	25.2	14.1	39.0	.8	.5	16.8
Vermont	—	7	2	E	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(D)
Washington	—	10	2	C	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(D)
Wisconsin	—	71	30	2.1	51.1	1.7	3.6	37.4	93.1	47.7	139.3	5.1	1.6	60.7
INDUSTRY 3452, BOLTS, NUTS, RIVETS, AND WASHERS														
United States	E1	930	436	44.0	1 350.0	31.8	66.4	849.6	2 866.4	2 309.2	5 183.1	150.9	52.0	2 995.8
Alabama	E3	12	7	.5	13.1	.4	.8	8.0	29.5	38.6	68.5	1.0	E	(D)
Arizona	—	6	4	.3	8.2	.2	.5	5.9	20.4	8.4	28.6	(D)	.2	10.3
Arkansas	E3	5	2	C	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(D)
California	—	114	49	8.8	299.7	6.5	13.4	191.7	569.4	250.1	817.7	29.9	11.2	712.5
Connecticut	—	40	19	2.1	69.9	1.2	2.8	37.5	158.4	89.8	250.6	8.4	1.9	117.6
Florida	—	16	5	.5	14.3	.4	.8	9.0	22.4	15.8	38.9	.7	.8	31.9
Illinois	—	134	70	8.2	257.1	6.0	12.3	163.1	512.8	490.6	1 007.1	20.0	8.3	459.9
Indiana	—	22	12	G	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	3.9	1.3	78.2
Iowa	—	5	4	E	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	3.0	.5	20.0
Kentucky	—	11	7	.5	12.5	.3	.8	8.2	35.3	44.6	80.1	1.1	F	(D)
Massachusetts	—	29	14	.9	25.2	.6	1.2	13.1	47.3	55.5	101.5	2.2	G	(D)
Michigan	E1	98	53	3.9	125.2	3.0	6.3	83.6	306.9	332.6	640.9	23.8	5.5	394.3
Minnesota	—	8	4	.2	7.4	.2	.4	5.1	14.5	9.7	24.4	.7	E	(D)
Mississippi	—	5	2	C	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	.1	(NA)	(D)
Missouri	—	12	6	.3	7.4	.2	.4	4.0	15.0	10.6	25.1	.5	.3	14.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1992 and 1987—Con.

[Excludes data for auxiliaries. States with 100 employees or more are shown. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Industry and geographic area	1992											1987		
	E1	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 employ-ees ² (1,000)	Value added by manufacture (million dollars)
		Total (no.)	With 20 employees or more (no.)	Number ² (1,000)	Payroll (million dollars)	Number (1,000)	Hours (millions)	Wages (million dollars)						
INDUSTRY 3452, BOLTS, NUTS, RIVETS, AND WASHERS—Con.														
Nevada	E1	6	2	C	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	.5	(NA)	(NA)	
New Hampshire	—	6	4	.2	4.4	.1	.2	2.5	8.6	4.9	13.4	.4	(NA)	
New Jersey	—	40	14	1.7	56.0	1.1	2.4	32.2	120.5	56.5	175.9	5.7	2.3	
New York	E3	54	20	2.0	55.2	1.4	2.9	33.9	116.7	100.1	214.3	4.2	2.3	
North Carolina	—	9	2	.3	7.4	.2	.4	4.7	11.9	13.3	25.1	.7	F	
Ohio	—	86	48	3.6	108.4	2.6	5.4	63.9	248.4	235.8	484.5	13.8	4.1	
Oklahoma	—	5	2	E	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	
Pennsylvania	E2	49	26	3.2	94.9	2.3	4.6	60.4	205.1	168.3	377.2	8.1	4.7	
Rhode Island	—	11	6	.4	9.9	.3	.6	6.5	14.2	10.7	24.5	.3	.5	
South Carolina	—	7	4	.2	6.3	.2	.3	3.7	10.6	9.2	19.4	(D)	.2	
Tennessee	E2	13	8	.5	16.4	.4	.8	10.5	40.6	35.0	75.2	2.4	.4	
Texas	—	41	15	1.3	30.9	.9	2.0	18.7	68.1	60.7	126.2	5.0	1.0	
Utah	E1	5	1	C	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	
Virginia	—	8	6	.5	13.7	.4	.9	10.6	29.3	51.3	81.5	(D)	F	
Wisconsin	—	29	16	1.2	30.8	.9	1.9	21.3	77.7	60.3	136.4	4.3	1.1	
INDUSTRY 3462, IRON AND STEEL FORGINGS														
United States	E1	403	199	24.2	765.9	18.0	36.8	499.9	1 586.3	1 631.7	3 232.3	114.4	26.6	1 394.0
Alabama	—	8	1	F	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	F	(D)
California	—	35	11	1.2	43.2	.8	1.7	22.1	83.8	138.8	227.2	9.4	1.1	
Colorado	—	2	1	C	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	
Connecticut	—	4	3	.4	10.3	.3	.5	7.1	18.1	25.5	42.3	(D)	.5	
Florida	E1	11	2	.3	11.3	.2	.5	6.8	13.2	17.5	28.5	.8	(NA)	
Illinois	E1	41	24	2.3	68.2	1.7	3.4	44.2	141.0	124.4	264.9	8.3	2.5	
Indiana	E2	13	6	.9	23.8	.6	1.3	15.8	47.9	52.3	100.1	(D)	F	
Iowa	—	5	2	C	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	
Kansas	E3	4	2	C	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	
Kentucky	—	7	4	F	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	E	
Massachusetts	—	6	3	.4	14.5	.3	.5	7.6	27.9	31.0	56.1	(D)	G	
Michigan	—	42	25	2.3	71.6	1.8	3.5	52.1	198.5	168.1	367.2	13.2	2.4	
Missouri	—	4	3	C	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	
New Jersey	E1	7	2	C	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	.2	.3	
New York	—	18	11	F	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	2.3	F	
North Carolina	E1	5	3	E	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	.7	E	
Ohio	E1	51	36	3.5	114.0	2.7	5.7	76.1	235.9	288.9	528.9	17.2	(NA)	
Oklahoma	E1	3	1	C	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	
Oregon	E4	7	2	C	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	
Pennsylvania	E1	34	20	2.9	97.1	2.1	4.4	60.6	208.7	181.2	390.4	16.6	3.2	
South Carolina	—	2	2	C	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	
Tennessee	—	9	5	F	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	4.2	F	
Texas	—	33	18	2.8	88.4	2.0	4.0	56.2	167.8	169.4	346.2	14.4	3.2	
Wisconsin	—	14	8	2.7	94.4	2.0	3.8	67.7	172.0	155.6	324.6	12.3	2.9	
INDUSTRY 3463, NONFERROUS FORGINGS														
United States	—	78	44	7.9	276.2	5.9	12.4	175.4	588.3	622.0	1 196.5	53.0	7.3	428.2
California	E1	20	18	2.2	76.3	1.7	3.6	49.4	108.6	123.2	232.3	5.9	2.4	
Connecticut	—	4	3	.2	9.5	.2	.4	5.3	19.8	12.2	31.3	(D)	(NA)	
Illinois	—	5	4	.7	21.0	.5	1.0	15.0	61.3	42.6	106.9	2.2	E	
Massachusetts	—	3	2	F	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	F	
Michigan	E5	6	4	E	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	F	
Mississippi	—	1	1	F	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	
Nevada	—	2	1	C	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	
Ohio	—	6	4	G	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	19.5	E	
Pennsylvania	—	6	3	F	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	G	
Virginia	—	2	1	C	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	
INDUSTRY 3465, AUTOMOTIVE STAMPINGS														
United States	—	700	506	105.2	4 098.9	87.1	184.0	3 268.2	7 241.8	8 598.1	15 821.4	519.9	119.8	6 659.3
Alabama	—	2	2	C	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	E	(D)
Arkansas	—	2	2	E	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	F	(D)
California	E7	20	8	1.3	29.2	1.1	2.5	21.7	49.2	57.2	106.5	(D)	1.9	
Connecticut	—	8	5	.5	19.6	.4	.9	14.5	68.4	31.4	100.4	1.0	(NA)	
Florida	E1	7	5	.5	9.4	.4	.8	5.7	19.1	26.5	45.4	(D)	1.0	
Georgia	—	9	9	1.4	30.4	1.2	2.5	23.3	67.8	74.8	143.0	(D)	G	
Illinois	—	32	21	3.4	155.8	2.8	6.3	126.5	283.1	332.8	615.1	(D)	6.6	
Indiana	—	50	40	10.9	446.1	9.1	19.0	370.2	839.9	753.4	1 585.6	69.7	11.2	
Iowa	—	7	7	G	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	F	
Kentucky	—	6	5	.8	25.6	.7	1.7	19.1	155.8	169.9	325.4	11.8	(NA)	
Maryland	—	4	2	E	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	
Massachusetts	—	5	3	C	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	E	
Michigan	—	322	232	45.0	1 788.4	36.6	77.1	1 390.1	3 079.3	3 828.9	6 901.2	224.1	48.2	
Minnesota	—	2	1	E	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	E	
Mississippi	—	3	3	.6	13.0	.5	1.0	9.6	23.2	41.2	65.8	1.6	F	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1992 and 1987—Con.

[Excludes data for auxiliaries. States with 100 employees or more are shown. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Industry and geographic area	1992											1987		
	E1	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 ² (1,000)	Value added by manufacture (million dollars)
		Total (no.)	With 20 employees or more (no.)	Number ² (1,000)	Payroll (million dollars)	Number (1,000)	Hours (millions)	Wages (million dollars)						
INDUSTRY 3465, AUTOMOTIVE STAMPINGS—Con.														
Missouri	—	6	6	.6	18.2	.4	.9	11.9	34.5	35.0	70.0	1.6	.6	30.9
New Jersey	E3	6	4	.3	7.3	.2	.5	5.6	15.3	15.0	29.5	(D)	E	(D)
New York	—	4	4	G	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(D)
Ohio	—	134	100	25.2	1 092.8	21.4	46.2	909.2	1 577.2	2 181.5	3 753.1	87.6	28.5	1 494.6
Pennsylvania	—	20	14	3.3	144.0	2.7	6.5	117.7	226.9	176.3	404.3	28.7	5.0	335.3
South Carolina	—	7	5	1.0	24.8	.8	1.6	17.1	67.5	81.6	148.8	5.9	G	(D)
Tennessee	—	11	9	2.3	60.1	2.0	4.2	46.3	137.3	210.5	343.4	(D)	1.8	80.8
Virginia	—	1	1	C	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	E	(D)
Washington	—	1	1	C	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
West Virginia	—	1	1	E	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	F	(D)
Wisconsin	—	12	11	H	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	4.8	(NA)	(D)
INDUSTRY 3466, CROWNS AND CLOSURES														
United States	—	51	31	4.8	143.4	3.9	8.1	97.5	407.6	437.4	832.9	18.4	6.1	382.1
California	—	6	3	.3	9.5	.2	.3	4.4	23.8	23.0	47.4	(D)	.5	37.1
Connecticut	—	6	4	.4	13.1	.4	.7	10.1	30.1	18.7	48.3	.7	.9	34.8
Illinois	—	7	5	.8	26.0	.7	1.4	16.5	80.6	51.4	127.3	(D)	F	(D)
Indiana	—	4	4	.8	24.5	.6	1.2	15.4	71.9	104.4	174.4	(D)	1.2	72.3
New Jersey	—	2	1	E	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	E	(D)
New York	—	3	3	C	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	E	(D)
North Carolina	—	1	1	CC	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
Oklahoma	—	2	1	C	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	E	(D)
Pennsylvania	—	6	3	F	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	2.8	G	(D)
Tennessee	—	1	1	C	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
Texas	—	1	1	C	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(D)
INDUSTRY 3469, METAL STAMPINGS, N.E.C.														
United States	—	2 748	1 142	92.7	2 487.5	70.7	146.3	1 592.3	5 192.2	4 520.5	9 695.0	298.1	95.5	4 311.4
Alabama	—	21	7	F	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	.8	31.3
Arizona	—	29	15	F	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	.6	29.9
Arkansas	—	11	5	G	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	F	(D)
California	E1	352	110	7.1	192.6	5.3	11.2	123.5	423.5	280.9	701.7	15.5	8.3	389.2
Colorado	—	30	6	.7	19.6	.5	1.0	9.6	44.7	26.9	71.3	2.8	.4	19.9
Connecticut	—	122	54	4.3	137.6	3.3	7.7	87.1	286.6	210.7	495.5	18.9	5.5	239.4
Florida	E1	62	21	1.5	35.9	1.2	2.4	23.2	79.3	58.7	138.1	2.4	1.3	53.1
Georgia	—	32	17	G	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	10.4	G	(D)
Illinois	—	316	161	13.1	385.6	10.1	21.6	252.3	803.6	840.2	1 639.9	44.7	13.0	670.5
Indiana	—	82	40	2.8	71.8	2.2	4.6	42.5	161.9	147.8	303.4	8.9	3.8	159.5
Iowa	—	16	7	1.1	31.0	.8	1.4	17.6	42.5	42.8	85.0	(D)	G	(D)
Kansas	—	18	5	.5	9.3	.4	.8	6.3	28.5	22.7	49.6	.6	E	(D)
Kentucky	—	37	27	2.7	60.9	2.1	4.2	40.3	127.2	121.6	247.9	15.5	G	(D)
Louisiana	—	6	2	C	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	.1	(NA)	(NA)
Maryland	E1	13	5	.3	8.4	.2	.4	4.5	15.1	10.3	25.2	.7	.6	21.5
Massachusetts	—	107	42	3.4	95.6	2.5	5.1	56.6	173.5	134.8	308.2	8.5	3.9	165.4
Michigan	E1	151	55	3.7	94.9	2.8	5.9	59.3	203.8	200.6	404.3	10.3	3.5	188.5
Minnesota	—	91	43	4.6	128.6	3.5	7.1	83.9	250.7	166.2	412.4	12.0	(NA)	(D)
Mississippi	—	15	7	F	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	F	(D)
Missouri	—	52	14	1.3	35.4	1.1	2.2	25.5	96.4	82.4	178.7	4.2	1.5	69.8
New Hampshire	E1	15	4	.3	7.2	.2	.4	3.7	12.4	7.6	20.1	1.0	E	(D)
New Jersey	—	133	49	3.7	113.2	2.8	5.8	71.0	182.0	147.1	333.2	7.6	4.2	182.9
New Mexico	—	6	3	.2	5.0	.2	.3	3.5	9.9	4.9	13.8	.4	(NA)	(NA)
New York	E1	206	80	6.3	163.0	4.7	9.4	101.9	271.2	268.9	544.1	12.5	6.3	266.9
North Carolina	—	41	19	1.1	27.1	.9	1.9	19.1	57.9	47.3	105.3	2.6	1.5	66.4
Ohio	—	251	116	9.0	236.7	6.9	14.2	154.5	535.6	479.1	1 011.4	27.6	9.7	464.5
Oklahoma	—	16	5	.3	7.6	.3	.5	4.3	20.8	17.5	38.1	.9	(NA)	(D)
Oregon	—	29	7	.5	12.1	.4	.7	6.7	26.7	18.7	45.3	.8	.3	13.4
Pennsylvania	E2	129	56	5.1	131.1	3.8	7.6	79.2	294.6	255.2	550.1	14.9	5.3	216.9
Rhode Island	—	35	12	F	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	.9	36.3
South Carolina	—	11	3	.2	4.3	.1	.2	2.6	8.2	10.3	18.6	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
Tennessee	—	43	20	1.3	26.9	1.0	2.1	18.1	61.2	52.9	112.8	3.4	1.0	36.6
Texas	—	86	36	C	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	2.1	102.8
Utah	E1	8	1	C	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
Virginia	—	14	5	.3	6.5	.2	.5	4.6	16.1	25.0	41.2	.4	(NA)	(D)
Washington	E1	20	4	.3	9.6	.3	.5	6.7	13.9	13.2	28.0	1.2	.5	31.2
West Virginia	E2	9	3	E	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	E	(D)
Wisconsin	—	110	71	8.1	223.0	6.3	12.9	147.1	486.6	443.6	929.3	36.7	7.4	338.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1992 and 1987—Con.

[Excludes data for auxiliaries. States with 100 employees or more are shown. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Industry and geographic area	1992											1987		
	E ¹	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 ² (1,000)	Value added by manufacture (million dollars)
		Total (no.)	With 20 employees or more (no.)	Number ² (1,000)	Payroll (million dollars)	Number (1,000)	Hours (millions)	Wages (million dollars)						
INDUSTRY 3471, PLATING AND POLISHING														
United States -----	E1	3 296	950	65.4	1 563.5	50.3	103.9	988.1	3 192.8	1 567.0	4 725.7	207.9	71.1	2 633.6
Alabama -----	E1	33	9	.6	11.5	.5	.9	7.3	23.3	8.9	31.7	.8	.8	23.8
Arizona -----	-	43	12	.7	14.3	.5	1.1	9.7	23.1	9.7	32.9	1.8	.7	19.8
Arkansas -----	E1	17	2	.2	4.1	.1	.3	2.4	7.6	6.4	14.0	.7	E	(D)
California -----	E1	561	154	11.2	266.0	8.8	18.3	169.6	522.3	236.3	757.4	25.2	12.7	458.2
Colorado -----	E1	30	8	.4	8.2	.3	.6	4.9	15.1	6.0	21.0	.5	.4	11.0
Connecticut -----	E2	101	40	2.6	78.9	1.8	4.2	47.4	144.8	76.2	221.9	7.5	2.6	114.4
Florida -----	E2	93	14	.9	21.0	.7	1.4	13.0	43.5	15.3	58.7	2.1	1.1	40.3
Georgia -----	E3	23	7	.6	12.8	.5	1.1	8.7	25.9	11.2	37.1	1.1	.5	13.5
Illinois -----	E1	280	87	5.9	148.9	4.6	9.5	92.5	300.5	133.9	433.5	17.8	5.5	205.2
Indiana -----	E1	91	42	3.1	75.5	2.3	4.9	47.6	173.2	152.9	295.6	41.1	2.6	98.2
Iowa -----	E1	15	2	.2	2.9	.1	.2	1.7	5.6	1.6	7.3	.1	(NA)	(NA)
Kansas -----	E1	20	2	.2	4.4	.1	.3	2.7	11.4	2.5	13.9	.5	E	(D)
Kentucky -----	-	24	9	.6	11.5	.5	1.0	8.1	24.4	9.7	34.1	1.7	E	(D)
Louisiana -----	E1	14	2	.1	3.0	.1	.2	1.9	7.4	3.6	11.1	.3	.2	4.5
Maryland -----	E3	26	5	.3	6.0	.2	.4	3.7	10.8	3.7	14.6	.3	.3	10.3
Massachusetts -----	-	98	40	2.2	59.5	1.6	3.4	36.9	113.3	39.8	153.0	3.2	2.6	94.4
Michigan -----	E1	252	89	5.8	137.7	4.4	9.1	84.5	286.3	129.4	415.4	16.3	7.0	289.3
Minnesota -----	E1	73	26	1.9	48.1	1.5	3.1	34.3	91.9	40.9	132.8	2.7	G	(D)
Mississippi -----	E1	7	2	C	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
Missouri -----	-	66	15	1.7	35.0	1.4	2.7	24.1	74.3	34.8	109.1	3.7	2.2	94.2
Nebraska -----	-	7	3	.2	6.2	.2	.4	3.7	13.4	3.8	17.6	.3	(NA)	(D)
Nevada -----	E3	14	4	.2	4.8	.1	.3	2.6	8.1	2.2	10.3	.3	(NA)	(NA)
New Jersey -----	E1	116	28	1.7	43.2	1.3	2.6	26.3	78.5	40.1	119.2	3.3	2.2	91.0
New York -----	E1	167	41	2.7	60.9	2.1	4.4	38.9	119.3	53.4	172.6	3.5	4.3	148.8
North Carolina -----	-	55	14	1.1	28.3	.8	1.6	18.8	64.7	67.6	131.8	(D)	1.2	41.2
Ohio -----	E1	275	96	6.3	146.2	5.0	10.0	95.9	346.3	132.7	478.1	16.1	6.2	239.8
Oklahoma -----	E1	36	9	.5	10.7	.3	.7	5.4	20.5	5.5	26.3	.4	.4	14.3
Oregon -----	E1	33	6	.4	7.3	.3	.6	5.1	17.0	4.2	21.2	.4	.3	9.7
Pennsylvania -----	E1	143	31	2.4	58.8	1.8	3.6	36.9	124.4	113.7	238.4	6.1	2.6	93.4
Rhode Island -----	-	101	25	1.9	40.0	1.5	3.0	26.7	84.8	36.2	121.2	6.0	2.8	79.8
South Carolina -----	E1	24	10	F	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	3.6	E
Tennessee -----	E1	61	24	2.1	48.3	1.7	3.4	30.2	98.4	76.1	172.4	9.7	2.0	77.4
Texas -----	E1	167	41	2.4	55.0	1.8	3.8	32.6	107.1	43.6	150.9	4.4	2.4	90.5
Utah -----	E3	9	2	.1	3.0	.1	.2	2.0	6.9	.9	7.7	.2	(NA)	(NA)
Virginia -----	-	19	4	.3	7.1	.2	.5	4.3	13.3	2.7	16.0	1.2	E	(D)
Washington -----	E1	51	8	.7	17.3	.5	1.0	10.3	29.8	9.9	39.7	1.9	.7	29.5
West Virginia -----	E5	10	4	.3	7.8	.3	.5	5.9	16.0	5.5	21.5	(D)	(NA)	(D)
Wisconsin -----	E1	92	27	1.8	44.0	1.4	2.9	26.4	87.1	28.6	115.7	5.5	1.8	58.2
INDUSTRY 3479, METAL COATING AND ALLIED SERVICES														
United States -----	E1	1 945	640	43.7	1 093.0	33.8	69.5	718.0	2 504.7	2 680.7	5 160.7	159.3	41.5	1 995.4
Alabama -----	E2	17	7	.5	10.3	.3	.7	6.7	16.5	19.1	35.7	1.2	.4	15.4
Arizona -----	-	25	5	.4	9.7	.3	.7	6.5	26.7	8.5	34.7	2.0	.2	6.8
California -----	E1	307	107	5.9	142.3	4.5	9.2	91.0	289.6	321.1	611.0	19.2	5.9	261.4
Colorado -----	E1	27	8	.3	7.2	.3	.5	5.0	14.8	23.1	40.6	.9	.2	7.3
Connecticut -----	E1	43	18	1.1	33.0	.9	1.8	22.7	62.4	25.5	88.5	3.7	1.3	59.2
Florida -----	E3	56	6	.5	11.8	.4	.9	8.0	32.3	19.5	51.8	1.4	.8	30.1
Georgia -----	E1	16	7	.5	12.0	.4	.8	8.1	38.1	33.5	71.8	3.0	.2	9.0
Illinois -----	-	121	40	3.3	92.5	2.5	5.3	62.1	197.7	276.1	474.0	12.5	3.1	207.6
Indiana -----	E1	66	28	2.2	50.4	1.7	3.4	35.3	123.2	98.1	220.5	12.8	2.3	110.3
Iowa -----	E2	9	2	.3	5.2	.3	.6	4.3	13.6	6.3	19.9	.2	(NA)	(NA)
Kansas -----	E1	10	5	.4	9.1	.3	.7	6.4	16.5	5.0	21.3	.9	(NA)	(D)
Kentucky -----	-	14	7	.5	10.9	.4	.7	6.7	20.6	38.6	59.2	2.5	(NA)	(D)
Louisiana -----	-	18	12	.4	10.0	.3	.8	6.6	24.5	20.5	44.9	2.4	.4	22.8
Maryland -----	E2	17	4	.4	10.7	.3	.5	7.7	19.8	17.9	37.7	.9	.5	25.2
Massachusetts -----	E2	82	19	1.2	30.2	.9	1.9	19.9	60.1	32.9	93.1	3.0	1.5	56.7
Michigan -----	E1	165	72	5.1	110.3	4.1	8.1	74.0	242.3	128.9	373.8	14.2	(NA)	(D)
Minnesota -----	E2	43	16	1.1	25.4	.9	1.7	15.4	45.5	22.7	67.8	1.8	G	(D)
Missouri -----	-	37	10	.7	23.7	.6	1.3	15.2	57.1	19.6	76.9	3.2	.7	33.0
New Jersey -----	E1	62	23	1.2	35.1	.9	2.0	20.5	63.4	34.0	97.4	2.4	1.2	52.9
New York -----	-	101	27	2.1	53.0	1.5	3.0	33.0	129.0	59.2	189.3	9.3	1.9	73.3
North Carolina -----	-	29	7	.5	12.3	.4	.8	8.0	32.3	18.5	49.6	(D)	E	(D)
Ohio -----	-	138	46	4.2	116.0	3.2	6.6	80.4	291.6	613.7	883.1	15.4	4.9	348.6
Oklahoma -----	E1	26	6	.5	16.8	.5	1.0	12.4	42.1	27.0	68.3	4.7	.4	14.9
Oregon -----	E1	25	8	.4	8.0	.3	.6	5.4	20.3	9.8	30.1	.8	.3	12.0
Pennsylvania -----	E1	103	38	2.2	64.2	1.6	3.3	37.4	170.7	261.1	430.2	7.4	2.1	119.8
Rhode Island -----	E2	38	8	.9	17.9	.8	1.5	11.0	37.2	12.3	49.6	.9	.5	10.0
South Carolina -----	E1	13	4	E	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Tennessee -----	-	25	13	.7	13.1	.6	1.2	8.9	33.3	21.7	55.2	6.4	.5	22.3
Texas -----	E2	142	43	2.7	69.4	2.1	4.8	44.3	169.0	139.6	307.3	11.4	2.9	140.0
Utah -----	E3	14	4	.2	4.7	.2	.3	3.1	8.8	7.4	16.3	.4	(NA)	(NA)
Virginia -----	E6	15	3	.1	3.0	.1	.2	1.9	6.8	6.7	13.5	.2	(NA)	(NA)
Washington -----	E4	30	8	.4	11.5	.4	.7	8.0	27.4	18.3	45.8	1.4	.4	15.8
West Virginia -----	-	5	2	C	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
Wisconsin -----	E2	52	21	1.5	31.0	1.2	2.4	21.8	60.8	34.1	95.5	4.3	G	(D)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Industry Statistics for Selected States: 1992 and 1987—Con.

Note: For qualifications of data, see footnotes on table 1a.

¹Payroll and sales data for some small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other Government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate the items shown for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown for those States where estimated value of shipments data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of figure shown: E1—10 to 19 percent; E2—20 to 29 percent; E3—30 to 39 percent; E4—40 to 49 percent; E5—50 to 59 percent; E6—60 to 69 percent; E7—70 to 79 percent; E8—80 to 89 percent; E9—90 percent or more.

²Statistics for some producing States have been withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies. However, for States 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.

Table 3a. Summary Statistics for the Industry: 1992

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

Item	Screw machine products (SIC 3451)	Bolts, nuts, rivets, and washers (SIC 3452)	Iron and steel forgings (SIC 3462)	Nonferrous forgings (SIC 3463)	Automotive stampings (SIC 3465)	Crowns and closures (SIC 3466)	Metal stampings, n.e.c. (SIC 3469)	Plating and polishing (SIC 3471)	Metal coating and allied services (SIC 3479)
Companies -----number...	1 671	806	367	72	585	43	2 635	3 161	1 821
All establishments -----number...	1 706	930	403	78	700	51	2 748	3 296	1 945
With 1 to 19 employees -----number...	1 060	494	204	34	194	20	1 606	2 346	1 305
With 20 to 99 employees -----number...	568	325	125	25	290	14	939	869	575
With 100 employees or more -----number...	78	111	74	19	216	17	203	81	65
Employment and labor costs:									
Employees -----1,000...	46.4	44.0	24.2	7.9	105.2	4.8	92.7	65.4	43.7
Compensation, total -----mil dol...	1 568.5	1 704.6	1 025.1	368.4	5 774.9	198.0	3 110.8	1 912.8	1 355.6
Annual payroll -----mil dol...	1 270.8	1 350.0	765.9	276.2	4 098.9	143.4	2 487.5	1 563.5	1 093.0
Fringe benefits -----mil dol...	297.8	354.5	259.2	92.2	1 676.1	54.6	623.3	349.3	262.6
Social Security and other legally required payments -----mil dol...	131.0	144.6	96.9	34.6	439.0	21.6	277.8	173.5	115.9
Employer voluntary payments -----mil dol...	166.8	209.9	162.3	57.7	1 237.1	33.0	345.5	175.8	146.7
Production workers:									
Average for year -----1,000...	36.5	31.8	18.0	5.9	87.1	3.9	70.7	50.3	33.8
March -----1,000...	36.6	32.1	18.1	5.9	85.2	3.9	70.2	50.2	33.7
May -----1,000...	36.7	32.1	18.0	6.0	89.6	3.9	70.6	50.4	34.1
August -----1,000...	36.8	31.8	18.1	6.0	84.1	3.9	71.4	50.7	34.4
November -----1,000...	36.2	31.4	17.7	5.9	89.7	3.8	71.0	50.2	33.0
Hours -----millions...	77.6	66.4	36.8	12.4	184.0	8.1	146.3	103.9	69.5
Wages -----mil dol...	876.1	849.6	499.9	175.4	3 268.2	97.5	1 592.3	988.1	718.0
Cost of materials ¹ -----mil dol...	1 443.5	2 309.2	1 631.7	622.0	8 598.1	437.4	4 520.5	1 567.0	2 680.7
Materials, parts, containers, etc., consumed ² -----mil dol...	1 050.1	1 721.8	1 313.2	474.0	7 813.2	409.6	3 802.1	1 200.4	2 416.2
Resales -----mil dol...	83.3	182.5	16.2	3.7	109.7	3.7	188.0	72.0	48.6
Fuels -----mil dol...	12.0	25.4	64.8	17.3	54.9	5.2	48.7	71.9	74.8
Purchased electricity -----mil dol...	48.1	73.8	87.5	24.2	199.1	10.5	102.2	141.3	96.2
Contract work -----mil dol...	249.9	305.7	150.0	102.9	421.3	8.3	379.6	81.4	44.9
Quantity of electric energy used for heat and power:									
Purchased -----mil kWh...	679.6	974.8	1 415.7	327.8	3 248.1	190.8	1 501.1	2 062.6	1 577.0
Generated less sold -----mil kWh...	—	(D)	(D)	—	—	—	5.3	22.8	—
Total value of shipments -----mil dol...	3 830.1	5 183.1	3 232.3	1 196.5	15 821.4	832.9	9 695.0	4 725.7	5 160.7
Value added -----mil dol...	2 393.5	2 866.4	1 586.3	588.3	7 241.8	407.6	5 192.2	3 192.8	2 504.7
Inventories by stage of fabrication:									
Beginning of 1992 -----mil dol...	468.6	1 017.2	609.0	228.9	1 087.6	120.7	1 187.1	333.0	493.8
Finished goods -----mil dol...	170.2	507.5	78.2	39.1	168.0	54.3	385.5	89.1	112.8
Work in process -----mil dol...	172.7	263.0	307.0	147.4	519.6	26.8	307.4	62.4	104.8
Materials and supplies -----mil dol...	125.7	246.7	223.7	42.5	400.1	39.7	494.2	181.5	276.3
End of 1992 -----mil dol...	478.2	997.6	576.0	239.3	1 064.5	128.1	1 193.4	363.6	522.0
Finished goods -----mil dol...	176.2	502.4	84.5	37.7	169.3	63.6	401.7	123.0	121.7
Work in process -----mil dol...	173.6	260.6	286.4	162.6	536.8	29.4	308.8	62.6	120.5
Materials and supplies -----mil dol...	128.4	234.6	205.1	39.1	358.4	35.0	482.9	177.9	279.8

Note: For qualifications of data, see footnotes on table 1a.

¹Data on purchased services for the repair of buildings and machinery and for communication services are not included in cost of materials, etc., but are shown in table 3c.

²Data on materials consumed by type are shown in table 7. Data on amount purchased or transferred from foreign sources are shown in table 3c.

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

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

Item	Screw machine products (SIC 3451)	Bolts, nuts, rivets, and washers (SIC 3452)	Iron and steel forgings (SIC 3462)	Nonferrous forgings (SIC 3463)	Automotive stampings (SIC 3465)	Crowns and closures (SIC 3466)	Metal stampings, n.e.c. (SIC 3469)	Plating and polishing (SIC 3471)	Metal coating and allied services (SIC 3479)
Gross book value of depreciable assets:									
Total:									
Beginning of year	1 717.4	2 216.6	1 989.5	598.0	9 521.1	305.6	3 465.8	2 640.9	1 516.9
New capital expenditures ¹	135.1	150.9	114.4	53.0	519.9	18.4	298.1	207.9	159.3
Used capital expenditures	27.7	45.5	24.4	10.3	41.1	2.2	50.0	24.5	16.5
Retirements	27.1	39.9	30.5	27.0	270.6	6.7	62.9	138.0	21.3
End of year	1 853.2	2 373.0	2 097.8	634.3	9 811.5	319.4	3 751.0	2 735.2	1 671.3
Buildings and other structures:									
Beginning of year	274.2	369.0	334.3	122.1	1 751.2	58.6	717.8	551.8	303.7
New capital expenditures	20.6	21.8	14.1	8.8	42.1	.8	45.6	32.0	30.7
Used capital expenditures	3.6	5.4	(D)	(D)	5.9	.1	8.6	6.2	2.1
Retirements	2.0	2.0	(D)	(D)	4.4	.3	9.5	14.7	2.3
End of year	296.4	394.2	350.7	131.5	1 794.8	59.2	762.5	575.3	334.1
Machinery and equipment:									
Beginning of year	1 443.3	1 847.6	1 655.2	475.9	7 769.9	247.0	2 747.9	2 089.1	1 213.2
New capital expenditures ¹	114.5	129.1	100.4	44.2	477.8	17.5	252.5	175.8	128.6
Used capital expenditures	24.0	40.1	(D)	(D)	35.1	2.1	41.5	18.4	14.4
Retirements	25.1	38.0	(D)	(D)	266.2	6.4	53.4	123.3	19.0
End of year	1 556.8	1 978.9	1 747.0	502.8	8 016.7	260.2	2 988.5	2 160.0	1 337.2
Depreciation charges during 1992:									
Total	108.0	142.6	131.7	41.7	460.2	19.4	239.4	178.6	108.6
Buildings and other structures	10.5	14.4	17.1	4.4	51.3	2.4	30.3	27.0	13.6
Machinery and equipment	97.4	128.2	114.6	37.4	408.9	17.0	209.2	151.7	95.0
Rental payments:									
Total	68.2	63.9	19.3	8.9	124.2	8.4	149.5	93.9	105.4
Buildings and other structures	36.9	36.7	12.7	4.9	55.4	6.9	92.1	53.7	71.8
Machinery and equipment	31.3	27.2	6.6	4.0	68.8	1.5	57.4	40.1	33.6

¹Data on new machinery and equipment expenditures by type are provided in table 3c.

Table 3c. Supplemental Industry Statistics Based on Sample Estimates: 1992

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

Item	Screw machine products (SIC 3451)		Bolts, nuts, rivets, and washers (SIC 3452)		Iron and steel forgings (SIC 3462)		Nonferrous forgings (SIC 3463)	
	Amount (million dollars)	Relative standard error of estimate ¹ (percent)	Amount (million dollars)	Relative standard error of estimate ¹ (percent)	Amount (million dollars)	Relative standard error of estimate ¹ (percent)	Amount (million dollars)	Relative standard error of estimate ¹ (percent)
Purchased services:								
Cost of purchased services for the repair of—								
Buildings and other structures	10.4	(X)	13.3	(X)	14.2	(X)	2.8	(X)
Response coverage ratio (percent) ²	82.2	(X)	79.2	(X)	78.7	(X)	94.4	(X)
Machinery	40.7	(X)	55.4	(X)	76.9	(X)	11.4	(X)
Response coverage ratio (percent) ²	85.2	(X)	80.4	(X)	83.4	(X)	94.4	(X)
Other purchased services:								
Communications	8.3	(X)	15.9	(X)	5.2	(X)	1.9	(X)
Response coverage ratio (percent) ²	82.3	(X)	80.2	(X)	81.7	(X)	87.5	(X)
Legal	7.6	(X)	12.6	(X)	8.1	(X)	1.4	(X)
Response coverage ratio (percent) ²	84.4	(X)	79.9	(X)	81.3	(X)	94.4	(X)
Accounting and bookkeeping	10.1	(X)	5.8	(X)	2.8	(X)	1.0	(X)
Response coverage ratio (percent) ²	82.5	(X)	80.5	(X)	79.1	(X)	94.4	(X)
Advertising	5.0	(X)	10.1	(X)	1.9	(X)	1.2	(X)
Response coverage ratio (percent) ²	84.5	(X)	78.6	(X)	83.3	(X)	94.4	(X)
Software and other data processing	4.7	(X)	7.3	(X)	2.2	(X)	1.5	(X)
Response coverage ratio (percent) ²	82.2	(X)	81.2	(X)	76.9	(X)	94.4	(X)
Refuse removal, including hazardous waste	4.3	(X)	10.3	(X)	4.0	(X)	2.4	(X)
Response coverage ratio (percent) ²	83.5	(X)	80.9	(X)	83.1	(X)	94.4	(X)
New machinery and equipment expenditures	114.5	(X)	129.1	(X)	100.4	(X)	44.2	(X)
Automobiles, trucks, etc., for highway use	5.6	30	7.2	14	1.9	17	.5	75
Computers and peripheral data processing equipment	4.1	21	13.4	21	6.9	18	3.6	5
All other	104.8	3	108.5	4	91.5	3	40.1	1
Adjustment ratio ³	1.0	(X)	1.2	(X)	1.1	(X)	1.6	(X)
Cost of materials, components, parts, etc., used	1 050.1	(X)	1 721.8	(X)	1 313.2	(X)	474.0	(X)
Materials purchased or transferred from foreign sources ⁴	29.9	28	178.1	14	38.7	11	11.9	15
Materials purchased or transferred from domestic sources	1 020.2	1	1 543.7	2	1 274.5	1	462.1	1
Adjustment ratio ³	1.5	(X)	1.3	(X)	1.3	(X)	1.4	(X)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3c. Supplemental Industry Statistics Based on Sample Estimates: 1992—Con.

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

Item	Automotive stampings (SIC 3465)		Crowns and closures (SIC 3466)		Metal stampings, n.e.c. (SIC 3469)		Plating and polishing (SIC 3471)		Metal coating and allied services (SIC 3479)	
	Amount (million dollars)	Relative standard error of estimate ¹ (percent)	Amount (million dollars)	Relative standard error of estimate ¹ (percent)	Amount (million dollars)	Relative standard error of estimate ¹ (percent)	Amount (million dollars)	Relative standard error of estimate ¹ (percent)	Amount (million dollars)	Relative standard error of estimate ¹ (percent)
Purchased services:										
Cost of purchased services for the repair of—										
Buildings and other structures	27.0	(X)	1.3	(X)	179.0	(X)	11.5	(X)	9.8	(X)
Response coverage ratio (percent) ²	90.1	(X)	87.2	(X)	83.1	(X)	72.9	(X)	73.6	(X)
Machinery	162.5	(X)	7.4	(X)	150.6	(X)	67.2	(X)	64.9	(X)
Response coverage ratio (percent) ²	91.1	(X)	100.0	(X)	84.5	(X)	74.8	(X)	78.3	(X)
Other purchased services:										
Communications	11.4	(X)	1.4	(X)	20.6	(X)	11.5	(X)	7.7	(X)
Response coverage ratio (percent) ²	83.6	(X)	100.0	(X)	81.9	(X)	68.9	(X)	70.4	(X)
Legal	7.0	(X)	.3	(X)	71.8	(X)	11.4	(X)	6.1	(X)
Response coverage ratio (percent) ²	91.1	(X)	50.5	(X)	82.6	(X)	71.6	(X)	75.9	(X)
Accounting and bookkeeping	7.0	(X)	.3	(X)	16.0	(X)	12.4	(X)	5.3	(X)
Response coverage ratio (percent) ²	89.4	(X)	50.5	(X)	80.3	(X)	73.9	(X)	75.6	(X)
Advertising	3.2	(X)	.4	(X)	123.4	(X)	10.4	(X)	6.4	(X)
Response coverage ratio (percent) ²	88.5	(X)	50.5	(X)	83.4	(X)	71.6	(X)	77.9	(X)
Software and other data processing	12.7	(X)	.6	(X)	11.9	(X)	6.8	(X)	2.0	(X)
Response coverage ratio (percent) ²	90.5	(X)	77.8	(X)	81.1	(X)	70.6	(X)	72.5	(X)
Refuse removal, including hazardous waste	389.8	(X)	1.4	(X)	9.7	(X)	32.6	(X)	14.3	(X)
Response coverage ratio (percent) ²	91.0	(X)	100.0	(X)	82.4	(X)	73.9	(X)	77.3	(X)
New machinery and equipment expenditures	477.8	(X)	17.5	(X)	252.5	(X)	175.8	(X)	128.6	(X)
Automobiles, trucks, etc., for highway use	5.2	19	.2	75	7.8	16	5.7	20	7.0	29
Computers and peripheral data processing equipment	15.4	8	.6	2	17.5	11	5.3	18	7.8	14
All other	457.2	1	16.7	1	227.2	2	164.8	1	113.8	3
Adjustment ratio ³	1.3	(X)	1.5	(X)	1.1	(X)	1.2	(X)	1.6	(X)
Cost of materials, components, parts, etc., used	7 813.2	(X)	409.6	(X)	3 802.1	(X)	1 200.4	(X)	2 416.2	(X)
Materials purchased or transferred from foreign sources ⁴	220.5	13	1.9	7	149.1	17	39.0	14	202.6	6
Materials purchased or transferred from domestic sources	7 592.7	1	407.7	1	3 653.0	1	1 161.4	1	2 213.6	1
Adjustment ratio ³	1.5	(X)	1.9	(X)	1.7	(X)	1.7	(X)	1.9	(X)

Note: The amounts shown for purchased services reflect only those services that establishments purchase from other companies. Amounts purchased by separate central administrative offices and services provided to establishments by central administrative offices are excluded.

¹For description of relative standard error of estimate, see Qualifications of the Data in appendixes.

²A response coverage ratio is derived for this item by calculating the ratio of the weighted employment (establishment data multiplied by sample weight, see appendix B) for those ASM establishments that reported to the weighted total employment for all ASM establishments classified in the industry.

³Detail has been adjusted upwards to account for nonresponse. Inverse of the ratio shown represents a measure of the response of the inquiry. (See appendixes for further explanation.)

⁴Data may understate the true cost of imported parts, components, and supplies since some respondents do not know the origin of these materials. Includes cases where materials were purchased from secondary suppliers or where they were transferred from company-operated warehouses or other distribution points. Direct purchases from foreign suppliers and importers by domestic manufacturing establishments are believed to be reported accurately.

Table 4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size of Establishment: 1992

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

Industry and employment size class	E ¹	All establishments (no.)	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)	End-of-year inventories (million dollars)
			Number (1,000)	Payroll (million dollars)	Number (1,000)	Hours (millions)	Wages (million dollars)					
INDUSTRY 3451, SCREW MACHINE PRODUCTS												
Total	-	1 706	46.4	1 270.8	36.5	77.6	876.1	2 393.5	1 443.5	3 830.1	135.1	478.2
Establishments with an average of—												
1 to 4 employees	E6	295	.6	15.7	.5	1.1	11.7	34.2	18.0	52.3	1.4	5.8
5 to 9 employees	E2	334	2.3	54.1	1.8	3.9	40.3	97.4	50.8	148.3	3.8	14.2
10 to 19 employees	-	431	5.9	147.0	4.7	10.0	101.1	258.8	139.7	397.8	13.9	39.8
20 to 49 employees	-	391	11.9	318.2	9.3	19.7	213.4	589.8	344.9	938.4	25.6	109.5
50 to 99 employees	-	177	12.5	349.5	9.9	20.7	239.1	682.7	420.4	1 095.7	35.7	136.9
100 to 249 employees	-	66	9.3	266.6	7.4	16.1	192.0	499.4	326.7	822.7	38.0	109.9
250 to 499 employees	-	12	3.8	119.6	2.9	6.1	78.5	231.3	142.9	375.0	16.6	62.2
Covered by administrative records ²	E9	316	.9	18.9	.7	1.5	13.9	38.2	20.1	58.3	2.2	7.1
INDUSTRY 3452, BOLTS, NUTS, RIVETS, AND WASHERS												
Total	E1	930	44.0	1 350.0	31.8	66.4	849.6	2 866.4	2 309.2	5 183.1	150.9	997.6
Establishments with an average of—												
1 to 4 employees	E9	152	.3	7.6	.2	.5	4.9	15.5	11.3	27.0	.8	4.7
5 to 9 employees	E6	169	1.1	28.5	.9	1.9	17.7	57.1	42.4	98.7	2.7	26.0
10 to 19 employees	E2	173	2.4	59.9	1.7	3.5	34.6	123.5	104.4	227.2	4.9	34.5
20 to 49 employees	-	216	6.9	192.8	5.1	10.6	117.9	420.4	403.0	821.3	19.3	136.2
50 to 99 employees	E1	109	7.8	223.2	5.7	12.0	139.9	493.2	548.9	1 047.6	25.0	176.6
100 to 249 employees	-	82	12.7	402.2	8.9	18.5	244.8	873.0	768.9	1 642.0	52.0	304.9
250 to 499 employees	E1	22	7.5	245.2	5.2	11.2	151.2	526.9	268.6	802.9	24.4	188.6
500 to 999 employees	-	7	5.2	190.7	4.1	8.3	138.6	356.9	161.8	516.5	21.8	126.0
Covered by administrative records ²	E9	297	1.5	32.2	1.1	2.4	20.4	61.9	45.8	107.7	3.2	19.1

See footnotes at end of table.

MANUFACTURES—INDUSTRY SERIES

SCREW MACHINE PRODUCTS 34D-19

Table 4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size of Establishment: 1992—Con.

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

Industry and employment size class	E ¹	All establishments (no.)	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)	End-of-year inventories (million dollars)
			Number (1,000)	Payroll (million dollars)	Number (1,000)	Hours (millions)	Wages (million dollars)					
INDUSTRY 3462, IRON AND STEEL FORGINGS												
Total	E1	403	24.2	765.9	18.0	36.8	499.9	1 586.3	1 631.7	3 232.3	114.4	576.0
Establishments with an average of—												
1 to 4 employees	E9	89	.1	3.7	.1	.2	2.5	8.1	7.8	15.8	.7	3.4
5 to 9 employees	E7	58	.4	10.0	.3	.6	6.6	18.8	20.1	38.9	1.7	7.5
10 to 19 employees	E3	57	.8	21.4	.6	1.3	13.4	49.7	45.0	94.3	2.2	14.5
20 to 49 employees	E1	77	2.6	73.9	1.9	4.2	46.5	158.3	178.3	341.0	9.6	52.8
50 to 99 employees	E1	48	3.4	99.6	2.5	5.0	63.1	188.1	263.6	450.8	21.2	80.8
100 to 249 employees	E1	60	9.8	321.6	7.4	15.3	210.2	729.5	740.2	1 476.0	52.8	234.9
250 to 499 employees	—	10	3.3	103.8	2.6	5.1	75.4	206.4	164.4	368.9	7.8	62.8
500 to 999 employees	—	2	3.8	131.9	2.6	5.1	82.1	227.4	212.3	446.7	18.4	119.3
1,000 to 2,499 employees	—	2	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Covered by administrative records ²	E9	138	.5	12.4	.4	.9	8.5	21.0	23.7	44.8	1.5	8.6
INDUSTRY 3463, NONFERROUS FORGINGS												
Total	—	78	7.9	276.2	5.9	12.4	175.4	588.3	622.0	1 196.5	53.0	239.3
Establishments with an average of—												
1 to 4 employees	E9	20	(Z)	1.0	(Z)	.1	.7	2.1	2.3	4.4	.4	1.0
5 to 9 employees	E6	7	(Z)	1.5	(Z)	.1	1.0	3.0	3.3	6.3	.5	1.5
10 to 19 employees	E2	7	.1	2.7	.1	.1	1.6	5.6	5.3	10.9	.7	1.9
20 to 49 employees	E3	12	.4	12.8	.3	.8	8.6	27.4	20.3	46.5	2.8	12.6
50 to 99 employees	—	13	.9	30.6	.7	1.5	19.4	82.0	72.5	152.9	5.1	17.6
100 to 249 employees	E2	11	1.7	54.0	1.3	2.8	36.2	86.2	120.8	210.4	5.7	41.0
250 to 499 employees	—	5	1.9	66.4	1.5	3.3	47.7	135.7	113.9	253.1	12.7	34.7
500 to 999 employees	—	2	2.8	107.1	2.0	3.8	60.2	246.4	283.6	511.9	25.0	129.0
1,000 to 2,499 employees	—	1	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Covered by administrative records ²	E9	23	.1	1.6	(Z)	.1	1.1	3.2	3.4	6.6	.6	1.5
INDUSTRY 3465, AUTOMOTIVE STAMPINGS												
Total	—	700	105.2	4 098.9	87.1	184.0	3 268.2	7 241.8	8 598.1	15 821.4	519.9	1 064.5
Establishments with an average of—												
1 to 4 employees	E6	53	.1	3.8	.1	.2	2.9	7.3	6.6	14.3	.5	1.1
5 to 9 employees	E5	51	.3	8.3	.3	.6	6.5	14.5	16.7	31.1	1.2	2.9
10 to 19 employees	E1	90	1.3	34.6	.9	2.0	21.7	63.9	63.1	127.3	3.0	12.8
20 to 49 employees	—	158	5.2	148.3	3.9	8.1	89.7	296.9	318.0	616.9	17.5	55.5
50 to 99 employees	—	132	9.6	272.5	7.3	15.0	174.2	658.5	682.7	1 339.2	46.9	121.0
100 to 249 employees	—	146	22.7	638.8	17.8	36.9	431.4	1 463.4	1 733.9	3 176.8	108.9	283.1
250 to 499 employees	—	41	13.7	389.5	11.1	23.0	280.8	1 020.6	1 032.3	2 041.6	116.9	144.9
500 to 999 employees	—	9	6.9	220.2	5.5	10.9	169.5	387.7	425.1	811.2	23.9	59.5
1,000 to 2,499 employees	—	12	45.5	2 382.9	40.3	87.3	2 091.5	3 329.1	4 319.7	7 663.1	201.0	383.8
2,500 employees or more	—	8	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Covered by administrative records ²	E9	86	.5	10.0	.4	.8	8.1	14.9	18.4	33.3	1.8	2.6
INDUSTRY 3466, CROWNS AND CLOSURES												
Total	—	51	4.8	143.4	3.9	8.1	97.5	407.6	437.4	832.9	18.4	128.1
Establishments with an average of—												
1 to 4 employees	E8	7	(Z)	.6	(Z)	(Z)	.4	1.3	1.0	2.3	.1	.3
5 to 9 employees	E5	7	(Z)	1.3	(Z)	.1	1.0	2.7	2.7	5.4	.1	.7
10 to 19 employees	—	6	.1	2.5	.1	.1	1.8	5.4	8.7	14.1	.3	2.1
20 to 49 employees	E1	10	.3	7.9	.2	.4	5.2	13.2	16.8	29.8	.4	3.0
50 to 99 employees	—	4	.3	9.6	.2	.5	6.1	33.8	44.8	79.1	.4	12.1
100 to 249 employees	—	13	2.3	70.7	1.9	4.0	49.9	191.8	212.2	392.3	12.4	59.8
250 to 499 employees	—	3	1.7	50.9	1.4	2.9	33.2	159.4	151.2	309.9	4.8	50.1
500 to 999 employees	—	1	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Covered by administrative records ²	E9	9	(Z)	.9	(Z)	(Z)	.7	2.5	2.3	4.8	.1	.7
INDUSTRY 3469, METAL STAMPINGS, N.E.C.												
Total	—	2 748	92.7	2 487.5	70.7	146.3	1 592.3	5 192.2	4 520.5	9 695.0	298.1	1 193.4
Establishments with an average of—												
1 to 4 employees	E8	699	1.2	28.8	1.0	2.0	19.1	63.9	64.8	128.7	4.0	16.2
5 to 9 employees	E4	452	3.0	70.3	2.3	4.5	47.0	136.7	113.9	250.5	5.6	29.2
10 to 19 employees	E1	455	6.4	163.9	4.7	9.3	101.5	317.0	244.5	561.9	12.7	61.0
20 to 49 employees	—	623	19.7	534.0	14.7	30.7	326.5	1 072.1	847.5	1 917.1	53.5	212.0
50 to 99 employees	—	316	22.2	596.9	16.7	34.6	372.8	1 218.4	1 037.3	2 251.6	69.7	270.2
100 to 249 employees	—	170	25.1	678.0	19.3	40.6	434.1	1 466.6	1 302.8	2 757.2	89.9	347.2
250 to 499 employees	—	26	9.0	247.6	7.1	14.6	166.5	559.2	409.4	964.4	37.1	129.8
500 to 999 employees	—	5	6.0	167.9	4.9	10.0	124.8	358.3	500.2	863.7	25.6	127.9
1,000 to 2,499 employees	—	2	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Covered by administrative records ²	E9	877	2.8	52.9	2.1	4.2	34.6	101.5	106.9	208.5	6.4	26.3

See footnotes at end of table.

34D-20 SCREW MACHINE PRODUCTS

MANUFACTURES—INDUSTRY SERIES

Table 4. Industry Statistics by Employment Size of Establishment: 1992—Con.

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

Industry and employment size class	E ¹	All establishments (no.)	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)	End-of-year inventories (million dollars)
			Number (1,000)	Payroll (million dollars)	Number (1,000)	Hours (millions)	Wages (million dollars)					
INDUSTRY 3471, PLATING AND POLISHING												
Total	E1	3 296	65.4	1 563.5	50.3	103.9	988.1	3 192.8	1 567.0	4 725.7	207.9	363.6
Establishments with an average of—												
1 to 4 employees	E6	962	1.8	38.7	1.5	2.9	25.9	86.4	40.9	127.2	5.6	9.4
5 to 9 employees	E2	668	4.5	103.2	3.4	6.9	68.0	202.9	77.1	279.8	11.0	18.4
10 to 19 employees	E1	716	9.9	226.9	7.6	15.4	143.4	431.4	159.6	590.9	16.6	43.2
20 to 49 employees	E1	650	19.8	479.9	15.1	31.1	294.1	933.3	385.9	1 319.3	41.1	81.3
50 to 99 employees	E1	219	15.1	367.1	11.6	24.9	229.3	786.4	340.7	1 126.0	34.4	77.2
100 to 249 employees	—	71	9.8	245.5	7.7	15.7	163.5	558.1	432.0	958.9	76.7	100.6
250 to 499 employees	—	8	4.4	102.1	3.5	6.9	63.9	194.2	130.8	323.5	22.5	33.4
500 to 999 employees	—	2	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Covered by administrative records ²	E9	940	2.4	41.3	1.8	3.5	26.0	83.0	40.4	123.4	3.9	9.1
INDUSTRY 3479, METAL COATING AND ALLIED SERVICES												
Total	E1	1 945	43.7	1 093.0	33.8	69.5	718.0	2 504.7	2 680.7	5 160.7	159.3	522.0
Establishments with an average of—												
1 to 4 employees	E7	595	1.0	23.8	.8	1.7	16.3	62.6	64.6	127.2	5.4	13.4
5 to 9 employees	E3	328	2.2	47.6	1.7	3.4	32.5	97.2	70.3	167.4	4.3	17.6
10 to 19 employees	E2	382	5.3	121.8	4.1	8.1	78.4	249.4	182.0	432.3	13.2	40.9
20 to 49 employees	E1	438	13.7	327.7	10.6	22.0	212.0	711.7	468.2	1 181.2	40.2	105.8
50 to 99 employees	E1	137	10.0	258.1	7.6	15.8	162.0	621.6	651.9	1 273.0	37.8	119.5
100 to 249 employees	—	56	8.3	228.4	6.5	13.4	155.3	523.5	752.0	1 269.2	48.0	132.3
250 to 499 employees	—	9	3.2	85.6	2.6	5.0	61.5	238.8	491.6	710.5	10.4	92.5
Covered by administrative records ²	E9	589	1.3	25.7	1.1	2.2	17.3	62.5	75.3	137.8	5.3	15.6

Note: For qualifications of data, see footnotes on table 1a. Data shown as (D) are included in underscored figures above.

¹Payroll and sales data for some small single-establishment manufacturing companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry) were obtained from administrative records of other Government agencies rather than from census report forms. These data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate the items shown for these small establishments. This technique was also used for a small number of other establishments whose reports were not received at the time data were tabulated. The following symbols are shown for those employment-size classes where estimated data based on administrative-record data account for 10 percent or more of figures shown: E1—10 to 19 percent; E2—20 to 29 percent; E3—30 to 39 percent; E4—40 to 49 percent; E5—50 to 59 percent; E6—60 to 69 percent; E7—70 to 79 percent; E8—80 to 89 percent; E9—90 percent or more.

²Report forms were not mailed to small single-establishment companies with up to 20 employees (cutoff varied by industry). Payroll and sales data for 1992 were obtained from administrative records supplied by other agencies of the Federal Government. Those data were then used in conjunction with industry averages to estimate the items shown. Data are also included in respective employment-size classes shown.

Table 5a. Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1992

[Table presents selected statistics for establishments according to their degree of specialization in products primary to their industry. Measures of plant specialization shown are (1) industry specialization: ratio of primary product shipments to total product shipments (primary plus secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishment; and (2) product class specialization: ratio of largest primary product class shipments to total product shipments (primary plus secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishment. See appendix for method of computing ratios. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Industry or product class code	Industry or primary product class	All establishments (number)	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)
			Number (1,000)	Payroll (million dollars)	Number (1,000)	Hours (millions)	Wages (million dollars)				
3451	Screw machine products: All establishments in industry	1 706	46.4	1 270.8	36.5	77.6	876.1	2 393.5	1 443.5	3 830.1	135.1
	Establishments with this product class primary:										
34511	Automotive screw machine products and turned parts (nonstandard items made from rod, bar, or tube stock)	190	10.6	306.1	8.5	18.0	215.8	614.7	469.9	1 084.6	49.2
34512	Other screw machine products and turned parts (nonstandard items made from rod, bar, or tube stock)	895	29.8	817.9	23.3	49.5	557.6	1 509.5	843.7	2 347.2	71.0
3452	Bolts, nuts, rivets, and washers: All establishments in industry	930	44.0	1 350.0	31.8	66.4	849.6	2 866.4	2 309.2	5 183.1	150.9
	Establishments with this product class primary:										
34524	Externally threaded metal fasteners, except aircraft types	267	16.2	489.1	11.7	24.9	306.1	1 094.6	1 149.1	2 250.7	60.3
34525	Internally threaded metal fasteners, except aircraft types	62	4.3	129.5	3.0	6.3	81.9	292.7	235.7	526.0	16.0
34526	Nonthreaded metal fasteners, except aircraft types	95	6.0	176.2	4.1	8.0	96.6	394.5	286.9	681.5	14.6
34527	Aircraft (including aerospace) fasteners other than plastics (meet specifications for flying vehicles)	52	9.3	318.2	6.8	14.1	210.6	596.4	257.2	856.6	33.9
34528	Other formed parts not made of plastics (made on fastener machines)	47	4.5	148.0	3.4	7.1	96.7	304.2	251.8	558.0	16.7
3462	Iron and steel forgings: All establishments in industry	403	24.2	765.9	18.0	36.8	499.9	1 586.3	1 631.7	3 232.3	114.4
	Establishments with this product class primary:										
34625	Hot impression die impact, press, and upset steel forgings	129	16.4	529.6	12.1	24.4	351.3	1 079.0	1 097.6	2 189.7	70.0
34626	Cold impression die impact, press, and upset steel forgings	20	1.8	55.4	1.4	3.0	36.6	143.6	115.9	260.2	14.9
34627	Seamless rolled ring forgings, ferrous (not made in steel mills)	11	1.0	34.8	.7	1.5	18.3	86.9	103.8	193.4	6.8
34628	Open die or smith forgings (hammer or press), ferrous (not made in steel mills)	32	2.3	72.0	1.7	3.6	44.3	148.3	159.6	309.4	11.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5a. Industry Statistics by Industry and Primary Product Class Specialization: 1992—
Con.

[Table presents selected statistics for establishments according to their degree of specialization in products primary to their industry. Measures of plant specialization shown are (1) industry specialization: ratio of primary product shipments to total product shipments (primary plus secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishment; and (2) product class specialization: ratio of largest primary product class shipments to total product shipments (primary plus secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishment. See appendix for method of computing ratios. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Industry or product class code	Industry or primary product class	All establishments (number)	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)
			Number (1,000)	Payroll (million dollars)	Number (1,000)	Hours (millions)	Wages (million dollars)				
3463	Nonferrous forgings: All establishments in industry -----	78	7.9	276.2	5.9	12.4	175.4	588.3	622.0	1 196.5	53.0
34635	Establishments with this product class primary: Hot impression die impact, press, and upset nonferrous forgings -----	32	6.3	226.3	4.8	10.1	148.1	485.0	544.2	1 018.9	39.1
34639	Other nonferrous forgings -----	5	.8	25.4	.6	1.0	10.6	54.6	28.0	80.4	(D)
3465	Automotive stampings: All establishments in industry -----	700	105.2	4 098.9	87.1	184.0	3 268.2	7 241.8	8 598.1	15 821.4	519.9
3466	Crowns and closures: All establishments in industry -----	51	4.8	143.4	3.9	8.1	97.5	407.6	437.4	832.9	18.4
34661	Establishments with this product class primary: Metal commercial closures and metal home-canning closures, except crowns -----	37	4.1	125.1	3.3	6.9	82.4	355.1	370.1	721.5	13.6
34662	Metal crowns -----	3	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
3469	Metal stampings, n.e.c.: All establishments in industry -----	2 748	92.7	2 487.5	70.7	146.3	1 592.3	5 192.2	4 520.5	9 695.0	298.1
34692	Establishments with this product class primary: Job stampings, except automotive -----	1 087	51.0	1 435.2	38.9	82.0	924.2	2 950.6	2 497.4	5 439.0	179.7
34694	Stamped and spun utensils, cooking and kitchen, aluminum -----	29	4.5	111.9	3.6	7.2	74.9	277.3	275.6	553.7	17.7
34695	Stamped and spun utensils, cooking and kitchen, except aluminum -----	21	4.1	114.3	3.2	6.4	73.7	283.6	344.8	624.0	16.7
34696	Metal spinning products -----	63	1.6	44.2	1.3	2.6	29.9	77.1	39.5	116.6	2.4
34699	Other stamped and pressed metal end products, including vitreous enameled products -----	320	18.9	493.7	14.2	28.4	300.7	1 058.3	842.8	1 897.7	49.9
3471	Plating and polishing: All establishments in industry -----	3 296	65.4	1 563.5	50.3	103.9	988.1	3 192.8	1 567.0	4 725.7	207.9
3479	Metal coating and allied services: All establishments in industry -----	1 945	43.7	1 093.0	33.8	69.5	718.0	2 504.7	2 680.7	5 160.7	159.3

Note: For qualifications of data, see footnotes on table 1a.

Table 5b. Industry-Product Analysis—Value of Industry and Primary Product Shipments; Specialization and Coverage Ratios: 1992 and Earlier Census Years

[Million dollars. An establishment is assigned to an industry based on shipment values of products representing largest amount considered primary to an industry. Frequently, establishment shipments comprise mixtures of products assigned to an industry (primary), those considered primary to other industries (secondary), and receipts for activities such as merchandising or contract work (total miscellaneous receipts). Subtotals for total value of shipments show this product pattern for an industry. Primary products specialization ratio is the primary products value of shipments divided by the sum of primary products value of shipments plus secondary products value of shipments. The extent of which an industry's primary products are shipped by establishments classified both in and out of an industry is the coverage ratio and is calculated by dividing the primary products value of shipments by the value of primary products shipments made in all industries. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Industry	1992	1987	1982
INDUSTRY 3451, SCREW MACHINE PRODUCTS			
Total value of shipments -----	3 830.1	2 806.2	2 173.1
Primary products value of shipments -----	3 455.1	2 578.5	2 029.0
Secondary products value of shipments -----	191.3	137.1	79.0
Total miscellaneous receipts -----	183.7	90.7	65.1
Value of resales -----	109.5	39.2	21.7
Contract receipts -----	24.6	24.8	25.6
Other miscellaneous receipts -----	49.6	26.7	21.6
Sales of scrap and refuse -----	42.8	(NA)	12.8
Other miscellaneous receipts -----	3.9	(NA)	5.1
Other miscellaneous receipts, n.s.k. -----	2.9	(NA)	3.7
Primary products specialization ratio -----	95	95	96
Value of primary products shipments made in all industries -----	3 660.3	2 763.3	2 159.7
Value of primary products shipments made in this industry -----	3 455.1	2 578.5	2 029.0
Value of primary products shipments made in other industries -----	205.2	184.8	130.8
Coverage ratio -----	94	93	94

Table 5b. Industry–Product Analysis—Value of Industry and Primary Product Shipments; Specialization and Coverage Ratios: 1992 and Earlier Census Years—Con.

[Million dollars. An establishment is assigned to an industry based on shipment values of products representing largest amount considered primary to an industry. Frequently, establishment shipments comprise mixtures of products assigned to an industry (primary), those considered primary to other industries (secondary), and receipts for activities such as merchandising or contract work (total miscellaneous receipts). Subtotals for total value of shipments show this product pattern for an industry. Primary products specialization ratio is the primary products value of shipments divided by the sum of primary products value of shipments plus secondary products value of shipments. The extent of which an industry's primary products are shipped by establishments classified both in and out of an industry is the coverage ratio and is calculated by dividing the primary products value of shipments by the value of primary products shipments made in all industries. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Industry	1992	1987	1982
INDUSTRY 3452, BOLTS, NUTS, RIVETS, AND WASHERS			
Total value of shipments	5 183.1	5 084.0	3 661.3
Primary products value of shipments	4 632.8	4 592.7	3 239.9
Secondary products value of shipments	250.0	253.3	243.9
Total miscellaneous receipts	300.3	238.0	177.6
Value of resales	268.6	190.1	142.4
Contract receipts	9.2	17.5	11.9
Other miscellaneous receipts	22.6	30.5	23.3
Sales of scrap and refuse	13.5	(NA)	8.7
Other miscellaneous receipts	7.0	(NA)	14.5
Other miscellaneous receipts, n.s.k.	2.1	(NA)	.1
Primary products specialization ratio	95	95	93
Value of primary products shipments made in all industries	4 843.8	4 793.1	3 401.0
Value of primary products shipments made in this industry	4 632.8	4 592.7	3 239.9
Value of primary products shipments made in other industries	211.0	200.4	161.1
Coverage ratio	96	96	95
INDUSTRY 3462, IRON AND STEEL FORGINGS			
Total value of shipments	3 232.3	3 003.6	2 943.5
Primary products value of shipments	2 919.0	2 670.4	2 557.2
Secondary products value of shipments	222.4	267.9	303.8
Total miscellaneous receipts	90.9	65.3	82.5
Value of resales	19.0	20.0	46.3
Contract receipts	28.4	11.4	19.1
Other miscellaneous receipts	43.6	33.9	17.1
Sales of scrap and refuse	30.9	(NA)	12.3
Other miscellaneous receipts	12.7	(NA)	4.8
Primary products specialization ratio	93	91	89
Value of primary products shipments made in all industries	3 175.8	2 903.2	3 161.3
Value of primary products shipments made in this industry	2 919.0	2 670.4	2 557.2
Value of primary products shipments made in other industries	256.8	232.8	604.1
Coverage ratio	92	92	81
INDUSTRY 3463, NONFERROUS FORGINGS			
Total value of shipments	1 196.5	1 003.7	1 093.8
Primary products value of shipments	1 033.8	808.5	886.3
Secondary products value of shipments	130.0	136.5	162.7
Total miscellaneous receipts	32.7	58.7	44.7
Value of resales	4.4	3.7	6.7
Contract receipts	3.9	3.6	(D)
Other miscellaneous receipts	24.4	51.4	(D)
Sales of scrap and refuse	20.1	(NA)	(D)
Other miscellaneous receipts	(D)	(NA)	1.3
Other miscellaneous receipts, n.s.k.	(D)	(NA)	(D)
Primary products specialization ratio	89	86	84
Value of primary products shipments made in all industries	1 191.4	1 061.4	1 210.9
Value of primary products shipments made in this industry	1 033.8	808.5	886.3
Value of primary products shipments made in other industries	157.6	252.9	324.6
Coverage ratio	87	76	73
INDUSTRY 3465, AUTOMOTIVE STAMPINGS			
Total value of shipments	15 821.4	15 251.6	8 777.4
Primary products value of shipments	14 464.6	13 963.1	7 957.0
Secondary products value of shipments	985.9	765.4	654.7
Total miscellaneous receipts	370.9	523.2	165.7
Value of resales	126.6	79.7	44.4
Contract receipts	26.0	32.0	23.9
Other miscellaneous receipts	218.3	411.5	97.4
Sales of scrap and refuse	203.7	(NA)	78.3
Receipts for research and development	(D)	(NA)	(D)
Other miscellaneous receipts, n.s.k.	(D)	(NA)	(D)
Primary products specialization ratio	94	95	92
Value of primary products shipments made in all industries	15 874.4	14 961.0	9 041.2
Value of primary products shipments made in this industry	14 464.6	13 963.1	7 957.0
Value of primary products shipments made in other industries	1 409.8	998.0	1 084.3
Coverage ratio	91	93	88

Table 5b. Industry–Product Analysis—Value of Industry and Primary Product Shipments; Specialization and Coverage Ratios: 1992 and Earlier Census Years—Con.

[Million dollars. An establishment is assigned to an industry based on shipment values of products representing largest amount considered primary to an industry. Frequently, establishment shipments comprise mixtures of products assigned to an industry (primary), those considered primary to other industries (secondary), and receipts for activities such as merchandising or contract work (total miscellaneous receipts). Subtotals for total value of shipments show this product pattern for an industry. Primary products specialization ratio is the primary products value of shipments divided by the sum of primary products value of shipments plus secondary products value of shipments. The extent of which an industry's primary products are shipped by establishments classified both in and out of an industry is the coverage ratio and is calculated by dividing the primary products value of shipments by the value of primary products shipments made in all industries. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Industry	1992	1987	1982
INDUSTRY 3466, CROWNS AND CLOSURES			
Total value of shipments	832.9	819.8	804.8
Primary products value of shipments	786.8	772.7	728.6
Secondary products value of shipments	36.8	35.2	63.7
Total miscellaneous receipts	9.3	11.9	12.5
Value of resales	(D)	3.3	4.4
Contract receipts	—	(D)	(D)
Other miscellaneous receipts	(D)	(D)	(D)
Primary products specialization ratio	96	96	92
Value of primary products shipments made in all industries	811.0	811.4	790.2
Value of primary products shipments made in this industry	786.8	772.7	728.6
Value of primary products shipments made in other industries	24.2	38.7	61.6
Coverage ratio	97	95	92
INDUSTRY 3469, METAL STAMPINGS, N.E.C.			
Total value of shipments	9 695.0	8 331.1	6 437.7
Primary products value of shipments	8 224.3	7 214.9	5 453.8
Secondary products value of shipments	1 073.5	825.4	732.0
Total miscellaneous receipts	397.3	290.8	251.9
Value of resales	249.5	163.0	126.4
Contract receipts	71.4	49.5	86.7
Other miscellaneous receipts	76.5	78.3	38.8
Sales of scrap and refuse	56.1	(NA)	27.8
Receipts for research and development6	(NA)	.7
Other miscellaneous receipts	14.3	(NA)	7.8
Other miscellaneous receipts, n.s.k.	5.5	(NA)	2.5
Primary products specialization ratio	88	90	88
Value of primary products shipments made in all industries	9 003.2	7 970.0	6 172.3
Value of primary products shipments made in this industry	8 224.3	7 214.9	5 453.8
Value of primary products shipments made in other industries	779.0	755.1	718.5
Coverage ratio	91	91	88
INDUSTRY 3471, PLATING AND POLISHING			
Total value of shipments	4 725.7	3 866.9	2 731.4
Primary products value of shipments	4 205.6	3 609.5	2 600.4
Secondary products value of shipments	311.1	106.1	88.8
Total miscellaneous receipts	208.9	151.2	42.2
Value of resales	84.7	63.2	21.7
Contract receipts	99.9	72.9	10.5
Other miscellaneous receipts	24.3	15.1	10.0
Sales of scrap and refuse	5.4	(NA)	4.7
Other miscellaneous receipts	17.1	(NA)	(D)
Other miscellaneous receipts, n.s.k.	1.7	(NA)	(D)
Primary products specialization ratio	193	197	197
Value of primary products shipments made in all industries	4 488.5	3 828.4	2 680.3
Value of primary products shipments made in this industry	4 205.6	3 609.5	2 600.4
Value of primary products shipments made in other industries	282.9	218.8	79.9
Coverage ratio	194	194	197
INDUSTRY 3479, METAL COATING AND ALLIED SERVICES			
Total value of shipments	5 160.7	3 922.6	2 393.4
Primary products value of shipments	4 738.4	3 495.6	2 238.9
Secondary products value of shipments	197.6	271.8	95.4
Total miscellaneous receipts	224.8	155.1	59.1
Value of resales	58.1	57.9	23.0
Contract receipts	93.1	53.8	15.7
Other miscellaneous receipts	73.5	43.4	20.4
Sales of scrap and refuse	11.5	(NA)	8.2
Other miscellaneous receipts	60.5	(NA)	11.8
Other miscellaneous receipts, n.s.k.	1.5	(NA)	.4
Primary products specialization ratio	196	193	196
Value of primary products shipments made in all industries	5 137.9	3 800.2	2 405.2
Value of primary products shipments made in this industry	4 738.4	3 495.6	2 238.9
Value of primary products shipments made in other industries	399.5	304.5	166.3
Coverage ratio	192	192	193

Note: For qualifications of data, see footnotes on table 1a.

¹Due to the predominance of miscellaneous receipts, particularly receipts of contract and commission work on materials owned by others, these specialization and coverage ratios should be used with caution.

Table 6a-1. Product and Product Classes—Quantity and Value of Shipments by All Producers: 1992 and 1987

[Includes quantity and value of products of this industry produced by (1) establishments classified in this industry (primary) and (2) establishments classified in other industries (secondary). Transfers of products of this industry from one establishment of a company to another establishment of the same company (interplant transfers) are also included. For further explanation, see Value of Shipments in appendixes. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Product code	Product	1992		1987	
		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Value of product shipments ¹ (million dollars)	Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Value of product shipments ¹ (million dollars)
3451--	SCREW MACHINE PRODUCTS				
	Total	(NA)	3 660.3	(NA)	2 763.3
34511	Automotive screw machine products and turned parts (nonstandard items made from rod, bar, or tube stock)	(NA)	1 100.0	(NA)	881.3
34511 00	Automotive	398	1 100.0	367	881.3
34512	Other screw machine products and turned parts (nonstandard items made from rod, bar, or tube stock)	(NA)	2 141.4	(NA)	1 595.3
34512 31	Aircraft	141	192.1	126	182.9
34512 39	Ordnance	99	94.6	96	85.5
34512 42	Household appliances, including radio and television	196	161.9	146	144.4
34512 52	Electric and electronic equipment, except household appliances	329	333.7	255	261.6
34512 62	Machinery	350	406.4	245	279.7
34512 99	All other end uses	587	903.3	377	588.8
34512 00	Other screw machine products and turned parts (nonstandard items made from rod, bar, or tube stock), n.s.k.	(NA)	49.3	(NA)	52.4
34510	Screw machine products, n.s.k.	(NA)	418.9	(NA)	286.7
34510 00	Screw machine products, n.s.k. ³	(NA)	360.6	(NA)	175.5
34510 02	Screw machine products, n.s.k. ⁴	(NA)	58.3	(NA)	111.1
3452--	BOLTS, NUTS, RIVETS, AND WASHERS				
	Total	(NA)	4 843.8	(NA)	4 793.1
34524	Externally threaded metal fasteners, except aircraft types	(NA)	2 013.6	(NA)	1 775.1
	Bolts:				
34524 11	Mine roof bolts	12	203.9	13	180.2
34524 12	Hex bolts, including heavy, tap-and-joint, excluding high-strength structural	55	250.2	56	168.7
34524 19	Other metal bolts, including square, round, plow, high-strength structural, and bent bolts	98	263.7	97	276.2
	Screws:				
34524 39	Cap, set, machine, lag, flange, and self-locking	108	429.3	75	379.1
34524 45	Tapping, including fillister, flat, hex, oval, pan and truss; and wood, including flat, oval, and round	73	410.8	59	309.3
34524 89	Other externally threaded metal fasteners not mentioned above, including studs	117	411.6	85	434.7
34524 00	Externally threaded metal fasteners, except aircraft types, n.s.k.	(NA)	44.2	(NA)	27.0
34525	Internally threaded metal fasteners, except aircraft types	(NA)	556.6	(NA)	534.0
	Nuts:				
34525 04	Hex, including flanges, double chamfered, washer face, flat, jam, slotted, thick, castle, heavy, machine, and locking	77	285.0	59	268.5
34525 29	Square, including flat, washer, crowned, heavy, track, sleeve, and machine; sheet metal; weld; wing; nut retainers; etc.	22	32.4	24	98.9
34525 89	Other internally threaded metal fasteners not mentioned above, including flanged nuts and locknuts	57	227.3	59	156.8
34525 00	Internally threaded metal fasteners, except aircraft types, n.s.k.	(NA)	11.9	(NA)	9.9
34526	Nonthreaded metal fasteners, except aircraft types	(NA)	666.7	(NA)	574.5
	Rivets:				
34526 09	Solid	47	91.8	37	77.4
34526 15	Tubular, split (including rivet caps) and blind	31	133.4	22	126.4
34526 35	Washers	45	165.1	46	138.6
34526 79	Other nonthreaded metal fasteners not mentioned above, including pins (all types)	87	275.5	78	205.7
34526 00	Nonthreaded metal fasteners, except aircraft types, n.s.k.	(NA)	.9	(NA)	26.4
34527	Aircraft (including aerospace) fasteners other than plastics (meet specifications for flying vehicles)	(NA)	767.5	(NA)	873.1
	Externally threaded:				
	Bolts:				
34527 01	Less than 161 KSI tensile	21	115.2	18	163.1
34527 06	161 KSI tensile or more	19	203.0	15	169.9
34527 15	Screws, all types; and studs, all types	20	39.7	24	65.3
	Internally threaded:				
34527 45	Locknuts, including flanged locknuts	15	144.1	15	167.6
34527 59	Other, including flanged nuts (all types except flanged locknuts), hex square nuts (all types) and sheet metal fasteners	13	102.5	25	138.1
	Nonthreaded:				
34527 61	Washers, all types	10	8.4	13	10.3
34527 62	Rivets, all types	9	109.6	13	117.1
34527 63	Pins, all types	21	44.3	13	37.7
34527 00	Aircraft (including aerospace) fasteners other than plastics (meet specifications for flying vehicles), n.s.k.	(NA)	.6	(NA)	4.0
34528	Other formed parts not made of plastics (made on fastener machines)	(NA)	535.5	(NA)	481.7
34528 11	Automotive	44	287.5	43	265.5
34528 21	Household appliances, including radio and television	21	30.9	13	30.6
34528 31	Aircraft	14	51.3	16	41.7
34528 98	All other, including ordnance	48	164.9	64	135.4
34528 00	Other formed parts not made of plastics (made on fastener machines), n.s.k.	(NA)	1.0	(NA)	8.4
34520	Bolts, nuts, rivets, and washers, n.s.k.	(NA)	303.9	(NA)	554.7
34520 00	Bolts, nuts, rivets, and washers, n.s.k. ⁵	(NA)	196.2	(NA)	349.9
34520 02	Bolts, nuts, rivets, and washers, n.s.k. ⁶	(NA)	107.7	(NA)	204.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6a-1. Product and Product Classes—Quantity and Value of Shipments by All Producers: 1992 and 1987—Con.

[Includes quantity and value of products of this industry produced by (1) establishments classified in this industry (primary) and (2) establishments classified in other industries (secondary). Transfers of products of this industry from one establishment of a company to another establishment of the same company (interplant transfers) are also included. For further explanation, see Value of Shipments in appendixes. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Product code	Product	1992			1987		
		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Product shipments ¹		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Product shipments ¹	
			Quantity ²	Value (million dollars)		Quantity ²	Value (million dollars)
3462--	IRON AND STEEL FORGINGS						
	Total -----	(NA)	(X)	3 175.8	(NA)	(X)	2 903.2
34625	Hot impression die impact, press, and upset steel forgings -----	(NA)	(X)	2 132.7	(NA)	(X)	2 004.7
34625 11	Carbon steel ----- 1,000 s tons--	107	**583.0	913.2	100	*585.7	750.1
34625 13	Alloy steel, excluding stainless and hi-temp ----- 1,000 s tons--	75	490.6	698.5	84	536.2	766.8
34625 15	Stainless ----- 1,000 s tons--	43	15.4	104.7	35	*9.1	91.2
34625 17	Hi-temp (iron, nickel, or cobalt-base alloy) ----- 1,000 s tons--	26	5.1	273.2	20	7.4	287.6
34625 00	Hot impression die impact, press, and upset steel forgings, n.s.k. -----	(NA)	(X)	143.1	(NA)	(X)	108.9
34626	Cold impression die impact, press, and upset steel forgings -----	(NA)	(X)	255.3	(NA)	(X)	189.8
34626 11	Carbon steel ----- 1,000 s tons--	13	*47.6	108.5	16	*38.2	101.1
34626 13	Alloy steel ----- 1,000 s tons--	8	65.1	102.0	10	50.8	73.0
34626 16	Stainless steel and hi-temp (iron, nickel, or cobalt-base alloy) ----- 1,000 s tons--	3	(S)	5.2	(NA)	(NA)	79.4
34626 00	Cold impression die impact, press, and upset steel forgings, n.s.k. -----	(NA)	(X)	39.6	(NA)	(X)	6.3
34627	Seamless rolled ring forgings, ferrous (not made in steel mills) -----	(NA)	(X)	198.1	(NA)	(X)	181.2
34627 12	Carbon and alloy steel, excluding stainless and hi-temp -----	20	(X)	76.2	(NA)	(X)	790.2
34627 16	Stainless steel and hi-temp (iron, nickel, or cobalt-base alloy) -----	15	(X)	121.9	(NA)	(X)	788.7
34627 00	Seamless rolled ring forgings, ferrous (not made in steel mills), n.s.k. -----	(NA)	(X)	(Z)	(NA)	(X)	2.4
34628	Open die or smith forgings (hammer or press), ferrous (not made in steel mills) -----	(NA)	(X)	330.1	(NA)	(X)	271.8
34628 12	Carbon and alloy steel, excluding stainless and hi-temp -----	41	(X)	291.6	(NA)	(X)	7209.9
34628 16	Stainless steel and hi-temp (iron, nickel, or cobalt-base alloy) -----	21	(X)	38.2	(NA)	(X)	740.2
34628 00	Open die or smith forgings (hammer or press), ferrous (not made in steel mills), n.s.k. -----	(NA)	(X)	.3	(NA)	(X)	21.7
34620	Iron and steel forgings, n.s.k. -----	(NA)	(X)	259.5	(NA)	(X)	255.7
34620 00	Iron and steel forgings, n.s.k. ⁵ -----	(NA)	(X)	214.8	(NA)	(X)	144.4
34620 02	Iron and steel forgings, n.s.k. ⁶ -----	(NA)	(X)	44.8	(NA)	(X)	111.3
3463--	NONFERROUS FORGINGS						
	Total -----	(NA)	(X)	1 191.4	(NA)	(X)	1 061.4
34635	Hot impression die impact, press, and upset nonferrous forgings -----	(NA)	(X)	963.8	(NA)	(X)	884.7
34635 21	Aluminum and aluminum alloy ----- 1,000 s tons--	31	*58.9	556.4	38	*72.0	508.5
34635 23	Titanium and titanium alloy ----- 1,000 s tons--	22	4.1	192.7	25	6.8	276.2
34635 25	Copper and copper-base alloy ----- 1,000 s tons--	9	*15.3	86.4	12	16.2	73.2
34635 29	Other hot impression nonferrous forgings ----- 1,000 s tons--	13	(S)	119.4	8	2.8	18.2
34635 00	Hot impression die impact, press, and upset nonferrous forgings, n.s.k. -----	(NA)	(X)	8.9	(NA)	(X)	8.6
34639	Other nonferrous forgings -----	(NA)	(X)	131.5	(NA)	(X)	124.4
34639 15	Cold impression die impact, press, and upset nonferrous forgings ----- 1,000 s tons--	5	12.2	79.7	8	10.6	35.9
34639 25	Seamless rolled ring forgings (nonferrous) ----- 1,000 s tons--	7	*2.1	30.2	10	3.9	56.8
34639 35	Open die or smith forgings, hammer or press (nonferrous) ----- 1,000 s tons--	10	3.2	19.6	13	**4.7	30.9
34639 00	Other nonferrous forgings, n.s.k. -----	(NA)	(X)	2.0	(NA)	(X)	.8
34630	Nonferrous forgings, n.s.k. -----	(NA)	(X)	96.1	(NA)	(X)	52.3
34630 00	Nonferrous forgings, n.s.k. ⁸ -----	(NA)	(X)	89.5	(NA)	(X)	35.4
34630 02	Nonferrous forgings, n.s.k. ⁹ -----	(NA)	(X)	6.6	(NA)	(X)	16.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6a-1. Product and Product Classes—Quantity and Value of Shipments by All Producers: 1992 and 1987—Con.

[Includes quantity and value of products of this industry produced by (1) establishments classified in this industry (primary) and (2) establishments classified in other industries (secondary). Transfers of products of this industry from one establishment of a company to another establishment of the same company (interplant transfers) are also included. For further explanation, see Value of Shipments in appendixes. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Product code	Product	1992		1987	
		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Value of product shipments ¹ (million dollars)	Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Value of product shipments ¹ (million dollars)
3465—	AUTOMOTIVE STAMPINGS				
	Total	(NA)	15 874.4	(NA)	14 961.0
34650	Job stampings, automotive	(NA)	15 874.4	(NA)	14 961.0
34650 00	Automotive job stampings (truck, bus, and passenger car)	781	15 840.0	623	14 789.3
34650 02	Automotive stampings, n.s.k. ⁴	(NA)	34.4	(NA)	171.7
3466—	CROWNS AND CLOSURES				
	Total	(NA)	811.0	(NA)	811.4
34661	Metal commercial closures and metal home-canning closures, except crowns	(NA)	(D)	(NA)	686.2
34661 05	Metal and metal-composite closures, including home-canning closures	34	635.5	(NA)	¹⁰ 686.2
	All other closures, including roll-ons:				
34661 20	Soft drinks	2	(D)	(NA)	(¹⁰)
34661 22	All other including beer	4	(D)	(NA)	(¹⁰)
34661 00	Metal commercial closures and metal home-canning closures, except crowns, n.s.k.	(NA)	9.4	(NA)	(¹⁰)
34662	Metal crowns	(NA)	(D)	(NA)	115.4
34662 30	Soft drinks	2	(D)		
34662 32	All other including beer	2	(D)	7	115.4
34662 00	Metal crowns, n.s.k.	(NA)	—		
34660	Crowns and closures, n.s.k.	(NA)	9.0	(NA)	9.8
34660 00	Crowns and closures, n.s.k. ⁵	(NA)	4.2	(NA)	.1
34660 02	Crowns and closures, n.s.k. ⁶	(NA)	4.8	(NA)	9.7
3469—	METAL STAMPINGS, N.E.C.				
	Total	(NA)	9 003.2	(NA)	7 970.0
34692	Job stampings, except automotive	(NA)	5 030.3	(NA)	4 252.7
34692 01	Recreational vehicle stampings (motor homes, travel trailers, etc.) ..	71	100.0	48	40.7
34692 05	Motor and generator stampings	117	445.0	81	90.3
34692 11	Aviation stampings	101	165.9	83	216.3
34692 15	Agricultural equipment stampings, including tractor	102	176.4	92	96.3
34692 20	Computer stampings	190	549.0	158	292.7
34692 25	Electrical appliance stampings, except refrigeration and laundry equipment	190	274.1	158	286.0
34692 31	Furniture stampings	93	188.5	88	186.9
34692 41	Office machine stampings, excluding computer	73	166.4	82	110.1
34692 52	Radio and phonograph stampings	22	34.6	34	28.5
34692 53	Television stampings	31	115.3	33	63.3
34692 61	Refrigeration stampings (residential, commercial, and industrial)....	75	261.0	57	195.1
34692 71	Stove, heater, and air-conditioner stampings (residential, commercial, and industrial)....	102	189.8	80	74.5
34692 84	Laundry equipment stampings (residential, commercial, and industrial)	44	61.5	42	76.6
34692 88	Other industrial equipment stampings	311	471.0	263	346.1
34692 98	Other job stampings	682	1 554.5	544	1 755.7
34692 00	Job stampings, except automotive, n.s.k.	(NA)	277.2	(NA)	393.6
34694	Stamped and spun utensils, cooking and kitchen, aluminum	(NA)	549.4	(NA)	501.2
34694 11	Top of range household utensils (items generally used directly on top of source of heat), including pressure cookers	19	284.0	13	267.3
34694 14	Bakeware, pantryware, and miscellaneous household utensils	21	189.6	18	133.9
34694 17	Camping and outdoor cooking equipment	7	8.5	3	3.1
34694 29	Other, including commercial and hospital	17	66.9	13	53.9
34694 00	Stamped and spun utensils, cooking and kitchen, aluminum, n.s.k.	(NA)	.4	(NA)	43.0
34695	Stamped and spun utensils, cooking and kitchen, except aluminum ...	(NA)	496.0	(NA)	288.6
34695 07	Stainless steel:				
	Top of range household utensils (items generally used directly on top of source of heat)	14	235.1	17	153.6
34695 09	Bakeware, pantryware, and miscellaneous household utensils	7	39.6	8	15.9
34695 15	Other, including commercial, hospital, and outdoor cooking equipment	21	104.4	18	66.4
	Tinware:				
34695 21	Household	5	(D)	9	18.0
34695 24	Other, including commercial, hospital, and outdoor cooking equipment	4	(D)	4	(D)
34695 27	Vitreous enameled cooking and kitchen utensils	2	(D)	1	(D)
34695 98	Other stamped and spun cooking and kitchen utensils, including copper	8	15.4	9	(D)
34695 00	Stamped and spun utensils, cooking and kitchen, except aluminum, n.s.k.	(NA)	—	(NA)	7.8
34696	Metal spinning products	(NA)	109.5	(NA)	46.5
34696 00	Metal spinning products, excluding cooking and kitchen utensils	71	109.5	45	46.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6a-1. Product and Product Classes—Quantity and Value of Shipments by All Producers: 1992 and 1987—Con.

[Includes quantity and value of products of this industry produced by (1) establishments classified in this industry (primary) and (2) establishments classified in other industries (secondary). Transfers of products of this industry from one establishment of a company to another establishment of the same company (interplant transfers) are also included. For further explanation, see Value of Shipments in appendixes. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Product code	Product	1992		1987	
		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Value of product shipments ¹ (million dollars)	Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Value of product shipments ¹ (million dollars)
3469—	METAL STAMPINGS, N.E.C.—Con.				
34699	Other stamped and pressed metal end products, including vitreous enameled products.....	(NA)	1 814.2	(NA)	1 390.8
34699 41	Vitreous (porcelain) enameled products, excluding cooking and kitchen utensils:				
34699 48	Architectural parts (exterior and interior), including store front and curtain wall components.....	11	24.3	8	9.1
34699 51	Other products including refrigerator and laundry equipment parts; and commercial and hospital utensils.....	15	46.1	11	29.0
34699 59	Chemical milling products; milled contoured metal; and clad and bonded metal products.....	14	20.2	(NA)	(¹¹)
34699 61	Perforated metal end products.....	37	201.8	29	84.4
34699 69	Pails, ash cans, garbage cans, tubs, etc., excluding shipping containers:				
34699 71	Galvanized steel.....	14	41.3	9	21.8
34699 85	Other metal, including other grades of steel.....	16	47.0	18	33.0
34699 89	Electronic enclosures (stamped and/or pressed), excluding computer stampings.....	124	360.0	88	292.1
34699 97	Mailboxes (commercial and multiple unit residential).....	14	61.8	10	42.8
34699 00	Toolboxes.....	34	337.6	22	235.8
34690	Other stamped and pressed metal end products, excluding spinning products.....	219	645.7	239	¹¹ 630.0
34690 00	Other stamped and pressed metal end products, including vitreous enameled products, n.s.k.....	(NA)	28.4	(NA)	12.8
34690 02	Metal stampings, n.e.c., n.s.k.....	(NA)	1 003.8	(NA)	1 490.2
34690 02	Metal stampings, n.e.c., n.s.k. ³	(NA)	795.3	(NA)	1 220.8
34690 02	Metal stampings, n.e.c., n.s.k. ⁴	(NA)	208.5	(NA)	269.4
3471—	PLATING AND POLISHING				
	Total.....	(NA)	4 488.5	(NA)	3 828.4
34710	Electroplating, plating, and polishing.....	(NA)	4 488.5	(NA)	3 828.4
34710 00	Electroplating, plating, polishing, and anodizing.....	2 253	4 364.7	2139	3 671.0
34710 02	Plating and polishing, n.s.k. ⁴	(NA)	123.8	(NA)	157.3
3479—	METAL COATING AND ALLIED SERVICES				
	Total.....	(NA)	5 137.9	(NA)	3 800.2
34790	Etching, engraving, coating, and allied services.....	(NA)	5 137.9	(NA)	3 800.2
34790 10	Electronic engraving, excluding metal nameplates.....	19	38.0	22	27.3
34790 11	Photo chemical etching, including machining (excluding metal nameplates).....	48	121.8	45	78.2
34790 13	Etching and engraving nameplates.....	55	79.1	39	50.1
34790 21	Other engraving and etching.....	71	74.5	54	65.4
34790 31	Galvanizing and other hot dip coating.....	115	1 336.9	93	864.5
34790 61	Organic coatings, enamels, and lacquers, including alkyds, plastics, etc.:				
34790 73	Coil coating.....	40	814.9	33	574.4
34790 75	Liquid spray coating, including electrostatic coating.....	443	763.9	(NA)	587.9
34790 81	Powder coating, including electrostatic and fluidized bed.....	312	597.9	(NA)	316.8
34790 77	All other, including curtain coating and wash coating.....	134	288.5	127	382.6
34790 00	Inorganic coatings, including porcelain.....	107	292.7	(NA)	(¹²)
34790 02	Metal coating and allied services, n.s.k. ³	(NA)	592.4	(NA)	¹² 700.4
34790 02	Metal coating and allied services, n.s.k. ⁴	(NA)	137.5	(NA)	152.5

¹Data reported by all producers, not just those with shipments of \$100,000 or more.

²For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: *10 to 19 percent estimated; **20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by (S).

³Typically for establishments with 5 employees or more.

⁴Typically for establishments with less than 5 employees.

⁵Typically for establishments with 10 employees or more.

⁶Typically for establishments with less than 10 employees.

⁷For 1992, product code is revised. See appendix C, parts 1 and 2, for comparability.

⁸Typically for establishments with 20 employees or more.

⁹Typically for establishments with less than 20 employees.

¹⁰For 1987, product codes are combined to avoid disclosing data for individual companies.

¹¹For 1987, product codes were combined to avoid disclosing data for individual companies.

¹²For 1987, product codes were combined to avoid disclosing data for individual companies.

Table 6a-2. Selected Products Primary to More Than One Industry—Quantity and Value of Shipments by Industry: 1992 and 1987

[Includes quantity and value of products of this industry produced by (1) establishments classified in this industry (primary) and (2) establishments classified in other industries (secondary). Transfers of products of this industry from one establishment of a company to another establishment of the same company (interplant transfers) are also included. For further explanation, see Value of Shipments in appendixes. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Product code	Product	1992		1987	
		Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Value of product shipments ¹ (million dollars)	Number of companies with shipments of \$100,000 or more	Value of product shipments ¹ (million dollars)
3312A	Seamless rolled ring forgings, ferrous -----	(NA)	275.4	(NA)	(D)
34627	Made in steel mills -----	(NA)	77.3	(NA)	(D)
	Not made in steel mills -----	(NA)	198.1	(NA)	181.2
3312A 17	Carbon and alloy steel, excluding stainless and hi-temp -----	(NA)	123.1	(NA)	(D)
34627 12	Made in steel mills -----	5	46.9	(NA)	(D)
	Not made in steel mills -----	20	76.2	(NA)	90.2
3312A 26	Stainless and hi-temp (iron, nickel, or cobalt-base alloy) -----	(NA)	152.3	(NA)	(D)
34627 16	Made in steel mills -----	3	30.4	(NA)	(D)
	Not made in steel mills -----	15	121.9	(NA)	88.7
3312A 00	Seamless rolled ring forgings, ferrous, n.s.k. -----	(NA)	(Z)	(NA)	33.5
34627 00	Made in steel mills -----	(NA)	-	(NA)	31.1
	Not made in steel mills -----	(NA)	(Z)	(NA)	2.4
3312B	Open die or smith forgings (hammer or press), ferrous -----	(NA)	444.2	(NA)	(D)
34628	Made in steel mills -----	(NA)	114.0	(NA)	(D)
	Not made in steel mills -----	(NA)	330.1	(NA)	271.8
3312B 62	Carbon and alloy steel (excluding stainless and hi-temp) -----	(NA)	399.3	(NA)	325.4
34628 12	Made in steel mills -----	5	107.7	(NA)	115.5
	Not made in steel mills -----	41	291.6	(NA)	209.9
3312B 66	Stainless and hi-temp (iron, nickel, or cobalt-base alloy) -----	(NA)	44.6	(NA)	(D)
34628 16	Made in steel mills -----	5	6.4	(NA)	(D)
	Not made in steel mills -----	21	38.2	(NA)	40.2
3312B 00	Open die or smith forgings (hammer or press), ferrous, n.s.k. -----	(NA)	.3	(NA)	21.7
34628 00	Made in steel mills -----	(NA)	-	(NA)	-
	Not made in steel mills -----	(NA)	.3	(NA)	21.7

Note: For qualifications of data, see footnotes on table 6a-1.

¹Data reported by all producers, not just those with shipments of \$100,000 or more.

²For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: *10 to 19 percent estimated; **20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by (S).

Table 6b. Product Classes—Value of Shipments by All Producers for Specified States: 1992 and 1987

[Million dollars. Product classes shown are those where the data are geographically dispersed, provided dispersion is not approximated by data in table 2. Also, product classes are not shown if they are miscellaneous or "not specified by kind" classes. Statistics for some States are withheld because they are either less than \$2 million in product class shipments or they disclose data for individual companies in 1992. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Product class and geographic area	1992 value of product shipments	1987 value of product shipments	Product class and geographic area	1992 value of product shipments	1987 value of product shipments
34511, AUTOMOTIVE SCREW MACHINE PRODUCTS AND TURNED PARTS (NONSTANDARD ITEMS MADE FROM ROD, BAR, OR TUBE STOCK)			34512, OTHER SCREW MACHINE PRODUCTS AND TURNED PARTS (NONSTANDARD ITEMS MADE FROM ROD, BAR, OR TUBE STOCK)—Con.		
United States -----	1 100.0	881.3	Illinois -----	257.4	160.3
California -----	14.5	29.9	Indiana -----	87.0	75.4
Connecticut -----	15.0	16.3	Iowa -----	7.4	10.5
Florida -----	7.0	8.4	Massachusetts -----	67.4	74.1
Illinois -----	79.5	138.4	Michigan -----	188.5	151.9
Indiana -----	70.5	23.4	Minnesota -----	82.9	49.2
Massachusetts -----	6.3	(NA)	Missouri -----	47.6	37.9
Michigan -----	496.0	393.9	Nebraska -----	18.7	9.5
Minnesota -----	18.8	19.3	Nevada -----	4.9	(NA)
Missouri -----	41.2	24.1	New Hampshire -----	14.1	6.4
New Jersey -----	5.3	5.7	New Jersey -----	62.7	66.8
New York -----	90.3	56.8	New York -----	164.5	136.6
Ohio -----	131.2	113.0	North Carolina -----	9.3	8.3
Pennsylvania -----	4.8	7.2	Ohio -----	316.2	195.8
Tennessee -----	25.8	(NA)	Oklahoma -----	10.7	(NA)
Wisconsin -----	17.9	16.3	Oregon -----	26.1	11.8
			Pennsylvania -----	119.2	70.7
34512, OTHER SCREW MACHINE PRODUCTS AND TURNED PARTS (NONSTANDARD ITEMS MADE FROM ROD, BAR, OR TUBE STOCK)			Rhode Island -----	9.8	13.1
United States -----	2 141.4	1 595.3	South Carolina -----	8.0	7.0
Arizona -----	43.8	18.3	Tennessee -----	31.9	42.9
Arkansas -----	6.3	(NA)	Texas -----	23.2	17.7
California -----	214.6	163.6	Virginia -----	9.0	(NA)
Colorado -----	5.4	(NA)	Washington -----	10.2	13.2
Connecticut -----	101.0	134.1	Wisconsin -----	98.1	59.3
Florida -----	50.2	9.3			
Georgia -----	5.3	(NA)	34524, EXTERNALLY THREADED METAL FASTENERS, EXCEPT AIRCRAFT TYPES		
			United States -----	2 013.6	1 775.1
			Alabama -----	43.9	43.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6b. Product Classes—Value of Shipments by All Producers for Specified States: 1992 and 1987—Con.

[Million dollars. Product classes shown are those where the data are geographically dispersed, provided dispersion is not approximated by data in table 2. Also, product classes are not shown if they are miscellaneous or "not specified by kind" classes. Statistics for some States are withheld because they are either less than \$2 million in product class shipments or they disclose data for individual companies in 1992. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Product class and geographic area	1992 value of product shipments	1987 value of product shipments	Product class and geographic area	1992 value of product shipments	1987 value of product shipments
34524, EXTERNALLY THREADED METAL FASTENERS, EXCEPT AIRCRAFT TYPES—Con.			34625, HOT IMPRESSION DIE IMPACT, PRESS, AND UPSET STEEL FORGINGS		
			United States -----	2 132.7	2 004.7
California -----	35.7	38.6	California -----	70.3	79.7
Connecticut -----	53.1	47.1	Connecticut -----	39.1	28.5
Florida -----	10.2	(NA)	Illinois -----	184.9	191.9
Illinois -----	623.1	539.7	Indiana -----	85.6	76.9
Indiana -----	97.2	52.3	Michigan -----	244.4	221.7
Kentucky -----	51.4	54.6	New York -----	22.1	(NA)
Massachusetts -----	35.0	37.9	Ohio -----	330.1	405.3
Michigan -----	290.6	300.9	Pennsylvania -----	244.6	203.8
Minnesota -----	9.9	(NA)	Texas -----	202.4	193.1
Mississippi -----	6.2	5.8	Wisconsin -----	157.6	191.9
Missouri -----	14.3	(NA)			
New Jersey -----	11.6	12.8	34626, COLD IMPRESSION DIE IMPACT, PRESS, AND UPSET STEEL FORGINGS		
New York -----	85.7	42.8	United States -----	255.3	189.8
Ohio -----	218.4	217.4	Ohio -----	107.4	82.2
Pennsylvania -----	131.8	106.7			
Rhode Island -----	11.0	10.2	34627, SEAMLESS ROLLED RING FORGINGS, FERROUS (NOT MADE IN STEEL MILLS)		
Tennessee -----	21.2	(NA)	United States -----	198.1	181.2
Texas -----	68.1	39.6	California -----	86.1	40.9
Virginia -----	69.4	71.8			
			34628, OPEN DIE OR SMITH FORGINGS (HAMMER OR PRESS), FERROUS (NOT MADE IN STEEL MILLS)		
34525, INTERNALLY THREADED METAL FASTENERS, EXCEPT AIRCRAFT TYPES			United States -----	330.1	271.8
United States -----	556.6	534.0	California -----	22.9	13.4
Illinois -----	44.0	26.8	New York -----	4.8	19.6
Indiana -----	53.1	37.2	Ohio -----	29.0	(NA)
Massachusetts -----	6.9	14.4	Pennsylvania -----	111.3	86.8
Michigan -----	120.4	96.6	Texas -----	52.2	36.2
New York -----	8.1	6.1			
Ohio -----	86.0	57.4	34635, HOT IMPRESSION DIE IMPACT, PRESS, AND UPSET NONFERROUS FORGINGS		
Pennsylvania -----	59.8	78.5	United States -----	963.8	884.7
Texas -----	16.4	(NA)	California -----	176.1	247.8
Wisconsin -----	16.9	13.9	Connecticut -----	25.2	23.5
			Pennsylvania -----	94.2	(NA)
34526, NONTHREADED METAL FASTENERS, EXCEPT AIRCRAFT TYPES			Texas -----	35.2	28.7
United States -----	666.7	574.5			
California -----	34.0	46.5	34639, OTHER NONFERROUS FORGINGS		
Connecticut -----	69.4	69.6	United States -----	131.5	124.4
Illinois -----	120.3	80.2	California -----	18.1	69.3
Indiana -----	4.2	11.1			
Massachusetts -----	25.0	14.0	34661, METAL COMMERCIAL CLOSURES AND METAL HOME-CANNING CLOSURES, EXCEPT CROWNS		
Michigan -----	67.0	32.2	United States -----	(D)	686.2
New Hampshire -----	5.0	(NA)	California -----	48.5	63.5
New Jersey -----	54.7	48.2	Connecticut -----	45.8	65.4
New York -----	41.5	54.8	Illinois -----	131.0	(NA)
Ohio -----	56.3	40.8	Indiana -----	145.0	110.3
Pennsylvania -----	29.4	37.4	New York -----	16.6	38.2
South Carolina -----	14.2	(NA)			
Wisconsin -----	75.6	56.5	34662, METAL CROWNS		
			United States -----	(D)	115.4
34527, AIRCRAFT (INCLUDING AEROSPACE) FASTENERS OTHER THAN PLASTICS (MEET SPECIFICATIONS FOR FLYING VEHICLES)					
United States -----	767.5	873.1	34692, JOB STAMPINGS, EXCEPT AUTOMOTIVE		
California -----	602.2	660.2	United States -----	5 030.3	4 252.7
Connecticut -----	16.6	15.5	Alabama -----	53.4	49.8
Illinois -----	5.8	3.5	Arizona -----	33.9	38.6
Michigan -----	6.7	(NA)	Arkansas -----	10.0	3.5
New York -----	2.4	(NA)	California -----	355.8	240.6
Ohio -----	3.3	6.4	Colorado -----	42.6	11.3
			Connecticut -----	314.8	241.9
34528, OTHER FORMED PARTS NOT MADE OF PLASTICS (MADE ON FASTENER MACHINES)			Florida -----	43.9	25.9
United States -----	535.5	481.7	Georgia -----	51.2	25.4
California -----	48.2	51.3	Illinois -----	939.2	785.4
Connecticut -----	37.2	(NA)	Indiana -----	166.4	169.5
Illinois -----	111.0	97.0			
Massachusetts -----	10.1	(NA)			
Michigan -----	113.1	150.5			
New Hampshire -----	6.0	(NA)			
New Jersey -----	36.7	11.0			
New York -----	33.6	(NA)			
Ohio -----	73.3	37.0			
Pennsylvania -----	38.1	33.9			

See footnotes at end of table.

34D-30 SCREW MACHINE PRODUCTS

MANUFACTURES—INDUSTRY SERIES

Table 6b. Product Classes—Value of Shipments by All Producers for Specified States: 1992 and 1987—Con.

[Million dollars. Product classes shown are those where the data are geographically dispersed, provided dispersion is not approximated by data in table 2. Also, product classes are not shown if they are miscellaneous or "not specified by kind" classes. Statistics for some States are withheld because they are either less than \$2 million in product class shipments or they disclose data for individual companies in 1992. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Product class and geographic area	1992 value of product shipments	1987 value of product shipments	Product class and geographic area	1992 value of product shipments	1987 value of product shipments
34692, JOB STAMPINGS, EXCEPT AUTOMOTIVE—Con.			34695, STAMPED AND SPUN UTENSILS, COOKING AND KITCHEN, EXCEPT ALUMINUM—Con.		
Iowa	16.6	23.3	Wisconsin	150.4	102.8
Kansas	2.5	(NA)			
Kentucky	174.9	102.4	34696, METAL SPINNING PRODUCTS		
Maryland	10.9	21.9	United States	109.5	46.5
Massachusetts	135.8	122.2	California	7.4	4.9
Michigan	271.4	376.2	Illinois	16.1	9.1
Minnesota	280.9	206.0	Indiana	20.6	(NA)
Mississippi	19.8	11.0	New York	2.6	(NA)
Missouri	54.9	50.2	Ohio	6.4	2.8
New Hampshire	15.7	11.8	Pennsylvania	6.8	3.5
New Jersey	185.2	190.9	Wisconsin	18.2	4.7
New York	230.1	214.3			
North Carolina	66.1	64.0	34699, OTHER STAMPED AND PRESSED METAL END PRODUCTS, INCLUDING VITREOUS ENAMELED PRODUCTS		
Ohio	624.0	513.2	United States	1 814.2	1 390.8
Oklahoma	11.8	(NA)	Alabama	3.1	2.6
Oregon	24.1	7.2	Arizona	21.9	6.9
Pennsylvania	291.2	265.9	California	161.1	184.2
Rhode Island	31.9	15.5	Colorado	19.3	6.0
South Carolina	10.3	8.2	Connecticut	120.4	76.0
Tennessee	65.3	39.3	Florida	48.1	36.1
Texas	108.8	64.9	Georgia	28.6	18.1
Washington	19.3	50.6	Illinois	216.5	154.7
West Virginia	8.5	8.0	Indiana	18.7	43.8
Wisconsin	333.7	270.8	Kentucky	18.1	43.0
			Massachusetts	121.6	57.0
34694, STAMPED AND SPUN UTENSILS, COOKING AND KITCHEN, ALUMINUM			Michigan	67.6	25.8
United States	549.4	501.2	Minnesota	59.5	42.5
California	11.5	5.1	Mississippi	21.6	16.0
Indiana	60.9	(NA)	Missouri	107.7	55.3
New York	3.5	(NA)	New Jersey	29.5	34.4
			New York	93.7	44.0
34695, STAMPED AND SPUN UTENSILS, COOKING AND KITCHEN, EXCEPT ALUMINUM			Ohio	149.7	117.5
United States	496.0	288.6	Oregon	9.9	12.8
California	2.6	6.8	Pennsylvania	132.5	88.3
Illinois	122.4	123.8	Tennessee	15.3	(NA)
Pennsylvania	7.7	(NA)	Texas	59.6	36.1
			Washington	3.0	3.8
			Wisconsin	77.6	30.0

Note: For qualifications of data, see footnotes on table 6a.

Table 6c. Historical Statistics for Product Classes—Value Shipped by All Producers: 1992 and Earlier Years

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

Product code	Product class	1992	1991 ¹	1990 ¹	1989 ¹	1988 ¹	1987	1982	1977
3451-	Screw machine products	3 660.3	2 926.1	3 033.8	3 129.5	3 114.2	2 763.3	2 159.7	1 771.4
34511	Automotive screw machine products and turned parts (nonstandard items made from rod, bar, or tube stock)	1 100.0	969.2	994.1	1 006.5	1 003.0	881.3	686.7	598.4
34512	Other screw machine products and turned parts (nonstandard items made from rod, bar, or tube stock)	2 141.4	1 718.8	1 803.1	1 875.1	1 790.5	1 595.3	1 245.3	958.6
34510	Screw machine products, n.s.k.	418.9	238.0	236.7	247.8	320.8	286.7	227.8	214.4
3452-	Bolts, nuts, rivets, and washers	4 843.8	5 275.1	5 529.4	5 391.0	5 225.5	4 793.1	3 401.0	3 130.3
34524	Externally threaded metal fasteners, except aircraft types	2 013.6	2 032.1	2 042.9	2 020.3	1 997.4	1 775.1	1 451.0	1 451.2
34525	Internally threaded metal fasteners, except aircraft types	556.6	507.7	606.5	621.5	579.8	534.0	408.6	412.6
34526	Nonthreaded metal fasteners, except aircraft types	666.7	608.5	607.8	652.7	618.9	574.5	526.2	517.2
34527	Aircraft (including aerospace) fasteners other than plastics (meet specifications for flying vehicles)	767.5	1 031.7	1 045.0	927.1	862.4	873.1	516.7	237.9
34528	Other formed parts not made of plastics (made on fastener machines)	535.5	444.8	524.6	532.0	536.8	481.7	329.9	284.6
34520	Bolts, nuts, rivets, and washers, n.s.k.	303.9	650.2	702.7	637.4	630.1	554.7	168.5	226.8
3462-	Iron and steel forgings	3 175.8	3 542.1	3 765.1	3 695.4	3 209.8	2 903.2	3 161.3	2 966.7
34625	Hot impression die impact, press, and upset steel forgings	2 132.7	2 193.3	2 357.4	2 372.2	2 105.4	2 004.7	2 265.5	2 155.4
34626	Cold impression die impact, press, and upset steel forgings	255.3	265.0	293.7	301.0	243.0	189.8	219.8	215.7
34627	Seamless rolled ring forgings, ferrous (not made in steel mills)	198.1	257.6	270.6	238.6	228.3	181.2	591.9	113.8
34628	Open die or smith forgings (hammer or press), ferrous (not made in steel mills)	330.1	428.4	442.1	397.3	346.0	271.8	84.1	384.7
34620	Iron and steel forgings, n.s.k.	259.5	397.8	401.3	386.3	287.1	255.7		97.1
3463-	Nonferrous forgings	1 191.4	1 093.4	1 236.6	1 222.7	1 128.7	1 061.4	1 210.9	540.4
34635	Hot impression die impact, press, and upset nonferrous forgings	963.8	844.1	1 001.1	1 031.8	949.3	884.7	1 011.2	468.1
34639	Other nonferrous forgings	131.5	186.2	187.7	141.3	125.8	124.4	193.7	61.2
34630	Nonferrous forgings, n.s.k.	96.1	63.2	47.9	49.7	53.6	52.3	6.0	11.1
3465-	Automotive stampings	15 874.4	14 078.5	14 518.7	15 321.6	15 585.7	14 961.0	9 041.2	9 599.8
34650	Job stampings, automotive	15 874.4	14 078.5	14 518.7	15 321.6	15 585.7	14 961.0	9 041.2	9 599.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6c. Historical Statistics for Product Classes—Value Shipped by All Producers: 1992 and Earlier Years—Con.

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

Product code	Product class	1992	1991 ¹	1990 ¹	1989 ¹	1988 ¹	1987	1982	1977
3466-	Crowns and closures	811.0	692.6	745.4	733.3	711.1	811.4	790.2	581.0
34661	Metal commercial closures and metal home-canning closures, except crowns	(D)	596.0	652.0	630.1	613.7	686.2	627.1	470.7
34662	Metal crowns	(D)	83.4	79.4	88.6	85.5	115.4	145.0	104.8
34660	Crowns and closures, n.s.k.	9.0	13.1	13.9	14.6	11.8	9.8	18.1	5.6
3469-	Metal stampings, n.e.c.	9 003.2	9 078.9	9 148.0	9 134.0	8 643.7	7 970.0	6 172.3	4 554.5
34692	Job stampings, except automotive	5 030.3	5 287.8	5 227.1	5 365.6	4 838.3	4 252.7	2 908.9	2 199.3
34694	Stamped and spun utensils, cooking and kitchen, aluminum	549.4	233.6	269.3	362.9	344.0	501.2	508.2	330.1
34695	Stamped and spun utensils, cooking and kitchen, except aluminum	496.0	346.9	324.2	329.6	319.2	288.6	367.7	385.4
34696	Metal spinning products	109.5	53.2	60.0	63.6	48.4	46.5	(NA)	(NA)
34699	Other stamped and pressed metal end products, including vitreous enameled products	1 814.2	1 664.8	1 816.8	1 722.9	1 483.7	1 390.8	1 584.8	1 073.0
34690	Metal stampings, n.e.c., n.s.k.	1 003.8	1 492.6	1 450.6	1 289.3	1 610.0	1 490.2	802.6	566.7
3471-	Plating and polishing	4 488.5	4 023.1	4 438.0	4 373.8	4 274.3	3 828.4	2 680.3	1 775.1
34710	Electroplating, plating, and polishing	4 488.5	4 023.1	4 438.0	4 373.8	4 274.3	3 828.4	2 680.3	1 775.1
3479-	Metal coating and allied services	5 137.9	4 504.3	4 786.9	4 548.2	4 700.8	3 800.2	2 405.2	1 520.5
34790	Etching, engraving, coating, and allied services	5 137.9	4 504.3	4 786.9	4 548.2	4 700.8	3 800.2	2 405.2	1 520.5

¹Figures are estimates derived from a representative sample of manufacturing establishments. Standard errors associated with estimates are published in annual survey of manufactures publications for this period.

Table 7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1992 and 1987

[Includes cost of materials consumed or put into production by establishments classified only in this industry. For further explanation, see Cost of Materials in appendixes. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Material code	Material	1992 delivered cost (million dollars)	1987 delivered cost (million dollars)
INDUSTRY 3451, SCREW MACHINE PRODUCTS			
Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies		1 050.1	810.0
340004	Fabricated metal products, including forgings	42.5	(²)
330091	Castings (rough and semifinished)	15.3	12.9
Shapes and forms, except castings, forgings, and fabricated metal products:			
Steel:			
331072	Bars and bar shapes	344.3	288.8
331022	Sheet and strip	18.3	(²)
331027	Wire and wire products	37.6	(²)
331035	All other steel shapes and forms	10.1	(²)
Copper and copper-base alloy:			
335103	Rod, bar, and bar shapes	136.6	86.4
335143	Plate, sheet, and strip, including military cups and discs6	(²)
335110	All other copper and copper-base alloy shapes and forms	3.9	(²)
Aluminum and aluminum-base alloy:			
335405	Extruded shapes, including extruded rod, bar, pipe, tube, etc.	41.5	23.8
335020	All other (wire, rolled rod and bar, powder, welded tubing, etc.)	23.8	9.7
335099	Other nonferrous shapes and forms	17.3	(²)
265001	Paperboard containers, boxes, and corrugated paperboard	9.8	6.0
354430	Special dies, tools, die sets, jigs, and fixtures, except cutting tools for machine tools	25.9	12.4
970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies	115.9	² 170.2
971000	Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies, n.s.k. ³	206.7	199.8
INDUSTRY 3452, BOLTS, NUTS, RIVETS, AND WASHERS			
Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies		1 721.8	1 629.6
340004	Fabricated metal products, including forgings	96.1	(⁴)
330091	Castings (rough and semifinished)	10.3	(⁴)
Shapes and forms, except castings, forgings, and fabricated metal products:			
Steel:			
331072	Bars and bar shapes	207.9	300.3
331022	Sheet and strip	120.6	
331027	Wire and wire products	518.1	563.1
331035	All other steel shapes and forms	67.3	
Copper and copper-base alloy:			
335103	Rod, bar, and bar shapes	16.0	18.8
335143	Plate, sheet, and strip, including military cups and discs	13.4	13.3
335110	All other copper and copper-base alloy shapes and forms	11.6	(⁴)
Aluminum and aluminum-base alloy:			
335405	Extruded shapes, including extruded rod, bar, pipe, tube, etc.	5.7	3.7
335020	All other (wire, rolled rod and bar, powder, welded tubing, etc.)	28.9	25.2
335099	Other nonferrous shapes and forms	66.4	(⁴)
265001	Paperboard containers, boxes, and corrugated paperboard	21.5	18.3
354430	Special dies, tools, die sets, jigs, and fixtures, except cutting tools for machine tools	112.9	75.8
970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies	244.0	⁴ 366.0
971000	Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies, n.s.k. ³	181.2	245.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1992 and 1987—Con.

[Includes cost of materials consumed or put into production by establishments classified only in this industry. For further explanation, see Cost of Materials in appendixes. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Material code	Material	1992		1987	
		Quantity ¹	Delivered cost (million dollars)	Quantity ¹	Delivered cost (million dollars)
INDUSTRY 3462, IRON AND STEEL FORGINGS					
Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies -----		(X)	1 313.2	(X)	1 273.2
340091	Fabricated metal products, except forgings -----	(X)	18.3	(X)	(⁵)
346000	Forgings ----- 1,000 s tons--	*46.3	81.7	(NA)	(⁵)
330091	Castings (rough and semifinished) -----	(X)	10.8	(X)	(⁵)
Shapes and forms, except castings, forgings, and fabricated metal products:					
Steel:					
331005	Ingot and semifinished shapes (blooms, billets, and slabs)----- 1,000 s tons--	**275.5	259.6	350.3	262.7
331069	Bars, bar shapes, and other shapes and forms ----- 1,000 s tons--	*803.9	476.0	*849.7	454.4
335601	Titanium and titanium-base alloy----- 1,000 s tons--	2.7	38.2	(S)	63.5
335105	Copper and copper-base alloy ----- 1,000 s tons--	(S)	.7	(S)	.5
335001	Aluminum and aluminum-base alloy ----- 1,000 s tons--	**3.0	8.3	(S)	9.9
335616	Nickel and nickel-base alloy, including nickel-copper alloys ----- 1,000 s tons--	15.7	52.2	**4.2	18.6
335060	All other nonferrous shapes and forms ----- 1,000 s tons--	(S)	1.3	(NA)	(⁵)
354411	Forging dies ----- 1,000 s tons--	(S)	17.8	(S)	10.1
970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies-----	(X)	161.4	(X)	⁵ 281.4
971000	Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies, n.s.k. ³ -----	(X)	186.6	(X)	172.1
INDUSTRY 3463, NONFERROUS FORGINGS					
Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies -----		(X)	474.0	(X)	456.3
340091	Fabricated metal products, except forgings -----	(X)	-	(X)	(⁵)
346000	Forgings ----- 1,000 s tons--	4.2	51.2	(D)	(⁵)
330091	Castings (rough and semifinished) -----	(X)	-	(X)	(⁵)
Shapes and forms, except castings, forgings, and fabricated metal products:					
Steel:					
331005	Ingot and semifinished shapes (blooms, billets, and slabs)----- 1,000 s tons--	3.9	11.1	(NA)	(⁵)
331069	Bars, bar shapes, and other shapes and forms ----- 1,000 s tons--	(S)	1.6	(NA)	(⁵)
335601	Titanium and titanium-base alloy ----- 1,000 s tons--	229.6	57.2	(S)	85.6
335105	Copper and copper-base alloy ----- 1,000 s tons--	(D)	(D)	*24.0	26.6
335001	Aluminum and aluminum-base alloy ----- 1,000 s tons--	118.3	171.9	(D)	(⁵)
335616	Nickel and nickel-base alloy, including nickel-copper alloys ----- 1,000 s tons--	(D)	(D)	4.7	23.9
335060	All other nonferrous shapes and forms ----- 1,000 s tons--	1.5	11.7	(S)	7.3
354411	Forging dies ----- 1,000 s tons--	(S)	7.7	(S)	5.8
970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies-----	(X)	57.3	(X)	⁵ 278.2
971000	Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies, n.s.k. ³ -----	(X)	34.1	(X)	28.9
INDUSTRY 3465, AUTOMOTIVE STAMPINGS					
Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies -----		(X)	7 813.2	(X)	8 018.4
Fabricated metal products, except forgings:					
345001	Bolts, nuts, screws, washers, rivets, and screw machine products -----	(X)	210.7	(X)	148.7
340098	Other fabricated metal products -----	(X)	845.3	(X)	(⁵)
Castings (rough and semifinished):					
332001	Iron and steel -----	(X)	31.8	(X)	61.5
336010	Nonferrous (aluminum, copper, etc.) -----	(X)	10.0	(X)	16.0
346000	Forgings -----	(X)	(⁵)	(X)	(⁵)
Shapes and forms, except castings, forgings, and fabricated metal products:					
Steel:					
331072	Bars and bar shapes -----	(X)	67.7	}	5 266.5
331022	Sheet and strip ----- 1,000 s tons--	*6 831.4	4 313.8		
331082	Plate -----	(X)	8.4		
331027	Wire and wire products -----	(X)	32.4		
331018	Tinplate, tin free steel, terneplate, and blackplate ----- 1,000 s tons--	(S)	11.2		
331028	All other steel shapes and forms -----	(X)	326.2		
335105	Copper and copper-base alloy -----	(X)	25.5		
Aluminum and aluminum-base alloy:					
335301	Sheet, plate, foil, and welded tubing -----	(X)	85.2	(X)	95.4
335405	Extruded shapes, including extruded rod, bar, pipe, tube, etc.-----	(X)	4.0	(X)	30.1
335008	Other aluminum and aluminum-base alloy shapes and forms-----	(X)	13.4	(X)	12.5
335099	Other nonferrous shapes and forms -----	(X)	16.5	(X)	(⁵)
Chemicals and allied products:					
282104	Plastics resins consumed in the form of granules, pellets, powders, liquids, etc.-----	(X)	31.8	(X)	16.4
285101	Paints, varnishes, lacquers, stains, shellacs, japans, enamels, and allied products -----	(X)	16.3	(X)	27.8
280088	Other chemicals and allied products -----	(X)	20.1	(X)	(⁵)
308007	Plastics products consumed in the form of sheets, rods, tubes, and other shapes -----	(X)	32.2	(X)	23.6
Paper and paperboard products:					
265001	Paperboard containers, boxes, and corrugated paperboard-----	(X)	46.5	(X)	39.5
260080	Other paper and paperboard products -----	(X)	9.4	(X)	5.4
354430	Special dies, tools, die sets, jigs, and fixtures, except cutting tools for machine tools -----	(X)	287.6	(X)	584.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1992 and 1987—Con.

[Includes cost of materials consumed or put into production by establishments classified only in this industry. For further explanation, see Cost of Materials in appendixes. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Material code	Material	1992		1987	
		Quantity ¹	Delivered cost (million dollars)	Quantity ¹	Delivered cost (million dollars)
INDUSTRY 3465, AUTOMOTIVE STAMPINGS—					
Con.					
970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies-----	(X)	980.0	(X)	⁵ 1 051.6
971000	Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies, n.s.k. ³ -----	(X)	387.2	(X)	625.2
INDUSTRY 3466, CROWNS AND CLOSURES					
Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies -----		(X)	409.6	(X)	412.4
Fabricated metal products, except forgings:					
345001	Bolts, nuts, screws, washers, rivets, and screw machine products-----	(X)	.8	(X)	1.1
340098	Other fabricated metal products-----	(X)	(D)	(X)	(⁵)
Castings (rough and semifinished):					
332001	Iron and steel-----	(X)	(D)	(X)	(D)
336010	Nonferrous (aluminum, copper, etc.)-----	(X)	(D)	(X)	—
346000	Forgings-----	(X)	—	(X)	(⁵)
Shapes and forms, except castings, forgings, and fabricated metal products:					
Steel:					
331072	Bars and bar shapes-----	(X)	(D)	(D)	(D)
331022	Sheet and strip----- 1,000 s tons--	(S)	1.9		
331082	Plate-----	(X)	—		
331027	Wire and wire products-----	(X)	—		
331018	Tinplate, tin free steel, terneplate, and blackplate----- 1,000 s tons--	(S)	209.6		
331028	All other steel shapes and forms-----	(X)	(D)	(X)	(D)
335105	Copper and copper-base alloy-----	(X)	—	(X)	(D)
Aluminum and aluminum-base alloy:					
335301	Sheet, plate, foil, and welded tubing-----	(X)	47.1	(X)	68.7
335405	Extruded shapes, including extruded rod, bar, pipe, tube, etc.-----	(X)	(D)	(X)	(D)
335008	Other aluminum and aluminum-base alloy shapes and forms-----	(X)	14.0	(X)	—
335099	Other nonferrous shapes and forms-----	(X)	—	(X)	(⁵)
Chemicals and allied products:					
282104	Plastics resins consumed in the form of granules, pellets, powders, liquids, etc.-----	(X)	23.1	(X)	20.9
285101	Paints, varnishes, lacquers, stains, shellacs, japans, enamels, and allied products-----	(X)	28.2	(X)	22.0
280088	Other chemicals and allied products-----	(X)	14.7	(X)	(⁵)
308007	Plastics products consumed in the form of sheets, rods, tubes, and other shapes-----	(X)	(D)	(X)	13.5
Paper and paperboard products:					
265001	Paperboard containers, boxes, and corrugated paperboard-----	(X)	10.0	(X)	5.6
260080	Other paper and paperboard products-----	(X)	4.7	(X)	8.2
354430	Special dies, tools, die sets, jigs, and fixtures, except cutting tools for machine tools-----	(X)	(D)	(X)	3.7
970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies-----	(X)	33.0	(X)	⁵ 86.6
971000	Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies, n.s.k. ³ -----	(X)	10.1	(X)	63.4
INDUSTRY 3469, METAL STAMPINGS, N.E.C.					
Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies -----		(X)	3 802.1	(X)	3 461.8
Fabricated metal products, except forgings:					
345001	Bolts, nuts, screws, washers, rivets, and screw machine products-----	(X)	88.1	(X)	50.2
340098	Other fabricated metal products-----	(X)	309.1	(X)	(⁵)
Castings (rough and semifinished):					
332001	Iron and steel-----	(X)	46.6	(X)	28.7
336010	Nonferrous (aluminum, copper, etc.)-----	(X)	9.7	(X)	29.8
346000	Forgings-----	(X)	1.1	(X)	(⁵)
Shapes and forms, except castings, forgings, and fabricated metal products:					
Steel:					
331072	Bars and bar shapes-----	(X)	35.0	(X)	(⁵)
331022	Sheet and strip----- 1,000 s tons--	(S)	953.5	(NA)	(⁵)
331082	Plate-----	(X)	47.1	(X)	(⁵)
331027	Wire and wire products-----	(X)	25.3	(X)	(⁵)
331018	Tinplate, tin free steel, terneplate, and blackplate----- 1,000 s tons--	(S)	49.9	(NA)	(⁵)
331028	All other steel shapes and forms-----	(X)	244.5	(X)	(⁵)
335105	Copper and copper-base alloy-----	(X)	105.0	(X)	77.4
Aluminum and aluminum-base alloy:					
335301	Sheet, plate, foil, and welded tubing-----	(X)	193.4	(X)	294.1
335405	Extruded shapes, including extruded rod, bar, pipe, tube, etc.-----	(X)	16.5	(X)	15.4
335008	Other aluminum and aluminum-base alloy shapes and forms-----	(X)	141.7	(X)	12.8
335099	Other nonferrous shapes and forms-----	(X)	57.4	(X)	(⁵)
Chemicals and allied products:					
282104	Plastics resins consumed in the form of granules, pellets, powders, liquids, etc.-----	(X)	19.2	(X)	5.3
285101	Paints, varnishes, lacquers, stains, shellacs, japans, enamels, and allied products-----	(X)	42.4	(X)	27.2
280088	Other chemicals and allied products-----	(X)	21.8	(X)	(⁵)
308007	Plastics products consumed in the form of sheets, rods, tubes, and other shapes-----	(X)	25.8	(X)	21.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Materials Consumed by Kind: 1992 and 1987—Con.

[Includes cost of materials consumed or put into production by establishments classified only in this industry. For further explanation, see Cost of Materials in appendixes. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Material code	Material	1992		1987	
		Quantity ¹	Delivered cost (million dollars)	Quantity ¹	Delivered cost (million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 3469, METAL STAMPINGS, N.E.C.— Con.				
265001	Paper and paperboard products: Paperboard containers, boxes, and corrugated paperboard	(X)	71.9	(X)	48.1
260080	Other paper and paperboard products	(X)	20.4	(X)	3.9
354430	Special dies, tools, die sets, jigs, and fixtures, except cutting tools for machine tools	(X)	40.8	(X)	24.9
970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies	(X)	527.3	(X)	⁵ 1 905.3
971000	Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies, n.s.k. ³	(X)	708.7	(X)	917.0
Material code	Material	1992 delivered cost (million dollars)		1987 delivered cost (million dollars)	
	INDUSTRY 3471, PLATING AND POLISHING				
	Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies		1 200.4		906.8
340004	Fabricated metal products, including forgings		105.6		(⁶)
330091	Castings (rough and semifinished)		12.6		(⁶)
	Shapes and forms, except castings, forgings and fabricated metal products:				
331002	Steel		111.3		66.7
336002	Nonferrous shapes and forms		9.8		(⁶)
	Chemicals and allied products:				
282102	Plastics materials and resins		38.8		(⁶)
285101	Paints, varnishes, lacquers, stains, shellacs, japans, enamels, and allied products		19.6		26.5
289900	Foundry chemicals, metal treating compounds, and plating compounds		201.8		216.2
280097	Other chemicals and allied products		76.0		(⁶)
329101	Grinding wheels and other abrasive products, except industrial diamonds		11.0		13.5
970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies		243.1		⁵ 230.5
971000	Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies, n.s.k. ³		370.9		353.4
	INDUSTRY 3479, METAL COATING AND ALLIED SERVICES				
	Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies		2 416.2		1 719.5
340004	Fabricated metal products, including forgings		112.0		(⁶)
330091	Castings (rough and semifinished)		6.6		(⁶)
	Shapes and forms, except castings, forgings and fabricated metal products:				
331002	Steel		986.3		556.8
336002	Nonferrous shapes and forms		40.5		(⁶)
	Chemicals and allied products:				
282102	Plastics materials and resins		61.6		(⁶)
285101	Paints, varnishes, lacquers, stains, shellacs, japans, enamels, and allied products		302.1		228.8
289900	Foundry chemicals, metal treating compounds, and plating compounds		104.1		84.9
280097	Other chemicals and allied products		42.8		(⁶)
329101	Grinding wheels and other abrasive products, except industrial diamonds		2.8		7.1
970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies		282.3		⁵ 431.0
971000	Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies, n.s.k. ³		475.2		410.9

¹For some establishments, data have been estimated from central unit values which are based on quantity-value relationships of reported data. The following symbols are used when percentage of each quantity figure estimated in this manner equals or exceeds 10 percent of published figure: *10 to 19 percent estimated; **20 to 29 percent estimated. If 30 percent or more is estimated, figure is replaced by (S).

²For 1987, several material codes are combined with material code 970099 for different reasons: material codes 340004, 331022, 331027, 335110, and 335199, because they were not collected separately; material code 335143, to avoid disclosing data for individual companies; and material code 331035, because it consists of at least one 1987-basis material code whose cost was suppressed to avoid disclosing data for individual companies.

³Total cost of materials of establishments that did not report detailed materials data, including establishments that were not mailed a form.

⁴For 1987, material codes 340004 and 335099 were not collected separately and are combined with material code 970099; for 1987, material codes 330091 and 335110 are combined with material code 970099 because each consists of at least one 1987-basis material code whose cost was suppressed to avoid disclosing data for individual companies.

⁵For 1987, data for these materials were not collected separately but were included with material code 970099.

⁶For 1992, data of material code 346000 is included in material code 970099 to avoid disclosing data for individual companies.

Appendix A.

Explanation of Terms

This appendix is in two sections. Section 1 includes items requested of all establishments mailed census of manufactures forms including annual survey of manufactures (ASM) forms. Note that this section also includes several items (number of establishments and companies, value added, classes of products, and specialization and coverage ratios) not included on the report forms but derived from information collected on the forms. Section 2 covers supplementary items requested only from establishments included in the ASM sample. Results of the supplementary ASM inquiries are included in table 3c of this report.

SECTION 1. ITEMS COLLECTED OR DERIVED BASED ON ALL CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES (INCLUDING ASM) REPORT FORMS

Number of establishments and companies. A separate report was required for each manufacturing establishment (plant) with one employee or more. An establishment is defined as a single physical location where manufacturing is performed. A company, on the other hand, is defined as a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control.

If the company operated at different physical locations, even if the individual locations were producing the same line of goods, a separate report was requested for each location. If the company operated in two or more distinct lines of manufacturing at the same location, a separate report was requested for each activity.

An establishment not in operation for any portion of the year was requested to return the report form with the proper notation in the "Operational Status" section of the form. In addition, the establishment was requested to report data on any employees, capital expenditures, inventories, or shipments from inventories during the year.

In this report, data are shown for establishments in operation at any time during the year. A comparison with the number of establishments in operation at the end of the year will be provided in the Introduction of the *General Summary* subject report.

Employment and related items. The report forms requested separate information on production workers for a specific payroll period within each quarter of the year and on other employees as of the payroll period which included the 12th of March.

All employees. This item includes all full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments during any part of the pay period which included the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave,

paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employees" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average for the payroll periods including the 12th of March, May, August, and November.

Production workers. This item includes workers (up through the line-supervisor level) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, receiving, storing, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping (but not delivering), maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e.g., power plant), recordkeeping, and other services closely associated with these production operations at the establishment covered by the report. Employees above the working-supervisor level are excluded from this item.

All other employees. This item covers nonproduction employees of the manufacturing establishment including those engaged in factory supervision above the line-supervisor level. It includes sales (including driver salespersons), sales delivery (highway truckdrivers and their helpers), advertising, credit, collection, installation and servicing of own products, clerical and routine office function, executive, purchasing, financing, legal, personnel (including cafeteria, medical, etc.), professional, and technical employees. Also included are employees on the payroll of the manufacturing establishment engaged in the construction of major additions or alterations to the plant and utilized as a separate work force.

In addition to reports sent to operating manufacturing establishments, information on employment during the payroll period which included March 12 and annual payrolls also was requested of auxiliary units (e.g., administrative offices, warehouses, and research and development

laboratories) of multiestablishment companies. However, these figures are not included in the totals for individual industries shown in this report. They are included in the *General Summary* and geographic area reports as a separate category.

Payroll. This item includes the gross earnings of all employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments paid in the calendar year 1992. Respondents were told they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax. It includes all forms of compensation, such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of corporations; it excludes payments to proprietors or partners of unincorporated concerns. Also excluded are payments to members of Armed Forces and pensioners carried on the active payrolls of manufacturing establishments.

The census definition of payrolls is identical to that recommended to all Federal statistical agencies by the Office of Management and Budget. It should be noted that this definition does not include employers' Social Security contributions or other nonpayroll labor costs, such as employees' pension plans, group insurance premiums, and workers' compensation.

The ASM provides estimates of employers' supplemental labor costs, both those required by Federal and State laws and those incurred voluntarily or as part of collective bargaining agreements. (Supplemental labor costs are explained later in this appendix.)

As in the case of employment figures, the payrolls of separate auxiliary units of multiestablishment companies are not included in the totals for individual industries or industry groups.

Production-worker hours. This item covers hours worked or paid for at the plant, including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave.

Cost of materials. This term refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed, whether purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

The important components of this cost item are (1) all raw materials, semifinished goods, parts, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year, (2) electric energy purchased, (3) fuels consumed for heat, power, or the generation of electricity, (4) work done by

others on materials or parts furnished by manufacturing establishments (contract work), and (5) products bought and resold in the same condition. (See discussion of duplication of data below.)

Specific materials consumed. In addition to the total cost of materials, which every establishment was required to report, information also was collected for most manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. The inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. Information on the establishments consuming less than a specified amount (usually \$25,000) of a specific material were not requested to report consumption of that material separately. Also, the cost of materials for the small establishments for which either administrative records or short forms were used was imputed as "not specified by kind." (See Census of Manufactures for the importance of administrative records in the industry.)

Value of shipments. This item covers the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts, such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sales of products bought and resold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from materials owned by it, whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value, including not only the direct cost of production but also a reasonable proportion of "all other costs" (including company overhead) and profit. (See discussion of duplication of data below.)

Individual products. As in previous censuses, data were collected for most industries on the quantity and value of individual products shipped. In the 1992 census program, information was collected on the output of almost 11,000 individual product items. The term "product," as used in the census of manufactures, represents the finest level of detail for which output information was requested. Consequently, it is not necessarily synonymous with the term "product" as used in the marketing sense. In some cases, it may be much more detailed and, in other cases, it is more aggregative. For example, "pharmaceutical preparations" was distributed into over 100 terms; whereas, "motor gasoline" was reported as a single item.

Approximately 6,300 of the product items were listed separately on the 1992 census report forms. Data for

about 4,500 products were obtained in the monthly, quarterly, or annual surveys comprising the Current Industrial Reports series of the Census Bureau. Totals for the year 1992 for these items, as derived from the commodity surveys, are shown in the "products shipped" table.

The list of products for which separate information was collected was prepared after consultation with industry and government representatives. Comparability with previous figures was given considerable weight in the selection of product categories so that comparable 1987 information is presented for most products.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if quantity was not significant or could not be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected.

Shipments include both commercial shipments and transfers of products to other plants of the same company. For industries in which a considerable portion of the total shipments is transferred to other plants of the same company, separate information on interplant transfers also was collected. Moreover, for products that are used to a large degree within the same establishment as materials or components in the fabrication of other products, total production and often consumption of the item within the plant was collected. Typically, the information on production also was collected for products for which there are significant differences between total production and shipments in a given year because of wide fluctuations in finished goods inventories. Other measures of output of products with long production cycles were used as appropriate and feasible.

Classes of products. To summarize the product information, the separate products were aggregated into classes of products that, in turn, were grouped into all primary products of each industry. The code structure used is a seven-digit number for the individual product, a five-digit number for the class of product, and a four-digit number for the total primary products in an industry. (See Census of Manufactures, Industry Classification of Establishments, for application of the coding structure to the assignment of SIC codes for establishments.)

In the 1992 census, the 11,000 products were grouped into approximately 1,500 separate classes on the basis of general similarity of manufacturing processes, types of materials used, etc. However, the grouping of products was affected by the economic significance of the class and, in some cases, dissimilar products were grouped because the products were not sufficiently significant to warrant separate classes.

Duplication in cost of materials and value of shipments. The aggregate of the cost of materials and value of shipments figures for industry groups and for all manufacturing industries includes large amounts of duplication since the products of some industries are used as materials by others. This duplication results, in part, from the addition of related industries representing successive stages

in the production of a finished manufactured product. Examples are the addition of flour mills to bakeries in the food group and the addition of pulp mills to paper mills in the paper and allied products group of industries. Estimates of the overall extent of this duplication indicate that the value of manufactured products exclusive of such duplication (the value of finished manufactures) tends to approximate two-thirds of the total value of products reported in the annual survey.

Duplication of products within individual industries is significant within a number of industry groups, e.g., machinery and transportation industries. These industries frequently include complete machinery and their parts. In this case, the parts made for original equipment are materials consumed for assembly plants in the same industry.

Even when no significant amount of duplication is involved, value of shipments figures are deficient as measures of the relative economic importance of individual manufacturing industries or geographic areas because of the wide variation in ratio of materials, labor, and other processing costs of value of shipments, both among industries and within the same industry.

Before 1962, cost of materials and value of shipments were not published for some industries which included considerable duplication. Since then, these data have been published for all industries at the U.S. level and beginning in 1964, for all geographic levels.

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

For those industries where value of production is collected instead of value of shipments (see footnote in table 1a), value added is adjusted only for the change in work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of year. For those industries where value of work done is collected, the value added does not include an adjustment for the change in finished goods or work-in-process inventories.

"Value added" avoids the duplication in the figure for value of shipments that results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

New and used capital expenditures. For establishments in operation and any known plants under construction, manufacturers were asked to report their new expenditures for (1) permanent additions and major alterations to

manufacturing establishments, and (2) machinery and equipment used for replacement and additions to plant capacity if they were of the type for which depreciation accounts were ordinarily maintained.

The totals for new expenditures include expenditures leased from nonmanufacturing concerns through capital leases. New facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies, and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations are excluded. Also excluded are expenditures for used plant and equipment (although reported in the census), expenditures for land, and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses.

Manufacturers also were requested to report the value of all used buildings and equipment purchased during the year at the purchase price. For any equipment or structure transferred for the use of the reporting establishment by the parent company or one of its subsidiaries, the value at which it was transferred to the establishment was to be reported. Furthermore, if the establishment changed ownership during the year, the cost of the fixed assets (building and equipment) was to be reported under used capital expenditures.

Total expenditures for used plant and equipment is a universe figure; it is collected on all census forms. However, the breakdown of this figure between expenditures for used buildings and other structures and expenditures for used machinery and equipment is collected only on the ASM form. The data for total new capital expenditures, new building expenditures, and new machinery expenditures, as well as the data for total used expenditures, are shown in table 3b.

End-of-year inventories. Respondents were asked to report their 1991 and 1992 end-of-year inventories at cost or market. Effective with the 1982 Economic Census, this change to a uniform instruction for reporting inventories was introduced for all sector reports. Prior to 1982, respondents were permitted to value inventories using any generally accepted accounting method (FIFO, LIFO, market, to name a few). In 1982, LIFO users were asked to first report inventory values prior to the LIFO adjustment and then to report the LIFO reserve and the LIFO value after adjustment for the reserve.

SECTION 2. ITEMS COLLECTED ONLY ON ASM REPORT FORMS

The following items were collected only from establishments included in the ASM sample:

Supplemental labor costs. Supplemental labor costs are divided into legally required expenditures and payments for voluntary programs. The legally required portion consists primarily of Federal old age and survivors' insurance, unemployment compensation, and workers' compensation. Payments for voluntary programs include all programs not specifically required by legislation whether they

Because of this change in reporting instructions, the 1982 through 1992 data for inventories and value added by manufacture included in the tables of this report are not comparable to the prior-year data shown in table 1a of this report and in historical census of manufactures and annual survey of manufactures publications.

In using inventory data by stage of fabrication for "all industries" and at the two-digit industry level, it should be noted that an item treated as a finished product by an establishment in one industry may be reported as a raw material by another establishment in a different industry. For example, the finished-product inventories of a steel mill would be reported as raw materials by a stamping plant. Such differences are present in the inventory figures by stage of fabrication shown for individual industries, industry groups, and "all manufacturing", which are aggregates of figures reported by establishments in specified industries.

Specialization and coverage ratios. These items are not collected on the report forms but are derived from the data shown in table 5b. An establishment is classified in a particular industry if its shipments of primary products of that industry exceed in value its shipments of the products of any other single industry.

An establishment's shipments include those products assigned to an industry (primary products), those considered primary to other industries (secondary products), and receipts for miscellaneous activities (merchandising, contract work, resales, etc.). Specialization and coverage ratios have been developed to measure the relationship of primary product shipments to the data on shipments for the industry shown in tables 1a through 5a and data on product shipments shown in tables 6a through 6c.

Specialization ratio represents the ratio of primary product shipments to total product shipments (primary and secondary, excluding miscellaneous receipts) for the establishments classified in the industry.

Coverage ratio represents the ratio of primary products shipped by the establishments classified in the industry to the total shipments of such products that are shipped by all manufacturing establishments wherever classified.

were employer initiated or the result of collective bargaining. They include the employer portion of such plans as insurance premiums, premiums for supplemental accident and sickness insurance, pension plans, supplemental unemployment compensation, welfare plans, stock purchase plans on which the employer payment is not subject to withholding tax, and deferred profit-sharing plans. They exclude such items as company-operated cafeterias, in-plant medical services, free parking lots, discounts on employee purchases, and uniforms and work clothing for employees.

While the excluded items do benefit employees and all or part of their cost generally is similar to the items covered in the ASM labor costs statistics, accounting records generally do not provide reliable figures on net employee benefits of these types.

Retirements of depreciable assets. Included in this item is the gross value of assets sold, retired, scrapped, destroyed, etc., during 1992. When a complete operation or establishment changed ownership, the respondent was instructed to report the value of the assets sold at the original cost as recorded in the books of the seller. The respondent also was requested to report retirements of equipment or structures owned by a parent company that the establishment was using as if it were a tenant.

Depreciation charges for fixed assets. This item includes depreciation and amortization charged during the year against assets. Depreciation charged against fixed assets acquired since the beginning of the year and against assets sold or retired during the year are components of this category. Respondents were requested to make certain that they did not report accumulated depreciation.

Rental payments. Total rental payments is collected on all census forms. However, the breakdown between rental payments for buildings and other structures and rental payments for machinery and equipment is collected only on the ASM forms. This item includes rental payments for the use of all items for which depreciation reserves would be maintained if they were owned by the establishment, e.g., structures and buildings, and production, office, and transportation equipment. Excluded are royalties and other payments for the use of intangibles and depletable assets, and land rents where separable.

When an establishment of a multiestablishment company was charged rent by another part of the same company for the use of assets owned by the company, it was instructed to exclude that cost from rental payments. However, the book value (original cost) of these company-owned assets was to be reported as assets of the establishment at the end of the year.

If there were assets at an establishment rented from another company and the rents were paid centrally by the head office of the establishment, the company was instructed to report these rental payments as if they were paid directly by the establishment.

Depreciable assets. Total value of gross depreciable assets is collected on all census forms. However, the detail for depreciable assets is collected only on the ASM forms. The data encompass all fixed depreciable assets on the books of establishments at the beginning and end of the year. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all

buildings, structures, machinery, and equipment (production, office, and transportation equipment) for which depreciation reserves are maintained. Excluded are nondepreciable capital assets, including inventories and intangible assets, such as timber and mineral rights.

The definition of fixed depreciable assets is consistent with the definition of capital expenditures. For example, expenditures include actual capital outlays during the year, rather than the final value of equipment put in place and buildings completed during the year. Accordingly, the value of assets at the end of the year includes the value of construction in progress. In addition, respondents were requested to make certain that assets at the beginning of the year plus new and used capital expenditures, less retirements, equalled assets at the end of the year.

New and used capital expenditures. The data for total new capital expenditures, new building expenditures, new machinery expenditures, and total used capital expenditures are collected on all census forms. However, the breakdown between expenditures for used buildings and other structures and expenditures for used machinery and equipment is collected only on the ASM form. (See further explanation on capital expenditures in section 1.)

Quantity of electric energy consumed for heat and power. Data on the cost of purchased electric energy are collected on all census forms. However, data on the quantity of purchased electric energy are collected only on the ASM forms. In addition, information is collected on the quantity of electric energy generated by the establishment and the quantity of electric energy sold or transferred to other plants of the same company.

Breakdown of new capital expenditures for machinery and equipment. ASM establishments were requested to separate their capital expenditures for new machinery and equipment into (1) automobiles, trucks, etc., for highway use, (2) computers and peripheral data processing equipment, and (3) all other.

The category "automobiles, trucks, etc., for highway use" is intended to measure expenditures for vehicles designed for highway use that were acquired through a purchase or lease-purchase agreement. Vehicles normally operating off public highways (vehicles specifically designed to transport materials, property, or equipment on mining, construction, logging, and petroleum development projects) are excluded from this item.

Foreign content of cost of materials. Establishments included in the ASM sample panel were requested to provide information on foreign-made materials purchased or transferred from foreign sources. This includes materials acquired from a central warehouse or other domestic establishment of the same company but made in an operation outside of the 50 States, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, or U.S. territories.

Cost of purchased services. ASM establishments were requested to provide information on the cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and other structures, the repair of machinery, communication services, legal services, accounting and bookkeeping services, advertising, software and other data processing services, and refuse removal. Each of these items reflect the costs paid directly by the establishment, and exclude salaries paid to employees of the establishment for these services.

Included in the cost of purchased services for the repair of buildings and machinery are payments made for all maintenance and repair work on buildings and equipment, such as painting, roof repairs, replacing parts, and overhauling equipment. Such payments made to other establishments of the same company and for repair and maintenance of any leased property also are included. Extensive repairs or reconstruction that were capitalized are considered capital expenditures for used buildings and machinery and are, therefore, excluded from this item. Repair and maintenance costs provided by an owner as part of a rental contract or incurred directly by an establishment in using its own work force also are excluded.

Included in the cost of purchased advertising services are payments for printing, media coverage, and other advertising services and materials.

Included in the cost of purchased software and other data processing services are all purchases by the establishment from other companies. Excluded are services provided by other establishments of the same company (such as by a separate data processing unit).

Included in the cost of purchased refuse removal services are all costs of refuse removal services paid by the establishment, including costs for hazardous waste removal or treatment. Excluded are all costs included in rental payments or as capital expenditures.

Three basic approaches were utilized to produce these statistics.

1. For items 1 through 6, data were estimated (imputed) for all non-ASM establishments using the available data in the establishment record and industry-based parameters. The statistics were then generated by simply tabulating all census records including the imputed value for non-ASM establishments and the unweighted value for ASM establishments. Separate imputation rates were developed and are shown in the table. For quantity of purchased electricity for heat and power (item 7), a similar procedure was used; however, the imputation parameters were geographically-based instead of industry-based. For quantities of generated less sold electricity, no imputation was performed for non-ASM establishments. The estimates for these items are simply tabulations of unweighted ASM values.

Since the published statistics for these items were developed from the complete census universe and not just the ASM establishments, there are no sampling variances associated with these statistics. However, there is an unknown level of bias for each of the items due to the imputation of the non-ASM establishments. This bias is felt to be small due to the strong correlation between the items being imputed and the collected items that were used to generate the impute values.

2. For items 8 and 9, the estimates were developed using a ratio estimation methodology. For item 8, an estimate of the breakout of new capital expenditures for machinery and equipment into the three categories was made from ASM establishments reporting these categories. The estimated proportions were then applied to the corresponding census value for new capital expenditures for machinery and equipment to produce the estimates.

The estimates for item 9, foreign content of cost of materials, were developed in a similar manner based on costs of parts, supplies, and components (item 5a) as the control total for the three categories.

For items 8 and 9, an adjustment ratio of the following form was computed:

$$R_j = \frac{NMc}{TMEasm}$$

where:

NMc = the census value of new capital expenditures for machinery and equipment

TMEasm = the weighted ASM value of new capital expenditures for machinery and equipment from reporters of the detailed breakout data

3. For item 10, cost of purchased services, the estimates were made by simply tabulating weighted data for all the ASM records that reported the item. A response coverage ratio (a measure of the extent to which respondents reported for each item) is shown in table 3c for the types of services. It is derived for each item by calculating the ratio of the weighted employment (establishment data multiplied by sample weight, see appendix B) for those ASM establishments that reported the specific inquiry to the weighted total employment for all ASM establishments classified in the industry.

Appendix B.

Annual Survey of Manufactures Sampling and Estimating Methodologies

DESCRIPTION OF SURVEY SAMPLE

The annual survey of manufactures (ASM) contains two components. The mail portion of the survey is a probability sample of about 64,000 manufacturing establishments selected from a total of about 216,000 establishments. These 216,000 establishments represent all manufacturing establishments of multiunit companies and all single-establishment companies mailed schedules in the 1987 Census of Manufactures. This mail portion is supplemented annually by a Social Security Administration list of new manufacturing establishments opened after 1987 and a list of new multiunit manufacturing establishments identified from the Census Bureau's Company Organization Survey.

For the current panel, all establishments of companies with 1987 shipments in manufacturing in excess of \$500 million were included in the survey panel with certainty. There are approximately 500 such companies collectively accounting for approximately 18,000 establishments. For the remaining portion of the mail survey, the establishment was defined as the sampling unit. For this portion, all establishments with 250 employees or more and establishments with a very large value of shipments also were included in the survey panel with certainty. A total of 12,100 establishments were selected from this portion of the universe with certainty. Therefore, of the 64,000 manufacturing establishments included in the ASM panel, approximately 31,000 are selected with certainty. These certainty establishments collectively account for approximately 80 percent of the total value of shipments in the 1987 census.

Smaller establishments in the remaining portion of the mail survey were sampled with probabilities ranging from 0.999 to 0.005 in accordance with mathematical theory for optimum allocation of a sample. The probabilities of selection assigned to the smaller establishments were proportional to measures of size determined for each establishment. The measures of size depend directly upon each establishment's 1987 product class values and the historic variability of the year-to-year shipments of each product class. Product classes displaying more volatile year-to-year change in shipments at the establishment level were sampled at a heavier rate.

This method of assigning measures of size was used in order to maximize the precision (that is, minimize the variance of estimates of the year-to-year change) in the value of product class shipments. Implicitly, it also gave weight differences in employment, value added, and other

general statistics, since these are highly correlated with value of shipments. Individual sample selection probabilities were obtained by multiplying each establishment's final measure of size by an overall sampling fraction coefficient calculated to yield a total expected sample size.

The sample selection procedure gave each establishment in the sampling frame an independent chance of selection. This method of independent selection permits the rotation of small establishments out of a given sample panel without introducing a bias into the survey estimates.

The nonmail portion of the survey includes all single-establishment companies that were tabulated as administrative records in the 1987 Census of Manufactures. Although this portion contained approximately 134,000 establishments, it accounted for less than 2 percent of the estimate for total value of shipments at the total manufacturing level. This portion was not sampled; rather, the data for every establishment in this group were estimated based on selected information obtained annually from the administrative records of the Internal Revenue Service and the Social Security Administration. This administrative-records information, which includes payroll, total employment, industry classification, and physical location of the establishment, was obtained under conditions which safeguard the confidentiality of both tax and census records. Estimates of data other than payroll and employment for these small establishments were developed from industry averages.

The corresponding estimates for the mail and nonmail establishments were added together, along with the base-year differences, as defined in the Description of Estimating Procedure section, to produce the figures shown in this publication.

DESCRIPTION OF ESTIMATING PROCEDURES

Most of the ASM estimates for the years 1988-1991 were computed using a difference estimation procedure. For each item, a base-year difference was developed. This base-year difference is equal to the difference between the 1987 census published number for an item total and the linear ASM estimate of the total for 1987. The ASM linear estimate was obtained by multiplying each sample establishment's data by its sample weight (the reciprocal of its probability of selection) and summing the weighted values.

These base-year differences were then added to the corresponding current-year linear estimates, which include the sum of the estimates for the mail and nonmail

establishments, to produce the estimates for the years 1983-1991. Estimates developed by this procedure usually are far more reliable than comparable linear estimates developed from the current sample data alone.

However, the 1992 sample estimates for the purchased service items, shown in table 3c, are strictly ASM linear estimates developed only from ASM establishments that reported the specific item.

The remaining estimates in table 3c, showing the breakdown of expenditures for new machinery and equipment and costs of parts (separated into purchases from foreign sources and purchases from domestic sources), were computed as ratio estimates. To do this, linear estimates of the new machinery detail items were developed from the ASM establishments and were ratio adjusted to the corresponding census total for new machinery. In a similar fashion, the ASM linear estimates of the detailed purchased materials items were ratio adjusted to the corresponding census total for cost of parts.

QUALIFICATIONS OF THE DATA

The estimates developed from the sample are apt to differ somewhat from the results of a survey covering all companies in the sampled lists but otherwise conducted under essentially the same conditions as the actual sample survey. The estimates of the magnitude of the sampling errors (the differences between the estimates obtained and the results theoretically obtained from a comparable, complete-coverage survey) are provided by the standard errors of the estimates.

The particular sample selected for the ASM is one of a large number of similar probability samples that, by chance, might have been selected under the same specifications. Each of the possible samples would yield somewhat different sets of results, and the standard errors are measures of the variation of all the possible sample estimates around the theoretical, comparable, complete-coverage values.

Estimates of the standard errors have been computed from the sample data for selected statistics in this report. They are presented in the form of relative standard errors (the standard errors divided by the estimated values to which they refer).

In conjunction with its associated estimate, the relative standard error may be used to define confidence intervals (ranges that would include the comparable, complete-coverage value for specified percentages of all the possible samples).

The complete-coverage value would be included in the range:

1. From one standard error below to one standard error above the derived estimate for about two-thirds of all possible samples.
2. From two standard errors below to two standard errors above the derived estimate for about 19 of 20 of all possible samples.
3. From three standard errors below to three standard errors above the derived estimate for nearly all samples.

An inference that the comparable, complete-survey result would be within the indicated ranges would be correct in approximately the relative frequencies shown. Those proportions, therefore, may be interpreted as defining the confidence that the estimates from a particular sample would differ from complete-coverage results by as much as one, two, or three standard errors, respectively.

For example, suppose an estimated total is shown as 50,000 with an associated relative standard error of 2 percent, that is, a standard error of 1,000 (2 percent of 50,000). There is approximately 67 percent confidence that the interval 49,000 to 51,000 includes the complete-coverage total, about 95 percent confidence that the interval 48,000 to 52,000 includes the complete-coverage total and almost certain confidence that the interval 47,000 to 53,000 includes the complete-coverage total.

In addition to the sample errors, the estimates are subject to various response and operational errors: errors of collection, reporting, coding, transcription, imputation for nonresponse, etc. These operational errors also would occur if a complete canvass were to be conducted under the same conditions as the survey. Explicit measures of their effects generally are not available. However, it is believed that most of the important operational errors were detected and corrected in the course of the Census Bureau's review of the data for reasonableness and consistency. The small operational errors usually remain. To some extent, they are compensating in the aggregated totals shown. When important operational errors were detected too late to correct the estimates, the data were suppressed or were specifically qualified in the tables.

As derived, the estimated standard errors included part of the effect of the operational errors. The total errors, which depend upon the joint effect of the sampling and operational errors, are usually of the order of size indicated by the standard error, or only moderately higher. However, for particular estimates, the total error may considerably exceed the standard errors shown.

The concept of complete coverage under the conditions prevailing for the ASM is not identical to the complete coverage of the census of manufactures, as the censuses have been conducted. Nearly all types of operational errors that affect the ASM also occur in the censuses. The ASM and the censuses, are conducted under quite different conditions, and operational errors can be better controlled in the ASM than in the censuses. As a result, for many of the census figures, the errors are of the same order of size as the total errors of the corresponding annual survey estimates. The differences between the census and ASM operating conditions also disturb, to some degree, the comparability of the ASM and census data.

Any figures shown in the tables in this publication having an associated standard error exceeding 15 percent may be of limited reliability. However, the figure may be combined with higher-level totals, creating a broader aggregate, which then may be of acceptable reliability.

Part 2. Comparability of Product Classes and Product Codes That Changed: 1987 to 1992

1987		1992		1987		1992		1987		1992	
34211 21		34320 81	34323 25	34433 13	34433 10	34842 15		34842 16			
34211 42	34211 25	34320 82	34322 27	34433 13	34433 15	34842 17		34842 16			
34211 61	34211 80	34320 83	34323 32	34433 17	34433 19	34842 25		34842 16			
34211 98	34211 55	34320 84	34322 30	34433 17	34433 24	34842 27		34842 26			
34211 98	34211 30	34320 85	34323 27	34433 22	34433 26	34842 51		34842 54			
		34320 86	34322 30	34433 22	34433 28	34842 53		34842 54			
34212 00	34212 05	34320 87	34323 27	34433 32	34433 30	34842 56		34842 54			
34212 00	34212 10	34320 89	34323 32	34433 32	34433 34	34842 63		34842 65			
34212 00	34212 16	34320 90	34322 01	34433 36	34433 37	34842 64		34842 74			
		34320 91	34322 03	34433 36	34433 40	34842 67		34842 65			
				34433 38	34433 41	34842 73		34842 74			
34231 32	34231 33										
34231 34	34231 33	34320 92	34322 05	34433 38	34433 44	34916 77		34916 78			
34231 61	34231 97	34320 93	34322 07	34433 39	34433 48	34916 79		34916 78			
34231 98	34231 97	34320 94	34322 12	34433 42	34433 46						
		34320 95	34322 12	34433 42	34433 47	34921		3492C			
34234 11	34234 14	34320 96	34322 15	34433 43	34433 46						
34234 22	34234 14	34320 97	34322 15	34433 43	34433 47	34921		3492D			
		34320 99	34323 32	34433 49	34433 15						
34235 33	34235 41			34433 49	34433 24	34921 00		3492C 00			
34235 39	34235 41			34433 49	34433 28	34921 00		3492D 00			
		34333 17	34333 21	34433 49	34433 34						
		34333 17	34333 35	34433 49	34433 34	34922		3492E			
		34333 60	34333 65	34433 50	34433 08						
34236 99	34236 85	34333 81	34333 65	34433 50	34433 35	34922		3492F			
34236 99	34236 98			34433 50	34433 48						
				34433 50	34433 51						
34250 00	34250 41	34334 00	34334 10			34922 00		3492E 00			
		34334 00	34334 22			34922 00		3492F 00			
34293 15	34293 00	34334 00	34334 30	34434 13	34434 14	34923		3492A			
34293 17	34293 00	34334 00	34334 40	34434 15	34434 14						
		34334 00	34334 62	34434 17	34434 16	34923		3492B			
		34334 00	34334 74	34434 19	34434 16						
34298 32	34298 98					34923 00		3492A 00			
34298 99	34298 98			34435 21	34435 20	34923 00		3492B 00			
				34435 23	34435 20						
34320	34321	34335 31	34335 20	34435 31	34435 35	34924		3492J			
		34335 35	34335 25	34435 31	34435 35						
		34335 44	34335 20	34435 33	34435 35	34924		3492K			
34320	34322	34335 46	34335 25	34435 37	34435 42						
				34435 39	34435 42						
34320	34323					34924 00		3492J 00			
						34924 00		3492K 00			
34320 01	34321 02	34339 10	34339 06	34438 07	34438 08						
34320 03	34321 02	34339 10	34339 08	34438 14	34438 13	34925		3492M			
34320 05	34321 05	34339 10	34339 11	34438 16	34438 13						
34320 07	34321 05	34339 10	34339 13	34438 17	34438 20	34925		3492N			
34320 09	34321 08			34438 19	34438 22						
34320 10	34321 10					34925 00		3492M 00			
34320 11	34321 08	34411 21	34411 41	34443 11	34443 14	34925 00		3492N 00			
34320 12	34321 12	34411 22	34411 42	34443 13	34443 14	34926		3492H			
34320 13	34321 13	34411 23	34411 43	34443 21	34443 24	34926 00		3492H 00			
34320 14	34321 13	34411 24	34411 44	34443 23	34443 24						
34320 15	34321 15	34411 26	34411 46								
		34411 27	34411 47			34927		3492G			
		34411 61	34411 41			34927 00		3492G 00			
34320 17	34321 17	34411 62	34411 42	34482 13	34482 18						
34320 18	34321 18	34411 62	34411 42	34482 23	34482 18						
34320 22	34321 20	34411 63	34411 43			34961 22		34961 52			
34320 25	34321 28	34411 64	34411 44			34961 31		34961 34			
34320 26	34321 22	34411 64	34411 44	34626 15	34626 16	34961 33		34961 34			
34320 27	34321 25	34411 66	34411 46	34626 17	34626 16	34961 35		34961 34			
34320 29	34321 30	34411 67	34411 47			34961 51		34961 52			
34320 31	34321 32										
34320 35	34321 34	34412 12	34412 00	34627 11	34627 12	34964 41		34964 00			
34320 39	34321 36	34412 16	34412 00	34627 13	34627 12	34964 43		34964 00			
		34412 17	34412 00	34627 15	34627 16	34964 45		34964 00			
		34412 61	34412 00	34627 17	34627 16	34964 51		34964 00			
34320 47	34323 20					34964 53		34964 00			
34320 48	34323 23			34628 11	34628 12	34964 55		34964 00			
34320 49	34322 18			34628 13	34628 12						
34320 52	34322 21	34413 11	34413 16	34628 15	34628 16	34965 17		34965 00			
34320 54	34322 24	34413 41	34413 20	34628 17	34628 16	34965 57		34965 00			
34320 57	34322 33	34413 51	34413 23			34965 65		34965 00			
34320 58	34322 36	34413 55	34413 26								
34320 59	34322 39	34413 57	34413 29	34661 00	34661 05	34966 23		34966 13			
34320 63	34322 45	34413 58	34413 59	34661 00	34661 20	34966 25		34966 13			
34320 67	34322 50	34413 61	34413 16	34661 00	34661 22	34966 27		34966 21			
		34413 71	34413 20			34966 29		34966 21			
34320 69	34322 50	34413 82	34413 29								
34320 71	34323 02	34413 83	34413 23	34662 00	34662 30	34968 41		34968 42			
34320 72	34323 05	34413 83	34413 26	34662 00	34662 32	34968 45		34968 42			
34320 74	34323 08	34413 83	34413 59			34968 46		34968 42			
34320 75	34323 11					34968 47		34968 42			
34320 76	34323 14			34699 98	34699 51	34968 61		34968 63			
34320 78	34323 17			34699 98	34699 97	34968 61		34968 63			
34320 80	34322 27	34422 23	34422 30			34968 65		34968 63			
		34422 29	34422 30			34968 77		34968 98			
				34790 00	34790 77	34968 99		34968 98			

Part 3. Current Industrial Reports by Product Code

[Not applicable for this report]

Publication Program

1992 CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES

Publications of the 1992 Census of Manufactures, containing preliminary and final data on manufacturing establishments in the United States, are described below. Publications order forms for the specific reports may be obtained from any Department of Commerce district office or from Data User Services Division, Customer Services, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233-8300.

Preliminary Reports

Industry series—83 reports (MC92-I-20A(P) to -39D(P))

Preliminary industry data are issued in 83 separate reports covering 459 industries. Preliminary summary data for the United States and States are released in one report.

Final Reports

Industry series—83 reports (MC92-1-20A to -39D)

Each of the 83 reports provides information for a group of related industries ("dairy products" includes industries for butter, cheese, milk, etc.). Final figures for the United States are shown for each of the 459 manufacturing industries on quantity and value of products shipped and materials consumed, cost of fuels and electric energy, capital expenditures, assets, rents, inventories, employment, payroll, payroll supplements, hours worked, value added by manufacture, number of establishments, and number of companies. Comparative statistics for earlier years are provided where available.

For each industry, data on value of shipments, value added by manufacture, capital expenditures, employment, and payroll are shown by employment-size class of establishment, State, and degree of primary product specialization.

Geographic area series—51 reports (MC92-A-1 to -51)

A separate report is being published for each State and the District of Columbia. Each report presents data for industry groups and industries on value of shipments, cost of materials, value added by manufacture, employment, payroll, hours worked, new capital expenditures, and number of manufacturing establishments for the State, MA's, counties, and selected places. Comparative statistics for earlier census years are shown for the State and large MA's. Manufacturing totals are presented for each county and for places with significant manufacturing activity. Detailed statistics (including inventories, assets, rents, and energy costs) are presented only in statewide totals.

Subject series—3 reports (MC92-S-1 to -3)

Each of the three reports contains detailed statistics for an individual subject, such as concentration ratios in manufacturing, manufacturers' shipments to the Federal Government, and a general national-level summary.

Reference series—1 report (MC92-R-1)

The *Numerical List of Manufactured and Mineral Products* includes a description of the principal products and services published in the 1992 Censuses of Manufactures and Mineral Industries.

Location of Manufacturing Plants—1 report (MC92-LM)

This report includes data for number of establishments by four-digit SIC industry and by employment-size class for counties, incorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more, and Zip Codes for each State. This report is available only on compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM).

Analytical Reports—2 reports (AR92-1 and -2)

Exports From Manufacturing Establishments (AR92-1)

This report presents data on exports by two- and three-digit SIC industry groups for the United States and States. Information is presented on value of direct report shipments and estimates of the employment required to manufacture these products. Included are estimates of employment in manufacturing and nonmanufacturing establishments that supply parts, materials, and services for production of manufactured exports.

Selected Characteristics of Manufacturing Establishments That Export (AR92-2)

This report presents data on the number of manufacturing companies and establishments that export by major group, State, employment size, and ratios of exports to shipments.

Electronic Media

All data included in the printed reports are available on CD-ROM. The CD-ROM's provide the same information found in the reports as well as additional information not published in the final reports, such as location of manufacturing plants. Electronic media products are available for users who wish to summarize, rearrange, or process large amounts of data. These products, with corresponding technical documentation, are sold by Data User Services Division, Customer Services, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233-8300.

OTHER ECONOMIC CENSUSES REPORTS

Data on retail trade, wholesale trade, financial, insurance, real estate, service industries, construction industries, mineral industries, transportation, communications, utilities, enterprise statistics, minority-owned businesses, and women-owned businesses also are available from the 1992 Economic Census. A separate series of reports covers the census of outlying areas—Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands of the United States, Guam, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. Separate announcements describing these reports are available free of charge from Data User Services Division, Customer Services, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233-8300.